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Senate Hearings

Before the Committee on Appropriations

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations

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Fiscal Year 1978

95*th* CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

H.R. 7636

Part 5 (Pages 1801–2515)
NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 7636

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1978, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

PART 5 (Pages 1801–2515)

Nondepartmental Witnesses



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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1977

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. Walter D. Huddleston presiding.

Present: Senators Huddleston, Leahy, DeConcini, and Hatfield.

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESS TESTIMONY

OPENING REMARKS

Senator HUDDLESTON. Today begins the time set aside for hearing nongovernmental witnesses who wish to testify in connection with appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, including the Forest Service, Federal Energy Administration, Energy Research and Development Administration, and Indian health and education programs under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In all, we have 4 days scheduled for outside witnesses and we have a full schedule. The fiscal year 1977 supplemental bill will be coming to the Senate floor for action soon, and with the regular activity it may be difficult to hear all witnesses continuously. We may be forced to interrupt the hearing to attend to matters on the floor.

Because of this situation, I would ask that witnesses keep their summary remarks within the time allowed so that the large number of witnesses, many of whom have traveled long distances, can be heard. We must insist on the 5 minute time limit or we will be forced to adjourn without hearing all scheduled witnesses.

I would, however, like to remind witnesses that their full prepared statements will be printed in the record. We would prefer that you not read your full statements but simply cover the main points and highlight any area that you feel needs special attention. This will make for a much better hearing and will allow for all to be heard.

When your name is called, please present copies of your statement to the staff, take your seat at the witness table, and proceed.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

STATEMENTS OF:
FATHER T. BYRON COLLINS
FATHER WILLIAM L. GEORGE

COAL COMBUSTION PROJECT AT GEORGETOWN

Senator HUDDLESTON. Our first witnesses this morning are Father T. Byron Collins and Father William L. George of Georgetown University.

Father COLLINS. Good morning, Senator.

We will be very brief, Senator. First, we wish to thank you and the members of this committee for your prior support of the project that is an exemplar coal-burning project at Georgetown University. We would like to ask the committee once again to reaffirm its support and the report language of the bill.

To be brief, where we stand is, the project is underway. The construction of the fluidized coal bed instrument and the planning is proceeding and we are on schedule. There is a second point we would like to make, which the committee in recommending to ERDA had suggested that this innovative idea be applied to heating and cooling. The Agency has now developed its own program as to how the cooling sector as an exemplar for the 5,000 colleges and 3,000 hospitals can be applied.

We support their request for funds for this section called community systems. We have reviewed it intensely and recommend to the committee the President's budget.

Thank you, Senator. We are here for any questions.

Senator HUDDLESTON. You are dealing with a subject that is, among others that we will be discussing today, of particular interest to me being from a coal-producing State.

SULFUR COAL

What type of coal do you anticipate using?

Father COLLINS. We use high sulfur coal. The process is rather simple as it actually works. It was developed by ERDA itself. It is called fluidized bed process. It is just a container into which you have one part granulated limestone and seven parts coal and put air up through it and it bubbles and you light it and it gives you 97 percent efficiency and also the limestone takes the sulfur out. It makes available—any kind of coal can be used in it, but the real advantage is high sulfur coal can be used in it.

DISPOSAL OF LEFT OVER

Senator HUDDLESTON. What are your problems of disposal of the left over?

Father COLLINS. Well, this will be part of the experiment. The residue is a granule that has been tested and can be used as a fertilizer, water purifier and those are the two things in the District of Columbia that have an immediate need.

The contract with the Agency says that any profit made from this goes to the Agency. So it is a total cycling. It uses the products and the end product itself is useful.

GOVERNMENT LIABILITY

Senator HUDDLESTON. Does the Government have liability in this contract for about $2.1 million?

Father COLLINS. That is for the first phase. The coal project will run between $14 and $15 million. Georgetown's contribution to it will be in the range of $3 to $4 to $5 million, depending on the actual end cost.

It is not just the construction, but it is the operation of the plant over a 3-year period. We know that it will work.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Do you have any further statement, Father?

Father GEORGE. The only one thing that I would add, Senator, is that it also fits the EPA standards. We have had that cleared with the District and I am very conscious also of the efficiency of burning the coal 97, 98 percent efficiency and I would like to get that on the record, too. It is pretty clean burning.

We have a physics and chemistry department who will be following that very carefully.

Senator HUDDLESTON. You would say this would be consistent with what the President was proposing last night about our future energy needs?

Father COLLINS. I would think that it really will be a national exemplar.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HUDDLESTON. Gentlemen, thank you very much. Your prepared statement will be inserted in the record at this point.

Father COLLINS. Thank you, Senator.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF FATHER COLLINS AND FATHER GEORGE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: We are Fr. T. Byron Collins, S.J., and Fr. William L. George, Special Assistants to the President of Georgetown University.

Attached is a report on the status of the national exemplar for an atmospheric fluidized bed coal combustion system.

Also attached is a copy of the President's budget request on Buildings and Community Systems, and a brief statement on an Integrated Method for Conservation of Energy in the Building and Industry Programs of ERDA as Applied to Cooling Systems.

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EXEMPLAR FOR ATMOSPHERIC FLUIDIZED BED COAL COMBUSTION SYSTEM—10 MEGAWATT INSTITUTIONAL SIZE STEAM GENERATOR LOCATED AT GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

The first phase, a letter of contract for $2,120,000, to provide for documents and long lead time item purchases has been agreed to and signed. The documents have been completed and filed for permit for construction. The process of selection for ordering long lead equipment is underway.

The scientific evaluation is well underway and established through ERDA, EPA and the District of Columbia in association with Georgetown University chemists and physicists.

We request the continued interest of this Committee in the progress of this national exemplar, as in the fiscal year 1976 Conference Report and ask for reaffirmation of this project.

We submit a progress project budget.

[The detailed report has been placed in the subcommittee files.]

REPORT ON AN INTEGRATED METHOD FOR CONSERVATION OF ENERGY IN THE BUILDING AND INDUSTRY PROGRAMS OF ERDA AS APPLIED TO COOLING SYSTEMS

Georgetown University is proceeding with a national exemplar project known as Integrated Community Systems using Coal as Energy. This project goes hand in hand with our current ERDA/Georgetown/EPA project, which is about to go into construction, known as Atmospheric Fluidized Bed Coal Combustion Steam Generator, which is a similar national exemplar. It utilizes high sulfur coal yielding a clean system with a valuable fertilizer waste by-product. This waste has many other applications. The new proposal orchestrates all energies of the Campus/Hospital Community of Georgetown University as a whole, with coal as the prime driver, on a pervasive energy conservation basis determining, through innovative systems, the proper requirements for cooling. Examples of these innovative systems are chemical dessicant dehumidification, annual cycle energy systems (chill water reservoirs, hot water reservoirs) innovative cooling systems, emergency generators as chillers, and other energy developments related to coal as the prime driver. This is a project of current high technology in direct application, yielding an advanced utilities master design well situated to test and demonstrate developing design criteria in energy conservation for buildings and industry. It is especially applicable to colleges, universities and hospitals.

We emphatically support the request of $52 million for Building and Community Systems.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA SUPPORT

STATEMENTS OF:

OLEG LABANOFF
JACK FIRESTONE
DAN PAVILLARD
GRETCHEN RALPH

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS—CHALLENGE GRANTS

Senator HUDDLESTON. Is Margaret Mead here? I see that she is not.

Mr. James W. Brooks of the Department of Fish and Game, Alaska. Is Mr. Brooks here? Apparently not.

Next, then, we have representatives of the National Committee for Symphony Orchestra Support. If you will come forward, we will proceed.

Do you have a procedure established among you?

Mr. LABANOFF. As mentioned, I am Oleg Labanoff and I am managing director of the National Symphony here in Washington, D.C. I am also representing today the larger American orchestras, the 31 so-called major orchestras with budgets in excess of $1.5 million.

And the specific reason that I am here today is to tell you why the National Symphony Orchestra and the larger orchestras in this country endorse the $114.5 million appropriation in the National Endowment for the Arts for fiscal 1978 and I think I can probably help explain our position on this.

The orchestras in general—if I talk in terms of the orchestra, I am talking about the National Symphony—we are at a very interesting juncture of our history. If you read the Washington papers, Mr. Rostropovich, who is one of the world's greatest maestros is coming to the Washington——

Senator HUDDLESTON. Would you pull that microphone a little bit closer to you, please.

Mr. LABANOFF. Sure will.

And since "Slava," as he is known to everybody, and I are brand new to the National Symphony we have been doing a great deal of sort of reevaluation of everything that the orchestra is about and it has taken two different forms.

First we pulled together all of the planning in 1976 and, second, we have subjected that planning to a task force, members of the orchestra, staff, board members, representatives of the audience, backers and so forth. We have taken it very seriously and so we met for 3 months every Monday morning for breakfast and we have come to some conclusions and I think that the conclusions spell out precisely why we are so much in favor of this appropriation.

In very simple terms, the conclusions are that we serve quite well over 400,000 people a year who attend our concerts and we do a better job. We earn almost half of our $4.5 million budget and we can do a better job.

In fact, we project an $8,000 increase in ticket sales next season. However, there is a limit.

We raise a great deal, $1.4 million. Our board alone gives over $300,000 of value—the highest around the country. But, again, we face a limit.

I think it is no secret that our home industry, so to speak, is represented in this room today, the Federal Government. So all of this brings us to the conclusion if, simply, we are to exist and to bring beauty really into our lives, which is really what our business is about, we simply must find other sources and that leads us to the absolute need to raise $6 million of endowment when our board is already terribly, terribly generous as they are.

It means that we desparately need a lever. And we are looking for the National Endowment for the Arts for that lever. And so apply for a challenge grant and have a challenge grant when the funds are appropriated.

Now, as you know, $18 million of this appropriation is challenge fund. And even though we have absolutely no assurance that we will be one of the chosen, if there are no funds appropriated, there is no chance.

So it is a first thing first type of situation.

There is one other—and I would say this just very briefly then conclude my part—the other part of the appropriation, of course, has to do with the program funds and the program funds serve us specifically with our concerts from the Kennedy Center in the summertime. These are very important to us.

They help us reach all of the citizens of Washington. We are hoping that this will be an area of substantial improvement in the future.

So I would cut it off at that point. The rest are written remarks and it is something that we endorse thoroughly. The parallels are there for every major orchestra. Their needs are very much the same and we suscribe totally to the Endowment.

ABILITY TO MATCH GRANTS

Senator HUDDLESTON. Let me inquire before we move on to the next witness. Do you have any difficulty at all or any problem with meeting your portion of the challenge grants?

Mr. LABANOFF. What we have done is a great deal of planning about what we will do. We have applied for a $1.5 million—$500,000 for each of 3 years on a 3 to 1 match basis. So we are talking about the $6 million I mentioned or raising $4.5 million.

My own personal feeling—and I would have to say it that way—is that if we can get that lever, if we can get that catalyst, we can do it. We have earmarked places that we will go. We believe that the money is there. The board has given already substantially. I believe there is more indication that that giving will come forth.

I am perfectly confident that with that lever we could make it. I am equally worried that if that lever is not available either from the Endowment or some other place, then it is sort of back to the drawing boards. I believe that it is reasonable.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Are you prepared to move immediately?

Mr. LABANOFF. Yes. Absolutely. We put everything into abeyance pending the decision by the Endowment on this matter. But we are absolutely geared up and will go. We started out soliciting and raised $100,000 and then stopped. And the reason we stopped was that we realized that we didn't know what our future was going to be. It was just such an outstanding question mark.

And then we also ran into the question of the lever, of the catalyst. We felt we must wait and see how things go with that and then we start at that point. But we are set to go immediately.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Thank you. Who is the next witness?

TUCSON SYMPHONY

Mr. PAVILLARD. I am Dan Pavillard from the Tucson Symphony. Our situation is quite unlike the one with the National Symphony inasmuch as we are in a very sparsely populated area and we are not like the two seaboards which are just laden with people and Tucson itself is a cultural mecca, in effect. We have the only repertory theater, professional theater, between St. Louis and Los Angeles and my symphony is one of only three metropolitan-size, which is the size just smaller than the National, between the Canadian and the Mexican border.

But outside of those cities there is very little culture to speak of and if it were not for the money that we get now through program moneys from the National Endowment for the Arts we would be unable to service those people at all.

And what we have done with the State of Arizona, it has banded together all—there are 10 fully professional arts organizations and we have gone together to make a challenge grant application and, again, we feel that we can make the match on a 3-to-1 basis, but our situation is unique.

We are the fastest growing area of the country, the so-called Sun Belt and people flock into Tucson alone something like 1,400 new residents every month and there is nothing other than the Arizona Mining Association, all the industries related to mining, there is no major industry in the State.

We have no corporate giants, like IBM or any of those people that we can legitimately go to for funds and there is a limit in how much money we can get out of individuals and small businesses.

However, there are about 250 board members on our 10 organizations and they include everybody from the current Governor to a former Governor and what corporation presidents we can scare up.

But altogether they gave about $200,000 last year and we are confident that we can raise that money on a 3-to-1 match. Seven of our ten organizations have professional fundraisers to do that kind of work and I would like to illustrate that with a little example.

Our director of development spent 15 months trying to get money out of the Arizona Mining Association and finally succeeded in getting $1,500. They upped that amount just last year to $2,000 and with that money we are paying musician fees to broadcast our concerts throughout southern Arizona, but also the western part of New Mexico and north Senora, Mexico.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Does your orchestra travel around the State?

Mr. PAVILLARD. We do on a limited basis and, again, the extent of that is dependent upon the money we get from the National Endowment.

Two years ago we answered a frantic call from the people of Logalas. The Logalas patron of the arts asked that we bring the symphony and we did. The symphony underwrote losses of about $2,800 and nearly had apoplexy but we went back because they wanted us and the concert had been a success. And just last year in addition to selling tickets to the performance, they did a minifund drive in our behalf and it went to 41 businesses along the Mexican/United States border and asked them for $25 apiece and 38 of them came up with the money and that was at the height of that peso evaluation crisis and they literally oversubscribed the amount of money that we needed for that concert.

We are going back on the same basis on May 8 this year.

There are other places like Sierra Vista and Casa Grande. They have asked us to come and we simply haven't the funds to do it at the moment.

One of our problems, also, and one of the things that we have included in our part of the challenge grant application is that we have so few professional musicians even within Tucson, the immediate area there. That we are highly restricted on what we can do with the opera company using mostly the members of our orchestra, with the ballet, when they can afford it and other demands from the university.

If I want to schedule an out of town concert I have to call all of those other organizations to see if I can put an orchestra together and we want to form a core orchestra, a nucleus of some 15 to 18 people who could serve all those communities and also education concerts.

At the moment this year, the Tucson symphony has been unable to play in a concert request in the schools so we did the next best thing. We took our youth orchestra and had the kids, in effect, play for their peer groups. And that was very successful, but it is not the same thing as having professional musicians demonstrate to the children what a symphony orchestra is all about.

I think without the National Endowment funds, our orchestra is really stymied for growth and certainly for service in our region and Tucson, for instance, has no suburbs to speak of. You have to go

65 miles in any given direction across barren desert to get to another population center. It is a tremendously emotional experience to play one of those concerts and have people come up and literally grab hold of you and tell you with tears in their eyes how starved they are to hear something like we bring to them.

That about concludes what I have.

LOUISVILLE, KY., ORCHESTRA

Senator HUDDLESTON. Thank you very much. Jack Firestone is our next witness. I would like to say for the committee's benefit that this gentleman is a friend of mine and he is doing a tremendous job with the Louisville Orchestra. I might also add that throughout the years the Lousiville Orchestra has been somewhat innovative and has extended its services to the entire State of Kentucky. We are very proud of it. Jack, we would be interested in hearing what you have to say.

Mr. FIRESTONE. Thank you, Senator. I am Jack Firestone and I am general manager of the Louisville Orchestra, but I am also a volunteer for the Greater Louisville Fund for the Arts.

And I am here to urge the committee to support the National Endowment for the Arts appropriation at its full level, $114.5 million.

We are also very concerned that part of that money, $18 million, be reserved for the Federal challenge program in Louisville. The arts have grown to maturity. Because of the National Endowment for the Arts we have established a continued pattern of growth and our organizations are dependent upon continued and expanded National Endowment support.

We must have both of these programs in the National Endowment program funds and the challenge funds to continue. Kentucky has always been famous for bourbon, barley, coal, and our upcoming Derby. But it is also getting a reputation in the United States for arts leadership.

Louisville was the first community in the country to take all of its arts organizations and join together in establishing the United Fund for the Arts. In Louisville if you are an art supporter, you don't get picked up by four or five organizations. You are able to give in a united way.

We are also, along with Tucson, one of the smallest communities in the country to have four fully professional performing arts institutions—our famous Actors Theater, an opera company, the new Louisville Ballet Company and the Louisville Orchestra.

The money has made all this possible. Very briefly, what the NEA has done for the Louisville Orchestra, last season we were allowed to reevaluate our young people's activity and our youth concert program and declining attendance was stopped dead. This year, twice as many students have come to see the educational programs of the Louisville Orchestra.

The funds from the National Endowment have what we consider a magnet effect. Very simply, the money attracts money. And let me explain how this works. This season the Louisville Orchestra's grant was for an expanded and new super-pops series. The orchestra had been playing to traditional audiences in our fine theater and

we would broaden our base; in order to do this, we would ask the National Endowment for the Arts for seed money to establish this pops concert series.

As a result of this, Glenburrough Distilleries, makers of some of our finest bourbon, came out with a substantial sum of money to match the National Endowment. Now, I could tell you what this did to our earned income potential, but I would rather just say that our ticket revenues increased by 47 percent as a result of this new series and the publicity that it drew to our other series.

We are also very interested that the program funds be continued and particularly interested this year in the $10 million increase in program funds. What the program funds will do for the Louisville Orchestra next year is allow us to take our new constituent ensemble groups into many more school districts with funding through the board of education, special arts projects. We were able to do a pilot program in the last two seasons by introducing our young people to the chamber music and chamber orchestra concerts in the schools.

The program was so successful, we are now going to the Endowment to ask them to be broadened. Also, the arts in Louisville are creating jobs and jobs for artists, which is one of the most underemployed segments of our labor market, is crucial.

The arts in Louisville employ more than 100 people on a full-time basis and we were astounded to learn that in the Louisville Orchestra three out of every four players earn the majority of their living from the meager $4,500 a year the Louisville Orchestra pays.

Let me speak for a short moment about the Federal challenge program. It is crucial to our future development. The Louisville fund for the arts has put in an application to the Endowment for $333,000. That $333,000 will generate $10 million with an art services for our region next year.

Let me say in closing that it has come time that the arts be considered essential community service, like many of the other services that we take for granted. The National Endowment has helped make this possible and we urge the continuing help with the Endowment and by help, we mean money.

Thank you.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Thank you, Mr. Firestone. I don't think that I need to ask, but Louisville is ready to do its part in terms of matching requirements if the challenge grant is offered isn't it?

Mr. FIRESTONE. I am so glad that you asked. The challenge idea is not new to the State of Kentucky. Two years ago Governor Carroll put forth the challenge to the art organizations to the State of Kentucky that he would match on a 1-to-4 basis funds that were raised in the State. He originally put aside a sum of $250,000 and we not only met that challenge, but we topped it. And in the first year, more than $300,000 of new money were infused into the arts in our State.

If the challenge can work in the State of Kentucky, we are convinced that we can raise it in Louisville and we are also convinced that if it works in Kentucky, it can work in the rest of the country.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Thank you.

Mr. LABANOFF. Senator, it is an interesting point that the orchestras that we are talking about are beginning to have a real economic

impact and I don't think this is normally seen, but if I might just point out one very quick thing.

The new Harris poll recently indicated that every $1 spent on tickets in this country, $2.50 are spent on ancillary activities, hotels, food, and things of this nature. In Washington, if you take our budget next year and then add this factor, our total economic impact in the District will be someplace near $11 million.

Senator HUDDLESTON. I think that is a good point, Mr. Labanoff.

Next is Gretchen Ralph.

STATEMENT OF GRETCHEN RALPH

Ms. RALPH. I am not technically speaking as a witness, but as a resource person and I just want to say to you that I hope somehow, some way with these witnesses today we have captured the spirit of the arts in America and of the orchestras in America and I think you see the wondrous things that are beginning to happen, such as in the State of Arizona. You see Louisville. You see our major population centers.

And I would add that as far as an economic impact is concerned, that the total expenses of orchestras, of the so-called orchestras of over $100,000 in budget, the economic impact of what we spend in the economy and return directly to the economy was $135 million last year.

So we also act as a catalyst in that direction as well. And I thank you so much for having us.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Thank you, and I thank the panel. I think the panel has done an excellent job in presenting its case. It is well worth remembering, I think, that while we do have the Endowment funds, the program activities and the challenge grants, that many orchestras struggled along for years before with virtually no help and that these funds have not been a replacement for the support from the local communities, but rather a stimuli.

This help has already increased, as I think the panel members have pointed out, local participation in support of the orchestras and other arts programs. I think that it is money well spent when the Government can get the kind of returns that have been demonstrated with these particular programs.

Mr. PAVILLARD. Senator, may I say one more thing.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Yes.

Mr. PAVILLARD. We demonstrated this on a local level inasmuch as the four professional performing arts group joined by the Tucson Art Museum went to the city of Tucson and said will you help us. We no longer have funds from the Federal Government to do school concerts and the rest of that. We got an appropriation from the city larger, $4,000 apiece, than any of us have ever received before. And I am flying back tonight in order to be there tomorrow. We are taking our $4,000 and making a television show for young people and then we are seeking other funds on the State level to have those tapes duplicated to circulate throughout the library system and the school system and the State. So that one $4,000 where the local government is stepping in to help us is going to cover the whole State for an educational concert.

Senator HUDDLESTON. I think that the potential is tremendous.

And, Mr. Pavillard, I might say that your Senator planned to be here this morning. He wanted to be here, but was diverted to another activity. We have reorganized the Senate so we now have three committees meeting at the same time instead of two.

Mr. PAVILLARD. Thank you, Senator.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF OLEG LOBANOV

My name is Oleg Lobanov and I am the Managing Director of the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D.C. I am here to testify on behalf of the National Symphony, and on behalf of other large orchestras, in support of the proposed $114.5 million appropriation for 1978 for the National Endowment for the Arts. In the few moments that I have this morning, I would like to try and tell you why the larger orchestras endorse this appropriation. I will speak in terms of the National Symphony, but the same story has parallels in other orchestras.

The National Symphony is one of America's most active orchestras and, we believe, one of the best. In budgetary terms, we are one of the ten largest. As I think all of you know, we are entering into an exciting new phase of our growth. In October, 1977, Mstislav Rostropovich will become our Music Director. Slava, as he is known to all, is one of the world's leading musicians -- a conductor, pianist, and of course, the world's greatest cellist.

This transition, along with the fact that I am new in my position, has given us a logical reason for a thorough self-evaluation. We have subdivided the evaluation into two phases. First, the pulling together of all planning efforts for calendar year 1976 into one document, with attendant financial projections. Second, a detailed reevaluation of all of these plans by a newly appointed Task Force. This Task Force has met weekly for three months. Represented are Board members who have worked with the Orchestra for many years, new Board members, musicians from our Orchestra, and staff. It was carefully selected to represent all segments of our organization, our supporters and our various audiences. Let me tell you about some of our tentative conclusions.

-- We serve an extremely important function in the Nation's Capital. We bring beauty into people's lives. Last year we played for a total estimated audience of 435,000.

-- We can serve better, and we have spent probably fifteen hours of group discussion on just how.

-- We earn a great deal of our way now -- almost half of our total $4.5 million budget. We can earn more in the future (we project an increase of $800,000 next year), but there is a limit to what we can expect from the box office and still be accessible to all. We must, for example, give some free concerts.

-- We raise a great deal of money -- $1.4 million this year -- and as an aside our Board alone will give $300,000 of this money. I believe this is the largest amount given by any symphony board in the United States. However, again we face a realistic limit. Remember our so-called "home industry" is the federal government.

So, since unfortunately we have had deficits in the past, and since we have realistic limits to our earning capacity and our ability to raise annual funds, the Task Force has concluded that we must find other answers.

The first effort the National Symphony hopes to make to find this extra income is through a serious attempt to increase our endowment by at least $6 million (from its present $5 million to $11 million), and for this, given the present generosity of our Board, we need a lever. We hope that that lever will come from the proposed National Endowment Challenge Grant program. With that lever I feel we can raise the

PART W

$6 million. This is the first reason we strongly back the 1978 appropriation which includes $18 million of potential challenge grant monies.

Now let me be very clear. We have no assurance that we will receive a challenge grant, but if there is no appropriation we obviously won't get anything. So first things first.

We also completely endorse the increase in the program fund. This money helps us to serve all of our citizens, in our case through summer concerts in the Kennedy Center. Our study tells us that with all of the increases referred to above we will still need more money, and we hope that some of these extra needed funds will come from these additional program funds.

Let me close by pointing out the economic impact that the National Symphony has in Washington. A Lou Harris survey of New York audiences indicated that for every dollar spent on tickets the public spent $2.50 on restaurants, hotels, etc. Let's assume the same holds true for Washington. If we add our total projected budget for next season, which is spent in the District, to the extra funds generated for hotels, restaurants, etc., it comes to a total economic impact on the District of over $11 million. This compares with a total program grant from the National Endowment to the National Symphony of $275,000.

The facts will vary with other major orchestras, but the need is constant.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DAN PAVILLARD

Arizona is the buckle of America's so-called Sun Belt, the fastest growing population area in the nation. In the band of land that stretches from Florida to California, sit Tucson, Phoenix and Flagstaff, three cultural centers that seek to serve thousands of people in sparsely populated expanses that big city dwellers frequently find terrifying. Our Marlboro country is far from a cultural wasteland, however, despite many cities' isolation from one another and the often great distances separating them. Tucson, for example, has the only resident repertory theater between St. Louis and Los Angeles, the Arizona Civic Theatre. In the Tucson Symphony it also has one of only three metropolitan-sized orchestras between the Canadian and Mexican borders. In addition, Tucson can boast a fully professional ballet company, the Tucson Ballet, recently judged of sufficient quality to pariticipate in the N.E.A. dance touring program, and the Tucson Opera Company, making it the only city of its size in the nation to claim four professional performing arts companies--symphony, ballet, theater and opera. The Tucson Museum of Art is also fully professional and one of the most vigorous and exciting museums in the Southwest.

Only three other cities in America with populations under one million can match Tucson's claim of so many professional arts groups: Louisville (826,553), Hartford (663,891) and Syracuse (636,507). (There are only 10 other cities in the country regardless of size that have professional symphony, opera, theater and ballet: New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Miami, Milwaukee and Chicago). That puts our organizations in some pretty heady company, but our situation is unique: Whereas we have an ever-increasing audience to serve, brought to our doorsteps by the lure of sunshine and scenery, the prospect of golden retirement years and fun in the sun, we do not have an ever-increasing financial base for providing the services for which that audience clamors. Other than the mining industry, Arizona, and, to a large degree neighboring states, do not have industrial giants who might contribute funds to underwrite our programs, and there is a finite limit to how much money can be raised from the private sector and small businesses.

Still, we manage. But just barely. My organization, the Tucson Symphony, currently enjoys the enviable position of being current on all its bills and looks forward to finishing the season at the break-even point. Other arts groups are not so fortunate, a few of them literally are fighting for their survival. I believe all of them are going to make it, and, even flourish. Just as (irrigation) water has transformed large areas of the desert into fertile, productive "tropical" paradises, money applied to the arts can and will make them grow. Why? Because the desire for the fruits of the cultural process is strong. Because, like the frontiersmen who braved considerable hazards to tame our wild area in just the last century, their descendents and the newcomers who join them by the thousands each month (a statistical fact) will persist until they have what they feel they desperately need--exposure to the arts for their children and for themselves.

Let's back up these generalizations with some specifics: In a state-wide application for a National Endowment for the Arts challenge grant, the 10 largest arts groups--all of them wholly professional--are confident that they can match on a three-to-one basis the money they are seeking for "seed" money. Of these 10 organizations--Arizona Civic Theater, Arizona Commission on the Arts and Humanities, Flagstaff Festival, Museum of Northern Arizona, Phoenix Symphony, Scottsdale Center for the Arts, Tucson ballet, Tucson Museum of Art, Tucson Opera and the Tucson Symphony--seven have directors of development, person professionally trained to help their organizations find sources of support and tap them. The Tucson Symphony's director of development waged a 15-month long seige of Arizona Mining Association before succeeding in getting a grant of $1,500, the first grant of any size that organization had ever made to a performing arts group. This year, the A.M.A. increased its support to $2,000. That money is being used to pay recording fees to Tucson Symphony musicians so that concerts can be broadcast throughout southern Arizona, western New Mexico and northern Sonora, Mexico.

All the groups in question do everything they can to become self-sustaining, to make the programs they present pay for themselves. Some of us could not provide the services we do now, were it not for the help we get from the National Endowment for the Arts, the Arizona Commission on the Arts and Humanities and city governments.

Two years ago, with partial support from N.E.A. funds, the Tucson Symphony responded to an urgent request from the Nogales Patrons of the Arts to bring the orchestra to their city. We played two, one in the high school gym and the other, later in the year, in an open air plaza--and the Tucson Symphony Society underwrote losses of $2,800 that first year. Last November, the orchestra returned to the Nogales area very near the U.S.-Mexican border with a talented young Greek-American pianist as soloist. The orchestra played in a big-top tent by a pool, beneath the stars, with portable heaters to warm the patrons. Socialites from Nogales came in tuxedos and ball gowns--and so did field hands in their work clothes. They paid to hear not Broadway show tunes and "pops" stuff but an all-Beethoven program--and they loved it!

In order to play that date, which cost approximately $3,600, the Tucson Symphony applied $1,000 of N.E.A. funds and received $700 from the Nogales Patrons of the Arts (through the Arizona Commission on the Arts and Humanities). Enthusiastic members of the local sponsoring group, foreseeing a shortfall in covering expenses, not only sold out the tent but conducted a fund drive in the symphony's behalf to more than pay for the expenses. During the worst of the peson devlauation crisis, they asked 41 businessmen and individuals for $25 contributions and 38 of them responded. (The orchestra is going back May 8 to play another concert on the same basis).

N.E.A. program money is absolutely essential in order for the Tucson Symphony (or the Phoenix Symphony or the Arizona Civic Theater) to play concerts outside its home town, as we did Easter Sunday at San Xavier Mission for a Standing-Room-Only audience that included a majority of local parishioners--Papago Indians. Should people living in isolated areas be penalized for living there, simply because neither they nor we have the funds to underwrite programs for them? Is this administration committed to providing cultural benefits to all its constituents?

There is a thirst out there in the cultural desert and we are trying as imaginatively and as responsibly as possible to satisfy it. It isn't easy. This season the Tucson Symphony has had to turn down all requests for concerts in the schools for the simple reason that there was no money with which to perform them. So we did what we could: We took our Tucson Symphony Youth Orchestra out for four concerts in disadvantaged-area schools. Even that costs.

The Tucson Symphony, like the other professional arts groups participating in the challenge grant program, resolutely believes in our ability to match the funds we are seeking, and, furthermore, in so doing, to act as catalytic agents in priming individuals, governments at all levels and foundations into taking over their rightful share of funding for our various programs. For example, the Tucson performing arts groups, joined by the museum, collectively approached the Tucson Commission on the Arts and Culture, a group appointed by the mayor and city council, for grants to support community programs. Each recieved $4,000, the largest single amount any of the groups has ever received previously from the city. With its funds, the Tucson Symphony is filming two one-hour television shows tomorrow morning before two separate audiences of school children, the two tapes to be edited into one-one-hour tape for broadcast throughout the following year over KUAT-TV, the University of Arizona's educational channel. And grants are being sought for duplication for circulation throughout the state's library and school systems.

There are 250 community leaders on the board of our 10 Arizona arts groups. Fifteen also serve on local foundation boards. These leaders ranks include the Governor, a Senator, a newspaper publisher, a university president, a senior partner in a stock brokerage firm, and presidents of insurance corporations, agribusiness and construction. Ninety percent of board members gave more than $200,000 last year. Large donations were $5,000 to $10,000; one was $25,000.

When Arizona arts groups realize that thousands of persons living in isolated cities, on Indian reservations or in remote rural areas are yearning for what they produce, they are going to find a way to deliver their produce--and to pay for it. But we need help, not a

hand-out. We know from the number of requests we cannot fill and from the lively response we get on the too-rare occasions when we can fulfill others that the desire--the need--of the people is genuine and vast. It is their need for what we produce--not our need to produce for the sake of producing--that prompts us to ask for government support.

STATEMENT OF JACK FIRESTONE

I am Jack Firestone, General Manager of the Louisville Orchestra. I am here to urge your support for the National Endowment for the Arts - both the full appropriation of $114.5 million for fiscal year 1978, and the proposed $18 million National Endowment Challenge program. The growth of The Greater Louisville Fund for the Arts, and the organizations it funds, are dependent on this support. We simply MUST have both these programs.

Louisville was the first community in the country to establish a "United Fund for the Arts". We are one of the few communities our size in the country to have four fully professional performing arts institutions - an orchestra, a repertory theater, an opera company and a ballet company. National Endowment money has made our growth - perhaps our very existence - possible.

For example, an Endowment grant to the Orchestra last season, provided funds for an evaluation of student programs and an increase in rehearsal time for youth concerts. The pattern of declining attendance was stopped. In fact, twice as many students came to the Making Music concerts this year as last.

Endowment money has had what I call the Magnet Effect in Louisville. Money attracts money. Funds from Glenmore Distilleries were attracted by the matching Endowment Funds for the support of our new Pops Series. I could tell you matching money increases our "earned income potential." What I will say instead, is that revenues from ticket sales last year increased 47% over the previous year. That increase was due to Endowment encouragement. And by "encouragement", I mean MONEY.

The regular program fund money we have requested for next year will allow our in-school and chamber orchestra groups to reach new audiences. We feel it is critical to take the orchestra to the people - to factories, to bank branches, to corporate lunch rooms, to shopping centers - to wherever people are living, working and playing. In the past, orchestras have hidden in the concert halls, waiting for the faithful to appear. We don't want to do this any more, but we need help getting out.

The Orchestra, the Opera and the Ballet in Louisville want a master agreement which will pay for the services of a single pool of musicians for the three arts groups. The stabilizing effect of National Endowment support helps sustain jobs for one of the most underemployed segments of the labor force - the artist.

(I was astounded to learn that 3 out of every 4 of our orchestra players rely on their Orchestra salary for the major portion of their income.)

Our artists, our organizations and our audiences are dependent on the support given by the regular program fund of the National Endowment. The full appropriation of $114.5 million is absolutely essential if we are to provide the quality and quantity of service needed in our community.

The new Federal Challenge grant is also crucial to the development of the arts in Louisville. The $333,000 we have asked for under this program will generate $10 million worth of arts pro-

grams over the 3 year life-span of the grant. That's the Magnet Effect again. These programs will reach new audiences and will allow groups to pursue new forms of presentation. The money will provide a secure base of support, allowing us to make long range plans, a luxury not previously enjoyed with year-to- year funding.

The idea of challenge grants is not new to Kentucky. Governor Julian Carroll's Challenge Grant program infused $300,000 in new arts money for Kentucky's arts institutions last year. We're asking you to give full funding to the $18 million Challenge Grant for one simple reason. The idea works. We KNOW we can match this money. And if we can do it, communities all over the country can do it.

I do not need to tell you that The Arts are now a central community service. The elitist image is fading - and we're doing our best to kill it completely. But the key to our success is Endowment funding. With it we can attract new local money and increase our "earned income potential." We can apply for and receive state and local grants, to continue existing programs, but without National Endowment help, we cannot count on growth. And growth is not only desired by our boards and our artists, it is demanded by the people of our communities. We are working hard to respond to the arts needs at home, but we must have help. And You know what I mean by help. I mean MONEY.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

STATEMENT OF DR. MARGARET MEAD

ANTHROPOLOGICAL FILM CENTER

Senator HUDDLESTON. Dr. Mead is now here. Dr. Mead, we are delighted to have you before the committee. You may proceed in any fashion you wish.

Dr. MEAD. I am sorry to be late, Mr. Chairman. I spent 2 hours in the air when it should have taken 40 minutes.

Now, I am testifying on behalf of the National Anthropological Film Center of the Smithsonian Institution, which we have now spent over 10 years trying to get adequately organized so that we could make research film records of all the existing isolated old cultures in the world which are disappearing overnight. And when they disappear we will have lost experiments that took anything up to 20,000 years to build. We will never be able to build them again.

So we are dealing with something that has to be done now if it is going to be done at all.

Now, the problems that I presume this committee will want to address themselves to is the suitability of the center in the Smithsonian, the suitability of the Congress giving support to the Smithsonian for this center beyond what is contained in the present budget.

We have been receiving support from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Arts and the Humanities have been helping us to the tune of $171,000 a year to get started, but they were told that we should not apply to them any further in their congressional hearings, but we should apply directly to the Congress.

Now, the Smithsonian is the obvious place for this center. It is national and it is trusted throughout the world. In making these films we have to make most of them outside the United States in the very remote areas where people still survive on remote islands and jungles, where we can still find but will not be able to find very much longer records of many other forms of life which—human life, social life, which we must have if we are going to be able to plan for the future. If we are going to be able to build institutions in this shrinking world, we need to know these things about human beings and we need to know them very badly. Verbal accounts are not adequate.

People bring back an account and if you believe them, you use it and if you don't believe that person, you don't use it. When you bring back sound film set up for research, not the kind of film that we see in the movies, set up for research and to be reexamined and reexamined by different scientists for the next 50 years, we have something that we can keep permanently if we have a center where we can keep them.

At present we don't even have adequate funds to take the film that have been made and take care of them properly. They are scattered over the United States in all sorts of imperfect places.

We have now a corps of young filmmakers and some not so young who know how to do this. We have a director of our center, Dr. Richard Sorensen, who has been working in this field for 20 years devotedly. We have modern technology that makes it possible for

us to take synchronized film equipment into the jungle which was impossible when I started working 50 years ago. And Dr. Sorensen has established very good relationships with many Third World countries which will promote our relationships to them because in many instances there is a lack of welcome today for some of the U.S. efforts in other countries, but this is one that is being welcomed very widely.

So, we are asking that the budget request of $136,000 submitted by the Smithsonian Institution be increased to $562,000. This would include an additional $255,000 to inaugurate studies in the most critical countries, as well as the direct appropriation of the $171,00 previously obtained from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Mr. Chairman, we will never have another chance to do this. Ten years from now these communities will be gone. The nomads are being settled, which often means their death. People in remote jungles are catching diseases from TB visitors and all sorts of tourists that are going into the jungle. And these people are going to be obliterated or changed and we will never have another chance to do this.

And I think posterity is going to be very critical of our failure to rise to this opportunity.

SCOPE OF EFFORTS

Senator HUDDLESTON. The $171,000 portion of the increase is to replace appropriations that had been previously obtained from the National Endowments and then you are asking for $255,000 to inaugurate new studies, I take it.

How many countries are involved in these studies?

Dr. MEAD. I didn't hear that.

Senator HUDDLESTON. How many countries are involved in the additional studies?

Dr. MEAD. Directly at the center or at the whole operation?

Senator HUDDLESTON. You are requesting that we include an additional $255,000 to inaugurate studies in the most critical countries. Now, how many critical countries are there?

Dr. MEAD. I think that I would like to ask Dr. Sorensen to answer that question, if I may. He is here. I can't answer that in detail.

Dr. SORENSEN. Well, we have opportunities of a very unusual nature in about eight of the most important Third World countries from the point of view of remaining independently evolved ways of life and culture.

And this is not to say that these are the only such countries where there might be such opportunities. These are the places where we presently have firm opportunities and invitations from the level of the minister of foreign affairs or the premier or some such high government official who has taken considerable interest in the kinds of things that we are doing.

Senator HUDDLESTON. An invitation to come into these countries and make the film?

Dr. SORENSEN. Yes. We have full cooperation from the most important bastions of the remaining people in the world. Now, the $255,000 you are asking about cannot complete studies in this many places.

However, it is enough to get us started so that we can maintain our entry into this country and continue to work on into the future there.

Senator HUDDLESTON. And what will the accessibility of this film be once you have made and stored it?

Dr. SORENSEN. It is designed as a permanent scholarly resource and it will remain in special refrigerated humidity controlled vaults at the Smithsonian continually accessible to all scholars who have a need to refer to it to answer some particular question about human organization, human potential, social adaptability or the variety of questions that human scientists have learned to start asking about how mankind lives with his own people.

The film will also remain available as a resource from which educational materials can be developed once the research has been completed out of the documents. There are some documents.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HUDDLESTON. Thank you very much. We appreciate your testimony.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DR. MARGARET MEAD

There is now an acute worldwide need to prepare researchable film records of the remaining variety of culturally patterned human behavior in the world. During thousands of years of independent cultural evolution in the different corners of our earth, many remarkable and informative natural experiments in living have come into being. But now, for the first time in all of human history, these diverse and independent expressions of basic human potential are coming to an end. Modernization is quickly extending into the last remote corners of the world. We are entering a new epoch, one in which cultural convergence is erasing or disorganizing the wide range of human variation which has evolved.

Film records that reveal the different ways of life of the world and the different ways of realizing basic human potential are of scientific interest and humanistic importance. The visual data they present reflect conditions important in cultural and behavioral evolution and reveal special expressions of the human ability to adapt, interact, and respond. To whatever degree we allow such data to vanish, we diminish our ability to understand our own species.

Similarly there is a critical need to document emerging developments in societies that are modernizing. We need better understanding of how man fits into and copes with the world and its transformations, including those he himself generates. Our incomplete understanding of the dynamics of such change, or its human significance, frequently forces us to make uninformed and arbitrary decisions about its direction. Movement into the future would be less traumatic and more adaptive if we had greater understanding.

Future scholars might well consider the loss of such knowledge one of the tragic losses of our time. Some of these ways of life reflect conditions important in human behavioral and cultural evolution; some reveal special expressions of human organizational potential; many tell us about the nature of the human condition elsewhere in our growing "one world". How the different peoples of the world manage such impulses as those associated with conflict, aggression, cooperation, sympathy, and tolerance is useful; how such basic emotions as fear, happiness, anger, disgust, surprise, and contempt are expressed or patterned is obviously important. These things differ, sometimes quite considerably, from one culture to another, and in rather striking ways. Visual and auditory data on such expressions, systematically prepared and preserved as research records provide the means for detailed and repeated examination and evaluation as new problems in human affairs surface or new questions are asked.

For over a decade I have been supporting the effort to establish a Center at the Smithsonian to deal with this increasingly urgent need. The Smithsonian Institution is clearly the right place for this type of scholarly activity. Indeed, a group of twenty-six eminent scholars representing eighteen institutions of higher learning, convened by the National Science Foundation, recommended that the central and national character of the Smithsonian Institution made it particularly suitable as the base for such an effort. The Smithsonian is also international, and this kind of program fits well into the scholarly role it has traditionally sought in world affairs.

Solid backing has come from the appropriate professional organizations: The American Anthropological Association voted unanimously in Plenary Session to support the effort to create the National Anthropological Film Center at the Smithsonian. Similarly the Ninth International Congress of

the Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences overwhelmingly adopted a resolution of urgency and support at its meeting in Chicago in 1973.

The nucleus is now established; good national and international contacts have been made. We have an eminently workable basis on which to proceed. Dr. Richard Sorenson, who is directing the development of this Center, has received remarkable cooperation within the United States and very warm welcomes abroad, particularly in Third World nations containing crucial reserves of traditional ways of life and culture. The techniques of visual inquiry he has begun to employ are readily seen as a tool which aids in defining a sense of national identity in relation to important elements of the cultural heritage.

What is now needed is an appropriate support base. Without such a base we cannot take advantage of the groundwork done or respond to the opportunities which have suddenly blossomed overseas as a result of Dr. Sorenson's efforts.

Two very recent events have seriously outdated the $136,000 proposed for the Center in the current budget request:

1) The National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities have been helping to support the development of the Center at approximately $171,000 per annum since its opening. During the Endowments' budget hearings in the Senate, they were told that the Smithsonian should seek its money directly from Congress--not through the National Endowments. It would be a serious setback if this money could not now be appropriated for the National Anthropological Film Center's use.

2) Dr. Sorenson recently visited many Third World nations in an attempt to evaluate current problems and possibilities. He has had remarkable success in getting interest and cooperation from officials and scholars in the most critical countries. Indeed, in a very few weeks he accomplished what I would have thought impossible, gaining entree and welcome even in regions barred to foreigners. Officials in these countries have become enthusiastic. Certainly it would be a serious setback if they were disappointed. Work should start quickly in at least three of these countries.

Thus the budget request of $136,000 submitted by the Smithsonian Institution needs to be increased to $562,000. This would include an additional $255,000 to inaugurate studies in the most critical countries as well as a direct appropriation of the $171,000 previously obtained from the National Endowments.

I and many of my valued colleagues have worked hard and long to create the basis for the kind of effort now needed. Appropriate technology is now available; good methodologies now exist; we have developed the proper institutional base and the right kind of contacts throughout the world. All we need now is the basic funding to begin to deal seriously with the problem. I hope that you will be able to help provide this.

STATEMENTS OF:

HAROLD GOULD
EDWARD DIMOCK, CENTER FOR ASIAN STUDIES

SMITHSONIAN SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY ACCOUNT

Senator HUDDLESTON. Is Mr. Brooks with the Department of Fish and Game, Alaska here?

What about Harold Gould and Edward Dimock, Center for Asian Studies?

Mr. GOULD. Mr. Chairman, we are here to represent the interests of an organization called the American Institute of Indian Studies, in this case we mean the India Indians, the ones that Columbus originally had in mind when he sailed west.

The American Institute of Indian Studies is the only organization today that provides research fellowships for students of the Indian languages for graduate students, for senior research persons to go to India to study Indian society from many different standpoints ranging, as I say, from the languages that are spoken in the country to the political characteristics of the country, the social, cultural, et cetera. In fact, also even some of the tribal cultures that Dr. Mead was just talking about.

Now, the issue for us is this: The American Institute for Indian Studies is dependent upon Smithsonian excess foreign currencies for its primary funding. The U.S. Government owns several million dollars worth of Indian rupees as an outgrowth of the AID program over the years. And the Smithsonian this year is asking for $4.5 million worth of excess foreign currencies of various kinds which includes within that Indian rupees that would be used for the American Institute of Indian Studies.

The American Institute of Indian Studies itself requires about $430,000 worth of Indian rupees in order to conduct its operations in India. As I say, it is a kind of a critical scientific organization. It is a consortium of about 30 universities. It provides fellowships of all kinds, not only for the consortium members, but to any qualified person in the United States who wants to engage in this kind of research and training.

The ability to go to India to do this kind of research on the spot is really confined almost 99 percent to what we can provide. Therefore, in a sense, we are tied to the Smithsonian's budget appropriations. What we can do in India depends on a very high degree on what is derived from Smithsonian appropriations in this category.

I have felt personally that the Indian case is a good one in terms of what should be done with excess foreign currencies. In India we built a very large balance of Indian currency, two-thirds of which had to be negotiated away because of the difficulty of dealing with such huge balances in nonconverted currencies. What is left in India is now reposed in non-interest-bearing accounts, which means that further erosion of this money through inflation will just simply limit what can be done in behalf of the American taxpayer with it.

We feel that the American Institute of Indian Studies can serve as a very, very definite national need. It provides a very important dimension to international education and consequently, of course, we are very eager to have our needs favorably looked upon by the Congress.

I think I will just stop at this point and let Professor Dimock who is the president of the American Institute of Indian Studies add a few comments.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Very good. We will be happy to hear you, Professor Dimock, You might pull your mike a little closer.

Mr. DIMOCK. Thank you. I think Professor Gould has pretty much covered it. I would like to stress, I think, only that I think our fellows are not only in the academic field, but in such areas as the performing arts, news media, medical/biological research. This kind of thing. And so we do draw from a large number of fields.

In addition to the direct academic research, we also conduct language teaching programs in India which is not only beneficial to the American students who want to study the Burmese languages, but it saves the institutions from which these students come a substantial amount of faculty moneys.

The only other remark I think that I would like to make is that I foresee, I hope correctly, in the immediate future a warming up of relationships between our two countries and, I think, it is a critical time and I think that the Institute serves a critical need in this regard.

Mr. GOULD. I would point out, too, in that regard that while India was in crisis over the last 2 years, a great deal of the expertise that was available for understanding what was going on and perhaps helping on an advisory level in dealing with what was going on was provided by a lot of people whom we have trained through these programs.

We work very closely with the State Department and some of our people do go into the State Department and so on. So I think that we really do provide a kind of, as I said before, a national resource that maybe in some ways whose value was well illustrated here in recent times.

EXTENT OF PROGRAM

Senator HUDDLESTON. How many fellows do you have in the program?

Mr. DIMOCK. There are about 81 in fact, this year and the average is about 80.

Mr. GOULD. As a matter of fact, while I was sitting back there listening to some testimony, if I can find that real quickly, I put together and added up some statistics that we have here. We have been in operation since 1962 and through 1977 of the total number of applications for research fellowships and traineeships that have been approved—because we have a very rigorous screening process. We don't just let anybody go. I mean we would have to fulfill requirements. And they must prove what they are up to in India and really have some scientific merit—from 1962 to 1977, which I guess is 15 years, we sent 895 scholars at various times. I mean this is not a huge amount, but this is one of these areas where high levels of training is more important than the numbers who go, you see.

So we feel rather proud of the way we have handled it over the years. It was set up as a very serious scholarly enterprise to begin with and we are trying to maintain a very tight control over the quality and the kinds of people who have been allowed to go and do this sort of traineeship and so on.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Thank you very much, gentlemen, for your testimony this morning.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF HAROLD A. GOULD

As was the case last year, I come before this Subcommittee in my capacity as Vice President of the American Institute of Indian Studies. Along with the Institute's President, Professor Edward C. Dimock, I am here to urge you to recommend to the full committee an appropriation of $4.551 million in special foreign currencies to the Smithsonian Institution so that it can support a variety of overseas research and educational activities which are of vital interest to the international education community.

One of the chief beneficiaries of this budget item is the American Institute of Indian Studies which Professor Dimock and I represent. An attached fact sheet provides information on what the Institute is and does. Accompanying sheets describe the distribution of Smithsonian special foreign currencies by functional category and by country as well as the general nature and purpose of this program.

It is important to realize that the American Institute of Indian Studies is a non-profit consortium of thirty U. S. colleges and universities which pays its own administrative costs from membership fees. It is the only significant source of funds for students and advanced scholars who wish to go to India to master the Subcontinent's languages or to conduct research on its politics, sociology, economics, art, archeaology, anthropology, etc. To support the approximately one hundred scholars whom the Institute sends to India each year for these purposes, no less than $430,000 in rupee equivalents are needed. The scholarship and training which AIIS facilitates is integrally linked to a number of centers for South Asian studies located on American college campuses around the country, eight of which are funded as NDEA language and area centers by the Office of Education and all of which are entitled to receive quotas of NDFL fellowships. Failure to fund the American Institute of Indian Studies would mean eliminating perhaps the most crtical component of this system that has been created for training specialists on South Asia-- namely, the capability to actually go to the region for direct observation and experience.

The past two years of political turmoil in India culminating in the recent stunning elections which returned the country to democratic government only serve to illustrate how essential it is that we maintain and constantly replenish America's modest pool of specialists who can follow and interpret events there in depth.

There is, too, a more general basis for asserting that it is wise policy to provide Smithsonian with its special foreign currency request. It has been the tendency to cite as a reason for doing so the alleged fact that these funds are "no cost" to the American taxpayer in the sense that they are already appropriated and consequently do not constitute a commitment of new tax monies in the fiscal year they are appropriated. The correct argument, however, is that special foreign currencies are a heavy "cost" to the American taxpayer if they are not appropriated.

It must be remembered that Indian rupees, Egyptian pounds, or Polish zlotys owned by the United States government are essentially payments which have been made to us in non-convertible currencies for goods and services provided to India, Egypt, Poland, etc., as economic aid paid for by the American taxpayer. Unless they are used to benefit American undertakings in these countries their value is lost to the American people and are consequently an irretrievable "cost" to them. The longer it takes to find ways of using these non-convertible foreign currencies in ways beneficial to the United States the more they erode away through inflation and eventual resistance by the debtor country to their continued use by the United States.

India, in fact, is a classic case of how non-use of U. S.-owned foreign currencies end up costing the American taxpayer their dollar value. As rupee balances piled up in India due to the massive size of U. S. aid to that country, the Indian government by the late sixties began to insist that our ownership of so much Indian currency constituted a threat to India's economic and political independence. On February 18, 1974, an agreement was signed between the U. S. and India which in effect forgave $2 billion of $3 billion owed us under PL 480 and placed the remaining one billion dollars retained by the U. S. in non-interest bearing accounts. This latter, of course, is being eroded away by inflation. The uses to which it is being put (embassy expenses, etc.) do not expend it fast enough to prevent great losses in monetary value. Thus any appropriation of American owned rupees for American Institute of Indian Studies operations

actually constitutes a savings to the American taxpayer. For at least, some portion of what is left of his money in India is being used to foster the scholarly development of Americans rather than to evaporate uselessly in non-interest bearing bank accounts in Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta.

We sincerely hope that the Congress will see the merit of our arguments and hasten to provide Smithsonian with the special foreign currencies it needs to support the educational and research activities of nationally important institutions like the AIIS. Institions of this kind depend for their very existence on Smithsonian excess foreign currency program. Institutions like the AIIS serve vital national need. Institutions like AIIS are fully professional and responsible in their manner of selecting applicants for overseas research or training grants. No conflict of interest problems have ever arisen in connection with AIIS selection procedures and scrupulous safeguards are maintained against the possibility of this ever happening.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD C. DIMOCK, JR.

My name is Edward C. Dimock, Jr., and I am a Professor in the Department of South Asian Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago. I offer testimony today before this Subcommittee on Appropriations of the Senate as President of the American Institute of Indian Studies, a consortium of some 30 U.S. colleges and universities spread nationwide, and representing nearly all major colleges and universities with interest in study, teaching, and research on the South Asian subcontinent. The Institute, founded in 1961 by the late and eminent Professor W. Norman Brown of the University of Pennsylvania, is incorporated in the State of Delaware, and has as its sole purpose the increase of understanding between the peoples and cultures of the United States and India by means of scholarship.

That such understanding is important to the people of this country, and to the people of India, can be suggested by two brief observations. The first is that in their elections in mid-March of this year, the people of India voted overwhelmingly to oust an incumbent government that had shown increasing tendencies toward repression of rights guaranteed by democratic principles. By doing so, they showed the world most clearly that they consider their freedom as the first priority, and stilled those voices which had been saying that democracy in India does not have the same values as does democracy in our own country. They showed that as a matter of principled support towards another true and truly great democracy, as well as a matter of diplomatic practicality, the United States attitude toward India should be more warm and friendly in the future than it has been at any time in recent years. For such an end, knowledge and understanding of the Indian culture both by our policy makers and those citizens who judge policy is a basic necessity. The Institute exists to help provide a growing body of people in this country who can advise in policy matters, and whose function otherwise is to educate by teaching, writing, comment through the news media, and in other ways a large public whose desire and duty is to learn more about a large and friendly country, and a culture of which most people in the West are now shockingly ignorant.

The second observation is connected to the first, and is that it has recently come to my attention that a survey conducted in 1973 by UNESCO uncovered the following facts: that the United States is lowest among 100 countries surveyed in the amount of time given to international television programming; that the average space given to international events is one-half column of newprint per day. A survey in that same year conducted by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education revealed that only somewhat more than five per cent of teachers being trained have any exposure to global content or world affairs in their preparation for certification. A recent survey of civic education reports that 14 year olds in the U.S. rank near the top among students in eight countries surveyed in knowledge of local, state, and national affairs, but next to last in knowledge of world affairs. A 1974 survey of 4th, 8th, and 12th graders reports that 50% of the 12th graders tested could not choose correctly the Arab country among these choices: Egypt, Israel, India, and Mexico. 40% of these 12th graders thought that Israel was an Arab country and of the 8th graders more thought that Golda Meir, rather than Anwar el-Sadat, was President of Egypt. No more need be said about the necessity for international understanding.

The Institute is a major national resource for meeting this need. In 1976-77 the Institute received about 160 applications for its various programs from students and established scholars across the country, and 81 of these people were finally awarded grants for study, research, or language learning, in fields ranging from biology to political science and from economics to religion. Many of them taught and lectured in India, in addition to their research and study, and on their return home they will share their experience with other Americans through writing, lecturing, and the news media. It is a small and specific program, but one of vital importance to American universities and American scholarship. It is also one of the two scholarly programs fully endorsed by the Government of India, the other of course being Fulbright-Hayes. Even during the days of serious tension, immediately following the Bangladesh war, Institute fellows were receiving approvals usually with only nominal delays.

The Institute not only sends American scholars and students to India for individual research, but sponsors a number of other programs as well; the language teaching program, which sends American students to study Indian languages in their own environment, has been mentioned. There are also programs of joint research between U.S. scholars and their Indian colleagues: Professor Karl Potter of the

University of Washington, for example, is compiling, with the aid of Indian philosophers, a monumental Encyclopedia of India's Philosophies. And there should be mentioned that the Institute's outstanding Center for Art and Archeology at Benares, which maintains what is undoubtedly the best archive in the world on temple architecture and sculpture, which has already published several studies and is about to publish the first of several volumes of an Encyclopedia of Indian Temple Architecture.

All of this activity is supported largely by United States owned rupees, the bulk of them coming through the Foreign Currency Program of the Office of International Programs of the Smithsonian Institution. The advantages of this arrangement are many. U.S.-owned rupees constitute a no-cost item to the American taxpayer; they are already "owned" by the U.S. Government, and according to bi-national agreement, are to be used for educational, among other purposes. There is in fact a substantial dollar saving involved for United States institutions, for significant research which would otherwise be funded by U.S. Government agencies and private foundations in U.S. dollars is now supported by non-convertible currency which is already appropriated. And the Institute's language programs relieve U.S. universities of the necessity of additional faculty, since the Institute's programs assume in large part the burden of advanced language teaching. And, finally, since by far the greatest part of the Institute's administration is carried on in New Delhi, the often complex logistics of all this activity can be paid for in rupees, thus relieving the already tight budgets of 30 state and private universities of an additional burden.

The Smithsonian is requesting $3.5 million in foreign currencies for support of United States educational concerns such as the American Institute of Indian Studies and similar organizations in Egypt and Pakistan. It is not a large amount of money when judged against the public benefits accrued at no additional cost to the taxpayer, and against the balances in U.S.-owned currencies that remain, especially in India. The Institute, on the other hand, is faced every year with increasing numbers of qualified candidates who simply cannot be supported for lack of funds. Most of these candidates are not in esoteric fields, but in biology, medicine, the arts, the social sciences, and, not infrequently, in new media related fields. Given the present and growing national need of such programs, then, and given the proven effectiveness of the Institute and of the Smithsonian foreign currency program in general, I would strongly urge that the full amount requested for research be granted.

Mr. Chairman, there is attached a fact sheet explaining some of the other characteristics of the Institute, and related matters. I think this document will present a reasonably clear picture. I thank you.

AMERICAN PUBLIC POWER ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF ROBERT MAURO, DIRECTOR OF ENERGY RESEARCH

ERDA CONSERVATION BUDGET

Senator HUDDLESTON. Mr. Robert L. Mauro.

Mr. MAURO. I would like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me the opportunity to testify today. I would like to request that the full text of my testimony be entered into the record.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Without objection.

Mr. MAURO. Thank you.

My name is Robert Mauro. And in the interest of time I have summarized the testimony to conform to the rules. My name is Robert Mauro. I am director of energy research with the American Public Power Association. APPA is a national service organization representing some 1,400 municipal and other local public power systems in 48 States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

APPA believes additional funds over the fiscal year 1978 budget request of the Energy Research and Development Administration are required for the Division of Conservation Research and Technology in the Office of Conservation if programs for energy conservation are to be vigorously pursued.

The budget authorization for the Heat Utilization Branch should be doubled from $5.7 million to at least $12 million. The budget authorization for the components and heat engines branch should be increased from $6.1 million to $9.1 million. APPA supports the ERDA funding level for the fuel cells branch of $28.2 million. In the Electrical Energy Systems Division, the association believes that the budget authorization for load management should be increased from $1.3 million to $6.3 million. And APPA supports the ERDA authorization in the areas of fluidized-bed combustion, coal gasification-combined cycle generation, and MHD. We believe that all these programs should be funded at or near their authorization levels.

In the area of waste heat utilization a promising near-term program is a waste heat utilization system for increasing the generating capacity of diesels and gas turbines. Without additional fuel consumption, this technology could increase a diesel's generating capacity by over 10 percent and a gas turbine's generation capacity by almost 50 percent.

There are about 500 municipal utilities in the United States using diesel engines for electrical generation. This technology could also be used to save oil and gas in pipeline pumping and to generate electricity from industrial waste heat. APPA believes that $12 million should be spent in fiscal year 1978 on waste heat utilization of which $8 million would be for demonstrating organic Rankine cycles, which is the technology I referred to above, and most of the rest would be studying waste utilization at the gaseous diffusion plants and the Savannah River nuclear facility.

In the components and heat engines area APPA believes that an additional $3 million could be used in fiscal year 1978 on external combustion to develop Stirling and closed cycle Brayton engines.

The advantages of a Stirling engine are very low noise level and practically no vibration, long life with low maintenance, multifuel capability. Since the combustion process proceeds outside of the sealed cylinder, any method of producing heat may be used for this engine. In addition to petroleum, methanol, or natural gas, this engine could operate on coal, solid waste, or even solar energy.

Another external combustion system with many of the same advantages as the Stirling engine is the closed Brayton system. The fuel cells which use hydrogen and oxygen to produce electricity is not a heat engine and its efficiency is not constrained by the Carnot cycle.

Current plans call for the building and operation of a 1 megawatt fuel cell demonstrator in 1977. And in 1979, a 4.8 megawatt fuel cell will be placed on a utility system. Were this to be funded by ERDA, United Technologies and the Electric Power Research Institute, APPA believes the absolute minimum appropriations level for fiscal year 1978 that would keep large-scale fuel cells on schedule is $26.2 million. The additional funding would be for small-scale utilization of the technology.

Load management is one method of conserving capacity while reducing fuel use. Energy conservation through load management is receiving increasing attention by APPA members. Load management demonstration projects should be an important part of ERDA's activities and yet no funds are available for this program in ERDA's fiscal year 1978 budget authorization of $1.3 million.

APPA supports the ERDA budget authorization request in load management and believes another $5 million for load management demonstration is needed.

In the area of advanced coal programs APPA members are also owner-operators of coal-fired steam plants or purchase power from other utilities which use that form. APPA supports development of more economic reliable and environmentally acceptable coal technologies. Among these technologies is magnetohydrodynamics, fluidized-bed combustion, and low BTU gasification.

In the interest of time I will conclude my testimony at this point.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Your proposals seem consistent with the energy proposals the President outlined last night. Would you agree?

Mr. MAURO. The technologies themselves are very much the same, yes.

Senator HUDDLESTON. In terms of seeking better methods and greater utilization of coal. Of course, that will have to be accomplished by improved technology rather than just getting more of it out of the ground.

Thank you very much, Mr. Mauro.

Mr. MAURO. Thank you, Senator.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT MAURO

My name is Robert Mauro. I am the Director of Energy Research with the American Public Power Association. APPA is a national service organization representing some 1,400 municipal and other local public power systems in 48 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa.

APPA believes additional funds over the FY 1978 budget request of Energy Research and Development Administration are required for the Division of Conservation Research and Technology in the Office of Conservation if programs for energy conservation are to be vigorously pursued: (a) the budget authorization for the Heat Utilization Branch should be doubled from $5.7 million to at least $12 million; (b) the budget authorization for the Components and Heat Engines Branch should be increased from $6.1 million to $9.1 million; (c) APPA supports the ERDA funding level for the Fuel Cells Branch of $28.2 million; (d) in the Electrical Energy System Division, the Association believes that the budget authorization for load management should be increased from $1.3 million to $6.3 million; and (e) APPA supports the ERDA authorization in the areas of fluidized-bed combustion, coal gasification-combined cycle generation, and MHD. We believe that all these programs should be funded at or near their authorization levels.

Except for MHD, these technologies involve the demonstration of existing technologies with near-term commercial payoff. This type of program is budget rather than technology constrained. Once a program based on existing technology is initiated, it moves rapidly to the demonstration phase which results in rapid cost escalation. This fact is the basis for our request for additional funding.

(a) Waste Heat Utilization: Promising near-term program is a waste heat utilization system for increasing the generating capacity of diesels and gas turbines. Without additional fuel consumption, this technology could increase a diesel's generating capacity by over 10% and a gas turbine's generation capacity by almost 50%.

There are about 500 municipal utilities in the U. S. using diesel engines for electrical generation. This technology could be used to save oil and gas in pipeline pumping and to generate electricity from industrial waste heat. APPA believes that $12 million should be spent in FY 1978 on waste heat utilization of which $8 million would be for demonstrating organic Rankine cycles and most of the rest would be for studying waste utilization at the gaseous diffusion plants and the Savannah River nuclear facility. These four facilities reject the energy equivalent of 60 million barrels of oil a year. This reject heat could be sold to defray the cost of operating these facilities. The heat might be used for industrial processes, home heating, additional electrical generation, and agricultural purposes. The quantity of heat involved is so large at each site, that it would probably be used for all of the purposes listed above. A number of APPA member systems are located in each of these states which could benefit from utilization of this waste heat with lower electric rates. If the Federal government is serious about conservation, it should begin by putting its own house in order.

(b) Components and Heat Engines: APPA believes that additional $3 million could be used in FY 1978 on external combustion to develop Stirling and closed cycle Brayton engines.

As a longer term replacement to the diesel engine, APPA believes the development of a non-automotive Stirling engine is necessary. The Stirling engine is an external combustion "hot air" engine which could be in commercial operation by 1985.

The advantages of a Stirling engine are: very low noise level with practically no vibration; long life with low maintenance; and a multi-fuel capability. Since the combustion process proceeds outside of the sealed cylinder, any method of producing heat may be used for this engine. In addition to petroleum, methanol or natural gas, this engine could operate on coal, solid waste, or even solar energy.

ERDA should have a program plan for non-automotive use of this technology, and should be able to expend $1 million in FY 1978 for design and critical component testing. ERDA has only $250,000 available for this use in its FY 1978 budget.

Another external combustion system with many of the same advantages as the Stirling engine is the closed Brayton system. This system is scalable to 100 MW and has the high efficiency and fuel flexibility of the Stirling engine. Recent studies conducted for the Electric Power Research Institute by the Boeing Company indicate that one of the preferred central station solar systems is a closed Brayton system utilizing solar energy with an external combustor.

APPA supports a $2 million budget authorization to develop an efficient closed Brayton system.

(c) Fuel Cells: The fuel cell, which uses hydrogen and oxygen to produce electricity, is not a "heat engine" and its efficiency is not constrained by the Carnot cycle. It has potential for significantly increasing effective use of fuels. In addition, advantages of fuel cells to electric utilities include the facts that:

. They could be mass-produced and factory-tested with a short time from order to delivery.

. Their load following capability allows them to perform a variety of generating functions.

. They permit reduction of transmission facilities and decentralization of generating facilities.

. They provide multi-fuel capability including opportunity for efficient use of gasified coal.

Current plans call for the building and operation of a 1 Mw fuel cell demonstrator in 1977. Then in 1979, a 4.8 Mw fuel cell will be placed on a utility system. This work is to be funded by ERDA, United Technologies and the Electric Power Research Institute. APPA believes that the absolute minimum appropriations level for FY 1978 that would keep fuel cells on schedule is $26.5 million.

(d) Load Management: Load management is one method of conserving capacity while reducing fuel use. Energy conservation through load management is receiving increasing attention by APPA members. It provides positive control of a portion of the load, so that the shape of the demand curve can be altered by the utility to reduce its demand peaks. This may be viewed as a form of pseudogeneration and corresponds to conserving capacity. Since this technique reduces the operating time and number of peaking units needed, it allows the more efficient base load and cycling units to provide more of the electricity, and this conserves energy. APPA recently extended financial support for such a project, proposed by the municipal utility in Burbank, California. Burbank is implementing a city-wide load management and control program designed to computer control the loads of electricity users beginning with industrial customers. When fully implemented, the system is expected to reduce the city's peak load by 30% and delay the addition of new generation by seven years. Load management demonstration projects should be an important part of ERDA's activities, and yet, no funds are available for this program in ERDA's FY 1978 budget authorization of $1.3 million. APPA supports the ERDA budget authorization request for FY 78 in load management and believes another $5 million for load management demonstrations is needed.

(e) Advanced Coal Programs: APPA members are also owner-operators of coal-fired steam plants or purchase power from other utilities which use that fuel. APPA supports development of more economic reliable and environmentally acceptable coal technologies. Among such technologies are magnetohydrodynamics, fluidized-bed combustion, and low BTU coal gasification.

APPA supports an active magnetohydrodynamics program (MHD) aimed at commercializing that technology at the earliest feasible date. It is believed that such a system could operate at about 55% efficiency--a significant increase over existing simple fossil fuel fired and nuclear generating equipment. We recognize that there are serious technological problems to be overcome relating to the high temperatures associated with this process, but feel that the ERDA program is adequately funded so as to address those problems.

Fluidized-bed combustion offers the opportunity to remove sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides from the coal combustion products without the energy penalties usually associated with scrubbers. ERDA and the Tennessee Valley Authority are doing the design engineering on a 200 mw atmospheric fluidized-bed pilot plant using dolmite to absorb the sulfur and nitrogen oxides. Fluidized-bed systems which use lime or limestone required disposal of the used bed material to avoid this potential solid waste problem. Regenerative systems which reuse their bed materials are in the laboratory stage of development. Pressurized fluidized-bed combustion systems, which increase boiler efficiency while at the same time reduce boiler size, are also being developed. APPA believes the ERDA request for fluidized-bed combustion represents a rock-bottom budget figure to pursue this technology in a timely fashion.

APPA supports adequate funding for programs aimed at coupling low-BTU synthetic gas with combined-cycle generation in the most efficient and economic manner. Projects of this type are being undertaken groups of municipals in Louisiana and Missouri. The Louisiana Municipal Power Commission's building 115 mw Synthesis Gas Combined cycle plant to be completed in 1981. The Missouri Municipal Pooling Commission is doing preliminary studies with contributions from FEA and APPA to study the building of two 300 mw combined-cycle plants in the using gasified high sulfur coal. APPA believes that funds should be appropriated to support demonstrations of this type.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

STATEMENT OF JAMES BIDDLE, PRESIDENT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Senator HUDDLESTON. Mr. James Biddle.

Mr. BIDDLE. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. I have submitted testimony and I would like to just highlight a few points if I may.

With me is Mr. Knott, who is the executive vice president of the National Trust, and we are here to testify on the Department of Interior's appropriation for fiscal year 1978 for $35 million under the heading "Historic Preservation Fund."

After enacting the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 the Congress appropriated funds totaling a little over $77 million for grants-in-aid for historic preservation for fiscal years 1968 through 1976. Now, of this amount, $11,684,000 is allocated to the National Trust and has been fully committed by us. During the same period the membership of the National Trust all across the Nation increased from 16,000 to 116,000.

Over $19 million was provided by that membership from other private resources to support our National Trust services to the Nation's private movements. In addition, $8.75 million was added to our endowment making a total contribution from private sources of $27,831,000.

For fiscal year 1977 the National Trust received matching grants-in-aid totaling $2.5 million. These funds which comprise 36.2 percent of our 1977 budget together with more than $5 million in income from private sources are being used for a variety of programs, and I would like to touch on three of those programs very briefly.

First, on the eve of the sale of the national historic landmark, the Octagon House in Irvington, N.Y., in September of last year, the National Trust used private funds to purchase the property to save it from an uncertain fate. We planned to resell it with restrictions that will guarantee its preservation.

Second, since 1975 we have been developing our maritime preservation program which has included selecting trustees and advisers from maritime organizations to formulate policies and make recommendations for a national program of maritime preservation, publishing the proceedings of the Maritime Conference on Wooden Shipbuilding and Small Craft Preservation, and making a grant that provides the needed stimulus to complete the fundraising efforts of the Gloucester, Mass., historic preservation. Because of the maritime activity, the directors of Operation Sail, the bicentennial year highlight in New York Harbor, have recently turned over their assets of this private enterprise amounting to more than $400,000 in the National Trust in furtherance of the trust maritime preservation program.

The third program, an exciting and innovative one, we refer to as Main Street. It is expected to encourage the towns of Madison, Ind., Hot Springs, S. Dak., and Galesburg, Ill., to function as model communities for downtown rehabilitation. This program is designed to encourage small municipalities to restore the economic, social, and esthetic integrity of their central business districts.

Each of the three Main Street model communities—chosen from 69 which entered a 10-State competition—will be studied by a team of professional consultants and National Trust Main Street staff members. The consulting team will recommend a master plan for the revitalization of each town's appearance, to attract the downtown customers each must have to prosper. The economic stimulative effect throughout the 10-State region is incalculable. The concept and its potential elsewhere has prompted one of our corporate associate members to underwrite the major portion of this program at the cost of $150,000.

These projects all fall within the framework of ongoing programs of education and technical assistance and historic property management of the National Trust.

The response of the Congress in amending section 108 of the 1966 act last September to fully implement the national policy enunciated in this legislation is overwhelming and decisive. It is, therefore, regrettable that neither the Ford nor the Carter administration budgets for fiscal 1978 asked for funding for this important program at the $100 million authorized level.

However, the entire preservation community is gratified for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources who recommended that appropriations be made from the fund at the authorized level rather than the $35 million as proposed in the budget initially.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs legislatively recognized that the National Trust is the beneficiary of funding through the National Historic Preservation Fund and asked the Secretary of Interior to provide the House and Senate Interior Committees as to its recommendation for allotments in National Trust.

It is my understanding, and that of Director Everhardt of the National Park Service, that testimony before your committee provides that based on appropriations for $35 million for fiscal 1978 he would recommend an allotment of $4.5 million to the National Trust.

It is also my understanding that in response to committee inquiries the Park Service officials advise the committee that based on the funding at the authorized level of $100 million the Park Service would recommend an allotment to the National Trust of $6.5 million. If the program is funded at the $150 million level authorized in fiscal 1980 and 1981, they recommend an allotment of $9.5 million to the National Trust for each year.

The witnesses also advised that the Park Service did not object to legislative action to earmark funding to the National Trust at these levels. The National Trust supports the public funding levels and earmarking procedures and is confident it will continue to have the resources and private resources to match the proposed allotment level.

We believe the National Trust is uniquely qualified to strengthen the partnership bond between public and private preservation interests and is deserving of your continued support.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Thank you. Does your colleague have any further statement?

Mr. KNOTT. No, sir.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JAMES BIDDLE

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Committee, I am pleased to make a statement concerning the Department of the Interior appropriation request for $35 million for fiscal year 1978 under the heading "Historic Preservation Fund."

In enacting the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Congress recognized that the major burdens of historic preservation had previously been borne privately, and found that:

> "it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities."

For fiscal years 1968 through 1976, the Congress appropriated funds aggregating $77,089,000 for grants-in-aid for the preservation of historic properties. Of this amount a total of $11,684,413 was allocated to the National Trust and has been committed. During the same period the National Trust membership nationwide increased from 16,000 to 116,000 and $19,043,508 was provided from National Trust membership and other private sources to support ongoing and expanding National Trust services to the nationwide private preservation effort and $8,787,515 was added to the National Trust endowment, making a total contribution from private sources of $27,831,023. For fiscal year 1977 the National Trust received matching grants-in-aid totaling $2.544 million. These funds, which comprise 36.2% of the fiscal year 1977 budget of the National Trust, together with more than $5 million in income from private sources, are being used for acquisition, development, maintenance and administration of Trust-owned historic properties and for technical and educational assistance to the private preservation sector throughout the United States. Consultant service grants, which have become a significant factor in the National Trust's annual program in support of the work of private preservation organizations nationwide have continued with a wide range of modest grants being made to ongoing and emerging organizations in large and small communities alike. They have provided the basis for establishing revolving funds, for design consultants, and for legal fees where unique preservation law principles are involved.

Important as the full range of National Trust activities is, specific reference to three significant National Trust current projects is especially timely:

--- On the eve of the imminent sale of the nationally significant Armour-Stiner Octagon House in Irvington, New York, in late September 1976 without restrictions on its use, the National Trust used funds obtained from private sources to purchase the property and is now negotiating with three or more prospective purchasers on terms which contemplate its stabilization and preservation for future generations as a unique historic property.

--- From a modest beginning in fiscal year 1975, including a survey of the need for a sustained program to preserve historically significant American ships and other maritime property, the National Trust has (1) selected from its Trustees and from maritime organizations a distinguished group of volunteer advisors who have helped us formulate policies and made recommendations for a rational program of maritime preservation, (2) published the proceedings of a maritime conference on "Wooden Shipbuilding & Small Craft Preservation", and (3) made a small grant of $1,000 that

provided the needed stimulus to complete the fund raising effort of the Gloucester, Massachusetts, Historical Commission to preserve the fishing sloop "Great Republic". This program is being aggressively pursued and has attracted the attention of the directors of OPERATION SAIL, a Bicentennial year highlight, who have recently turned over the assets of this private enterprise, amounting to more than $400,000, to the National Trust in furtherance of the Trust's maritime preservation program.

--- An exciting and significant three-year program, known as the Main Street Project, is expected to encourage the towns of Madison, Indiana; Hot Springs, South Dakota, and Galesburg, Illinois, to function as model communities for downtown rehabilitation. This program is designed to encourage small municipalities to restore the economic, social and aesthetic integrity of their central business districts. Each of the three Main Street model communities - chosen from among 69 which entered a ten-state competition - will be studied by a team of professional consultants and National Trust Main Street staff members. The consulting team will recommend a master plan for the revitalization of each town's appearance, and to attract the downtown customers each must have to prosper. The economic stimulative effect throughout the ten-state region is incalculable. The concept and its potential elsewhere has prompted a single National Trust Corporate organization member to underwrite the major portion of the program's cost.

These projects fall within the framework of ongoing programs of education, technical assistance and historic property management with which I believe the Committee is generally familiar and about which we would be pleased to provide specific information.

The response of the Congress in amending Section 108 of the 1966 Act last September to fully implement the national policy enunciated in this legislation was overwhelming and decisive. It is, therefore, especially regrettable that neither the Ford nor the Carter Administration budgets for FY '78 asked for funding for this important program at the $100 million authorized level. However, the entire preservation community is gratified that the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in its report to the Committee on the Budget in March, recommended that appropriations be made from the Fund at the authorized level rather than the $35 million as proposed in the budget submission. The Committee stressed its concern about the consequences of further delay in providing the level of funding contemplated by the Congress and your Committee has received testimony from the National Park Service officials on this subject. The Committee also cited the stimulative effect of the restoration of even a single structure on the economic revitalization of the area - a fundamental premise of the National Trust's Main Street Project. The National Trust, therefore, fully endorses the need expressed by many for funding at the authorized level for fiscal year 1978.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, your Committee is no doubt aware that during the course of its deliberations resulting in the creation of the National Historic Preservation Fund last year, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs legislatively recognized that the National Trust is a beneficiary of funding under this program and asked the Secretary of the Interior to advise the House and Senate Interior Committees within six months after the enactment of Public Law 94-422 as to his recommendations for allotments to the National Trust under an expanded program. While I have not been informed as to whether the Secretary has submitted his recommendations, it is my understanding that Director Everhardt of the National Park Service, in testimony before your Committee on March 30, advised that, based on an appropriation of $35 million for FY '78 he would recommend an allotment of $4.5 million to the National Trust. It is also my

understanding that in response to Committee inquiries, Park Service officials also advised the Committee that based on funding at the authorized level of $100 million, the Park Service would recommend an allotment to the National Trust of $6.5 million and, if the program is funded at the $150 million level authorized for FY '80 and '81, would recommend an allotment of $9.5 million to the National Trust for each year. The witnesses also advised that the Park Service would not object to legislative action to earmark funding for the National Trust at these levels. The National Trust supports the proposed funding levels and earmarking procedures and is confident that it has and will continue to have the resource capability to match the proposed allotment levels.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the National Trust is uniquely qualified to strengthen the partnership bond between public and private preservation interests, and that it is deserving of your continued support. Thank you.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. CULLINANE AIA, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON HISTORIC RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Senator HUDDLESTON. Mr. John T. Cullinane. It is good to see you, Mr. Cullinane. You may proceed.

Mr. CULLINANE. Thank you.

I am glad to say that before my recent move to Washington I was a resident of Louisville, Ky.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Fine. I hope the shock hasn't been too great for you.

Mr. CULLINANE. Mr. Chairman, I am John J. Cullinane, chairman of the American Institute of Architects Committee on Historic Resources. I am here today on behalf of the American Institute of Architects, the national society for the architectural profession, to express our support for a fiscal 1978 appropriation of $100 million for the historic preservation grants-in-aid program administered by the National Park Service under authority of Public Law 94-422, the National Historic Preservation Fund Act of 1976.

Last year marked an important milestone for the historic preservation movement. In a manner befitting the 200th celebration of the birth of our Nation, Congress approved three significant legislative measures related to preservation: The Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act, the Historic Structures Tax Act, and the National Historic Preservation Fund Act.

The Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act authorizes the General Services Administration to acquire architecturally, historically, or culturally significant buildings for use as Federal office space. It also encourages public use of Federal buildings by allowing GSA to lease major access levels such as courtyards, rooftops, and other areas to persons or firms engaged in cultural, educational, or recreational activities. The act not only represents a commonsense approach to solving space needs but also offers an outstanding opportunity for the Federal Government to promote historic preservation and to adapt—and adaptive use and to become a more direct participant in preservation activities. In addition, there is the potential for enriching, stabilizing, and enhancing the visual quality of urban life.

Passage of the Historic Structures Tax Act as part of the larger Tax Reform Act of 1976 was another vital step. This tax code change at long last removed the incentives for demolition of historic buildings and allows rapid writeoffs of rehabilitation costs for historically significant buildings located in designated historic districts.

The third measure, the National Historic Preservation Fund Act, extended and amended the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The most noteworthy changes in the law are (*a*) the increased authorization levels for the program of matching grants to the States for preservation and (*b*) the new source of these funds.

For the first time in over a decade, the Federal share for preservation grants may more closely approach the funding capabilities and desires of the States. And I might add, Senator, Kentucky itself requested $12.5 million in an attempt to obtain $400,000 under the old appropriations.

For the first time preservation program funds will not be competing against other claims on the general treasury but rather will come from additional revenues obtained from Outer Continental Shelf leases.

Enactment of these three laws is an acknowledgement of the vitality and seriousness of historic preservation in this country. It also clearly shows the desire of Congress to increase substantially the Federal role in historic preservation. But we believe the case for a fiscal 1978 appropriation up to the authorized level of $100 million can also be made stronger by examining this program in light of other major congressional priorities.

In the area of economic recovery and jobs creation, Congress is about to extend and enlarge the local public works program. The $4 billion in that bill is to create jobs in much the same manner as the grants to be made from this appropriation. In fact, the historic preservation projects funded by this appropriation will probably be more labor intensive than new projects, because the work must be done very carefully and on a small scale. In comparative economic terms, of course, the historic preservation grant program is dwarfed by the size of the public works funds. But unlike the 100 percent financing for general public works, the matching grant aspect of the historic preservation means that every dollar appropriated counts twice in creating jobs.

Also, the historic preservation program is already authorized and ready to go. A clear indication by this subcommittee that full funding for this popular program will be available beginning October 1 and will allow the National Park Service and the States to gear up and get these funds out quickly.

The higher priority currently being assigned to energy conservation in the country's overall energy policy has led to increased emphasis on reuse and rehabilitation of existing buildings. The cost in terms of total energy use of rehabilitating historic intown structures for public use is often substantially less than constructing new public facilities.

Full funding for this program would therefore aid State and local governments in reshaping their physical plants to conform with the national energy goals.

And a third point is that another major initiative actively being addressed by Congress is neighborhood conservation. Both Houses of Congress are actively moving forward with proposals to make neighborhood conservation the cornerstone of Federal urban policy and historic preservation projects are a major element in a great many local plans and programs for enhancing and revitalizing neighborhoods.

You are undoubtedly aware of the catalytic role historic preservation projects have played in the revitalization of many urban neighborhoods around the country, and I will not recite those at this time. But again, you can see how a full appropriation for this program would complement and amplify other major national goals.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, there are few Federal programs which are as popular and which dovetail so well with so wide a variety of other national goals as the historic preservation matching grant program. To restrict appropriated funding to a third of the authorized level, as has been suggested by the administration, would be pennywise

and pound-foolish. The opportunity is rare indeed when Congress can bring together and advance so many goals in one bill such as this, and we strongly recommend that the full $100 million dollars be appropriated for historic preservation grants.

On behalf of the American Institute of Architects, I would like to thank this subcommittee for the opportunity to testify.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Thank you, Mr. Cullinane.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. CULLINANE

Mr. Chairman, I am John J. Cullinane, chairman of the American Institute of Architects Committee on Historic Resources. I am here today on behalf of the American Institute of Architects, the national society for the architectural profession, to express our support for a fiscal 1978 appropriation of $100 million dollars for the historic preservation grants-in-aid program administered by the National Park Service under authority of Public Law 94-422, the National Historic Preservation Fund Act of 1976.

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Enactment of these three laws is an acknowledgement of the vitality and seriousness of historic preservation in this country. It also clearly shows the desire of Congress to increase substantially the federal role in historic preservation. But we believe the case for a fiscal 1978 appropriation up to the authorized level of $100 million dollars can also be made stronger by examining this program in light of other major Congressional priorities.

(1) In the area of economic recovery and jobs creation, Congress is about to extend and enlarge the local public works program. The four billion dollars in that bill is to create jobs in much the same manner as the grants to be made from this appropriation. In fact, the historic preservation projects funded by this appropriation will probably be more labor intensive than new projects, because the work must be done very carefully and on a small scale. In comparative economic terms, of course, the historic preservation grant program is dwarfed by the size of the public works funds. But unlike the 100 percent financing for general public works, the matching grant aspect of historic preservation means that every dollar appropriated counts twice in creating jobs.

Also, the historic preservation program is already authorized and ready to go. A clear indication by this Subcommittee that full funding for this popular program will be available beginning October 1st will allow the National Park Service and the states to gear up and get these funds out quickly.

(2) The higher priority currently being assigned to energy conservation in the country's overall energy policy has led to increased emphasis on re-use and rehabilitation of existing buildings. The cost, in terms of total energy use, of rehabilitating historic in-town structures for public use is often substantially less than constructing new public facilities. Full funding for this program would therefore aid state and local governments in shaping their physical plants to conform with national energy goals.

(3) Another major initiative actively being addressed by Congress is neighborhood conservation. Both houses of Congress are actively moving forward with proposals to make neighborhood conservation the cornerstone of federal urban policy, and historic preservation projects are a major element in a great many local plans and programs for enhancing and revitalizing neighborhoods. You are undoubtedly aware of the catalytic role historic preservation projects have played in revitalizing many urban neighborhoods and I will not recite a list of examples here. But again, you can see how a full appropriation for this program would complement and amplify other major national goals.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, there are few federal programs which are as popular and which dovetail so well with so wide a variety of other national goals as the historic preservation matching grant program. To restrict appropriated funding to a third of the authorized level, as has been suggested by the Administration, would be penny-wise and pound-foolish. The opportunity is rare indeed when Congress can bring together and advance so many goals in one bill such as this, and we strongly recommend that the full $100 million dollars be appropriated for historic preservation grants.

On behalf of the American Institute of Architects, I thank the Subcommittee for this opportunity to express our views and trust that you will take favorable action on them.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

STATEMENT OF DAVID UNGER

FOREST SERVICE FUNDING

Senator HUDDLESTON. David Unger.

Mr. UNGER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to request that our full statement be entered into the record at this point if it is possible and just summarize it briefly.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Yes. I repeat that all prepared statements will be made a part of the record in their entirety.

You may proceed.

Mr. UNGER. Thank you.

The National Association of Conservation Districts as you know represents about 3,000 local soil, water, and natural resource conservation districts in the 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. We work closely with the Forest Service in all of these States and territories and with many agencies of the Department of the Interior in trying to prevent erosion, improve water, soil, and forest management.

I would like to just briefly summarize our recommendations as adopted by the NACD's Council at our recent national convention in Atlanta, Ga., in February, which are contained on the first page of our statement.

As far as the Forest Service is concerned, we are recommending several additional increases in appropriations for fiscal year 1978 in cooperative fire protection. We believe that the States continue to need the incentive of Federal assistance in this area and we would recommend a return to the 1975 level of $25 million for that item.

In tree planting, our information indicates that there are about 45 million acres of land that are in serious need of tree planting, additional tree planting needed under the forestry incentive programs and we believe there should be a substantial increase in funding for tree planting.

Cooperative forest management, which is of particular interest to many of our district cooperators who own private wood lots, a good deal of the land and forest in the country, as you know, is in privately owned wood lots. We feel that there should be a substantial increase here for cooperative forest management work, technical assistance, and management of the trees in those wood lots.

In fact, a survey that we conducted a year and a half ago indicated that our people felt that there could easily be a doubling of personnel available that could be used efficiently in providing that kind of assistance to wood lot owners.

GENERAL FOREST ASSISTANCE

We have indicated that we recommend an increase in this item with additional responsibilities placed on State forestry agencies to work on pollution control, coastal zone management studies, and the like.

Range land management is a continuing item of importance to the members of our association. We recommend that the Forest Ser-

vice add additional funds in this area as well as range land improvement. We hope that the funds that are earmarked for range land improvement from the grazing fees that are collected will be used for that purpose and thereby accelerate range land improvements. Rather than not lead to an acceleration of that effort.

RURAL COMMUNITY FIRE PROTECTION

This program authorized under the Rural Development Act of 1972, the authorization has now expired. It is proposed for reauthorization and in the Senate farm bill we have testified before both Senate and House Agricultural Committees recommending reinstitution of that program and we recommend a higher level of funding for rural community fire protection in the fiscal 1978 budget.

FOREST INSECT AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Our members feel that the contingency fund for this important subject needs to be restored and there be increased funds made available for this important work.

For the remaining items, in dealing with forestry and agriculture in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and soil and water conservation, forestry and range land management in the Bureau of Land Management, soil and moisture conservation for the Bureau of Reclamation, fish hatchery operation for the Fish and Wildlife Service and topographic survey and mapping for the U.S. Geological Survey, our council is supporting the amounts that are contained in the budget for fiscal 1978. We appreciate this opportunity to testify.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Unger.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DAVID G. UNGER

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

AGENCY AND PROGRAM	FY 1977 Appropriations	FY 1978 Budget	NACD Recommendations
FOREST SERVICE--USDA			
State and Private Forestry Cooperation			
Cooperative fire protection	20,659,000	11,861,000	25,000,000
Tree planting	345,000	345,000	900,000
Coop. forest management	7,355,000	7,370,000	15,000,000
General forest assistance	5,133,000	5,167,000	7,100,000
Rangeland Management	25,454,000	22,536,000	28,000,000
Rangeland Improvement	700,000	5,200,000(a)	5,200,000
Rural Community Fire Protection	3,500,000	-0-	15,000,000(b)
Forest Insect & Disease Management	16,193,000	18,011,000	25,000,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS--USDI			
Forestry and Agriculture	35,260,000	37,822,000	37,822,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT--USDI			
Soil and Water Conservation	10,707,000	11,267,000	11,267,000
Forestry	39,367,000	44,139,000	44,139,000
Rangeland Management	30,943,000	32,646,000	32,646,000
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION--USDI			
Soil and Moisture Conservation	2,628,000	2,818,000	2,818,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE--USDI			
Fish hatchery operation	15,170,000	17,775,000	17,775,000
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY--USDI			
Topographic surveys and mapping	50,382,000	59,802,000	59,802,000

(a) Under terms of new law, 50% of grazing fees are earmarked for range improvements.
(b) Authorization expired; needs reauthorization

The National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) is a private, non-profit organization representing the nearly 3,000 local soil, water, and natural resource conservation districts in the 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These districts have been established to conserve land, water, and related natural resources. They are managed by 17,000 elected and appointed public officials who contribute their time and services to the cause of conservation.

We appreciate this opportunity to come before your committee to present our recommendations regarding several provisions of the FY 1978 budget with which conservation districts are most directly concerned. Districts work closely with several agencies of the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service in combating erosion and improving water management. As an example, we have cooperated with the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the Soil Conservation Service in the development of coordinated planning procedures to deal with conservation problems on intermingled private and public lands.

The protection and proper management of public lands is a major concern of NACD. We believe that adequate funding for soil and moisture conservation practices on such lands, and appropriate forest and range management activities, are essential to avoid further damage to these lands.

The current national effort to improve water quality adds another dimension to the problem. Now under way by the states in an extensive process to identify non-point sources of pollution, such as sediment, which must be controlled to protect the quality of water in streams and lakes. Control programs are being devised under the terms of Sec. 208 of P.L. 92-500 that will apply to both public and private lands. Adequate

funding for installation of best management practices by public agencies on land under their jurisdiction to reduce non-point pollution will be necessary.

At NACD's 31st Annual Convention, held February 6-10, 1977, in Atlanta, Georgia, the following positions on federal funds were adopted:

FOREST SERVICE, U.S.D.A.

Cooperative Fire Control The budget for FY 1978 for cooperative forest fire control calls for $11,861,000, or a decrease from FY77 of almost $9 million. NACD believes that $25 million is necessary for this program, especially in light of the severe fire potential which exists presently in the Northwest and the upper Great Lakes states.

Cooperative Tree Planting The budget for FY 1978 requests only $345,000 for cooperative forest tree production, although the RPA calls for nearly triple that amount ($942,000). With inflationary trends and the increased costs of production, NACD believes this figure should be increased to $900,000 to meet tree seedling production needs for the Forestry Incentives Program and other planting requirements.

Cooperative Forest Management This program, the heart of the forestry program in terms of providing technical assistance to individual landowners, is greatly underfunded. A survey of manpower needs in conservation districts conducted in 1975 by NACD shows that twice the amount of forestry assistance to landowners could be, utilized efficiently. With over half of the privately-owned woodland in small ownerships, the need for technical forestry assistance is especially important. NACD supports an appropriation of $15 million for this item.

Rangeland Management NACD supports the maintenance of this item in the Forest Service Budget at at least the level of the 1977 Budget plus an increase to offset inflation. Our Council recommends an appropriation of $28 million for this purpose.

Rangeland Improvement Recent changes in the statutes authorize the use of up to 50 percent of grazing fees to be used for range improvements. We believe this money should not be used to substitute for range management appropriations, but should be used to catch up on the backlog of vitally needed improvement work. We suggest full use of these funds for the intended purpose.

Rural Community Fire Protection This program, originally authorized by the Food & Agriculture Act of 1972, should be re-authorized and funded at $15 million for FY 1978. We have already testified before the Agriculture Committees requesting that this re-authorization be included in the 1977 Farm Bill.

Forest Insect and Disease Management We believe that this item should be funded at $25 million in order to be prepared for major outbreaks of insects and disease. Such outbreaks can occur with little warning.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, U.S.D.I.

Forestry and Agriculture The FY 1978 budget calls for $37,822,000 for forestry and agriculture, a $2.5 million increase over FY 1977. This increase, we understand, has been requested by tribal leaders--indicating an increased emphasis on the conservation and development of the natural resource of the tribal lands. We support this request.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, U.S.D.I.

The portions of the BLM budget of most direct concern to conservation districts are those dealing with soil and water conservation, forestry, and range management. These are all important items and we support the 1978 budget proposals for these items.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, U.S.D.I.

Soil and Moisture Conservation This program is aimed primarily at improving water conservation and maintaining the capacity of Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs. Work includes the seeding of areas above reservoirs to reduce erosion and movement of sediment into the reservoir, repairs and relocation of trails to reduce erosion, and weed control in canals to reduce water consumption during transit. We support the requested appropriations for this purpose.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, U.S.D.I.

Fish Hatchery Operations NACD supports the requested appropriations for fish hatchery operations. Many of the landowners cooperating with local conservation districts have developed a strong interest in the wildlife potential of their ponds through the stocking program from these hatcheries. We have found this to be a valuable educational program.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, U.S.D.I.

Topographic Survey and Mapping The proposed budget calls for an increase of $9.42 million which will be used for:

1. Modernization of equipment.
2. Revision and up-dating existing maps.
3. Development of digitization of some mapping.
4. Preparation of new topographic quad sheets.

These maps are heavily used by conservation districts in on-going programs. Up-to-date and accurate maps are essential. We support the proposed increase for this item.

NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM POUNDSTONE

COAL MINING TECHNOLOGY

Senator HUDDLESTON. William Poundstone.

Mr. POUNDSTONE. Mr. Chairman, I am William Poundstone. I am executive vice president of Consolidation Coal Co. and appear here today in the capacity of chairman of the Production Research Committee of the National Coal Association and Bituminous Coal Research, Inc.

I, too, have a statement to submit for the record. And with your permission I will not read it, but merely make these points.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Very good.

Mr. POUNDSTONE. Coal is being called on to provide a major portion of the country's future energy needs. A great deal of money has been spent on research directed toward other energy sources. Coal has received a share of the research money, a relatively small amount compared to the other forms. But of greater importance is the fact that of the money spent on coal the vast majority has been spent on finding alternate uses for coal, better ways of burning it and only a relatively small amount has been directed towards finding better ways of mining coal.

Now, I am firmly of the belief that this mining technology sector is perhaps the most virgin research area in the whole energy research picture and I believe that it could be well the one sector that would yield the greatest return or payback in the relatively near-term future and yet this seems to be one of the few areas in the proposed budget that has been singled out for a reduction.

The President's budget request $55 million for this program, compared to $57.8 million in last year's appropriations. This is about a 10-percent cut in terms of real dollars.

We sincerely hope this has been an oversight and would respectfully urge that the program be funded at least at $70 million in 1978.

Thank you.

Senator HUDDLESTON. You talk about new mining methods. Is experimentation being conducted in how strip mining, for instance, might be made less destructive to the environment?

Mr. POUNDSTONE. Yes. There are a few minor programs directed this way. I think the Bureau of Mines has what we consider a well defined program within the funds available.

I would say, however, most of the effort at present is being directed to underground mining but I am sincere when I say that we believe there are many worthwhile ideas that should be pursued and that in all likelihood will not be pursued or will only be slowly pursued if it is left entirely to the industry and both the equipment manufacturers and the producing part of the industry.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Would you say that the President's suggestion last night that coal production be increased by at least two-thirds will require improved technology in a number of areas?

Mr. POUNDSTONE. Yes, sir. We have suffered a very serious decline since 1968 in the levels of productivity after some 20 years of improving it every year and certainly if that trend is not reversed we will

have a very difficult time in achieving what the President has laid out.

I really think that this is a very important item in the budget.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Are you recommending any specific appropriation increases?

Mr. POUNDSTONE. Yes. We have felt that perhaps $70 million was an appropriate level for fiscal 1978 and we are working with the Bureau as an industry group to help recommend areas of research and are prepared to make specific recommendations and have done so.

Senator HUDDLESTON. And that increase is in advancing of mining technology?

Mr. POUNDSTONE. Yes, sir.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Thank you very much. We appreciate your testimony.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM POUNDSTONE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is William Poundstone. I am Executive Vice President of Consolidation Coal Company. Today, I am appearing in my capacity as Chairman of the Production Research Committee of the National Coal Association and Bituminous Coal Research, Incorporated.

Today, I want to make five points with respect to the FY 1978 appropriations you are considering for the Bureau of Mines' program to advance coal mining technology:

- First, advances in coal mining technology are critical to meet the objective of substantially increasing coal production and to reverse the downward trend in productivity.
- Second, additional Federal funding support for developing better mining technology -- supplementing industry investments -- is necessary and appropriate.
- Third, the Bureau of Mines has launched a sound program which can make a major contribution, but the $55 million requested by the Executive Branch -- representing a cut of about 10% in real dollar terms below FY 1977 funding -- is not adequate to maintain or expand the program.
- Fourth, there are a number of opportunities for improving technology if adequate funds are provided.
- Fifth, the funding levels proposed by the Executive Branch for advancing coal mining technology are inconsistent with (a) the professed objective of increasing the nation's coal production and (b) funding proposed for other energy R&D programs.

Before expanding briefly on each of these points, I would like to point out that the NCA-BCR Production Research Committee has, over the past two years, been active in identifying needs and opportunities for improving coal mining technology; and bringing our findings to the attention of coal equipment manufacturers and the Bureau of Mines. We work closely with the Bureau of Mines to (a) help us understand their progam, (b) give them the benefit of the practical experiences and needs of the coal miners, (c) help arrange locations and cooperative arrangements -- including cost sharing -- for carrying out the Bureau programs, and (d) disseminate research results within the industry. Bureau officials have explained their program to us and our experts have concluded that it is a sound program -- suffering primarily from severe limitations on funding for it.

Now, I would like to expand briefly on each of five major points I listed above.

I. Advances in coal mining technology are critical to meet the objective of substantially increasing coal production.

Advances in technology are needed if we are to meet the nation's new goals for coal production. The nation has plenty of coal and I am convinced that the coal producers will do their full part in meeting the objective of doubling coal production -- barring unnecessary obstacles and constraints. However, I must point out that a substantial increase in productivity will be necessary. Productivity per man has declined dramatically in underground mines -- from 15.6 tons per man per day in 1969 to 8.5 tons in 1976. New mining technology is needed to offset productivity losses due to such reasons as (a) the changes in procedures necessary to comply with the 1969 Coal Mine Health and Safety Act, and (b) the fact -- common to all extractive industries -- that mining becomes more difficult as time passes because the easiest to recover resources are generally mined first. Without technology improvements, productivity will continue to decline.

II. Additional Federal support for advancing mining technology -- supplementing industry investments -- is necessary and appropriate.

Both coal producers and coal mining equipment manufacturers are working to improve mining technology. It is clear, however, that there is not sufficient incentive for the numerous companies making up these industries to make the large investments for new technology that are warranted to bring about the improvements that are now possible and necessary. Coal producers are not in the business of equipment development and not in the position to capitalize -- for example, through patent rights -- on greater investments than they are now making in improving technology. Equipment manufacturers are investing in technology improvements, but they are not in a position to devote the level of funding that is warranted. The technical risks and periods of development for significant advances are such that the private sector would not normally pursue them on its own or in a time period justified by the national interest in increased coal production. In short, the need and justification for substantial Federal funding in this area is very similar to the situation in coal utilization R&D -- an area where the Federal Government has accepted its responsibility for providing substantial funding support.

III. The Bureau of Mines has launched a sound program, but the Administration has not requested adequate funding or demonstrated serious interest in the program.

The Bureau of Mines -- the Federal Government's only group concerned with improving technology -- has launched a sound advanced mining technology program dealing with all the major areas where there are promising opportunities. These include high speed mine development (e.g., tunnel boring); improved technology for automated longwall equipment; automated remote controlled continuous miners; continuous haulage from mine face to preparation plants; automated continuous roof support; methane recovery; and improved technology for mining western coal. In the case of surface mining, the Bureau's programs are focused on improved mining systems and equipment.

Some work is going on in most of these areas, but often at minimal levels. The Executive Branch's 1978 Budget request is for only $55 million for the Bureau's program for advancing mining technology. This is a cut from the FY 1977 level of $57.8 million. Taking inflation into account, this means a real dollar cut of more than 10%.

As early as December 1973, the Federal Government recognized the need for a major Federal effort to improve coal mining technology. Since then, the Bureau of Mines has updated and improved its program plan at least twice, but each time the Interior Department or the Office of Management and Budget or both, have ignored the plans or denied the funds needed -- leading to further delays in bringing about technology improvements.

IV. There are a number of opportunities for improving technology.

Our Industry Committee has identified a number of areas where additional or more concentrated efforts are needed and, if you wish, we can provide specific suggestions. In addition, the Committee has developed specifications for a new mining machine or coal mining method which would be fully responsive to the producers' needs for improved productivity, safety and environmental protection. (I will provide a summary of these specifications for the record.) However, the Bureau's funding has not been adequate to support the comprehensive effort that would be needed to develop the technology to meet these specifications. Instead, only limited and piecemeal efforts have been undertaken -- with slow progress.

V. The funding levels proposed for coal mining technology are not consistent with the professed objective of increasing coal production, or with funding proposed for other energy R&D programs.

Mr. Chairman, we cannot explain the apparent inconsistency in the Executive Branch's proposal to cut funding for mining technology and the professed interest in increasing coal production.

Neither can we explain the inconsistent treatment for the Energy R&D Administration and for the Bureau of Mines' mining technology program. Let me cite several examples from the Administration's FY 1978 Budget:

- ERDA would spend $305 million for solar energy and $433 million for nuclear fusion -- even though significant contributions from these sources are not expected until the year 2000 or after.

- Overall ERDA funding for nuclear energy R&D would be over $1.5 billion.

- ERDA's funding for coal utilization R&D would be increased from about $420 million in 1977 to about $540 million in 1978.

- Yet, Federal funding for coal mining technology would be cut.

Mr. Chairman, the National Coal Association respectfully requests that the Congress appropriate at least $70 million for the Bureau of Mines' program for advancing coal mining technology for FY 1978.

Mr. Chairman, there is one additional point relating to the Bureau of Mines that I would like to call to your attention, but it is not directly pertinent to the FY 1978 appropriations that you approve.

As you are aware, the Administration has proposed transferring a part -- but only a part -- of the Bureau's mining technology to the proposed new Department of Energy. The Bureau's program of coal mine health and safety R&D, and those aspects of the mining technology program concerned with environmental and leasing consequences would be left in Interior.

In testimony on the proposed Department, the National Coal Association has pointed out that fragmenting of the Bureau's programs would be unwise. We pointed out that safety, environmental and productivity considerations should be factored into technology development from the earliest conceptual stages and maintained through the application of the technology. We believe it would be counterproductive to split the program as has been proposed and to increase the number of organizations that would have to be involved. This problem could be even more difficult now that it is likely that the Mine Enforcement and Safety Administration will be transferred to the Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Mines gets good leverage for its research dollars -- because of the common management and close association with the Bureau's coal mine health and safety research program. Fragmenting these R&D efforts cannot help but reduce their effectiveness.

Mr. Chairman, we believe the entire Bureau of Mines should be transferred to the new Department of Energy and we would urge your support of that position.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

STATEMENT OF H. GENE HERTEL

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator HUDDLESTON. Mr. H. Gene Hertel.

Mr. Hertel will you identify your associates there?

Mr. HERTEL. Yes. Thank you, Senator. We appreciate the opportunity to be here.

I am Gene Hertel from the State of Iowa. I am a forester and president of the National Association of State Foresters. This is Paul Cramer, State forester of Texas and legislative chairman of our association and Boyd Rasmussen, our Washington representative of the association.

I propose to summarize our testimony and if there are questions these gentlemen might be able to respond.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Very good. You may proceed.

COOPERATIVE FORESTRY PROGRAMS

Mr. HERTEL. I would, with your permission, also indicate that there are other State foresters here. I would mention the States of Maryland, South Dakota, Virginia, Missouri, Georgia, Delaware, Colorado, and North Carolina.

And if it pleased, I would like them to stand as a group for a moment.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Very well. Would you gentlemen like to stand and be recognized.

Mr. HERTEL. We are here to testify for cooperative State programs for the forestry service. The main points of our testimony have to do with, first, cooperative fire control which we feel should be funded at the $25 million level for the fiscal year 1978. The administration has recommended a cut from the current $20 million in this category to $11 million.

Our second major item of concern is the cooperative forest management, which we feel should be funded at $14 million in fiscal 1978. The administration recommends that we go at the current level of $7 million.

We feel further that Congress has expressed an intent in terms of national forest interest and national forestry policy in the Resources Planning Act in the Humphrey-Burdick bill recently passed and any funding of Federal programs and cooperative programs.

The needs of the RPA should be recognized and we should work for this estimated need in the RPA. Our 1978 recommendations approach the RPA estimates but we are really at 65 percent of the RPA estimates in our fire control recommendation and about 75 percent for the other cooperative programs.

It will be noted that the administration recommendation is much below the RPA in all categories in spite of the fact that this is, as we feel it, a Congressional direction.

In the cooperative forest management area the RPA figures show that we need to advise 400,000 owners a year. We are now at a level of about 130,000 each year that we reach. Urban areas are not well served by our services and we feel that they should be.

There is authorization in the Cooperative Forest Management Act for urban work. We feel that $2 million of our recommendation for forest management would be for urban and community forestry.

In the fire control program the Federal contribution nationally is now at 14 percent of the program costs. Now we feel and the RPA supports a substantial increase. But, of course, the administration proposal for 1978 indicates a decrease. And this is of concern to our State foresters.

There is a critical fire problem this year and we expect it to carry over into future years. Extreme problems in the southern part of the Southeastern part of the country and elsewhere. There is a great resource loss already this year.

We have had in 9 States 400,000 acres burn so far and 12 lives that we know about that have been lost in this effort. I would request permission to fill these figures out for the first 3 months of 1977 for the benefit of the committee record as far as fire, acreage, and fatalities.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Very good.

Do you know off-hand what the trend is relating to acreage loss from forest fires?

Mr. HERTEL. Well, I think that there is a long-term improvement certainly with fire prevention programs and control programs. It is the unfortunate year, such as we have had with the drought, that really added to the problems.

We appreciate, again, being here and if we can help the committee in any way or if you have questions, we will be glad to answer them.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Thank you very much. Is there any other comment from your associates?

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I think in the State of Kentucky you already have 53,000 acres burned.

Senator HUDDLESTON. I knew we had had some problem there. We appreciate the job you gentlemen are doing for the forests which have to be included among the Nation's most important assets. Thank you very much.

Mr. HERTEL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF H. GENE HERTEL

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I am Gene Hertel, State Forester of Iowa and President of the National Association of State Foresters representing the State Foresters of fifty states. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee and express our support of Forest Service State and Private Forestry Cooperative Programs.

We are concerned that the President's proposed budget for FY 1978 reduced Cooperation in Forest Fire Control from $20,659,000 in FY 1977 to $11,861,000 in FY 1978 and does not recommend increased funding for Cooperation in Forest Management and Processing.

The National Association of State Foresters urges the committee to fund Cooperation in Forest Fire Control at a $25,135,000 level and Cooperation in Forest Management and Processing at $11,486,000. Our complete recommendations are as follows:

	Millions of Dollars			
	Actual FY 1977	Administration Recommendation	RPA *	State Foresters Recommendations
Cooperation in Forest Fire Control	$20.659	$11.861	$38.27	$25.135
Cooperation in Forest Tree Planting (Nurseries)	.345	.345	.942	.345
Cooperation in Forest Management and Processing	7.355	7.370	14.755	11.468
General Forestry Assistance	5.133	5.167	11.395	5.167
Assistance to the States for Tree Improvement	1.386	1.387	2.195	1.387
Forest Insect and Disease Control	16.193	18.011	29.006	18.011

* Resources Planning Act Program Estimates

The Resources Planning Act Program estimates show a need for accelerated funding for cooperative State and Private Programs. Fifty-nine percent of the commerical forest land in the United States is owned by farmers and nonindustrial owners. It is to this 59 percent that the nation must look for increased production of wood fiber and other goods for the year 2020. National Forest and other public forest lands offer only a small potential for meeting projected demand. Forest industry lands are already producing near capacity. The small nonindustrial forest lands are producing less than 50 percent of their potential and will continue to do so unless incentives for investments are changed.

The Resources Planning Act Program estimates represent increased high-level protection from fire, insects and disease, increased forest management assistance, and increased assistance for nurseries, tree planting, and timber stand improvement. As a start, we recommend a funding level of 75 percent of the RPA levels for all Cooperative programs, and 65 percent for Cooperation in Forest Fire Control.

Cooperation in Forest Fire Control

The Federal Government has a leadership and financial role in creating and maintaining strong state fire control programs. The Federal Fire Control Funds have been a great stimulus to the states in developing fire control capabilities. They have united the states in a common purpose and have strengthened each by the resources available from the other.

This is a successful program for which the states have steadily increased their contribution until the present ratio is 86 percent state and 14 percent federal. Efforts to further reduce the federal share concern the State Foresters. We believe that the federal share of this program should be based upon a determination of the federal responsibility.

Inflation has made the financing of an adequate forest fire control even more difficult. For example, the FY 1977 funding of $20,659,000 in terms of 1970 dollars is $13,900,000.

Better transportation systems and more leisure time have brought more people to the woods and increased the fire prevention and fire suppression load. Values of the resources protected have increased drastically. Widespread insect attacks in the east and northeast have increased the fire hazards. The most serious drought conditions throughout the United States have dangerously increased the forest fire potential. The effects of the drought will extend through several fire seasons. Examples are the costly forest fires last fall in Minnesota, the recent outbreak of fires in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Colorado has had more fires and more acreage burned since January 1, 1977, than for the whole of 1976. Florida had 4,700 fires burning 83,000 acres in January, February, and March, 1977.

Cooperation in Forest Management and Processing

This program provides technical assistance to nonindustrial woodland owners, loggers, wood-using industries, communities and organizations concerned with the protection, use, and management of private forest resources. The assistance is provided through state service foresters. It includes funds for sawmill improvement and improved harvesting programs. It also includes funds for assistance in urban community forestry efforts.

The Resources Planning Act Program estimates that assistance should be provided to about 10 percent of the 4,000,000 forest landowners annually. Last year an estimated 130,000 forest landowners received technical forestry assistance. The proposed increase will be a step forward in meeting this goal.

About sixty percent of the commerical forest land is owned by nonindustrial private owners. At present, these lands are producing less than 50 percent of their potential. Most owners do not have the technical forestry skills needed to manage their lands to help provide the nation's needs for forest products including timber.

In some states there are areas where the timber cutting is exceeding the growth. There is need for the nonindustrial forest lands to start producing more than the present 50 percent of potential. This is a start in this direction.

About $2,000,000 of the requested increase will be used to provide technical assistance for urban community forestry problems.

Cooperation in Forest Tree Planting

This program provides funding and technical assistance to cooperating states in the production of forest planting stock for shelterbelt and forest tree planting on nonfederal land. It includes procurement of forest tree seeds, and production of distribution of planting stock. Seed and trees are furnished at a modest cost for public efforts to increase timber production and enhance environmental potential.

Assistance to States in Tree Planting

This program provides assistance to states for rehabilitation of state and county forest lands and their tree improvement projects. Forty-three states have new or expanded tree improvement projects. Production of genetically superior tree seed through genetic seed orchards offers an opportunity to provide seedlings of superior quality. These seedlings will be used to restore low or nonproductive forest lands.

Forest Insect and Disease Management

Forest insects and disease do not respect state lines or ownership boundaries. The program applies equally to all forest lands in the United States. Potential timber resources are reduced through killing of living trees and reducing the growth of others.

There is a continuing job of nonsuppression activities the cost of which is constantly increasing. Detection, evaluation, and pilot testing are examples. For instance, airplane costs are rising rapidly, and in the southeast several overflights are required each year. The new work load analysis for the ongoing Forest Pest Action Program shows that the states have an additional $1.5 million dollars of qualifying work.

While insect and disease epidemics can fluctuate widely, in view of recent history and probabilities, we can expect that a $10 million contingency will be needed instead of the $5.025 million proposed. While a supplemental can be requested, it complicates the funding uncertainties when major projects are encountered. New criteria which test each project assures that the federal interest must be met.

STATEMENT OF JOHN BLISS

NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

Senator HUDDLESTON. Mr. John Bliss.

Mr. BLISS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for taking me on at this time. We were notified to appear on Tuesday and we found that we were listed for Thursday and if we can take up a little time this morning we would appreciate it and we will try not to be too long.

Senator HUDDLESTON. You may proceed.

Mr. BLISS. Mr. Chairman, I am a member of the Upper Colorado River Commission. Mr. Goslin, who was here just a moment ago, had to leave. With your permission I would like to present his statement for the record and as a member of the commission and as a representative of the State of New Mexico, I have a short statement I would like to make.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Very good. We will accept the statement of Mr. Goslin and you may proceed.

Mr. BLISS. Both of these statements are in support of the Bureau of Indian Affairs appropriations for the continued construction and operation and maintenance of the Navajo Indian irrigation project which is in recognition of the obligation of the United States to the Navajo tribe.

The project will furnish water when finished for 110,600 acres of land in the area. The President's 1978 budget delivered to Congress on January 17 was for $25 million for the continued construction of the Navajo project by the Bureau of Reclamation and an additional $2 million could be effectively spent in fiscal 1978 to permit initiation of construction of the Kutz Canyon plant and the Coury Lateral to assure the project construction which is now 6 years behind its original schedule.

To make sure that it is maintained at an economic rate, I therefore would ask that the budget be increased by $2 million or to a total of $27 million for fiscal 1978 to continue construction of the project.

In addition to construction, there is onfarm development for the project. There has been a plan over the past few years that the project would be built in blocks of about 10,000 acres each, each block to come on the line in successive years.

Funds amounting to $2,900,000 for onfarm development of the second block—I might say that the first block is now under construction and water is being delivered.

For the second block, $2,900,000 is in the budget, but due to inflation and additional peculiar cost, cost peculiar to block two, an additional $1 million in funding is essential to bring this block for the present fiscal year into full production.

It is possible that this money could be made available by borrowing under the Indian Finance Act of 1974. However, to insure that this money is available and to reduce the burden on the Navajo Tribe, I urge that fiscal 1977 funding for onfarm development be increased by $1 million to a total of $3,900,000.

There is one other item—well, the budget for 1977, which is for fiscal year 1978, of course, is only $2,400,000 and that is to bring the third block of land into production. Studies show that the $2,400,000 now in the budget is not sufficient to bring the third block into production by 1978 and an additional $1,800,000 is requested or a total of $4,200,000 for fiscal 1978.

This is for onfarm development of the blocks. The reason for this, Senator, is these blocks are—a number of them are pumping plant installations in which it is necessary to not only provide the canals, the usual irrigation equipment, but also powerplant pumps and so forth.

And a final item, operation and maintenance for the fiscal 1977 budget was $230,000, a recent analysis shows that these costs because of—well, for various reasons, there will be an additional $250,000 requiring $480,000 to operate and maintain block two.

The budget for 1978 is $720,000 and we fully support this proposal.

I want to thank you very much for taking your time at this time, Senator.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Thank you, Mr. Bliss. We are glad to have your testimony.

Mr. BLISS. We appreciate your consideration.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Thank you, sir.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF IVAL V. GOSLIN

My name is Ival 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* during fiscal year 1978.

Summary of Specific Action Requested

1. Appropriation of $27,000,000 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in lieu of $25,000,000 in the President's budget message for continuing construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

2. Appropriation of $4,200,000 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in lieu of $2,900,000 in the budget request for on-farm development of block two lands of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project is in Rio Arriba and San Juan counties in northwestern New Mexico. Under it 110,630 acres will be irrigated. The project will provide a living for 6,550 Navajo families as farm operators, laborers and employees in service activities. A higher standard of living will be possible for more than 33,000 Navajo Indians. The project will provide an hydroelectric generating capacity of 23,000 kilowatts producing 102 million kilowatt-hours of energy annually. This electric energy will furnish a portion of the estimated irrigation pumping requirements.

This project is about one-third completed. In fact, water has been delivered to the first block of land of about 9,340 acres, and the second block of approximately 9,843 acres will begin producing irrigated crops in late 1977 and 1978.

For orderly and economic progress it is planned to deliver water to subsequent land areas of about 10,000 acres in the late summer of each following year until the entire 110,630 acres are under irrigation. In order to accomplish this objective it was necessary to start construction of the Amarillo Canal and laterals for block three lands during the current fiscal year. This procedure should lead to completion of facilities late in 1978. Construction of power transmission lines and electrical substations was also initiated in fiscal year 1977 in order to have electrical pumping energy available for delivery of water to lands in block 4.

It is important that the budget request for fiscal year 1978 be increased by $2,000,000 to $27,000,000 in order to avoid delay in development of subsequent blocks of land and the unnecessary deferral of agricultural, economic, and social benefits to the Navajo Indians during the remainder of the construction period. With the continuing contracts awarded in fiscal year 1977, and the block four lateral contract to be awarded in 1978 there will not be sufficient funding within the original budget item to initiate construction of the Kutz pumping plant and the Coury lateral. Without the additional $2,000,000 it will be impossible to irrigate block five lands in the late summer of 1980, and a year's crop production will be foregone. Such a delay would also result in further delays in the development of and delivery of water to subsequent 10,000-acre blocks of Indian-owned lands.

The fiscal year 1978 budget request by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for on-farm development was for $2,900,000, the same as for 1977. An analysis of costs has shown that actual expenses for this work in fiscal year 1978 will amount to $4,200,000. Therefore, the Congress is requested to add $1,300,000 to the budgeted amount. The increase in these costs for block two lands in 1978 over block one lands in 1977 can be attributed to several factors. Among them are: approximately 500 more acres in block two; price increases for materials and equipment for sprinkler irrigation; 76 water delivery units in block two, 20 more than in block one; and the rough topography and sandy soils that require more land preparation, more sprinkler irrigation equipment, and more fertilizer than needed for block one.

It is of vital importance to the improvement of the economic and social well being of the Navajo Indian Reservation that the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project be completed as rapidly as possible. This project with its potential to produce many specialty crops can also contribute substantially to the production of food and fiber to aid in avoiding impending food shortages in the world.

It is recommended that the Congress appropriate to the Bureau of Indian Affairs $27,000,000 for continuing construction and $4,200,000 for land preparation and other on-farm development work.

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 Navajo Indian participating irrigation project under the Colorado River Storage Project Act of 1956 and the Navajo Indian Irrigation and San Juan-Chama Projects Act of 1962, as amended.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator HUDDLESTON. That completes our list of witnesses for this morning. The committee will be in recess until 1 p.m.

[Whereupon, at 11:30 a.m., Tuesday, April 19, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 1 p.m. the same day.]

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 1 O'CLOCK, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1977)

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

Senator HATFIELD [presiding]. The hearing will come to order. We will now resume hearings for nongovernmental witnesses who wish to be heard in connection with appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies, including the Forest Service, Federal Energy Administration, Energy Research and Development Administration, Indian health and education program under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In all we have 4 days scheduled for outside witnesses and we have a full schedule today. The fiscal 1977 supplemental bill will be coming to the Senate floor for action soon, and with the regular activity it may be difficult to hear all of the witnesses continuously. We may be forced to interrupt the hearings to attend the matters on the floor.

Because of this situation I would ask the witnesses keep their summary remarks within the time allotted. With the large number of witnesses, many of whom have traveled long distances to be here, we must insist on a 5-minute time limit or we will be forced to adjourn without hearing all scheduled witnesses.

I would like to remind you that your full prepared statements will be printed in the record. We do not want you to read your statement, but rather prefer that you simply cover the main points and highlight any area that you feel needs special attention. This will make for a much better hearing and will allow for all to be heard.

When your name is called please present copies of your statement to the staff, take your seat at the witness table and proceed.

DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE

STATEMENT OF TOBY COOPER

BUDGET REQUEST FOR WILDLIFE SYSTEM

Senator HATFIELD. Our first witness is Toby Cooper, Defenders of Wildlife, Inc.

Mr. COOPER. Thank you, Mr. Hatfield. With me today is Martha Scott, who has been doing some research on the national wildlife statement, and part of the statement will be presented by her.

Senator HATFIELD. Fine, happy to have you, Miss Scott.

Mr. COOPER. Our statement focuses entirely on the budget request for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, including the refuge system, and we will comment on those portions of the budget we feel need increases as well as budget items that are being adequately funded and need public support, and a few items that should be reduced.

In general we support the 1977 supplemental and proposed 1978 budget request for the Fish and Wildlife Service. The whole budget represents a substantial improvement over previous years.

LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

Concerning the bicentennial land heritage concept, that was passed on from President Ford, we support the committee recommendation already published, to initiate the 5-year national commitment, other than a front loaded, 10-year program, as proposed in the original land heritage program.

The 10-year plan represented more money at the outset, perhaps, but the concept would not have been as responsive to changing the needs of the park and refuge system.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Now, on endangered species we have been deeply concerned about the endangered species program. Ever since the Endangered Species Act was first passed we firmly believe that the program has never received the kind of support and the annual budget and appropriations process that we believe is necessary for a strong and effective program in this area.

The Endangered Species Act is very much in the news these days. The act is being attacked by many who would pursue resource development at any cost. We submit that many of today's problems could have been avoided if the endangered species program had been receiving the funds and personnel to do a better job at the outset.

For example, if the snail darter had been identified and mapped as to critical habitat during the early planning phase of the Tellico Dam, we would probably not now be in the situation, conflict, and litigation that exist over that issue today.

We support very heartily the full funding for the endangered species program, including the supplemental $3 million appropriation for the grant and aid funds for the state.

However, we believe that the program needs a minimum of an additional $3 million in order to meet the congressionally authorized personnel ceilings.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

On the subject of law enforcement, for the Fish and Wildlife Service we believe that much of the success of Fish and Wildlife Service programs depends upon effective law enforcement. This includes both endangered species programs, and injurious wildlife importation laws, and water fowl hunting regulations as well.

The recent reduction of the retirement age for Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement personnel has created a need for over 50 new law enforcement officers and about $2 million in support money.

To date the Service has received about 25 positions and $900,000, but needs 25 or 30 more positions, and an additional $1 million to complete this program.

ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL

On animal damage control, the animal damage control budget became a controversial subject last December when the public learned of the OMB decision to increase the Fish and Wildlife Service budget for coyote killing in the West by $1.1 million, even though the Agency never requested the money.

I have documented some material at the back of the statement that supplements that comment. The OMB is an agency with little or no public visibility and is subject to absolutely no public review of its actions.

By adding $1.1 million to Interior's budget for coyote control the OMB is dictating program levels from a political basis rather than responding to a program request from the agency based on service to the public interest.

We are strongly opposed to the procedures by which this money was added to Interior's budget request. We recommend that the Congress deny the $1.1 million add-on for this program in view of the secrecy and inconsistency surrounding the process by which the decision was made.

HABITAT PRESERVATION

On habitat preservation there is a $10 million supplemental for environmental contaminant evaluation in the budget to be conducted in part in cooperation with EPA, and we support that very strongly, although we are aware that there has been some opposition to that program in Interior.

But we believe it's very important because the EPA depends upon the Fish and Wildlife Service for expertise in wildlife matters, and on the effects of toxic chemicals and pesticides on wildlife. Therefore we would very strongly urge that that money be appropriated for that program to be carried out.

REFUGE SYSTEM

At this point I would like to call upon Martha Scott to comment on the refuge system and the 1977–78 budget request, and the impacts of the budget on this important land management program.

Senator HATFIELD. The only problem is, Mr. Cooper, you've already taken up your allotted time. And only you are scheduled here, Mr. Cooper.

Mr. COOPER. You don't want Martha Scott to speak, is that it?

Senator HATFIELD. Her name is not even on the list, you did not submit her name. We just have your name submitted for the 5 minutes.

Mr. COOPER. I see, I'm sorry. Well, we just thought it would be appropriate to have her comment on the record on the refuge project because she had been working on that for the last 4 or 5 months.

Senator HATFIELD. I understand, but the point is the Defenders of Wildlife is listed under your name, and your time allotted has been taken. I will make this one exception to hear from her, but we are not going to give double time by this method.

Mr. COOPER. I see. That was not our intention, and she can just summarize quickly what she has there. We'll step down, thank you.

Ms. SCOTT. I would like to just make two points on the budget for the refuge system. One is that the appropriations for personnel will not be sufficient. The original intent, when the bicentennial land heritage program was first planned was to give the refuge field level about 500 field level positions and that has now gone out to about 260, and it's my understanding that the field level is the most important area, and we do need more personnel at this space.

And a second comment is the appropriation for O. & M. funding will not be sufficient, GSA estimates would put O. & M. money at about $15 million. Presently the refuges are getting only $3.7 million, so I think that should be increased.

Senator HATFIELD. What is the size of your organization?

Mr. COOPER. We have approximately 40,000 members around the country.

Senator HATFIELD. Do you have any data or material that relate to the specific problem now that we are facing in the West in the drought conditions and the impact of those conditions upon the wildlife?

Mr. COOPER. We don't have any specific data on the direct impact of the drought on wildlife, but we do have some information that there are places where wildlife is in trouble, and of course the drought is going to impact on everything, every component of the ecosystem.

I don't have any report we could submit, but I would be glad to cast around and see what I can find.

Senator HATFIELD. If you would I would appreciate it because in holding some task force meetings with various Federal agencies, regarding the drought I have found there is too little attention being paid to the drought's impact on the wildlife. And there certainly will be same tremendous impact.

So if you have information and can submit it at a later date, we would welcome it.

Mr. COOPER. Certainly, we'll be glad to provide it, if we can find it.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF TOBY COOPER AND MARTHA SCOTT

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I am Toby Cooper, Wildlife Programs Coordinator of Defenders of Wildlife. With me today is Martha Scott, our specialist on wildlife refuges.

Defenders' offices are located at 1244 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Defenders of Wildlife is a private, non-profit, tax-exempt organization devoted to representing the best interests of wildlife in the decision-making processes of our government. Defenders is perhaps best known for halting state-supported programs to kill tundra wolves over large tracts of public land in Alaska this winter.

This statement will focus on the budget request for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), including the National Wildlife Refuge System. We will comment on those portions of the budget that need increases, on budget items that are being adequately funded but need public support, and on a few items that should be reduced. In general we support the 1977 supplemental and the proposed 1978 budget request for the FWS; the whole budget represents a substantial improvement over previous years.

The 1977 supplemental and the 1978 appropriation request cannot be considered separately. Budget planning for 1978 depends upon support for the supplemental.

Most of the supplemental request has emerged from former President Ford's much heralded Bicentennial Land Heritage Program. Defenders and many other organizations received the announcement of this plan with some skepticism, since the program was released too late for Congressional action before election recess. However, the concept of a supplemental for the park and refuge land management programs is one we support very strongly, especially where personnel deficiencies and maintenance and land acquisition backlogs have constrained the ability of the Interior Department to fulfill its public mandates.

Defenders is in support of the Committee recommendation to initiate a five-year national commitment, rather than a front-loaded ten-year program as proposed in the original Bicentennial Land Heritage Program. The ten-year plan represented more money at the outset, perhaps, but the concept would not have been as responsive to changing needs of the park and refuge systems.

Endangered Species

The Endangered Species Program is one of the highest priorities for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

We have been concerned about this program ever since the Endangered Species Act of 1973 was passed. The program has never received the kind of support in the annual budget and appropriations processes we believe is necessary for a strong and effective program to curtail the rate at which species of plant and animal life are disappearing from the face of the earth.

Today, endangered species are in the news. The Endangered Species Act is being attacked by those who would pursue resource development at any cost. We submit that many of today's problems could have been avoided if the endangered species office had been receiving the funds and personnel to do a better job from the beginning. If the snail darter, for example, had been identified and mapped during the early planning phases of the Tellico Dam, we would probably not now be in the posture of defending an endangered species against a partially completed public works water project.

We support full funding for the endangered species program, including the supplemental $3.0 million for grant-in-aid funds for the states. However, we believe the program needs a minimum of an additional $3.0 million in order to meet the Congressionally authorized personnel ceilings.

Law Enforcement

Much of the success of Fish and Wildlife Service programs depends on effective law enforcement. Endangered and injurious wildlife importation laws, waterfowl hunting regulations, wildlife refuges, and many other FWS programs must be supported by law enforcement personnel in order to serve the public interest.

The recent reduction of retirement age for FWS law enforcement personnel has stimulated a need for over 50 law enforcement officers and about $2.0 million in support money. To date the Service has received 25 positions and $0.9 million and thus needs 25 or 30 more positions and another $1.0 million for this program.

Animal Damage Control

The animal damage control budget became a controversial subject last December when the public learned of the OMB's decision to increase the FWS budget for coyote killing in the west by $1.1 million even though the agency never request the money (letter and press release attached).

The OMB is an agency with little or no public visibility and is subject to absolutely no public review of its actions. By adding $1.1 million to Interior's budget for coyote control, the OMB is dictating program levels from a political basis rather than responding to a program request from the agency based on service to the public interest.

We are strongly opposed to the procedures by which this money was added to Interior's budget request. We recommend that the Congress deny the $1.1 million add-on for this program in view of the secrecy and inconsistency surrounding the process by which the decision was made.

Habitat Preservation

The 1977 supplementals include $10 million for environmental

contaminant evaluation, to be conducted in part in cooperation with EPA pesticide review and toxic substance analysis. We support this spending and we believe this activity is a proper function of the Service. The EPA alone is not, in our opinion, capable of evaluating wildlife impacts of toxic substances and environmental contaminants, nor does the EPA hold a mandate to protect wildlife values on behalf of the public. The EPA needs the support of the FWS in order to fully evaluate how certain substances will affect wildlife, and we strongly believe wildlife impacts should be a major part of any regulatory decision involving toxic substances or chemical contaminants.

At this point I would like to call upon Martha Scott to comment on the refuge system and 1977-78 budget impacts on this important land management program.

National Wildlife Refuge Program

The National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS), has become a victim of benign neglect. Decaying buildings, crumbling dikes, antiquated equipment, and discouraging civil servants describe a system that was once considered a unique national heritage, but threatens to become a national disgrace.

Last spring (1976) Defenders initiated a survey of the NWRS in an effort to document the deteriorating conditions, maintenance and land acquisition backlogs, and budget and personnel deficits of the system. Data for 216 refuges or refuge complexes assembled from responses from refuge managers and citizens familiar with the areas. The results summarized in the chart on the next page are being compiled into a comprehensive report which will shortly be available to your Committee.

The proposed Bicentennial Land Heritage Program (BLHP) will provide some much needed relief to the limping refuge system. Land acquisition will receive a welcome boost with the increases to the Migratory Bird Conservation Account and the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and the frequently ridiculous examples of construction and maintenance problems described by the refuge managers will largely be solved.

In fact, funds received under this program on many refuges are substantially higher than the construction and maintenance needs indicated by our survey. While some of this money will be used to rehabilitate existing structures, we caution that development of new facilities is not always in the best interests of the refuge programs, including the wildlife we are trying to protect. The new construction money should be used most carefully, and only after a thorough review of the overall plans. If the Congress determines that reductions are necessary in order to keep Interior's budget within certain limits, such reductions should be taken from this portion of the FWS budget -- namely, money for new construction.

Two problem areas require further consideration. First, the personnel situation will only partially be alleviated by this infusion of funds. Under the Land Heritage Program, 500 new positions will be made available to the refuges. It was the original intent of the FWS when plans were being formulated last fall that at

least 436 of these new positions would go to field level spots, where they are most needed.

The breakdown of these positions now indicates, however, that only about 260 field jobs will be available for refuge management, the rest being lost to realty, contracting, and engineering. This is not sufficient to meet the needs of the refuges. Information from our survey indicates that every manager who wrote to us felt this his operation was short of personnel. In most cases at least two or three full-time positions have been lost over the past several years despite increased work loads. Thus, the 260 new positions will not even recoup the losses of the managers for whom we have data, and they account for just a part of the system. Defenders suggests that the number of personnel ceilings "lost" to construction-related jobs be added at the field level.

In addition it has been estimated by the refuge officials that 378 more positions will be needed over the course of the five-year Land Heritage Program to staff rehabilitated and new facilities on existing refuges, and also to fill new openings as the system grows. Higher personnel ceilings to meet these future needs must be provided.

A second problem area is in the Operations and Maintenance funding. Part of the O&M refers to cyclic maintenance, which is the recurring maintenance done to keep facilities and equipment in proper working order. The present state of decay of the refuge system indicates what a wise investment cyclic maintenance can, and should, be.

GSA estimates that cyclic maintenance should be calculated as three percent of the replacement value of all facilities. Refuges, valued at $500 million, should theoretically receive $15 million for FY'78, but instead will receive only $3.7 million. An additional $11.3 million should be added to the FY'78 budget to prevent a disaster of the kind we face today.

We thank you for this opportunity to testify.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF STATE ARTS AGENCIES

STATEMENT OF L. JAMES EDGY

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator HATFIELD. Now I would like to call Joseph A. McElwain from Montana Power Co., Montana. Mrs. Nellie Longsworth and Fred C. Williamson, Preservation Action. Are they here?

All right, the National Assembly of State Art Agencies, Peter C. de Hero and James Edgy.

Mr. EDGY. Mr. de Hero was unable to come at the last minute, we have a substitute, Mr. Chairman.

My name is James Edgy, I am executive director of the Ohio Arts Council and chairman of the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, a service organization representing 55 State and jurisdictional art agencies.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

It is a pleasure to be here today to speak in support of the fiscal year 1978 budget request of the National Endowment for the Arts. The budget request for fiscal year 1978 for the National Endowment for the Arts totals $123,700,000. Of this amount $87 million is in program funds, $7.5 million in Treasury funds, and $18 million is requested for the new challenge grant program, $2 million for the film and photography project and $9.2 million in administrative funds.

In 1973, the enabling legislation for the National Endowment for the Arts was amended to require that 20 percent of the program funds appropriated to the Endowment be directed to State and jurisdictional arts agencies and regional organizations, which are of and by the States.

Also, 75 percent of that 20 percent is allocated to State and jurisdictional arts agencies in the form of block grants. These Federal moneys are further supplemented by State legislative appropriations.

It is obvious that the State and jurisdictional arts agencies have a vested interest in seeing that the appropriation level for the National Endowment continues to increase. We benefit directly.

And you may ask, how do the taxpayers of the States benefit? My colleague, David Nelson, will provide you with some specifics of his State arts agency's operations. I would like to give you a broad overview of the purpose and functions of State and jurisdictional arts agencies as they have developed over the last 12 years.

IMPACT OF STATE ARTS AGENCIES

The 55 State and jurisdictional arts agencies are integral parts of the Government arts support network. In the last 12 years these agencies have developed through the involvement of thousands of citizens, appointed by their Governors to be council members, representing all art forms and concerns, from individual creative artists and performers, administrators and trustees, to persons representing the public served by the artists and arts organizations.

Many thousands more have served on advisory panels convened by the arts agencies and their councils seeking broader public involvement in policy formulation and decisionmaking.

Every State and jurisdictional arts agency is charged with carrying out the provisions of section 5(c) of the National Endowment for the Arts' enabling legislation. This is a unique and special charge and distinguishes the State and jurisdictional arts agencies from other grants recipients of the arts endowment. Only the State and jurisdictional arts agencies and the National Endowment for the Arts have this special function.

The National Endowment for the Arts and the State arts agencies are in the same business. We are all constituencies; and we share the same citizens, political and tax base. We, the State arts agencies and the National Endowment for the Arts, are mandated to function as stimulatory rather than regulatory agencies.

State arts agencies share other characteristics among themselves in addition to carrying out the provisions of section 5(c) of Public Law 89–209. Every State arts agency has a professional staff. All of them have legislative mandates and appropriations from State-raised tax funds.

Together and separately they serve the public in comprehensive and diverse ways. They are not only sources of grant funds, but are also coalescing forces for the arts in their States, providing services and leadership in communication, technical assistance and training, long-range planning, State administration of national programs and similar concerns.

Each of the 55 State and jurisdictional arts agencies represents in philosophy, programing, administration and approaches to problems, the distinctiveness of its own constituencies and needs.

For example, the National Endowment deals with professional artists and arts organizations. State and jurisdictional arts agencies frequently find themselves dealing with the absence of professional artists and arts organizations.

It is the State and jurisdictional arts agencies, by and large, who are responsible for administering the artists-in schools program, the dance residency program, and other national programs of the National Endowment for the Arts.

The State arts agency, with its specialized knowledge of the needs and people of its State, bears the responsibility for the delicate fine tuning which makes the artists-in schools program such a success. Countless hours of staff time are devoted to screening the artists and the schools, matching the one to the other, helping the schools raise the necessary matching funds, and doing the necessary follow-up throughout the school year to insure that the program meets the needs of the artists, the school children, and the community.

Over 65 percent of the administrative costs of the artists-in-schools program are borne by the State arts agencies.

In addition to administering national programs, State and jurisdictional arts agencies develop programs to reflect the specific and unique needs of their States. The State of North Carolina, for example, has placed a great deal of emphasis in the last several years in developing community arts resources to meet the needs of a population where there are few major institutions.

The Maryland Arts Council has also moved into the development of local arts agencies with a program of block grants to counties within the State. The States of Hawaii, Alaska, Oregon, and Washing-

ton State have been leaders in the percent program which provides that 1 percent of the construction costs of public buildings be set aside to purchase or commission works of arts. This program provides employment to State artists as well as visually enriching the citizens of the State.

Examples of how State and jurisdictional arts agencies tailor their programs to reflect the needs and aspirations of their constituencies can be drawn from every agency. I hope that I have given you an idea of who we are and how we operate.

Senator HATFIELD. You're taking up all your time. Is Mr. Nelson going to be heard? I can read, so give me a summary.

Mr. EDGY. All right, sir.

Mr. NELSON. Senator Hatfield, to summarize quickly the written statement, I am most impressed with my short career in the arts to see what has happened in the past year.

IMPACT OF PLANNING

The most impressive thing, I think, which has occurred is the great concern for planning which has emerged in the West. We have a very effective regional organization in the Western States Arts Foundation, I think it's a model for the kind of cooperation that Congress is looking for.

We have watched, I think, as impressed by the 10 years of the performing arts, and the fact that it has worked, we're not suffering from catastrophes that everybody predicted might happen.

But we have seen intuitively, I think, as professional appeal, there is great change in our society. There are new hungers there. I think that what we have come to the conclusion of, and the reason for the great emphasis on planning is the realization that the arts will be a critical factor in the future of our society, as we merge into a post industrial society.

The arts are going to be very important in providing the ego risk, the values of life, that they bring with them. This emphasis on planning has been augmented by a grant from the Donner Foundation, which has allowed us to use our council as well as our staff as planning mechanisms.

We're doing a fine job of educating those people who serve from the public on the merits and the skills in planning for the future. And I think this is the most important statement I want to bring to Congress, is that we are not afraid to talk about the future any more, in fact we are very concerned that the decision we make now concerning the arts will be most important to the future of this society.

FUTURE INCREASES

Senator HATFIELD. Very good. You indicated in your statement, Mr. Nelson, that you were not only supporting the present level of funding, but you would hope that Congress would seriously consider increased funding in the future.

Do you have any figures that you have in mind as to the increases that you feel are required?

Mr. NELSON. Not at this time, but given another year of the kind of planning that we are involved in right now, I think we will have some significant statements about the prospective amounts of money that we will be talking about.

Senator HATFIELD. Very well. You gentlemen are engaged in a very important activity, and we are very appreciative of what you are doing. And we're very cognizant of the contribution made by your association and your individual councils. We appreciate your testimony. Thank you.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF L. JAMES EDGY, JR.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, my name is L. James Edgy, Jr. I am Executive Director of the Ohio Arts Council and Chairman of the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, a service organization representing 55 state and jurisdictional arts agencies. It is a pleasure to be here today to speak in support of the Fiscal Year 1978 budget request of the National Endowment for the Arts.

The budget request for Fiscal Year 1978 for the National Endowment for the Arts totals $123,700,000. Of this amount, $87,000,000 is in program funds, $7,500,000 in Treasury funds. An additional $18 million is requested for the new Challenge Grant program, $2 million for the Film and Photography project and $9,200,000 in administrative funds.

In 1973, the enabling legislation for the National Endowment for the Arts was amended to require that 20% of the program funds appropriated to the Endowment be directed to state and jurisdictional arts agencies and regional organizations (which are of and by the states). Seventy five percent of that 20% is allocated to state and jurisdictional arts agencies in the form of block grants. These federal monies are further supplemented by state legislative appropriations.

It is obvious that the state and jurisdictional arts agencies have a vested interest in seeing that the appropriation level for the National Endowment continues to increase. We benefit directly.

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The 55 state and jurisdictional arts agencies are integral parts of the governmental arts support network. In the last 12 years, these agencies have developed through the involvement of thousands of citizens, appointed by their governors to be council members, representing all art forms and concerns, from individual creative artists and performers, administrators and trustees, to persons representing the public served by the artists and arts organizations. Many thousands more have served on advisory panels convened by the arts agencies and their councils seeking broader public involvement in policy formulation and decision-making.

Every state and jurisdictional arts agency is charged with carrying out the provisions of section 5(c) of the National Endowment for the Arts' enabling legislation. This is a unique and special charge and distinguishes the state and jurisdictional arts agencies from other grants recipients of the Arts Endowment. Only the state and jurisdictional arts agencies and the National Endowment for the Arts have this special function.

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State arts agencies share other characteristics among themselves in addition to carrying out the provisions of section 5(c) of PL89-209. Every state arts agency has a professional staff. All of them have legislative mandates and appropriations from state-raised tax funds. Together and separately they serve the public in comprehensive and diverse ways. They are not only sources of grant funds, but are also coalescing forces for the arts in their states, providing services and leadership in communication, technical assistance and training, long-range planning, state administration of national programs and similar concerns.

Each of the 55 state and jurisdictional arts agencies represents in philosophy, programming, administration and approaches to problems, the distinctiveness of its own constituencies and needs. For example, the National Endowment deals with professional artists and arts organizations. State and jurisdictional arts agencies frequently find themselves dealing with the absence of professional artists and arts organizations.

It is the state and jurisdictional arts agencies, by and large, who are responsible for administering the Artists-in Schools program, the Dance Residency program and other national programs of the National Endowment for the Arts. The state arts agency, with its specialized knowledge of the needs and people of its state, bears the responsibility for the delicate fine tuning which makes the Artists-in-Schools program such a success. Countless hours of staff time are devoted to screening the artists and the schools, matching the one to the other, helping the schools raise the necessary matching funds, and doing the necessary follow-up throughout the school year to ensure that the program meets the needs of the artists, the school children and the community. Over 65% of the administrative costs of the Artists-in-Schools program are borne by the state arts agencies.

In addition to administering national programs, state and jurisdictional arts agencies develop programs to reflect the specific and unique needs of their states. The state of North Carolina, for example, has placed a great deal of emphasis in the last several years in developing community arts resources to meet the needs of a population where there are few major institutions. The Maryland Arts Council has also moved into the development of local arts agencies with a program of block grants to counties within the state. The states of Hawaii, Alaska, Oregon and Washington State have been leaders in the % program which provides that 1% of the construction costs of public buildings be set aside to purchase or commission works of arts. This program provides employment to state artists as well as visually enriching the citizens of the state.

Examples of how state and jurisdictional arts agencies tailor their programs to reflect the needs and aspirations of their constituencies can be drawn from every agency. I hope that I have given you an idea of who we are and how we operate.

At this point, I would like to introduce my colleague, David Nelson, Executive Director of the Montana Arts Council and Vice-Chairman of the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies.

STATEMENT OF DAVID E. NELSON

I am David Nelson, Executive Director of the Montana Arts Council and a Vice-Chairman of the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies. It is a pleasure to be here today to speak in support of the Fiscal Year 1978 budget request of the National Endowment for the Arts.

The budget request for Fiscal Year 1978 for the National Endowment for the Arts totals $123,700,000. Of this amount, $87,000,000 is in program funds, $7,500,000 in Treasury funds. An additional $18 million is requested for the new Challenge Grant program, $2 million for the Film and Photography Project and $9,200,000 in administrative funds.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to share some thoughts about the value of federal support to the arts. This past year has been the most dynamic and rewarding period in my career with the arts. Dramatic changes are taking place within our state arts agencies, regional arts organizatons and within the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies. In part, these changes are due to the feeling that we have turned a corner when we realized that ten years have passed since tax based funds have found their way into the support system for the arts and this system has functioned better than any of us had dreamed of. The most cynical of us have been humbled by the good and precious things we see occurring and the most cautious of us see no federal ravaging of artistic ideals.

The occurrences that have impressed me seem on the surface to be simple. At a time when it appears to be unfashionable to talk about the future, (as if mentioning it we appear callous to the importance of the day to day crises which are revealed to us), we in the states are immersed in planning for the future. Why are we so optimistic about the future? Those of us involved at the state level are intuitively aware that there are major changes occurring in the arts. We are seeing a hunger for quality and meaning in our constituencies who have realized that bigger is not necessarily better and that it will take more than a job to make life meaningful in the future. The arts provide ego risks and rewards which are vital to human life. As we begin to see an image of the future where the arts have a critical and vital presence, we are responding by asking very serious questions to identify the most productive use of tax-based money.

In the West, we are most fortunate to have a tremendous capacity of working together. The Western States Arts Foundation might merit a closer look by Congress as I believe it is a model of states cooperating for the good and betterment of their constituencies. In response to the need for future planning, the ten states which comprise the Western State Arts Foundation, with a grant from the Ford Foundation, are training their staffs and councils in the tastes of long range planning. Because of this, I have observed impressive changes in the way my council approaches problems and solutions.

Montana, like many states in the West, is expansive in size while modest in population. We therefore have an enormous task in bringing the arts to the people. We in Montana are more dependent on the Endowment financial support than many states. The Montana "long eye",as I call it, takes its time to decide on the merits of federally initiated programs but that "long eye" is most impressed with the way we have served the hundreds of small communities in Montana. Our Artists-in-Schools programs have been in two-thirds of our counties and I believe that is a national record. It would not have happened without Federal support and incredible commitments by the artists who travel the long miles and live in homes where communities are too small to have commercial lodging. We take great pride in our work with small communities and are the envy of other state agencies for the unguarded ease with which we are invited to share our mutual concerns for the future of the arts.

In attempting to meet the small communities expressed needs for greater exposure to the arts, we have had to find new methods to augment traditional ones which involve extensive traveling. While educational television would seem to be the answer, Montana's "long eye" has overlooked it and we are without it. The Montana Arts Council has decided to create our own arts programming which will be aired through the cooperation of our largest commercial network. Programming for the arts over commercial stations reaches the audience we most want to touch. This could not have been accomplished without the Federal support through the National Endowment for the Arts.

Therefore, I urge you not only to pass the level of funding in the budget request before you, but to seriously consider increased funding in the future.

PRESERVATION ACTION

STATEMENTS OF:

NELLIE LONGSWORTH
FRED C. WILLIAMSON
J. M. T. WRIGHT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Senator HATFIELD. Preservation Action, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Nellie Longsworth and Mr. Fred C. Williamson. We have you scheduled for a 10 minute period so you may use it as you wish.

Ms. LONGSWORTH. We had asked for 10 minutes, so we will be gratified.

Senator HATFIELD. Very good, we're happy to hear that.

Ms. LONGSWORTH. I am Nellie Longsworth, the president of Preservation Action, which is a new national citizens lobby for historic preservation issues. We are here to testify on behalf of appropriating the National Historic Preservation Fund at the full $100 million level.

My two eminent colleagues, who are speaking from their own perspective in Annapolis, Md., and Providence, R.I., have submitted a statement. I cannot help but praise the Congress in passing a National Historic Preservation Fund Act 1 year ago.

And it was the intent of Congress to fund these programs sufficiently. Not only is this our most important historic preservation program in the Federal Government, but it is our only capital program that works both in rural and urban areas, in every State and congressional district throughout the country.

It is terribly important for us to realize that the building environment must receive the same vitality and energy that the natural environment has. Our programs are in the very best tradition of Government programs, and truly fit into the concerns of our modern society.

For instance, our program is a direct response to the energy crisis. It improves the urban areas, it ends the exodus to the suburbs, it also reuses existing structures and materials.

Our program further meets unemployment concerns because rehabilitation is basically more labor intensive than new construction, and it provides for the economic development of neighborhoods and commercial districts that will continue to attract business on a long-term basis.

It returns 10, 100 times investment of the Federal dollar through revolving funds, increased property value, and urban stability, and most important it does help revitalize our cities by expanding the quality of life to bringing the fabric of the past into modern society of the present.

I will turn over now to Fred Williamson.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I'm Fred Williamson. I'm the president of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and I represent the 50 historic preservation offices in each of the States, the District of Columbia, and the 5 territories.

I am pleased to be here this afternoon, and I owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Longworth and Preservation Action for being here with them, and I think that sort of recognizes the thousands of people in the

United States that are joining with the historic preservation offices in an attempt to retain man built environment.

I am here for the express purpose of pleading for the full authorization of $100 million, as authorized in Public Law 94–422. That is, if you remember, the amendment to the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 and the amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The previous administration in their budget put $35 million in this particular program, nationwide program. The authorization called for $100 million. I am now here to tell you, sir, that the historic preservation officers and the program can use that $100 million, and there is no question about their ability to utilize it in the best possible manner.

We've been in this business for the past 10 years, and I think we have administered one of the most unique and best programs that the Federal Government has ever seen, has ever been able to fund. And with the passage of Public Law 94–422 they set up what we hope to have been a system that would provide the revenues without going into the general treasury by establishing as you would, dedicated funds.

However, this past year the authorization was $24.4 million. The National Park Service cut us back to $10 million, Congress added enough to make it $17.5 million.

Now, sir, it is almost inconceivable for anyone to understand the $17.5 million is to fund a nationwide program, to restore and to retain our national heritage, be divided up among all of the States and territories, $17.5 million, which is less than some States get under the Community Development Act. And much less than other cultural programs have.

ADVANTAGES OF PROGRAM

And I think, sir, that a program such as ours, one that is really a good issue situation, it adds to the employment of this Nation; that is, the revitalization of downtown districts, the conservation of neighborhoods, the conservation of energy.

Because as you know, a program has to do with restoration and rehabilitation and that is understood to be at least three times to have the labor intensity of new construction, and the conservation of energy as we look forward to it, and in the years to come. The recycling and the reuse of some of our historic structures are one of the things that we are basically involved with, and our involvement with the unions and the building industry tell us that they are heartily in favor of our particular program.

And for your information, the historic preservation program has gone far beyond the purist historic preservation ideas of the past, and the house museum. Because we are now involved in assisting ailing communities to increase their projects as far as labor intensity is concerned.

Every public works program, all of the Federal undertakings that the Federal Government funds has to be reviewed by every historic preservation officer in the Nation before their project, whether it's a sewer project, whether it's a railroad, a bridge, or any construction

program of any nature, has to be approved and reviewed by the historic preservation officer in that State to insure the fact that that program does not have an adverse effect on the historic preservation program.

Senator HATFIELD. As you say in your testimony, Mr. Williamson, there is $300 million available now for matching purposes at the State and local level.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir, it's a 50–50 matching fund, sir. And we have over $300 million, and in the 10 years we've been in business we were able to have the State and local governments and municipalities have $929.7 million ready to put in the program. And all we received in matching funds from the Federal Government was $89.5 million.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I would like to close, sir, with just one other plea. That the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation—I would add a support for their budget of $1.7 million, and also for the Office of Archeology, Historic Preservation of the National Park Service, for their full funding and their budget. Thank you, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you.

Mrs. WRIGHT. I am Mrs. J. M. T. Wright of Annapolis, Md., and I'm chairman of the board of Preservation Action and have been involved with historic preservation for 25 years.

We've had a great deal of experience in Annapolis in using preservation funds and indeed have generated something like $20 million, with a very small resolving fund of $65,000.

ABILITY TO UTILIZE FULL FUNDING

And speaking in favor of this bill, I would like to say that the $100 million is definitely needed for preservation projects of national importance, and will be matched by the funds, as Mr. Williamson said. Also, $400 million is the figure I show contributed by the States and private individuals to meet our program objectives.

Throughout this Nation it has been demonstrated that historic preservation projects benefits the public at large. Our projects, recycling of old buildings, is for every American, not just the small special interest groups. Historic preservation projects are reversing the trend of decaying downtowns, and have created prosperity for all income groups.

Historic preservation projects are more labor intensive than new construction. Historic preservation projects, by recycling old structures, save tenants. Historic preservation projects use buildings already constructed, thus saving such natural resources as sand, gravel, water, clay, and so on.

Furthermore, in addition to increasing the tax base of cities, in Annapolis it went up 120 percent in 5 years. We created beauty where obsolescence once grew, and I cite Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Shakerville, Pleasantville, Ky. where the practitioners of historic preservation are the tangible, cultural patrimony of this country and provide education and recreation to millions of Americans.

Every ethnic group coming to America has contributed to the past of this country. The full $100 million appropriation will thus benefit people of all cultural groups.

I have to add to my testimony a book on the program in Annapolis, which describes our revolving fund, our historic district commission, and the various techniques that we have used such as architectural easements, to stretch the scarce preservation dollar.

Senator HATFIELD. Do you want to leave that for the committee?

Mrs. WRIGHT. Yes. And we hope that you will come down and see for yourself, because we've created a remarkable change in a once dirty, obsolete city.

And I would like to add that if Senator Byrd were here I would like to say the State of West Virginia does not want Shepardstown or Berkeley Square, and we hope they will secede and join Maryland.

Senator HATFIELD. I will convey the message.

Mrs. WRIGHT. Thank you, thank you for this opportunity.

Senator HATFIELD. We have been glad to have you.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF NELLIE L. LONGWORTH

My name is Nellie Longsworth and I am President of Preservation Action, the national citizen's lobby for historic preservation and neighborhood conservation. Our membership is composed of non-profit community organizations, local historic preservation groups, historic societies, and individuals concerned with the protection and enhancement of our man-made environment.

Citizen involvement in historic preservation and neighborhood conservation issues has dramatically increased throughout the nation during the past few years. Recent studies have proven that preservation is more than a nostalgic link with our past:

Preservation recycles existing resources and often saves energy in the process,

Preservation is labor-intensive, providing more jobs than equivalent new construction,

Preservation is the catalyst for revitalization of neighborhoods, often returning 10, 20, even 100 times the dollar investment.

The emergence of PRESERVATION ACTION, a new national lobby, reflects increasing citizen concern that national policy, federal programs, and funding levels reflect this nationwide effort that reaches into every Congressional District in the country.

All preservationists agree that the major support for preservation programs should rightfully come from the state, local, and private sectors. However, as clearly stated in the 1966 Historic Preservation Act (PL 89-665), " it is necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities."

Unfortunately, the Federal Government has failed to carry out its own initiative. The Department of Interior and the National Park Service have continually given low priority to the only Federal program specified for historic preservation, despite the fact that Congress has overwhelmingly supported and enacted excellent preservation laws. The National Historic Preservation Fund Act, signed into law on September 28, 1976 has, at last, the promise of adequate funding to carry out the program directives that will produce an outstanding national historic preservation program. The F/Y 1978 appropriation of $100 million is desperately needed to begin to match the $400 + million that the States, local communities, and private individuals are willing to contribute as their share. The monies are in a dedicated fund within the Treasury and represent proceeds from mineral leasing and off-shore oil drilling. Congress exhibited a special sensitivity in the channeling of dollars earned by the depletion of certain natural resources into the preservation of man-made resources. Congress further specified that monies authorized, but not appropriated, will remain in the Fund for appropriation at a later time.

Already preservationists have reasons to doubt that the five year National Historic Preservation Fund Act will be implemented and funded as Congress intended. The President's F/Y 1978 Budget requested an appropriation of only $35 million of the $100 million authorized. This would bring the two year total to $52.2 million appropriated, while $71.9 million unappropriated funds are accumulating as "backlog".

Preservationists are further frustrated by the fact that the environmentalists seem assured of a full appropriation of $600 million for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, reflecting a keen understanding of the importance of their programs by both Congress and the Carter Administration. However, our nation must preserve the man-made environment with the same vitality as the natural environment IF the quality of life, for which we all strive, is to be attained. One is not exclusive of the other, and a failure to recognize the importance of the built environment can lead to increasing demands for federal social programs rather than the recovery of the tax base, commercial revitalization, neighborhood stability, and the economic survival of cities, large and small. In short, this program creates tax payers, not tax eaters!

PRESERVATION ACTION appeals to this Committee to take the initiative by raising the funding level of the National Historic Preservation Fund to the full $100 million level. Our organization will join with all other preservation groups to insure that the wisdom of such a decision will focus on this excellent program in all 50 states and territories. The unique partnership between the Federal Government, state, local and private preservation programs is "government working at its best." The Department of Interior will be able to point with pride to a preservation program for the built environment that:

Meets energy objectives by revitalizing urban areas, ending the exodus to the suburbs, and further, reusing existing structures and materials,

Meets employment needs through labor-intensive rehabilitation on the short term, and the economic development of neighborhoods and commercial districts that will attract business on the long term basis,

Returns 10, 20, even 100 times the investment of the federal dollar through revolving funds, increased property value, and urban stability,

Improves the quality of life in urban and rural areas for residents while also attracting tourist revenue - i.e., Trolley Square in Salt Lake City, Quincy Market in Boston, and the French Quarter in New Orleans, to name a few.

Historic preservation can become an intrinsic part of our modern environment. Its cultural and aesthetic values enhance the economic "good sense" of neighborhood conservation and commercial revitalization. The appropriation of $100 million for the National Historic Preservation Fund will be matched by the efforts of over 2 million Americans involved in preservation throughout our land to make F/Y 1978 a truly landmark year.

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK C. WILLIAMSON

Honorable Chairman, Senator Byrd and Members of the Committee, I am Frederick C. Williamson, President of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. I am pleased to have this opportunity to speak to you today on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officers in the fifty States, the District of Columbia and the five territories. The State Historic Preservation Officers administers the National Historic Preservation Program in each State in partnership with the Secretary of the Interior who exercises his responsibilities under the authority of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

My purpose for being here today is to respectfully urge and request this committee to recommend for inclusion in the Department of Interior fiscal year 1978 budget for the Historical Preservation Program the full $100 million appropriation as authorized by the passage last year of P.L. 94-422(amendments in the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966). Your action in this regard will increase the presently budgeted amount of $35 million recommended by the previous administration by $65 million to the full authorization of $100 million. Title II of P.L. 94-422 establishes a new National Historic Preservation Fund in the United States Treasury with income derived from Federal sales and leases of Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas rights. This fund is, henceforth, to be the source of matching grants to the States (grants previously funded from general Treasury revenues) under the program originally authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Title II also authorizes the funding of the grants program at new levels: $24.4 million for fiscal year 1977; $100 million annually for fiscal years 1978 and 1979; and $150 million annually for fiscal years 1980 and 1981.

Although the amount authorized in this law for fiscal year 1977 is $24.4 million, the previous administration reduced this figure to $10 million which was increased by Congress to $17.5 million.

Funds not appropriated will lie dormant in the Trust Fund and will accumulate non-productively while the states currently have over $300 million in private and state funds ready to go to work. I would remind the Committee that intensive research and testimony before Congress for the past two years or so resulted in the overwhelming passage of P.L. 94-422 last September. That seemed to recognize and give substance to the intent of Congress to support the National Historic Preservation Program. Inability to allow the Program to attain its full potential through lack of adequate funding will provide a serious setback to the states ability to keep pace with increasing responsibilities.

The State Historic Preservation Officers must address a burgeoning workload occasioned by the increasing scope and volume of federal public works projects and other federal undertakings. The job of identifying cultural, archeological and historical resources as a part of the Statewide National Register Survey Program coupled with participation in the certification of historic structures as authorized in the recently passed Tax Reform Act has assumed monumental proportions. The environmental reviews that are mandated prior to project starts add to an already increasing workload and require a professional expertise in many associated disciplines. The protection provided through the administration of the grants-in-aid program and other functions performed in conjunction with the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation require considerable staff effort for accomplishment in accordance with criteria established by the Department of the Interior.

While we can point to past successes accomplished during a period of preserving house museums and emphasis on the purist aspects of historical preservation, it must be understood that the program is entering a new phase and a new emphasis. New strategies that utilize preservation as a purpose for new and adaptive uses of historically significant residential and commercial structures provide a new economic base for ailing communities seeking labor intensive restoration and rehabilitation projects.

Full funding will expedite construction projects throughout the Nation, create new jobs both in construction trades and professional disciplines and stimulate revitalization and economic development of historically significant districts--urban and rural, commercial and residential and will be compatible with National energy and National resource conservation goals. Yet, the $17.5 million appropriated for fiscal 1977 for nation-wide distribution is less than many cities received in Community Development Block Grants alone.

There should be no question regarding the ability of the States to utilize the full authorization. Since 1966, the States have applied for more than ten times the amount provided by the Federal government. ($929,791,723 in applications versus $89,524,232 in Federal allocations.)

In Rhode Island this year we were able to award only $112,000 in response to applications totaling $6.8 million from municipalities, the State, private organizations and individuals. Large projects we have had to turn down include many major public buildings and landmark house museums, which are in urgent need of repair if they are to survive in active use. The shortage of funds to match available local monies has also hampered our efforts to help important downtown buildings in Providence, through rehabilitation and recycling of old buildings and neighborhood revitalization efforts throughout the State.

The disparity in funding levels creates enormous problems for State programs such as our own with responsibilities to preserve the historic character and visual quality of our cities and neighborhoods through careful planning and the identification of cultural resources. The efforts of many State preservation programs to conserve what is best in the built environment are being overwhelmed by massive federal programs with the ability to rapidly and irrevocably change the appearance of our urban and rural landscapes.

The increased funding for preservation under P.L. 94-422 will not only permit us to complete our statewide survey of historic resources (and then to utilize this data in the state and federal planning process) but will also substantially increase our ability to assist historic Rhode Island structures and sites.

It should be noted that preservation projects are extremely labor intensive compared to other programs, and much of the Fiscal Year 1978 appropriation could be used to create jobs. Many different artisans and skilled trades are employed on restoration and rehabilitation projects and, because the work involves reuse and refurbishment of existing materioals, preservation projects have a high labor-materials ratio. Our preservation projects in Rhode Island average around 65% labor intensity. By comparison, the average labor intensity for all the recent public works projects applications from Rhode Island was only 38%.

While part of the importance of such programs lies in the fact that our national heritage requires protection, it must be remembered that if the full amount of the designated preservation fund monies is released by the Congress, thousands of skilled workmen will find highly satisfactory employment.

The many preservation projects now on the boards and waiting for needed funds can in no way be described as make-work or trivial. They too often represent long deferred maintenance and many buildings depend on forthcoming funds if they are to survive. If we are to keep at least some of our inherited built environment, it will be necessary to pay the cost of renewal.

Investment in our restoration programs will serve a double purpose--it will help save our man-made heritage and it will give many unemployed craftsmen a pride-engendering opportunity to use their skills through productive employment.

Mr. Chairman, I and my colleagues of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers appreciate the privilege of providing testimony to you today. We urge your consideration in this matter and that you will take the action you feel will be in the best interest of our present and future generations in the preservation of our rapidly disappearing national heritage. We trust that action will be in support of our plea for full funding.

STATEMENT OF KEN HAMPTON, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

ACCOMPANIED BY:

DAN POOLE, WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
GEORGE CRAIG, WESTERN TIMBER ASSOCIATION
JOHN HALL, NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
WILLIAM D. HAGENSTEIN, INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
WILLIAM E. TOWELL, AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
BOYD RASMUSSEN, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Joseph McElwain of the Montana Power Co. Is Mr. McElwain here?

Then I am pleased to have Mr. Ken Hampton, Dan Poole, George Craig, John Hall, William Hagenstein, William Towell, and Boyd Rasmussen.

Mr. TOWELL. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, I'm Bill Towell, American Forestry Association and chairman of the areas of agreement committee. I don't think I need to tell you what this committee is and what we have done in the past.

This is about the sixth year that we have come to you as a group seeking more funding and better balancing funding for forestry programs. I will introduce each member of the panel individually when they speak, to save time, rather than making double entry.

Senator HATFIELD. You have 15 minutes allocated to you.

FOREST SERVICE RPA FUNDING

Mr. TOWELL. Yes, I know that, sir. I've instructed each one, they have 2 minutes each. Our platform, Mr. Chairman, is full funding of the RPA program, Resources Planning Act program, under the Forest Service. You know the law, and you know the full program calls for a balanced funding of an ideal progression as developed by the Forest Service. That's our platform, and everyone on the panel supports that in principle.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

I will make two brief points that I think are important. First on behalf of the Forest Service I would like to make a plea for some help in the manpower restrictions that have been imposed upon the Agency. Essentially the same number of jobs prevail today in the Forest Service as they had in 1965, and very frankly, they cannot carry out effective assignments with that manpower restriction.

And I hope that the Congress somehow will mandate additional personnel and jobs for the Forest Service.

I will make a plea also in support of the Association of State Foresters in behalf of their $25 million request for section 2, fire control funds. I worked in this program for many years; I know its importance.

And I would also call your attention to a very important part of the program I think needs some special emphasis, because of the Sikes bill and fish and wildlife management of habitat on the national forest. You can read our statements, but I would make those special pleas in behalf of the American Forestry Association.

Now at this time I will introduce to my right here Mr. George Craig, who is executive vice president of the Western Timber Association of San Francisco.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Chairman, we are very pleased to take part in this request that the RPA program be fully funded, and I think to perhaps put in perspective this need I would like to read a brief quote from Marion Clawson, former president of Ecology of the Future, an outstanding economist.

She says:

> The national forest is a great national asset. But they are poorly managed. They are a great opportunity to make them the source of much greater outputs of all kinds, and to make their operations economically far more efficient at the same time.

And we believe that a program under the Resource Planning Act spells out that all the resources can be substantially increased as to output, including a 150 percent increase in wilderness classification as compared to the 1975 level.

We feel that these both are appropriate. The members of our association recently passed a resolution favoring this program, and asking for example that the executive budget reduction of $31 million from the program proposed for allowance of timber sales, has the effect of reducing anticipated return to the Treasury by $152 million.

And it would substantially see the increase of the cost of wood products to the consumer and reduce the areas of unemployment. Therefore we asked for an increase in the forest service budget for fiscal 1978 to $220.4 million for national forest protection and management, and by $114.9 million for construction of roads.

The one other area that I would like to draw attention to that's in my statement, has to do with the roadless area problem. There are 38 million acres requiring the completion of new land management plans in an environmental impact statement.

These have to be cleaned up before rational managements can be applied, and this means funding for planning, and then finally in the latter part of my statement I enumerate the increases that are necessary for the various resources, including $40 million for recreation, $19 for wildlife, and other elements of the program.

WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Craig, I am trying to find in that printed statement your lengthy reference to increases.

Mr. CRAIG. Second page at the bottom.

Senator HATFIELD. The resolution?

Mr. CRAIG. Yes, sir. This was adopted unanimously by our membership of hard hatted lumbermen.

Senator HATFIELD. I am trying to find wilderness.

Mr. CRAIG. As far as wilderness, look at the top of page 2, sir, and you will see the third line. Unfortunately when the Forest Service printed the program they had the wrong figure, and they later cor-

rected it. There were 12 million acres in maintained wilderness in 1975. Their long-term program would have the effect of an 150 percent increase, going up to 30 million acres.

Senator HATFIELD. A very interesting statistic. I wanted to make sure I had it down correctly. I may need that for future reference.

Mr. CRAIG. I hope you will.

Mr. TOWELL. Well, next, Mr. Chairman, is Dan Poole, president of the Wildlife Management Institute.

NON-TIMBER-PRODUCING PROGRAMS

Mr. POOLE. Thank you, Bill.

Mr. Chairman, my role here today is a member of an agreement committee to speak to the fish and wildlife, recreation, range management, and soil and water size of the national forest program.

Over the years the program elements connected with the growing and selling of timber have attracted more appropriation support within the executive and legislative branches than fish and wildlife, recreation, range management, and soil and water conservation.

The Forest Service in its 1976 RPA summary on page 15 identified fish and wildlife and land and water as the two programs needing increased appropriations and intensified efforts in the field.

But the 1978 budget request does not respond to this need. The amount requested for fish and wildlife, soil and water, and range and so forth, and recreation vary from 46 percent to 62 percent of the 1978 at RPA levels.

In contrast, timber items range at 75, 76, and 76 percent respectively of their 1978 RPA level. We do not believe that the national forest program can be balanced under the administration's budget request.

The budget, in our review, reflects the continuing bias toward timber intensive programing, and its acceptance would further aggravate this imbalance. The House and Senate Agriculture Committees obviously share this view. The House committee recommended an increase of $348 million in the Forest Service's budget, which would bring the budget up to about one-third higher, the RPA level.

And the Senate Agriculture Committee has recommended a somewhat smaller but still substantial increase. I do not offer any specific recommendations in terms of dollar amounts but I would hope that the committee in granting increases would uphold the thrust and the intent of the RPA.

The resources planning process would become still another exercise in futility if its findings and recommendations are ignored. Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Poole, it doesn't even crank in the input of the drought on these factors. It's a further factor that we will ultimately have to face up to.

Mr. TOWELL. Mr. Chairman, John Hall, vice president of the International Forest Productions Association.

TIMBER SALES

Mr. HALL. Thank you. This morning's Wall Street Journal and Washington Post carried an article on the new housing start figures

issued yesterday. It shows that the seasonal adjusted rate for last month was the highest since May of 1973, both in housing starts and new permits.

And you recall, I'm sure, the difficulties of 1973 and 1969 with wood product prices and supply problems, which involved several congressional committees and several branches of the executive part of the Government. To meet the anticipated demand for wood products for housing, it is important that the Forest Service be operating at the RPA recommended level of 13 billion board feet of timber sales this year, in order to rebuild some of the backlog of timber under contract, which industry has harvested in the last few years, while timber sales have gone down and remained level and demand has moved up.

Second, we note that the cost, and we have a chart here, on the cost of the Forest Service sale preparation, which indicates almost a doubling of sale costs, and the chart, sir, is up here on the side here.

Over the last few years, while sale volume has remained pretty much static, this is the Forest Service response to congressional direction for increased environmental awareness, increased cost of preparing timber sales.

For this reason it's important that the RPA funds be available so that the existing timber sale level can be maintained and increased.

Further, we have the job situation for a national forest timber activity is estimated to provide about 10 jobs, direct manufacturing jobs, for every 1 million board feet of timber available to the economy. These are not make-work activities but is an important part of the national overall economy.

And finally on reforestation, which is our effort to provide the future crops, once our current timber has been harvested, which will get us on an annual crop basis, it is extremely important and it ought to be funded at the RPA recommended goal of $85 million. Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you.

Mr. TOWELL. Thank you, John.

Boyd Rasmussen, executive secretary of the National Association of State Foresters, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RASMUSSEN. Mr. Chairman, earlier we submitted a statement on the State forestry program. We have no formal statement to submit now, but we do support the areas of agreement group, and we support the RPA as a total forestry approach. Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you.

Mr. TOWELL. Thank you, Boyd.

Ken Hampton of the National Wildlife Federation.

FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT

Mr. HAMPTON. Senator, the National Wildlife Federation supports full funding under the RPA. We are especially concerned about the fish and wildlife habitat, improvement programs under RPA. Right now the administration budget calls for only $16 million for that endeavor, and that's only 45 percent of the $35 million recommended under RPA.

The additional $19 million is badly needed to implement the 36 Forest Service State cooperative management plans developed under the Sikes Act, and if carried out these plans would improve wildlife and fish habitats on more than 700,000 acres of national forest in 1978.

If the additional money is not made available, only 202,700 acres of habitat will be enhanced.

In our judgment, further delay in funding these cooperative management plans should not be tolerated by the Congress. The Forest Service needs to get on with this work in order to meet public needs, and as you mentioned, Senator, it will certainly help abate the effects of the draft of the drought.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Hampton.

Mr. TOWELL. Now, Mr. Chairman, our clean up hitter, whom you may control in your limitation on time, is Bill Hagenstein, executive vice president of the Industrial Forestry Association.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Thank you, Bill. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to appear again with my colleagues on the areas of agreement committee to support the better balanced, better funding program for management of our great national forest system.

FOREST ROADS

The topic I want to deal with specifically today is roads. The Forest Service estimates that it needs somewhere between 135,000 and 150,000 miles of road to complete the national forest transportation system.

Today the Forest Service says that there are more than 6 billion board feet of timber lost to old age, to insects, to disease, and fire on the western national forests alone, exclusive of Alaska.

We're only getting about 10 percent of this in the form of salaries today. If the road system were completed—and I would like to suggest that the Congress consider setting a target date for completion by no more than a decade from now—we could salvage perhaps half of the 6 billion board feet of timber that's lost each year.

Three billion board feet salvage would be enough to build around 300,000 homes a year. It also would put perhaps as much as $135 million a year in the Treasury. And $45 million shared with the counties for schools and roads in the Western United States for many counties with as much as 40 or 50 percent in the national forest. Today it's really a national disgrace that we're only salvaging about 10 percent of the mortality and the roads are the key to it.

This year there is at least $115 million that should be in the road appropriation in order to get up to steam on the Resources Planning Act schedule, and it would require an additional $300 million a year every year for the next 10 years to complete this. The longer we delay the tougher it is to pick up this timber that we're losing.

But here you gentlemen in the Congress appropriate additional sums each year for reforestation, and everyone supports that. But here we're talking about a crop of timber that the good Lord grew for us, and we're letting it molder away because we haven't provided the roads to reach it.

It's one of the most significant things that the Congress could do is to get that road system up to snuff and get it completed within a decade.

COOPERATIVE FIRE CONTROL

Now, one last thing that I would like to comment on is that the State foresters have requested the full authorization under section 2 of the Clark-McCleary Act, and I would like to support that, particularly since we've had so much drought this year, in so many parts of the United States, that everyone is anticipating a worse than average fire season.

And under the Clark-McCleary Act of 1924, no act of the Congress ever passed, and this entry has done more for the environment by really giving the States the Federal seed money the chance to build up the kind of strong State forestry departments that we have in every State in the United States today, and these gentlemen have reduced through their efforts, and with the help that you gentlemen in the Congress gave, they have reduced the area burned over annually from 30 million acres 50 years ago down to 2 or 3 million acres a year.

If anything more is done for our environment than that, I don't know what it is. They need that money this year, and I would plead to the committee to consider, reconsider the budget request and get it up to the full authorization.

Mr. Chairman, Smokey Bear is dead, but he will live forever as a symbol for forest fire prevention and control, and we'd better honor his memory by giving the State foresters the money they need to help them really do the job of fire prevention and control. Thank you, very much.

Mr. TOWELL. Mr. Chairman, George Craig would like to correct a figure for the record, please.

Mr. CRAIG. That figure that I gave you of 150 percent increase was based upon the top end of the range, and the RPA programs for wilderness. That is 30 million acres. All of these other percentage figures are based upon the midpoint. You see, they have a range depending upon a range of funding under the RPA program they will have a range of outputs, for example, for timber, that may be something above 20 billion, 18 to 20 billion.

And these figures are shown as percentage increases based on the midpoint of the range. The figure I gave you of 150 percent was not on a midpoint, it was the top level of 30 million acres.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Craig, the basic thesis here is that if we had the forest management in operation, and we had proper funding to realize that we would be able to have more wilderness without threatening timber supply that we must have in order to meet our housing needs. We can have all these things, as I understand your thesis.

Mr. CRAIG. That is correct, our only concern is that we don't look at one resource in isolation, wilderness or anything else.

Senator HATFIELD. Or one use of that resource unrelated to the other multiple uses.

Mr. CRAIG. Yes, sir.

Mr. TOWELL. Mr. Chairman, because of your expressed interest in wilderness, may I close on a note and recommendation to you?

Senator HATFIELD. Yes.

Mr. TOWELL. I think this whole wilderness thing in our Nation is out of hand, out of control. I see signs that cause some serious concern about instant wilderness and what's going to happen in Alaska and elsewhere.

May I suggest that it would be a great service to conservation of wilderness if you or some Member of the Senate would call oversight hearings on the entire wilderness roadless question.

It has been a good many years since the Wilderness Act was passed. There have been amendments to it, we're getting short circuits applied to it now, and I think it's time to hear the whole roadless wilderness question for everyone.

To find out where we are, where we need to go, and oversight hearings, I feel, are the first step to do this.

Senator HATFIELD. I appreciate your suggestion very much. Thank you very much. I want to commend all of you for your contribution and for appearing here as a united front, so to speak, to secure proper funding for our entire forest management program.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am William E. Towell, Executive Vice President of The American Forestry Association and Chairman of the Areas of Agreement Committee appearing before you today. We come as a group in support of increased funding and improved balance in funding of forestry programs. Our platform is full implementation of the U.S. Forest Service "Program" under the Forest and Rangelands Renewable Resources Planning Act.

The RPA program is far from being adequate in terms of total forestry needs, bit it is a first step in the right direction as prescribed by the Congress. The Forest Service is required by law to look at all forests and rangelands, to assess available resources and needs, and to recommend a balanced program to the Administration and the Congress. Once approved, the program becomes the funding blueprint until refined by subsequent assessments and program recommendations. If we fail to seek full implementation of the current program we relegate the RPA process to a meaningless exercise. Every effort should be made to bring forestry appropriation up to full RPA levels, or at least much closer to recommended amounts and to work toward full implementation. We ask your support for this policy and principle.

Each member of this Areas of Agreement Committee appearing before you today has different priorities and will speak briefly to his own particlar interests, but this does not lessen our combined support for the full program. As a representative of The American Forestry Association, I, too, would like to call your attention to needs that I think are important:

1. Probably the greatest obstacle preventing the Forest Service from doing the job necessary for proper management and use of our forests is the mandatory limit on personnel. The Forest Service has approximately the same number of full-time positions today that it had in 1965, yet many new programs and responsibilities have been added. Even with additional funds, personnel ceilings prevent their most effective use. There seems to be a contradiction of federal policies when the Administration proposes programs to put more people to work and then limits the agency personnel needed to use them effectively.

The Youth Conservation Corps and the proposed Young Adult Conservation Corps are good examples where quality management requires trained people on the ground. Unless manpower ceilings are increased the Forest Service cannot do an effective job of implementing the jobs-conservation programs it has ready to go. It would seem timely, along with increased appropriations for forestry, to mandate increased employee ceilings such as was done for the National Park Service last year. Both the Administration and the Congress have recognized the importance of funding YCC and other conservation-public works job programs. They should also provide the manpower to do the job.

2. A special plea is made for full funding of a Federal-State Comprehensive Fish and Wildlife Habitat Program. RPA calls for $35.013 million and we recommend the full amount. It would provide wildlife habitat projects in 35 states that have worked out cooperative programs between the state wildlife agencies and the Forest Service on National Forests. All states, of course, do not have National Forests and plans have not been completed for some of those that do, but this new project under the "Sikes Act" would be one of the best investments in fish and wildlife habitat improvement and federal-state relations that could be made. In many cases it is the public lands that will provide the fish and wildlife opportunities and recreational benefits of the future. We especially recommend full implementation of this program.

3. Probably the most serious deficiency in the President's F.Y. 1978 budget is the drastic decrease in State and Private Cooperative Forest Fire Control funds. A recommended $11.8 million decreases last year's appropriation by $8.8 million while RPA calls for $38.8 million. It has been reported that OMB and the Administration have expressed a belief that federal-state matching funds for forest fire control have served their usefulness and should be phased out. This is far from true and such a trend would seriously cripple some states with small programs even though a few states might be able to absorb the total cost. We join the State Foresters in asking for $25 million in F.Y. 1978. Although forest management and processing and general forestry assistance are in the budget at approximately last year's levels, we also support approximate doubling to RPA figures.

4. We can make strong arguments for nearly all of the forestry budget, and this is why we support the RPA program in its entirety, but serious deficiencies exist, particularly in the line items for (1) reforestation and stand improvement, (2) sales preparation and administration, and (3) forest road and trails. If we are to acheive optimum use of the National Forests it is essential that they be managed for increased use and production. This cannot be done without access and without funds for reforestation, stand improvement and silvicultural practices applied through sales. We urge added attention to all three.

This concludes my statement on forestry appropriations, Mr. Chairman, although I may have a supplemental statement on other natural resources agencies under jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies. Thank you for this opportunity to appear and especially for the added time provided to out Areas of Agreement Committee.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD McLANATHAN

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

Senator HATFIELD. Dr. Richard McLanathan, American Association of Museums, Washington, D.C. We have you scheduled for 5 minutes Dr. McLanathan, if I'm pronouncing your name properly.

Dr. MCLANATHAN. You are. Thank you very much. I am the director of the American Association of Museums which is the professional organization for the museums throughout the country, and we are the accrediting organization, and our membership has a lovely variety: It's everything from zoos to botanical gardens, to museums, art, history, science, and so on; but the one thing that we do have in common is that all of us are educational institutions, in a totally democratic and open sense. Very significant, I think, especially today when our systems of formal education seem to be faltering, that the museums across the country are under the great demand and increasing demand of the public to provide services, programs and so on of general public ongoing education at all levels, for all kinds of peoples in all groups throughout the country.

We have prepared a statement for you which has, I hope, some elements in it which will be effective arguments for our cause. I would like just to point out that we are here on behalf not only of the nearly 7,000 members of our association, but also on behalf

of all of those many people who form and make up the constituency of museums in America.

Very interestingly, the people who go to museums in America are more numerous than those who go to all of the sports events combined. It is something that is built into the fabric of American cultural life, with great significance and great importance.

We have a problem today in that the demands upon our museums are increasing constantly, and yet, their problems are increasing even faster; what with inflation and various other elements that are at work today. Their incomes are decreasing and demands upon them for services are increasing and they are ground between these two millstones.

The uniqueness of the Institute for Museum Services is really that it can supply that support whch makes it possible for these institutions to go on living and to go on supplying the services which are so much in demand.

There are other sources of funding for projects of course, but this is not project funding. This is the lifeline, this is absolutely the lifeblood of the museum community in America in all its variety. Museums and museum people across the country have worked for some 7 years in behalf of this legislation and cooperating with Members of both Houses of Congress, and they are deeply involved, and they want very much that this should receive the kind of consideration which they feel is commensurate with its importance for the people at large.

APPROPRIATION REQUEST

There are just a couple of things I would like to point out to you that are in this report, this very brief report that we have submitted. We are asking for an appropriation of $25 million. This would be just about $5,000 for each of the 5,000 museums in this country, about 12 cents per person in the United States.

It seems to me that what we are asking is a very moderate kind of share in the support of something that is vital to the cultural health of the United States.

I don't think we have to protest this too much. I think it's been proven by the kind of support that we have received in the Congress of the United States.

We just want very, very much to call to your attention the fact that the needs are very great, the demands are constantly increasing.

We are not asking for a total Federal fund or anything like it. We are just asking for that vital difference which will make it possible for these institutions to go on living and providing what is increasingly being considered by Americans at large as an absolutely vital element in their lives.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much.

Dr. MCLANATHAN. Thank you very much for your kindness.

Senator HATFIELD. Would you introduce your collegue for the record?

Dr. MCLANATHAN. I would like to introduce Carol Banneman who works with me in all of these things, and she is the editor of Adviso, our monthly newsletter which provides general information for the

profession and for those interested in museums throughout the country; and also our friends abroad.

Senator HATFIELD. We are happy to welcome you here and thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

I come before the committee today on behalf not only of the 1,300 institutional museum members of the American Association of Museums and the 4,000 individuals the association represents, but for all of the more than 5,000 museums in this country. We are asking the committee to recommend the full appropriation of $25 million for fiscal year 1978 for the Institute of Museum Services.

As you know, an FY 77 supplemental appropriation of $100,000 is currently waiting for full Senate approval. That appropriation would provide for the establishment of the Institute's administration so that it could begin making grants early in 1978. An FY 78 appropriation of $25 million would assure that these grants could be meaningful and adequate in carrying out the purposes of the Museum Services Act contained in PL 94–462.

Until the appointment of the Institute's board it is not possible to determine the exact scope and direction of the Institute, since the National Museum Services Board, much like the National Councils on the Arts and Humanities do for their respective endowments, will determine the policies of the Institute. It is our assumption, however, based on the legislatively described differences between the Institute and other current federal programs benefiting museums, that the grants provided by the Institute will be essentially in operational support of museums as well as in conservation since these are areas of most pressing financial need.

Museums are experiencing severe financial difficulties because of increasing public demands for services and increasing costs in providing these services. We do not wish to spend too much of the committee's time explaining this point, which has been so well documented in hearings before the committees that authorized the Institute, in our own testimony of March 7 and by Senator Edward Brooke before this committee on April 6.

Museum attendance has, in this century, increased in geometric proportions due to increasing leisure time, acknowledgement among the public of the importance of the arts, historic identity and continuing education and museums' responsiveness to the public's demands.

The financial problems of museums are not caused by museums' inattention to the financial facts of life. Museums are working hard and continuously at reducing costs with the least possible damage to programs. They are also actively seeking new froms of income. In acknowledgement of their accountability and responsibility to the public trust and to aid in a clear understanding of their fiscal posture, museums have developed special accounting guidelines in cooperation with certified public accountants.

Surveys made over the last five years by the Council on Foundations show that although earned and unearned income from private sources is increasing, so are museums' deficits. Faced with spiraling costs for basic products and services, the gap between income and costs continues to increase. The survey found that the deficit increased 122 percent from 1975 to 1976. Over the four-year period of 1972 to 1976 the deficit had increased 416 percent.

The cost of mounting an exhibition is estimated to increase 10 percent a year. With most museums noting high utility bills as a major expense, the survey found a utility cost increase of 10 to 15 percent per year, with Chicago-area museums experiencing in 1975–76 an increase of 30 percent.

Museums have responded to these cost increases with budget controls and austerity programs. Museums have resorted to many methods to keep costs down, including not filling vacancies and reducing staff size, denying increases in staff salaries, reduced hours and numbers of exhibits, admittance and membership charges, new revenue producing programs, increased emphasis on new sources of income in all sectors and cooperative programs such as conservation consortiums.

Quoting from Senator Brooke's testimony regarding the suggested $3 million appropriation, "This is a token almost meaningless amount in view of the great and well documented need of museums all across the country. . . . The federal government subsidizes many areas of our national life at far greater cost with far less benefit and far less justification."

Evenly divided among the 5,000 American museums and historical societies listed in the 1977 Official Museum Directory, this amount would mean less than $600 each.

Assuming that not all would receive grants, the $3 million apportioned to 2,000 institutions would mean approximately $1,500 apiece. One Midwest art museum estimates its cost per visitor at $7; a $3 million appropriation divided among 2,000 institutions would cover the cost of just 200 visitors at this museum, which has an attendance of 372,000 visitors per year. A medium-sized Southeastern science museum has reported it received an estimate of $7,000 merely to have new locks placed throughout the museum; evenly apportioned the Administration's suggested appropriation would not put locks on one-quarter of the museum's doors. A $3 million appropriation would mean less than two cents per person in the United States. This is less than any state legislature spends per capita for appropriations to its state arts council.

In asking for an appropriation of $25 million, we are asking for just $5,000 for each of the 5,000 museums in this country. This is a cost of just 12 cents per person in the United States.

In comparison, we refer to the Associated Councils of the Arts annual survey of state arts agency legislative appropriations. Three states give approximately 12 cents per capita to their state arts councils: Vermont, Colorado and Illinois. They rank 20th, 21st and 22nd among all states. Alaska, which ranks first, appropriated $1.60 per capita in 1977. The state of New York, which in 1977 appropriated $1.57 per capita, has decreased its arts council appropriation by 20 percent from 1976 to 1977. New York, however, is still appropriating $28.7 million, more than the Congress has authorized for all museums in the United States.

For small museums, which represent half the U.S. museums, many of which operate with volunteer, untrained staff but which enjoy great local community support, a $25 million appropriation could mean training existing staff or hiring one professional museologist. This slight but essential adjustment would have an invaluable impact on the programs the museum could offer its community. Such an appropriation could mean proper security for museums that currently employ minimal methods. Security of collections is a major responsibility of museums to their collection and to the public for which they hold the collections. Beyond physical security is the museum's responsibility to conserve collections, an areas of utmost importance but not widely recognized among the public and therefore difficult to fund. Funds available from this appropriation could mean physical alterations in museum facilities to provide proper storage or could provide conservation for specific works.

Museums are not asking for total federal support. They are seeking to control costs and to increase private support while providing the requested and best possible services to the American public. At a time when a poll has shown that two-thirds of all Americans would be willing to contribute $5 more than their regular tax in support of the arts, museums are asking the Congress to contribute just 12 cents per capita to the support of American museums. We ask for the committee's recommendation of a $25 million appropriation for the Institute of Museum Services.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH

STATEMENT OF PHILIP J. KING

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM—SMITHSONIAN

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. King, we welcome you here. We have alotted you 5 minutes for summary of your statement.

Mr. KING. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Philip King and I am the president of the American Schools of Oriental Research, and I am pleased to be here today to underscore the importance of the Smithsonian Institution's request for excess foreign currencies for the fiscal year 1978.

The American Schools of Oriental Research is composed of about 150 institutions of higher learning, universities, colleges, museums, and professional schools throughout the United States, whose prime interest is in terms of archeological research, and field archeology, and related disciplines.

ASOR, which is the anachronym for the American Schools, was founded at the turn of the century in 1900, and we have worked continuously in the Near East and also in North Africa since that

time; since 1967, ASOR has conducted a number of extremely important research projects in Israel under the auspices of the Smithsonian foreign currency program. Each of our operations, excavations is supported at least in part by a consortium of schools, and I think that in terms of the kinds of operations we've had in Israel, between 50 and 60 institutions of higher learning have been engaged in our field and research projects.

Since 1975, we have been conducting an archeological research program at ancient Carthage in Phoenicia. That is divided into two parts, Roman Carthage and Punic Carthage, and the Roman scholars at Harvard University, University of Michigan, the Oriental Institute of the Institute of the University of Chicago are primarily involved in the excavations that are going on currently; as a matter of fact, this very day in Tunisia. Now I know it is not necessary for me to point out to the members of this committee, I'm sure they are well aware though there are some people who are not, at least among our friends, that funds provided for this appropriation under the provision of Public Law 480 are not in U.S. dollars but are voluntary frozen assets held at the disposal of the U.S. Government within the host country; and so, considering the appropriation, it's important for all of us to remember that expenditures of these funds are very important research projects have no effect on the U.S. national budget, and it does not increase our national deficit.

From a scholarly point of view I would like to point out that during the time that we have been able to function under the auspices of the Smithsonian special foreign currency program, I would dare say that over 2,000 graduate/undergraduate students have participated and have been given onsite training in the field of archeology.

I'm sure it is well known that all of our work today is conducted on an interdisciplinary basis. Archeologists do not work in isolation, but in very close collaboration with anthropologists and geologists, and botanists and others of the hard sciences. I think we have had a long-range impact on the field of Ancient-Near Eastern studies in this sense, that the money that is provided through the Smithsonian foreign currency program often serves as seed money. It enables us to get the projects going when they are not very glamorous, but that as time goes on and the money is consumed, we are able to attract money from the private sector to do, if you will, the more glamorous aspect of archeologic digging and research. And, to this day, several of our projects, which were begun in 1967 in Israel, for example, are ongoing.

EXAMPLES OF WORK

Now, turning for a moment to the Delta in lower Egypt; that area is no longer military sensitive. I was there in January and it is now possible for us to be excavating the very important area; and this would hopefully be made possible by the availability of special foreign currency in Egypt. Today, as we undertake to reconstruct the shattered mosaic of the past and the tremendous burgeoning of knowledge, there is a tremendous transformation in our dollage, and I am pleased to point out that for more than 10 years the Smithsonian Institution has administered the foreign currency program with impartiality and

has been uncompromizing so far as the tenents of the scientific methods are concerned.

It is my great pleasure then, Mr. Chairman, that on behalf of the American Schools of Oriental Research, to urge your committee today to approve the Smithsonian's special currency appropriation as presented.

Thank you very much.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Professor King.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee: I welcome the opportunity of appearing to offer testimony before the Subcommittee for Interior and Related Agencies of the Senate Appropriations Committee to stress, once more, the importance of the Smithsonian Institutions' request for excess foreign currencies for F.Y. 1978. This testimony is offered on behalf of approximately 138 colleges and universities which comprise the American Schools of Oriental Research.

The evidence I wish to present is in support of that portion of the overall Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program budget ($4,551,000.) which relates directly to archaeology and related disciplines ($3,549,000.).

For over seventy-five years the member institutions of the American Schools of Oriental Research have conducted a large number of highly significant archaeological research projects throughout the Middle East, and during this period the initials ASOR have become synonymous with Near Eastern archaeology at its highest levels of competence and effectiveness.

Since 1967, ASOR has conducted a number of extremely important research projects in Israel under the auspices of the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program. More than fifty institutions of higher learning throughout the United States have been actively engaged in these programs.

Since 1975, ASOR has been conducting an archaeological research program at Ancient Carthage in Tunisia. This project, staffed by scholars from Harvard University, the University of Michigan, and The Oriental Institute, of Chicago, have already produced important new evidence in both the Punic and Roman periods. The first volume entitled Excavations at Carthage, 1975, Vol. I, Professor J. Humphrey of Michigan, has already been published and has stirred considerable interest within the scholarly world. Volume II is already in press and should be available to the international archaeological community before the end of 1977.

Within the UNESCO Campagne de Sauvegarde Carthage, scholarly teams from nine other nations have conducted archaeological research in Tunisia for periods of up to five years. Although the American project, funded by the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program, has been in the field for only two seasons, the pre-eminence of both academic and methodological standards of America has already been clearly demonstrated. As American citizens we have reason to be proud of our accomplishments.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATION OF THE SMITHSONIAN SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY APPROPRIATION

I know that all the members of the Committee are well aware that funds provided for this appropriation under the provisions of Public Law 480 are not in U.S. Dollars. They are voluntary frozen assets held at the disposal of the United States govern ment within the host country. In considering the appropriation it is, therefore, important for us to remember that expenditures of these funds on important research has no effect on the U.S. national budget and does not increase our national deficit.

Many of these foreign currency balances have been held abroad for some years during a period of worldwide inflation; thus, their true value diminishes with every passing year. A decision to fund research programs now will reap the maximum possible level of value from these rapidly diminishing balances.

As a third and final economic consideration, it is important to bear in mind that these overseas currency balances were originally created as the result of transactions within the "Food for Peace" program which sought to help foreign governments during times of financial difficulty. The initial expenditures have, therefore, already achieved a primary purpose in furthering friendly relationships abroad and now, at no further cost, they can be used to produce an invaluable benefit in the field of pure research.

SCHOLARLY IMPLICATION OF THE APPROPRIATION

ASOR research projects conducted under the auspices of the Smithsonian Special Foreign Currency Program have enabled over 400 graduate and over 1500 undergraduate students from U.S. universities to participate in field archaeological programs, and to receive training in excavation methodology and allied disciplines. Such on-site training is absolutely essential in the development of well trained archaeologists and to the maintenance of the United States' current pre-eminent position in this field.

Over the past ten years, major changes have taken place in the archaeological disciplines. Each excavation project funded by the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program has been urged to utilize the knowledge and skills of scholars from many varied disciplines in order to bring their specialized knowledge to bear upon the interpretation and evaluation of all evidence uncovered by the field archaeologist. The current state of interdisciplinary cooperation and communication in the field of Near Eastern archaeology has been the direct result of the policies and recommendations of the programs and policies of the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program.

LONE RANGE IMPACT OF SMITHSONIAN FUNDED RESEARCH

Although this evidence is offered in support of the 1978 appropriation, I would like to stress that the benefits achieved by the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program are not limited to the time span during which excess funds are available in any specific country. The seed money aspect of the program which provides public funding for the earlier, and often less rewarding, stages of excavation should not be overlooked.

Although special foreign currencies in Israel were totally consumed some years ago, research which began under the auspices of the Smithsonian is now continuing with private support. It is extremely difficult for archaeological scholars to secure private support for the initiation of a new excavation project. However, once meaningful results have been obtained in the initial seasons, it becomes much more practical to interest private donors in continuing research. Archaeological projects at Khirbet Shema, Taanach, Ai, Shecham, and Tell el-Hesi, which all began under the auspices of the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program, have continued their important research with private funding.

In the recent past the Egyptian government has moved many of its primary military defense installations eastward from the Nile Delta. This means that, in the very near future, extremely important areas of archaeological research, previously closed to scholars for military reasons, will begin to open up. This will present to American research scholars a rich opportunity for expanding our knowledge of the early history of the area. The American Schools of Oriental Research is currently planning to launch a major excavation in the Nile Delta as soon as military clearance can be obtained. This important new work is made possible for us only by the availability of special foreign currencies in Egypt.

In conclusion, I would like to stress the gathering momentum in the field of Near Eastern archaeology which is a direct result of support from PL480 funds made available for distribution through the Smithsonian Institution. With each passing year fresh materials for the interpretation of the Ancient Near East are coming in at ever increasing speed and this is transforming our knowledge of those ancient cultures which stand behind our own.

For more than ten years the Smithsonian Institution has administered the Foreign Currency Program with impartiality and has made no concessions in its long established standard of scholarly excellence. Smithsonian adjudication and surveillance of research projects has served to maintain the highest possible level of American archaeological scholarship.

On behalf of the American Schools of Oriental Research, I urge the Committee to approve the Smithsonian Special Foreign Currency appropriation as presented.

OPERA AMERICA, INC.

STATEMENTS OF:

ANN FARRIS DARLING
CAROL FOX
CARMEN BALTHROP

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Senator HATFIELD. Next we will hear from the panel representing Opera America, Inc. We have you scheduled for a 10-minute summary of your statement.

Mrs. DARLING. I am the executive director of Opera America, and I would like to introduce Carol Fox and Carmen Balthrop, who are here today to speak on behalf of the special endowment for the artist.

Ms. FOX. Mr. Chairman, I am Carol Fox. I am founder and general manager of the opera of Chicago. I come to you today with a vested personal interest on Chicago opera in America. The growth of opera in this country in recent years most certainly entitles opera to the consideration as a major cultural and economic force in America.

In my own company, our subscription audience has increased from 10,000 in 1972, to over 21,000 in 1976. And, our own audience will increase by hundreds of thousands starting this Saturday with syndication broadcasts of our 1976 productions being on over 250 radio stations throughout America.

Our budget in 1972 was $3.3 million; in 1977, over $6.7 million. In 1972, Lyric Opera of Chicago raised $1.75 million from the private sector in unearned income. In 1976 our fund drive brought in over $3.3 million, of which, less than 7 percent came from governmental funds. In 1977, we predicated a deficit of $3.4 million.

These impressive figures have made believers out of even our most reticent board members and community leaders. However, these same leaders agree that the private sector cannot continue to fund our efforts if this current growth rate exists.

Opera comes to you not for a handout and not in hopes of relinquishing its own responsibilities. We come seeking what we sincerely feel we deserve in recognition of our successes, and in recognition of the contribution we are making to the artistic and economic life in America.

Grants from the National Endowment for the Arts to the major arts institutions in America have remained basically the same for the past 4 years; a 4-year period in which our costs have doubled, despite every effort to keep them down.

For example, the lend-lease of costumes and scenery among the opera companies in this country, a concept initiated by Lyric Opera of Chicago in the 1950's, has played an important role in holding down costs. The "La Boheme" that was broadcast live from the Metropolitan Opera on public television last month was our production, as was the Madame Butterfly that President Carter and his family attended at the Kennedy Center here in Washington shortly after his inauguration. As you know, the National Endowment for the arts fiscal year 1978 appropriation, the request is for $87 million in pro-

gram funds and $7.5 million in treasury funds. I hope you are aware that these totals must increase in future years if the arts are to survive.

CHALLENGE GRANTS

My personal hope is that these figures will total $200 million by 1980, increased program and treasury funds are imperative for maintenance of day-to-day operations. In my own company, based on existing labor contracts and contracts still being negotiated, we anticipate a 31 percent increase in labor costs alone in the next 2 years. An additional appropriation request for fiscal 1978 is $18 million for a challenge grant program, and I assure you that we are eager and ready to accept this challenge.

In recent years, Lyric Opera of Chicago has been fortunate to receive two significant challenge grants, one from the Ford Foundation and one from the Chicago Community Trust, and in both instances, we fulfilled the terms of the challenge and received the funds; but as important as was the money in both these cases, the impetus itself was an overwhelmingly significant factor in our fund drives.

Lyric Opera will use the National Endowment for the Arts challenge grant as a magnificent catalyst for our own efforts. I could spend time describing more of our programs, important concepts and ideas to which we are committed.

Our Opera School of Chicago, for example, was the first professional training program for outstanding young American singers. Some $500,000 of our annual budget is currently alotted to this program. That provides the training and performance opportunities that Lyric Opera is uniquely qualified to provide for young Americans. No longer are young Americans forced into exile in Europe after completing their academic work in this country.

You see, we too have heard the age-old criticisms. Our Opera School of Chicago is doing something about the problem and now other companies in America are establishing similar programs. I can testify today about the preservation of a tradition, and/or about the contribution opera makes to the quality of life in America; but more important than that to you on this committee is the economic aspect of our industry. Eighty percent of our total operating expenses goes directly to salaries.

This year the operating expenses of the 40 major professional opera companies in America are over $60 million. Thus, $48 million will be paid directly in salaries. The economic impact of such an outlay using a turn-over factor of three indicates that those $48 million in salaries will generate nearly $144 million in the American economy.

The Federal Government's investment in the arts is more important because it will earn far more in taxes through these salaries than it appropriates in assuring such salaries. These dollar figures totaling $144 million represent opera alone. I am sure the good offices of Nancy Hanks would have the statistics covering all the arts funded through the NEA, and these statistics would indeed be staggering. In other words, as I see it, opera is both flourishing and contributing in these difficult times. The need is apparent, and the statistics support our contention as to the growing importance of our efforts in terms of audience and economics.

And, let me add in conclusion, for in good conscience I must. We are not asking for the Government to become our major source of revenue. We are asking for the Government to provide the impetus and serve as the catalyst. Our track record has proven that we can do the rest.

I sincerely hope you will support the levels of appropriation requested by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Ms. Fox. I appreciate your presentation, and I know as one who was reared on the San Carlos Opera Company, I can't help but reminisce a moment that that goes back many, many years. That was my introduction to opera, and then once in a great while the San Francisco Company would make a traveling tour up to Portland, and I recall one of the great highlights was the last quartette from Rigoletto that was performed by Ira Petina, Jan Peerce, Bidu Sayao, and Lawrence Tibbet.

Ms. FOX. That's pretty good. You were living in fortunate times. I was living in the same time. I remember them all very well.

Senator HATFIELD. I'm not sure you were. I go back to Maria Ritz.

Ms. FOX. Well, I remember her name very well, but blond hair should not fool you.

Senator HATFIELD. It's been very helpful. Thank you very much. We appreciate your coming.

TRAINING GRANTS

Ms. BALTHROP. Senator Hatfield, may I begin by thanking you and the committee for the opportunity to appear here today. I feel very strange, I must say, because I would rather be singing.

The testimony that I give is delivered on behalf of the many young artists who directly benefit from the funds which this committee provides. To perform opera a mental and physical training is required which can only be had at great expense, and through total concentration. My body is my instrument, and may I describe to you the training schedule that has brought me to the Metropolitan Opera debut that I had at the relatively young age of 27. My day begins with exercise—first yoga and then 8 miles of running. These two things consume a few hours of my time a day and they prepare me for 3 to 5 hours of study and practice.

Three to five times a week I have coaching lessons and voice lessons, and Senator Hatfield, I know you are familiar with operatic scores. This is the score from the Magic Flute, and I wanted to say that every note, every page is important, every notation is important, every page has to be committed to memory; and I perform it in both English and German, and my Metropolitan Opera debut last Wednesday required 9 months of preparation in this role alone, and it was my honor to give this, my first performance, at the Metropolitan Opera House, for a matinee performance for the students of the New York Public School systems, and I'm no business person, but I can see that my activity at the Metropolitan this year has been a profit for no one, but certainly someone has benefited from what has happened there and the students easily succombed to Mozart's music; so they must have a fine impression, a fine first

impression of opera, having experienced the Magic Flute. So they benefit thousands. Senator Hatfield, it is impossible to develop the level of artistry that I have been able to develop to, to perform at the Metropolitan Opera or any opera company that this committee assists without help. And this help is money.

Voice lessons are extremely expensive. Coaching is expensive, and everyone is trying to earn a living, but no one can save enough to develop a voice and then have enough energy to develop rapidly. Even when I was at the University of Maryland I was singing in supper clubs so I could work my way through college and I have studied, Mr. Chairman, on the set breaks. I made a list of the funds that I have received from various organizations which are assisted by the National Endowment for the Arts. The first is Wolftrap, and at Wolftrap I received a tremendous amount of professional exposure to the seasoned artists such as Roberta Peters. The next I received was from the National Opera Institute grant, and this compensated for things like train rides, music and voice lessons, to and from New York; and the Metropolitan Opera competition was another source of exposure so that I could make contact with teachers and coaches everywhere. The time that is allowed us, 5 minutes, doesn't allow me to do the research or to find out how many of my performances have been funded by the Treasury funds or the program funds, but I'm sure that I have received support in that way.

My recommendation is to expand the funding program with special emphasis placed on grants which artists can use at their discretion for training which is required to develop into professionals.

In my personal experience, I have several friends that are gifted and dedicated and should be given the opportunity to perform. They simply have not been able to afford the kind of money that is needed to become a professional.

I believe that opera should eventually become self-sustaining, as everyone, I'm sure, and I believe that this can only be achieved through television, movies, and other mass media which will attract an even larger segment of the population.

Television requires material and talent. These funds requested should be viewed as an investment in the talent required to bring opera to the same profitable position that is now occupied by many popular music artists and the National Football League. I urge you Senator Hatfield and members of the committee, please, to appropriate the funds requested by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. I agree with you. You are very eloquent. Now, may we have a demonstration of your singing?

Ms. BALTHROP. I would love to, if you would bring in a piano, I would love to sing for you.

Senator HATFIELD. You don't want to do any a cappella?

Ms. BALTHROP. I'll try.

Senator HATFIELD. All right.

[A capella by Ms. Balthrop followed by applause by committee and audience.]

Senator HATFIELD. This is the best hearing I have ever conducted.

Ms. FOX. Excellent exponent of young American talent.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF CAROL FOX

I am Carol Fox. I am the founder and general manager of Lyric Opera of Chicago.

I come to you today with a vested personal interest -- opera in Chicago and opera in America. The growth of opera in this country in recent years most certainly entitles opera to consideration as a major cultural and economic force in America. In my own company our subscription audience has increased from 10,000 in 1972 to over 21,000 in 1976. And our own Lyric Opera audiences will increase by the hundreds of thousands starting this Saturday when syndication broadcasts of our 1976 productions begin on over 250 radio stations throughout America. Our budget in 1972 was $3.3 million. In 1977 over $6.7 million. In 1972 Lyric Opera of Chicago raised $1.75 million from the private sector in unearned income. In 1976 our fund drive brought in over $3.3 million, of which less than 7% came from governmental funds. In 1977 we predicate a deficit of $3.4 million. These impressive figures have made believers out of even our most reticent board members and community leaders. However, these same leaders agree that the private sector cannot continue to fund our efforts at this current growth rate.

Opera comes to you not for handouts and not in hopes of relinquishing its own responsibilities. We come seeking what we sincerely feel we deserve in recognition of our successes, and in recognition of the contribution we are making to the artistic and economic life in America.

Grants from the National Endowment for the Arts to the major arts institutions in America have remained basically the same for the past four years -- a four year period in which our costs have doubled, despite every effort to keep them down.

For example, the lend-lease of costumes and scenery among the opera companies of this country, a concept initiated by Lyric Opera of Chicago in the 1950's, has played an important role in holding down costs. The LA BOHEME that was broadcast live from the Metropolitan Opera on public television last month was our production -- as was the MADAMA BUTTERFLY that President Carter and his family attended at the Kennedy Center here in Washington shortly after his inauguration.

As you know the National Endowment for the Arts fiscal year 1978 appropriation request is for $87 million in program funds and $7.5 million in treasury funds. I hope you are aware that these totals must increase in future years if the arts are to survive. My personal hope is that these figures will total $200 million by 1980. Increased program and treasury funds are imperative for maintenance of day to day operations. In my own company, based on existing labor contracts and contracts still being negotiated, we anticipate a 31% increase in labor costs alone in the next two years.

An additional appropriation request for fiscal '78 is $18 million for a Challenge Grant Program. And I assure you that we are eager and ready to accept this challenge. In recent years Lyric Opera of Chicago has been fortunate to receive two significant challenge grants -- one from the Ford Foundation and one from the Chicago Community Trust -- and in both instances we fulfilled the terms of the challenge and received the funds. But as important as the money was in both these cases, the impetus itself was an overwhelmingly significant factor in our fund drives. Lyric Opera will use the National Endowment for the Arts Challenge Grant as a magnificent catalyst for our own efforts.

I could spend time describing more of our programs -- important concepts and ideas to which we are committed. Our Opera School of Chicago, for example, was the first professional training program for outstanding young American singers. Some $500,000 of our annual budget is currently allotted to this program that provides the training and performance opportunities that Lyric Opera is uniquely qualified to provide for young Americans. No longer are young Americans forced into exile in Europe after completing

their academic work in this country. You see, we, too, have heard the age-old criticisms. Our Opera School of Chicago is doing something about the problem. And now other companies in America are establishing similar programs.

I could testify today about the preservation of a tradition and/or about the contribution opera makes to the quality of life in America. But more important than that to you on this committee is the economic aspect of our industry. Eighty per cent of our total operating expenses goes directly to salaries. This year the operating expenses of the 40 major professional opera companies in America are over $60 million. Thus, $48 million will be paid directly in salaries. The economic impact of such an outlay using a turnover factor of three, indicates that those $48 million in salaries will generate nearly $144 million in the American economy. The federal government's investment in the arts is important because it will earn far more in taxes through these salaries than it appropriates in assuring such salaries. These dollar figures totaling $144 million represent opera alone. I am sure the good offices of Nancy Hanks would have the statistics covering all the arts funded through the NEA and these statistics would indeed be staggering.

In other words, as I see it, opera is both flourishing and contributing in these difficult times. The need is apparent and the statistics support our contention as to the growing importance of our efforts -- in terms of audiences and economics. And let me add in conclusion, for in good conscience I must: We are not asking for the government to become our major source of revenue. We are asking for the government to provide the impetus and serve as the catalyst. Our track record has proven that we can do the rest. I sincerely urge you to support the levels of appropriation requested by the National Endowment for the Arts.

STATEMENT OF CARMEN BALTHROP

May I begin by thanking the members of this committee for the opportunity to appear here today. My testimony is delivered on behalf of the many young artists who directly benefit from the funds which this committee provides.

To perform opera requires physical and mental training which can only be had at great expense--total concentration. Artistic progress, as progress in other fields of endeavor, can be measured in direct proportion to the investment of TIME.

My body is my instrument... May I describe to you the training schedule that has brought me to my Metropolitan Opera debut at the relatively young age of 27. My day begins with exercise, yoga, then eight miles of running. This consumes two hours and prepares me for three to five hours of study and practice. Three to five times a week I have voice lessons or coaching sessions. Have you seen the score of an opera? Each page must be committed to memory. Every notation is important. I perform it in both English and German. My Metropolitan Opera debut last Wednesday required nine months of preparation for this role alone. It was my honor to give my first performance of this role on the stage of the Metropolitan in a matinee performance for the students of the New York Public School system. I am no businessperson, but it is plain to see that my activity at the Metropolitan this year has earned a profit for no one. But who has benefited? I have, certainly. The students always succumb to Mozart's magic. What a fine impression of opera they must have after beginning with THE MAGIC FLUTE! They benefit. Thousands of them at each performance.

Members of the committee... It is impossible to develop the level of artistry required to perform at the Metropolitan Opera, or at any of the companies assisted by this committee, without help! This is money. Voice lessons are expensive. Coaching is expensive. Everyone must earn a living, but no one can save enough to cover the cost of developing a voice and have enough energy to develop rapidly. I can remember the difficulty of studying German during set-breaks as I worked my way through college singing in a supper club.

I made a list of the funds I have received from various organizations which are assisted by the National Endowment for the Arts:

1) As a member of the Wolf Trap Company I was in a professional environment and received valuable performing experience with seasoned veterans including Roberta Peters.

2) A National Opera Institute grant was the next means of study support. It compensated for train rides, music, and voice lessions in New York.

3) The winning of the Metropolitan Opera competition was still another vehicle of exposure to those forces of higher development.

Time did not permit me to research how many of my performances have been funded through program funds or treasury funds, but I am sure I have received additional support through these programs.

My recommendations is to expand your funding program with special emphasis placed on grants which artists may use at their discretion for the training which is required to develop into professionals. In my personal acquaintance there are several artists who are gifted and dedicated, and who should be given the opportunity to perform. They simply have not been able to afford the training which I have been fortunate to have.

It is my belief that opera should eventually become self-sustaining. This can only be achieved through television, movies, and other mass media which will attract an ever larger segment of the population. Television requires material and talent. These funds required should be viewed as an investment in the talent required to bring opera to the same profitable position as that now occupied by popular music artists and the National Football League.

I urge you, members of the committee, to appropriate the funds requested by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. We will have a 15 minute recess.
[Fifteen minute recess.]

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN DANCE COMPANIES, NEW YORK

STATEMENTS OF:

JOHN GINGRICH
MURRAY LOUIS

Senator DECONCINI [presiding]. I am Senator DeConcini, one of the members of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations, and we will proceed with the list of witnesses at this time.

John Gingrich and Murray Lewis of the Association of American Dance Companies, if you will come forward please.

We do have a time constraint, gentlemen, as perhaps you know, of 5 minutes each. If you can, keep your remarks to that period of time. Your statement will be presented in total in the record, if you have them to submit to us.

You may proceed.

Mr. GINGRICH. I am John Gingrich, the president of the Association of American Dance Companies, which is a service organization for 350 dance companies in the United States, and giving testimony for the Association of American Dance Companies will be Murray Louis.

He is the artistic director of the Murray Louis Dance Company, and our particular interest is his winning of the Dance Magazine Award for 1977, and he has a new one being premiered in New York this evening and has taken time between rehearsals to come down to present testimony.

Senator DECONCINI. We thank you sincerely for your being here today and we thank you for taking your professional time, Mr. Louis. Please proceed.

Mr. LOUIS. I've enjoyed this morning enormously. Did you hear the performance just preceding? There was an intermission between the two of us.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

What I really came to talk about was to try as much as possible to define this very curious phenomenon called modern dance in this country, which has amongst all the arts almost outgrown its baby shoes so quickly, and has made its entrance on the rest of the country and internationally as well. The form is called modern dance, and as testified previously, we don't have museums that can trace its history, we don't have edifices in which to house it in the contemporary now terms, but it's an art form which exists very much across this country and in the nature of young people.

We are a foot-loose form of art, which has grown out of the energy which is very indigenous in this country. I think when pioneers probably stomped their thrust across the country, that thrust went into the art form of the country, and one of the things that has grown out of this is the form called the contemporary or modern dance.

For the past 10 years, through the extraordinary efforts of the National Endowment for the Arts, this form has had a chance to

nurture and grow and become a distinctive and unique form of art. In countries all over the world they now recognize this as something being very special, and very indigenous, and very much the American thing, and have helped bolster not only, certainly, not economically, but egowise and morally, the concept that a new art has arisen in this country.

The Endowment has been one of the very major reasons why it has suddenly bloomed, and my interest here for not only myself, but for the other major companies, is to urge that whatever funds have been recommended by the Senate and the House be carried through, and hopefully, be increased over the years.

This particular art form goes out into the country, and most of our audiences are young people, and most of the dancers needfully, because of the nature of the art, but young people as well. It's something we—well, it is without history. It is without anything except performance.

It is the circumstance which demands an audience. It is an art form which only exists during the performance itself. One of the things that the Endowment has done so very strongly for the Arts and for audiences has been to be able to bring them together throughout the entire Nation. Most of our audiences are primarily in universities and colleges. The young people, and their exposure to the art form has not only increased the kind of young person that is attracted to the art form but has also established it as an art form. As I was listening to the testimony and the long tradition of establishment of other forms, I'm sort of a little envious and thinking, "Wouldn't that be nice to consider ourselves old enough to be,"—as the word "archeologized" some year, in an attempt to show posterity exactly what this country has done with this particular thing; but it is a nebulous and yet very real—it is an intangible and yet very real—it is amorphic and very real form of dance; as all forms usually are, of dance.

But, what I wish very much to say is that we have really very little tangible things to show for the evidence of this particular media, and it needs the insipity of the organization like the Endowment to understand that this particular art cannot be sung or—how should I say it—be given evidence of. It needs belief by Representatives and Senators and people in this country to know that it does exist, although it can only be seen when it is attended.

I have taught throughout this entire country. I have played with my company in 42 of the 50 States, and have seen a certain vital American energy exist all over. That energy is the energy of young people, and it is a young art dealing with young people and at this stage in its career it needs to be very carefully nurtured, because it is just finding its roots, and the support that it has had through the Endowment has given it its identify and its security; and it can be very easily jeopardized at this stage if the Endowment in any way fails to get the necessary funds.

I want to say so many other things, but I really want to identify it as—well, hopefully, when I play here again——

Senator DECONCINI. How long has this form of dance been in existence, to your knowledge?

Mr. LOUIS. Well, it can trace itself, again, to a whole historical idea of American people starting with Isadora Duncan, and one would give her the beginning and the root.

Senator DECONCINI. When was the most recent upsurge?

Mr. LOUIS. In the last 10 years, thanks to the Endowment. The Lou Harris poll estimated that about 7 years ago there was an audience of 12 million for the dance scene, which is really staggering. And, it was vastly under that before the Endowment, and hopefully today, it's about 15 million. It is, in a sense, allowing a shooting star to continue to go, and it is in a very tricky stage right now, and needs that kind of encouragement.

Well, I have so many other things to say about it, but the intent is to talk about a new art form.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Louis, if you care to, you can submit other testimony for the record. It will be about 1 week or 2 before the bill is worked on by the committee, and if you care to submit anything else, I don't find it necessary myself, to support this proposal. But if you feel inclined to, we would be glad to include it in the record for the benefit of those Senators who are not here.

Mr. LEWIS. I would like to, and I have it prepared. It is very much different to what I spoke on this afternoon. Thank you.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much for your presentation.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MURRAY LOUIS

Good afternoon gentlemen. Allow me to introduce myself; I am Murray Louis, director of the Murray Louis Dance Company, choreographer, teacher, dancer, and above all artist. As their representative and representing the Association of American Dance Companies, I am here today to testify on behalf of the growing number of dance companies across the United States for full Congressional support of the authorized $137.5 million for the National Endowment for the Arts for Fiscal Year 1978.

For the past 20 years I have toured and played in all but eight of the states in this country; ten of those years have been through the Dance Touring Program. I have seen audiences grow in number and enthusiasm and dance companies grow in skill and artistry because both have been exposed to each other. The National Endowment for the Arts has produced one of the healthiest returns on any investment the U.S. Government has ever made. The figures dealing with increased audiences and employment would impress anyone, and to that must be added the returns which cannot be computerized: the immeasurable enrichment of America's cultural life. I think that I can safely speak for all professional dancers and choreographers in saying that the National Endowment for the Arts has been the most important and valuable federal program to touch our lives.

The decentralization of the arts from the major centers has been one of the objectives of the Endowment. A performing art needs two ingredients: the artist and the audience. The audience to be reached are new audiences. Young audiences. Regional audiences. Campus audiences. But bringing them together has not always been easy. This is a big country. Distance is a big word. Transportation is an even bigger word and cash is the biggest of them all. Before the effective beginning of the Endowment program the expense of bringing the two together far exceeded the funds available. The sponsors, especially new sponsors, needed some financial help and the artists, already highly pressed to subsidize their own art, also needed help. This help came in the form of an ingenious arrangement called the Dance Touring Program. The program was a simple one.

Dance companies qualified for the program on a quantitative basis -- three years of existence, 15 paid performances in the previous season and adequate management. After qualifying, a sponsor then selects the company he wished to engage and a contract was signed. The Endowment pays one third of the minimum fee for a minimum 2 1/2 day residency. This longer period in one place benefits the company by cutting down on grueling one night stands while benefitting the community through master classes, lecture demonstrations and performances. In the seventh year of the Dance Touring Program the Louis Harris poll estimated that in the 74-75 season the national dance audience had reached 12 million. Today in its tenth year, the estimate is close to 15 million.

I would like to add here that dance companies are not looking for handouts. I know that I am not. But we are looking for support to meet the inflationary rise in our expenses which would otherwise be passed onto the already strapped budgets of our university and educational based sponsors. The danger of outpricing ourselves from the market is a real danger.

Three million was allocated to the dance touring program for next season. 169 companies from more than 30 states participated. This year the budgeted money was exhausted by February 3. Companies book their seasons a year in advance. This early depletion of the funds will cause a definite hardship for the profession next year.

The demand on the part of sponsors in every state is not just there, it's growing. My company has performed in 42 states. In the past two years alone we have had residencies and/or appeared in 35 cities in 20 states. When communities learn to know us, they invite us back. Our return rate is 75%. For example we perform at UCLA next January for the fourth time under the Dance Touring Program. The result provides us with the opportunity to earn income

and to stabilize a dance company with more weeks of employment. Dancers become dancers only by performing and audiences become audiences only by attending performances.

Of the eight top modern dance companies the average dancer's salary is $7,500. Hardly a sum a country as wealthy as this can boast about, but nevertheless an income. These same companies provide an average of 46 weeks of employment to the dancers. These companies also earn 74% of their income. But that leaves a nagging 26% still to be raised.

Amongst these companies management has improved enormously. In 1974 the IRS lauded my business manager on the state and condition of her books. Not everyone can quote the IRS in their press books. Although that small reward put a little color in her cheeks, the threatening red ink will quickly erase it.

CHOREOGRAPHIC GRANTS PROJECT

The "products" of a dance company are twofold. One is the choreographic repetory and the other is the artists in the company who perform. Previously both the choreographer and the dancers subsidized their art to a considerable extent. Payment was received only for performances when the box office provided sufficient income. During the creative periods the artists generally "contributed" their time. Now with the Choreographic Grants Project, an advisory panel makes grants to companies to underwrite the essential creative and rehearsal periods necessary to the existance of any dance company.

Artists in the Schools

The last specific program which I should mention is the Artist in the Schools program, in which my company was an initial participant, one of three companies which visited 5 sites in 5 states in 1970-71. Today the dance component for 1977-78 is comprised of 21 companies visiting 43 sites in 31 states for a total of 84 weeks. There is no way to measure the full impact of young people able to work with professional artists, dancers, musicians. One of the great pleasures for me was to begin a demonstration particularly to young audiences and to be able to say "Good Morning we're here today because Uncle Sam wanted us to get together." The kids were always intrigued with that introduction because they'd never heard those words before, and I know that I sure as hell never dreamed that I would be able to say those words some day. But that day is here and that day is now.

The concept which must be overcome, especially with arts programs for young people, is that everyone who practices the arts must eventually become a practicing artist, or else why practice? Well that would be like saying anyone who eats bread must learn to bake it, or else why eat it? Art and bread both nourish us. And both have necessary production expenses.

The Government is not paying for art. What it is paying for is to allow art to enrich the country. That is where aid is necessary. The glory and very meaning of dance is over once the curtain falls. Very few dance events are recorded with any professional skill, at least not enough to duplicate what transpired on stage. There are no monumental buildings bearing tribute to dance and certainly archeologists will find nothing to "archeoligize" regarding dance when they unearth the past. Altho dance employs the most physical of all performers it is the most ephemeral of all the arts. One has to see it to believe it, and the Endowment has made it possible for many to see it and believe it.

Why More Money?

There is no doubt that the interest in, and costs of dance are growing every year. Yet with even the most astute management and substantial Boards, America's leading dance companies are faced with a growing chasm between income and expenses which force them to devote too much energy to the struggle for survival rather than to the creation and dissemination of their art.

The National Endowment's Challenge Grant program provides the stimulus for new corporate, foundation and individual dollars. A higher appropriation would mean more dance companies performing in more cities before larger audiences earning their way and responding to the demands of the marketplace. Right this minute there are more world-renown choreographers creating dance in the United States than in any place at any time in the world. If we can stabilize the existence of these companies, we will provide for future generations a piece of our living American heritage which can never be replaced.

AVCO EVERETT RESEARCH LAB., INC.

STATEMENT OF DR. RALPH DETRA

MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC PROGRAM

Senator DECONCINI. Dr. Detra of Everett Research Lab. Doctor, welcome to the committee. Your statement will be printed in the record in total. Therefore, if you would like to highlight or make a presentation, please proceed.

Dr. DETRA. Yes, I would, Mr. Chairman. I would first like to thank you and the committee for this opportunity to appear on behalf of the increased funding for the MHD development program. In veiw of the time constraint, I will not read my statement, but rather make a few comments that I think are appropriate.

Senator DECONCINI. Your statement will be printed in the record.

Dr. DETRA. Thank you.

By way of introduction, I have for the past 20 years been working as a scientist and manager of high technology programs and am currently the vice president of MHD Power Generation and the Avco Corp., where we pioneered MHD development, and where we now operate I believe the world's largest—no, the largest U.S. facility available today.

With the benefit of this background, I would like to make a few comments about the development of the magnetohydrodynamic electric power generation. I believe that MHD should and could be made commercially available to this Nation by the early 1990's. I believe it could, on the basis that the technology is in hand to aggressively pursue an engineering development program. I believe it should, based on the economic and the very favorable environmental impact benefit which are promised by MHD; none the least of which is, for example, the use of coal as a fuel which promises thereby a reduction of our dependence on foreign oil, but also promises a reduced cost of electricity.

HISTORY OF MHD TECHNOLOGY

I think that in the time of an energy crisis, these benefits are very important to the United States. Let me just address very briefly the subject of technology. It was back in 1967 when a group of utilities along with the Avco Corp. were persuaded that the technology was in hand such that they collectively proposed to share half the cost of a pilot plan and made this proposal to the U.S. Government. Unfortunately, at that time, the Government was unwilling to participate in that program, and I guess we can all understand that. In 1967, energy was abundant, and the future of nuclear energy was very promising; so as a result, nothing happened on the basis of that proposal.

However, the U.S.S.R. decided that they would proceed with such a pilot plan and today, they do have their pilot plan which they call the U–25 operating. Yesterday, I met with a delegation of Soviet MHD scientists who are visiting this country. This delegation was headed by academician Sheyndlin. They now have U–25 operating and it has produced 20 megawatts of power. They report, I believe,

very encouraging results. At the same time, they are now designing a 500 megawatt demonstration plant.

It is my belief that based on the success that the Soviets are having with the U–25, that the Soviet Government will approve the construction of this U–500, their demonstration plant, and according to their plan, they will have it operating in or about 1982. Based on the confidence that this group of utilities had back in the 1960's, based on the success that the Soviets, I believe, are having with their large-scale equipment, I am persuaded that the technology is in fact in hand such that we can move forward with an aggressive development program.

Now, let me make, if you will, a few recommendations. I believe, and I recommend, that the National MHD development program be funded such that it can adequately meet the schedules that ERDA has set down.

For example, I believe that we can accelerate the work with proper funds associated with the CDIF, that is the component development intergration facility, that it can be developed next year. I believe that we can proceed with the design and construction with an engineering test facility which would be somewhat similar to the Soviet U–25; such that it can be operational in 1983, such as ERDA suggested.

If we were to do those two things, that would then enable us to proceed with plans for a demonstration plant which is the last step before introduction into the commerical market, and we could have this demonstration plant operational in the late 1980's.

I would urge and strongly recommend that the committee appropriate a budget of $125 million for the MHD budget for fiscal year 1978. I think that with such a budget we would have some hope of meeting this schedule that was recommended by ERDA. I believe that the $50 million requested by the administration is not adequate to meet these goals; so therefore, I do urge that the committee appropriate a budget of $125 million.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

DETAILS OF INCREASED FUNDING

Senator DECONCINI. Tell me, Doctor, where would you put the increase in money specifically?

Dr. DETRA. Oh, yes. On that subject, I would proceed by putting additional money into the CDIF such that it could be made operational in 1978. I would make funds available for the ETF such that the design could commence next February, upon the completion of the current conceptual design of the program.

Senator DECONCINI. How much would you put into each one of those; do you have any suggestions?

Dr. DETRA. Yes, I would put $10 million in the ETF that would, according to my schedule, that would start February of next year, which leaves only a partial fiscal year, February through September. My recommendation would be for $10 million in that account for fiscal 1978. On the CDIF, I would increase the current recommendation of $5 million. I would increase that to $20 million. On the subject of component development, which is a very vital activity as-

sociated with the operation of CDIF, I show a recommended budget of $65 million.

I feel that this is very important because we do need to develop components to be effective in the CDIF while at the same time that facility is getting up and running, and it is for this reason that I show a substantial increase in component development; and this would concentrate on such things as coal combustion, MHD, channel and magnets, which are the three unique and rather special components of an MHD generator which can be taxed into the CDIF.

Senator DECONCINI. That's not $125 million.

Dr. DETRA. No, sir. There are two other accounts. One is called technology development which was as recommended generally by the administration and our supporting research, I would keep that about the same. Technology development amounts to about $24 million and supportive research $6 million; and I would think that if my arithmetic is correct, that sums to $125 million.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much, Doctor, I appreciate your testimony, and it will be looked at very carefully.

Dr. DETRA. You are quite welcome and I appreciate it.

Senator DECONCINI. On behalf of the committee, I thank you for coming today from Massachusetts and giving us your thoughts.

Dr. DETRA. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DR. RALPH W. DETRA

Summary

The technology is on hand to go forward with a development program to make clean,coal burning MHD electric power generation commercially available to the utilities in the mid-1990's. The basic engineering information was developed in the United States between 1959 and 1967 under an industry-funded program. A pilot plant (Engineering Test Facility) that has achieved an output of 20 megawatts is operating in the Soviet Union. The design of a 500 megawatt MHD Demonstration Plant to be operational there after 1982 is now being completed. The high operating efficiency and economic and environmental advantages of MHD were first identified by the American Electric Power Corporation in 1967 and recently confirmed by the NASA Energy Conversion Alternatives Study (ECAS). To make MHD available in the 1990's will require the fully operational Component Development Integration Facility (CDIF) in 1978, an operational Engineering Test Facility (ETF) in the early 1980's and a Demonstration Plant in the mid to late 1980's as called for in the ERDA schedule. The schedule cannot succeed with a budget of $50 million a year as requested by the Administration for FY-78. The Committee is urged to appropriate $125 million.

Testimony

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I want to thank the Committee for the opportunity to appear here today on behalf of increased funding for MHD electric power generation in the FY-78 budget of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA).

If the Government wants to have MHD power generation and its benefits commercially available in the 1990's, it can be. But it will require substantially more than the $50 million requested by the Administration for FY-78. In my judgment $125 million would be the proper amount.

I make these judgments based upon 20 years experience, first as a research scientist in the area of ballistic missile reentry physics and later as vice president and general manager in charge of developing, testing and manufacturing complex aerospace systems. For the past four years I have been Vice President, MHD Power Generation, at Avco Everett Research Laboratory, Inc., which developed the world's first successful MHD power generator in 1959 and today operates the most extensive MHD facilities existing in the United States.

In deliberating as to whether MHD should be funded at a rate that will make it commercially available in the 1990's, I urge the Committee to consider the following three questions: Does the technology justify going forward with large-scale engineering development? Do the economic and environmental benefits of MHD justify such a program? What does such a program require and at what cost?

The answer to the first question is that the technology has been available since 1967. It was developed during an eight-year research and development program supported by Avco Corporation and a group of electric utility companies led by the American Electric Power Corporation at a cost of $10 million. At the end of that effort the utility companies concluded that the information was on hand to proceed with an engineering development program focused upon the design and construction of a pilot plant, which ERDA calls an Engineering Test Facility (ETF).

I want to emphasize that the chief executives of these companies were respected engineers and fiscally conservative managers. Yet they and the directors of their companies were so confident that MHD could become a reality that they were willing to share half the cost of a pilot plant program with the Federal Government. Unfortunately the Federal Government was not interested since, in 1967, energy was abundant and the future of nuclear power was bright. However, the wisdom of the utility companies' conclusion has been proven by the Soviet experience.

In 1967 the Soviet Union had virtually no experience in MHD development. Yet, using the American-developed technology and following the plan laid out by the utility companies, the Soviets today have a pilot plant, the U-25, which operates at 20 megawatts. A delegation of USSR MHD leaders is visiting ERDA this month and the Committee might find a report on the progress of the Soviet program informative.

I met with the delegation, headed by Academician Sheyndlin. Based on their reported progress and success with the U-25, their plan for the construction of the U-500, a 500 mw commercial-scale Demonstration Plant, will likely be approved by the Soviet Government. Their schedule calls for completing, this year, the design of this U-500, which they expect to have operational after 1982. I believe that it is reasonable to conclude from the utility company and Soviet experience that the U.S. goal of an operational commercial-scale Demonstration Plant in the late 1980's can be realized if aggressively pursued.

The second question is whether the economic and environmental benefits of MHD justify a program that would make MHD power commercially available in the 1990's. Recently, NASA conducted the Energy Conversion Alternative Study (ECAS) which evaluated the six most promising advanced energy conversion technologies. ECAS confirmed that MHD power plants will be 50 percent more efficient than all systems available today and showed it to be the most efficient of all the systems studied. MHD received highest ratings as to its environmental cleanliness since the system removes virtually all the air pollutants associated with coal and can operate without any thermal water pollution. The study also showed that the capital cost and cost of electricity of the MHD system were less than its five closest competitors. These same conclusions were reached in an analysis performed by the American Electric Power Corporation in 1967.

The early availability of MHD would enable the country to use its enormous coal reserves to reduce the dependence on foreign fuel oil which last year, as the President said last night, cost this nation $36 billion. MHD also could help to reduce the burgeoning cost of electricity to the consumer. If, for example, in 1976 the fossil fuel power plants in Massachusetts had been operating with the MHD system, fuel savings alone would have amounted to nearly $300 million. These economic and environmental reasons clearly merit MHD a high priority development effort.

Finally, what must be done to make MHD available in the 1990's? The most important immediate priority must be the fully integrated operation of the Component Development Integration Facility (CDIF). The CDIF will be the most complete coal-burning test facility in the United States. Its function will be long duration testing of MHD generator components such as coal combustors and MHD channel operation representative of MHD power plant conditions. The immediate objective of the CDIF tests will be to provide design data for the ETF, scheduled for operation in the early 1980's. Because of the importance of this work I believe every effort possible should be made to accelerate its integrated operations with a coal combustor.

Central to the development of MHD is the Engineering Test Facility, which will be similar to the Soviet Union's pilot plant. In this facility all components of a commercial-scale MHD power plant will be modeled and integrated for the first time. It will be of sufficient size to gather data on the operating and control characteristics of an integrated plant and to identify pertinent engineering problems of scaling equipment to commercial-sized units. The cost of constructing and operating the ETF through 1988, we estimate, will be approximately $255 million. To ensure operation in 1983 the design of the facility and the initiation of an environmental impact study must begin immediately after the completion of the conceptual design in January 1978. Construction of the plant, including ordering conventional power plant equipment requiring long lead times, must begin in 1979. During this period construction of the superconducting magnet should begin so as to be ready for installation in 1981. By mid-year 1980 the CDIF should provide final design information for the coal combustor and MHD channel so that both components can be ready for ETF installation in 1982 with operation beginning the following year.

If this schedule is followed, information will begin to be available in 1985 for use in the design of an MHD Demonstration Plant. The Demonstration Plant will be an actual commercial-scale MHD power plant of about 500 megawatts and will provide electric power to an existing power grid.

For this development program to succeed, it is essential to accelerate the effort. Unfortunately, as Dr. Philip White, ERDA Assistant Administrator for Fossil Energy, reported to the Science and Technology Committee's Fossil Research Subcommittee, the $50 million requested by the Administration for FY-78 will slow down the program and prevent going forward with important component development.

An ambitious program such as that laid down by ERDA which I have described above will require substantial amounts of money. In my judgment the question to be answered is not can it be done or can we afford to do it, but rather do we accept the challenge to pursue aggressively the goal of commercial MHD and all its benefits to the well-being of the nation in the 1990's, or do we adopt a slow, conservative policy that may well prove to be penny-wise but pound foolish.

COALITION SUPPORTING GLEN ECHO PROGRAM, MARYLAND

STATEMENTS OF:

LEO HORVATH
HENRY BARROW

Senator DECONCINI. Next we have the Coalition Supporting Glen Echo.

Gentlemen, welcome to the committee. Senator Mathias unfortunately can't be here today. He was going to make an introduction and he sent a letter of introduction to the committee, and the person chairing it, and we welcome you here and you may proceed. Your statement will be printed in full in the record, and you can highlight it. Please proceed.

Mr. HORVATH. My name is Leo Horvath and my associate is Henry Barrow, and we represent the Citizens and Artists in support of Glen Echo Park.

I would like to mention that Henry is a cabinetmaker and an artist and a resident of the District of Columbia. I, in turn, am a resident of Virginia, and my reason for being here is that I am grey and bald and a student at Glen Echo Park and I've got a stake in the place just as Carol Fox, who spoke earlier, had a stake in the opera.

GLEN ECHO PARK PROGRAM

Glen Echo is a national park and therefore falls under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, and that's the reason we are here to ask for your help to keep the programs going at Glen Echo.

If I may, I would like to comment briefly on three items in my discussion at this time. One, the programs that are there, I'll try to be brief on it; two, the problem that's there; three, the potential that is there in the park; and finally, what we hope will be the solution.

The three-page memo and the brochure, we hope, will fill in most of the details about my comments. On the program, 5 years ago when the National Park Service took over Glen Echo Park a number of local community groups, individual artists working with the Park Service put their efforts into developing a series of programs in the arts, crafts, and recreation. The idea was to have these programs appeal to both adults and the children.

The Park Service never really had control over the facilities until last year, 1976, so they were not in a position to put much in the way of funds into the place; but in any case, during this 5-year-period of time, they not only have the development of the classes and workshops in the regular arts and crafts, such as painting, sculpturing, but they went into things such as stained glass making, toy making for children, stone carving, welding, metal casting. They have dancers doing the kloging out there in classrooms, creative writing, poetry workshops. We're hoping to bring down a man who is working out, so he can demonstrate a plea for assistance, but we decided we could not.

The equipment that is working out there in this educational program was primarily acquired on installment of the resident artists, and have been installed with the help of the students working closely with the Park Service people.

In 1976, over 3,000 students have enrolled in this creative educational program. I was one of them, and it was a great experience. I not only chiseled away at a piece of rock that I was sculpturing, but I also made a chisel by handmade forge, and then I used those same chisels that I made to carve a rock; and it's this sort of setting where you are not only in an arts and crafts class, but you're in a working session. You are working closely with the instructors, you are working in an atmosphere that is fine. And this is the thing that I think is of value and that's the reason I'm taking my time to be here in front of you, and I appreciate this opportunity.

In addition to this creative educational program, they have a number of other programs that are rather exciting and I would like to just mention them briefly to you, if I may.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS

There is one thing they call an adventure theatre. A group of amatures, such as myself, would get together with professionals, and they would put on performances for children. These performances, I think, are outstanding. Last year they gave 93 performances. There were 12,000 children with their parents coming to these performances. They are very exciting.

Another program for children is an experimental workshop where they are working with handicapped children and our city kids who are having trouble, trying to help them along in programs that are useful. And, the staff on this program also represents and advises the White House, and the program is being used as sort of a model for the rest of the country.

Glen Echo is an old amusement park. There is a carousel out there that on Saturdays you can come out and use it. It's an antique; it's quite valuable. But, in addition to that, the National Symphony Orchestra comes out. Last year, at one of the performances, 4,000 people attended. The Black Repetoire Dance Group is out there. Attendance per event, 300. The Summer Shakespere Festival was there last year. The average attendance per event was 900. They are going to try and be there again.

Well, to try and sum this up, over 130,000 people participated in the program last year, because when I say "participated," at Glen Echo, when you attend a performance you get involved in it. This is not just going to an amusement park or a museum or to someplace. You are actually sort of participating.

So, in a short span of 5 years, from 1971 to 1976, Glen Echo has become a vital part of the community. People come there to observe it. They stay there and enjoy it. They come there to work, they come there to play; with their hands, their ears, their feet, as well as their minds. It is a viable atmosphere, and I think it works far better than a psychiatrist's couch.

In fact, several of my students on both sides of me in the sculpture class that I'm in have both been attending psychiatry classes, and they say this is the best psychiatry we can get, pounding away on this rock; and I can see where it's a great solace.

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Well, in any case, and I could elaborate if I had the time, but in any case, the thing about it, 5 years ago when the Park Service took over these buildings there were 30 buildings there, about 180,000 square feet. They were in a deteriorated condition. The roofs were falling, it had been vacant for a while, and inadequate heating facilities.

During this period of time, a lot of volunteers would come in and help with the Park Service, working with them—community groups, artists—to help rehabilitate the buildings. But what's happened is that the programs have expanded at such a great rate, that the buildings have not been able to keep up in any rejuvination on any rehabilitation, so that they are in terrible shape. Right now they are safety hazards and something has got to be done about the buildings; and also, then you have the severe winter.

The structures are in bad shape and they need to be weatherized, and so the sizable increase in fuel bills is a handicap right now in order to keep these programs going. So, you have the safety hazards, the increased fuel and utility bills, and if nothing is done about it, we have been advised by the National Park Service that Glen Echo is going to be seriously curtailed.

They may try to keep it up for parking. Well, this won't work. You can't ask the artists who are there to come in and work for 3 months or 4 months or 5 months out of the year. They've got a living to make on this.

And teaching or doing the craft work—and they've got to work in facilities where they can be there the year round and this is what needs to be done; and what I would like to say is that it has a tremendous potential as a place. It is a dynamic, what I refer to as a suburban cultural park, and it could be a model; a model urban park for the rest of the Nation to follow. It has that potential. It's no longer an experiment, it's working, but if we don't do something about those buildings, it will become a historical monument. You'll have an old house and a few other monuments that have become historical monuments; but it will be dead, it will be dying. The artists will leave. Once the artists leave, then the students, the kids will leave, and then suddenly you'll have a dead monument, and that sounds like a hyper-story, but I think that's a story, and I think it would be a terrible mistake, and the Park Service, I think, should be given the mandate to continue to maintain and develop this community resource.

They want to do it, but in their budget they don't have a line item, a line appropriation item to serve Glen Echo Park to restore and do a few things; and what we are requesting is that a line appropriation be approved in fiscal year 1978; specifically to repair and maintain the buildings, to properly insulate and weatherize the structures and to improve the heating system.

Now, I've been listening to some of the amounts of money that we're talking about here, and at first I was going to say I feel a little bit embarassed to be coming in and asking for some money but I don't. I'm proud to be here. We're talking about less than $500,000 to do the necessary repairs to about 30 buildings out there,

and I think it's well worth—money well spent; and it should be a line item, because the National Park Service cannot allocate $500,000 unless there's a line item specified for doing this sort of repair work for Glen Echo Park.

Then after that we think that there should be a line appropriation for the next 10 years for a small sum of money, somewhere in the neighborhood of $100,000 to prevent these structures from collapsing and reverting back to the condition they are in now.

Well, the only thing I can say is, if we can get you to consider doing this, I think the local community would get you to support the effort; and in conclusion, all I can say is I wish you would come out and join us. It's a fun place.

PRIVATE FUNDING

Senator DECONCINI. Are there any private funds being used now?

Mr. HORVATH. Some individuals have made donations and contributions. For instance, the carousel was a donation from the community people to keep it operating.

Senator DECONCINI. Is there any foundation or group or organized help to sustain it?

Mr. HORVATH. Not that I know of, but in view of the fact that it is a National Park Service facility such as Wolftrap Park, we don't have any wealthy donors such as Mrs. Schuster to make a contribution to our effort.

We would be greatful if someone would come through.

Senator DECONCINI. How is public transportation?

Mr. HORVATH. Yes, there's a bus line.

Senator DECONCINI. Is there a charge to be admitted to the park?

Mr. HORVATH. Not to be admitted to the park, but there is a small admission—a small charge to take a class, and I can tell you this, I paid a small amount of money; I went in Saturday afternoon and worked in the workshops and I was always welcome.

Senator DECONCINI. Is everyone who works out there on their own or do some of them work for the Park Service or do you know?

Mr. HORVATH. There are Park Service representatives there.

Senator DECONCINI. The artists that are there, the instructors are all on their own?

Mr. HORVATH. That's correct.

Senator DECONCINI. Do they pay rent to the Park Service?

Mr. BARROW. No.

Senator DECONCINI. No rent charge?

Mr. BARROW. No.

Senator DECONCINI. I have no further questions. I appreciate you coming forward, and I will come out and see this fine facility.

Mr. HORVATH. I wish you would. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of Leo Horvath and Henry Barrow

SUMMARY

Since 1971, when Glen Echo Park was taken over by the National Park Service, individual artists and community organizations working with the park service developed a series of programs in arts, crafts and recreation. These unique programs foster public participation in cultural activities and an educational exchange with artists, educators and crafts people in a working atmosphere. In a short span of five years, there has been an overwhelming public response--over 130,000 people participated in these cultural programs in 1976. A few examples of these programs include: a children's theatre involving over 12,000 visitors; a year-round creative education program with an enrollment of over 3,000; and festival and performance presentations which have included the Black Repertory Dance Company, the Summer Shakespeare Festival and the National Symphony Orchestra. These programs are now in jeopardy and could be drastically curtailed because the National Park Service does not have funds available to repair and maintain the 30 buildings, nor the funds to install proper insulation, to increase the efficiency of heating systems and to explore alternate sources of energy in order to deal with increasing costs of fuel and utilities. We respectfully request that funds be appropriated to repair a number of structures at Glen Echo Park where the public participates directly and activily in cultural and recreational programs throughout the year. We request your support for line appropriation in fiscal 1978 to keep these programs at Glen Echo Park operating.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Located on the scenic Potomac River just seven miles from the center of the District of Columbia, Glen Echo Park is accessible to approximately 2.5 million people within a 25 mile radius. There are 30 buildings from various historical eras on the 9.3 acre site.

In the late 1800's, Glen Echo was the site of the National Chautauqua Assembly, an educational and cultural movement that was designed to promote the sciences, arts, languages and literature to the general public. During its peak, the Chautauqua movement reached over 9,500 communities and 40 million people across the United States. The national significance of the Chautauqua lies in its being one of the first truly American cultural movements.

Glen Echo was acquired by the United States in 1971 to prevent any future development of the site which would impact adversely on the scenic values of the Potomac Palisades of which it is a part and several adjacent National Register properties.

For the following five years, Glen Echo was administered by the National Park Service and in 1976, title was officially transferred to the National Park Service to be administered under the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

GLEN ECHO PARK AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

From early 1971 to the spring of 1976, local community organizations working with the National Park Service developed a variety of cultural and recreational programs that emphasized participation and community involvement. These programs in the arts, crafts and recreation grew rapidly and were extremely well received. Community groups, local artists and the Park Service pitched in to prop up many of the old structures, which were then used for a children's theatre, arts and crafts classrooms and studios and numerous other public events. In addition, the antique Dentzel carrousel was donated and put back into operation. By 1976, annual visitation had grown to exceed 130,000.

PROGRAMS

Glen Echo Park is now a center for participation in the arts, crafts and recreation designed to appeal to a broad spectrum of Metropolitan D.C. area residents. Most of the programs are presented through the initiative of individual artists and organizations of the metropolitan community in cooperation with the National Park Service. Within the 30 structures containing over 180,000 square feet of facility space, the park provides a supportive atmosphere for people and their programs to thrive and benefit each mutually toward a goal of self-realization and personal understanding. On-going programs include:

Adventure Theatre - This non-profit organization of professional and amateur members is skilled in producing theatre pieces for youngsters. In 1976 there were 93 performances attended by 12,732 visitors. Over 322 volunteers helped to present these performances logging in excess of 30,000 hours of donated time.

Creative Education Program - This broad educational exchange program includes workshops stimulating ecological responsibility, artistic and human development and basic vocational skills. In 1976, 364 classes were conducted by 53 instructors with a total enrollment of 3,078. A typical catalog of the courses is attached.

Artists-In-Residency Program - Under this unique program, high quality instruction is offered to the public on an ongoing basis by artisans and craftspeople. The facilities and resources maintained and developed by these artists, the work they produce and the living interest they generate in art and cultural activity is also a valuable benefit to the regional community.

Childrens Experimental Workshop - Now in its sixth year, this program explores new experiences in both the performing and visual arts with inner-city, suburban and handicapped children. The workshop is a model and a resource for childrens arts programs across the country and its staff represents the National Park Service at the White House Conference on the Handicapped.

Chautauqua School - Now in its third year, this pilot project was designed to rekindle and encourage enthusiasm in disenchanted junior high school students.

The program includes fine arts and crafts courses taught by the Park's artists and craftspeople, and academic course material taught by public school teachers.

A partial list of Special Events:

- Bob Brown Puppet Shows (average attendance per event - 300)
- Crystal Ballroom Art Shows (average attendance per event 5,000)
- Sunday Evening Folk and Bluegrass Concerts (average 300 per event)
- Black Repertory Dance Comanpy (average 300 per event)
- National Symphony Orchestra Concerts (average 4,000 per event)
- Summer Shakespear Festival (average 900 per event)

PROBLEMS

In spite of the fact that cooperating community groups and the artists themselves have spent considerable time and their own funds to temporarily improve the situation, the facilities still require much attention and repair. Many of the 30 buildings were acquired in a very deteriorated condition, some near collapse as a result of having been vacant for several years; few were adapted to winter use.

Some improvements have been made within limited resources; however, it has become increasingly apparent that the conditions in many of the facilities are deteriorating to a point that places park visitors and staff in potentially hazardous situations. The severe winter we have just experienced has also caused sizable increases in fuel and utility costs. We believe that conservation of energy is needed but to do so requires an investment in insulation, installation of needed heating systems, and certainly an exploration of alternate sources of energy through a Federally sponsored research energy grant.

Because of these factors, i.e. safety hazards and increased utility and maintenance costs, we have been told by the Park Service that these viable and creative programs at the Park are in jeopardy. Neither the community nor the artists nor the Park Service have the capability to resolve these problems without Congressional assistance.

Financial assistance is needed now to prevent further deterioration and to stabilize the structures needed for these programs. Funds judiciously spent now would be less costly than when the effort is undertaken at some later date. The alternative, given the hazardous conditions of some of the buildings, would be demolition, and we understand that the cost of demolition could exceed the cost of repair and maintenance.

In support of these programs at Glen Echo Park, Senator Mathias has submitted questions concerning these problems to the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior for the National Park Service. The Park Service has evaluated these problems and it is our understanding that they have the information and data

available in response to his questions. We appreciate Senator Mathias' support as well as the interest shown by Senator Sarbanes and Congressman Steers of Maryland and Congressman Fisher of Virginia.

POTENTIAL

If properly supported, Glen Echo Park can continue to provide a needed recreational and educational facility for the Washington Metropolitan area, and become a model urban park. Glen Echo Park is unique in that it fosters public participation and an educational exchange with the artists, educators and crafts people in a working atmosphere.

It should be apparent that with over 130,000 people using the facilities in 1976, Glen Echo is no longer an experiment but a successful endeavour which should be continued. Considering the conditions of the facilities, the growth of community participation in Glen Echo's programs in a short span of five years is highly significant. We believe that the Park Service should be allowed to continue developing this community resource.

We request your support for line appropriations in fiscal year 1978 to keep these programs at Glen Echo Park.

Leo Horvath

Leo Horvath

Henry Barrow

Henry Barrow

ASSOCIATED COUNCILS OF THE ARTS, NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL NEWTON

FUNDING FOR NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Senator DECONCINI. We will now go to Michael Newton, Associated Councils of the Arts from New York.

Welcome, Mr. Newton. Your statement will be printed in the record. You may proceed to highlight it if you like.

Mr. NEWTON. Thank you, Senator. My name is Michael Newton. I am president of Associated Councils of the Arts, which is a national association of more than 600 arts organizations, and what I would like to do is to summarize the five principal points which I make in the written testimony.

The first—and these points are gathered from our membership around the country, and from the fact that we work as a clearinghouse for information on the arts from communities in every State in the country, and we hear from our membership and popular demand for the arts, both as audience and participants is on the rise. I quote some figures from Iowa, from Boston, from Connecticut which show that the audience for the arts is far greater than we had suspected. In Boston, for example, we find that attendance at the city's museums exceeded a total combined home game of the Boston Celtics the Bruins, the Red Sox and New England Patriots.

Connecticut reports on the basis of a study which the University of Connecticut did for the Connecticut Commission on the Arts, that attendance at arts events last year rose by 6 percent. That means an additional 123,000 people attended.

The second message we hear is that our increased demand outspells an increased need for financial support because of the similarity between the finances of the arts and the finances of libraries, the finances of arts and finances of colleges.

The truth is that the more people who serve, the greater is the need for operating support. We find, for example in New York State that the combined deficits of the 900 arts organizations in that State have increased from $8.5 million 2 years ago to a total of $38.8 million this past year. In Connecticut, the other day, senate majority leader Joseph Lieberman reports that the State's 12 largest art organization total deficit after fund raising had increased from a little less than $1.5 million in 1975 to almost $2 million in 1976.

This committee has always been interested in what is being done at the State level and the city and county level to match the increases which we've seen in Federal support. In the State level last year, the total amount of money available from State legislatures declined. It declined for the first time in a number of years. It declined solely due to a major reduction in New York State, a reduction of $7 million.

A hopeful sign was that 33 States, though, increased their appropriations to the arts. Seven stayed the same, and 10—and that includes New York State—reduced their support.

We have some less reliable figures for city and county support, but we have evidence to suggest that there is a surge of interest on the part of elected officials of the city and county levels; the

new kind of support for the arts. There is a regional package here. We find that in many cities in the Northwest there are cutbacks, but elsewhere across the country there is an interest in the creation of new arts commissions at the city and county level; and the provisional funds in many cases for the first time.

The third message that we have from across the country is that the arts have a great deal to contribute to the economic vitality of our country. In State after State, in community after community, we hear evidence of the dimensions of the arts as a nonpolluting, skilled labor, intensive tourist inducing, neighborhood enhancing service industry.

That itself generates immediate measurable economic activity. And I quote in my testimony some of the spinoff activities of dollars spent on the arts. In Connecticut, for example, Senator Lieberman again testified in that State that the dollars present in the arts generates an additional 82 cents in the profitmaking sector in Connecticut. In my own home town of St. Louis, we find that the 15 largest arts organizations added $44 million to the City's economy last year. They generated $1.4 million in Federal taxes, payroll taxes, and the like, which isn't a bad return on the $268,000 that they received from the National Endowment for the Arts.

And, at a time when unemployment is of such concern in our society, the ability of the arts organizations to provide employment and for government and business and educational institutions to employ artists is clearly a matter of great benefit.

Now, this brings me to the fourth concern that we hear expressed around the country; and that is that artists and performances share with teenagers the unhappy distinction of having one of the highest rates of unemployment in our society.

And actually, the problem in this field is not simply unemployment, but it's underemployment. Actors Equity, for example, reports that only 15 percent of its members are able to make a living from their work as actors. They eke out their livings with unemployment insurance or by working in other fields.

And the funds received from the arts endowment—from the National Endowment for the Arts have provided some kind of answers to this unemployment. New Hamphire, for example. The State Commission on the Arts tells us that it's been able to use its block grant of a little more than $200,000 from the Arts Endowment to such effect that last year more than 6,400 artists were employed in that State on either a full or a part-time basis.

One of the most dramatic statements of the possibilities that artists offer our society was told at a conference which our organization sponsored in San Antonio, Tex., last week; a conference on the arts and older Americans; and there, a poet from New York City, Kenneth Koch, spoke to us of his work teaching poetry to the residents of a nursing home on the lower east side of Manhatten, and his students, most of whom were in their 70's and 80's and 90's, and all in some way incapacitated by illness or by old age, were the kind of people too often forgotten by our society when it comes to anything more than the provision of food and shelter. And Koch told us how he and another poet were able to suggest that poems and poetry are not only the creations of a privileged few, but they can begin to

take shape in the thoughts of quite ordinary people and be acknowledged, shared, and enjoyed by them.

And, the response of those students of Ken Koch, as he described it to us in San Antonio, and these students remember were people who had lived their lives as dry cleaners and messengers and short-order cooks and domestic servants—their response showed that they did not want to adjust to a life without imagination or accomplishment.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Newton, we are running short of time. If you could summarize, I would appreciate it.

Mr. NEWTON. The issue of unemployment is a major part of our case, because we recognize that artists do have something creative and positive to add to our society, and that you cannot in some way stockpile those talents and energies if they are not used today—they are gone forever.

It is for these reasons that the Associated Councils of the Arts respectfully asks, Senator, that this committee appropriate the full amount of $137.5 million as authorized by the National Endowment for the Arts for fiscal 1978.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Newton, thank you. I appreciate that background on the unemployment. It is new to me and very impressive, and thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL NEWTON

My name is Michael Newton. I am President of ACA (Associated Councils of the Arts), a national association of more than six hundred arts organizations, most of which are community and state arts councils. ACA, through its Advocates for the Arts program, also speaks for several thousand individual citizens who have signed up for a national advocacy effort to make the arts more central to the life of our society.

In our role as a clearinghouse for all manner of information about artists, arts organizations and the public for the arts, we at ACA receive a flood of information about Americans' response to and experience of the arts. In previous years, ACA's representatives have had the honor of appearing before this Committee to report on what we have learned. Last year, for example, we spoke about the most recent survey of public opinion by Louis Harris that our organization had published. I would like to take a few moments today to attempt to give some coherence to the reports that we receive from around the country. There will be five elements to my summary.

First, popular demand for the arts, both as audience and participant, is on the increase. From Iowa, we hear that 114 community based arts organizations served an audience of 329,000 people in that state last year. From Boston, we learn that attendance at the city's museums exceeded the total combined home gate of the Boston Celtics, Bruins, Red Sox and New England Patriots last year. From Connecticut, we find that local attendance at performance events and museum exhibits increased at the rate of 6% last year or by an additional 123,432 people.

The second message we hear is that as demand increases so does the need for financial support. I hardly need remind members of this committee, who have responded so warmly to the cause of the arts over the years, of the similarity between the finances of the arts and libraries, arts and colleges and arts and hospitals. The more people who are served, the greater is the need for operating support. The reverse side of the good news that I reported from Iowa is that while 81% of the responding organizations recognized that public demand justified expansion of their programs, only 28% anticipated sufficient income to do more than they are doing now. In New York state, the combined deficits of nine hundred arts groups have increased from $8.5 million two years ago to a total of $38.8 million this year, despite an increase of $30 million in earned income during the same period. In Connecticut, Senate Majority Leader Joseph Lieberman reports that the State's twelve major arts institutions' total deficit after fund-raising increased from $1,484,000 in 1975 to almost $2 million in 1976.

From Fiscal '75 to Fiscal '77, there was a 15.24% increase in funds provided for basic programs of the Arts Endowment. At the same time, we have seen a growing readiness on the part of a majority of states and an increasing number of local jurisdictions to increase their level of support. Last year, for example, despite a total dollar increase in state appropriations because of a $7 million reduction in New York State, we saw an upward trend across the country as a whole. Thirty-three states increased their appropriations for the arts, in seven we saw no change, while ten states, including New York State, reduced their support.

Figures for city and county support of the arts are harder to come by but we have evidence to suggest that while some municipalities in the northeast have been cutting back on the arts, there has been a surge of new city and county involvement in other parts of the country. The National League of Cities has recently created its first task force on the arts, under the chairmanship of Mayor Frank Logue of New Haven, in response to this heightened interest.

Our own office has received an increasing number of calls from elected officials asking for guidance on how to establish city or county arts commissions.

Thirdly, it is clear that the arts have a great deal to contribute to the economic vitality of our country. In state after state, community after community, we hear evidence of the dimensions of the arts as a non-polluting, skilled-labor-intensive, tourist-inducing neighborhood-enhancing, service industry that itself generates immediate measurable economic activity. For example, Senator Lieberman in Connecticut speaks of the impact of the non-profit arts industry in his State last year as being more than $52 million. To this he added that every dollar spent on the arts generates an additional 82 cents in the profit-making sector. Moreover, those non-profit arts activities in Connecticut pay back six million dollars annually in federal, state and local taxes. The fifteen largest arts organizations in my old home town of St. Louis added more than $44 million to the city's economy last year. They generated $1.4 million in federal taxes which is not a bad return on the $268,000 that they received from the National Endowment for the Arts.

The Chamber of Commerce in Minneapolis estimates that the audience of the Guthrie Theatre in that city spends $13,770,000 on what it calls ancillary services over and above its expenditures on theatre tickets. As you would expect, the arts are a big business in New York State. In 1976-1977, operating costs of arts organizations there accounted for $410 million. But not all of this was concentrated in New York City. Arts groups in Monroe County for example had total expenditures of more than $19 million, while in semi-rural Warren County arts expenditures were $574,000, an increase of 13% over the previous year.

At a time when unemployment is of such concern in our society, the ability of the arts organization to provide employment and for government, business and education to employ artists is clearly a matter of great benefit. This brings me to the fourth consideration that we hear from around the country. Artists and performers share with teenagers the distinction of having one of the highest rates of unemployment in our society. Actually, the problem is as much underemployment as unemployment. The Foundation for the Community of Artists in New York City reports that of the $10,315 average income of its artist members, only $1,800 came from the sale of their work. Similarly, Actors' Equity reports that only 15% of its members are able to make a living from their work as actors. They eke out their livelihoods with unemployment insurance or by working in other fields. We have evidence from the WPA program of the 1930's and from certain experiences of hiring artists under the CETA program in this decade of what artists working for public purposes can do to make life in our society more agreeable, more rewarding, indeed more liveable for all of us. What has this to do with the level of funding of the National Endowment for the Arts? The New Hampshire Commission on the Arts tells us that it has been able to use its Arts Endowment block grant to such effect that, in Fiscal 1976, more than 6,400 artists were employed on either a full or part time basis.

I have heard no more dramatic statement of the possibilities that artists offer our society than that told by poet Kenneth Koch at ACA's recent conference in San Antonio on "The Arts and Older Americans." Koch spoke to us of his work teaching poetry to the residents of a nursing home on the lower East Side of Manhattan. His students, most of whom were in their seventies, eighties and nineties and all incapacitated in some way by illness or old age, were the kind of people too often forgotten by our society when it comes to anything more than the provision of food and shelter. Koch told us how he and a fellow poet were able to suggest that

poems are not only the creations of a privileged few but that they can begin to take shape in the thoughts of quite ordinary people, and be acknowledged, shared and enjoyed by them.

The response of his students showed--and remember these were people who had lived their lives as dry cleaners, messengers, short-order cooks and domestic servants -- that they did not want to adjust to a life without imagination or accomplishment.

Mr. Koch's work with these older adults demonstrates what an artist is capable of in making the lives of people in our society fuller and more rewarding. It demonstrates the potential pay-off for the employment of artists in imaginative ways. It also underlines the loss represented by the underemployment or unemployment of artists.

The trouble with unemployment is that you cannot stockpile the talents and energies of the unemployed. If people do not work today, the product of their work may be gone forever. For these reasons, ACA believes that increased emphasis should be used on spending federal funds on the employment of artists for public purposes.

The final observation that I would make on the basis of what we hear from around the country is a concern about the challenge grant title of the legislation and the funding for it. We believe in the underlying concept of the program that federal funds should be used to further stimulate support for the arts from other sources. However, we are equally concerned that the program be so operated that special attention is paid to applications for support that are jointly made on a community-wide or state-wide basis. This is a safeguard to ensure that these funds, which now represent a major growth point with the Arts Endowment, do not go only to the strongest fund-raising organizations but go where each community and state acting together and in concert decides is the greatest need. We believe priority should go to those applications that reflect cooperative community or state planning.

The Board of Directors of ACA believes that a figure of $210 million, much in excess of that authorized under this legislation, comes closer to the real needs of the arts in America today. We therefore respectfully ask you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee, to appropriate $137.5 million, the full amount available under the law for the National Endowment for the Arts in Fiscal 1978.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ELIZABETH L. CHITTICK

SEWALL-BELMONT HOUSE

Senator DECONCINI. Next, we have Mrs. Elizabeth Chittick, if I've pronounced that correctly, of the National Women's Party.

Good afternoon. Your statement will be printed in the record.

Mrs. CHITTICK. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and ask that you approve an appropriation for restoration of the Sewall-Belmont House in the year of 1978. To give you a little background history, Public Law 93–486 was signed into law which created and gave this house the national historic site significance and also, we would ask agreement to enter into a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service to restore and maintain this house in commemoration of the women's rights movement.

For your information, it was in 1929 that the women for equal rights went forth. This house is commemorative for women all over the United States. It is the only house left standing where women may come and identify with the history of their past, of the past movement of the women's movement. We are filled with the memorabilia of suffrage and equal rights, and in regard to the appropriation, we have entered into the cooperative agreement, and it expires April 7, 1979. We have to date only received $100,000 in appropriations.

The bill authoring us into the cooperative agreement was for $500,000. Last year I came and asked for some money to help restore and help maintain the house and I was turned down. The National Park Service may have asked for it in their budget, but it has not been committed in the Interior's budget for either restoration in 1977 or 1978.

They have asked for something in 1980 and 1981, but I really think the terrace will fall down before that arrives, and also our cooperative agreement will have expired and I urgently request money for 1978, to help finish the restoration of this house.

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Senator DECONCINI. Your request is for $254,000?

Mrs. CHITTICK. My request is for $254,000, yes. The same request that was submitted last year.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you have any private funds participating in this effort?

Mrs. CHITTICK. No, sir; we do not.

Senator DECONCINI. Have you sought any?

Mrs. CHITTICK. I have started a Sewall-Belmont restoration fund and am in the process of getting it approved by IRS, under tax exempt 501C3, and that would be a timely procedure.

Senator DECONCINI. Who would do this work; the National Park Service?

Mrs. CHITTICK. All of the work is done cooperative, and is done by the Park Service.

Senator DECONCINI. How many square feet are in this building; do you know?

Mrs. CHITTICK. Well, all I can say is that we have 22 rooms, and a large library, and we have a very large garden; and we are open for receptions and civic affairs, and we are also the house that was left standing while Mr. White, the architect, had to redraw his plans to put the Senate building around us. We are now a national landmark.

Senator DECONCINI. Did you secure these bids, or are these bids quoted to you from the Park Service?

Mrs. CHITTICK. Those figures were quoted to me by the Park Service.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you.

Mrs. CHITTICK. And I have a letter substantiating that attached to the testimony.

Senator DECONCINI. It doesn't look real encouraging for the equal rights amendment, but maybe we can do something for the house.

Mrs. CHITTICK. I don't give up hope on the equal rights amendment either.

Senator DECONCINI. I don't either, but I'm a little discouraged; at least in my State, I'm discouraged.

Mrs. CHITTICK. Well, I'm discouraged about your State also, but I'm not discouraged about the others. I thank you for your patience and I would like to invite you over for a tour.

Senator DECONCINI. I'll come over. It's near here.

Mrs. CHITTICK. We're right here on the corner you know. Thank you.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows.]

STATEMENT OF ELIZABETH CHITTICK

I am Elizabeth Chittick, President of the National Woman's Party, with headquarters at the Sewall-Belmont House, 144 Constitution Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C.

Public Law 93-486 was signed into law on October 26, 1974. This Bill established the Sewall-Belmont House as a National Historic site for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States. The Secretary of the Interior was authorized to enter into a Cooperative Agreement to assist in the preservation and interpretation of this historic site.

The Bill stated that the Cooperative Agreement should contain specific provisions outlined in detail as to the extent of the participation by the Secretary in the restoration, preservation and maintenance of the site. It also stated that the Secretary, through the National Park Service, should have the right of access at all reasonable times to the public portions of the property covered by such agreement for the purpose of conducting visitors through such property and interpreting it to the public.

Five hundred thousand dollars was authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act.

In 1975 the Congress appropriated $100,000 to begin the restoration. On April 7, 1976, a ceremony was held at the Sewall-Belmont House during which the site was designated a National Landmark and a Cooperative Agreement was formally signed by the National Park Service representing the Secretary of the Interior and the President of the National Woman's Party.

Last year the National Woman's Party testified and asked for restoration appropriation for F/Y 1977, as noted by the Department of Interior letter dated April 12, 1976, copy attached, which lists the following projects and amounts of money required to complete each:

1.	Install new roof	$ 45,000
2.	Rehabilitate three restrooms	32,000
3.	Paint interior and exterior	32,000
4.	Landscape plan	25,000
5.	Elevate patio 4" and install new drain	12,000
6.	Replace wrought iron fence	20.000
7.	Install new heat and a/c system	45,000
8.	Install new shutters on windows	12,000
9.	Repoint steps, landing and retaining wall	5,000
10.	Repair Tiffany glass above main door	1,000
11.	Install fire detection system	25,000
		$254,000

Although in this letter the National Park Service requested $333,000 to do the above projects, the difference of $79,000 is for their Contingency Fund.

Only operation, maintenance and interpretative funds were appropriated for the F/Y 1977.

I have been informed by the Capital Park East of the National Park Service that the only request made for the fiscal year 1978 is for Operating and Maintenance Funds in the amount of $49,500, but that they

have also requested $40,000 for planning and $331,000 for restoration. Upon further checking, I find that this is for the F/Y 1980 and 1981.

I, respectfully, submit that some of the restoration cannot wait that long. Also, our Cooperative Agreement terminates April 6, 1979, and we should receive the balance of funds in 1978 to complete restoration of the Sewall-Belmont House by the end of our agreement.

To date, the following monies have been appropriated:

Rehabilitation and Stabilization Fund	$100,000.00
Operation-Maintenance Fund 1976	27,250.00
Operation-Maintenance Fund 1977	50,000.00
Total	$177,250.00

Although there is a difference in the National Park Service requests for appropriations for 1976, 1980 and 1981, I request that you approve the monies asked for in 1976, $254,000, noted above. This would allow some of the urgent restoration to go forward as, at the present time, our terrace is about ready to fall down and is a liability to the public.

Therefore, I respectfully request your approval of a line item appropriation to cover restoration and rehabilitation of $254,000 and operating maintenance and interpretative funds of $49,500.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR FAIRNESS IN EDUCATION, D.C.

STATEMENT OF DALE CROWLEY, JR.

EVOLUTIONISM AT THE SMITHSONIAN

Senator DECONCINI. Next is Dale Crowley, of the National Foundation for Fairness in Education.

Your statement will be printed in the record, so if you would like to highlight it, Mr. Crowley, please proceed.

Mr. CROWLEY. Thank you, sir. We appreciate the opportunity, Senator DeConcini, to testify. I am Dale Crowley, Jr., executive director of the National Foundation for Fairness in Education, which is a public foundation and a member of a larger national heritage foundation, chartered under the laws of the District of Columbia, with about 300 member organizations, with the headquarters at Annandale, Va.

I grew up here on Capitol Hill and visited the Smithsonian Institution dozens—probably hundreds—of times as a boy, but there are things that are going on now that are very serious, and we need your help. I am asking not for more money, but for less money to be spent; and, to keep my testimony to 5 minutes, I'm going to skip over several paragraphs here and stick very close to my printed testimony.

The vast treatment and extensive presentation of evolutionism by the National Museum of Natural History for the purpose of public consumption can hardly be dealt with properly in 5 minutes. Whether the astonishing amount of evolutionary treatment, or the alarming nature of the problem is of greater seriousness, I do not know myself; but certainly the combination of the two in the magnitude that we see it in this branch of the Smithsonian system is a real problem that this committee must face up to.

The near total dedication of the National Museum of Natural History to evolutionism is not a figment of my imagination. Dr. Porter M. Kier, Director of the Museum, himself has stated so in writing. "We have no exhibits that do not support evolution," and his letter is with the papers that I have submitted.

Ironically, despite the implications of the Piltdown hoax, discovered in their own halls and exposed by Smithsonian scientists only 25 years ago, an increasing amount of public money has been spent at the museum on the development of evolutionary propaganda and the presentation of the same to the public. I refer to elaborate exhibits, explicit assertions of evolutionistic guesses on placards and captions, museum guides who indoctrinate thousands of schoolchildren in evolutionism, radio-transmitted narrations of exhibits that can be picked up with special earphones, and literature and booklets, such as the one that I hold in my hand, especially for schoolchildren that depict the dogmas of evolutionism graphically.

All of this material is speculative and inconclusive, and some of it is devious and fraudulent. The people whom I represent, both organizationally and ideologically, protest the use of even a small fraction of our tax dollars to promote the flimsy opinions of evolutionisms, and Dr. Kier, Director of the Museum, himself has said that evolution is the opinion of his scientists.

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It would take hours to recite the results of our investigations, and we have investigated the problem. Apparently Smithsonian officials couch their requests and justifications in vague or general terms, or euphemisms, such as these from the fiscal year 1976 justifications which I have here with me, which say: "A major program of exhibit improvement began in fiscal year 1974 with the creation of a new exhibit, "Ice Age Mammals and the Emergence of Man." The fossils and artifacts in the "Emergence of Man" exhibit are magnificent, and, if you haven't seen them, I hope you will. But the "Emergence of Man" is a clever euphemism for evolution, and the interpretations of the data are a prime example of disgusting, unproved, and even fraudulent evolutionary interpretations.

On the next page is the proposal for "an exhibit which examines the processes of organic change in the living world," which culminated in an appropriation for $463,000, for what Mr. Carl W. Larsen, Director of Public Affairs, described in a letter to me as an exhibit on evolution; and his letter is also in the papers that you have.

I think it is safe to say that the same highhandedness that has characterized Smithsonian dealings with Congress, congressional appropriations, and so on, reported in recent weeks and also in today's Star has been in evidence also and the misuse of public funds by Smithsonian officials and scientists in the promotion of unproved evolutionary dogmas.

Now, they are only asking for $55,000 this year, for the study of the evolution of birds. We'll let them have the $55,000, but please ask them to stick to the history and extinction of birds, because the evolution of birds would be a waste of time. Moreover, we urge an amendment to this year's legislation which would terminate the use of the fiscal year 1976 appropriation of $463,000 for the exhibit on evolution, or if not an amendment, at least rules perhaps formulated by GAO which would govern the use by the Smithsonian Institution of money that they receive.

I'm sure that I express the sentiments of millions of Christians and other sensible people across America when I say that if our Government must spend some of our money for highly speculative investigation into the question of genetic change capable of producing new species from families of creatures, which is what evolutionism alleges, then please confine such expenditures to the laboratories of NIH or of universities which receive lucrative government contracts. Evolutionary research, evolutionary speculation, and ridiculous evolutionary pronouncements have no legitimate place in the halls of a museum of natural history.

Skipping now to page 3, museums are places for the evidence to be displayed, not for conclusions to be drawn upon the evidence. Museums are different from schools. We're not talking about a marketplace for ideas, opinions philosophies and unproved dogmas. We do not want equal time or space in the museum to present alternative explanations for the origin and proliferation of life. We simply beg you, our congressional representatives and lawmakers, to forbid the misuse and unfair utilization of the tax dollars of millions of Americans who do not accept the dogmas of evolutionism to promote evolutionism in the National Museum of Natural History.

Skipping two more paragraphs, in conclusion and summary we protest this misuse and abuse of public funds on scientific, moral, religious, patriotic and legal grounds.

Our intelligence and scientific training are insulted when we are bombarded with evolutionary speculation and a Government agency presents it as scientific fact when there is not one scrap of conclusive scientific evidence to support it.

Our moral conscience is offended when lies are presented as fact. Insult is added to injury when our tax dollars are used to finance this immoral slap in our faces. Why should we pay to have ourselves lied to and offended?

We Christians experience hostility toward our religious faith in the halls of the National Museum of Natural History because the dogmas of evolutionism are not only contrary to our beliefs in the God of Creation; these dogmas also happen to be the foundational doctrines of the religions of atheism and humanism, and our courts have said that these are indeed religions.

Our patriotic sentiments are violated because the Declaration of Independence makes two references to the Creator, and to the God of the laws of nature, and the dogmas of evolutionism are in diametrical opposition to the Creator and the God who is the God of laws and nature.

And, finally, our sense of justice and fairplay, and our rights under the laws of the land and the Constitution are severely violated because of the extravagent efforts by the Smithsonian Institution to propagandize the public in its speculation on origins without God.

So, I repeat, please enact laws or promulgate rules or ask the GAO to do the same which would forbid the use of tax dollars to promote the private evolutionary opinions of Government scientists.

Thank you.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you. Let me ask you a question. Are you a religious group, the National Foundation for Fairness in Education? Are you classified as a religious group?

Mr. CROWLEY. No, sir. We are not classified as a religious group, but our charitable purposes are very close to religion; they are primarily education.

Senator DECONCINI. Is the Smithsonian exhibit void of any reference to religion? Are there any religious things on the exhibit?

Mr. CROWLEY. Yes, sir. They are void of any reference to godly religion, but they are full of references to atheistic religion, which our courts have said is a religion, atheism.

Senator DECONCINI. Have you thought of a lawsuit, your organization?

Mr. CROWLEY. I would prefer not to answer that question, but I think you can probably decide from that answer what we have thought about.

Senator DECONCINI. Your information here indicates that there are no references or anything on exhibit referring to religion in the Smithsonian; is that correct?

Mr. CROWLEY. To godly religion, no, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. What do you classify as godly religion; how about Christianity?

Mr. CROWLEY. Yes, Christianity is a godly religion, a religion that holds a belief in the Creator.

Senator DECONCINI. There are no things on the exhibit there relating to Christianity?

Mr. CROWLEY. Not that I found, except as there might be artifacts of Christian religions of the past. That, of course, is the place of a museum, but to place an athestic and revolutionary interpretations upon the data is not the rule of a museum.

Senator DECONCINI. I don't know, I'm just really asking. I haven't been through it with a fine-toothed comb, and I wondered.

Thank you very much.

Mr. CROWLEY. Thank you sir.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DALE CROWLEY

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

The vast treatment and extensive presentation of evolutionism by the National Museum of Natural History for the purpose of public consumption can hardly be dealt with properly in five minutes. Whether the astonishing amount of evolutionary treatment, or the alarming nature of the problem is of greater seriousness, I do not know myself; but certainly the combination of the two in the magnitude that we see it in this branch of the Smithsonian system is a real problem that this committee must face up to.

The near total dedication of the National Museum of Natural History to evolutionism is not a figment of my imagination. Dr. Porter M. Kier, Director of the Museum, wrote Mr. H. B. Wagoner, Jr., of Des Moines, Iowa, on October 28, 1976, " . . . we have no exhibits that do not support evolution." Now although I would like to accept Dr. Kier's statement at face value to buttress my testimony, I have to disagree with him from a theoretical standpoint, because all that can be said is that the exhibits of the National Museum of Natural History attempt to support evolution. The unsupportable cannot be supported, and therein in the essence of a great evil . . . that public monies would be used so lavishly in an attempt to link fiction with fact, and to palm off private opinions as scientific knowledge under the same roof with the fruits of man's true scientific discoveries.

Ironically, and despite the implications of the Piltdown hoax, discovered in their own halls and exposed by Smithsonian scientists only 25 years ago, an increasing amount of public money has been spent at the museum on the development of evolutionary propaganda and the presentation of the same to the public. I refer to (1) elaborate exhibits, (2) explicit assertions of evolutionistic guesses on placards and captions, (3) museum guides who indoctrinate thousands of school children in evolutionism, (4) radio transmitted narrations of exhibits that can be picked up with special earphones, and (5) literature and booklets, especially for school children, that depict the dogmas of evolutionism graphically. All of this material is speculative and inconclusive, and some of it is devious and fraudulent.

The people whom I represent, both organizationally and ideologically, protest the use of even a small fraction of our tax dollars to promote the flimsy "opinions" (See Dr. Kier's letter, op. cit., "It is the opinion [emphasis mine] of the scientists on our staff that evolution has occurred . . .") of Smithsonian scientists, some of which have to be shored up by deception, misrepresentation, and outright fraud.

Now I am afraid that there is a possibility that you have not been aware, and do not now know what the situation is. It would take hours to recite the results of our investigations. Apparently Smithsonian officials couch their requests and justifications in vague or general terms, or euphemisms, such as these from the FY 1976 "Justifications," page 1680: "A major program of exhibit improvement began in FY 1974 with the creation of a new exhibit, 'Ice Age Mammals and the Emergence of Man' . . ." The fossils and artifacts in the "Emergence of Man" exhibit are magnificent, but the "Emergence of Man" is a clever euphemism for evolution, and the interpretations are prime examples of disgusting, unproved, and even fraudulent evolutionary interpretation!

On the next page (1681) is the proposal for "an exhibit which examines the processes of organic change in the living world," which culminated in an appropriation for $463,200.00 for what Mr. Carl W. Larsen, Director of Smithsonian's Office of Public Affairs described in a letter to me (January 14, 1977) as "an exhibit on evolution."

I think that it is safe to say that the same highhandedness that has characterized Smithsonian dealings with Congress, Congressional appropriations, etc., reported in recent weeks, has been in evidence also in the

misuse of public funds by Smithsonian officials and scientists in the promotion of uproved evolutionary dogmas.

After the FY 1976 appropriation of $463,200.00 for evolution in the Smithsonian, anything this year would appear to be insignificant, but I do note that the National Museum of Natural History is currently asking for $55,000.00 "to study the evolution, history, and extinction of birds." (p. 1104) Let them have the $55,000.00, but please forbid their speculative forays into the alleged evolution of birds. It is a waste of time, and an affront on the intelligence and faith of millions of American citizens.

Moreover, we urge an amendment this year which would terminate the use of the FY 1976 appropriation of $463,200.00 for the "exhibit on evolution." (See Mr. Larsen's letter of January 14, 1977.)

I am sure that I express the sentiments of millions of Christians and other sensible people across America when I say that if our government just must spend some of our money for highly speculative investigation into the question of genetic change capable of producing new species, genera, and families of creatures (which is what evolutionism alleges), then please confine such expenditures to the laboratories of NIH, or of universities which receive lucrative government contracts. Evolutionary "research" (there can be no research into phenomena which do not exist), evolutionary speculation, and ridiculous evolutionary pronouncements have no legitimate place in the halls of a museum of natural history.

Just give the public the observed data, and the uncovered fossils and artifacts. And line it all up in the most dramatic and elaborate fashion imaginable. But please forbid, through adequate legislation, the spenders of our tax dollars at the National Museum of Natural History promoting any longer their own private opinions about the origin or a million species of life in our world today.

Museums are places for the evidence to be displayed . . . not for conclusions to be drawn upon the evidence. (There are other more appropriate facilities supported by government funding for that purpose.) Museums are different from schools. We are not talking about a marketplace for ideas, opinions, philosophies, and unproved dogmas. We do not want equal time or space in the museum to present alternative explanations for the origin and proliferation of life. We simply beg you, our Congressional representatives and lawmakers, to forbid by law the misuse and unfair utilization of the tax dollars of millions of Americans who do not accept the dogmas of evolutionism (and for good reasons) to promote evolutionism in the National Museum of Natural History.

If this committee has any doubt about the factualness or the seriousness of this matter, then it is incumbent upon the committee to conduct an investigation to determine if there is any justification whatsoever for spending so much of public time, talent, space, and money, on a program of indoctrination in evolution.

And in case there is any question about this point, this problem cannot be relegated to the category of religious squabbles. There are thousands of scientists with PhDs in every scientific discipline who do not accept as fact the dogmas of evolutionism.

In conclusion and in summary, we protest this misuse and abuse of public funds on scientific, moral, religious, patriotic and legal grounds.

Our intelligence and scientific training are insulted when we are bombarded with evolutionary speculation presented as scientific fact when there is not one scrap of conclusive scientific evidence to support it.

Our moral conscience is offended when lies are presented as fact. Insult is added to injury when our tax dollars are used to finance this immoral slap in our faces. Why should we pay to have ourselves lied to?

We Christians (remember, there are many non-evolutionists who are not Christians) experience hostility toward our religious faith in the halls of the National Museum of Natural History, because the dogmas of evolutionism are not only contrary to our beliefs in the God of Creation, the God of the Bible, and the God of Salvation, they also happen to be the foundational doctrines of the religions of Atheism and Humanism. (See Torcaso v. Watkins, 367 U.S. 488, 1961, and Washington Ethical Society v. District of Columbia, 101 U.S. APP. D.C. 371, 1957.)

Our patriotic sentiments are violated, because the Declaration of Independence makes two references to the Creator, and the God of the laws of nature.

And finally, our sense of justice and fairplay, and our rights under the laws of the land are severely violated because of the extravagant efforts by the Smithsonian Institution to propagandize the public in its speculation on origins without God.

Thank you.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, D.C.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS L. KIMBALL

Senator DECONCINI. Is Mr. Kimball here from the National Wildlife Federation?

Mr. HAMPTON. Yes, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. Good afternoon, Mr. Kimball, welcome to the committee. Your statement will be printed in the record in full. If you would please highlight this, you may proceed.

Mr. HAMPTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For the sake of the record, I am Kenneth Hampton. I am the deputy director of the Wildlife Federation. I am substituting for Mr. Kimball.

Senator DECONCINI. What's the name?

Mr. HAMPTON. Kenneth Hampton. I've prepared a rather lengthy statement with lots of facts and figures Mr. Chairman, and I don't want to attempt to go into all the details.

Senator DECONCINI. We will place it in the record.

Mr. HAMPTON. Fine. Thank you. I'll try to make this extremely short. I know you are running a little behind time.

Senator DECONCINI. Yes, we are. Thank you.

WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT

Mr. HAMPTON. I would only highlight two points. First, with respect to the Fish and Wildlife Service Budget, the federation is happy to see the budget includes $10 million for the wetlands loan fund or for wetlands acquisition this year, being the total that will be available to at least $22 million, assuming the Congress goes along with that request; and we currently recommend to you that you support that part of the budget.

And, moving to one aspect of the budget of both Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service, both these agencies are interested in moving forward with implementation, the Sikes Act and cooperative management programs for wildlife and fish habitat enhancement.

Under the Sikes Act, and we want you to know, Mr. Chairman, that we support those funds, we would like to see an additional $4.5 million thrown into the budget of Bureau of Land Mangement to implement the cooperative plans that are being developed with the States for the lands under their stewardship and we are asking for an additional $19 million for a similar purpose for the Forest Service, for the property-management plans that have been developed with them to enhance wildlife and fish habitat in some 36 States in the Union; and that would cost—actually, there is a need for about $26 million for the Forest Service, just to bring it up to the level of the RPA.

It would call for an additional $19 million, and that's what we are supporting, Mr. Chairman, and the facts and figures are all broken out for you in attachment to our statement.

I don't want to take any more of your time on it.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much for your testimony. We will give it careful consideration as we proceed with the markup.

Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF COL. (RET.) KENNETH R. HAMPTON

Mister Chairman, I am Col. Kenneth R. Hampton, U.S. Army (Ret.), Deputy Conservation Director for the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) which has its national headquarters at 1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W. 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 NWF 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 U.S. Forest Service, for fiscal 1978.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (FWS)

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the proposed recipient of a sizeable budgetary increase which we support fully. However, there are four major areas which require further discussion.

Concerning the National Wildlife Refuge System there are handsome increases in both the FY 77 supplemental and proposed FY 78 budgets. These increases would add over $10 million for Refuge System operations and rehabilitation. It should be noted, however, that this is not new money, but rather much needed supplements to make up in part for past funding deficiences. In addition, there are recommended increases of $7 million for FY 77 and $30 million for FY 78 for new construction and renovation of refuge facilities. Because of the increased operations and maintenance required for the new and rehabilitated facilities, an additional $15 million should be made available for O&M purposes to prevent deterioration of these facilities.

As the members of this committee are well aware, the acquisition of critical waterfowl habitat is a vital and necessary part of the migratory bird management program. The principal source of funds to acquire these areas is receipts from the sale of Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps, commonly called "Duck Stamps" which generally provide about $12 million annually.

When these revenues are added to the proposed $10 million advance from the wetlands loan fund, over $22 million will be available for habitat protection. These monies will be used to acquire vital waterfowl production areas in the Central and Mississippi Flyways, Mississippi Delta bottom wintering areas, and other important breeding, migrating and wintering areas in other parts of the nation. We are pleased to see the increasing emphasis on acquisition of critical waterfowl habitats and we urge your support of this effort.

Research is a necessary part of an effective wildlife management program, and money for migratory bird research in the proposed FY 78 budget is still a little short. The Fish and Wildlife Service could use an additional $2 million for nongame migratory bird research and an additional $2 million for waterfowl research. Research funding for the 45 Wildlife and Fishery Cooperative Units is also meager, and we recommend that an additional $1 million be made available.

We are very pleased to see the Administration recommend $3 million for Endangered Species Grants-in-Aid to the States. This money is sorely needed. However, the Office of Endangered Species could use an additional $3 million in order to implement endangered species recovery plans, to hire and train additional law enforcement personnel in conjunction with implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and to begin to implement the provisions of Section 8 of the Endangered Species Act.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS)

The total FY 78 appropriations request for the National Park Service is $556 million, which represents an increase of approximately $170 million over FY 77. The Federation is encouraged that this increase reflects a greater awareness by the Executive Branch of the great responsibilities of NPS. We particularly applaud the increase in monies available for park operation and maintenance. As oversight hearings during the 94th Congress clearly documented, these funds are critically needed. NWF also strongly endorses supplemental FY 77 and FY 78 monies which permit an increase of 1,000 permanent positions for NPS. We feel that this increase of personnel will alleviate the critical needs of this agency which administers nearly 290 parks, comprising over 30 million acres.

Although the Federation endorses the increased financial resources for NPS as outlined in the FY 78 budget, we would emphasize that several issues still need to be addressed. NPS, under provisions of the General Authorities Act passed in the 94th Congress, is mandated to annually submit to Congress at least 12 study areas for potential National Park System designation. However, resources to execute these studies are woefully inadequate. As matters now stand, there is a need for an additional $500,000 to cover this effort in fiscal 1978. Additionally, as visitations to the national parks continue to increase, the need for research and development of alternative mass transportation systems within the parks becomes essential if we are to retain the basic natural character of the areas. NWF would support, therefore, the allocation of monies to achieve these purposes. We would further encourage the Congress to fully scrutinize the budget allocations for expensive visitors centers within the parks. Although certain facilities are well justified to provide the basic health, safety and informational needs of the visitors, the Federation opposes monies going to the "tourist" type attractions within the National Park System itself. We feel that the funds can be better utilized for the maintenance of the natural resources in the parks.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION (BOR)

The total FY 78 appropriation requested for BOR is $606.8 million. This total includes a full funding request of $600 million for the land and water conservation fund (LWCF), representing an increase of $202.9 million over FY 77 monies. The increase is not only well warranted, but only marginally sufficient given the backlog of already authorized land and water acquisitions for our national outdoor recreation systems. The Federation therefore supports further increases in the authorization of this fund and favors provisions outlined in H.R. 5306, which has already gained House passage and is now under consideration in the Senate. We feel that the additional financial resources authorized by this bill will expedite the acquisition of lands before non-compatible uses, and escalating prices preclude their purchase. NWF urges, however, that serious attention be given to the large amount of Land and Water Conservation Fund monies which is appropriated for BOR administrative expenses. These internal costs amount to over $9 million in the FY 78 budget request--an increase of $2.3 million from FY 77. The Federation urges a review of this inordinate drain on an already overtapped fund.

We support, however, the increase of $668,000 for BOR salaries and expenses. This agency which is responsible for studying potential designations for wild and scenic rivers and national trails, for developing and implementing the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan, for reviewing wilderness proposals, and for providing technical assistance to all levels of government has long suffered from inadequate financial resources. Testimony during oversight hearings in the 94th Congress on the National Trails Act of 1968 highlighted inadequate and belated studies conducted by BOR. These oversight hearings evidenced the ultimate result of insufficient funding and staffing.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM)

Several aspects of the Resource Management program of the Bureau of Land Management need improvement or expansion. For example, there are no increases for wildlife programs in the FY 78 budget request. As we all know, inflation has eroded the value of the dollar, and wildlife programs, to be effective, need budgetary increases to maintain even a steady level of program effort. Wild horses and burros are destroying vegetative cover and encouraging ecosion; research and rehabilitation funds are necessary. We recommend that at least $30,000 be made available for sterility research, and at least $640,000 to rehabilitate habitat damaged by excess numbers of horses and burros. An additional $5 million is necessary to fund general range rehabilitation projects.

Since range management and wildlife management need comprehensive planning and complementary implementation, $4.5 million in wildlife funds are required to complement the range rehabilitation programs. Such funds would be devoted primarily to halt habitat deterioration in critical habitat areas and to promote protection and habitat enhancement for endangered species. To accomplish these programs effectively, additional personnel are required, at least 60 in the 11 western states.

Throughout the history of the Sikes Act, the program has received little substantive support. In the FY 78 budget there are no funds recommended for conduct of Sikes Act cooperative wildlife programs. In the past it has been necessary to fund these vital programs from Congressional add-ons for basic wildlife programs. It is time this problem is corrected. At least $4.5 million should be made available for cooperative wildlife programs under the provisions of the Sikes Act. Attached is a listing, by state, of the personnel and money required for implementation of the Sikes plans.

An area of major concern, which would require only a minor funding input to correct, is law enforcement on BLM lands. Law enforcement responsibilities are expanding, and capabilities should be expanded to match. An additional $250,000 would assure a basic level of law enforcement.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE (USFS)

The most serious shortfall in the USFS budget, in our judgment, is proposed funding for wildlife and fish habitat management. The Administration budget includes only $16.0 million for that purpose, only about three percent of the total funds requested for Forest Protection and Utilization, and less than one-half the amount required ($35.013 million) to achieve the FY 78 goal established by the RPA (Resources Planning Act) document entitled: "RPA-A Recommended Renewable Resource Program." If that shortfall is not eliminated, it means another delay in implementation of the 36 Forest Service-state cooperative management programs developed under authority of Title II of the Sikes Act, P.L. 93-452. Attached to this statement is a list of the states and the amount of money each requires in FY 78 to improve habitat pursuant to the Sikes Act. The total amount required is almost $26 million. In view of the increasing demands being placed on fish and wildlife habitat in the National Forest System, it is vital that the Sikes Act Cooperative Management Plans be fully implemented without further delay. To do less is only putting off the inevitable and at an increased cost to the public. It seems to us, therefore, that--as an absolute minimum--an additional $19 million should be appropriated for this purpose to enable the USFS to at least meet its RPA goal for fiscal 1978. At that funding level more than three times as much habitat can be improved (711,000 acres vs. 203,000 acres). Another serious shortfall exists in Recreation Use where $65.587 million is budgeted but where $105.862 million is required to meet the FY 78 RPA goal. Lack of adequate funding means that USFS will fall $8 million short of meeting its goal of 220.6 million recreational visitor days. Among other things, this translates into closed, or poorly maintained, campgrounds and trails. We recommend that an additional $14.4 million be appropriated for Recreation Use bringing the total to $80.0 million. Also we recommend an additional $2.5 million for Minerals Area Management to achieve the RPA goal of $12.9 million. That amount will permit the Forest Service to more adequately cope with problems associated with development of minerals.

Funds budgeted for Wildlife, Range, and Fish Habitat Research are inadequate at $6.945 million. The RPA goal for FY 78 is $9.9 million. NWF recommends an additional $2.8 million for this category allocated as follows: $800,000 for additional research on anadromous fish

at Corvallis, Juneau, Arcata, and Boise; $1.1 million for endangered species research at LaGrande, Provo, Fresno, Ft. Collins, Honolulu, Missoula, Nacogdoches, Columbia, Clemson, Alexandria, and Rio Piedras, P.R.; $600,000 for range management research at Provo, Logan, and Alexandria; $200,000 for wildlife habitat research at Stonewall and Lubbock; and $100,000 for non-point range pollution research at Logan, Utah.

In the area of State and Private Forestry, we are disturbed that funding for Cooperation in Forest Fire Control (CM2) is budgeted at only $11.861 million versus $20.659 million for the current year. While the states have steadily increased their contributions to 86 percent of the program's total funds, there is still need for strong federal participation in state fire control programs, especially in view of worsening drought conditions in many areas of the U.S. Accordingly, the Federation recommends the budget be increased to $25.0 million. (That will still be $13.27 million short of the RPA recommended level of $38.27 million.) Also, we recommend an increase of $4.0 million for Cooperation in Forest Management (CFM) bringing the budget to $11.37 million. While that is a sizeable increase over the $7.355 million appropriated in FY 77, it is still about $3.4 million short of the RPA goal of $14.755 million. The additional money is needed to provide more adequate technical assistance to nonindustrial woodlot owners, wood-using industries, and to communities and organizations concerned with management of private forest resources. The CFM program, if funded adequately, can enhance resource values on the 60 percent (almost 300 million acres) of the nation's commercial forest lands categorized as private, nonindustrial woodlots. If production on these holdings can be increased (now estimated at 50 percent of their potential), it will take some of the pressures off the NFS. It should be noted that $2.0 million of the recommended increase will be used to provide technical assistance in urban forestry matters.

Last, NWF firmly supports the $30 million budgeted for the Youth Conservation Corps, the $65 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund budgeted for acquisition of recreational lands, and the $65.227 million budgeted for reforestation and timber stand improvement. In addition, we expect the Forest Service to use some of its K-V funds to enhance wildlife habitat.

In closing, we want to call your attention to what is rapidly becoming one of the agency's most serious problems—personnel ceilings. Despite the many new statutory responsibilities assumed by USFS during the past 12 years, it continues to work under the same personnel ceiling of about 20,000 PFT (permanent, full time) employees. To fulfill its responsibilities, the Forest Service resorts to using means that are not necessarily cost effective or morale building. We urge your committee to examine this matter closely because it is impacting adversely on the NFS.

Attached, for your information and use, are copies of a few pertinent resolutions adopted at NWF's recent 41st Annual Meeting.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our views.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES, D.C.

STATEMENT OF JOHN S. GOTTSCHALK

WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT

Senator DECONCINI. I think I skipped Mr. John Gottschalk of the International Association Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

Welcome to the committee. Your statement will be printed in the record.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will brief my statement.

I represent the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, which is a voluntary organization of State and Federal wildlife agencies of the United States and Canada and Mexico.

In my prepared statement, I deal with the programs of three agencies whose responsibilities of programs are a vital concern to all who treasure America's renewable natural resources. I speak of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management, of the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

In my prepared testimony, I congratulate the Carter administration for its concern with the conservation of renewable resources, particularly the Fish and Wildlife Service, or the fish and wildlife resources of the Nation as reflected by the budget requests of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

We especially want to call your attention to the programs for State cooperation under the Endangered Species Act, $3 million, and the wetlands acquisition program, carried under the "Migratory Bird Conservation" account, which will total either $22 million or $32 million, depending on whether or not there is an increase in the cost of the so-called duck stamp.

Also, with emphasis, we ask your consideration for a $5 million add-on for fish and wildlife habitat programs of the Bureau of Land Management and $15 million for the same purpose, for the Forest Service.

As a Senator from Arizona, I believe I do not need to enlighten you, sir, on the importance of the public lands under the jurisdiction of these agencies, to the people of the West, and for that matter, the other States who have national forests within their borders.

The funds requested in each case are about one-half of those needed, according to detailed plans worked out cooperatively by the agencies and the respective counter-parts in the States. The State fish and game departments.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, since preparing the testimony, I've had several people ask me about another activity of the Fish and Wildlife Service; that encompassed by the budget title "Habitat Preservation." The current budget for the programs in this activity total $36,180,000; and the request for 1978 is $41,668,000.

The importance of these programs lies in the fact that they constitute the foundation for much of the work of not only the fish and wildlife service but other agencies in the States' private conservation organizations and other federal agencies.

In effect the bulk of the work carried out by these programs is factfinding; either research or survey work that is essential to provide that underlining of knowledge and understanding of which our total fish and wildlife conservation programs in this country exist. These programs involve, for example, the programs on pesticide monitoring, pesticide research, in turn which would provide us terms of reference for the impact of pesticides on many activities that humans are interested in. Fish and wildlife may be indicators, but we all know what disastrous effects we've had from overuse of certain long-lasting pernicious pesticides and I only need to cite DDT, the original work for which was done on wildlife, and that led to all we found out about its effects elsewhere.

I could go on. We work with respect to the construction agencies on water development projects to try to mitigate adverse effects and to promote more beneficial effects. This activity is working in connection with the energy activities of the Government at the present time to make sure that the environment is protected, and last but not least, and that activity is the item for the cooperative research units which are a cooperative between the State wildlife agencies, the Department of the Interior and the land-grant colleges and the Wildlife Management Institute. It's a small sum; but it's these units which, while promoting research, also provides the trained manpower to staff our wildlife agencies in this country.

That's my testimony, sir. Thank you very much.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much. It is very interesting and we are keenly aware of your agencies and the need to protect and advance the wildlife on the part of the country where I come from.

Thank you for your testimony.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN S. GOTTSCHALK

Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity to testify on behalf of the following appropriations:

Department of the Interior - Fish and Wildlife Service
Resource Management (general)
Endangered Species
Migratory Bird Conservation Account

Bureau of Land Management
Management of Lands and Resources
Renewable Resource Use and Protection

Department of Agriculture - U.S. Forest Service
Forest Protection and Utilization
Forest Protection and Management
Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management

We are concerned about two aspects of the programs of these three land management agencies: cooperative programs involving our members who are the state wildlife agencies, and the preservation and restoration of fish and wildlife habitat which is vital to the sustained production of fish and wildlife on lands and waters managed by the three agencies.

Fish and Wildlife Service

We are gratified to see recognition of the broad significance of the programs of the Fish and Wildlife Service and substantial increases for several key programs are included in its budget. We support these proposed increases.

In particular, we urge the appropriation of the full request of $3,000,000 for cooperation with the states in the Endangered Species Program. As the record clearly indicates, in passing the authorizing legislation the Congress conceived a cooperative state-federal partnership. Until the present budget the only funds available for state grants have been the result of Congressional initiative. Now the administration is recognizing both the Congressional intent and state capability. Seventeen states are already participating to the extent the available funds will permit and thirteen more are expected to qualify during the year. The money is needed and will provide field studies, habitat protection, and land acquisition in an economical and practical way.

Secondly, we strongly support the full request for the Migratory Bird Conservation Account. Here our concerns are over the accelerating destruction of waterfowl habitat--the wetlands which are so essential to the future well-being of North American waterfowl. This, of course, is not a new concern. Unfortunately, funding in the past has not kept pace with the combined effects of inflation and wetland destruction. The total request of $32,000,000, including the advance from the loan fund and the proceeds from an increase in the price of the Duck Stamp, would help to bring this acquisition program up to an effective rate of accomplishment.

Wildlife Programs in the Bureau of Land Management

Last year Congress enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the so-called BLM "Organic Act", which authorizes a broad program of multiple-use activities that if carried out will greatly enlarge the value of the nation's public lands. Two years before the Congress amended the Sikes Act to authorize fish and wildlife habitat protection and restoration on the public lands in cooperation with the

states. Under this Act 24 comprehensive management plans have been completed in cooperation with state wildlife agencies for improvements in the western states. Work will consist of a variety of habitat improvements directly related to wildlife and making sure that activities related to other objectives, such as mining, grazing, or lumbering are carried out with concern for wildlife values. The dollar requirements for those plans on which work has started as a result of Congressional "add-ons" will exceed $7,000,000. Over the next four years a total of some $34,650,000 is estimated as the amount needed to bring the wildlife habitat on the public lands up to a satisfactory level of productivity. We recognize the difficult financial problems the committee faces and would recommend achieving the needed funding level in two steps with an added $5,000,000 in 1978, the needed additional in the following year, and maintaining the program at a total of about $10,000,000 per year thru F.Y. 1981.

Wildlife Programs in the U.S. Forest Service

We call the committee's attention to a similar problem confronting wildlife programs in the U.S. Forest Service. Again, with a strong Congressional mandate for strengthening the Service's multiple-use policy in the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the funds allotted to fish and wildlife activities are regrettably inadequate. The current budget of the Forest Service contains only a modest increase, $2,069,000 of which only $1,832,000 will go into program. This increase has been earmarked for work only on endangered species. The program grossly ignores the fact that the total funding of the Sikes Act plans calls for additional Forest Service expenditures of more than $26,000,000 in 35 states. As far as the cooperative work is concerned, the states are ready to move ahead with their share of the responsibility, allocating funds and manpower where needed to see to it that the state financed wildlife programs keep pace with the habitat improvement work of the Forest Service. Again we recognize the difficulty of appropriating the full amount and recommend the program be increased in F.Y. "78 by an additional $15,000,000.

Wildlife Resources on the Federal Lands

Finally, we wish to emphasize the tremendous responsibility the two "land managing" federal agencies have for stewardship of wildlife resources. In the National Forest System alone there are about 187 million acres including some of the most productive big game ranges in the world. On the public lands under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management there are more than 100 million acres of big game habitat, 125 million acres of small game habitat, and nearly 650,000 acres of waterfowl habitat. The total budget for the direct administration of the wildlife habitat on these millions of acres, amounts to only 22.4 million. Put in other dimensions we spend less than 10 cents per acre to care for fish and wildlife habitat on the National Forests and about 2.2 cents on the public domain. The amounts available for fish and wildlife work on these areas if the full requests are granted would be less than 0.9 percent of the total proposed appropriations.

These are the lands that provide the bulk of the opportunities for outdoor activities including hunting and fishing in all the western states and a major share of those activities in most of the other states where there are National Forests. We urge that you recognize the potential contribution of these lands to the health and welfare of the American public, now and in the future, by providing badly needed additional funds for both the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, D.C.

STATEMENT OF LONNIE WILLIAMSON

SIKES ACT FUNDING

Senator DECONCINI. Next is the Wildlife Management Institute.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DECONCINI. Your statement will be printed in the record in total and you may proceed to highlight it.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Thank you. I'll try to save you a little time. I can say that we too support what the International Association has said previous to my coming up here and also the National Wildlife Federation.

I would like to emphasize one point that is in my statement, and that regards the Bureau of Land Management fish and wildlife program, of which it is very important in the Western United States that agency being responsible for more than 450,000,000 acres of public land. It has historically been neglecting that land for a variety of reasons as far as fish and wildlife are concerned.

This committee is well aware of that, as evidenced by its more than doubling the funding for fish and wildlife in the Bureau of Land Management since 1973; and this is quite an accomplishment, I might say, on the part of the Congress, and we all appreciate it very much. Last year the committee was very generous in allowing an additional—almost $1 million into the Department of Interior request for fish and wildlife work on BLM land.

I might add that this money was used in furthering implementation of the Sikes Act that has been mentioned here earlier.

The Sikes Act is one in which the Federal Government, the Federal agencies, in this case, BLM worked cooperatively with the State wildlife agencies in instituting habitat improvement program on the public domain.

There are 24 of those habitat management plans ready to be implemented now. There are quite a few already in the implementation stage, and there are many that the State and the BLM together would like to implement.

This year, the BLM asked the administration for an additional $4 million to go along with the $6.4 million which it has for wildlife. The Office of Management and Budget turned them down.

My purpose here today is to ask that Congress reinstitute that request that was originally made by the Bureau of Land Management for this purpose. The entire program of the Bureau of Land Management for fish and wildlife is quite unique in the Federal Government in that just about all money that is given to that program now goes out on the land; it goes to the land to help fish and wildlife.

A lot of the money, for a variety of reasons today in some of our wildlife fields as in many other fields, pays for a lot of planning work, a lot of paper shuffling, a lot of other kinds of things that are not a direct benefit to the animals out on the land.

I would encourage the committee, because of the intensive management that goes on under the Sikes Act and the great help out on the land that it provides wildlife to give serious consideration to providing this additional $4 million.

Thank you very much, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much, Mr. Williamson. We appreciate your testimony and consideration will be given to it.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF LONNIE L. WILLIAMSON

Mr. Chairman:

I am Lonnie L. Williamson, secretary of the Wildlife Management Institute headquartered in Washington, D.C. The Institute's program has been devoted to the restoration and improved management of renewable natural resources since 1911.

Our testimony is in behalf of the Bureau of Land Management's fish and wildlife program and the Fish and Wildlife Service's national wildlife refuge, endangered species, cooperative research unit, and law enforcement activities. Compared to the Administration's request, we are recommending a $4 million increase for BLM's fish and wildlife budget, a review of the funding in the wildlife refuge system proposal, a $1 million increase for the cooperative research units, and a $900,000 increase for law enforcement. Thus our recommendations involve an additional $5.9 million above the President's request.

We appreciate the invitation to present our views on federal wildlife program funding for fiscal year 1978. This committee is greatly responsible for a marked improvement in wildlife management on federal public lands during recent years and it is a pleasure to appear here today.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The most noticeable oversight in the FY 1978 budget requests for federal wildlife programs is the lack of any increase for the Bureau of Land Management wildlife efforts. This committee is aware of the historic neglect of wildlife on the more than 450 million acres of national resource land, as evidenced by its doubling the funding for that purpose since 1973.

Last year the almost $1 million in additional money Congress supplied is being invested in vital fish and wildlife improvement projects in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah under provisions of the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670g). These projects involve a variety of habitat manipulations in cooperation with state agencies to help wildlife. In Utah, for example, deer winter range development and fishery stream improvements are underway at Brown's Park near Vernal. At Pariette Wash, in the same area, marshland developments are being made to enhance waterfowl and endangered species habitat. At Rock Creek, work is underway to improve the stream fisheries. In Colorado, a massive project is partially completed to improve winter range for the nation's largest migratory deer herd located in the Piceance Basin. Other projects include bighorn sheep restoration, pronghorn restoration, habitat improvements for birds of prey, and help for a variety of endangered species.

To date BLM has developed, in cooperation with the western state wildlife agencies, 24 cooperative habitat management plans. The states are eager to proceed and will provide additional manpower and funding. The drawback is the lack of funds within BLM's wildlife budget.

Although the Bureau's current needs for wildlife are no reflection of what this committee realistically could be expected to provide, a quick review will show how far that agency has to go to fulfill its legal responsibilities and that your continued support is essential.

To comply with the 1975 Federal Land Policy and Management Act, BLM will require an additional $59.5 million and 86 new people over the next ten years for fish and wildlife inventories alone. It needs more than $7 million to complete projects initiated under the Sikes Act. Habitat improvements proposed under the Sikes Act would require $34.7 million and 140 new people over the next 4 years.

Obviously the $6.4 million now available to BLM for its awesome fish and wildlife responsibilities is but a token amount.

We strongly recommend that the Committee provide the additional $4 million which the Office of Management and Budget refused the Department. That would increase BLM's wildlife budget to $10.4 million for all the more than 450 million acres of national resource land. There is no other federal program which could benefit wildlife as much with such a small investment.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The Bicentennial Land Heritage Program can mean resurrection of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The 500 new positions and $250 million infusion of new construction money over the next five years as recommended by the Administration would remove the backlog of repair work which has plagued the system for so long.

We believe, however, that more attention should be given refuge needs before dumping all the money into construction.

Building, dike, and road construction is needed of course, but operations and maintenance programs are just as important. The lack of O & M money is what got the system into such bad condition in the first place. Certainly we recommend that the Administration's request for the funding be approved. But we hope the Committee keeps mindful that operations and maintenance are needed to keep the new facilities intact over the long haul.

The FY 1978 budget proposal asks for $3 million to provide endangered species grants to states under Section 6 of the 1973 Act. We recommend that request be approved. Those grants mean more to endangered species than program administration funds because they are used by state agencies for on-the-ground management activities. Listing or delisting animals has no direct effect on their welfare. Habitat improvement is their greatest need.

There is increasing concern within the Service and elsewhere over the reduced operations of the 45 Fish and Wildlife Cooperative Research Units located at state universities across the country. Aside from salaries, there has been no adjustment in the funding of those units since 1968. Inflation has reduced the real money in those programs by more than 50 percent since that time. The proposed FY 1978 budget does not request an increase for that program, but we recommend that the Committee appropriate an additional $1 million to the Cooperative Research Units to offset some of the reductions they have suffered from inflation in recent years.

The Fish and Wildlife Service is heading for some problems with its law enforcement division. Effective January 1, 1978, enforcement officers must retire at age 55 if they have 20 years of service. They will be able to retire at age 50 with 20 years service. Many of the Service's officers will be forced to retire next year and more will leave of their own accord under the new allowances. About 1/3 of the total force is expected to retire. The Service could be left short-handed of trained enforcement people. The Service says it needs $1.8 million and 50 positions to fill the retirement slots. Congress provided $900,000 and 25 positions in the 1977 supplementals. We recommend that the other $900,000 and 25 positions needed be allowed in FY 1978.

AMERICAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION, D.C.

STATEMENT OF SEAMAN K. HUDSON

THE FOREST SURVEY

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Hudson, your statement will be printed in the record, and you may proceed to highlight it.

Mr. HUDSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As an introduction, I am Seaman Hudson, manager of wood procurement for South Carolina Industries, a manufacturer of pulp and paper products. Today, I am speaking as vice president of the American Pulpwood Association, a trade association of pulpwood producers, dealers, consumers, and others directly concerned with growing and harvesting pulpwood. Pulpwood is the principal raw material of the paper industry.

During the 40 years that I've been in wood fiber procurement, I have necessarily relied upon the Forest Service's data to plan wood procurement activities; this so as not to contribute to an overdrain of wood fiber in any one area, and/or to supply a wood fiber market for areas having an excess supply for wood fiber timber.

I am speaking in support of the forest survey conducted by the U.S. Forest Service, which is becoming increasingly important to the people of the United States, as well as the forest industry.

Demand is increasing for lumber, plywood, paper and packaging. There is increasing pressure to limit forest production from national forests; commercial forest land is being taken out of production. Forest products are being once again used as an energy source.

We may have to use wood from our forest as a substitute for some nonrenewable resources. Let me give you an example of what happens when forest survey data is inadequate.

About 2 years ago, Sweden suddenly realized that its forest cut exceeded its growth by 12 percent, and the gap was increasing. Sweden had depended on its forest survey, which it found to be inadequate; so they were forced to make a difficult choice between cutting more than the growth for the next 10 or 15 years, and thus depleting their forests, or shutting down some of their mills at a cost of jobs and income; or importing wood at a high cost.

They chose the latter, the high-cost route. A Scandanavian consortium and the Swedish forest service have signed contracts to import chips from the Eastern United States. This same upset situation could happen in the United States unless sufficient up-to-date forest survey data is available.

According to the forest survey, more wood is growing in our Nation's forests than is being cut, but recent surveys also indicate that the cut of certain species in several limited areas exceeds the growth. Up-to-date information of this kind is needed so that corrective action can be taken promptly.

For example, several years ago the forest survey indicated that the amount of pine cut in Virginia exceeded growth. The forest industry and the Virginia State government quickly initiated a cooperative reforestation program to reverse that trend. The trend was reversed. In spite of the increasing need for current information, in recent years the appropriation for the forest survey has not kept up with the increase in the cost of doing business.

To offset this, the time between surveys has been extended. This is bad. Funds for the forest survey are now included in the Forest Service budget under the heading "Renewable Resource Evaluation." This item also includes funds for collecting information on other renewable resources as required by RPA. The $13.2 million in the 1978 budget for renewable resources evaluation includes an increase of approximately $3 million for the forest survey.

This amount will reduce the average survey cycle to 12 years. Further reduction to a 10-year cycle, plus some midcycle updates is needed and will require additional increases in future appropriations.

Sir, up-to-date information on the Nation's commercial forest land is vital, not only to the forest products industries but to the country as a whole. The forest survey, which is the only source of comprehensive information on our forests, must be adequately financed. I urge you to support the appropriation of $13.2 million budgeted for renewable resource evaluation in the Forest Service budget for fiscal 1978.

Thank you.

INDUSTRY RESEARCH

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Hudson, how much money does your industry put into research and evaluation; do you know?

Mr. HUDSON. I do not know the amount of money; but in this particular case, of the survey, our industry as a whole, plus the State government contribute many man, time, hours, and vehicles. I couldn't put it into dollars.

Senator DECONCINI. Is there anyone who could supply that information as to what the contribution of the industry is?

Mr. HUDSON. That information could be gotten. I would be glad to see if I could arrange it.

Senator DECONCINI. Can you submit that to us? I would like to see it.

Mr. HUDSON. Yes, sir. I will.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much.

The committee will stand at recess now for approximately 5 minutes; then we will hear from Robert Simmons and the remaining other witnesses.

Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

1960

STATEMENT OF SEAMAN K. HUDSON

The forest survey conducted by the Forest Service is the only nationwide inventory of our nation's forest resource and requires adequate financing. Increasing demand for forest products and constant withdrawals of land from forest production make up-to-date information about our forests an absolute necessity.

I am Seaman K. Hudson, Manager, Wood Procurement for South Carolina Industries, a manufacturer of pulp and paper products. Today, I am speaking as Vice President of the American Pulpwood Association, a trade association of pulpwood producers, dealers, consumers, and others directly concerned with growing and harvesting pulpwood - the principal raw material used in the manufacture of pulp, paper, paperboard, and other products.

During the 40 years that I have been in wood fiber production for different paper mills, I have necessarily relied upon the United States Forest Service's forest survey data to plan production activities so as not to contribute to an over drain of wood fiber in any one area, and to supply a wood fiber market for areas having an excess supply of wood fiber.

THE FOREST SURVEY

The forest survey conducted by the Forest Service is also becoming increasingly important to the people of the United States. The pulp and paper industry is continuing to expand; there is a growing demand for solid wood products, paper and packaging, and there is increasing pressure to limit forest production from federal forest land. Commercial forest land continues to be taken out of production for housing developments, agriculture, wilderness areas and recreation. We can also foresee future possibilities that wood from our forests will be used as a substitute for some nonrenewable resources and as an energy source.

Let me give you an example of what happens when forest survey data is inadequate. About two years ago Sweden suddenly realized that it's forest cut exceeded growth by 12% and the gap was increasing. Sweden had depended on it's forest survey which optimistically over estimated the condition of the forests and included stumpage that was not truly available. Because of this they were forced to make a difficult choice between (1) cutting more than the growth for the next 10 to 15 years, thus depleting their forest inventory (2) shutting down some of their mills at a cost of jobs and income or (3) importing wood at high cost. They chose the latter. A Scandinavian consortium and the Swedish Forest Service have signed contracts to import chips from Eastern United States. This same situation could happen in the United States unless sufficent up-to-date forest survey data is available.

NEED FOR INFORMATION

According to the forest survey, more wood is growing in our nation's forests than is being cut, but recent surveys indicate that the cut of certain species in several limited areas, exceeds growth. Up-to-date information of this kind is needed so that corrective action can be taken promptly. For example, several years ago the forest survey indicated that the amount of pine cut in Virginia exceeded the growth. The forest industry and state government quickly initiated a cooperative reforestation program in an effort to reverse the trend. The rate of planting was increased and although it will take a number of years before the

new plantations contribute to the wood supply, the program will help to insure adequate supplies in the future.

In spite of the increasing need for current information in recent years, the appropriation for the forest survey has not kept up with the increase in the cost of doing business. As a result, the time between surveys has been extended.

COMPLIANCE WITH RESOURCES PLANNING ACT

Before 1975 the forest survey was a line item in the Forest Service budget. Now, following passage of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, known as RPA, funds for the forest survey are included in the Forest Service budget under the heading "Renewable Resources Evaluation". This item also includes funds for collecting information on other renewable resources as required by RPA. The Forest Service's forest survey organization has been expanded and given responsibility for this task. RPA also requires that another "assessment" of forest and rangeland be ready to present to Congress in 1979 and every 10th year thereafter.

The assessment must contain information on present and prospective uses of, demands for, and supply of, renewable resources. Renewable resources are not specifically defined by the Act but the wording indicates that the Forest Service is to consider all rangeland, wildlife and fish, recreation and wilderness, water and timber in the United States. For practical purposes this includes all land and water except cultivated agricultural land and urban areas.

1977 APPROPRIATION FOR FOREST SURVEY

Funds for Renewable Resource Evaluation for the current fiscal year (1977) are $9.1 million. This includes approximately $6 million. for forest survey work in the field and at experiment stations. An additional $0.8 million will be used primarily for computer systems and operations for the forest survey at a central location. The balance will be used to collect other information as required by RPA.

The 1978 budget lists $13.2 million for Renewable Resources Evaluation. Of this, $9.5 million will be used for the forest survey. It is estimated that this amount, if appropriated, will reduce the forest survey cycle to 12 years - providing future appropriations keep up with increased costs. To reduce the cycle to 10 years by 1980 will require an additional increase in the appropriation of $2.5 million each year.

Forest Service officials feel that the $13.2 million budgeted for fiscal 1978 is a reasonable increase and will permit efficient expansion of the forest survey program. A ten year cycle is needed with midcycle up-dating in states where there is reason to suspect that demand for forest products may exceed the growth.

SUMMARY

Gentlemen, up-to-date information on the nation's commerical forest land is vital, not only to the forest products industries but to the country as a whole. The forest survey, which is the only source of comprehensive information on our forests, has not been adequately financed in recent years. Financing must be increased, not only to keep up with increased costs, but at a rate sufficient to insure the information needed for planning to insure adequate future supplies of forest products. I urge you to support appropriation of $13.2 million budgeted for Renewable Resources Evaluation for fiscal 1978.

Thank you

STATEMENT OF ROBERT SIMMONS

Senator LEAHY [presiding]. Robert Simmons?

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Chairman, I am Robert Simmons.

Senator LEAHY. First off, I apologize for being a few minutes late to come back in here. This has been somewhat of a wild day.

I got in the office about 5:45 this morning. I just told my secretary a few minutes ago that she should schedule me for breakfast because I haven't had a chance yet; but please go ahead.

PROBLEMS AT THE SMITHSONIAN

Mr. SIMMONS. I'm a freelance writer and I live in Arlington, Va., and my interest in this matter derives from a book I'm writing about the Smithsonian Institution. From time to time, I've come across matters in my investigation that I thought deserve further looking into by various committees of Congress; and I have, from time to time, testified before this committee and others about these things.

Recently, though, is a General Accounting Office report about the Smithsonian Institution entitled "Need To Strengthen Financial Accountability to the Congress," and my testimony today is specifically about the matter of accountability. It further is specifically involving two parts of the budget: one, the matter of $4,500,000 in excess foreign currency grants under that program; and, second, the Smithsonian research awards program, which is usually about $450,000.

In my opinion, the matter of accountability means really telling the truth to Congress, and it is absolutely essential in my opinion in this kind of a democracy supported by taxpayers' money that Congress be told the truth by the officials in various agencies; and in my opinion the Smithsonian Institution has not really been telling the truth and the whole truth to this committee and others, and this came up specifically yesterday.

At one point the acting chairman asked the head of the Smithsonian Institution in regard to millions of dollars that have gone through the Smithsonian Research Foundation which the General Accounting Office advised that they do away with, asked whether any officers of that foundation had received grants either through the foreign currency or the awards program, and Mr. Ripley allowed as how, thinking rather hard, that he indeed hadn't received a grant and he turned to his colleague on the other side, and one of them, Mr. Challinor, said "Yes, you received a foreign currency grant years ago administered by the Foundation."

Well, the truth is the following. In fiscal 1967, which is the first year of the operation of that Foundation, Mr. Ripley received $10,000 in appropriated dollars. The same year, he received $3,334 in excess foreign currency grants, also administered by the Foundation.

The next year, fiscal 1968, he received a grant of $9,000 in appropriated dollars. In 1969 he received $3,417 in excess foreign currency also administered by the Foundation.

In 1970, fiscal 1970, he received $17,800 in excess foreign currency grants, also through the Foundation administration; and in fiscal year

1971 he received $20,133 in excess foreign currency administered by the Foundation. He asked for in fiscal 1972, $20,000 in foreign currency, but I'm told by officials at the Foreign Currency Branch of the Smithsonian that didn't go through. But we do know that in 1975, as recently as that, he received another grant of excess foreign currency in an amount I'm told is about $12,000, and I haven't confirmed that, but I'm supposed to get that information later today and I'll put it in the record if I may; but the total of what we have added up already from 1967 to 1971 is $63,684. And it's my opinion that this kind of finance represents very specifically a matter of nonaccountability and it will be really futile to find accountability in the Smithsonian Institution as long as the present administrators still administer the Smithsonian.

Senator LEAHY. Mr. Simmons, you were here at the testimony?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yesterday, yes.

Senator LEAHY. I was not here.

Mr. SIMMONS. So, that is about all I have to say except I would like to ask the committee if it might do two things.

One, ask for a legal opinion from whomever, the General Accounting Office, as whether this kind of an assembling of assets through Congress in an attempt to define the answers that apply to budgets of taxpayer's money represents contempt of Congress.

I'm told by one source that it really does, and second, to see whether the Board of Regents wouldn't find it now, after all these years, finally, a better way of running the Smithsonian if it found some other administrators.

In the past few weeks, since the coming-out of the General Accounting Office report, the Smithsonian administrators have put on a fairly active campaign to counter the effects of it.

They had a very strong argument, in their opinion, against it. They put out a special issue of the Smithsonian Torch—that's their in-house journal—with special emphasis on their answers to the General Accounting Office, and quoting on the back, various newspaper articles. One was about bookkeeping in the Smithsonian, an editorial in the Washington Star which really castigates this committee in no uncertain terms, and in the editorial, it mentions that the General Accounting Office report, and this committee's interest in it as something wrong. The editorial stated that nothing could more quickly curb the Smithsonian's effectiveness than rigid and puritanical notions of public purpose. Telltale of this regard are the cheap shots that Secretary Ripley's ornithological studies in Litchfield, Conn.—well, as a footnote to this whole thing I bring to the attention of the committee an article that appeared in the Federal Times yesterday entitled "Birds Fly in Bags for Ripley," which is based on an internal memo, of the zoo and is confirmed by the curators of the zoo in which they relate how Secretary Ripley has had shipped through the facilities of the zoo, certain exotic birds that were brought in by the zoo under laws which control the importation of the birds. In one case, the zoo paid $5,000, and then shipped these birds up to Litchfield, Conn., where Mr. Ripley is running a bird-breeding station where he sells birds to various zoos and individuals.

Senator LEAHY. I notice a reference. What is the Torch? Who does that go to; to the employees?

Mr. SIMMONS. Particularly employees of the Smithsonian; the civil service employees, and the private employees. And it's handed around of course to the press, and hopefully the press will pick it up and use it in their articles about various things.

Senator LEAHY. And you feel that this forgetfulness, as you reference it, signifies a pattern on Mr. Ripley's part?

Mr. SIMMONS. It certainly is a pattern that I have determined. I can give you instance after instance, year after year in which answers are not the whole truth; in which they serve the purposes other than finding the the truth of the answer to the question that was given yesterday.

Senator LEAHY. Would I be making an unfair characterization of your testimony if I characterized it as saying you feel that Mr. Ripley has sort of a private domain in the Smithsonian, to his benefit, other than for that of the Smithsonian?

Mr. SIMMONS. Not at all entirely that, no. He has certainly administered the Smithsonian and he has done it in part pretty well, but to identify the Smithsonian Institution per se with any one man or his colleagues in the administration is wrong.

The Smithsonian is not that. In fact, the exhibitions and research and so on that are done over there are not done by them at all. These are the administrators I'm talking about; not the scientists, not the program; but these particular men, and the irregularities that have been studied by the General Accounting Office and others are their responsibility and you should remember that all of the present assistant secretaries and top officials of the administration of the Smithsonian are all appointees of Mr. Ripley, and so their loyalty of course is to him, and when they are called on to answer questions, they'll answer it in that regard.

However, Mr. Ripley does have a feeling, and that is indeed using certain aspects of his job to his personal advantage. I think there is no question about that in the matter of publication of books, in the matter of travel that are far in excess of what any Government official needs and so on and so forth.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you, and you will supply the amount for the record.

Mr. SIMMONS. I have this for the record.

Senator LEAHY. I mean the missing figure.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, I'll supply it.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much, Mr. Simmons.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT HILTON SIMMONS

The following information is brought to the attention of the subcommittee with the hope that it will be of assistance in decisions relating to Federal appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution:

(1) "ACCOUNTABILITY" MEANS TELLING THE TRUTH. A General Accounting Office Report, "Need To Strengthen Financial Accountability To The Congress: Smithsonian Institution," dated March 31, 1977, found that: "A greater recognition of the Congress' need to know by Smithsonian officials would go a long way to dispel congressional concerns over the lack of accountability, and do much to preserve the operating flexibility the Smithsonian desires." Among other things the GAO had discovered that the Smithsonian's administrators had established "a private nonprofit corporation to distribute Federal funds as a means of avoiding restrictions on the use of appropriated funds."

Essentially, "accountability" in this context means the telling of the truth and the whole truth in regard to the use of appropriated moneys given for authorized purposes by Congress from the U.S. Treasury under the law of the Constitution and subsequent statutes. In a democracy such as ours, financed by taxes freely given by its citizens, the administrators and disbursers of taxpayers' money have a sacred trust. Agency heads and officials must tell the truth to Congress, whose committees have little time to double-check every statement and every expenditure. Dissembling to Congress in matters of financial expenditure should be considered a grave offence and should not be tolerated even for a day.

(2) SMITHSONIAN OFFICIALS DO NOT TELL THE WHOLE TRUTH. Yesterday, April 18, 1977, at Senate appropriations committee hearings re. Smithsonian Institution budget for Fiscal Year 1978, Smithsonian Secretary S. Dillon Ripley was asked by the acting chairman whether any members of the Board of Directors of the Smithsonian Research Foundation -- the "nonprofit corporation" noted above -- had received any grants administered by the Foundation. Mr. Ripley, apparently trying to recollect, noted hesitantly: "I believe I have." He turned to his colleagues as though to ask them for assistance in remembering this vague point. Mr. David Challinor, Assistant Secretary for Science and a Ripley appointee, confirmed: "Yes, you received a Foreign Currency grant years ago administered by the Foundation." Because this answer was so far from the whole truth, the following facts are submitted to the subcommittee with the request that it ask for a legal opinion to determine whether such an answer and such dissembling constitutes contempt of Congress.

(3) GRANTS TO RIPLEY FROM FY 1967 THROUGH FY 1971 TOTALED $63,684. In Fiscal Year 1967, the first year of the Smithsonian Research Foundation, of which Ripley was President and Chairman of the Board, Secretary Ripley received a grant through its offices of $10,000 in appropriated dollars. The same year, he received another grant of $3334 in appropriated "excess foreign currency." The purpose of these grants was described as: "Publication in India of Volume of Handbook of Indian Birds." This information is to be found through Freedom of Information Act in the public part of the Internal Revenue Service return filed for that year by SRF. In Fiscal Year 1968, Secretary Ripley received a grant of $9000 in appropriated dollars from SRF. In FY 1969, Secretary Ripley received $3417 in "excess foreign currency," in Fiscal Year 1970 he received $17,800 in "excess foreign currency," and in Fiscal Year 1971 he received $20,133 in "excess foreign currency." All these grants were administered by SRF while he was President and Chairman of the Board. They total $63,684. Certain of these grants are noted in information submitted for the record to the House appropriations committee, but without specifying the name of the recipient.

As recently as Fiscal Year 1975, Secretary Ripley received a grant of "excess foreign currency" in the amount of $11,531, also administered by the SRF.

(4) FOR GENUINE "ACCOUNTABILITY" NEW OFFICIALS ARE NEEDED AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Plainly, the attempt to feign forgetfullness before the subcommittee in the matter of all these grants to the Secretary was an attempt to circumvent "accountability." If the head of an agency and his top administrators are so reluctant to tell the truth to Congress in matters of the expenditure of taxpayers' money -- and under direct questioning, at that -- how is it possible for a Congressional committee to depend on anything that is given to it by these same officials?

The good things about the Smithsonian -- its museum exhibitions, scientific research, significant collections of art objects, historical and technological artifacts, scientific specimens, etc. -- are not the product of these administrators. It is erroneous to identify the Smithsonian Institution per se with the individuals who are making administrative decisions at this time or any time.

Certainly, it would be helpful in reasserting accountability at the Smithsonian Institution if the present administrators -- who are the men responsible for the irregularities noted by the GAO and who are apparently reluctant to tell the truth to Congress -- were to be relieved of their duties. A new Secretary and all new top officials is the first step to genuine accountability at the Smithsonian Institution.

(5) IRREGULARITIES AT SECRETARY RIPLEY'S BIRD-BREEDING FARM IN LITCHFIELD, CONNECTICUT. On April 5, 1977, the Washington Star, in an editorial apparently based upon information found in a Smithsonian press release about the GAO Report, called upon "the American public" to support the Smithsonian Institution in its "resistance" to "the kind of budgetary regimentation some of its critics seem to have in mind for it." The editorial stated: "Nothing could more quickly limit its [the Smithsonian's] effectiveness than rigid or puritanical notions of the public purpose. Tell-tale in this regard are the cheap shots at Secretary Ripley's... ornithological studies at Litchfield, Conn."

This editorial was prominently reprinted in a "special issue" of the in-house journal, "The Smithsonian Torch," dated April 13, 1977.

Secretary Ripley's bird-breeding farm in Litchfield, according to reliable sources, is a commercial venture that sells rare and exotic birds, notably waterfowl, to zoos and other customers.

The quality of Secretary Ripley's "ornithological studies at Litchfield" can perhaps be more accurately determined by a reading of an article published this week in the Federal Times (April 25, 1977, issue), entitled "Birds Fly in Bags for Ripley: Another Secret Fund?" This describes in detail what appears to be a self-serving racket conducted by Secretary Ripley with the assistance of certain of his top administrators and others, using Smithsonian facilities for private purposes.

This article serves as an appropriate footnote to the information above regarding the taxpayers' money that apparently went into the production of Secretary Ripley's 10-volume book, Handbook of the Birds of India, which also is a commercial venture (published by Oxford Univ. Press in Bombay). The text follows:

ANOTHER SECRET FUND?

FEDERAL TIMES · APRIL 25, 1977

Birds Fly in Bags for Ripley

By INDERJIT BADHWAR
with Vivian Westerman

The Smithsonian Institution's National Zoological Park operates a private animal fund from which, according to a memorandum obtained by Federal Times, the zoo has paid for birds sent to a private zoo belonging to S. Dillon Ripley, head of the Smithsonian.

Ripley owns a private zoo — Paddling Ponds — at Litchfield, Connecticut. This paper reported a few weeks ago that a pair of white-winged wood ducks, acquired by the national zoo under an endangered species permit from the Slimbridge waterfowl preserve in England two years ago, went to Ripley's zoo.

These ducks are still at the Ripley establishment.

The memo mentioning the private animal fund is on an official U.S. Government letterhead and is marked "Top Secret" in longhand. It is from Cynthia Turner, a former zoo technician and is addressed to Jaren Horsley, general curator of the national zoo.

It details a week of activity by zoo staffers to package — ultimately in a shopping bag — birds that Ripley would take aboard a commercial airplane to his zoo in Litchfield.

And it says that the zoo paid from its private fund for a pair of ruddy ducks ordered by the zoo for Ripley from Louisiana. The subsequent packaging of the birds in the shopping bag for Ripley was supervised by zoo director Theodore Reed, the memo said.

While zoo and Smithsonian officials confirmed the existence of the private fund, no immediate details about its size, purpose, and operation were available.

Reed, informed of this paper's deadline, refused to answer questions over the phone. "You will have to ask me all you want in writing," he said. "It will have to be at the formal level."

At presstime the zoo had reportedly prepared a written account for *Federal Times*, but efforts to obtain the letter by messenger proved fruitless because Reed's secretary informed a reporter her office did not make a copy.

Alan Ullberg, Smithsonian associate general counsel, would only say the fund was a "complicated matter" and would give no further details when pressed to do so. Zoo deputy chief Ed Kohn took a similar position.

Ripley, questioned through his spokesman in detail about the fund, his possible use of it, the use of zoo staffers to package birds for him in shopping bags for airplane trips, did not respond.

The Zoo You Don't See
. . . 5th in a Series

Turner, the author of the memo was contacted in Phoenix, Ariz. She said she "did not want to get involved any more," since she was no longer with the zoo, and she would neither confirm nor deny the contents of the memo. "No comment," she said at one point.

Horsley, the general curator of the zoo to whom the memo was addressed recalled receiving the memo from Turner. "Best I can recall," he said, "it is accurate. I think the events are true. The editorial comments I wouldn't want to say." He added: "This was Reed's arrangement with Ripley."

Horsley said the private fund was under Reed's control and was probably intended for the purchase of animals when federal funds were delayed.

Another zoo source, who declined to be identified, said that in 1975 when he was in the bird house "one or two similar shopping bag arrangements had been made with Ripley."

He called Ripley "the backbone of the birds at the zoo," and said that "Ripley has on occasion kept birds because his facilities are better than those at the zoo."

While this paper was not able to determine how many birds belonging to the zoo are at Ripley's facility, *Federal Times* has learned that some nene geese plus a pair of smew ducks were at Litchfield.

The smew ducks, purchased by the zoo for about $5000 went to Ripley's zoo in 1973. Horsley said these ducks had been sent there because the national zoo had decided "that the pen for them wasn't the best — and he [Ripley] had a better facility."

The Turner memo outlines what zoo staffers had to do to facilitate transport of these birds with Ripley to his own zoo.

The birds Ripley was to carry on the plane in August 1972 were five tanagers (colorfully plumed birds) and two ruddy ducks. She wrote:

"On August 21, Dr. Reed came to tell me that Ripley also wanted a pair of our [the national zoo's] ruddy ducks to take on the 24th. We couldn't possibly catch them by then since the ponds would have to be dropped and that takes 3 or 4 days. So Reed had me order them from Slidell, Louisiana . . .

In addition to the ruddy ducks for which the zoo paid "out of the private animal fund," Turner wrote, the zoo also received an unexpected shipment of tanagers for Ripley.

"I spent the day collecting assorted boxes from around the zoo that might hold two ruddy ducks and five tanagers and be lightweight enough for Mr. Ripley to carry onto the airplane," the memo said.

On August 24, the memo said, she received a call from a senior zoo official asking her to make sure to "package the birds the way Slimbridge (the British preserve) does, even if we have to have them specially constructed. I told them I would box them properly but that the wooden crates and wire netting and trays for droppings would make them too heavy for Mr. Ripley. So [the zoo official] okayed the cardboard and my intentions to put burlap over the openings."

Later that day, according to the memo, she received a message from another official that "Ripley didn't want them in boxes. He wanted them in a shopping bag — the ruddy ducks on the bottom and the tanagers on the top. I couldn't believe that one, so I called and spoke to his secretary. The bag was right but the birds were to go into boxes inside the shopping bag (to smuggle onto the plane presumably . . . one pays double excess baggage rates for animals carried onto planes.)

"I had to go home to see if I had a proper shopping bag and boxes to fit," the memo continued, adding that another zoo official went home to look for an oversize shopping bag for the birds.

The memo also said that after all preparations had been made and "after I left the bird house, they called again to ask for mealworms for the ruddy ducks. Lee [unidentified in the memo] could find none so she brought them herself, mad as a hornet, she told me later."

There is a P.S. to the memo which states: "This is the only copy in the zoo . . . you had better eat it when you've finished reading it."

"It wasn't just birds that were going that way," another source said, but "expensive nesting boxes as well."

And several other sources have told *Federal Times* that some time ago two keepers drove to Ripley's Litchfield zoo — at government expense and time — with a a small antelope belonging to the zoo as part of an exchange with Ripley's zoo.

This series of articles by Inderjit Badhwar on the Smithsonian Institution's National Zoological Park in Washington, D.C., was developed and researched by Vivian Westerman under a grant from the Fund for Investigative Journalism.

SIERRA CLUB

STATEMENT OF BROCK EVANS

STATEMENT SUMMARIZED

Senator LEAHY. Mr. Evans, I have your statement and I notice there is both a statement and a supplementary statement; we will put the regular statement in the record in full, and perhaps what you might want to do is summarize.

If there is one point that you want me to remember, and I remember nothing else, what would you want me to remember?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, Senator. I recognize the lateness of the day and the time involved, and I just intend to read certain excerpts of the statement with the understanding the statement will be in the record and we do want to draw your attention to one special matter.

With me today, on my right is David Pavelchek who is a special consultant for us for forestry matters. So, what we will be asking you to do is shift gears a little bit from previous interesting testimony. We will concentrate our statement upon the Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1978.

FOREST SERVICE PROGRAMS

As you pointed out, I draw your attention once to the supplementary statement that is attached to my statement. There, the thrust of that is the same as in last year's and that it generally supports the concept of better funding for the Forest Service; but with one important exception and that is we cannot support the so-called areas of agreement position that some other conservation groups have endorsed, which endorses the Forest Service proposals.

Now, the primary reason there is the Forest Service proposals are the RPA Act that you participated in and others, as a very inadequate ceiling on total ceiling for the future wilderness system. It would prohibit, in effect, the further addition to the wilderness system, and we point that out in our testimony; but our main statement is what we want to concentrate on, as per your advice.

WILDERNESS VERSUS TIMBER

And we've come up with, we hope, some new ideas to reduce controversy in the area of wilderness protection versus timber protection and we hope we can save some money at the same time; so turning now to page 3 of my main statement—or paragraph 3 of my main statement here, not the usual role of the Sierra Club to testify on ways to save money on cutting down trees, but that is the message we would like to convey today. As you know, from long work on the Agricultural Committee the basic timber management policy of the national forest system today is one of extensive management, and that is one of sizable investment in the establishment of a vast road network of the national forests, up to a frontal system of mileage of about 340,000 miles, combined with the low level of timber management or virtually all of the available and feasible forest land on the national forests consisting primarily of harvest operations and a moderate level of reforestation and commercial thinning.

The alternative we would like to ask the committee to consider as one of what we would call intensive management which would consist of a higher level of commercial and precommercial thinning, planting, seeding, and purning which would concentrate on those areas which have already been accessed by road systems and which, in general, contain the better quality timber growing areas.

Our examination of Forest Service data indicates that such an alternative is not only feasible and generally environmentally superior, but also economically more efficient; that is, cheaper, and more labor intensive.

It's because the new program is economically more efficient and can be put into effect by budgetary changes that we have brought our case here to the Appropriations Committee. We had hoped in the past to address the situation through the resources planning act program that we know has not been the opportunity for congressional oversight. We'll certainly be there at that time too.

Now, the balance of page 2 indicates what moneys are involved and how it would work. As you know, there's about $300 or $400 million that are currently expended each year on road construction through the Forest Service road and trail fund, and road credit.

This is the most obvious cost that could be reduced but not eliminated by this intensive management alternative.

If the Forest Service were suddenly to make such a change, we point out in the third paragraph on page 2 what results would emerge when the dust settles from this change? The annual appropriation for road construction, $300 to $400 million would be decreased markedly. The road maintenance budget would slow down in expansion. The timber and planning budget, $20 million would now no longer have to cover such a large land base, nor would the land use planning budget have to pay for intensive development planning for this because most of the renewed forest from the timber program are on roadless lands where the most controversy is.

Further, if the land is no longer in the development basin and is included in the prime wilderness value which is of great interest to our organization the cost of public relations and the administrative review and litigation of citizen groups could be reduced.

Then we go on to point out how the forest service could make up their lost timber production, because that's obviously the other side of the equation and very important to this committee and us too.

If such a withdrawal involved about 20 million acres of roadless land, only about half of which would be commercial land according to Forest Service figures, we would see a reduction in annual harvest levels of about 800 million board feet or about 8 percent of the Forest service total.

To achieve such an increase by intensive management would require an annual investment of less than $40 million. So, if the saving achieved $40 million or more, than there would be definitely a net profit from the changeover, even without counting the environmental benefit.

We indicate, or our research indicates to us that such an increase could be achieved at a very low cost by a program of commercial thinning, at a cost of less than $35 million for this sort of thing.

Looked at from the point of view of an investor, it appears whether we choose to take our dividends in dollars or board feet or social amenity, we would have a higher rate of return from investment in intensive management than further expenditures to develop more land with decreasing quality.

FOREST SERVICE REACTION TO PROPOSAL

Senator LEAHY. Have you discussed this with the Forest Service at all?

Mr. EVANS. I would like to ask my associate if he has.

Mr. PAVELCHEK. Yes, sir, I've had discussion with the Forest Service.

Senator LEAHY. What kind of a reaction did you get from them?

Mr. PAVELCHEK. Also, they are interested in the alternative, but that's about all.

Senator LEAHY. Under the law there is nothing to stop them from trying this, is there?

Mr. PAVELCHEK. No, there is not.

Senator LEAHY. They are probably more familiar with that particular law than I am, but I can't recall.

Mr. PAVELCHEK. There is nothing to stop them from making that kind of a changeover, except that the budget segregates certain moneys in certain departments.

Senator LEAHY. They haven't expressed any interest in doing it, at least in the budget requests that I am aware of.

Mr. PAVELCHEK. They have indicated in the RPA program that it is feasible, although they made no publicity about that fact. The RPA program appears to indicate that it is a feasible type of alternative.

Senator LEAHY. They have talked about the possibility of a trial basis anyway?

Mr. PAVELCHEK. There have been a number of discussions like that but they have been basically inconclusive, sir.

Mr. EVANS. Senator, I think we are getting into something here when we talk about the forest roads; that's why we are here before you and that is what I will call philosophy or human nature. Under the Forest Service RPA program that they announced last year, they have already made a decision to limit the acres of roadless land which they propose to put in the wilderness system. That, as you might imagine is considerably less than a citizen group recommends.

The agency wheels are grinding now and that's the decision, I think, has been made, and this is why we would go for some reconsideration of this to avoid the years of controversy that are ahead. That's what I think the essence of it is. The philosophical point.

Coming down to the last part of page 3 and the final part of my statement, recognizing Federal change could not be made this year probably, or as unlikely at least, but we hope the Appropriations Committee could take some role in the larger paragraph there—we note about four positive steps which I won't bother to read here again, but there are certain things that could be done this year to get going on what we might call a pilot program, and some extra research—we could have a full discussion of it next year; but we hope that such a program of intensive management could generally

be substituted for the present extensive management program which we think is economically inefficient and damaging to wilderness resources.

We think there are dangers in intensive management, particularly in the area of too much fertilization, as we point out, but we feel that the increases in the cost that we are talking about could be greatly, easily accommodated with the economically feasible work of thinning, planting, seeding, and pruning, which has very well enough positive environmental impacts.

We have concentrated our testimony on this particular aspect of the Forest Service budget because it is a vital matter and one major change we would hope to see initiated this year, and carried out on a larger scale in the future; and as I pointed out, we have a further statement on other regulatory concerns too, and we thank you.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much, and I appreciate your taking the time to do that.

I will confer with my own forest service on that question. You know your organization is well respected in my home State.

We are interested with a number of the positions you take in Vermont. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

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STATEMENT OF BROCK EVANS

Over many past years, we have repeatedly appeared before Congress in various wilderness and park hearings in defense of wild and beautiful undeveloped and unprotected areas of public lands and the spiritual, recreational, scientific, wilderness, economic, and natural values they possessed. In many of those cases we have also pointed out that many such areas are of poor quality for resource production, especially if other resources are to be protected at the same time, and that therefore there are much better investments for the Federal government to be making than the considerable outlays required to develop such areas. Unfortunately, this issue is seldom responded to adequately by the agency involved and--because of Committee jurisdiction--has not been adequately addressed by Congress. Instead we continue to see areas possessing considerable wilderness values damaged by road construction and logging, assisted by substantial input of Federal dollars.

We attempted again in the deliberations which lead to the National Forest Management Act of 1976 to effect a change of policy which would put an end to this kind of counterproductive subsidy, but with only partial success. Largely due to the fact that the Forest Service could not predict the results of a definitive mandate against such subsidies, the National Forest Management Act of 1976 contains only an authorization for the Secretary of Agriculture to withdraw land from the timber production base if he judges it to be economically "marginal." However, there is no clear definition of the term "marginal" and this statutory mandate is not required to be in effect until 1985. We cannot afford to wait that long--by that time hundreds of billions of Federal dollars will have been spent on development projects on the National Forests, some of it very unwisely, and among the casualties will be some valuable parts of our wilderness heritage.

This situation has spurred our further inquiry into the economics of timber management on the National Forests. It is not the usual role of the Sierra Club to testify on ways to save money while cutting down trees, but that is exactly the message we wish to convey today. The basic timber management policy of the National Forest System today is one of "extensive management," that is the one of sizable investment in the establishment of a vast road network on the National Forests (recent projections indicated a final system of 340,000 miles or about 110 times the length of the entire nation) combined with a low level of timber management on virtually all of the available and feasible forest land on the National Forests consisting primarily of harvest operations and a moderate level of reforestation and commercial thinning. The alternative we are asking consideration of is one of "intensive management" which would consist of a higher level of commercial and precommercial thinning, planting and seeding, and pruning which would concentrate on those areas which have already been accessed by road systems and which in general contain the better quality timber growing areas. Our examinations of Forest Service data indicate that such an alternative is not only feasible and generally environmentally superior, but also economically more efficient (cheaper) and more labor intensive (creating more manhours of employment per dollar of Federal expenditure).

It is because such a program is economically more efficient, and can be put into effect by budgetary changes that we have brought our case here to the Appropriations Committee. While we had hoped that such issues might be addressed in the Resources Planning Act Program, that program is not currently set up to make such issues accessible, nor have there been any Congressional oversight hearings on the RPA program at which to raise this issue.

What monies are involved? Between 300 and 400 million dollars are currently expended each year on road construction through the Forest Road and Trail Fund and purchaser road credits. This is the most obvious cost which could be reduced (although not eliminated) by an intensive management alternative. Additionally there are other economic savings which could be achieved.

It makes no difference how one supposes such a program would be enacted, whether as a budgetary shift, the result of a sudden large increase in wilderness acreage, or a statutory mandate of policy, but if the Forest Service were suddenly to make such a change, these results would emerge when the dust settled. The annual appropriation for road construction ($300 - $400 million) could be decreased markedly; the road maintenance budget which is currently $60+ million and growing would slow down its expansion; the timber inventory and planning budget ($20 million) would no longer have to cover as large a land base, nor would

the land use planning budget (currently estimated at about $30 million) have to pay for intensive development planning for these lands; and further, if the lands no longer in the development base included areas of prime wilderness value, the cost of public relations, administrative review, and litigation with citizens' groups would be reduced. However, the Forest Service would have to make up for lost timber production from other lands on the National Forests. Additionally, as with any new program, there would be assorted problems in transition.

Let us suppose that such a withdrawal involved about 20 million acres of land, only about half of which would be commercial forest land, located primarily in the western states. (Although this situation probably pertains to the eastern and southern National Forests and may be partially relevant to the Alaskan National Forests, very little data is available on the intensive management opportunities in those areas and we have concentrated our investigation in the western states.) Such withdrawal would lead to a reduction in annual harvest levels of about 800 million board feet (about 8% of the National Forest annual total). To achieve such an increase by intensive management would require an annual investment of less than $40 million, so if the savings achieved reached $40 million or more, then there would definitely be a net profit from the changeover even without counting any environmental benefits. Our research has lead us to believe that the savings would be more than adequate.

In fact, one of the Forest Service's comprehensive studies on the matter (The Outlook for Timber in the United States FRR-20, July 1974), indicates that such an increase could be achieved at very low cost by a program of commercial thinning, or at a cost of less than $35 million for a program of precommercial thinning, planting, etc.

Looked at from the point of view of an investor, it appears that whether we choose to take our dividends in dollars, board feet, or social amenities, we will have a higher rate of return from investments in intensive management than further expenditures to develop more lands of decreasing quality. (Attached is an investment analysis making such a comparison for several specific areas in Oregon.)

Further evidence of the feasibility of such a program is contained in the RPA program which indicates (despite the fact that such data is very difficult to disaggregate and extract from documents) that withdrawal of an additional 13 million acres of wilderness beyond present Wilderness Studies would not have a negative effect, either on the feasibility or the cost, of increasing the National Forest timber output to 18 billion board feet per year by the year 2000--an increase of about 50% over present levels. (Table 105, pp. 606 of the RPA Recommended Program.)

Why the Forest Service has not publicly pointed out this fact but rather chosen to continue to spread "wilderness vs. economy" propanganda is a question we would seriously wish to pursue in connection with oversight hearings on RPA should that opportunity arise.

The role of the Appropriations Committee in this alternative program is quite simple. This conversion to an intensive management alternative program could be effected simply by a major reduction in the budgeted funding for road construction and an equivalent increase in the funding for Timber Stand Improvement.

Since we realize that such a large change is unlikely to be made this year at such a late date in the appropriations process, we suggest the following interim steps to begin an orderly transition to an intensive management future: 1) earmarking an appropriate sum of the research budget to provide information on the feasibility of such a program and several possible variations with clear indication that preliminary results are expected to be available at the start of next year's budgetary process; 2) transfer of a nominal sum from the road construction budget to Timber Stand Improvement. While there are questions as to the extent to which this program is immediately feasible on a nationwide level, it is clear that there are working circles in which thinning and planting are better investments than continued road construction. A nominal shift would cause the agency to begin in a concrete way to evaluate those opportunities, particularly in areas subject to current controversies such as Wenaha-Tucannon in Oregon, the South Fork Salmon in Idaho, and Goose Creek in Colorado; 3) request a change in budgetary procedure to allow the Secretary or his designated subordinate to discretionarily transfer monies and credits out of road construction into timber stand improvement when he identifies situations in which such a transfer is both environmentally beneficial and economically equivalent or superior; 4) request oversight hearings on the RPA

program to provide an opportunity to address these and other important programatic issues neglected by the Forest Service.

It is our hope that such a program of intensive management can generally be substituted for the present extensive management program which is economically inefficient and damaging to our wilderness resources. We recognize that there are dangers in intensive management. We are opposed to widespread fertilization of forests, both due to the energy cost of doing so and the water quality impacts of such operations; most importantly, we oppose any increase in the use of toxic herbicides in watersheds which have domestic usage of water or which support significant fisheries. However these techniques are only a small part of the possible intensive management--the vast majority of the economically feasible intensive management work consists of thinning, planting, seeding and pruning, which have very low environmental impacts.

We have concentrated our testimony on this particular aspect of the Forest Service budget because we believe that this is a vital matter and the one major change we would hope to see initiated this year and carried out on a large scale in the future. We have attached a brief statement on other budgetary concerns in the Forest Service budget.

Thank you for this opportunity.

CITIZENS FOR GOD AND COUNTRY, VIRGINIA

STATEMENT OF ANN NEAMON

EVOLUTIONISM AT THE SMITHSONIAN

Ms. NEAMON. Good afternoon, sir.

Senator LEAHY. Good afternoon. Ms. Neamon is here for Citizens for God and Country, Virginia.

Ms. NEAMON. I represent Citizens for God and Country, and in the interests for national security, this is a legislative advisory service to some 500 organizations throughout the Nation concerning themselves with the continuing severe criminal and constitutional offenses being committed by Congress and by Government agencies and in this specific case the Smithsonian.

The subject is evolution. The appropriation request which I bring before you follows:

Withdrawal of all funds on museum exhibits, booklets, lectures, et cetera, which commit unconstitutional inhibitions or hostilities to godly religions through Government facilities and accommodations.

Application of this restraint upon all appropriations for dissemination of knowledge. No Government facility or accommodation may be used to commit inhibitions or hostilities to godly religions. Separation of church and state was never intended or required. Neutrality to godly religion was. *Abington* v. *Schempp*, 1963; *Roemer* v. *Maryland State*, 1976.

Accountability to U.S. Criminal Code 18, section 241–242, with mandatory fine and imprisonment for violations to the First Amendment neutrality requirement of the establishment clause. Conversion of funds for evolution, current and future, for exhibits filling the Supreme Court advocacy for national survival with "official encouragement of love of country and belief in God."

Individuals may espouse evolution at will, public administration may not, because we are legislated as one nation under God, with the national motto, "In God We Trust."

By incumbents of Congress itself, congressional actions have been termed reckless. Generous appropriations have supported disguised programs under color of dissemination of knowledge. In practice——

Senator LEAHY. Ms. Neamon, if I could interrupt just a moment. My question is based partly on the fact that prior to coming to the Senate I was a prosecutor for 9 years, and I'm wondering whether the complaint you are making—I've read down through your whole statement which will be made part of the record—but whether your complaint wouldn't more directly be addressed to the Department of Justice rather than to the Appropriations Committee?

You are suggesting here that not only the Smithsonian is committing a crime, but in your opening statement, if I understand you correctly, you are also stating that the Congress, or Members of the Congress have also committed the same crime.

Ms. NEAMON. Absolutely, sir.

Senator LEAHY. Then I would suggest that your statement be directed to the Department of Justice. I don't think it would be at all proper, certainly, for me as one of the people that you feel committed such a crime, to agree to sit and take testimony on this and pass judgment on that.

I don't think it would be fair to you or to the complaint that you make, and I would strongly suggest that you pass on your complaint to the Department of Justice, which has the jurisdiction and the ability to prosecute such a crime.

Ms. NEAMON. May I make a comment, sir?

Senator LEAHY. Certainly.

Ms. NEAMON. It is the duty of every Member of Congress, and I wish that I can have the opportunity to present it as it's brought in my testimony to support and defend the Constitution.

Senator LEAHY. I read every single day my oath of office as a Member of the United States Senate. During the 9 years I was a prosecutor, I read every single day my oath of office as a prosecutor. I am well aware of what my duties are to the Constitution of this country, but what I'm saying is, however, that you have accused me and others of criminal conduct, and I think that it is probably inappropriate for me to sit here and try to judge whether I am or am not guilty of the crime that you are suggesting; and I am stating that your statement would be best addressed to the Attorney General and the Department of Justice, as they are the ones who have the jurisdiction to prosecute me or any other 534 Members of the House and Senate that may be guilty of the crimes you accuse us of.

Ms. NEAMON. Sir, this is an administrative corrective action which does not have to have the expensive services of the Department of Justice. This is a matter of oversight.

Senator LEAHY. There doesn't seem to be anything more expensive than the Congress these days, but you still have time within your 5 minutes.

Feel free to continue if you want within that 5 minutes, but I will tell you that I do not feel that if you are suggesting we are committing crimes, that we are the ones to bring that to, but rather, you should bring it to the Attorney General who has the power to prosecute us.

Ms. NEAMON. I think the testimony will bring to you very clearly the fact that it holds within your administrative capability to correct this matter very simply. It is an administrative corrective need which can be well classified under oversight, administrative oversight, because after all, there are many things that come into public administration and perhaps you do not know.

You know your oath of office but you do not know the details of some of the Supreme Court cases where this absolutely must not go on any longer. I cannot hold you responsible for that, but I can hold you to the point where I feel you should have the sentiments of millions of Americans who for years have been pleading with Congress to come forth and take corrective action, and have received the response of a Government which has abandoned them and left them to be continually abused as victims.

Exhibits on evolution at the Smithsonian are precision-timed, fantastically, like many before it to reinforce the atheism, secularism, satanism promoted in schools, TV, movies, all media, art, music and literature—degenerate morality and mentality.

Through the loveliest lures of public relations experts, evolution propaganda is making its impact upon godless, amoral living through diabolical human engineering with congressional support of moneys in violation of constitutional and civil rights, and criminal law.

National subversion is no longer suspicious. It is obvious, and I'm not speaking of you.

I'm speaking of elements that have come to Congress and committed and under devious situations, promote these programs which are under the central control, and Congress is not aware of it.

Senator LEAHY. As I read and understand your statement, you state very specifically that Congress has committed crimes here.

Ms. NEAMON. Well, let's see what it says here. National statistics——

Senator LEAHY. I'm going to be a little bit nervous even going near the Smithsonian after reading this.

Ms. NEAMON. National statistics present the awesome facts of moral degeneracy with subversive fulfillment of self-destruction and incapability to maintain a well regulated militia. This is what these kinds of programs in coordination with our schools and TV have done to our youth to a point where we cannot maintain a well regulated militia.

Senator LEAHY. We can't maintain a well regulated what?

Ms. NEAMON. Militia. Our army, our military might is at stake and these are situations in which the military admit themselves and are concerned, and I have information from them that they have the same concern.

Senator LEAHY. If you'll excuse me, I'm behind—I'm simply a country lawyer and I'm having a little bit of trouble following the connection between the two—with the Smithsonian and the militia.

Ms. NEAMON. This will come out a little later on. It clears that point. The attacks against Biblical morality, law and order with consequent destruction of youth mental and moral health have fulfilled the subversive thread: We will destroy one generation of your youth, and when we get through with you, you will be unable to defend yourself. It has to come to pass under oath of office to support the Constitution, Congress has to the contrary, knowingly or unknowingly, supported the subversive versions of separation of church from state instead of the Supreme Court mandates of neutrality to godly religions. That no Government facility or accommodation may be used to commit inhibitions or hostilities to godly religions.

Senator LEAHY. Ms. Neamon, I'm going to have to end the testimony. We've gone twice the time that was allotted. Your whole statement, however, will be placed in the record, for the rest of the committee.

Ms. NEAMON. I wish to ask the committee not grant funds to the Smithsonian to promote atheism in this evolution exhibit, because it is in conspiracy with the schools and others to destroy the physical morality and our identity as one nation under God.

Thank you.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

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STATEMENT OF ANNE NEAMON

EVOLUTION CRIMINAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL OFFENSES

APPROPRIATION REQUEST

WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FUNDS OR MUSEUM EXHIBITS, BOOKLETS, LECTURES, ETC. WHICH CONMIT UNCONSTITUTIONAL INHIBITIONS OR HOSTILITIES TO GODLY RELIGIONS THROUGH GOVERNMENT FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS. APPLICATION OF THIS RESTRAINT UPON ALL APPROPRIATIONS FOR "DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE". "NO GOVERNMENT FACILITY OR ACCOMMODATION MAY BE USED TO COMMIT INHIBITIONS OR HOSTILITIES TO GODLY RELIGIONS. SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE WAS NEVER INTENDED OR REQUIRED. NEUTRALITY TO GODLY RELIGION WAS" Abington v Schempp, 1963; Roemer v Md. St. 1976. Accountability to U. S. Criminal Code 18, Sec. 241-242, with mandatory fine and imprisonment for violations to the First Amendment Neutrality Requirement of the Establishment Clause. Conversion of funds for Evolution, current and future, for exhibits fulfilling the Supreme Court advocacy for national survival with "official encouragement of love of Country and Belief in God." Individuals may espouse Evolution at will, public administration may not, because we are legislated as ONE NATION UNDER GOD, with the national motto, "IN GOD WE TRUST".

By incumbents of Congress, itself, Congressional actions have been termed RECKLESS. Generous appropriations have supported disguised programs under color of "dissemination of knowledge". In practice such programs have been destructive to the moral fibre, WITH THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY. Exhibits on Evolution at the Smithsonian are precision-timed, fantastically, like many before it to reinforce the Atheism, Secularism, Satanism promoted in schools, TV, movies, all media, art, music, and literature - degenerate morality and mentality. Through the loveliest lures of public relations experts, Evolution propaganda is making its impact upon Godless, amoral living through diabolical human engineering with Congressional support, in violation of Constitutional and Civil Rights, and Criminal Law. National subversion is no longer suspicious. IT IS OBVIOUS. National statistics present the awesome facts of moral degeneracy with subversive fulfillment of self-destruction and incapability "to maintain a well-regulated militia". Attacks against Biblical morality, law and order with consequent destruction of youth mental and moral health have fulfilled the subversive threat: "We will destroy one generation of your youth, and when we get through with you, you will be unable to defend yourself." It has come to pass by Congressional Recklessness!

Under oath of office to support the Constitution, Congress has to the contrary supported the subversive's version of SEPARATION OF CHURCH FROM STATE INSTEAD OF the Supreme Court Mandates of NEUTRALITY TO GODLY RELIGIONS. "NO GOVERNMENT FACILITY OR ACCOMMODATION MAY BE USED TO COMMIT INHIBITIONS OR HOSTILITIES TO GODLY RELIGIONS."

Centuries before Christianity, rulers knew that "MAN MUST BE GOVERNED BY CONSCIENCE OR BE RULED BY TYRANNY WITH BEHEADINGS AND REVOLUTIONS", to wit, last month's desonstrations in Washington. 19 out 21 civilizations met their downfall through inner moral decay. Biblical morality, therefore, The Ten Commandments were advocated in the interest of national Security. "Thou Shalt Have No Other God Before Me," blazed a trail of moral order, peace, and safety for society. Our legislated and tax-supported programs, however, have abandoned the principles and supported ATHEISM, HUMANISM AND SECULARISM, promoting the fulfillment of the subversive Manifesto as released by the FBI showing degeneracy of morality, all culture, and the control of museums!

Evolution is a current subversive theme, reinforcing the abandonment of "LOVE OF COUNTRY AND BELIEF IN GOD". How fantastic! Museum exhibits, booklets, school programs and tours, TV and movies, literature - all are precision-timed, with the Humanist report carrying supports from our very President Carter! Statements of Separation of Church from State accompanying the President's support for studies in Evolution, though Unconstitutional, are right there.

OUR SUPREME COURT REPEATEDLY referred to this country as a "Christian nation" finding its greatness through the Judaic-Christian principles of FAITH, HOPE, AND CHARITY. Repeatedly, the Supreme Court upheld Neutrality to Godly religion; advocated "official encouragement of love of country and belief in God. It defined the nation as religious. "We cannot overlook the fact that we are a religious people presupposed to the belief in the Supreme Being". Constantly misquoted by the subversives, Supreme Court Justice Douglas stated:"We know that America cannot be defended by guns, planes, and ships, alone. Appropriations and expenditures for defense will be of value only if the God under whom we live believes that we are in the rights. WE SHOULD AT ALL TIMES RECOGNIZE GOD'S PROVIDENCE OVER THE LIVES OF OUR PEOPLE AND OVER THIS GREAT NATION". Evolution is intended to shift our lives and our nation away from God! It is not presented as a wholesome contribution to the "dissemination of knowledge." For this reason,

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EVOLUTION IS ILLEGAL when presented in government facilities and accommodations. Individual belief is at will, but use of public administration to promote Anti-Godly "thought" control is UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

From early study, youth is indoctrinated in Atheism through subversion in education. Youth is misguided to Satanism, while denied its moral heritage and rights to spoken school prayers and Bible reading in accordance with the guides of the Supreme Court. For years youth is taught to abandon Godly living, Biblical morality, and with it to participate in teachings of Evolution. Soon youth comes to think, "I don't come from God. I come from animals." Violence teaches ACT LIKE ONE, in school, TV, movies, literature and even music. Through the years of NEW EDUCATION, NEW MATH, NEW SOCIAL SCIENCE, NEW SCIENCE, AND NEW MORALITY - AMORALITY AND NEW SEX, TAX SUPPORTED SYSTEMS HAVE PRODUCED THE NEW BREED - the guerrilla, rough and ready to destroy with guerrilla warfare - diabolical human engineering through government financing WITH THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY. Evolution is making its contribution to this NEW BREED by CENTRAL CONTROLS denying millions of Americans their Constitutional and Civil Rights.

State Constitutions compel Godly living, some command adherence to virtue and principles for the survival of Free Government; they deny the "MOLESTING OF THE CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE", all for the survival of free government. Yet, our Congress and the Smithsonian have supported the conversion of ONE NATION UNDER GOD to ONE NATION UNDER SATAN!

It is not the duty of Government to support deviate behavior. Evolution as presented in a national setting of subversion to Godly living is deviate behavior. Evolution is Secularism. The Supreme Court declared Secularism is UNCONSTITUTIONAL, PREFERRING THOSE WHO DO BELIEVE OVER THOSE WHO DO NOT BELIEVE. Congress and the Smithsonian are obligated to administer beneath and within the Bounds of our Federal and State Constitutions. Neutrality to Godly Religion, Constitutional Government is the issue! Parents Constitutional and Civil rights to upbring and nurture their children without external interference has been bombarded by defiant and determined efforts to destroy those rights. The intent is to produce youth which is incorrigible and then to blame the Parents, justifying why the State must take over the upbringing of the children, from pre-nursery on. God made families and families make nations. When the families fail, the nation is not far behind! This destruction of families by destruction of religion is intended to lead to the destruction of nation. Evolution is part of this conspiracy.

Hearings are held, testimony printed and circulated. If anything comes through for the Constitutional safeguards, it is slow, tormenting, mere watered-wine! For political popularity, action is complete, well-funded AND SWIFT!

The public trust and confidence is at stake on Evolution more than anything, for it strikes viciously at NATIONAL SECURITY, national identity: "ONE NATION UNDER GOD". The inseparable Faith in God and Faith in Nation is the issue. What huge sums has Congress given when it should banner it: "NO GOVERNMENT FACILITY OR ACCOMMODATION MAY BE USED TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS AGAINST (GODLY) RELIGIONS". Instead sums have recklessly been given for FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS, FREE MONEY, FREE SUBVERSION - disguised and destructive, Anti-Godly, anti-American. Nothing has been given for the Neutrality protection of the Establishment Clause. In an era of equal opportunity, God has been pushed out in the shuffle, and with Evolution programmed to become extinct! Lack of wisdom, integrity, courage, political gaming has ruled our nation into destruction.

How many "Resitation Waltzes" have been played to return, reassert the Constitutionality of Spoken prayers, Bible Reading, "official encouragement of love of country and belief in God" as mandated by the Supreme Court. God is not subject to Congressional approval, but due Congressional defense. "God created Man in his own image", according to the scriptures. By illegal actions, Congress "brain-washes" kids "--you come from animals - now act like one!" Uncle Sam says so, teacher says so, TV and movies the same; church and parents are outranked! Youth, denied its moral and spiritual heritage makes its mark: Suicides top rank, vandalism, VD, crime, violence, Sex - the debauching of human dignity and self-destruction of a nation through its degenerated youth. God is denied TOP BILLING - no compromise, no equality - but THE RIGHTFUL TOP BILLING.

Regarding investigations of the Smithsonian senior, Has he served in the usual reward of game-playing, and destruction for not? Is Congressional interest to investigate another Watergate? Another ignoring of the real offenders, behind the scenes captivating our literature as cautioned by Agnew and because of this his official demise? Is it another Johnson Straw-Arm tactic where some 50 innocent, honorable military high-rank were devasted, with the righting of the wrong still omitted, where all in Congress were knowledgeable and guilty of inaction? Why is Congress interested in investigating the Smithsonian official? We ask for NO ANSWERS for they would be mere words. We DEMAND HONORABLE ACTIONS, FULLY HOLDING ALL BEHIND THE SCENES ACCOUNTABLE TO THE CRIMINAL CODE 18! The issue is morality - national survival through the moral fibre - the security of the First Amendment. By Congressional neglect and mismanagement, this Constitutional and Civil Rights is unheard of, unspotted, and unsupported. We demand you Crusade, Campaign, March and Salute in defense of our last chance - DUTY TO GOD & COUNTRY, FLAG AND HONOR!

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"And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without(Godly) religion. Whatever may be conceeded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of (Godly)religious principles. 35 Writing of George Washington (Fitzpatrick ed. 1940) 229.

We THE PEOPLE, THY PEOPLE, TAXPAYERS, demand Committee proof of worthiness of trust and confidence, by deeds not words, with expediency and complete. Banner the mandate, and command restitution by directing Evolution funds be used to promote Supreme Court decisions for "official encouragement of Love of Country and Belief in God": Engle v Vitale, 1962; Abington v Schempp, 1963; Roemer v Md. St. 1976.

STATEMENT OF LARRY COLE

INDIAN ACTION TEAMS

Senator LEAHY. Next is Mr. Cole of the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas.

Mr. KEO. Senator, my name is Keith Keo.

Senator LEAHY. I'm sorry.

Mr. COLE. Senator, I'm Larry Cole and this is Keith Keo.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you. Please continue.

Mr. KEO. I am present here today in a dual role, representing region 5 of the National United Indian Action programs, and as vice-chairman of the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the time to discuss the merits of what has become one of the most important programs in dealing with the high rate of unemployment of persons in the American Indian community today.

It therefore distresses me to hear of the cuts in the budget for the Indian Action program as proposed by the Office of Management and Budget, with apparent full concurrence of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We find that the IAT program has allowed us as tribal leaders to play an important role in the decision as to development and training of our people in solving the problem of high unemployment on our reservations.

We are in the process of gaining funding for a major project on the reservation which would provide us with our own water facility. The successful realization of this project depends very much on the involvement of the trainees of the IAT program. I must emphasize that every phase of the planned economic development for the Kickapoo Reservation is contingent upon the full utilization of the skilled employees trained by the IAT program.

There are presently 61 programs being funded under IAT. The total funding amounts to a little over $21.7 million during fiscal year 1977.

I must tell you, however, that approximately another 50 organizations have need applications for funding under IAT.

I am terribly confused and when I hear that proposals have been made to reduce the funding to less than $14 million—the merits of this situation should instill the question of why not fund the additional 50 applicants rather than consider cutting back the present level of funding?

We request funding for all 111 programs. It would amount to $146 million. This amount would help the adult Indians to gain suitable employment.

Mr. COLE. Senator, if we could, we are making reference to a meeting at which Senator DeConcini and Senator Bellmon met with Mr. James Joseph, the Under-Secretary of the Interior, and with the Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

At that time the recommendation did come forth for this type of a——

Senator LEAHY. Is it safe to characterize that you said they are going to cut back slightly over 30 percent; about 38 percent of your budget; the reason was so they could evaluate what they have done so far?

Mr. COLE. Well, this appears to be the statements of most of the people in question about the program, and it is referring to Mr. Joseph, Commissioner Butler, and to Dan Beard on the White House Staff. The comment always seem to be it is a very successful program.

But we realize by cutting it back we can't maintain the same level of proficiency, but we feel we must cut it back and evaluate which to us is kind of carrying the thing backwards.

All the people involved with the Indian communities are very satisfied with what the program is doing. We feel that it isn't our fault that the Bureau has not conducted an on-going evaluation, which in fact they should have been doing at the time rather than asking for a period to cut it back and then evaluate to see where we go from there.

And, it creates great concern as to this type of a proposal, when these same people are saying it is a successful program.

Senator LEAHY. They didn't have any type of steps that they had built into the program that where adequate to evaluate it?

Mr. COLE. Part of the discussion seems to come from the fact that apparently IAT, the organization endeavor which is charged with the full oversight does not have, apparently a blanket set of objectives and goals, where as in our own particular program, they are at the Kickapoo Reservation, we do have definitely defined objectives and goals, and this is very similar to most of the programs throughout the country; and those objectives and goals quite frankly are very similar and the fact is in dealing with the problem of high unemployment.

Now, we read of an employment rate of somewhere between 7 and 8 percent across the country, but I think people do not realize on the reservations we're talking about unemployment in the areas of 40 to 50 percent; and the IAT programs have been very beneficial in training skilled employees and in taking these people where they do have jobs and that is our concern.

We are looking at median family incomes on the reservation of less than $2,200, and yet here we have a program that has been very successful, especially in our own case, and the proposed funding at this time, if in fact it is at the level of under $14 million; and if in fact they would prorate that across all the proposed applicants of 111, we'd bring funding down very drastically; and I don't know if you are familiar with the banding process which is used by the Bureau.

It would be, I think of interest to you if you would inquire into it. We find that this particular program is not a banded program. Consequently, we have an administrative cost of about 8 percent.

Senator LEAHY. Of how much?

Mr. COLE. Eight percent, 8.3 if I remember correctly, but yet we find the general majority of those programs run by the Bureau that are banded, we find administrative costs ranging from 50 to 60 percent.

So, in essence, if in fact this program is funded at $13 plus million, and they band it, you've done the same thing by cutting it to $6 million and leaving it exactly where it is today.

Senator LEAHY. I understand.

Mr. COLE. In our particular reservation, we're talking approximately $300,000, which is similar to those funding across the country today. In those programs, you take the $6 million which is what we would really wind up with a banded program and we're talking approximately $56,000 for each of the reservations; and, in fact, that would not meet the obligations we have for equipment costs over the next couple of years for equipment that we are purchasing under that program; let alone even attempt to hire any people to train them.

That's our concern.

Senator LEAHY. What specifically are you asking for?

Mr. COLE. Well, in actuality, what they are really asking for is to be able to fund all 111 applicants on the current basis, and this would amount to $46 million.

Senator LEAHY. How much?

Mr. COLE. $46 million, sir.

Senator LEAHY. So it would be—from the present, it would be almost double—it would be more than double. You would double the present funding of $21.7 million, and it would be three times—more than three times what is proposed.

Mr. COLE. Yes, by the administration.

In reference to Senator Bellmon's remarks, and I do not know specifically where this stipulation in a meeting with Mr. Joseph—was it here; OK—we tried to find it and had much difficulty in trying to nail it down, and I believe Senator Bellmon mentioned that—my information is that there has been a recommendation not of $13 million but $46 million for this program; and if this money can be used to help the adult Indians become employable, it would seem to me to be an excellent investment, and this is the thing that out of that particular meeting came the remarks and comments from Mr. Joseph and Commissioner Butler on the need to cut it back and evaluate and then see where we go from there.

We feel that if an evaluation is needed, the evaluation ought to be of the reservation where the programs are ongoing and not in the Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much.

Mr. COLE. Thank you.

Senator LEAHY. We appreciate your testimony, and I apologize again that we've gone beyond the time that you were scheduled to begin your testimony.

Mr. COLE. We understand that immensely; and, although we are last, we realize maybe good things then come from being last sometimes.

Senator LEAHY. Well, for one thing, I've learned about a lot of subjects that I was not aware of before; so we accomplished that much anyway.

Mr. COLE. Thank you.

Mr. KEO. Thank you, Senator, and I thank you for this opportunity to testify before your committee.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you, and your full statement will be put in the record.

Mr. COLE. Senator, if I may, it's my understanding we still have an opportunity if we can come up with some additional supporting information to submit that we could do that within the next week or so; is that correct?

Senator LEAHY. Yes, within limits. I mean, don't bring in——
Mr. COLE. Oh, no, sir. We're just thinking of several pages.
Senator LEAHY. Within the next week we would appreciate it.
Mr. COLE. We don't want to do any more than you would need.
Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much.
[The statement follows:]

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STATEMENT OF KEITH KEO

Good afternoon Mr. Chairman, Committee Members, Ladies and Gentlemen. My name is Keith Keo. I am present here today in a dual role, representing Region Five of the National United Indian Action Programs and as Vice-Chairman of the Kickapoo Indian Tribe of Kansas.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for this time to discuss the merits of what has become one of the most important programs in dealing with the high rate of unemployed persons in the American Indian communities today. It therefore, distresses me to hear of the cuts in the budget for the Indian Action Program as proposed by the Office of Management and Budget with apparent full concurrence of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Several years ago, Congress passed and the President signed into law the Indian Self-Determination Act, P.L. 93-638. Since early 1975, a primary focus of the effort to upgrade the economic situation of American Indians has been as a result of 638. This law established a policy the United States government will transfer, from the federal government to the Indian people themselves, control of federal services and programs for Indians. To achieve this transition, section 7 (b) of 638 requires all agencies of the federal government to sub-contract, to the greatest extent possible, with Indian tribes and tribal organizations for the planning, conduct and administration of these programs and services. Further, the Act requires that preference be given to hiring Indian personnel for these programs.

In accordance with this act, we find that the IAT program has allowed us as Tribal leaders to play an important role in the decision as to the development and training of our own people in solving the problem of high unemployment on our reservations.

The IAT program on the Kickapoo reservation is similar to programs on most of the participating reservations in this country. We presently have approximately 30 individuals, both male and female, involved with intensive vocational training. There are three major buildings, in excessive of one and a quarter million dollars, presently under construction on the reservation. The company involved with the construction has employed advanced IAT trainees for the various phases of this construction. Indians who have in fact been trained and who have gained skills because of the opportunities provided to them as a result of the IAT program.

We are in the process of gaining funding for a major project on the reservation which would provide us with our own water facility. The successful realization of this project depends very much on the involvement of the trainees of the IAT program. At the same time, we are in the process of applying with the Department of Housing and Urban Development for several million dollars worth of new homes for members of the various Indian tribes in Northeast Kansas. The over-all comprehensive plan for development of the Kickapoo reservation includes a major effort in the area of industrial development.

I must emphasize that every phase of the planned economic development for the Kickapoo reservation is contingent upon the full utilization of the skilled employees trained by the IAT program.

In communication with other tribal governments in the country, I have found that every one of them which is participating in the IAT program, operates under a similar plan which is the utilization of skilled IAT trainees.

There are presently 61 programs being funded under IAT. The total funding amounts to a little over 21.7 million dollars during fiscal year 1977. I must tell you, however, that approximately another 50 organizations have made application for funding under IAT. I am terribly confused then, when I hear that proposals have been made to reduce the funding to less than 14 million dollars. The merits of this situation should instill the question of why not fund the additional 50 applicants, rather than consider cutting back the present level of funding?

James Joseph, Under Secretary of Interior, has said that the proposed cuts "will not maintain the same level of service." (Comments made before members of the Senate Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations.) He further stated that the funds are not being cut back because "we don't think it is a good program. It is a good program. But the feeling was that we needed to step back and evaluate it."

Mr. Ray Butler, Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, has said that the cut back is proposed because it will allow th BIA to conduct and thoroughly evaluate the IAT program.

There is neither ryhme nor logic to such a ludicrous statement of position. I am compelled to ask you "Why must Indian people suffer a cut in such an important program? Is it because of the inemptness of the Bureau for failing to provide an ongoing evaluation and review its merits?

Obviously, this type of unsound logic will unduly jeopardize the current successfulness of the IAT program.

Again, I thank you for this opportunity to testify before the committee.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator LEAHY. We'll be in recess until 9:45 tomorrow morning.

[Whereupon, at 4:40 p.m., Tuesday, April 19, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 9:45 a.m., Wednesday, April 20.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1977

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. Dennis DeConcini presiding.

Present: Senators DeConcini and Young.

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

OPENING REMARKS

Senator DECONCINI. The Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior will now resume hearings for nongovernmental witnesses who wish to testify in connection with appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies including the Forest Service, Federal Energy Administration, Energy Research and Development Administration and Indian health and education programs under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In all, we have had 4 days scheduled for outside witnesses and we have a full schedule. The fiscal year 1977 supplemental bill will be coming to the Senate floor for action soon, and with the regular activities it may be difficult to hear all witnesses continuously. We may be forced to interrupt the hearings periodically for various floor matters.

Because of this situation, I would ask the witnesses to keep their summary remarks within the time allowed. With the large number of witnesses that we had yesterday and that we anticipate today, we hope that most testimony can be kept within 5 minutes.

I would like to remind you that your full prepared statements will be printed in the record for the full committee to review. We do not want you to read your statements in total, but rather would prefer that you simply cover the main points and highlight the areas that you feel are most important to the committee today. This will make for a much better hearing and will allow more of the witnesses to be heard.

When your name is called, please present copies of your statement to the staff, take a seat at the witness table and proceed.

Our first witness today represents the Gila River Indian Reservation.

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

STATEMENT OF ALEXANDER LEWIS, SR., GOVERNOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

SAM THOMAS
HARRY A. CRUYE
CLAYTON ACHIEF

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator DECONCINI. Welcome to the committee and welcome to Washington. We are always glad to see people from Arizona.

Mr. LEWIS. Honorable Chairman, copies of our statement are with the staff.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you. We appreciate your coming and we hope your stay is well received in Washington.

Are you Mr. Lewis?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. If you would, identify the others who are with you so it will be in the record and then you may proceed, Mr. Lewis.

Mr. LEWIS. With me from the Gila River Indian Community are the Chairman, Mr. Sam Thomas, Mr. Harry Cruye, member, Mr. Clayton Achief, member.

Senator DECONCINI. Welcome to all of you. Please proceed, Mr. Lewis.

IRRIGATION PROGRAM

Mr. LEWIS. I think that what we are presenting in our statement is our request for $4,500,000 to build 45 new wells to supplement what little water we have at the present time. Our water situation is very critical situation.

We began to find out that we just don.t have any water to irrigate what farmable land is presently utilized. Our feeling is that because the district has more wells than we do we need to drill more wells in order to supplement, as I say, what water we have available on the reservation and within the project. Ten percent, more or less, on the outside of the project.

Do any of you have any comments?

Mr. CRUYE. Mr. DeConcini, we do need these 45 wells. Like we said, it is a supplement to our water until maybe we get some central Arizona project water.

Senator DECONCINI. How many wells do you have now outside the district?

Mr. CRUYE. There are about six nonproject wells and that is all.

Senator DECONCINI. Those belong to the tribal council?

Mr. CRUYE. Yes.

Senator DECONCINI. Are they used primarily for irrigation?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. This would be 45 additional wells?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS. We are talking about the San Carlos irrigation project.

Senator DECONCINI. This is outside the project; is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. These wells are requested for outside the project.

Senator DECONCINI. Is the land ready for agricultural use; water is the only thing lacking?

Mr. THOMAS. This is a question that we would like to pose, that it not be all at one time so that we will have time to plan our land development because it takes time to prepare or develop our land so that we cannot possibly have 45 wells, for instance, today because that land would not be ready.

PROJECT PHASING

Senator DECONCINI. It should be phased in?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Senator DECONCINI. How long a period do you think that would be, assuming the appropriation is made?

Mr. THOMAS. About 2 years.

Senator DECONCINI. So the full appropriation would not have to be made this year if there was some commitment to it over some period of time?

Mr. THOMAS. Right.

Senator DECONCINI. Or, at least, an authorization.

How many acres now are under cultivation within your reservation?

Mr. THOMAS. Let's go back to the San Carlos project again. Under the San Carlos project, Coolidge Dam, there is 100,000 acres; 50,000 non-Indian, 50,546 Indian. Under those different projects, most of the non-Indian side is fully developed. The Indians, because of their situation, the ten acre plots and the lack of financing for 10 acre plots, those little plots are not fully developed, but about 20,000 acres is developed.

This is why we are now asking under our new bill that there be funding or loans so that we can go in there and complete our side of the project.

Senator DECONCINI. If these wells were put in, would there be any less demand on the project water from the Indian tribes or from your tribe?

Mr. THOMAS. The conservationists are ideal because when you can get water, you can get financing for development, concrete ditching, main laterals, field ditching. You are conserving water.

Senator DECONCINI. One of the problems, as you know, is the tremendous decrease of water behind the dam and the lake. I wonder if you had any thoughts that the use of this well would lessen the drawdown on this water?

Mr. THOMAS. If we could get those wells, then we are stabilizing our water use. In our statement we are putting a lot of faith in the study made by Gookin Associates where they write for us.

Of course, we can say that because we have up and down water supply. Every 10 years you have a high water supply and a farmer cannot plant on that sort of a guess.

Senator DECONCINI. This would really supplement those years that the water supply is low, right?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you have anything else you would like to add? Anyone?

Mr. LEWIS. I guess we would urgently request that sincere consideration be given to our proposal and we thank you for your time.

Senator DECONCINI. We thank you, Mr. Lewis and we thank all of you for coming all the way from Arizona to give us this information. I can assure you of careful consideration by the committee and I can also assure you of my total support for this effort.

Thank you very much.

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you, Senator.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ALEXANDER LEWIS, SR.

Request $4,500,000.00 add on to present 1978 proposed budget, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pima Agency, Phoenix Area Office, Phoenix, Arizona 85011.

We appear before you from the Gila River Indian Community located in central Arizona.

Our reservation can be distinguished because it is a desert area surrounded by lush green fields and the urban centers of Phoenix, Chandler, Coolidge and Casa Grande.

According to Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Indian Affairs soil maps there are 283,555 arable reasonably irrigable acres on the reservation. To be conservative, we deducted ten percent leaving 255,199 acres farmable and practicably irrigable except for lack of water.

We have furnished the Committee copies of a brief history of the Pima and Maricopa Tribes showing our irrigation of these farmlands for more than 2,000 years. We have the longest continuous history of irrigation framing in the United States. In 1924, Congress authorized construction of the Coolidge Dam for the purpose of supplying irrigation water to our lands which had been deprived of river flow due to upstream non-Indian uses. The San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project was formed to bring irrigation water from the Coolidge Dam to 50,546 acres of our reservation land and 50,000 acres of non-Indian land.

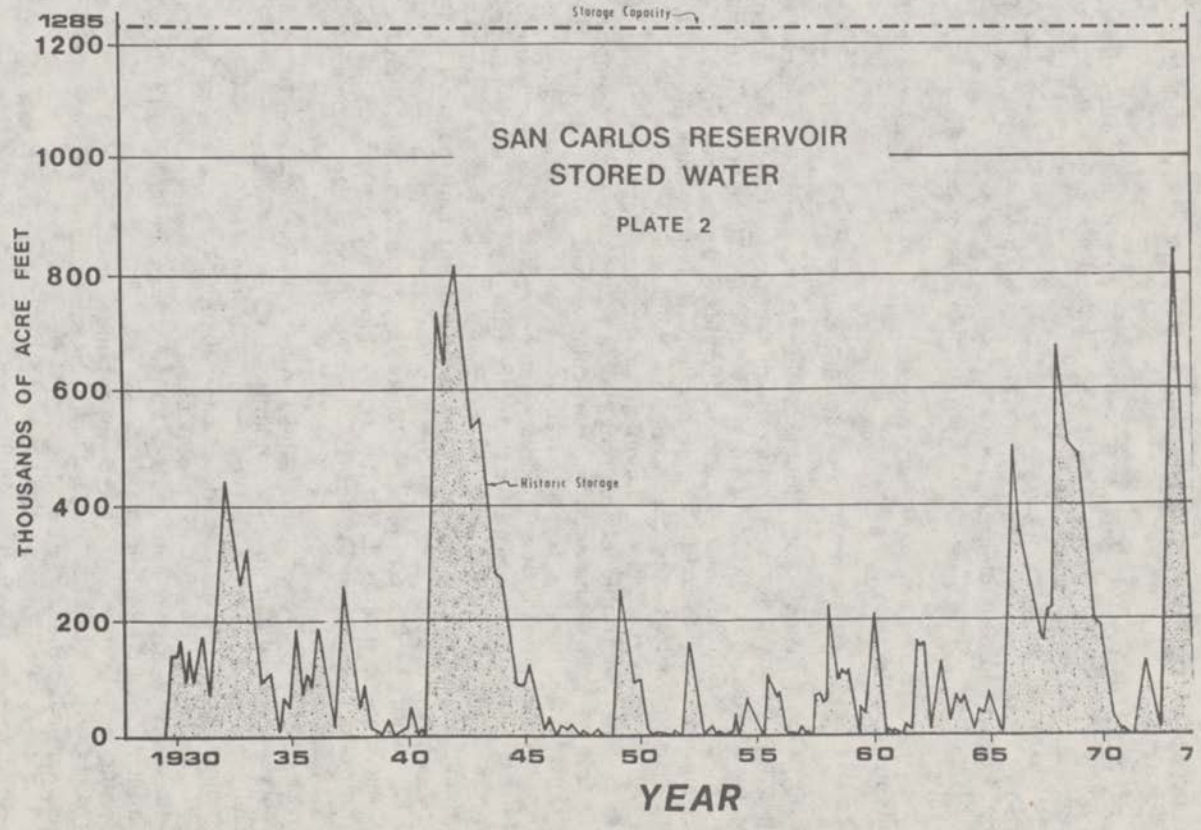
Today there is no water behind the dam for our lands. The non-Indians farming 50,000 acres outside the reservation have more than one hundred non-project wells furnishng supplemental irrigation water to their lands. We have less than ten. We have furnished the Committee with copies of "Gila River Indian Reservation, San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project—Supplemental Wells Necessity and Justification," prepared by W. S. Gookin & Associates, Consulting Engineers and Hydrologists.

This report briefly gives our irrigation history and shows the necessity of obtaining supplemental ground water from at least forty-five new wells if our farming is to survive. This is less than one-half the number of wells held essential by our non-Indian neighbor farmers.

The map opposite page six in the report shows the location of our reservation and of the Indian and non-Indian lands within the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project.

Plate two, opposite page five of the report, protrays the water stored behind the Coolidge Dam from the Government's historic records through the year 1976. When there is 200,000 acre-feet of stored water the Indian farmer can barely make a subsistence living. With 400,000 or more acre-feet of stored water the Indian farmer can have some money in the bank. With forty-five new wells we can adequately irrigate 25,000 acres of our project land, or approximately ten percent of the reservation farmable land.

These wells are needed every year when there is less than 200,000 acre-feet of storage behind the dam if the Indian farmers are to have a fair subsistence living. The drought prevailing all over the United States is much worse on our reservation and the surrounding desert areas than in most other places in the United States. Need for these wells is immediate if our Indian farmers are to subsist.


Storage Capacity
1285
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
SAN CARLOS RESERVOIR
STORED WATER
PLATE 2
Historic Storage
THOUSANDS OF ACRE FEET
1930
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
7
YEAR

1993

SOUTHERN FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF JOHN M. COLLIER, VICE PRESIDENT, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Senator DECONCINI. The next witness is Jim Rynearson, Alaska Loggers' Association. He is not here. We have John Collier, Southern Forest Products Association of Louisiana.

Welcome to the committee.

Mr. COSSE. Thank you, sir. Mr. Collier is not here and he requested that I deliver his statement for him.

My name is Clark Cosse, and I am assistant vice-president of public affairs. That is C-o-s-s-e.

Senator DECONCINI. You may proceed and we will put your full statement in the record.

RENEWABLE RESOURCE SURVEY

Mr. COSSE. Thank you. Southern Forest Products Association is an organization of forest products manufacturers with operations in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennesse, Texas and Virginia.

I am not going to read the entire statement, but I wanted to briefly touch upon what we consider to be the highlights.

We are concerned about manufacturers in other parts of the United States who have problems obtaining timber resources. We are supporting the western manufacturers, particularly, with their attempts to get increased funding for the National Forest Service. Because of the dependability of these people on this resource, the Association concurs with the need and particularly with Region Eight National Forest in the Service Council that the Forest Service receive adequate funding for harvesting, timber stand improvement and the road construction necessary to carry out these endeavors.

The synopsis of our request is that we urge a $1.5 million increase in the amount proposed for the renewable resources survey in the South under the Forest Service 1978 budget to permit a 5 year resurvey cycle.

Presently they are operating under what I understand is a 10 year resurvey cycle and it usually amounts to 12 or 13 years when they finally get it done. We feel that some of the poor allocations of resources could be avoided if we had a better source of information as to the availability of wood products.

Presently we have some areas that are overcut and other areas that are not carrying their fair share.

Senator DECONCINI. Are there surveys under study now?

Mr. COSSE. Yes. My understanding is that there are, and there is something in the statement about it.

The funding of the renewable sources survey in the South be increased to permit reduction of the survey cycle from 10 to 5 years. It is obvious to me there must be something going on already.

The increase would require—they have an increase in the budget, $629,000. It is not adequate since it will only support basic survey techniques and not for timber resources.

We are concerned about the timber. We need an additional $1.5 million.

Senator DECONCINI. This $629,000 is not for timber?

Mr. COSSE. That is right. It is for nontimber resources.

Senator DECONCINI. Is there anything in that budget for timber resources, do you know?

Mr. COSSE. My personal knowledge is not sufficient on that point, but it is suggested by the statement prepared by Mr. Collier that there is not.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you. Please proceed.

TIMBER RESOURCE REPORTING

Mr. COSSE. We also have a further recommendation with respect to planning. The southern forest experiment station in New Orleans and the southeastern station in Asheville, North Carolina are given annual reports on the growth-drain ratio of pulpwood sized timber. If similar reports were available for sawtimber, the producers of lumber, pulpwood and poles would have a better idea of the availability of raw material for their respective products. We recommend that this additional reporting activity be funded at a cost of $300,000 as estimated by the Forest Service.

COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

Our additional recommendations would be that we support the National Association of State Foresters on the following: one, $25,135,000 appropriation for cooperative forest fire control, the CM–2 program; two, funding of title IV and CM–4 tree planting programs at $1,387,000 and $345,000 respectively; and $18,011,000 for forest insect and disease management.

The testimony further recommends that funding of National Forest management to assure maximum productivity. I think that sufficiently covers the synopsis and unless you have any other questions, I will submit the testimony.

Senator DECONCINI. I have no questions. The only question I have is whether or not there is any money in that budget for forest surveys. I find it difficult to believe that they wouldn't have some.

Mr. COSSE. I will pursue that matter further.

Senator DECONCINI. I am advised by staff there is some, but it is minimal and we will pursue that a little further.

Thank you very much for your testimony.

Mr. COSSE. I appreciate the opportunity to testify. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN M. COLLIER

(Synopsis: This testimony urges a $1.5 million increase in the amount proposed for the renewable resources survey in the South under the Forest Service 1978 budget to permit a five year resurvey cycle. The testimony also supports recommendations of the National Association of State Foresters on the following: 1) $25,135,000 for Cooperative Forest Fire Control (CM-2); 2) funding of Title IV and CM-4 tree planting programs at $1,387,000 and $345,000 respectively; and 3) $18,011,000 funding of Forest Insect and Disease Management. The testimony further recommends funding of National Forest management to assure maximum productivity.)

I am John M. Collier, public affairs vice president for the Southern Forest Products Association, an organization of forest products manufacturers with operations in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. SFPA member companies account for about half the total southern pine lumber output and also produce substantial quantities of plywood and pulpwood. The Association is an active participant in the programs of the Forest Service Timber Purchasers Council representing the purchasers of National Forest timber in Region 8 which embraces 11.2 million acres of national forests.

The Association shares the concern of forest products manufacturers in other parts of the United States with inadequate funding of Forest Service programs having to do with management of National Forests. While the South is not as dependent as the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states on National Forest timber, nonetheless timber from Region 8 National Forests constitutes six percent of the raw material for southern pine lumber manufacture. Because of this and because large numbers of companies in the western regions are largely or totally dependent on public timber, the Association urges levels of funding for National Forest management that will assure productivity consistent with public needs.

The Association concurs with the recommendation of the Region 8 National Forest Timber Purchasers Council that the Forest Service receive adequate funding for harvesting, timber stand improvement and planting and the road construction necessary to carry out this work.

The Association would also like to address itself to budgetary proposals relating to programs on privately owned forestlands, which constitute the bulk of the ownerships in the South. The Forest Service has predicted that by the year 2000 our region will become the main source of wood products for the nation as a whole, and that the South must ultimately double current output to be able to meet that responsibility. This obviously will require corresponding increases in timber growth, primarily on the small nonindustrial private ownerships which embrace nearly three-fourths of the commercial forest acreage in the South.

Our Association has been a strong supporter of the Federal Forestry Incentives Program and other public and private programs aimed at giving the small landowners the help they need to start tree planting and timber stand improvement practices. But we are also aware that these efforts are being hampered by lack of specific knowledge as to the current status of the forest resource and the progress of the various programs.

Therefore, the Association strongly recommends that funding of the Renewable Resources Survey in the South be increased to permit reduction of the survey cycle from 10 to 12 years, as currently, to five years. The increase of $629,000 recommended in the President's budget is not adequate since it will only support basic survey techniques research for non-timber resources. An additional $1.5 million is needed in the South alone to achieve five year resurvey cycles as recommended by the Forest Service.

With more reliable and more current information, it would be possible to meet short term increases in demand by concentrating harvesting in areas of surplus growth. Because of the obvious liabilities of the

ten year cycle -- which is more often 12 or 13 years in actual practice -- some areas have been inadvertently overcut while others have not been carrying their share of the load.

A five year survey cycle would minimize that problem. It would also provide the information needed for sound policy decisions by the forest products industries in plant location and expansions and a sound basis for planning state forestry programs.

The Association has a further recommendation with respect to planning. The Southern Forest Experiment Station in New Orleans and the Southeastern Station in Asheville, North Carolina are giving annual reports on the growth-drain ratio of pulpwood sized timber. If similar reports were available for sawtimber, the producers of lumber, pulpwood and poles would have a better idea of the availability of raw material for their respective products. We recommend that this additional reporting activity be funded at a cost of $300,000 as estimated by the Forest Service.

Our Association is concerned over the fact that the President's 1978 budget includes only $11,861,000 for Cooperative Forest Fire Control -- an $8,735,000 reduction from the 1977 fiscal year. The states cannot absorb such a cut without gravely jeopardizing forest fire protection. The implications of the proposed cut can be realized from the fact that in the 1975 fiscal year the federal government contributed more than $25 million and the states more than $143 million to the CM-2 program. Our Association concurs with the recommendation of the National Association of State Foresters that $25,135,000 be made available in federal funds for the CM-2 program in the 1978 fiscal year.

Other areas in which we concur with NASF recommendations are these: 1) provide funds required for Title IV and CM-4 tree planting programs toward the goal of exclusive use of genetically superior seedlings for reforestation. Recommended funding involves $1,387,000 and $345,000 respectively; 2) increase funding of Cooperative Forest Management Program to $11,486,000 of which $2 million would be earmarked for urban and community forestry; 3) fund general forestry assistance (GFA) program at $5,167,000; and 4) $18,011,000 funding of Forest Insect and Disease Management.

Reports including those of OTUS, CORRIM, Third Forest, President's Advisory and National Wildlife Federation all point to the nonindustrial ownerships as the best potential source of additional timber and wood products for the Nation. Work to increase productivity and protect the timber can be accomplished with equitable federal funding for the cooperative state and private forestry programs.

We appreciate the opportunity to testify.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN T. KEANE, VICE PRESIDENT, TIMBER SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

Senator DECONCINI. Next, we have Mr. John T. Keane and Dr. John Walker of the Western Timber Association of California.

Welcome to the committee, gentlemen. Your testimony will be printed in the record in full. You may proceed to highlight it.

Mr. KEANE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and good morning.

I am John Keane, vice president of Timber Supply with Western Timber Association headquartered in the city of San Francisco and represent firms that process more than 90 percent of the Federal timber processed in the State of California.

Our association has appeared before this committee yesterday urging that there be full funding for the recommended program for the national forest under the Forest and Range and Renewable Resource planning act of 1974. Our testimony today, however, is to bring out an additional issue of what I would consider to be of substantial national importance.

My testimony and that of Dr. John Walker here at my side who will be following me as part of a joint presentation—I would like to focus on an important alternative to the programs outlined by the U.S. Forest Service in its first submission to Congress as required by RPA. These programs, particularly the recommended program, provide major benchmarks for determining the adequacy of the fiscal year 1978 appropriations under consideration by this subcommittee. I believe, however, that these benchmarks are not adequate for the task. In fact, they can be highly misleading.

All the RPA programs are based on the assumption of nondeclining evenflow. This was a new Forest Service policy at the time and no alternatives to this policy were considered by the Forest Service. This policy has warped the alternative programs presented to Congress and this subcommittee to such an extent that the many multiple-uses of the national forests are portrayed as being much more competitive to each other than need be the case.

Industry and environmental groups are forced to battle over submarginal timberland due to the impact that setting it aside has on allowable cuts.

Funding is requested to carry out uneconomic practices because these practices will support a higher allowable cut or prevent the cut from dropping when land is set aside for other uses. Allocation of available funding to projects with the greatest allowable cut effect leads to gross management inefficiencies.

Foresters have debated the technical considerations of allowable cut calculations and harvest ages for over two centuries in somewhat obscure technical jargon. The prevailing view was and is that economics has no place in forest management.

Prominent economists have recently begun to study Forest Service programs. In 1974, Nobel Laureate Paul Samuelson and Jack Hirschleifer authoritatively affirmed the arguments that many lesser known economists have futilely asked the Forest Service to consider for many years.

Dr. Marion Clawson, then acting president of Resources for the Future, further documented the grossly inefficient management of the National Forests in a 1976 Science article and two RFF publications.

Dr. Mason Gaffney in an address last month to the annual WTA meeting on "Greater Social Benefits from our National Forests", voiced his concern and alarm about the current direction of Forest Service programs. There is a growing awareness that Forest Service programs are in serious trouble. It is the kind of trouble that increased funding can temporarily hide at the expense of even greater trouble in the future.

Both the Public Land Law Review Commission and the President's Panel on Timber and the Environment also recognized this when they raised some very relevant questions and made several good recommendations to improve Forest Service programs. The attention focused on these questions and recommendations has now made available an even better understanding of their implications.

Last year Congress passed the National Forest Management Act of 1976. This act directed the Forest Service to continue with its nondeclining yield policy except where there are planned deviations from this policy that are consistent with multiple-use sustained yield objectives. Such planned deviations must be made with full public participation in the planning process. The language of this act provides the Forest Service with considerable discretion and flexibility regarding planned harvest levels.

Unfortunately, the Forest Service has interpreted the NFMA as an endorsement of their nondeclining yield policy. The act is viewed as having settled this issue once and for all, and is used as a reason for no longer giving even token consideration to alternative policies.

Planned deviations are not possible if the plans never consider such alternatives.

This attitude of the Forest Service and the fact that this controversial policy was discussed by the congressional committees responsible for the NFMA has raised the debate from the technical forestry level to a broader economic and public policy level that requires a better understanding and further consideration by Congress.

This subcommittee, as it acts on Forest Service appropriations, can play a highly important role in this process. Without the proper congressional oversight on this issue the Forest Service will not budge.

Even before the NFMA was passed, the Forest Service displayed an astounding aversion to any serious consideration of alternatives to nondeclining evenflow.

I have been studying this issue for many years and I can only say the record is appalling. They started with their first study in 1973 simultaneously with the issuance of an emergency directive which made nondeclining evenflow a new policy. That work was withdrawn because it was a poor piece of work.

There was no NEPA environmental impact statement filed with that significant Federal action.

They next came forth with three studies which were never made public. Instead they surpressed them and continued with additional studies which are highlighted in my full statement.

Only last October, a much overdue fifth study was finally published in very rough form. It is known as the "Timber Harvest Scheduling

Issues Study" that was referred to repeatedly but was not available during Congress' development of the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

This study report is almost incomprehensible and only serves to further obfuscate the issue. Even experts in this field find it very difficult to understand. In fact, every expert I have asked about it has put the report down in disgust before getting halfway through it.

What we have, in fact, is a very sophisticated and subtle way of suppressing an open public debate on a very controversial issue. In 1963, the Forest Service achieved the same result by simply refusing to publish the recommendations of Prof. William A. Duerr when he attempted to shed some light on this same issue.

The reason for providing all this as background for you is that it sets the stage for understanding some very important implications of the current fiscal year 1978 budget request. The nondeclining even-flow policy gives rise to a very pathological phenomenon known as the allowable cut effect.

Simply stated, the allowable cut effect is based on the assumption that the more wood we grow today, or plan to grow, the more wood we can cut today. This notion has great intuitive appeal and, on the surface, seems to make sense.

The basic error in this approach occurs when the relationship between current cut and current and future growth is determined by an allowable cut calculation that is economically unsound. It is just economic folly to try to calculate present values or rates of return to rank forestry investments using an allowable cut effect resulting from the use of noneconomic criteria.

Under nondeclining evenflow, the regulated forest yield assumptions, including management levels and projected utilization standards, set a ceiling on the amount of timber harvested today, regardless of the amount of surplus growing stock available. In fact, it is only the existence of surplus growing stock combined with harvest flow constraints that make an allowable cut effect possible.

Treating any forest as a single unit for investment purposes rather than a number of individual acres would be analagous to treating a dairy herd as a single unit rather than as a number of cows. If good cows are not distinguished from poor cows the problems of maintaining overall herd quality should be obvious. The allowable cut effect results in cross-subsidization of this kind by obscuring, and at times completely reversing the relative merits of alternative forestry investments.

As Professor Hirshleifer succinctly put it: "Sustained yield, which is a rational policy only under very special conditions for an ultimate future, has been converted into a dangerously misleading rule for the actualities of the present—with seriously harmful consequences for the well-being of our Nation."

Professor Gaffney was even more to the point. He recently stated that: "ACE is a fraud on the National Treasury in which we all have an interest. It is an obvious ruse to pad the rate of return on Government investments in order to appear to be conforming with OMB demands that Federal agencies show positive benefit cost ratios on their investments, without actually doing so. The reasoning

behind ACE is so blatantly false that it says to us: 'You are so dumb you will believe anything.' This is the kind of red flag that Ron Ziegler waved when he said to the American public, 'That was the operative statement last week. It is now inoperative. The operative statement this week is * * *' You can go too far and I think ACE will go down in history as the Watergate of the Forest Service."

This is a very strong indictment by highly respected economists and academicians with no vested interest in Forest Service policies. It is important that Congress, and particularly this subcommittee understand the nature of these charges. My purpose here today is to make you more aware of some serious shortcomings in the way the Forest Service prepares and justifies its budget request.

While you and other Members of Congress consider the implications of my testimony, and decide what actions are appropriate, it is necessary for the Forest Service to continue with its present programs. They are too important to stop in spite of some major inefficiencies.

This subcommittee can be a significant force for change, however, by setting standards for proper investment and program analyses. With the growing demands for all the uses of the National Forests, it is imperative that the process start as soon as possible.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much, Mr. Keane. Since you have read your entire statement, there will be no need to print it in the record.

SIMPSON TIMBER CO.

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN L. WALKER, DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE SERVICES

Senator DECONCINI. Dr. Walker, if you would like to proceed, I would suggest that you not read your entire statement because of time restraints. If you can, highlight it, as we will put it into the record.

I am very interested in your statement, Mr. Keane. This is somewhat new to me and I am going to look at it very carefully.

If you would like to proceed, Doctor.

Dr. WALKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am John Walker with the Simpson Timber Co. in Seattle. And I am in charge of all these staff services at the corporate headquarters support, timber management programs on over half a million acres of timberland. In addition, I work with the Forest Service to jointly prepare management plans for the 237,000-acre cooperative sustained yield unit in Shelton, Wash.

THE ALLOWABLE CUT EFFECT

Mr. Keane in his testimony has called your attention to the allowable cut effect phenomenon. This phenomenon is created by evenflow or related harvest flow constraints. It makes a forest with very low growth potential but a high existing inventory of old-growth timber appear to be a much better place to spend investment dollars than a forest with a very high growth potential, but low volumes of mature timber. This is because the allowable cut effect attributes value derived from cutting existing old-growth timber to the investment, rather than the value of timber to be grown because of the investment.

When the rates of return or investment rankings suggested by the allowable cut effect are examined, the fallacy of this approach should be obvious. This approach values wood cut today on acre A rather than wood grown tomorrow on acre B where an investment is made.

When investments are approached in this fashion you get some very high rates of return. Some are 200 to 400 percent and even infinite.

The Forest Service has used these analyses. A good example is the Douglas-Fir supply study. The allowable cut effect is also included in every new timber management plan being prepared today.

In addition to making investments appear anywhere from double to several hundred times what they are actually worth in terms of growing new wood, the allowable cut effect can also be a two-edged sword as some Forest Service researchers have pointed out. Because it does not provide much incentive to protect and efficiently manage the inventories that we have today.

A good example of this is the Lassen National Forest in California where by following the nondeclining yield plan that the Forest Service has for this property, you could burn 1.2 billion board feet today. That is more than enough timber to build 100,000 houses and still follow this plan.

This is timber that could be burned but not cut because there had to be some plan decrease in the future at current levels of management.

I would like to present these arguments against the use of the allowable cut effect without appearing to be against good forestry investments. There are good investments in the national forest, but I think that they should be made on sound economic analysis.

Senator DECONCINI. Can you give us an example of what you think the sound economic analysis ought to be rather than being based on the allowable cut effect?

Dr. WALKER. I think it ought to look at the acres on which trees are being planted or where timber stand improvement practices are undertaken. The return on those acres actually——

Senator DECONCINI. When you say return, what are you referring to? Economic gain or the quantity of wood?

Dr. WALKER. The quantity of additional wood produced because of the investment, project what that wood will be worth when it is actually obtained from those acres, discount that today at an appropriate rate of interest and the discount in future benefits should exceed the cost.

It is the same thing that a prudent businessman would do investing in anything. Rather than saying we are going to regenerate this acre and then we will run over here and raise our cut in some old growth timber and call that the benefit to be had from planting an acre somewhere else.

I think Congress has asked for economic analysis and cost benefit comparisons several times in the Resources Planning Act and the new National Forest Management Act.

I think rather than using these ad hoc definitions in concert that we ought to use concepts and definitions generally accepted by the economics profession, unless Congress explicitly provides some other definition.

I have prepared what I consider to be an environmentally sound alternative to the four timber goals presented in the RPA program. On page 3 of the paper I show what the suggested goals would look like that would efficiently utilize the surplus growing stock of the National Forest.

Essentially what I am suggesting is that the Forest Service harvests be doubled in a planned manner and then gradually subside to the goal C level by 2020. Goal C is the Forest Service recommended program.

This suggested goal could be carried out without spending the dollars that the Forest Service says it needs for its recommended program. However, it would be a violation of a nondeclining yield policy and that is why something like this was never considered.

I think the harvest levels for my suggested goal could also generate substantially higher returns to the Federal Treasury and the counties by sequencing log production according to economic criteria.

Fewer roads would have to be built than are being built even for today's program. Deficit sales would become a thing of the past.

Much of the higher elevation lands with low productivity would never have to be managed for timber production. These are things kept in the allowable cut today because if land is withdrawn for some purpose, the allowable cut drops.

In figure 2 I have shown how this suggested goal compares with the four goals for all timberland managements and provides midway for Goals C and D. In terms of total output from all the Nation's forest, this could continue to rise over time. We are not talking about a cut and run approach at all.

By more efficiently using the timber on the national forest, the Forest Service could contribute substantial returns to the Federal Treasury rather than constitute a perennial drain on the taxpayers' own interest, as it does today.

If primary timber production units were established and managed efficiently, the resultant cash flow would more than finance the achievement of all the high-level goals for all the other resource systems, except perhaps wilderness, with money left over to help lighten the tax load for other programs.

In summary, I would like to call your attention to the article in Science by Marion Clawson and I fully agree with the basic point she made in the article. The title of the article explains the thrust of it. It is "The National Forest, a Great National Asset, Poorly Managed and Unproductive." The specific actions that this committee can take are to schedule hearings on the RPA program and to set up a panel of eminent resource economists to report to you more fully on the allowable cut effect, and how it is being used and to set annual allowable cut targets for the Forest Service and insist that they meet these targets in order to get their programs fully funded, rather than having it the other way around where, in effect, they are holding the old growth hostage to get poorly justified funding and making this funding contingent upon performance would help provide some efficiency incentives.

For fiscal year 1978, which is the immediate concern of this subcommittee, I think a timber sale target of 16 billion board feet would be appropriate.

I thank you for this opportunity to testify.

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Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Doctor. Let me ask you a question. It may be a bit presumtuous and you might not care to answer it.

Why do you think that the Forest Service has not gone into other criteria or other means of evaluating their resources and what is available? Why have they come to the conclusion of this allowable cut effect?

Dr. WALKER. They have been pretty much insolated from the realities of the marketplace ever since their existence.

Senator DECONCINI. Could it be motivated on an ecological or environmental basis of attempting to preserve and sustain?

Dr. WALKER. Within the last decade you will find them using environmental criteria as reasons for justifying the concept that they really put in place 50 to 70 years ago to supposedly avert timber famine.

Senator DECONCINI. What did they use 10 years ago as their reasoning; do you recall? Before the environmental criteria?

Dr. WALKER. They had the basic model that they are using today—before they had computers, they had some simple hand calculation ways of arriving at allowable cuts. With the advent of the computer, they have not changed their goals and objectives, they just got more sophisticated ways of entrenching numbers.

But allowable cut concept, the idea of achieving a sustained yield and having an evenflow, it is really a forestry profession dogma that has flourished within the Forest Service more than it has anywhere else since they have been sheltered from the discipline of a profit and loss statement.

Senator DECONCINI. Again we are talking about a profit and loss statement. Is it your position that the Forest Service should run as a profit and loss business for the national forest?

Dr. WALKER. Not all of it, but sufficient portions of it, significant portions of it. When it comes to producing a commodity such as timber, I think that should be produced on what I would call primary timber production units, much the same way as it would on industrial-2 farms.

That does not mean that there are not vast areas within the national forest that should be managed for other purposes and have timber as kind of a side benefit on the creation land, watershed land.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you know if there are any advisory committees, commissions or efforts by the Forest Service to attempt to get input from either the environmental area or the business community?

Dr. WALKER. These have been set up, but the Forest Service manages to provide the primary input and data and analyses for a lot of these commissions. The President's Advisory Panel is a good example.

They just did some marginal tinkering with studies and data provided to them by the Forest Service. The Public Land Review Commission did the same thing. About all they can do is raise questions.

The major studies that are done are done by the Forest Service. They are now under RPA. We will get more studies and the next one is due in 1979. But there is really no way to get a real breath of fresh air into what is being done.

Senator DECONCINI. I don't feel expert enough to make a judgment on this, but your testimony is very well presented, both of you. And I am going to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, Senator Byrd, if he would ask for a written response to your statements from the Forest Service, which I will review myself.

I would like to know what their answers are to these charges. These very substantial charges and I feel that they are entitled—you are entitled and we are entitled to know what their answer is.

Thank you very much.

Dr. WALKER. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN L. WALKER

Mr. Chairman and Members of this Subcommittee:

I am John L. Walker, Director of Resource Services for the Simpson Timber Company headquartered in Seattle, Washington. I am responsible for the technical forestry and related services provided at Simpson's corporate headquarters to support and coordinate the management of over one-half million acres of timberlands in Washington, Oregon and California. In addition, I am responsible for Simpson's participation in jointly preparing the forest management plans with the U.S. Forest Service for the 237,000 acre Shelton Cooperative Sustained Yield Unit in the State of Washington. I have spent most of my professional career studying various aspects of the points I will make today as an academician, a Forest Service research scientist, and with two major forest products companies.

Mr. Keane in his testimony has called your attention to the Allowable Cut Effect (ACE) phenomenon. This phenomenon is created by evenflow or related harvest flow constraints. It makes a forest with very low growth potential but a high existing inventory of old-growth timber appear to be a much better place to spend investment dollars than a forest with a very high growth potential, but low volumes of mature timber. This is because the Allowable Cut Effect attributes value derived from cutting existing old-growth timber to the investment, rather than the value of timber to be grown because of the investment.

When the rates of return or investment rankings suggested by the Allowable Cut Effect are examined, the fallacy of this approach should be obvious. This approach values wood cut today on acre 'A' rather than wood grown tomorrow on acre 'B' where an investment is made. The reported rates of return are fantastically high, such as 200 percent, 400 percent, or even infinity. This is clearly a warning signal that something is wrong with this concept. Good examples of this appear in the Douglas-Fir Supply Study published in 1969 by the U.S. Forest Service. The Allowable Cut Effect is also included in every new timber management plan for each national forest.

Investment analyses based on an Allowable Cut Effect commonly make investments in growing new wood appear anywhere from double to several hundred times more financially attractive than they actually are. On the other hand, good investments to protect existing inventories or to manage them efficiently appear unwarranted. As three Forest Service research economists have pointed out in an article in the Journal of Forestry, ACE can be a two-edged sword.

The forest management plan for the Lassen National Forest approved in 1975 provides an excellent example of valuable timber inventory assigned no value because of an evenflow constraint. By tolerating silly policies, society is frittering away 1.2 billion board feet of timber on this forest alone. This timber would build over 100,000 houses. The annual allowable cut is 150 million board feet in perpetuity. This is the maximum that can ever be harvested without a planned decrease at some time in the future. The old-growth inventory on the Lassen is so great, however, that 1.2 billion board feet could burn today and the Forest Service could still maintain its 150 million board foot allowable cut forever. This result comes directly from the Forest Service's own planning model for this forest. Only investments to make future trees grow faster will allow today's trees to be harvested faster without violating the non-declining evenflow policy. This policy, in effect, holds the old-growth hostage for increased Forest Service appropriations through a technical quirk in the current allowable cut policies and procedures.

One final economically irrational implication of the Allowable Cut Effect concept is that the larger the current inventory, the greater the alleged economic incentive to produce more inventory. This is really perverse economics. Valid economic principles show that the less society, or an individual, has of some desired commodity, the greater his incentive to produce more.

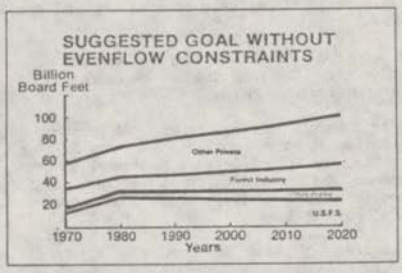
I want to present my case against the Allowable Cut Effect without appearing to be against good forestry investments which can be justified using valid economic analyses. There are good investment opportunities on the national forests, but they must be justified on the basis of projected long-term timber supply and demand relationships. I would hope that when Congress asked for economic analyses and cost/benefit comparisons as it did several times in the RPA and NFMA, Congress intended that the definitions and concepts associated with these terms be consistent with those generally recognized as valid by the economics profession. Ad hoc definitions and concepts inconsistent with those generally used and accepted by professional economists should therefore be rejected in interpreting the intent of Congress, unless Congress has explicity provided such definitions or concepts in the Acts.

The environmental and public participations aspects of the Acts are also consistent with economic efficiency criteria when viewed as requirements for careful recognition, study and consideration of all the significant impacts and alternatives available to

the Forest Service for its land and timber management programs. A balanced simultaneous consideration of all relevant economic and environmental factors is the dominant theme of these Acts.

Figure I shows an environmentally sound alternative to the four timber goals presented by the Forest Service in its RPA Program submitted to Congress in 1976. This suggested goal essentially doubles the current harvest from the national forests and then gradually subsides to about the Goal C harvest level by 2020. This suggested goal moves toward utilization of the surplus growing stock on the national forests without requiring forestry investments that have unacceptably low rates of return. The costs of this program would be less than called for under Goal C while the short-term Forest Service harvest levels would exceed Goal D. Goal C is the Recommended Goal in the RPA program, while Goal D would provide even higher timber output.

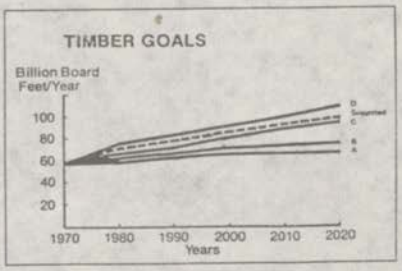
Figure 1



The Forest Service harvest levels of the suggested goal could also generate substantially higher returns to the Federal treasury and to the counties by sequencing log production according to economic criteria. Fewer roads would have to be built than now envisioned even under Goal B. Deficit sales would disappear or become a very minor element in timber sales programs. Much of the higher elevation lands with low productivity would never have to be managed for timber production. In spite of the higher initial harvests to reduce growing stock surpluses, the conflict between timber production and other resource values could be substantially reduced.

Figure 2 shows how my suggested timber goal compares with the four goals contained in the RPA Program for all timberland ownerships. It lies between Goals C and D. Output from all ownerships would continue to rise over time in response to rising timber demand. Only those forestry investments that will pay their own way need be undertaken. The Forest Service could contribute substantial returns to the Federal Treasury rather than constitute a perennial drain on its taxpayer owners.

Figure 2



If primary timber production units were established and managed efficiently for that purpose, the resultant cash flow would more than finance the achievement of all the high level RPA goals for all the other resource systems, except perhaps wilderness, with money left over to help lighten the tax load or pay for other programs.

Industry reacted very unfavorably toward a proposed economic test for marginal lands in the NFMA. To many people this seemed an awkward position for industry to take. The problem is that because no economic criteria are used to determine how timber will be managed, virtually no land in the National Forest System would pass an economic test. The extremely long rotations currently in vogue and still possible under the culmination of mean annual increment provisions of the NFMA preclude economic timber production. It is also extremely difficult to properly account for costs incurred in timber management for non-timber uses. Until better methods are implemented to account for the production of joint outputs, economic analyses for land classification and timber management planning will be difficult and open to question. With careful scrutiny by this Subcommittee, the analyses and reports required by the NFMA should help remedy this deficiency. Resolution

of the harvesting issues in favor of economic efficiency criteria would also eliminate concern over the land suitability and related environmental issues.

In summary, I would like to quote from Marion Clawson's Science article: I fully agree with Dr. Clawson that;—"Several steps are necessary if there is to be a national commitment to make the national forests best serve the needs of all the American people. An uneconomic use of capital, an output of national forests significantly below their economic potential, management costs and practices that are not efficient, and other aspects of national forest management described in this article do not serve the American people well."

Among the major necessary actions called for by Dr. Clawson are:—". . .a Congress which continuously demands answers to the pressing questions about costs and benefits and then backs up its decisions with adequate funds. . . ." and, ". . .new procedures and new analyses to test economic rationality from small timber sale area to national decisions on expenditure and investment."

Dr. Clawson concluded that:—"The need today is not forestry expertise: The Forest Service has that, or knows where it can get it. The need is for new economic and social vision." This Subcommittee can help provide for this need.

Specific actions you can take are to schedule hearings on the RPA program, set up a panel of eminent resource economists to report to you more fully on the Allowable Cut Effect, and set annual allowable cut targets the Forest Service must meet in order to get its other timber programs fully funded. Making funding contingent upon performance would help provide some efficiency incentives. For FY 1978, this Subcommittee should set the timber sale target at 16 billion board feet.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. KING

ACCOMPANIED BY MICHAEL SCHNITZER

Senator DECONCINI. Our next witness is William King, Appalachian Mountain Club, Massachusetts.

Welcome, gentlemen, to the committee. Your statements will be printed in the record in full. If you would please introduce yourselves and proceed with highlighting the statement.

Mr. KING. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, my name is William A. King. I am a lawyer from Lincoln, Mass. Chairman of the Committee on Forest Land Protection and former President of the Appalachian Mountain Club. I am here today as one of the many active volunteers who contribute to the policies and programs of the Appalachian Mountain Club.

With me is Michael Schnitzer, a member of our professional staff. Michael is special assistant to the executive director of the club, and has worked extensively on these acquisition projects.

WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST LAND ACQUISITION

I am pleased to have this opportunity to speak on behalf of the Appalanchian Mountain Club, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and the Nature Conservancy in support of an appropriation request for $3,920,000 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

This appropriation request, submitted by Senator McIntyre, Senator Durkin, Congressman Cleveland and Congressman D'Amours, all of New Hampshire, is for the acquisition of vital lands in or adjacent to the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire.

I would like to now deviate from the paper presented as part of our testimony and speak to the substance of our being here today. In New England, the six New England States, there are essentially two federally owned recreational land areas, one in New Hampshire, being White Mountains National Forest and the other in Vermont, the Green Mountain National Forest.

The White Mountain National Forest today is comprised of approximately 800,000 acres of land and is situated in the path of the major population concentration of the northeast corridor. In broad terms, it is within a day's drive for approximately 60 million people.

The forest is experiencing increasingly heavy recreational use. This is evidenced by the information that the Forest Service has supplied and also the information that the Appalachian Mountain Club, for which I am speaking, has firsthand.

We maintain, as a cooperator with the Forest Service, nine public huts as camps for hikers and over 350 miles of public trails which is taken care of and manned and so forth through our organization. So we have firsthand familiarity with our problems.

What are our problems? Essentially, resource damage, not due to logging or the problems addressed to you in terms of the western areas, but exceedingly heavy recreation use. This results in trail erosion, destruction of vegetation, particularly in the higher elevations which are very sensitive and an ongoing visual deterioration as well.

This use is increasing in terms of bodies at a rate of approximately 10 percent per year. We project that to continue.

So there is a need, given the concentration of population, given the use, to try to expand. When we try to expand through acquisition, this has been a very difficult process in the late sixties and carrying on into the early seventies due to pressures for second home and related development on private lands which abut on the White Mountain Forest or which, in some instances, are contained insite.

As we sought to work with the Forest Service on acquisition, we were continually up against escalating land values and land speculation. In the last 2 to 3 years that economic situation has changed very radically.

Major private land holdings that were acquired with an eye to development are now going on the market. In one very notable case due to a major bankruptcy.

As a result, the organizations that I am representing here are now in a position where we can negotiate on behalf of the Forest Service, as we are doing with the support and help of the Forest Service to acquire these lands with a view to ultimate Federal acquisition down the line as moneys become available.

The money down the line problem is illustrated by one of the major tracts under consideration here where the bankruptcy has resulted in a major force moving in. He is talking to us about possible long term Forest Service acquisition, but he needs his money now because he is in very bad shape.

It is the role here of the nature conservancy, one of these three organizations, to provide that kind of money with a view towards ultimately having the land reacquired by the Federal Government.

Today, we are addressing the issue of funding for the Forest Service because with the exception of the Arcadia Park in Maine, the Department of Interior and Park Service holdings in our part of the country are very limited and to the extent that they are present, they take the form of monuments or historic landmarks and that type of acquisition.

We, therefore, as organizations working with the Forest Service to acquire land for recreation are limited in our action to working with the United States Forest Service for its acquisition. The continued availability of quality recreational opportunity in our region, therefore, is dependent on funding for eastern Forest Service acquisition.

In summary, the three tracts that are referred to here are critical to the continued quality of the White Mountain National Forest, a forest with historical congressional importance established by the Weeks Act in 1911. All three acquisitions are of scenic and natural importance and receive widespread State and local support.

Their purchase with land and water conservation funds would appear appropriate, particularly in view of Congress' intent that, excepting congressionally authorized areas, at least 85 percent of the national forest acreage acquired under the fund be east of the 100th meridian.

We thank you for the opportunity to testify and we would be glad to answer any questions.

STATE SUPPORT

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Mr. King.

Is there any effort on the State level to assist in this project? Do you receive any funding or assistance from the State of New Hampshire?

Mr. KING. We have the support in this respect of Commissioner Gilman of the State of New Hampshire. His title——.

Mr. SCHNITZER. George Gilman is Commissioner of the Department of Resources and Economic Development.

Senator DECONCINI. When you say that you have his help, what does that mean?

Mr. SCHNITZER. We have his written letter in terms that he supports these Federal acquisitions. I would guess that due to the financial situation in New Hampshire, he is unable to provide a lot of money to assist in these acquisitions and he feels the Federal acquisition is, therefore, the best way to proceed.

Senator DECONCINI. Has there ever been any effort to your knowledge for the State to assist in any way with partial funding for any of these acquisitions?

Mr. KING. With respect to the White Mountain Forest environment, no.

Senator DECONCINI. How about other parts of your State, other parks or forests or anything? Has the State participated in acquisition?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much. I have no further questions. I appreciate your bringing this to our attention. It is certainly something that will be given consideration and I have received a letter from the two Senators regarding this. I will certainly look carefully at it myself, I assure you.

Mr. KING. Thank you, Senator.

NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF DESTRY JARVIS

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE APPROPRIATION

Senator DECONCINI. Our next witness is Destry Jarvis, National Parks and Conservation Association, District of Columbia.

Mr. Jarvis, welcome to the committee.

Your statement will be printed in the record and if you would proceed to highlight it for us, we will appreciate it.

Mr. JARVIS. I will be happy to do that, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Destry Jarvis and I represent the National Parks and Conservation Association. I will be testifying specifically with regard to the appropriation request of the National Park Service.

During the last session of Congress, we played a major role in supporting in getting public attention for the needs of the National Park Service in terms of adequate funding and sufficient personnel to do the jobs that have been set forth for them by Congress. That led, in part, to the establishment of President Ford's Bicentennial Heritage program which has since been endorsed and modified by President Carter.

We fully support those modifications and have undertaken a project by project review of the construction portion of that budget or that program. The original program was $1.5 billion. Of that, the Park Service would get $694 million for construction and maintenance.

Now, over 4 years in the modified program for fiscal 1978, the construction budget would be $143,190,000. Attached to my statement is a project by project list of specific projects in individual parks which we believe should be scrutinized by this committee and consideration given to the deletion or modification.

This is not to say that they are necessarily all bad projects in total, but the extent or the type of location of the design of these projects requires additional, careful review and that, I believe is one of the very appropriate functions of this committee.

We do, however, support the essence of the land heritage program. The general and remainder of the funding for maintenance and construction is very desperately needed by the Service after 8 to 10 years of neglect and insufficient funding.

Therefore, we express strong support for that. In general, one of our reservations about the whole program and why we picked individual projects to criticize is that the appropriation of funds for specific line item projects represents in our view a decision to go ahead with that project.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

The Park Service has put forth this list of some 800 construction and maintenance projects for the next 4 years, in many cases for areas of the park system where there is no completed general management plan. With the Park Service's increased emphasis in recent years on public involvement in that planning process, the Congress was given an express opportunity to scrutinize individual projects, with design and location and so forth, and the general public has this opportunity as well through their hearing and public meeting process. We believe that funds for projects in parks that have not yet completed their master planning, general management planning, should be reserved until such time as these projects have been approved in the course of the plan rather than seeking the appropriation of funding and making the completion of that project a fait accompli.

This can be specifically pointed out in the case of Gateway National Recreation Area in New York City where in the master planning, the Park Service, in the draft stage now, proposes capital development expenditures of over $300 million in the next 10 to 20—possibly as much as 30 years, and $5.7 million, roughly of that, is requested in fiscal 1978 for some specific projects that are being considered as alternatives in the draft master plan.

Yet the appropriation of that money in our view would commit the Service to completing those projects at a time when, from the public's point of view, they have not made the final decision to do that project.

If their master planning process and the public involvement portion of that is to be believed, it is incredible. A couple of other examples that I believe are grossly objectionable projects that are totally unnecessary and a waste of the Government's money is a visitor's center for Wolftrap Farm Park outside of Washington, D.C. here.

Visitors don't go there to visit a visitor's center and see pictures of performances. They go there for cultural events and performances. To spend $5 or $6 million for a visitor's center to interpret cultural events is superfluous.

The same can be said for the Oxen Cove golf clubhouse here down in the lower Potomac, also a unit of National Capital Parks. I believe that spending $3 or $4 million for a golf clubhouse is unnecessary.

SAGE CREEK RIM ROAD PROJECT

To go on, one of the really objectionable projects, I believe, in the whole picture of the land heritage program is the Sage Creek Rim Road project in Badlands National Monument in South Dakota in which the Park Service proposes to spend, over 4 years, $3.4 million.

They asked for $100,000 in fiscal 1978 for planning. This road has been kicking around in plans that have never been completed for a number of years. The last session of Congress designated about 64,000 acres of that national monument as wilderness.

This road would not go through that wilderness but would be at the periphery of it. The park now receives about a million visitors a year. That figure will not be influenced appreciably by the paving of this road.

However, the paving of the road would change the character of the use, the level intensity of use of this park. The road cannot, in our view, be justified in an effort to provide access for park visitors. It is being justified as a farm to market road for primarily local use between two communities of Wall and Scenic, South Dakota. That is not the purpose of a national monument, a unit of the National Park System.

We recognize that these roads are important to the community structure for farm to market or home to school purposes. But there is a corridor outside the national monument that is not appreciably longer. It is also on public lands and it could be constructed through Federal Highway Administration funding and would not have these deleterious effects on a unit of the National Park System.

We believe that the road is, perhaps, necessary for the state of South Dakota for the local communities, but not necessarily that it be constructed in the national monument.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS AND NEW AREA STUDIES

Two additional areas of concern that are not adequately funded, I believe, in the fiscal 1978 budget are park transportation systems and new area studies. The Service has requested funding for implementation of four visitor transportation systems and studies for several others. These are good projects. In most cases I have reviewed the specific proposals and plans for these visitor transportation systems. I believe increased emphasis should be given to this alternative means of providing visitor access.

The parks, themselves, have been beset with tremendous use pressures in recent years. The pressures come not because the capacity in terms of people has been reached. It comes because the automobile is creating problems in the parks.

If we can induce people by providing convenient, comfortable, safe, frequent transportation systems in the park and parking their cars at the periphery or just inside the boundaries and riding a visitor

transportation system, I think the park experience will be greatly enhanced.

There are a number of parks that have studies completed for visitor transportation systems, but no money for implementation. There are several other parks in which the Service believes they can utilize implementation money without the necessity of a specific 2 or 3 year study for that accomplishment.

They can lease some school buses in the summertime and run visitors into the interior of the park, cut down congestion, increase the visitor experience or enhance the visitor experience and at a very little cost to the taxpayer.

In the case of a new area studies, Public Law 94–458 in the last Congress, placed a new requirement on the Service for submission to Congress at the beginning of each fiscal year a list of not less than 12 areas that appear to be of national significance and may have protection for inclusion in the National Park System. This requirement is not reflected in the fiscal 1978 budget request.

They now have $105,000 and four positions for this entire program and they have six mandated studies, the requirement for which has been placed on the Service by past actions of the Congress that have to be completed with that money.

Perhaps this year they could dust off some projects that they have studied in the past and submit them to the Congress, but in the very near future, I believe in the fiscal 1978 budget, they should be substantially increased to, say, $500,000 for this program and several, five or six, additional personnel to carry out this additional task.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Jarvis, We are running short of time today. If you can summarize, I would appreciate it very much.

Mr. JARVIS. I only have one other statement to make and that is that we strongly support the request for full funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund which is a part, actually a part of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's request, but a significant portion of that would go to the Park Service for a very serious backlog of authorized land acquisition. We would ask, however, that the administration's request for appropriation from the Historic Preservation Fund, request being $35 million, be increased to the authorized level of $100 million.

I would be happy to answer any questions now or for the staff at a future time.

Senator DECONCINI. I have no questions, but I appreciate your effort in revealing this project by project—I know the committee does—and for bringing to our attention possible projects that can be deleted or funded through other sources. I think it is important that the funds not be put to uses other than those set forth by Congress. We thank you for your presentation. If the staff has any questions, they will contact you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF T. DESTRY JARVIS

Mr. Chairman and other distinguished members of the Subcommittee:

I am T. Destry Jarvis, Administrative Assistant for Parks and Conservation with the National Parks and Conservation Association, located at 1701 18th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009. Since the establishment of our Association in 1919, NPCA has sought the inclusion in the national park system of highly qualified areas and has worked for the preservation of these areas through wise management.

During the last session of Congress, NPCA played a leading role in generating attention throughout the United States to the problems in the parks resulting from inadequate funding and insufficient personnel requests from the previous Administration; an effort which contributed directly to the creation of President Ford's Bicentennial Land Heritage Program, a program which President Carter has modified and adopted. We strongly endorse the change in structure of the new Land Heritage Program to provide the new Administration's commitment for a four year program funding maintenance- and construction-type projects in the parks. The Administration's changes in this program will enable this Committee and others of Congress to carefully scrutinize each individual project to ensure its acceptability and review its justification during eacy year of the program, rather than all at once. NPCA has also undertaken a project-by-project review of those construction and maintenance projects which are now included in the Park Service's fiscal year 1978 revised request of $143,190,000. Attached to my statement is a list of those projects which our review identified as ones deserving more careful scrutiny and consideration for deletion.

Despite our objections to these selected projects, this should in no way be construed as condemnation of the remainder of the Park Service's budget. The balance of the program is highly meritorious and, in fact, desperately needed by the National Park Service, if the units of the system are to be restored to the standard of maintenance and management which we have come to expect.

In general, the conservation organizations and, I believe, the Park Service itself, would regard the appropriation of funds for a project to be the final expression of intent to go forward with that project. In the last several years, the Park Service has paid particular attention to public involvement in their planning process, much to their credit, and has assured us that the views expressed by the public are indeed carefully considered before decisions are made on projects in the parks. To have the funds for these projects appropriated, before they're approved in the planning process, or to have funds appropriated for projects in a block and not individually scrutinized by the Appropriation Committee members would be a disservice to the public and to the parks themselves. For example, NPS requests $5,730,000 for Gateway National Recreation Area in New York for fiscal year 1978, funds which would be used in a unit of the system which has never had a final master plan. Though one is in preparation, many elements of it have been controversial and thus to appropriate funds to implement decisions which have been made in draft form would, in effect, finalize the decision and discredit the Park Service's planning process. In other instances, such as the Wolf Trap Farm Park Visitor's Center, and Oxon Cove Golf Clubhouse, NPS proposes projects which are totally unnecessary and highly objectionable.

Another project deserving the careful attention of this Subcommittee is the Sage Creek Rim Road in Badlands National Monument, South Dakota. This project is the only one of the nearly 800 in the four year Land Heritage Program in which existing dirt road is to be paved with the intention of producing a major shift in the type, level, and intensity of visitor use of this unit. Over four years the project would cost $3,440,000, of which $75,000 was approved in the fiscal year 1977 supplemental and $100,000 is sought in fiscal year 1978 appropriations. This national monument had over 1.1 million visitors in 1975 without this road being paved; a figure which is expected to rise irrespective of road construction mainly because of the park's strategic location near the route taken by many Eastern travelers heading for Grand Teton or Yellowstone National Parks. The 94th Congress designated 64,250 acres of wilderness within this unit of the system. Paving of this road is unnecessary for park visitors to obtain access to key areas of the park remaining outside of the wilderness. Instead, its primary use would be local in nature, of the farm-to-market variety, particularly between the small towns of Wall and Scenic. While we well recognize the local needs for such farm-to-market and home-to-school road systems, we strongly believe that such a road should be and could be constructed outside the national monument boundaries. We strongly recommend deletion of funds for this project from the fiscal year 1978 appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to emphasize two additional areas of concern, which are not adequately funded in the Park Service's fiscal year 1978 appropriation request, park transportation systems and new area studies. Benefits which are derived from

visitor transportation systems for enhancement of visitor experience, protection of park resources, and long-range cost savings for road construction, maintenance and energy, far outweigh the initial costs of equipment purchase and related start-up expenditures. The systems which would be implemented with fiscal year 1978 funding, Kennesaw Mountain Nat'l battlefield Park, Colonial Nat'l Historic Parkway, Gateway Nat'l Recreation Area (Sandy Hook), and Sunset Crater Nat'l Monument, are all viable systems which should be funded as requested. Funding for studies as requested for Padre Island National Seashore, Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Glacier National Park are also worthwhile. In addition, there are a variety of other potential visitor transportation systems at various stages of planning, including separate completed transportation studies as well as consideration of visitor transportation needs within the scope of general management planning for park units in areas such as Fire Island National Seashore, Cumberland Island National seashore, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Delaware Watergap National Recreation Area, Shenandoah National Park, and others. It is often feasible to begin operation of a trial visitor transportation system on a limited basis to determine long-term feasibility, which often produces results far superior to that achieved through abstract studies of the situation. We commend this program to the Subcommittee and urge your support for implementation of transportation systems in parks with completed studies or where trial systems could be operated quickly and inexpensively.

With regard to new areas studies, Sec. 8 of PL 94–458 has placed a new requirement on the National Park Service for the annual submission to Congress, at the beginning of each fiscal year, a list of not less than twelve areas which appear to be of national significance and which may have potential for inclusion in the national park system. While the Park Service will undoubtedly dust off some old studies for submission to Congress in October of this year, in order for the Park Service to fulfill the intent of this requirement in fiscal year 1978 and subsequent years, a substantial increase in funding and personnel for the new areas studies program will be required. The present fiscal year 1978 request is for $105,000 for four positions. This appropriation, if carried on for the next three years, will enable the Service to complete the six studies which have been mandated by Congress (Mt. Mitchell, Frederick Law Olmstead Home, St. Paul's Church, National Museum of Afro-American History and Culture, Kalaupapa Settlement, and the George W. Norris Home. These mandate studies could be completed much sooner with a small funding increase. However, appropriations for the new areas studies program will have to be substantially increased if the Park Service is to comply with the intent of Sec. 8 of the General Authorities Act. An additional $500,000 to $750,000 should be appropriated to the new areas studies program. This level would allow sufficient flexibility for timely completion of the Sec. 8 list as well as other study requests emanating from the 95th Congress.

In addition to the specific appropriation requests and deletions offered above, NPCA strongly endorses full funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund at the current authorized level, $600 million, as requested by the Administration. However, we recommend that the Administration's request of appropriation from the Historic Preservation Fund, of only $35 million be increased to the full $100 million ceiling as authorized by Congress. The needs of the states for historic preservation grant monies is clearly established and their preservation projects should be funded at the level which Congress intended.

Mr. Chairman, we sincerely appreciate the opportunity to testify on the fiscal year 1978 appropriations for the National Park Service and will be happy to answer any questions.

Council for Exceptional Children

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK WEINTRAUB

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS EDUCATION PROGRAM

Senator DeConcini. Next, we have Frederick Weintraub of the Council for Exceptional Children in Virginia. Please come forward. Your statement will be printed in the record. And you may proceed to highlight it for us.

Mr. Weintraub. Mr. Chairman, I am Fred Weintraub, assistant executive director of the Council for Exceptional Children. The Council is a national organization concerned about the education of handicapped and gifted children.

Our purpose in appearing before this committee today is to express our concern about education appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, more specifically how they relate to education of Indian handicapped children under the jurisdiction of BIA operated schools.

It will be our purpose to request that this committee provide $19 million earmarked specifically for the purpose of education of Indian handicapped children.

Joining with us in this statement are groups such as—you will find them noted on the cover of our statement—National Indian Education Association, National Congress of American Indians, National Advisory Council on Indian Education, et cetera. I will not list all of those, but they are in the record.

As you know, Senator, we now have in place landmark legislation, better known as the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, Public Law 94–142, which calls for States, local school districts and several agencies to assure that by September 1, 1978 all handicapped children have available to them a free appropriate public education.

The act provides, through HEW, limited Federal moneys to assist State and local communities to provide such an education. The act further requires that BIA provide to Indian handicapped children the same kinds of services that would be provided if those children were the responsibility of the State and local government.

The act also assumes that BIA will assume the same fiscal relationship or responsibility to the education of their handicapped children as would be expected by the State of Arizona, local districts as well.

We are concerned, however, that the budget presently before this committee for BIA contains no funds whatsoever to assume its responsibilities under Public Law 94–142.

BIA estimates that there are 19,000 handicapped children attending schools. As of September 1, 1976 BIA reported that only 7,797 of those children were receiving any special educational services.

Furthermore, the U.S. Government Accounting Office in a recent investigation of schools operated by BIA cited special education as a recurring problem area within BIA education.

The GAO found, first, a limited special education program primarily supported with funds from the U.S. Office of Education, not supported out of any basic Department of Interior appropriation; second, no line item funding for special education in BIA for schools; and third, no regulations concerning education of the handicapped.

Both the BIA Office of Indian Education programs and the General Accounting Office have indicated that it would take an additional $19 million to initiate comprehensive services for the handicapped in BIA operated schools. Yet, as I noted before, our review of the 1978 budget justification shows no request for such funding.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, we believe that it is time for Congress to designate that the education of the Indian handicapped children is a priority for BIA education and we recommend the following action.

First, that the subcommittee appropriate $19 million for special education and related services to be earmarked specifically for the implementation of Public Law 94–142; second, that the appropriation appear as a line item in the fiscal year 1978 BIA education budget; and, third, that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Indian Educa-

tion Programs, be required to report back to the Congress concerning the specific manner in which it has allocated that $19 million.

The Council for Exceptional Children is very willing to provide any assistance you might need in this regard.

Thank you very much.

FUNDING SOURCES FOR EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much, Mr. Weintraub. I appreciate the information. Your testimony indicates there were no funds set aside by the BIA for handicapped children; is that correct?

Mr. WEINTRAUB. No, sir. What BIA has done over the years is educated handicapped children depending on the degree to which it has been able to—if I can gently use the word—rip off money from the Office of Education through Title I and other programs.

Senator DECONCINI. They don't spend any of their own money?

Mr. WEINTRAUB. No, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. How about the handicapped Indian children that do go to BIA schools? Are they reimbursed from other educational funds, is that what you are saying?

Mr. WEINTRAUB. Where there is any BIA support, I would say in almost every instance, that is coming out of programs like Title I of the elementary, secondary education act, Title VIB of the education of the handicapped act. In other words, BIA is considered a State under the Office of Education programs. They have used those funds where they are specifically for handicapped children to go to help handicapped children.

The problem is this new Federal mandate which says that you must now educate all of your children and it expects that the primary agency, if it was a State, that it would be the State. In this case, BIA has a base sum of money of its own resources behind that and then the Federal money is to be in addition to or supplemental.

There are no such funds in the BIA budget.

Senator DECONCINI. You are saying that all the handicapped Indian children that the BIA educates get their funds from the Office of Education?

Mr. WEINTRAUB. Yes, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. Rather than using any of their resources, so they are reimbursed for any expenses that they incur?

Mr. WEINTRAUB. That is correct.

Senator DECONCINI. I see. Thank you. I have no further questions. We appreciate your testimony.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK J. WEINTRAUB

Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee on the Department of Interior and Related Agencies:

I am Frederick J. Weintraub, Assistant Executive Director for Governmental Relations, The Council for Exceptional Children. I am here to offer the views and recommendations of The Council for Exceptional Children regarding education appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and more specifically, to request that $19 million be earmarked for the education of Indian handicapped children within Bureau of Indian Affairs operated schools. Joining with us in this statement are: National Indian Education Association, National Congress of American Indians, National Advisory Council on Indian Education, North American Indian Women's Association, Navajo Tribe Division of Education, Blue' Association for Retarded Citizens, Bureau of Indian Affairs Juneau Area Federal Programs Office, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs Advisory Council for Exceptional Children.

As you may know, Mr. Chairman, The Council for Exceptional Children is a national organization with a membership of approximately 70,000 professionals in the field of special education. One of the most fundamental ongoing missions of the Council is to seek continual improvement in Federal provisions for the education of exceptional children and youth. In this regard the Council has worked toward the goals of equal educational opportunity and improved services for all handicapped and gifted children.

Mr. Chairman, we wish to use this occasion to express our concern regarding the education of American Indian, including Alaskan Native, handicapped children under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. While there are indications that State and local education agencies are making steady progress toward the goals and rights assurances contained in the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, P. L. 94-142, this does not appear to be the situation for the school system directed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

BIA Education of Indian Handicapped Children

Information concerning the level of services provided by the BIA to Indian handicapped children continues to disclose an urgent need for expanded and improved special education and related services for this group of children. The most recent available data indicates that there are an estimated 19,000 handicapped children in need of special education and related services attending BIA operated schools. Of the 19,000 handicapped children, BIA reports that only 7,797 had received special education services as of October 1, 1975.

This inadequate level of services provided to Indian children who are handicapped (mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, orthopedically impaired, other health impaired, and children with specific learning disabilities) and in need of special education and related services is even more alarming in light of a recently completed U. S. General Accounting Office (GAO) investigation of schools operated by the BIA. With regard to special education programs for the handicapped (see appendix for complete special education report findings), GAO stated:

> "... our current review, we found that BIA was not operating its own ... for providing special education for handicapped Indian children, even though BIA studies indicated that Indian children suffer from a higher-than-average incidence of hearing loss, vision difficulties, and other handicaps. Limited special education was carried out with some funds obtained from the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. However, such funds were inadequate to meet the needs of Indian students.

Concerning BIA's efforts to meet the needs of handicapped students served by its schools, GAO further cited the following problem areas:

- Special education over the past 9 years had been operated almost entirely with funds from the Office of Education. The use of funds has limitations because (1) employees hired must, of necessity be temporary and as a result, good teachers look for permanent positions elsewhere causing problems with continuity of programs and (2) the administration and others tend to look at programs funded with such funds as supplementary rather than as basic and, as a result, may consider them less important.

- Each year since 1972, the Office of Indian Education Programs had sought 'line item funding' for special education in BIA schools but had not been able to obtain it.

- BIA had not established regulations concerning education of the handicapped.

It is our understanding that for fiscal year 1978, the BIA Office of Indian Education Programs requested special education line item funding in the amount of $19 million including an additional 400 permanent staff positions. BIA, in its total budget request to the Department of the Interior, reduced the requested funding increase to $1.5 million

and 60 permanent positions. So far as we have been able to determine no additional funding for the education of the handicapped appears in the budget request currently under consideration.

Public Policy and the Education of Indian Handicapped Children

As you well know Mr. Chairman, we now have in place landmark legislation, P.L. 94-142, which provides for a Federal fiscal support factor and which clearly sets forth educational rights guarantees that must be adhered to by the States and their intermediate and local school districts. P.L. 94-142, Section 611 (f)(1), also recognizes the unique situation of Indian children who attend schools under the direction of BIA and provides that:

> The Commissioner is authorized to make payments to the Secretary of the Interior according to the need for such assistance for the education of handicapped children on reservations serviced by elementary and secondary schools operated for Indian children by the Department of the Interior. The amount of such payments for any fiscal year shall not exceed one per centum of the aggregate amounts available to all States under this part for that fiscal year.

In order to receive funds under the Act the Secretary of the Interior must comply with all the requirements of the Act by September 1, 1978 including the provision of a free appropriate education for all handicapped children ages 3 through 18, served by BIA operated schools. Additional provisions include the development and implementation of policies and procedures assuring:

- Ongoing comprehensive child identification activities;
- Safeguards in testing and evaluation materials and procedures;
- Written individualized education programs;
- Least restrictive alternative placements;
- Due process procedures for parents and children;
- Confidentiality of information;
- A comprehensive system of personnel development.

Applying these requirements to the Department of the Interior makes clear that Indian handicapped children on reservations served by schools operated by BIA are entitled to those same rights that have been achieved in State legislatures and in State and Federal courts. In this regard, the Senate Report (No. 94-168) states:

> It is the intent of the Committee that all requirements applied to State and local educational agencies respecting eligibility and application shall apply to the Department of Interior, and that all benefits and protections provided for handicapped children served by State and local educational agencies shall also be provided to handicapped children served by the Department of the Interior.

Need for Special Education as a BIA Budget Line Item

Both the BIA Office of Indian Education Programs and GAO have indicated that it will take an additional $10 million to initiate comprehensive special education and related services within BIA operated schools. Yet, our review of BIA's FY 1978 budget justification for school operations shows no evidence of a request for such funding for the education of handicapped children, despite the fact that BIA is presently serving only about 41 percent of the students it has identified as in need of special education and related services.

Under such circumstances, it seems highly improbable that the BIA will be in compliance with the provisions of P.L. 94-142 by the beginning of the 1978 school year due to fiscal policies which do not recognize and support special education as a regular component of the total BIA education program. Significant, because of its negative impact upon the development and implementation of permanent comprehensive special education and related services for Indian handicapped children in need of such services, is the absence of a budget line item for special education within BIA's regular education budget. This situation has meant that BIA must rely on limited U. S. Office of Education set-asides for basic support of special education services which has resulted in many students being deprived of an appropriate educational opportunity.

Recommendations

Mr. Chairman, at a time when Congress expects and requires States and school districts to appropriate funds for the education of handicapped children as evidenced by non-supplanting

and excess costs provisions of P.L. 94-142, it is imperative that the Subcommittee recognize a similar responsibility with regard to BIA special education. In other words, the expanded fiscal commitment of P.L. 94-142 is intended to support only those additional cost factors for handicapped children beyond the average per pupil expenditure for all children.

For this reason, Mr. Chairman, we believe that it is time for Congress to clearly designate the education of Indian handicapped children as a priority for BIA education, and therefore we recommend the following action:

- That the Subcommittee appropriate $19 million for special education and related services to be earmarked specifically for the implementation of P.L. 94-142;
- That the appropriation appear as a line item in the FY 1978 BIA education budget; and
- That the BIA Office of Indian Education Programs be required to report back to the Congress concerning the allocation of the $19 million.

Mr. Chairman, we thank you for the opportunity given to The Council for Exceptional Children to appear today on behalf of Indian exceptional children. In closing we stand prepared to make the full resources of the Council available to this Subcommittee as it fulfills its legislative charge with respect to education appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY CENTERS

STATEMENT OF JOEL BLOOM, PRESIDENT

ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. LEE KIMCHE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Senator DECONCINI. Next we will have Joel Bloom from the District of Columbia.

Mr. Bloom, we are running a little behind schedule. Your statement will be printed in the record in full. If you would highlight it, I would appreciate it.

Mr. BLOOM. Fine sir. My name is Joel Bloom. I am director of the Franklin Institute Science Museum, Philadelphia, and president of the Association of Science-Technology Centers which is a nonprofit organization of 60 science and technology museums across the country.

With me is Mrs. Lee Kimche, executive director of the association.

MUSEUM SERVICES ACT

I would like to speak to you on behalf of the appropriation for the Museum Services Act. The main significance of the Museum Services Act is that it represents a commitment on the part of the Federal Government to the continued support of our Nation's museums and their growing educational role in society.

It is vital that a credible fiscal basis for the Museum Services Act be established and we are asking for authorized appropriation of $15 million for Museum Services Institute during fiscal year 1978.

It is true that the Federal Government does support museums through the National Endowment of the Arts, National Endowment for Humanities and National Science Foundation, but this is money for specific projects.

What museums desperately need now is funds for basic operating support. Attendance at museums is growing. Our own 61 members report an attendance of 35 million visitors last year. But we are in a desperate financial crunch for a number of reasons.

Inflation hits us much more than other elements of society because a museum is a labor intensive institution. Private philanthropy is drying up because of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 and economic factors; besides private philanthropy is usually restricted money and not basic operating money. The municipal tax base that many of our museums rely on is eroding rapidly. Costs are going up because of Federal regulations—ERISA, OSHA and the like.

I think that museums are playing an increasingly important educational role in America. All the museums are doing that, but I would say specifically science and technology museums address some of the vital problems of the future of America. But museums just won't be able to make it without appreciable Federal support in the area of basic operations.

Thank you.

LOCAL MUSEUM SUPPORT

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much. You indicate, just looking at your statement that you believe that metropolitan areas,

metropolitan governments and other local governments are less willing to support museums.

How do you come to that conclusion?

Mr. BLOOM. All over the country we find municipalities are cutting museums out. There is a Hudson River Museum in Yonkers, New York which received a half a million dollar appropriation from the city of Yonkers. A year and a half ago the city of Yonkers almost went broke and the first thing that they cut was the half million dollars for the museum.

Senator DECONCINI. Was that half million for construction costs?

Mr. BLOOM. No, sir. Basic operating. All over the country municipal budgets are in desperate straits and one of the easiest things to cut is the museums.

Senator DECONCINI. It has been my limited experience, and I say limited, that philanthropists and foundations are very interested in museums because those tie to universities—at least where I come from, in the southwest.

Mr. BLOOM. Philanthropists are interested in museums, but I think that philanthropy in America is declining, not increasing, particularly since the tax reform act. Philanthropists would much rather build a monument and give you a great big new building than pay operating costs.

Senator DECONCINI. That is correct. They do, in fact, do more for the purchase of different exhibits.

Mr. BLOOM. Keeping the lights on, keeping the building guarded, keeping the floors clean is very prosaic. It is relatively simple to get a grant from the National Endowment of the Arts to do something great and imaginative, but you can't do anything great and imaginative unless the floors are clean.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much for your presentation.

Mr. BLOOM. Thank you, sir.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOEL BLOOM

Summary of Appropriation Request

The major significance of the Museum Services Act is that it represents a commitment on the part of the federal government to the continued support of our nation's museums and their growing educational role in society. It is vital that a credible fiscal basis for the Museum Services Act be established to help museums maintain at least their current level of educational and related services to the public. The momentum of activities already undertaken in museums in support of the objectives of the Museum Services Act reflects an organizational capability to apply effective programs that, due to the pressing needs of these institutions, will require the full authorized appropriation of $15-million for the Museum Services Institute during FY1978.

It is important that although the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities have assisted museums in the past for "special projects" such as exhibitions, training, renovation of buildings, security and climate control, and fellowships for museum professionals, most of their concern has been for museums of art and history and has been limited to projects. The significance of the Museum Services Institute legislation is that it supports a broader purpose. Assistance would concentrate on operating and ongoing programs as opposed to special projects. In addition, support would be available to all types of museums of science and technology, zoos, and botanical gardens, for which federal assistance at the present time is relatively small. The study Museums USA noted than among the sources of income to museums, the federal government provided 12% of the total aggregate income of 1,821 museums, but that 78% of that federal money went to federal museums. Science museums attracted only 17% of federal funding, yet 38% of the total number of visits to museums were to science museums, 24% were to museums of history, and 14% were to art museums.

Museums are unique among all institutions in society, both in the contribution they are making to the public welfare through their educational and esthetic programs and in the challenges they face in their efforts to continue making that contribution. More than any other non-traditional kind of institution, museums have taken the initiative to incorporate the educational function as an integral part of their operating objectives, rather than a secondary result of their existence. The evidence that museums have evolved as a primary and highly effective resource of informal learning theory and practice is substantial, yet this success has been reflected more by public demand than by financial support. Studies have shown that the increasing public demand on museums has forced their operating costs up 90% in the last 10 years, while at the same time operating funds have become scarcer and more difficult to obtain.

Rising Public Demand for Museum Services

The Association of Science-Technology Centers, a not-for-profit organization of science museums, represents 61 members in the United States. In 1975, more than 35 million people visited ASTC member museums alone. Between 1973 and 1974, these museums reported a 44% increase in attendance. Other museums, too, have reported staggering attendance figures, with the National Air and Space Museum reporting an astronomical 87,000 visitors in a single day and a total attendance of 4.5 million since it opened nine months ago.

Despite the belt-tightening required by shrinking operating funds and the increased operating expenses brought on by rising public demand, recent studies reveal that although the last area to be cut back has been the number of hours that museums are open to the public, many at no admission fee, museums are being forced to resort to shorter work weeks. At a time when the use of educational, leisure, and recreational facilities should be intensified, museums are being forced to reduce the number of hours that they are open to serve the public.

Furthermore, statistics reveal that the museum audience that is demanding more services represents all age groups, all educational and socio-economic levels, and a geographically broadly-based population. Museum visitors represent all segments of the population from a wide variety of local, state, and regional jurisdictions. Additionally, science museums have established numerous outreach and other specialized programs to insure that they fully serve the needs of the handicapped, the aging, the culturally deprived, and other minority groups within our society. There is a greater utilization of national resources when museums are in a position to cooperate with schools, universities, businesses, and community groups.

Foremost among the increasing public demands on museums has been museum-sponsored educational programs. Science museums, in particular, conduct a wide variety of classes, workshops, field trips, lectures, and seminars. A study conducted last year by the National Institute of Education revealed that of the 50 million people over the age of 18 who are engaged in some form of continuing education program, only 9 million were working toward degrees; the other 41 million were going to museums, zoos, community colleges, and the like. In communities throughout the country, science museums have emerged as important hubs for lectures, demonstrations, films, and public policy discussions. Many ASTC member museums that offer classes, workshops, and field trips have reported long registration lines and the necessity to repeat their offerings in cases where class size must be limited by special factors and a shortage of funds.

A recent study on museum effectiveness sponsored and published by the Association of Science-Technology Centers found that "science museums can effectively serve as adjunct learning institutions which supplement the classroom and other educational media." In that same study, a research model that included both pre-visit and post-visit testing found that "the average visitor left the museum having learned half the tested information content of the exhibits." At the Exploratorium in San Francisco, 86% of the visitors are part of school groups, reflecting the important role of museums in complementing the traditional school program with specialized experiences that are possible only in the museum.

Educational Role of Museums

According to Museums USA, directors of art, history, and science museums ranked the specific purposes and functions of their institutions; all ranked "education" as a top priority. In science museums, 98% of the directors thought that "providing educational experiences" was "the most important function of the institution." In art and history museums, 94% of the directors answered that education was their number one priority.

Science museums are the forerunners in non-traditional forms of education and are introducing unique, participatory, audience-interactive types of exhibits which enhance the public's understanding and appreciation of science and technology. These informal educational techniques are increasingly being adopted and utilized by other agencies and institutions, such as the National Park Service, libraries, zoos, botanical gardens, and local school systems. These programs have been designed to serve the needs of the handicapped, the very young, the elderly and minorities. In doing so they are realizing a greater utilization of national resources by making available to students specialized educational experiences that are impossible to achieve in a classroom situation.

Impact of Rising Public Demand and Expanding Services on Museum Operating Costs

Between 1966 and 1973, operating costs among museums rose an average of 90%, attributable to the unprecedented increase in demand for public services, coupled with inflation. Science museums have the highest operating expenses among all types of museums, according to research conducted by the National Endowment for the Arts. NEA research further revealed that one-third of science museums and slightly more than one-third of all museums had been forced into cut-backs since 1966 due to a failure to obtain financial support commensurate with the cost of delivering services to the public. Yet, the highest concentration of cut-backs were in staff and staff salaries; the area least cut back was the number of hours the museums were open to the public, and science museums cut back in this area less than any other type of museum. Lately, though, the financial crunch in museums has in many cases resulted in four-day weeks.

Despite the fact that an increased audience is demanding additional services and forcing operating costs to spiral upward, funding for museums continues to be derived mainly from private and municipal sources with little assistance from the federal government. The relatively narrow funding base upon which most museums have had to depend is no longer adequate to enable them to meet their emerging responsibilities. Private endowments, once the mainstay of museum support, have shrunk in value. Federal policy toward philanthropy has reduced incentives for private support. Since the Tax Reform Act of 1969, foundations have reduced contributions by $70-million per year. Business contributions have been reduced to reflect the slowed pace of economic growth, and the local tax base of many major cities has been eroded.

Furthermore, even in the best of times, because museum support has been largely private, it has almost without exception consisted of restricted funds. Operating funds have traditionally been excluded from private giving. Yet operating costs have been skyrocketing as a result of the attempt by museums to meet the public need. Inflation, which in and of itself would have been sufficient to raise operating costs dramatically, has been joined by other costly developments such as federal regulations like the Employment Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA). Museums are labor-intensive institutions and as such are subject to a variety of operating expenses that can neither be avoided nor offset by raising admission fees.

Increasingly the American public has been looking toward museums to fulfill the unmet educational needs of society. Museum visitors represent all segments of the population and a wide variety of interests. The increased use of technology in society has created a new awareness of science in everyday life and a heightened public interest in learning more about basic scientific research and its applications. At a time when the country is suffering from a moral dilemma and the demand for constructive pursuits is at its highest, can we afford to neglect one of the strongest educational pillars of our society?

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF BARRY S. TINDALL, DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Senator DECONCINI. John H. Davis, National Recreation Park Association, Virginia.

Mr. Davis, your statement will be put into the record in full. Would you please highlight it for us?

Mr. TINDALL. Mr. Chairman, John Davis is unable to be with you this morning.

Senator DECONCINI. You are not John Davis. I am sorry. What is your name?

Mr. TINDALL. My name is Barry Tindall and I am director of public affairs for the National Recreation and Park Association.

Mr. Davis was called out of town just last night, so I will be pinch hitting this morning.

SUMMARY OF REQUEST

We have outlined the areas that we are much interested in on page one of our testimony. We recommend the following: $600 million be appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, $7 million authorized by section 809(b) of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976; $100 million from the Historic Preservation Fund; and to general areas in amounts sufficient to maintain socially and ecologically acceptable recreation opportunities on federally administered lands, including the Forest Service; and amounts sufficient to support increased new area studies by the National Park Service as required by amendments to the National Park Service general authorities act.

We would support the National Park and Conservation Association which made a reference to that need.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you believe that the present requests are adequate?

Mr. TINDALL. Present requests for——

Senator DECONCINI. For some of these areas, the Land and Water Conservation Fund for example.

Mr. TINDALL. That is adequate. I think the administration has asked for full funding of $600 million on that one and they are split in terms of Federal side and State and local side approximately as we recommend here.

RAILROAD RIGHTS-OF-WAY CONVERSION

Senator DECONCINI. Which one of these do not follow the recommendation?

Mr. TINDALL. The $7 million for the rail conversion for park and conservation purposes, conversion of abandoned railroad rights-of-way as authorized by Section 809 has not been included in the original fiscal year 1978 budget.

Senator DECONCINI. Nothing whatsoever?

Mr. TINDALL. Nothing. I might focus for just a second on the reason for that, Senator.

As you are aware, in the Rail Revitalization Act most of the authority runs to the Department of Transportation. This particular section, the action, if you will, is split between the Department of Transportation and the Department of Interior.

Four-fifths of the funds appropriated under Section 809 would, in fact, be administered by the Department of the Interior or the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on the Department's behalf. The problem has been that Interior does not really have clear authority for this. The request has to come through the Transportation Department's budget.

Transportation appears to be reluctant to burden their ceilings, if you will, when they are not going to spend the money. This committee we would commend heartily for adding the $5 million that they did in the fiscal year 1977 supplemental.

Unfortunately, that was not able to be held in conference and that is unfortunate.

Senator DECONCINI. I anticipate there may be some renewed effort for the 1978 budget, particularly from Senator Bayh who was most persuasive in convincing the committee to include this item.

Mr. TINDALL. We are hopeful that the Senate will add money in that regard and if the House does not, that the Senate might prevail in the next conference that we have on that matter.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

The other item that we refer to where the administration has a different recommendation is the Historic Preservation Fund. I believe they requested $35 million for the State grants program.

The fund authorization goes to $100 million this year in fiscal year 1978. In view of the relatively high level of interest and activity on the part of the State and local governments in the area of preservation of historic and cultural properties, we think the $100 million would, in fact, be a very wise investment on the part of the Federal Government to stimulate and encourage historic preservation and renovation efforts.

BREAKDOWN OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

There is a portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund that I would like to mention very briefly. The State and local side of the picture is usually under-represented, if you will, when Federal agency witnesses come before you. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, in particular, is very lax in our opinion in gathering the right kind of statistics and data to support a strong appropriation for State and local governments.

We have undertaken a modest survey within the National Recreation and Park Association and in the last 3 weeks we have contacted about half of the State liaison officers, half of the State park agencies, and about 25 would be cities over 100,000, randomly selected. Based on the returns that we got, which were quite strong percentage-wise, it looks like the expenditure is about $8.3 million on an average could, in fact, be obligated by the State and local governments in fiscal year 1978.

That comes out to about $415 million that the State and local folks could use. If you split the fund in the traditional 60 percent

State/local, 40 percent Federal way that it has been in the past, that would be about $360 million for State and local governments and about $240 million for the Federal agencies.

That is the split that we recommend. We realize that it would be—there would be a shortfall, if you will, in terms of State and local needs, but there is going to be a shortfall for everybody, including the Federal sector.

I will not go into the history of fiscal year 1977 on this, but it was a complete turnaround, plus some, in terms of funds available to State and local governments. At the same time that this Congress was making 100 percent of the—$140.7 million, I believe it was, available to the Federal agencies, when in fact, they were not even going to spend half of it, the State and local governments had contingency reserve requests into Interior that ranged between $30 and $40 million. At the same time, I think Interior had $8.75 that they had split off from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to cover these requests.

The contingency reserve requests were projects that, for the most part, were land acquisition, critical projects, that could have been obligated very soon after appropriations. So we think the emphasis should have put some of the money into that type of emergency project.

That ends my formal statement and I would be happy to answer any questions you or the staff might have.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you. We are familiar with these areas. We appreciate your well prepared statement and it will go into the record. Thank you very much for your testimony.

Mr. TINDALL. Thank you, sir.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF BARRY S. TINDALL

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Barry S. Tindall. I am Director of Public Affairs for the National Recreation and Park Association.

Our testimony is directed to selected aspects of the proposed budget for the Department of the Interior, specifically the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and National Park Service, and the recreation-related components of the Forest Service, USDA.

We recommend the following:

- $600 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund;
- $7 million authorized by Sec. 809(b) of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976;
- $100 million from the Historic Preservation Fund;
- Amounts sufficient to maintain socially and ecologically acceptable recreation opportunities on federally administered lands;
- Amounts sufficient to support increased new area studies by the National Park Service as required by amendments to the National Park Service general authorities act.

The National Recreation and Park Association appreciates the opportunity to testify on the Fiscal Year 1978 budget for the Department of Interior and related agencies. We are particularly interested in the appropriations which impact on the capacity and diversity of our country's park and recreation resources, including funds for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service, USDA.

The National Recreation and Park Association is a private, non-profit organization devoted to the improvement and expansion of park, recreation and leisure systems and services for all people. Policy is determined by a Board of Trustees representing lay persons responsible for public policy for parks, recreation and leisure and professional staff who directly plan and manage a diverse range of park and recreation facilities and services. Our membership exceeds 15,000 individuals, agencies and organizations. Those association members professionally employed in this field are primarily from the public sector.

The focal point of our statement is the Land and Water Conservation Fund, especially the state and local aspects of the program. In an effort to provide relevant information to the Subcommittee on state and local fiscal needs, NRPA randomly sampled one-half of all state liaison officers for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, one-half of the directors of state park and recreation systems, and 25 randomly selected cities having a population of 100,000 or more. We believe the results of this survey will be helpful to the Subcommittee, especially because of recent changes in the Federal fiscal year and the apportionment of "transition quarter" appropriations which make it difficult to accurately measure the actual rate of state and local obligation of LWCF resources.

Central to appropriation concerns, of course, is the capacity of state and local governments to actually match and commit state

and local fiscal resources to projects eligible for LWCF assistance. According to our survey, which did not include the territories, an average of $8.3 million per state, or approximately $415 million nationally could actually be committed by state and local governments in FY 78. On the basis of this information and known federal agency needs, we strongly recommend that the Congress appropriate $600 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act as authorized for FY 78. We further recommend that approxiamtely $360 million or 60 percent of these funds be apportioned among the states for park and recreation land acquisition and related developments and $240 million be available to participating federal agencies.

We are particularly concerned that the Congress has, especially in FY 77, substantially altered previous federal-state LWCF distribution ratios. In FY 77, for instance, the appropriation ratio was 67 percent federal, 33 percent state-local, rather than the normal 70 percent state-local, 40 percent federal.

There can be little debate that the participating federal agencies have legitimate land acquisition demands. They do. We are very much concerned, however, that at least some federal agencies, while requesting major portions of the previously unappropriated LWCF balances of $140.7 million in the recently approved FY 77 supplemental budget, actually had no intention of obligating substantial portions of these funds in FY 77. At the same time the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation had received between $30 and $40 million in requests for LWCF contingency funds while they had about $9 million available for this type of grant. These funds would have been used immediately, primarily for land acquisition projects where state or local conditions had so changed as to threaten the ecological integrity of a particular site, or market conditions or owner intentions had changed unexpectedly.

The impact of inflationary pressures on land acquisition and development costs is of continuing concern to the Association because it directly effects actual "purchasing power" of LWCF and other fiscal resources -- federal, state or local. It also is a measure of the costs of delay and an arguement in favor of relatively balanced annual funding levels and distribution of LWCF resources among all users. Our survey indicates an average annual rate of inflation of 15 percent for land acquisition and 11 percent for capital improvement projects. We assume that federal projects are subject to similar inflationary pressures.

Section 809(b) of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 represents a unique opportunity to maintain for conservation, public recreation and other compatible users, a special type of physical resource -- abandoned railroad rights-of-way. We strongly urge that the Subcommittee appropriate the $7 million authorized for FY 78 to provide technical assistance and state and local grants for planning, acquisition and development of abandoned rights-of-way for the above purposes.

NRPA does not advocate the abandonment of rail service. It is a fact,however, that rail service and lines have been discontinued or abandoned for various reasons since the earliest days of rail development. The abandonment rate was greatly accelerated by actions of Congress in the last three years, however, and every state except Alaska and Hawaii has been effected. Over 6,000 miles have been identified by DOT as having potential for alternate uses, including recreation. Some of these lines have high potential for a variety of recreation uses; some have the potential for multiple recreation, transportation and other uses. The failure to appropriate $13 million authorized for FY 76 and FY 77 has been a dis-

appointment to many who recognize the immediate opportunity to stimulate public decisions in tnis area.

The potential interest in this program is considerable. For instance, a region-by-region survey by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in 1976 identified numerous potential conversion projects which could be activated in a relatively short period if funding were available. The $7 million authorized for FY 78 should be viewed primarily as demonstration funding. While a limited number of rail conversion projects have been undertaken nationally, and several others are under consideration, the professional and legal and technical skills required in this relatively complex area are not widely understood. The complexity of many potential projects, in the absence of some external stimulis, will inhibit further conversion efforts.

We believe that the activities authorized by Section 809 should be undertaken concurrently with other important aspects of the Act and rail planning in general. Not to do so will leave major voids in railroad rights-of-way planning and conversion processes.

We also want to emphasize our strong support for an appropriation of $100 million as authorized for the Historic Preservation Grants Program. Historic preservation in its modern adaptive use context has been a crucial factor in reawakening citizens to the importance and usefulness of existing structures. Renovated or restored historic structures can, in addition to their inherent recreation or aesthetic uses, represent a commitment to neighborhood strength and character. Use of existing structures saves energy and resources. With the emphasis on our cultural history raised by our national Bicentennial, we can expect a continuing high level of interest in restoration and renovation projects. This appropriation would represent a federal commitment to a strong national preservation effort, and be a catalyst for additional public and private efforts. The emphasis of the Historic Preservation Grants Program should, in our opinion, be focused on actual use of funds for state and local inventories and preservation projects, rather than program and administrative support of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. We also hope that the emphasis of the Department with regard to the recently authorized incentives for preservation provided by the Tax Reform Act will also be in the direction of adaptive use and the broad definition of historic preservation.

This concludes our prepared statement. I will be happy to respond to any questions the Subcommittee may have.

Thank you.

STATE GAME COMMISSION OF NEW MEXICO

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM HUEY

Senator DECONCINI. Next we have James Gamble, Meramec Basin Association of Missouri. Is Mr. Gamble here?

If not, we will go to William Huey, State game commission from New Mexico.

Mr. HUEY. Mr. Chairman, in the interest of time, I will not read my statement. I am just going to briefly state the philosophies that bring us here.

Senator DECONCINI. We will put your statement in the record so that it will be available to each committee member. Please proceed.

SIKES ACT IMPLEMENTATION

Mr. HUEY. We are interested in the committee considering seriously funding programs authorized under the Sikes Act, Public Law 93–452.

This authorization provides for cooperative agreements being entered into by the various Federal land use agencies and the States for the benefit of wildlife management on Federal lands. This is a relationship that existed over many years. This is the first time that it has really been formally recognized.

I am sure that you can appreciate that in the west where we have quite a bit of Federal land, the wildlife resource is one that we depend on heavily.

The wildlife resource in New Mexico probably generates an expenditure in excess of $200 million a year by consumptive and nonconsumptive uses and in order to continue to maintain this impact on our economy, it is necessary to contribute something to the management of that resource and its habitat.

The Sikes Act provided for these cooperative agreements. Our State and I am sure many other States entered into these agreements and in order for them to be implemented it is necessary for the funds authorized to be appropriated.

We sincerely hope that the committee will give serious consideration to appropriation of funds for this purpose because it is really a worthwhile thing and it will benefit a lot of people and the benefits are going to be long term benefits to the wildlife resources and to their habitats.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Mr. Huey. We appreciate your testimony. It is very similar to the Department of Games and Fish in Arizona, too. We appreciate it.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM S. HUEY, DIRECTOR OF THE NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH

Mr. Chairman, my name is William S. Huey. I am Director of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. I am here to urge that you give favorable consideration to funding activities authorized under the Sikes Act, Public Law 93–452.

It was indeed gratifying to the people and wildlife agencies of the various States that the Congress recognized the considerable obligations to the nation's wildlife resources and to the relationship that must exist among the State's wildlife agencies and the various federal land management agencies by passage of this Act.

In order that the recognized obligations be addressed, it is now necessary that funds be appropriated to finance the important work covered in the cooperative agreements that have been entered into.

New Mexico is one of the few States that remains comparatively undeveloped, with little industry, but rich in historic and scenic attractions. These attributes make tourism and outdoor recreation very important to the economy of the State. More than $100 million are spent annually in New Mexico by hunters and fishermen. This expenditure is in addition to that generated by individuals engaged in nonconsumptive uses of wildlife. These are the photographers, bird-watchers, hikers, campers, and others who enjoy wildlife. They contribute an additional $100 million to the overall economy of our State. These amounts illustrate that the State's wildlife resource is of major economic importance, and that programs to protect and enhance this resource should be given a high priority.

In New Mexico, federally administered lands constitute a major portion of the State's wildlife habitat. At least 90 percent of all cold-water fishing streams arise and flow from national forest lands. Deer utilize all national forest lands, while elk are distributed over approximately one-third of these lands and are rapidly expanding their range. The State's populations of bear, turkey, grouse and tree squirrels, to a large extent, are propagated on these lands, along with many species of nongame wildlife. Bureau of Land Management lands provide significant habitat for antelope, deer, upland birds and a myriad species of furbearers and nongame. When viewed overall, a major portion of New Mexico's 722 species of wildlife occupy some part of the federal lands during the year.

Enhancement of wildlife habitat on federal lands is clearly a number one requirement to provide for the varied species' survival. During past decades, competing uses of the habitat have been accorded higher priorities than wildlife use, and wildlife residing on these lands have not received adequate consideration. Wildlife programs have either laid dormant waiting funding, or more often, have been discarded altogether. With Sikes Act funding, this trend can now be reversed.

Comprehensive planning for wildlife benefits had begun in New Mexico prior to passage of the Sikes Act, Public Law 93–452. The New Mexico Comprehensive Plan is essentially complete. It provides management considerations for all the State's wildlife.

With the passage of Public Law 93–452, the original planning concept was expanded to embrace stipulations contained in the Act. The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U. S. Bureau of Land Management prepared a cooperative agreement to facilitate a coordinated approach to the development of wildlife resource goals and objectives. (A copy of the Agreement is attached). The Comprehensive Wildlife Plan, as developed cooperatively by these agencies, defines goals and objectives for each wildlife species. These are followed by an identification of habitat considerations or modifications needed to achieve the stated goals. Even though in some instances the goals may seem overly optimistic, objectives are specific and achievable and provide habitat programs that are desirable and essential to the wise management and continued existence of the wildlife resource. Program proposals deal with management, research, and habitat-enhancement.

The major project objectives will accommodate: regeneration of riparian habitat; creation and maintenance of woodland openings; inventory of wildlife water requirements, development of fencing, water, and improved grazing management; range evaluation, stocking and monitoring for restoration of endangered and other native species; surveying of aquatic habitats; development of plans for use of fire in habitat management; restoration of mature browse stands. Funds for these programs are identified at $1.5 million and extend to $4.0 million over a five-year period. Without Sikes Act funding, many of the programs listed will not be implemented and wildlife habitat will continue to deteriorate. We are already at the point that wildlife production is falling behind demand. The ultimate losers are the recreationists who number, in New Mexico, 134,500 hunters; 233,700 fishermen; and 1,196,300 residents of the State.

The State of New Mexico currently spends approximately $4 million of State funds each year on the management and protection of the wildlife resource. I sincerely hope that this Committee will recommend funding under the previously provided authority, so that this work may be accelerated by permitting a worthwhile and compatible Federal-State relationship to be implemented.

American Plywood Association

STATEMENT OF BRONSON LEWIS, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Senator DeConcini. We next go to Mr. Bronson Lewis of the American Plywood Association. Mr. Lewis, good morning and welcome

to the committee. Your statement will be printed in the record in total. If you will, please highlight it for us. You may proceed.

FOREST SERVICE BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Members of the subcommittee, I am Bronson Lewis, executive vice president of the American Plywood Association, an association representing 157 plywood mills, manufacturing 85 percent of the softwood plywood produced in the United States.

About two-thirds of the Nation's plywood is produced in the West. In western mills national forest timber accounts for nearly one-half of their timber supply. To many plywood mills national forest timber represents the only significant source available. This is particularly true of the independent and worker owned mills. The productivity of the national forests in terms of timber and other multiple use benefits is obviously of great interest to our association, to our members and to their employees.

The fiscal year 1978 Forest Service budget is especially significant; one, it is the first budget following the Forest Service's submission of a congressionally mandated Renewable Resource program; two, it is the first budget for a time of expected unprecedented demand for plywood and other wood products. This is not just a budget for fiscal year 1978, but an opportunity to set a course that will result in a national forest program which truly meets the needs of the citizens of this country.

In 1974, Congress enacted the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource Planning Act, RPA, which provides long term planning for the Nation's forest and range resources. In 1976 the Forest Service submitted its recommended program. This balanced program for the management of our national forests will substantially improve recreation, range, timber, water, and wildlife resources. We fully support the Forest Service recommended program budgets developed in their RPA program. We are hopeful that all forest interests can join together in full support of RPA level budgeting.

The Senate Agricultural and Forestry Committee, which developed the Resource Planning Act in 1974, recommended a significant increase in the President's budget, raising it from $1,305,000 to $1,608,000 RPA. We strongly recommend funding to the full RPA level.

TIMBER SALES

We are particularly concerned that funding for sales administration and management be increased to RPA levels. The Senate Agriculture Committee recommendation was an increase for other resource functions of 34 percent.

It is our understanding that the reason timber sale administration and management was not increased more was because the Forest Service had indicated they could not gear up to add personnel in time to sell the full 13 billion board feet called for in RPA. It was too great an increase from the fiscal year 1977 level. Since that time Congress has passed fiscal year 1977 supplemental appropriations that will provide funds to sell an additional 720 million board feet in fiscal year 1977, raising the total sell to 11.47 billion board feet.

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We understand this will probably require additional people. If those people are added in fiscal year 1977 they will be available earlier than expected and would be available to meet full RPA fiscal year 1978 goals.

There is no question of the need for the Forest Service to sell 13 billion board feet in fiscal year 1978. Currently, in the five major western timber States we have the lowest volume of Forest Service timber under contract since they started keeping these statistics in 1970, with the exception of 1974 which followed the big housing boom of 1972 and 1973, see Table 2, F. S. Timber Volume Under Contract.

Our market analysis, as well as those of the Federal Government, projects a rising demand for wood products. The plywood industry is gearing up for another record production year in 1977 of 18.9 billion square feet and expects demand to increase to 21.8 billion square feet in 1981.

The added cost in the budget to sell 13 billion board feet rather than the 11.5 billion in the Senate Agriculture Committee recommendation is only $20 million. We estimate that this investment of $20 million in fiscal year 1978 will return from $100 to $150 million in direct receipts to the U.S. Treasury and local counties within 2 to 5 years. This is direct receipts from the sale of the timber only and does not include the substantial impact this would have on the economy. In other words, if Congress gives the Forest Service a dollar in fiscal year 1978 to prepare and administer timber sales, it will give back from $5 to $7 in 1981.

It is difficult to conceive of a better investment or a better way to help President Carter balance the budget in 1981.

In addition to being fiscally wise, increasing fiscal year 1978 timber harvest levels from 11.5 to 13 billion board feet will help to assure that timber is available at reasonable prices to meet the upsurge in housing. It will at the same time help to increase employment and reduce inflation, thereby helping solve the two major problems facing this country.

In summary, APA supports full funding for the Forest Service balanced multiple use program as stated in their recommended renewable resource program. We feel that the Senate Agriculture Committee recommendations for increases to the President's budget go a long way toward implementation of that program, but we feel very strongly that an additional $20 million could be very wisely spent to prepare and administer the sale of an additional 1.5 billion board feet.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our views. We hope that our testimony will be helpful to you in your deliberations on this most important 1978 Forest Service budget.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, very much, Mr. Lewis. I appreciate this testimony and it will be given very careful consideration.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF BRONSON LEWIS

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am Bronson Lewis, Executive Vice President of American Plywood Association. APA is a trade association with 83 member companies who operate 157 plywood plants which manufacture approximately 85 percent of the softwood plywood produced in the United States.

About two-thirds of the nation's plywood is produced in the West. In western mills national forest timber accounts for nearly one-half of their timber supply (see attached Table 1). To many plywood mills national forest timber represents the only significant source available. This is particularly true of the independent and worker-owned mills. The productivity of the national forests in terms of timber and other multiple use benefits is obviously of great interest to our association, to our members and to their employees.

The Fiscal Year 1978 Forest Service budget is especially significant; 1) it is the first budget following the Forest Service's submission of a congressionally mandated Renewable Resource Program; 2) it is the first budget following passage of the National Forest Management Act of 1976; 3) it is a budget for a time of expected unprecedented demand for plywood and other wood products. We are very hopeful that the action taken by this subcommittee and ultimately the Congress will be responsive to these needs. This is not just a budget for Fiscal Year 1978, but an opportunity to set a course that will result in a national forest program which truly meets the needs of the citizens of this country.

In 1974, Congress enacted the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource Planning Act (RPA) (Humphrey-Rarick Bill), which provides long-term planning for the nation's forest and range resources. In 1976, the Forest Service submitted its recommended program. This balanced program for the management of our national forests will substantially improve recreation, range, timber, water and wildlife resources. We fully support the Forest Service recommended program budgets developed in their RPA program. We are hopeful that all forest interests can join together in full support of RPA level budgeting.

The Ford budget unfortunately chose to ignore the Forest Service recommended program. This really is not too surprising; previous officials in the Office of Management and Budget did not like the Resource Planning Act which mandated the development of the long-term management program. The Carter administration officials haven't had time to review the program. Appearing before the House Interior and Related Agencies subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Secretary Bergland stated, "Time has not permitted me to review in detail all of the decisions associated with the budget currently pending before Congress." In fact, the only area of the Ford-Forest Service budget which received review was the Youth Conservation Corps program where the Carter budget added $14 million.

The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee which developed the Resource Planning Act in 1974, recommended a significant increase in the President's budget, raising it from $1,305 million to $1,608 million -- an increase of $303 million but still $75 million below the needed $1,685 million RPA level. We strongly recommend funding to the full RPA level.

We are particularly concerned that funding for Sales Administration and Management be increased to RPA levels. The Senate Agriculture Committee recommendation was an increase over the President's of only $10 million to sell 11.5 billion board feet, or an 11 percent increase. This is compared to an average dollar increase for other resource functions of 34 percent. It is our understanding that the reason timber sale administration and management was not increased more was because the Forest Service had indicated they could not gear up to add personnel in time to sell the full 13 billion board feet called

for in RPA. It was too great an increase from the FY '77 level. Since that time Congress has passed supplemental FY '77 appropriations that will provide funds to sell an additional 720 million board feet in FY '77, raising the total sell to 11.47 billion board feet. We understand this will probably require additional people. If those people are added in FY '77, they will be available earlier than expected and would be available to meet full RPA FY '78 goals.

There is no question of the need for the Forest Service to sell 13 billion board feet in FY '78. Currently, in the five major western timber states we have the lowest volume of Forest Service timber under contract since they started keeping these statistics in 1970, with the exception of 1974 which followed the big housing boom of 1972 and 73 (see Table 2 - F.S. Timber Volume Under Contract). Our market analysis, as well as those of the federal government, projects a rising demand for wood products. The plywood industry is gearing up for another record production year in 1977 of 18.9 billion square feet and expects demand to increase to 21.8 billion square feet in 1981. (See Table 3 - Housing Outlook 1976-81 and Table 4 - Estimated Softwood Plywood Production of 1976-81.)

The added cost in the budget to sell 13 billion board feet rather than the 11.5 billion in the Senate Agriculture Committee recommendation is only $20 million. We estimate that this investment of $20 million in FY '78 will return from $100 to $150 million in direct receipts to the U.S. Treasury and local counties within 2 to 5 years. This is direct receipts from the sale of the timber only and does not include the substantial impact this would have on the economy. In other words, if Congress gives the Forest Service a dollar in FY '78 to prepare and administer timber sales, it will give back from $5 to $7 in 1981. It is difficult to conceive of a better investment, or a better way to help President Carter balance the budget in 1981.

In addition to being fiscally wise, increasing FY '78 timber harvest levels from 11.5 to 13 billion board feet will help to assure that timber is available at reasonable prices to meet the upsurge in housing. It will at the same time help to increase employment and reduce inflation, thereby helping solve the two major problems facing this country.

In summary, APA supports full funding for the Forest Service balanced multiple use program as stated in their Recommended Renewable Resource Program. We feel that the Senate Agriculture Committee recommendations for increases to the President's budget go a long way toward implementation of that program, but we feel very strongly that an additional $20 million could be very wisely spent to prepare and administer the sale of an additional 1.5 billion board feet.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our views. We hope our testimony will be helpful to you in your deliberations on this most important 1978 Forest Service budget.

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY

STATEMENT OF DR. DAVID L. MURPHREE, PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF AEROPHYSICS AND AEROSPACE ENGINEERING

CORRESPONDENCE FROM SENATOR STENNIS

Senator DECONCINI. Next, Dr. David Murphree, Mississippi State University.

Doctor, your full statement will be printed in the record. If you would, please highlight it for us.

Dr. MURPHREE. Mr. Chairman, I am testifying regarding fiscal year 1978 funding on the MHD division of ERDA. I also submit a letter from Senator John Stennis for the record.

Senator DECONCINI. It will also appear in the record.

[The letter follows:]

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 20, 1977

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
Chairman
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Byrd:

I recently submitted to your Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior a Statement regarding both my deep concern regarding our Nation's critical energy situation and my strong and continual support for the rapid development of direct coal-fired Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) electrical power generation.

Dr. David L. Murphree will be testifying before your Subcommittee on April 20, 1977, regarding FY 1978 funding for the MHD Division of ERDA. Dr. Murphree is the Program Director for a vital ERDA-MHD program at Mississippi State University, as I described in my Statement. He is a recognized authority in this field and his views are well worthy of your serious consideration.

I respectfully request that you and your Subcommittee members give careful consideration to Dr. Murphree's Statement regarding the National MHD program and the very important contribution that Mississippi State University is providing in this most important energy development program.

With warm personal regards, I am

Your friend,

John C. Stennis

JOHN C. STENNIS
United States Senator

JCS:krc

MHD PROGRAM

Dr. MURPHREE. Direct coal fired magnetohydrodynamics, MHD, electrical power generation offers a method whereby we can utilize our Nation's vast coal resources to generate electricity in an environmentally acceptable manner and at efficiencies 50 percent greater than any other advanced coal fired system. To provide for the rapid development of this nationally important energy technology, I respectfully advocate the appropriation of the full $86 million requested by the MHD Division of the Energy Research and Development Administration, ERDA, for fiscal year 1978.

The Office of Management and Budget, by considering MHD not to be a near term solution to our Nation's paramount energy problems, authorized only $50.5 million for MHD Development for fiscal year 1978. If the full $86 million requested by the MHD Division of ERDA is not appropriated, the commercial utilization of MHD power generation by the electric utilities and industry will indeed be unnecessarily delayed. The delay of MHD commercialization will not be due to technical reasons, but due to inadequate funding for development. Congress must not allow this delay to occur.

To demonstrate the commercial utilization of MHD, ERDA has wisely approached the technical problems with five coherent major areas of investigation: One, supporting science and technology; two, preliminary engineering, under which the work at Mississippi State University is performed; three, systems design and analysis; four, component development and testing, and; five, a proposed engineering test facility.

This approach encompasses both laboratory scale MHD development programs, such as those being conducted at Mississippi State University, and large scale MHD testing programs, such as being performed at the University of Tennessee Space Institute, Arnold Engineering Development Center, and to be conducted at the MHD Component Development and Integration Facility in Montana. Inadequate funding in any one of these five vital areas would be detrimental to the other four. Results obtained in one area directly affect the programs in the other areas. Of particular concern to us at Mississippi State University is the OMB reduction of $5 million in the area of preliminary engineering for which the MHD Division requested $15 million. The OMB fiscal year 1978 authorization of approximately $10 million for MHD Preliminary Engineering is essentially the same as the fiscal year 1977 funding, thereby not allowing for any accelerated effort in this critical area.

Specifically, the preliminary engineering MHD program at Mississippi State University requires $600,000.00 for fiscal year 1978. Preliminary engineering provides the basic engineering design information required for successful program development in the other areas.

After the hot gases from coal combustion have been utilized in the MHD process for electrical power production these gases are then used to produce steam for further electrical power generation, as performed in a conventional electrical plant. The MHD boilers are subjected to a harsher environment than conventional steam boilers.

Mississippi State University has constructed a unique facility for investigating the steam conversion subsystems of the combined MHD steam power plant. The preliminary engineering objective at Mississippi State University is the generation of design data pertinent to the MHD radiant boiler, air heaters, and steam superheater components. This test train will simulate the gas-seed-slag conditions in the coal fired baseline MHD plant. The engineering design data determined by the laboratory scale MHD development program at Mississippi State University is vital for the construction of the full scale MHD boilers and air heaers.

Our Nation's electric utility companies must convert from natural gas and fuel oil to coal as the source of heat for the generation of electric power. It may be considered as a national tragedy that MHD has not been allowed to develop to the stage whereby the utility companies could utilize the MHD process in their required conversion to coal.

Adaption of the MHD process would allow burning of high sulfur content coal with an overall increase in efficiency and with pollution free stack gases, eliminating the need for expensive scrubbers.

Knowing the problems that face our Nation's electric utilities and the importance of our nation utilizing our coal resources in the most efficient and pollution free manner, I respectfully request that the subcommittee recommend appropriation of the full $86 million for MHD development.

Preliminary engineering MHD development programs, such as being conducted at Mississippi State University, and the large scale component development and testing programs can then advance at the pace required by our Nation's goal of utilizing coal in the most cost effective manner at the earliest possible date.

Senator DeConcini. Doctor, thank you very much. We appreciate your testimony and it will receive consideration by this subcommittee. The endorsement and interest of your Senator from Mississippi will be of great assistance. Thank you.

[The statement follows]

Statement of Dr. David L. Murphree

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Subcommittee, direct coal-fired Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) electrical power generation offers a method whereby we can utilize our Nation's vast coal resources to generate electricity in an environmentally acceptable manner and at efficiencies 50 percent greater than any other advanced coal-fired system. To provide for the rapid development of this Nationally important energy technology, I respectfully advocate the appropriation of the full $86 million requested by the MHD Division of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) for fiscal year 1978.

The Secretary of the Interior, Cecil Andrus, recently stated that our Nation will pay up to $60 billion to foreign countries for imported petroleum products during 1977. The Central Intelligence Agency study requested by President Carter reports the world is unexpectedly close to running out of oil and gas. These two facts make it imperative that we proceed with deliberate haste toward the commercialization of direct coal-fired MHD electrical power generation.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), by considering MHD not to be a near-term solution to our Nation's paramount energy problems, authorized only $50.5 million for MHD Development for fiscal year 1978. If the full $86 million requested by the MHD Division of ERDA is not appropriated, the commercial utilization of MHD power generation by the electric utilities and industry will indeed be unnecessarily delayed. The delay of MHD commercialization will not be due to technical reasons, but due to inadequate funding for development. Congress must not allow this delay to occur.

To develop the first full-scale direct coal-fired MHD pilot plant to demonstrate the commercial utilization of MHD, ERDA has wisely approached the technical problems with five coherent major areas of investigation:(1) Supporting Science and Technology, (2) Preliminary Engineering (under which the work at Mississippi State University is performed), (3) Systems Design and Analysis, (4) Component Development and Testing, and (5) a proposed Engineering Test Facility. This approach encompasses both laboratory-scale MHD development programs, such as being conducted at Mississippi State University, and large-scale MHD testing programs, such as being performed at the University of Tennessee Space Institute, Arnold Engineering Development Center, and to be conducted at the MHD Component Development and Integration Facility in Montana.

Inadequate funding in any one of these five vital areas would be detrimental to the other four. Results obtained in one area directly affect the programs in the other areas. Of particular concern to us at Mississippi State Unversity is the OMB reduction of $5 million in the area of Preliminary Engineering, for which the MHD Division requested $15 million. The OMB fiscal year 1978 authorization of approximately $10 million for MHD Preliminary Engineering is essentially the same as the fiscal year 1977 funding, thereby not allowing for any accelerated effort in this critical area. Specifically, the Preliminary Engineering MHD program at Mississippi State University requires $600,000 for fiscal year 1978. Preliminary Engineering provides the basic engineering design information required for successful program development in the other areas.

After the hot gases from coal combustion have been utilized in the MHD process of electrical power production, these gases are then used to produce steam for further electrical power generation, as performed in a conventional electrical plant. The MHD boilers are subjected to a harsher environment than conventional steam boilers.

Mississippi State University has constructed a unique facility for investigating the steam conversion subsystems of the combined MHD-steam power plant. The Preliminary Engineering objective at Mississippi State University is the generation of design data pertinent to the MHD radiant boiler, air heaters, and steam superheater components. The test train will simulate the gas-seed-slag conditions in the coal-fired baseline MHD plant. The engineering design data determined by the laboratory-scale MHD development program at Mississippi State University is vital for the construction of the full-scale MHD boilers and air heaters.

Our Nation's electric utility companies must convert from natural gas and fuel oil to coal as the source of heat for the generation of electric power. In this conversion, the utility companies must also add scrubbers at the bottom end of the steam plant for environmental protection. The addition of scrubbers alone will cost millions of dollars to the individual utility companies, with no increase in efficiency.

The MHD electrical power generation process occurs at the top end, i.e., at the beginning of the steam plant cycle. It may be considered as a National tragedy that MHD has not been allowed to develop to the stage whereby the utility companies could utilize the MHD process in their required conversion to coal. Adaption of the MHD process would allow burning of high-sulfur content coal with an overall increase in efficiency and with pollution free stack gases, eliminating the need for expensive scrubbers.

Knowing the problems that face our Nation's electric utilities and the importance of our Nation utilizing our coal resources in the most efficient and pollution-free manner, I respectfully request that the subcommittee recommend appropriation of the full $86 million for MHD development. Preliminary Engineering MHD development programs, such as being conducted at Mississippi State University, and the large-scale Component Development and Testing Programs can then advance at the pace required by our Nation's goal of utilizing coal in the most cost-effective manner at the earliest possible date.

National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Officers

STATEMENT OF RAE SANDERS, PRESIDENT

Senator DeConcini. Our next witness is Edward Osann, Save the Dunes, Indiana. Is Mr. Osann here?

If not then we would hear from Rae Sanders, also from the State of Mississippi. Welcome, Mr. Sanders, to this subcommittee.

Your statement will appear in the record in full and you may proceed to highlight it for us.

Mr. SANDERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have a very short statement to make to the subcommittee. My reason for being here before this subcommittee, is to represent not only my great State of Mississippi but the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Mr. Chairman, we are involved on a day-to-day basis in administering and implementing the Land and Water Conservation Fund through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, a component of the U.S. Department of Interior for planning, acquisition and development of outdoor recreational facilities for our citizens throughout the various states.

In this dual capacity, Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have the opportunity of appearing before this distinguished group of gentlemen of the Congress in support of full funding of the appropriation that is now pending for the Land and Water Conservation Fund of $600 million for fiscal year 1978, $750 million for fiscal year 1979, and $900 million for fiscal year 1980.

Mr. Chairman, I have had the privilege of working within the framework of this program, commonly referred to as the BOR program, almost from its inception in 1965. In my opinion it is a very good program. It is a program that has been well accepted by the vast majority of the people of these United States, and individually and collectively has and is increasing the lifestyle of many hundreds of thousands of individuals. It is a program that is being enjoyed by many cities, towns, and communities with ever increasing expectations throughout America.

This program has also been well received by State officials, as well as Federal officials, in a relatively harmonious partnership of mutual trust and responsibility to achieve the desired goals set by Congress.

We, the States, however, find ourselves overburdened with more and more paperwork and documentation of our daily activities that is required to properly administer this ever expanding program.

Mr. Chairman, this is no direct cause of the Bureau itself, but I think a very potent and effective auditing by the Federal Government that is bringing forth to the various States the weaknesses on the State's part in properly administering this program.

It is requiring more and more documentation and paperwork in order to be more effective. In this regard further, Mr. Chairman, some States do not have adequate manpower to properly and effectively administer this program as they would wish to do, because of the lack of funding on the State level.

Since the Congress provides total and usually ample funding, off the top of the Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriations to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for its administrative cost, we feel that the Congress should also allow the States more consideration by providing more adequate administrative allowances for their day-to-day program. We think this is a very vital concern. We would appreciate your consideration on this point.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, some of the States are finding a growing need to acquire important sites and areas for present and future

recreational needs for many towns and communities within their boundaries. Many of these political subdivisions, however, find it increasingly difficult to pay for the ever increasing services required of any well managed community. Primarily, we would say, due to inflation. For this reason we would request that the Congress provide, in the next appropriation to the States, a proviso that the present acquisition formula of 50 percent to 50 percent of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act be changed to provide in favor of the States a 75 percent to 25 percent ratio for all future acquisition projects.

Mr. Chairman, if this cannot be implemented within this subcommittee, for the proper and necessary legislative change, we would still like to go on record that this is the desire of the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers. And we would like to have the opportunity to testify at what other time may be appropriate to any other subcommittee on this particular point.

We would further state that since the Congress provides the Federal agencies 100 percent of acquisition costs, including all legal and engineering fees, which you know is not allowed on a State level, we feel that our request for a 75 to 25 percent ratio is warranted and justified.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we of the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers are in full support of the proposed funding increase for the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program for fiscal years 1978, 1979, and 1980. Second, we request the Congress to improve the States' administrative cost position by providing additional allowances for each State to operate and maintain its Land and Water Conservation Fund Program. Third, we request the Congress to amend the present matching formula of 50 percent Federal, 50 percent State ratio for acquisition projects, to a more equitable formula of 75 percent Federal, 25 percent State.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Mr. Sanders, we appreciate this testimony in support of the budget request. Referring to your suggestion of changing the ratio, the subcommittee does not have the authority.

I would suggest you address this testimony, perhaps in writing, to Senator Jackson, who is the chairman of the Energy and Natural Resource Committee, the old Interior Committee, which does have jurisdiction.

Thank you, very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF RAE SANDERS

Mr. Chairman: I am Rae Sanders, Mississippi's Liaison Officer to the United States Department of the Interior, with day-to-day responsibilities for the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program, through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. In addition, I have the high honor of being President of the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers, representing all fifty states of the United States, together with its five possessions.

In this dual capacity, Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have the opportunity of appearing before you distinguished gentlemen of the Congress in support of the full funding appropriation that is now pending for the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program of $600 million for Fiscal Year 1978, $750 million for Fiscal Year 1979, and $900 million for Fiscal Year 1980.

Mr. Chairman, I have had the privilege of working within the framework of this program, commonly referred to as the "BOR Program," almost from its inception in 1965. In my opinion, it is a very good program. It is a program that has been

well accepted by the vast majority of the people of these United States, and individually and collectively has and is increasing the lifestyle of many hundreds of thousands of individuals. It is a program that is being enjoyed by many cities, towns, and communities with ever-increasing expectations throughout America. This program has also been well-received by state officials, as well as federal officials, in a relatively harmonious partnership of mutual trust and responsibility to achieve the desired goals set by the Congress.

We, the States, however, find ourselves overburdened with more and more paperwork and documentation of our daily activities that is required to properly administer this ever-expanding program.

Some States, Mr. Chairman, do not have adequate manpower to properly and effectively administer this program as they would wish to do, because of the lack of funding on the state level. Since the Congress provides total and usually ample funding, off the top of the Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriations, to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, for its administrative cost—we feel that the Congress should also allow the state more consideration by providing more adequate administrative allowances for their day-to-day program.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, some of the states are finding a growing need to acquire important sites and areas for present and future recreational needs for many towns and communities within their boundaries. Many of these political subdivisions, however, find it increasingly difficult to pay for the ever-increasing services required of any well-managed community. For this reason, we would request that the Congress provide, in the next appropriation to the states, a proviso that the present acquisition formula of 50 percent–50 percent of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act be changed to provide in favor of the states a 75 percent–25 percent ratio for all future acquisition projects. Since the Congress provides the federal agencies 100 percent of the acquisition cost, including all legal and engineering fees, we feel that our request for a 75–25 percent ratio is warranted and justified.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we of the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers are in full support of the proposed funding increase for the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program for Fiscal Years 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Second, we request the Congress to improve the states' administrative cost position by providing additional allowances for each state to operate and maintain its Land and Water Conservation Fund Program.

Third, we request the Congress to amend the present matching formula of 50 percent Federal—50 percent State ratio for acquisition projects, to a more equitable formula of 75 percent Federal—25 percent State.

Forest Farmers Association

STATEMENTS OF:

DR. JOHN GRAY
H. E. RUARK
WALTER MYERS

Senator DeConcini. Next we will hear from Dr. John Gray, H. Ruark, and Walter Myers of the Forest Farmers Association.

Mr. Myers. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, I have Dr. Gray and Mr. Ruark with me and they have several gentlemen to sit in.

Senator DeConcini. Would you like to introduce them for the record?

Mr. Myers. Yes, Mr. Selmer Uhr, from Hudson Pulp and Paper Company. Dr. Walter Beers with Buckeye Cellulose Company in Palatka, Florida. And Mr. Chairman, we will have prepared statements, and we will summarize these for you, if we may, and we would appreciate if the full statement might be included in the record.

Senator DeConcini. They will all be included in the record and you may proceed to highlight them.

FOREST SERVICE PROGRAMS FOR THE SOUTH

Mr. MYERS. Thank you, sir. My name is J. Walter Myers, Jr., I am executive vice president of Forest Farmers Association. Forest Farmers Association is an organization of timberland owners and primarily small individual owners in 15 southern States representing owners of over 30 million acres.

Your committee over the past years has demonstrated outstanding support in helping maintain strong, Federal forest research programs. This has been most gratifying and we wish to thank you on behalf of forest land owners and operators, particularly in the South for the fine programs your foresight has made possible.

Forest Farmers Association has carefully reviewed the 1978 fiscal year budget for the U.S. Forest Service and wishes to endorse the items contained therein.

We would also appreciate the committee's consideration to the following increases which are not part of the original budget. These add-ons are in our opinion necessary if the Nation's forestry programs are to keep pace with the Nation's current projected needs.

We have listed these priorities; number one we consider increase in funding for the renewable resources survey in the South, which is commonly known as the forest survey. This 5-five year resurvey cycle is vitally important so that orderly planning to meet future timber needs can be accomplished. An increase of $629,000 is in the present budget, but a further add on of $1,500,000 is needed for the South to achieve this 5-year resurvey goal.

The second priority item is research to increase timber supplies. This is intensive culture of southern pines and hardwoods to speed up growth and improve productivity to meet projected public needs. Here, $2,350,000 is suggested.

The third priority would be improved protection of forests from insects and disease, including research on the control of insects and diseases affecting management of seed orchards and research on methods of controlling southern pine pitch canker disease. Some of the gentlemen here will speak further on that item.

Also we considered a top priority need in research the funding for construction of a research facility at station headquarters and forest research laboratory in Ashville, N.C. This was even before the committee before.

On State and private items, very briefly we feel that the reduction in cooperative forest fire control item, CM2, funding of $11,861,000, or a reduction of $8,635,000 from fiscal year 1977 is too drastic for the states to stand and absorb at this time. Also we feel the Federal Government has a continuing need to participate in the protection of forest lands, if for no other reason than the fact that they get such a tremendous amount of tax revenue, we figure roughly $90 million a year, and they are putting in $25 million to protect their investment, or did last year.

We think that is a reasonable trade off. Rather than document a number of other figures that committee has heard before, I would just like to say that we strongly endorse the position of the National Association of State Foresters and the funding that the National Association of State Foresters has recommended. They were here yesterday.

In addition, our association further recommends $1,360,000, under State and private forestry, be appropriated to carry out phase two of the design and construction of facilities for the disease resistant screening center at Ashville, N.C. This has been a very effective facility, and it has provided for the screening of seedlings for fusiform rust before they ever get out of the field and get planted. This facility could be used for other insect resistance testing.

There are two other very short items that we consider of primary importance, and one is southern forest smoke management research and development. This is at Macon, Ga., in the fire lab. Mr. Ruark will speak to that shortly. We would like to endorse that. We would also like to endorse research on developing urban forestry activities. Ninety percent of our people live in urban areas now and we think greater attention should be given to the trees in the cities. We feel this research is very important. I think Mr. Ruark will also speak to that and that concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, very much.

Who else wants to present a statement now?

FOREST RESEARCH IN THE SOUTH

Mr. RUARK. Mr. Chairman, I am. H. E. Ruark, I am director of the Georgia Forest Research Council. We are a State agency with the sole responsibility of fostering research in our area. In Georgia there are a number of installations of U.S. Forest Service doing research representing landowners in our State and throughout the southeast that have problems that need solving through research. And these facilities are there in Macon, and Athens.

Five items are in my formal statement. One is culture and genetic improvements of loblolly pine in Macon, Ga. for $300,000. The second is forest smoke management research and development programs, Macon, Ga. for $650,000. Third, urban forestry in the South, Athens, Ga., $400,000. The fourth, mycorrhizal culture and management, Athens, Ga., $200,000, and the fifth item is control of pitch canker in Athens, Ga., $100,000.

The first item that is on our list is the culture and genetic improvement of loblolly pine. Loblolly pine is the single most important species of southern pine in the South. Twelve million acres of pure Loblolly pine, and another approximate 14 million acres of mixed pine. Research has indicated that loblolly produces far better than the others in volume.

The companies and State nurseries are going all out to produce loblolly pine seedlings in order to replant and regenerate acres that need planting. The research will involve continuing but expanding in the tree improvement part of the program, and second, in the establishment of these stands, regeneration of these stands.

In this section that I represent, the Piedmont and Coastal plains, loblolly pine is owned principally by nonindustrial landowners. In Georgia alone there 160,000 nonindustrial landowners. These people are not regenerating their forests. One reason is because it is so expensive, and the other is that it takes so long to grow these trees out. Our tree improvement program we hope will speed it up and we hope the other part will reduce the cost.

The second item in our request is for forestry smoke management and Macon. Part of the management practices in the South is prescribed burning. It is a necessary tool, it is a most inexpensive way to dispose of slash and hazardous material and prepare seed beds and to gain management in various uses. But it's being threatened today because of environmentalists and others who would like to see all burning cease, regardless of whether it does harm or not.

I have listed some problems that I would like to review with you for a moment, but research has to address itself. Imminent, pending use, air quality standards would create a crisis for new emission rate data and could cause unwarranted bans on necessary open burning. The second problem is emission data not available for many fuel types, thus raising questions for resource managers of whether or not downwind smoke may cause damage to urban areas, in nursing homes, factories, motels, et cetera.

The public safety of use in pesticide chemicals in forest areas are needed, but it is a question of whether or not this burning may affect downwind. Another item is present emission factors hastily derived from empirical studies, and we need mathematical models which this new research will give us.

Another phase, that's one phase of the research, the second phase is esoteric sciences dealing with weather forecasting, local weather as well as specialized weather, and these combinations of smoke root and dispersion, it is absolutely necessary that we have up-to-date information on where the smoke might go and how it might be dispersed.

A third phase of it is pilot testing of large burns going on to large landowners in the State agencies to test these various, the data that has come out of the southern forest fire laboratory.

URBAN FORESTRY

A third item is urban forestry, and Mr. Myers has touched base with you on that particular item. He indicated that there is a growing population from Richmond to Birmingham. Many cities are springing up and already the State foresters in Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, have established a metro forestry program to try to make some of the needs, meet some of the needs of the urban population.

But there is little or no research, and just this morning as we came from breakfast we saw some trees here in downtown Washington beginning to die because, whether it is pollution affecting it, or the soil is so compacted, that it is that type of research that would help solve these problems that are facing new growth, people, and subdivisions moving out into the forest.

The other items I believe Dr. Beers will speak to.

Dr. BEERS. I will wait, after John.

Senator DECONCINI. We have some of the statements. We have Dr. Beer's statement here.

Mr. GRAY. Right, you have a combined statement from Gray, Beers and Uhr. Each of us prepared a separate statement and they are clipped together.

Mr. Chairman, we are here representing the 1200 member Florida Forestry Association. I am Dr. John Gray, and my immediate assign-

ment is as director of the School of Forest Resources at the University of Florida. Mr. Uhr is with Hudson Pulp and Paper Company, and he too is a member of the Florida forestry association.

We are here to speak to the need for the support of our particular programs in the Forest Service research and appropriations for fiscal year 1978. All four of these are joint programs. The two that I will speak to involve three way joint participation between the Forest Service, our university, and forest industry.

The two, the one that Mr. Uhr will emphasize, and the one that Dr. Beers will emphasize, feature primarily just the Forest Service and forest industry without our university being involved. One of the two that I am speaking to is already in the President's budget and we are not asking any increase in the amount recommended.

This is to support a joint research center between the Forest Service and our university located in our School of Forest Resources school as the intensive management practices assessment center. This was first funded in fiscal year 1976.

Very briefly, the whole purpose of the program is to identify positive and negative effects on intensive forest management in the southeastern coastal plain on soil and water, wildlife and plant resources.

Senator DECONCINI. I am sorry to interrupt you. I have to leave, I am 15 minutes late now for another meeting. If you could please expedite your testimony it would be a favor to me.

Mr. GRAY. Fine, give me another half minute and three each for the other two. The second program that we are concerned with is $100,000 as an add on to the executive budget for the Forest Service research appropriation to fund the Forest Service's responsibilities in research, to solve problems connected with an epidemic of pitch canker disease on southern pine, which is particularly serious in Florida, and also in other southern States. The Forest Service's role in this is to identify the organism and conduct the research on control methods. Our role is to conduct research on the biology and behavior of the organism, and industry's role is to look at the effects of management practices on it. There is not current money allocated for the Forest Service to support their responsibilities under this program.

Now, I would like to ask Dr. Beers if he wants to take a minute or two to speak to mycorrhizal research needs.

Dr. BEERS. I am here to request a $200,000 addition to the fiscal year 1978 U.S. Forest Service research budget to work on mycorrhizal culture development. Mycorrhizal is a scary sounding term, probably very unfamiliar to you. It means fungus root, and all trees have a beneficial fungus that attacks the root system and enhances the uptake of nutrients and moisture into the tree, and it is an absolute requirement. Without it we would not have trees is what it boils down to.

The Forest Service has developed a method of inoculating seedlings with specific fungi that are better than the average fungus you find in nature. What we are hoping to do is get this funding so we can accelerate that research, institute for mycorrhizal development and culture, and get it implemented into forest nurseries and get this thing out into practice in the field.

We look on this as a very promising means of increasing forest productivity and also expanding forests onto sterile coal spoils in places like Copperhill, Tenn., and other places.

Senator DECONCINI. With this funding how long would it take to get it productive?

Dr. BEERS. It is partially operational now, but what they do is fine tune it and perhaps in another year or two we would be in full production with it.

We appreciate your consideration of this matter.

Senator DECONCINI. Is there anything further?

Mr. UHR. I am Selmer Uhr and I am a professional forester, and as John Gray said, I am employed as woodland technical manager for Hudson Pulp and Paper Co. I want to mention one thing about the pitch canker.

The pitch canker disease is a very destructive one in parts of Florida in terms of reducing timber growth, and in many cases causing mortality. But probably one of the more long term potential destructive parts of this disease is in seed orchards.

Throughout the South we have many tree improvement programs that are improving the genetic quality of the planting stock that goes into the ground for future forests. To have the seed available for this planting means growing orchards strictly to produce seed. This pitch canker disease has been particularly destructive in these orchards. One seed orchard, for instance, in Mississippi, which had reached a production level of 3,400 bushels of pine cone which then produced the seed for planting, 3,400 bushels is the production it reached, and it has up to 400 bushels as a result of this particular disease in the orchard. So we feel this is an important part of the disease research that the Forest Service needs to cover.

The second item I want to speak to is a $150,000 add-on to the Forest Service research budget for the cultivation of eucalypt. This is an exotic species from Australia, grown in many places in the world for timber, furniture, softwood, many timber products. Past research, cooperative research by industry and U.S. Forest Service has developed four species of this tree which are suitable for the south Florida environment, central Florida environment.

We are now at the point of reaching commercial production. My own company has established 2000 acres. By 3 years from now we will have 10,000 acres of plantations. There is a good deal of interest throughout Florida in the species which grow some two to three times as fast as the native pines on the same sites.

When you have a commercial operation started, you need the research back up, more than what we provide in our own organizations, and particularly smaller landowners need the kind of research background that only the Forest Service can provide.

We feel it is essential that this particular research be provided. There are two other potentials for this tree. In Central Florida there are large areas, approximately 196,000 acres of phosphate mine, spoil areas that could be revegetated with eucalyptis trees and we feel this important effort. It also has a potential as a source of energy for fuel, for conversion in plants to electrical energy. We feel this particular tree has potential in several areas and Forest Service research is needed to provide the backup and introduce the species, in other areas.

And it has potential throughout Florida, up into Georgia, even, certain species of eucalypt. This is the only statement I am going to have.

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Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, very much, gentlemen, we appreciate your testimony. I am sorry to put the rush on you but we are running a little late today.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF J. WALTER MYERS, JR.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is J. Walter Myers, Jr. I am Executive Vice President of Forest Farmers Association. Forest Farmers Association, as you may recall, is an organization of timberland owners and primarily small, individual owners in fifteen southern states, representing owners of over 30 million acres.

Your Committee has, over the past year, demonstrated outstanding support in helping maintain strong federal forestry programs. This has been most gratifying and I thank you on behalf of forest landowners and operators, particularly in the South, for the fine programs your foresight has made possible.

Forest Farmers Association has carefully reviewed the 1978 f.y. budget for the U.S. Forest Service and wishes to endorse the items contained therein. We would also appreciate the Committee's consideration to the following increases which are not part of the original budget. These add-ons are, in our opinion, necessary if the Nation's forestry programs are to keep pace with the Nation's current and project needs.

These add-ons in order of priority are --

RESEARCH

(1) Increase funds for forest research programs in the South by $6,150,000. Highest priority items —

A. Strengthening of the renewable resources survey in the South. A five-year resurvey cycle is vitally important, so orderly planning to meet future timber needs can be accomplished. (An increase of $629,000 south-wide, is in the present budget but a further add-on of $1,500,000 is needed for the South to achieve this five-year resurvey goal).....$1,500,000

B. Research to increase timber supplies.
   1. Intensive Culture of Southern Pine and Hardwoods to speed up growth and improve productivity to meet projected public needs $2,350,000

C. Improved protection of forests from insects and diseases, including research on the control of insects and diseases affecting management of seed orchards and research on methods of controlling southern pine pitch canker disease.....$250,000

(2) Funds for construction of research facilities.
Station Headquarters and Forestry Research Laboratory, Asheville, N.C.
Phase I design and construction.....$1,750,000
Phase II construction.....$1,200,000

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

The President's budget for f.y. 1978 lists $11,861,000 for Cooperative Forest Fire Control (CM-2), an $8,735,000 reduction from f.y. 1977. We do not believe that the states can absorb a cut of this magnitude without seriously reducing current levels of forest fire protection. The federal government has a large stake in protecting the productive forests of the Nation from the ravages of fire, if for no other reason than that it receives substantial revenue through taxation of forest products. Through capital gains taxes on timber alone, the federal government annually collects approximately 30% of net private timber harvest receipts, roughly $300,000,000.* It seems reasonable, therefore, to expect the federal government to pay approximately 30% of the overall cost of basic cooperative fire protection. In f.y. 1975, the latest year for which complete figures are available, the federal government contributed $25,182,000 or 14.9% while the states contributed $143,866,414 or 85.1% under the CM-2 program. In f.y. 1976, the federal share of CM-2 was $22,642,000. Forest Farmers Association strongly supports the request of the National Association of State Foresters for $25,135,000 in federal funds for CM-2 in f.y. 1978. (*Source: Committee on the Budget publication, U.S. Senate, March, 1976.)

Our Association also strongly supports the following recommendations of NASF: Provide the funds necessary for Title IV and CM-4 tree planting programs toward the goal or all reforestation being done with genetically superior seedlings. Recommended f.y. 1978 funds for these programs are $1,387,000 (Title IV) and $345,000 (CM-4). Increase Cooperative Forest Management program (CFM) to $11,486,000 which would include $2,000,000 earmarked for Urban and Community Forestry. Fund the General Forestry Assistance (GFA) program at $5,167,000. Forest Farmers Association also strongly supports the Forest Insect and Disease Management item at the $18,011,000 level recommended by NASF.

Our Association further recommends that $1,360,000 be appropriated to carry out phase II design and construction of facilities for the disease resistance screening center at Asheville, N.C. The $372,300 in the 1978 f.y. budget for this facility meets only the most urgent and immediate needs. Greenhouse-headhouse space capability to handle 600,000

seedlots and necessary office, laboratory and training space are necessary to bring the program to needed capacity. This capacity would provide screening for diseases in addition to fusiform rust, for which the facility was originally proposed, and for development of insect resistance testing, eventually providing service on a national scale.

JUSTIFICATION OF FUNDS FOR TOP PRIORITY FOREST RESEARCH ITEMS

A. The Renewable Resources Survey -- A top priority item. The survey provides invaluable state-by-state forest resource inventories on a current basis. It is the basis for all forest planning, public and private, nationally and locally. It also forms the basis for the Assessment of the Nation's renewable resources as required under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (PL 93-978). A great need exists to strengthen this program, particularly in the South, with its fast-growing timber and the increasing demands on its forest resources. The present 10-year resurvey cycle is not sufficiently frequent to provide the data needed. The funding increase of $629,000 in the President's budget will only support basic survey techniques research for non-timber resources. An additional $1,500,000 in annual funding over the President's budget for f.y. 1978 is needed in the South, alone, to achieve state timber resurvey cycles of five years as has been recommended by the Forest Service.

RESEARCH TO INCREASE TIMBER SUPPLIES

Productivity of many millions of acres of southern forests could be increased by as much as 50 to 100 percent by both improving management techniques for the pines already prevalent in the region and by placing greater emphasis on production of quality hardwoods. Both pine and hardwood production can be materially enhanced by continuing efforts at genetic improvement of individual species. A combined effort aimed at management, genetic improvement and development of recent innovations would include development of uneven-aged management techniques for small landowners; ecological research on trees and stands of southern Appalachian hardwoods; genetic improvement of strains of southern hardwoods; improvement of testing, storage and germination practices for hardwood seed; improvement of southern hardwood management practices; further genetic improvement of loblolly pine; detailed studies of pine genetics in the areas of growth and form, seed orchard productivity and disease resistance; more intensive culture of pines including soil-moisture management, soil-fertility management and genetic responses to soil conditions; mycorrhizal culture and management; culture and management of eucalyptus; control of undesirable vegetation and determination of hydrologic responses to management techniques. Work in these areas would be centered at Auburn, Alabama ($300,000); Fayettville, Arkansas ($100,000); Monticello/Crossett, Arkansas ($450,000); Lehigh Acres, Florida ($150,000); Athens, Georgia ($200,000); Macon, Georgia ($300,000); Alexandria, Louisiana ($150,000); Oxford, Mississippi ($100,000 added to $100,000 already in f.y. 1978 budget); Starkville, Mississippi ($100,000); Stoneville, Mississippi ($100,000); Stoneville and Starkville, Mississippi ($200,000); Asheville, North Carolina ($200,000).

Improved protection of forests from insects and diseases. Insect and disease losses to southern forests continue to be at unaceeptable levels. The current outbreak of pitch canker threatens thousands of acres of planted slash pine and is causing serious dieback problems in seed orchards of slash and loblolly pine. In addition, southern hardwood borers cause losses estimated at $40 million annually to oak lumber alone and an unknown amount of damage to other southern hardwood species. Research is needed to provide chemical and silvicultural controls as well as precise definition of causal organisms and methods of attack and injury. This work will be centered at Athens, Georgia ($100,000) and Stoneville, Mississippi ($150,000).

Additional Items of Primary Need --

1. Southern Forestry Smoke Management Research and Development. This urgently needed research has been delayed by early impoundment and later restriction of funds appropriated. It is vitally important for continued effective fire control efforts that procedures under which prescribed burning can be conducted be developed. Research on this is progressing well, but an additional $650,000 is needed to complete and pilot test this work. Research is centered at the Regional Forest Fire Laboratory, Macon, GA.

2. Research on Developing Urban Forestry Activities. Problems of impacts of increasing urbanization on forests are not fully understood, nor are the hosts of benefits derived from managing urban open spaces, greenbelts, etc. $400,000 is needed for this work to be centered at Athens, GA.

The Committee's consideration to these views is invited and will be appreciated.

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, GA. The Council is an agency of the State of Georgia. We are responsibile for coordinating, developing, implementing, and encouraging forest research. It is a pleasure to appear before your Committee to discuss forest research needs in the Southeast. I requested an appearance before you today to testify on the need for increased appropriations for research with the U. S. Forest Service for FY 78 for the following designated purposes:

(1)	Culture and Genetic Improvement of Loblolly Pine, Macon, GA.....	$ 300,000
(2)	Southern Forestry Smoke Management Research & Development Program, Macon, GA.....	$ 650,000
(3)	Urban Forestry in the South, Athens, GA.....	$ 400,000
(4)	Mycorrhizal Culture and Management, Athens, GA.....	$ 200,000
(5)	Control of Pitch Canker, Athens, GA.....	$ 100,000
	GRAND TOTAL	$1,650,000

FOREST RESEARCH NEEDS FOR FY 78

Culture and Genetic Improvement
of Loblolly Pine, Macon, GA.....$300,000

Loblolly pine is the single most important species in the South. In the five southeastern states alone, loblolly pine is the major species on 12.5 million acres and is an important component of another 14 million acres of mixed pine-hardwood stands.

If the nation's wood demand for the year 2000 and beyond is to be met, the productivity of loblolly pine must be doubled. The potential for increased productivity of loblolly pine is greatest in a geographic area centered on the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain of GA.

To achieve this potential we must step up and carefully coordinate research in creative tree improvement, and culture for establishment and growth of improved varieties of loblolly pine. Research will also include developing methods of regeneration that will be more effective and cheaper, with emphasis on benefiting the small non-industrial landowner.

Southern Forestry Smoke Management Research
and Development Program, Macon, GA.....$650,000

Early impoundment of funds and later restricted funding has held back the Smoke Management Research and Development Program at the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory. Vital instrumentation is urgently needed now to

accurately analyze and quantify the hundreds of compounds found in wood smoke that were not originally provided for in earlier air quality considerations. Additionally, pesticides used in forest operations and deposited from atmospheric fallout on forests has placed another dimension on wood smoke characterization that has to be carefully and accurately analyzed. Downwind particulate matter from wood fires is interacting with particulate matter from smelters, pulpmills, municipal sources, and other operations and new characteristics must be analyzed. Therefore, it is imperative that expensive equipment be purchased and personnel employed to enlarge the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory's capability to define and quantify smoke coming from wood fires and its interactions with other emissions in the atmosphere.

The Southern Forest Fire Laboratory has a small team of meteorologists who are attempting, on a limited pilot test basis, to cooperate with the National Weather Service in interpreting weather for forestry practices. This program must be fully staffed, instrumented and funded. Beside day-to-day weather interpretations, the team gives highest priority to weather effects on smoke transport and dispersion. Forestry everywhere has a dire need for specialized and localized weather which is not now fully provided by the National Weather Service.

A third phase of this proposed research is testing smoke management technology through pilot applications on operations among federal and state agencies and among landowners with varying forest and physiographic conditions.

Urban Forestry in the South, Athens, GA.....$400,000

The South is a rapidly urbanizing area. Cities are growing along the fall line corridor from Richmond to Birmingham. Atlanta is an example of a major metropolitan area carved out of the productive lob-lolly pine forest. Additional urban forestry management opportunities have arisen in the Coastal Plain forests.

State Foresters have responded to the problems of managing expanded human populations in forests by establishing corps of urban or metro foresters. Outstanding examples of such programs exist in Florida, Georgia and Alabama. Research support for these and other developing programs is not available.

Urban forestry resources are not fully understood and appreciated. Consequently, the tremendous potential benefits of urban forests are underutilized. Trees in the city are a vital asset in soil and water conservation and in upgrading the quality of an urban environment. Open spaces, greenbelts, buffer strips, roadsides, community parks, wooded residential and industrial zones, expanding urban areas, and new communities--these are new target areas of forestry concern. The potential benefits are many--cooling shade, better air to breathe, less street noise, protection from winds, more birds and other wildlife, a pleasant and serene environment, and increased natural beauty.

The research program proposed will be headquartered at the University of GA. This proposal is included in the research program component of the Resources Planning Act.

Mycorrhizal Culture and Management,
Athens, GA.....$200,000

The concept of introducing beneficial symbiotic fungi (mycorrhizal fungi) into soil for improving quality of seedlings was recently tested and found to be feasible. In nursery experiments, growth of pine seedlings was increased 120 percent, and the plantable seedlings 140 percent after introduction of specific mycorrhizal fungi. Certain hardwood species having an obligate requirement for mycorrhizae exhibited a dramatic 8,000 percent growth increase over controls which did not attain plantable size.

Field performance of seedlings tailored with ecologically adapted mycorrhizal fungi on adverse sites has been equally dramatic. On eastern coal spoils tailored pines survived and grew nearly 3 times better than non-tailored seedlings. Tailored pine seedlings on sites in Cooperhill, Tennessee, were also 50 percent larger than control seedlings. In other tests there, tailored seedlings on sewage sludge-amended soil were nearly 3 times larger than those from control treatments. In comparison to standard nursery stock, tailored hardwood seedlings had 50 percent better survival and 35 percent more growth on kaolin spoils in GA.

The acceleration of this research effort, based upon such a strong foundation of positive results, offers great promise for speeding up reforestation throughout the Nation. Practical application of these findings is the next step of work. With this new funding, the Institute of Mycorrhizal Research and Development Program, U. S. Forest Service, Athens, GA will initially emphasize two approaches. First, it will inaugurate a nationwide program to test the use of inoculum of the fungus Pisolithus tinctorius in pine nurseries. Second, it will continue to improve the performance of mycorrhizae as an agent in reforestation and reclamation.

Control of Pitch Canker and Management,
Athens, GA.....$100,000

The Forest Pathology Research Team at Athens, Georgia has evaluated the recent outbreak of pitch canker in planted stands of slash pine in Florida. The disease was found in all 67 Florida counties and is widespread throughout the State where slash pine is growing. Disease incidence is especially serious in the central and southern counties.

This resurgent "pitch canker" in slash pine plantations in Florida has produced a disease incidence of 2-25% in trees 2-28 years old and is causing concern to the forest industries and the general public. The extensive planting of slash pine in Florida must be protected so that heavy losses are not incurred from pitch canker disease. A related problem, the shoot dieback of loblolly and slash pines in seed orchards due to pitch canker, is not as well known as the disease in Florida, but may have even more far-reaching effects. In order to meet the steadily increasing demands for improved planting stock of both loblolly and slash pines, it is imperative that seed production from orchards not only continue at current levels, but meet predicted levels. Such production has not yet been realized.

Proposed pitch canker research will approach the most basic stages: The casual organisms must be precisely identified and described, and their relationship to the other pathogenic Fusaria fungi on pine clearly defined. The relationship between the disease of slash pines in Florida and on slash and loblolly pines in seed orchards will also need clarification. Studies will be designed to determine how and when infection takes place, the role of insects, sources of inoculum, details of fungus sporulatio in nature, and the life cycle of the pathogens. Additional work will be undertaken to determine if environmental stress predisposes trees to attack, if resistance to the disease is present, and if the disease can be controlled by chemicals.

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN GRAY

Summary: This is a request for continuation of a $300,000 appropriation which is included in the FY 78 Executive Budget Request to support research conducted jointly by the U. S. Forest Service and the University of Florida under an "Intensive Management Practices Assessment Center" located at the University of Florida. It is also a request for a $100,000 addition to the Executive Budget Request to enable the Forest Service to carry out its research responsibilities in a joint research program with the University of Florida and forest industry to control an epidemic outbreak of pitch canker disease of southern pines. The Forest Service title for this request is "CONTROL OF PITCH CANKER -- $100,000 Athens, Georgia".

Mr. Chairman and members of this Subcommittee, I am Dr. John Gray. I am here representing the Florida Forestry Association of which I am a member and a Director Ex Officio. I am employed as Director of the School of Forest Resources and Conservation, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville.

I am appearing to request your support for two program items as part of the U. S. Forest Service Research appropriation for FY 78.

The first of these requires $300,000 to continue the program of the Intensive Management Practices Assessment Center (hereafter referred to as "IMPAC"). This joint program is located with the School of Forest Resources and Conservation, University of Florida. The $300,000 needed for FY 78 are included in the Executive Budget Request.

This program was initiated in FY 76. It is identifying effects of commercial forest management on soil, water, plant and wildlife resources in the lower coastal plains of the southeastern United States. The information being developed is needed to provide guidelines to forest managers and enforcement agencies in meeting the 1983 and 1985 goals for quality of surface waters established by the Federal Water Quality Act of 1972 -- especially Sections 208, and 404 which cover non point and dredge and fill caused pollution from forest land management activities. It will also provide the basis for guidelines to protect plants and animals covered by the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

This program is a joint one between the Forest Service, the University of Florida and certain landowning forest industries. It is well underway. We have held a conference of representatives of all involved and interested organizations including regulatory agencies to make sure that all important priorities are addressed. A pilot test featuring two, 640 acre, instrumented watersheds under near swamp conditions is well underway on lands of Buckeye Cellulose Corporation. A second series of instrumented watershed treatment areas totalling 1,000 acres under flatwoods conditions on lands of Container Corporation of America is now being installed. Continued funding will make it possible for us to establish additional test watersheds for two other major forest physiographic sub-regions -- wet savannahs and sand clay hills.

With these four installations, we will be able to develop pollution control guidelines for nearly all lower coastal plain forest lands which are subject to intensive forest management for timber production. Such management is practiced on a larger scale in this part of the United States than anywhere else in the world.

We appreciate your past support of this program and ask that you continue to support it in FY 78 at the $300,000 level recommended in the Executive Budget request.

The second item is of equal urgency. It requires a $100,000 addition to the FY 78 Forest Service Research Appropriation so that the Service can continue to carry out its part of a joint research program to determine causes, behavior and practical control of an epidemic of pitch canker disease of southern pines.

This epidemic was first observed in 1974. It is growing in both extent and intensity. It has been found in every county in Florida -- primarily in plantations of slash pine (approximately one-fourth of Florida's commercial forest land is planted slash pine). Percentage of trees infected has ranged from 2 percent to 67 percent. Annual growth has been reduced by as much as 72 percent in some locations.

The disease is also prevalent in slash and loblolly seed production orchards not only in Florida, but also in other southern states as well from North Carolina to Mississippi.

A crash research program was organized in 1976. It involves the University of Florida, personnel of the U. S. Forest Service's Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Athens, Georgia and technical forestry staffs of a number of major land-owning forest industries such as Buckeye Cellulose Corporation, Hudson Pulp and Paper Corporation, Union Camp Corporation and the Miami Corporation. Responsibilities are divided roughly as follows: identification of disease organism, control methods, seed orchard problems -- Forest Service; pathogen biology and insect relationships -- University of Florida; effects of management practices -- forest industry. Research is coordinated through a task force of the Florida Forestry Association.

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (hereafter identified as "IFAS") of the University of Florida by mandate of the 1976 Florida Legislature is providing $100,000 per year to support the University segments of the total program. The Coastal Plains Regional Commission has provided $92,000 of first year "seed money" to the University to help with some of the initial costs.

No additional funds have yet been provided for the Forest Service to carry out its obligations which are a vital part of the total effort. An additional $100,000 to the FY 78 Forest Service Research Appropriation are needed for this purpose (see attached summary statement).

These two requests are identified as emergency needs by the 1100 member Florida Forestry Association. They are also strongly supported by the 2100 member Florida Forestry Forest Farmers Association, the Georgia Forest Research Council and a large number of individual landowning forest industries.

CONTROL OF PITCH CANKER - $100,000
Athens, Ga.

A recent evaluation of pitch canker incidence, severity and impact was made in slash pine stands in Florida. The disease was found in all 67 Florida counties and is widespread throughout the State where slash pine is growing. Disease incidence is especially serious in the central and southern counties.

This resurgent "pitch canker" in slash pine plantations in Florida has produced a disease incidence of 2-25% in trees 2-28 years old and is causing concern to the forest industries and the general public. The extensive planting of slash pine in Florida must be protected so that heavy losses are not incurred from pitch canker disease. A related problem, the shoot dieback of loblolly and slash pines in seed orchards due to pitch canker, is not as well known as the disease in Florida, but may have even more far-reaching effects. In order to meet the steadily increasing demands for improved planting stock of both loblolly and slash pines, it is imperative that seed production from orchards not only continue at current levels, but meet predicted levels. Such production has not yet been realized.

This pitch canker problem must be approached at the most basic stages: The causal organisms must be precisely identified and described, and their relationship to the other pathogenic Fusaria fungi on pine clearly defined. The relationship between the disease of slash pines in Florida and on slash and loblolly pines in seed orchards will also need clarification. Studies will be designed to determine how and when infection takes place, the role of insects, sources of inoculum, details of fungus sporulation in nature, and the life cycle of the pathogens. Additional work will be undertaken to determine if environmental stress predisposes trees to attack, if resistance to the disease is present, and if the disease can be controlled by chemicals.

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER L. BEERS, JR.

Summary: This is to request a $200,000 addition to the U.S. Forest Service Fiscal Year 1978 Research Appropriation to enable research on mycorrhizal culture and management. The word "mycorrhiza" describes an association between plant feeder roots and a beneficial fungus. Introduction of specific fungi into nursery soils has resulted in increased seedling growth and survival and has made possible the establishment of trees on sterile coal spoil and other adverse sites. Nationwide tests are being established to further verify and fine-tune the procedure and to develop a practical methodology for its implementation in forest nurseries. The Forest Service title for this request is "MYCORRHIZAL CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT---$200,000, Athens, Georgia."

In addition, continuation of funding is requested for the U.S. Forest Service Intensive Management Practices Assessment Center ("IMPAC") and program at the School of Forest Resources and Conservation, University of Florida.

Mr. Chairman and Members of this Subcommittee, I am Walter L. Beers, Jr., a professional forester employed as Lands and Timber Research Manager, The Buckeye Cellulose Corporation, Perry, Florida. I am appearing on behalf of the Florida Forestry Association to request a $200,000 addition to the U.S. Forest Service Fiscal Year 1978 Research Appropriation to enable research on mycorrhizal culture and management. (The U.S. Forest Service title for this request is "MYCORRHIZAL CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT---$200,000, Athens, Georgia.")

The word "mycorrhiza", meaning "fungus root", describes an infection of plant feeder roots by a beneficial fungus. For normal growth and development, both the plant and the fungus require this association.

Many forest trees cannot be artificially regenerated because of inadequate technology needed to produce high-quality seedlings in nurseries. The concept of introducing beneficial symbiotic fungi (mycorrhizal fungi) into soil for improving quality of seedlings was recently tested and found to be feasible. In nursery experiments in Oklahoma, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, growth of pine seedlings was increased 120 percent, and the plantable seedlings 140 percent after introduction of specific mycorrhizal fungi. Certain hardwood species having an obligate requirement for mycorrhizae exhibited a dramatic 8,000 percent growth increase over controls which did not attain plantable size. Early results from research on container-grown seedlings indicate that this concept can be applied to the nation's containerized seedling program, enhancing their quality and permitting year-round planting.

Field performance of tailored mycorrhizal seedlings on adverse sites has been equally dramatic. On eastern coal spoils inoculated pines survived and grew nearly 3 times better than routine seedlings. Inoculated pine seedlings on sites in Copperhill, Tennessee, were also 50 percent larger than control seedlings. In other tests there, inoculated seedlings on sewage sludge-amended soil were nearly 3 times larger than those from control treatments. In comparison to standard nursery stock, inoculated hardwood seedlings had 50 percent better survival and 35 percent more growth on kaolin spoils in Georgia.

Similar field results have been obtained from routine reforestation sites in North Carolina. Expansion of this research effort, based upon such positive results, offers great promise for speeding up reforestation throughout the Nation.

The new Institute of Mycorrhizal Research and Development, Athens, Georgia, will initially emphasize two approaches. First, it will inaugurate a nationwide program to test the use of inoculum of the fungus Pisolithus tinctorius in pine nurseries. Second, it will continue to improve the performance of mycorrhizae as an agent in reforestation and reclamation.

In its research the Institute will cooperate with a major pharmaceutical firm, numerous state and industrial forestry programs, several other Forest Service experiment stations, and the State and Private Forestry branch of the Forest Service.

In addition, continuation of funding is requested for the U.S. Forest Service Intensive Management Practices Assessment Center ("IMPAC") and program at the School of Forest Resources and Conservation, University of Florida. This program is designed to identify the effects of commercial forest management in the lower coastal plains of the Southeast on soil, water, and wildlife resources. The information it will yield is especially needed to provide guidelines to forest managers and responsible agencies in complying with the non-point provisions of the Federal Water Quality Act of 1972, especially Section 208.

STATEMENT OF SELMER C. UHR

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, my name is Selmer Uhr. I am a professional forester employed as Woodlands Technical Manager by Hudson Pulp & Paper Corp., Palatka, Florida. It is a pleasure to appear before your subcommittee as a representative of the 1,200 members of the Florida Forestry Association to discuss the need for additional FY 1978 U. S. Forest Service appropriations for two very vital elements of a research program to increase productivity of southern forests.

Control of Pitch Canker - $100,000
Athens, Georgia

Pitch canker is a disease of southern pines which in the past has caused only minor damage through scattered sporadic outbreaks. However, this disease has within the past three years erupted into a major problem among planted pines in south and central Florida and in pine seed orchards throughout the South. My own company has seen the disease ravage some 40,000 acres of productive pine plantations, leaving in its wake deformed trees growing at less than half their normal rate. In some stands over 90% of the planted pines have been infected by the disease. Our own losses in the current epidemic, primarily from reduced growth, will exceed one million dollars even if the infection subsides this year. Neighboring landowners have experienced significant mortality in addition to growth losses. Unless practical control measures for this disease are developed many small landowners in pitch canker-prone areas will be discouraged from regenerating cut-over timber stands to pine.

Pitch canker also poses a serious threat to the production of genetically superior seed in seed orchards throughout the South. A seed orchard survey conducted in 1976 found 9 out of 13 orchards to be infected with pitch canker which destroys new growth on orchard trees and effectively prevents the production of seed. In one Mississippi orchard just reaching maturity over half of the trees were classed as seriously diseased with large portions of their crowns dead. Cone production from this orchard has dropped from 3,400 bushels to 400 bushels since the pitch canker infection. Orchards such as these, upon which the South's future forests depend, must be protected if the region is to meet the projected demand for wood in the decades ahead.

During the past year U.S. Forest Service researchers have made significant progress in identifying and classifying the causal organism of the pitch canker disease. However, at this point almost nothing is known of the life cycle of the fungus and effective control strategies remain to be developed.

While significant pitch canker research is underway at the University of Florida and by industry, we feel that it is essential for the U.S. Forest Service to continue providing input through experienced researchers at the Forest Sciences Laboratory in Athens, Georgia.

Culture and Management of Eucalypts - $150,000
Lehigh Acres, Florida

Past research by U.S. Forest Service scientists and others has demonstrated the potential of several species of eucalypts from Australia as a new timber resource for south and central Florida. Grown as an exotic in many parts of the world, fast-growing eucalypts have found utility in a variety of products including fine furniture, utility poles, mine props, lumber and pulpwood. My own company has invested heavily in eucalyptus culture, having established 2,000 acres of plantations in south Florida with a committment to increase this to 10,000 acres over the next three to four years.

It has been estimated that nearly one million acres of under-utilized palmetto prairie, cut-over flatwoods and droughty ridges in south and central Florida are suitable for eucalyptus culture. This species also has potential for the revegetation of an estimated 196,000 acres of phosphate mine spoil areas in need of reclamation in central Florida. Due to their extremely rapid growth rates eucalyptus plantations also offer a potential source of energy through direct conversion of wood to electrical power.

Local support of the eucalyptus research effort at Lehigh Acres has been well demonstrated by substantial cooperative funding of eucalyptus research over the past several years by forest industry and landowner members of the Florida Forestry Association.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator DECONCINI. The subcommittee will stand adjourned until 1:00 p.m. this afternoon.

[Whereupon, at 11:50 a.m., Wednesday, April 20, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 1:00 p.m., the same day.]

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 1 O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1977)

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

OPENING REMARKS

Senator YOUNG [presiding]. We will now continue hearings for non-governmental witnesses who wish to testify concerning fiscal year 1978 appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies. When your name is called, please present your written testimony to the staff and take your place at the witness table. We would prefer that you simply highlight your statement and explain your request rather than read your entire statement. This will make for a much better hearing and allow all the witnesses to be heard in the time allowed. Your full prepared statement will be printed in the record.

NATIONAL TRIBAL CHAIRMANS ASSOCIATION

STATEMENTS OF JOHN BELINDO AND ERIN FOREST

ACCOMPANIED BY:

TERESA CARMODY

JOANNE LUTZ

Senator YOUNG. Our first witness will be Mr. Nate Parker from the Albuquerque Urban Indian Center. Is Mr. Parker here?

In that case we will go on to Mr. John Belindo from the National Tribal Chairmans Association.

Mr. BELINDO. Yes, I am here.

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Belindo, do you have a statement you want to file for the record?

Mr. BELINDO. Yes, we do have a statement we would like to submit for the record. What we're doing today, Senator, we are testifying as a joint panel of national Indian organizations.

On my right is Erin Forest, who is the member of the Indian Health Subcommittee of the National Tribal Chairman's Association, and an officer of the National Tribal Chairman's Association.

We have a staff member from the national Council of American Indians, Teresa Carmody who is representing that organization today, and Joanne Lutz, who is president of the American Indian Health Care Association, an organization which represents urban Indian health boards and health clinics throughout the United States.

We are making this joint testimony rather than making separate testimony. We have summarized our needs in one statement.

The statement is broken down into three parts. First, the statement of need which I am sure you and other members of the committee are familiar with in terms of insufficient services and inadequate facilities. The next point concerns the impact of inadequate funding, which is section two. What that does, we try to explain how important it is for this subcommittee to fully fund all of the titles of Public Law 94–437, and the consequences of insufficient funding, should the subcommittee arrive at that conclusion. But we are hoping that the subcommittee will provide at least a minimum of $144,717,000. That is on page 4. We also would like to draw your attention to the fact that Title V which deals with the unmet health needs of the urban Indians of this country, Title V does not provide for any funds at all, and we are appealing to you as a joint panel to see that funds are duly appropriated for Title V.

Senator YOUNG. There is no money at all in the budget for that?

Mr. BELINDO. There is no money in the budget at all for that. In terms of congressional credibility, I would like to turn the microphone over to Mr. Forest, who is with the National Tribal Chairmans Association. I think he can address specifically some of the points that we have written in that section.

Mr. FOREST. Senator, we are concerned with the credibility of Congress and the administration in the appropriations process. Having passed the act, and not funding it, seems to have created a credibility question.

We are also concerned with credibility of the Indian Health Service. We have gone to a great extent to involve Indian people in planning and designing programs under the act.

We are, however, more greatly concerned about tribal leadership and tribal government to have encouraged their constituents who participate in the planning processes and we have raised their hopes up very highly, just to find that funds are not going to be made available in various components of the act.

I think that this needs to be given some great consideration, because there has been no other single piece of Federal legislation that has involved Indian people to the extent that Public Law 94–437 has, and the Indian tribal leadership, as I indicated, have encouraged their constituents to become involved, they have raised their hopes very highly, and there is the possibility that if the act is not properly funded to the extent of the authorization, Indian people are going to withdraw again. And I would indicate that this is yet another promise that has not been kept.

Ms. CARMODY. Senator, we would also like to make the point that unless there is sufficient funding in the first year, fiscal year 1978, it will be very difficult for tribes to perform well under the present funding. After 3 years there will be an evaluation by Congress to decide whether or not there should be further funding for the act. We feel that unless there is a probable level of funding at the beginning there will be a doomed to failure factor built into the act itself.

The act also allies for tribes to develop comprehensive health plans, which is—this opportunity has never really been given to the tribes,

and it is through these comprehensive health plans that tribes will be able to best meet their health needs in the future.

Ms. LUTZ. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the American Indian Health Care Association, I would like to endorse the statements made by Teresa Carmody and Erin Forest.

For myself, talking about urban programs, the $5 million would go to fund services in urban areas, for existing programs, which represent 33 health projects and an additional 10 for the first year's funding. I would like to mention that the urban Indian population represents over 50 percent of the national Indian population in total. Any cuts in 94–437 in relation to the total bill, as well as relation to Title V will mean an extreme reduction in services that now are being accessed to the Indian programs.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you, very much. You handled it very well and you didn't take very long. I assure you that your views will be brought to the full committee when the bill is considered.

Mr. BELINDO. We thank you for your considerations, Senator.

Senator YOUNG. There are many other hearings going on and the Senate is also in session which makes it difficult for many subcommittee members to be here.

Mr. BELINDO. Yes, thank you.

[The statement follows:]

JOINT STATEMENT OF CHARLES TRIMBLE, ERIN FOREST, JOHN BELINDO, AND JO-ANNE LUTZ

Introduction

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of this subcommittee, we are pleased to appear before you today as representatives of national Indian organizations to express our mutual concerns for the FY 1978 Indian Health Service (IHS) budget and requirements to fully fund P.L. 94-437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

When the Indian Health Care Improvement Act passed in the 94th Congress, we as Indian people, began to look a bit more optimistically toward the possibility of meeting our desparate health needs. We viewed its passage as indicating Congressional recognition of our deplorable health conditions and as an indictment of the system which for so long has neglected Indian people.

Statement of Need

P.L. 94-437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, constitutes landmark legislation with great potential for providing the direction and financial resources to meet the health care needs of the American Indians. The Declaration of Policy for P.L. 94-437 states that: " Congress hereby declares that it is the policy of this nation, in fullfilment of its special responsibilities and legal obligation to the American Indian people, to meet the national goal of providing the highest possible health status to Indians and to provide existing Indian Health Services with all resources necessary to effect that policy."

Although the Act authorizes certain activities to implement the Federal responsibility for the care and education of Indian people by improving services and facilities of Federal Indian health programs, and encouraging maximum participation of Indians in such programs, P.L. 94-437 does not appropriate funds to implement such activities. We are asking this committee to provide resources (funds and positions) to implement the Act. If Congress is to live up to the policy it has declared, full funding of this innovative Act must be secured.

Since the Act authorizes funds beginning in fiscal year 1978, the Indian Health Service has submitted a budget ammendment for fiscal year 1978 requesting funding for the full amount authorized in the Act. The National Indian Health Board (NIHB), the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), the National Tribal Chairmans Association (NTCA), and the American Indian Health Care Association (AIHCA), strongly support full first year funding of P.L. 94-437.

May I offer, for the record, supportive resolutions from our respective organizations.

Whereas, we recognize that the Ford Administrations' budget for fiscal year 1978 provided funds to implement only part of Title III, (Health facilities), the services portion of the IHS budget was reduced. No other funds were included for implementing P.L. 94-437.

The 1978 amended budget as submitted by President Carter includes partial funding for Titles I, II, and III of the Act. Part of the reduced level of programming in the Ford request was restored in the amended Carter budget. However, no funds were included in the Carter budget for Title V - Health Services for Urban Indians.

In summary, the unmet health needs - many times documented before, include:

Inadequate Facilities:

- less than half of the IHS hospitals are accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (24 out of 51 IHS hospitals).
- only 31 meet national fire and safety standards.

Shortages of Personnel:

- only half of the Service hospitals, four-fifths of the Service outpatient clinics, and half of the Service health clinics lack 20% of the staff they require to meet minimum standards.

Insufficient Services:

- 90% of the surgical operations for Otitis Media have not been performed, leaving approximately 16,000 Indians with middle ear infection unserved.
- 57% of the dental needs and 98% of the hearing aid requirements are unmet.

Support Facilities:

- many more laboratories are needed.
- housing (for IHS staff) is inadequate.
- filtration and sanitation Plants are virtually non-existent.
- communication and transportation systems desperately need improvement.

Few are aware of the terrible conditions of Indian health that these deficiencies have failed to address. Let me reveal them to you.

- more than four more Indian children in every thousand die in infancy, according to 1971 statistics.
- the mortality rate for tuberculosis is 54 times higher for Indians and Alaska Natives than for all U.S. citizens.
- accidental death is 39 times greater for the Indian population.
- cirrhosis of the liver is 44 times greater.
- diabetes rate is 21 times greater.

Moreover, the current staffing and operating level for IHS is significantly

below that of the U.S. general health care system. 169 physicians, 986 nurses, and 162 pharmacists are currently needed.

There now is a total IHS program deficiency of 3,692 man years and $122,035,000. in provision of inpatient and outpatient care and field health services. For instance, Indian Health Service now meets only 2/3 of its programmatic needs. The missing 1/3 significantly inhibits the overall progress of the IHS program in achieving its goals, missions, and objectives.

Our projections are based on the underlying assumption that health services for Indians should at least be on a par with those available to the U.S. general population.

We are not alone in our conclusions, as they have, at various times, been verified by the AMA, Committees of Congress, and the American Indian Policy Review Commission Task Force on Indian Health.

The Administration, in its revised 1978 budget request leaves a total of $144,717,000. unfunded. We are seeking your assistance in providing these funds.

Historically, the Indian Health Service has never had enough funds to provide all of the necessary health care to American Indian peoples. Generally, the level of Indian Health has improved since IHS assumed responsibility for providing health services in 1955. However, the health of Indians today, is significantly below the level of the general U.S population. The Indian Health Care Improvement Act, among other things, will if adequately funded, provide for the development of a health manpower base, the elimination of the enormous backlog of Indian Health care needs, the construction and/or renovation of health facilities, and the expansion of primary health care services for urban Indians.

For the first time, the Congressional mandate is clear and necessary. Now, it is equally clear that the amount we seek is equally necessary if the Indian Health Service and the Indian people can reasonably be expected to implement the intent of the law. We believe that Congress ought to keep its commitment to make this vitally needed health care a reality.

Impact of Inadequate Funding:

Certainly, an effort to fulfill Federal responsibilities to the Indian people must begin with the provision of health services. In fact, health services must be the cornerstone upon which rests all other Federal Programs for the benefit of Indians. Without a proper health status, the Indian people will be unable to avail themselves fully of the many economic, educational, and social programs provided by the Congress.

There will be a devastating impact upon the IHS health delivery system, if the proper amount of first year funding is not appropriated for the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, over and above the regular IHS budget. The Act is designed to provide a decent chance for all tribes to develop their existing health facilities, as well as an opportunity for those tribes which have been ignored, an opportunity to develop comprehensive health delivery plans for the future.

Under the Administration budget request, the mandated cost increases, plus necessary funding for opening three new facilities, requires a total of $20 million, for which additional funds have not been provided. To meet these requirements without additional funding would mean a $2.1 million reduction in equipment, $1.5 million reduction in maintenance costs, and $12 million less for comprehensive Tribal health plans. This would also mean a reduction of 30 program management positions - 6 from headquarters and 24 from the area offices.

Special note should be made of the drastic reduction in P.L. 93-638 monies, which is the primary source tribes use to develop the capabilities to develop the proper health delivery mechanisms to enable them to fully contract to provide IHS services. These monies are used to improve management capabilities, and to develop financial reporting systems, as well as to develop comprehensive health plans for the Tribes.

It should be emphasized that this type of grant or contract must be available to tribes and urban health centers for the purposes of strengthening and improving tribal governments. Congress in its passage of P.L. 93-638 recognized the obligation of the U.S. to respond to the strong expression of Indian people for self-determination by assuring maximum Indian participation in all Federal services to Indians so as to render these services more responsive to the needs and desires of Indian communities.

The law provides for a meaningful Indian self-determination policy which permits an orderly transition from Federal domination of programs for and services to Indians, for effective and meaningful participation by Indian people in the planning, conduct, and administration of these programs and services.

The Indian Health Care Improvement Act calls for the development of comprehensive health plans over the first three years of implementation. Without the P.L. 93-638 mechanism this effort will be doomed to failure and tribes will be left, once again, with a public law on one hand, minus any constructive mechanism for implementation.

The very success of 94-437 depends upon a proper level of funding for the initial years. After 3 years congress will review the 94-437 implementation process and decide upon any future authorizations according to the overall success

or failure of the FY 78 - 80 implementation. Without proper funding there will be a "doomed to fail" factor built into the Act, especially when one considers the training, technical assistance, and recruitment programs called for in the Act.

There is currently an insufficient amount of funds to enable tribes to show a good performance record over the first three years. A tremendous amount of gearing-up is required under the Act in order to make it work. Withour full funding, this experiment in tribal self-government cannot be fairly judged. The current IHS budget was based on an arbitrary amount in 1955 without proper evaluation and assessment of Indian health needs.

Title V of P.L. 94-437 received no appropriations under the President's revised budget. Currently, urban centers represent over 50% of the nations total Indian population. Within the urban centers, 33 Indian health programs now exist. Of these programs, a sample of six existing urban Indian health programs, has documented that for every $1 appropriated form this subcommittee for community development. another $2 is generated from other sources to improve the health care delivery system.

These other sources of funding represent dollars from local, county, state, and foundations to assist in health planning and delivery.

These urban Indian health programs provide direct access to health care through their existing programs. In addition to providing direct health care, they also provide incentives for health careers through on-the-job training and residency-internship programs.

The health needs of urban Indians have been well documented in testimonies regarding Title V of 94-437. The existing urban Indian Health Programs have demonstrated their effectiveness in addressing these needs. Any cuts in the budget would extremely jeopardize the relief of these health needs in existing programs as well as future programs in urban areas which receive funding under Title V.

Also, cuts in the management, or project office positions also mean that valuable time for investigation and assistance regarding problems with tribal programs will be decreased, forcing project offices to oversee reservation and urban projects on a part-time basis. With this in mind the American Indian Health Care Association on behalf of urban Indian health programs, recommends that an urban Indian desk be established in the Community Development Division of IHS to respond to the need for assistance in urban areas.

Congressional Credibility

The investment that Congress could make toward the goal of strengthening tribal governments if full-funding is provided for P.L. 94-437 has been emphasized. By the same token, failure by Congress to provide full funding would be a devastating setback to Indian hopes which passage of the Act raised. For the past seven months tribes have been actively involved in planning for P.L. 94-437 programs. Regional and national meetings have taken place at which tribal representatives have been actively involved in assessing their needs, designing implementation plans, developing regulations and preparing enthusiastically for FY 78 funding -- not and unreasonable expectation considering that the Act only last year passed unanimously in the Senate, and received 310 favorable votes in the House. If Congress, through the appropriations process does not provide full-funding, another commitment to the Indian people, in paper promises, will have been made.

When one considers the overwhelming support the Indian Health Care Improvement Act received from Congress, the tribes, Indian and non-Indian organizations alike, Congress should in their consideration of appropriations, consider this support an irreversible mandate for full-funding of P.L. 94-437.

Congress must invest in responsible programs. If not, nothing is accomplished, and the opportunity for improvement will be lost. Thank-you.

STATEMENT OF WILSON SKEET AND CARL TOTOCHEENE

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Wilson Skeet and Carl Totocheene.

Mr. SKEET. Mr. Chairman, first I would like to thank you for the rearrangement so that we can still appear before your committee so that we can still present our testimony this afternoon, which will help us a lot in scheduling our trip back to the reservation.

Second, I think along with my schedule—the rest of the tribal members will be making the testimony along with me.

Senator YOUNG. Do they all wish to make statements?

Mr. SKEET. Not all, but those that are scheduled on your schedule sheet.

Senator YOUNG. You may introduce all of them for the record.

Mr. SKEET. Thank you, sir. At this time I would like to introduce members of the Navajo Tribal Council, and other members of the Navajo tribe that are here with me, to appear before you and your committee, Mr. Chairman.

To my left is Mr. Wilson Halona. He is a Navajo tribal councilman, also a member of the health committee. Next to Mr. Halona is Mr. Ray Gilmore. He is a chairman—he is a member of the Navajo tribal council, budget and finance committee. He will present a statement on his own community needs, which is Black Mesa Community School. Along with Mr. Ray Gilmore we do have Mr. Gilmore, his father, a member of his school board at the Black Mesa committee.

Senator YOUNG. Which tribe?

Mr. SKEET. Navajo tribe, all Navajo tribes. To my right is Carl Todacheene. He is acting chairman of the Navajo Agricultural Product Industry, an enterprise of the Navajo tribe. He will be making a brief statement also on behalf of Navajo Indian irrigation project.

To my right is another Navajo tribal councilman, Mr. William Ettsitty. He appears as supporting the group. To my—he is also a member of the health committee. And the next gentleman to the far right is Elwood Saganey. He is chairman of the health board of the Navajo tribal council.

I would like to—I have submitted several statements here and I would like to begin here, that Mrs. Annie Wauneka the only tribal councilwoman we have on the Navajo tribal council, was unable to make the trip because the doctor told her to stay home.

I do have a statement to present on her behalf toward operation and maintenance of our school facilities. I would like to submit that for the record for her.

Senator YOUNG. That will be placed in the record.

Mr. SKEET. Next, Mr. Chairman, I would like to also submit a statement on behalf of Navajo Indian irrigation project. I would like to submit that for the record, and as soon as we get off the table I will make arrangements to give the staff the statement. This is about the Navajo Indian irrigation project.

Senator YOUNG. Yes.

Mr. SKEET. Mr. Chairman, I would like to give the overview of Navajo tribal requests at this time.

Senator YOUNG. We would be glad to have it.

NEEDS OF THE NAVAJO NATION

Mr. SKEET. Mr. Chairman, my name is Wilson C. Skeet, vice chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council. My testimony will present an overview of the most significant concerns of the Navajo Tribe with regard to the fiscal year 1978 appropriations bill before you as well as supplemental funding needs for fiscal year 1977.

Later you will hear from other tribal officials who will discuss some of these matters in more detail. I want to address five areas of concern.

First is equity in funding. Recall these facts: 150,000 people, one out of every five native Americans, lives on the Navajo nation. This is 23 percent of the total population served by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service. Within our boundaries lies one third of the land area of all Federal Indian reservations. Our reservation is as large as the State of West Virginia. This vast area also supports an immense BIA bureaucracy, consisting of nearly 6,000 people. Yet our average per capita income is less than $900 a year.

If budget allocations continue to be made on an incremental basis, with only the Bureau's band analysis exercise allowing tribes to participate in a process where inadequately financed program competes with every other, the current inequities and distortions will only be perpetuated. Our school facilities, our roads, our water systems, and the equipment to construct and maintain them, will continue to deteriorate, falling further behind current needs, and resulting in a continued build up of backlogs.

We are saying here that we are making requests for additional funds to maintain adequate services. If we don't get this additional funding the backlog continues to build up.

From here I will summarize my statement covering the rest of the four areas that I mentioned. I would like to go to page 5 and page 6 of my statement. There is a table which talks about the facility management and roads construction and maintenance additional need for fiscal 1977 and 1978. These figures are in millions. Item 1, facilities, O and M, that is operation and maintenance of school facilities. It is a program for fiscal year 1978, $18.98 million, due to my justification here, and we do need an additional $15 million. Our facilities are such that they are unsafe, they don't even meet the standards like OSHA and various other laws passed by the United States Congress.

Road construction, fiscal year 1978, $18.49 million, is submitted. We are asking for $41.45 million to bring the road needs current and within several years ahead. In other words to reduce the backlog needs. Road maintenance, fiscal year 1978, $2.52 million, is programed. We are asking for an additional of $3.99 million.

Table 2 shows Navajo-Hopi disputed area, additional need for fiscal years 1977 and 1978. Again the figures are in millions of dollars. I would like to just briefly say that within the Navajo-Hopi land dispute area, for the last 20 years, neither tribe were permitted to do any major improvement such as hospital construction, education facilities, road construction, water development, and so forth. Finally the land is partitioned by the judge in February, and each tribe is permitted to do the major improvement. So with the additional funding

that we are requesting to be added to fiscal year 1978—housing renovation, $3.30 million; housing construction, $.67 million; roads maintenance, $.14 million; road construction, $5.91 million; social service, $.34 million; law enforcement, $.37 million—this is additional funding needed to provide service to these people where they have been without any major improvement for the last 20 years.

Moving down to Table 3, the Navajo Indian irrigation project, again here Mr. Carl Totocheene will present a specific statement for this area. I would like to just go through this briefly.

Construction for irrigation, this is the main construction of bringing the water for irrigation project, building laterals and dams. The Bureau of Reclamation, plan and program—I call that their capabilities—they submitted and we supported $27 million and here, fiscal year 1978, $25 million was submitted. We are making a request for an additional $2 million so that irrigation project can be constructed on schedule.

Senator YOUNG. Where does the water for this irrigation come from?

Mr. SKEET. This water comes from Navajo dam on San Juan River in New Mexico. Next item, road construction. Total need for fiscal year 1978 is $7.2 million. Again, here in order to get the total funding needed to do the program, we need an additional $3.20 million. This is to do the road construction in time so that the on farm development of each block of 10,000 acres can be put into cultivation every year.

The third item is agriculture on farm development. In this area we are asking for $1.8 million. Again this money is urgently needed so that the development of the irrigation project can be on schedule. Therefore, we would raise the crop and have income and provide jobs for our Navajo people.

Table 4, law enforcement program.

Senator YOUNG. On the irrigation project, about how many acres will you have?

Mr. SKEET. Total acreage, the total acreage authorized is 110,630 acres. But finally we put first 10,000 acres into cultivation a year ago, April, 1976, the first 10,000 acres. This year we will be putting the second 10,000 acres into production, which will be 20,000 acres of the total 110,000 acres scheduled.

Senator YOUNG. What do you raise there?

Mr. SKEET. To begin with it is all feed crop, corn, oats, marlomaize, pinto bean, soybean. I might stop here.

Gentlemen, to my left to join us is the general manager of this project, and he does all of the planning and sees that the farming operation is on schedule.

Criminal justice system, law enforcement, judicial and prosecution; additional funds needed for fiscal year 1977 and fiscal year 1978. Again, these figures are in millions. In this area, BIA, the Federal Government, is financing other tribes for their total criminal justice operation. But the Navajo tribe was forced to finance their own operation some 17 years ago. Since the Bureau is still funding other tribes totally in their law and order program, we are making the request that the Federal Government help us finance the law and order operation on the Navajo reservation.

In this area, the law enforcement program, fiscal year 1978, $2.42 million is programed. We are asking for $5.30 million. Judicial, there is $.37 million program for fiscal year 1978. We are asking for an increase of $1 million.

Prosecution. There is none programed in fiscal year 1978. We are asking to—for $.64 million. Also, one facility at Kayenta on the Navajo Reservation. This facility is estimated to cost $2 million.

Lastly, I would like to make a comment on the Indian health service budget. President Ford's budget for fiscal year 1978 calls for a 10 percent across the board reduction in several major services, a two-thirds reduction in funds available through Public Law 93–638, and no appropriation of funds authorized under Public Law 94–437. The Navajo Tribe asks that all these cuts be restored and that Congress keep its promise to Indian people made in the passage of the Indian health care improvement act.

Mr. Chairman, I would just like to add here that I think you are hearing testimony here but here is an act passed by our Congress and made us feel happy because we thought, here is a program that will deliver adequate public health needs, services to the Indian tribe. I think we were somewhat disappointed, as I understand Members of the Congress also are, that no funding was provided for Public Law 94–437.

So we are asking that for full funding of public law 94–437 be made.

Mr. Chairman, thank you, very much. If you don't have any further questions at this time, Mr. Elwood Saganey of the Tribal Health Committee will make some specific statements toward health needs of the Navajo area.

Senator YOUNG. Please keep it as short as you can. You may proceed.

Mr. SAGANEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to, I will skim over the written statement that I made, and I have a packet here for the Senate. I would like to introduce it for the record.

Senator YOUNG. That will be included in the hearing record with the other material.

NAVAJO HEALTH NEEDS

Mr. SAGANEY. On behalf of the more than 150,000 Navajo people residing in our 25,000 square mile reservation, including parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, we wish to thank you for this opportunity to present our health care needs.

There is a great feeling of expectancy on the Navajo Reservation. Navajo tribal leaders view the passage of Public Law 94–437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, as a real milestone in the progress being made to improve the health status of the Indian people and the Navajo in particular.

It must be understood, however, that even with full funding, which may be unlikely, this act will only meet 50 percent of the unmet health needs of the Navajo people. In order to move ahead we must obtain full funding of the law, if Congress and the American people are to live up to their commitments and bring the level of the health of the people more compatible with the rest of the United States.

Senator YOUNG. I wonder if I might interrupt. I am going to have to insist that you keep your statements very short. You are alloted 30 minutes, and you have taken 20 already, and there are many other witnesses to be heard. There won't be a chance that they can all be heard unless we make it very short. If you could just summarize the major part of your statement.

Mr. SAGANEY. That is what I am doing, sir. This law has——

Senator YOUNG. I am very sorry it has to be that way.

Mr. SAGANEY. Okay. This law has six titles, and each one of these titles is vitally important to the Navajo people. Title I would augment the inadequate numbers of health professionals serving Indians. It would also give opportunities to be available to train Indian people so they in turn can help serve their own people. The act allows for $7.8 million under Title I for fiscal year 1978. This is for the entire Indian health service. Of this amount, approximately $800,000 is proposed by the Indian Health Service to come to the Navajo Reservation to provide needed educational experiences for Navajo men and women. Navajos represent one-fourth of the total American Indians, yet $800,000 is only 10 percent of the total available. The Navajo people need at least twice this amount to train the already identified young Navajos that are in immediate need of the assistance.

The purpose of Title II is to authorize resources, funds, and positions above existing Indian Health Service resource levels, to reduce the known unmet need for health services in certain program areas including patient care, field health, dental health, mental health, and alcoholism. Toward this end $14,025,000 and 425 positions are authorized by the act for all of the Indian Health Service.

The Navajo Area Indian Health Service on its resource allocation document to the Indian Health Service Headquarters Office identified 1,974 more positions in all categories that are needed to provide health care to our Navajo people. The Indian Health Service indicated a need for 798 positions in the 1975–1979 Health Service Administration Forward plan. It is clear that while the totals are not the same, a minimum of 800 personnel are needed. Funding Title II would be a most urgent step toward decreasing this overwhelming unmet need.

Assuming that the full complement of 425 positions and funds are appropriated, the Navajo Area Indian Health Service would receive a minimum of 78 positions to begin to attack the tremendous existing need. Seventy-eight out of a minimum need of 800 is only 10 percent of our most urgently needed additional staff requests.

Unfortunately, not all needed services for Navajo Indian people can be provided within our existing IHS facilities. Many students by necessity must leave the reservation for higher education and often need health services. Additionally, there are no neurosurgical, cardiac surgical, or premature intensive care services to our Navajo IHS facilities.

Recently I got a resolution requesting full intensive care facilities for the medical center in Gallup, so that they can adequately take care of the referrals being made from the entire Navajo nation.

I would like to share with, I could share with you many long, and sad stories of our unmet need. Time, however, does not permit this now. The fact remains that much is needed.

Title II of Public Law 94–437 with full funding is one more giant step toward those Navajos waiting to be healed, yet please do not be disillusioned into thinking that this amount of money will bring us even close to the health status of the United States.

And while Title I and II are needed, they do not provide for any construction of sanitary or hospitals facilities. There is an obvious significant relationship between the standard of health care provided in a given geographical area and the quality of the facility through which such care is administered.

Inadequate, outmoded, or unsafe hospitals in Crownpoint and Winslow inhibit the potential for quality health care. Meanwhile, Chinle, Kayenta, and the Winslow Service Units have no local hospitals at all. The present old Winslow Hospital is outside the Navajo Reservation. The people request the new one to be built closer to their homes.

This brings us to Title III of the act, construction. It is clearly stated in the act that $75,382,000 is authorized for Indian Health Service for hospital and clinic construction and $52,000 for the construction of safe water and sanitary water facilities. Of these dollars a minimum of $10,867,000 could be available to the Navajo Area Indian Health Service in fiscal year 1978.

These moneys have been discussed by the Navajo Area Indian Health Board, the Navajo Tribal Council, and with the Navajo Area Indian Health Service in order to realistically set priorities for construction. Such dollars could begin to construct two hospitals, three clinics, and provide water and sanitary facilities to 3,700 additional Navajo homes.

The health care facilities we are discussing are on the Navajo Reservation where there are no near by towns or communities where personnel may buy or rent homes. In order to recruit and retain the highly competent personnel needed, they must have the adequate housing.

It is obvious from the above that the health care needs of all native Americans and particularly Navajos is very great. You, our United States Congress, in your wisdom, have recognized our overwhelming and crying need. Too long have our infants died from prematurity, gastroenteritis, tuberculosis. Too long have we suffered from lack of water and sanitary facilities. The Indian Health Care Improvement Act, Public Law 94–437, provides for the first time a mechanism to upgrade our health and the health of our families to a level which will be at least closer, though far from the same level as yours.

You passed the authorizing legislation and I thank you. Now, appropriations must be forthcoming so that your goal, the goal of the United States Congress, and our goal, the goal of the Navajo people, can be simultaneously met. Better health of the Navajos will save the American people millions of tax dollars in the future by decreasing the need for costly hospitalizations of Navajos who are getting sick today and where no help is available.

This 7 years act will answer less than 50 percent of our present unmet needs, and only 10 percent of our staffing needs. We must be careful not to assume that this bill answers the health problems of the Indian people. It is an encouraging and positive sign of your promise to meet your commitment to us.

But be aware that even more money may be needed later before we all reach our goal together. Of utmost immediate importance is full funding of this Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Thank you.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you.

Mr. SKEET. Next will be Mr. Carl Todacheene to present his testimony on behalf of the Navajo Indian irrigation project.

NAVAJO IRRIGATION PROJECT

Mr. TODACHEENE. Mr. Chairman, I just want to summarize that the project was authorized in June of 1962 to develop 110,000 acres, 630 acres with an allocation of 508,000 feet of water. Thus far the project is 36 percent complete as of February, so in order to complete or continue to develop the project, as Mr. Skeet has stated, we need additional funds for fiscal year 1978 in the amount of $1.8 million. Two, further irrigation construction in the amount of $2 million, and also on farm development in the amount of $1.8 million.

Irrigation construction in the amount of $2 million, farm to market roads in the amount of $3.2 million is our request, sir.

I also want to say that on behalf of our community college, this act was passed by Congress. The BIA is being used as the conduit, so we would like to go on record on behalf of the Navajo Community College that their request for 1978 in the amount of $5,317,800 to be transmitted to the community colleges. We support that.

This, of course, between the Community College and Navajo irrigation project, these two entities are working together to cover that aspect of Navajo economic development. And with that I would like to introduce the former director or the former president of Navajo Community College, Tom City, who is with us, and James Hannah, director of Navajo Community College.

Thank you, very much.

Mr. SKEET. Mr. Chairman, if you don't have any further questions, the next to present testimony will be Ray Gilmore on behalf of the Black Mesa school board.

BLACK MESA COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Mr. GILMORE. Mr. Chairman, I am representing Black Mesa Community School. Simply and briefly I would like to say that Black Mesa Community School is requesting $2 million to provide minimum school facilities for students of Black Mesa Community.

And further, we are asking for basic educational facilities in school building estimated at $1.5 million to accommodate 100 students; bus maintenance facility for $120,000; housing for our staff costing $380,000. All of these are basic facilities, fundamental to the operation of an educational program for the benefit of the students upon Black Mesa and the community.

We are requesting that these funds be added on fiscal year 1978 bureau budget of $2 million of previously appropriated funds, be designed for Black Mesa Community School.

Further, we would like to point out to you and your committee members that the Black Mesa Community School has been operating as part of a Rough Rock Demonstration School, located about 17

miles. The community of Black Mesa is a separate community from Rough Rock, and we are expressing our desire, deep desire to have our own school upon Black Mesa. I believe this is an expression of self determination.

Our location has been within the so called 1882 executive order. Since February 10, 1977, that area has been partitioned by a Federal district court. Now we are sitting outside the land which is partitioned to the Hopi Tribe, we are outside and we have been given permission to pursue the construction necessary to the benefit of the people in the community.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator YOUNG. Is that all you have?

Mr. SKEET. Mr. Chairman, at this time I have a one page statement here that I submitted also, entitled Indian reservation roads and bridges. I would like to submit that for the record, also.

Senator YOUNG. We have that.

Mr. SKEET. I am aware of the testimony of Senator Pete Domenici of this subcommittee on April 6, 1977, urging appropriation of $15 million in fiscal year 1978 for the road, providing access to the Indian land located in the Four Corners area. On behalf of the Navajo nation I join Senator Domenici and indeed the entire New Mexico congressional delegation in seeking the remaining funds authorized by Public Law 93–643.

I would like to submit that for the record.

Senator YOUNG. Yes, we have that already.

Mr. SKEET. I think Mr. Halone has a brief statement.

Mr. HALONE. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to have for the record, to give your staff all the documents for the elderly people we are planning to have on the reservation, and also the construction of the hospital. We have just been going over on Title III so we would have the document there. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SKEET. Mr. Chairman, thank you, very much, for your past consideration for programs that are urgently requested by the Navajo Nation.

Senator YOUNG. Your testimony was well put together, and the committee will give it very careful consideration.

Mr. SKEET. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF ANNIE D. WAUNEKA

Thank you for providing time to present information about health and safety problems at Navajo Reservation Boarding Schools. Last year we talked about the roofing problems and other Plant Management problems. On behalf of our Navajo students and their parents, I want to sincerely thank you for responding last year with additional appropriations for fixing our leaking roofs. I am providing you with a list of all the school roofs that are being fixed as a result of your thoughtfullness.

This year I want to talk to you about safety and health. We have reviewed the most critical health and safety needs at our BIA Boarding Schools. The unmet health needs of the Navajo people have been described in other testimony. Some of the health problems of our children may be the result of their exposure to unsafe drinking water, illegally deficient sewage systems, unsafe, unhealthy playgrounds, and other conditions at the schools where they live for nine months out of every year. I refer you to Appendix B in our packet which refers to new laws passed by the Congress and I want to read you one sentence from a letter written by a concerned public servant, "All of the above projects are legal requirements and I interpret these laws to say that I am to obey these laws and if I do not obey them, I and/or the United States Government is liable under the Tort Act to being sued for negligence."

We are talking about safe drinking water, fire hazards, water pollution and waste disposal, and a variety of other hazards. We are also talking about potential liabilities of the United States.

The Navajo Area has identified over $25,000,000 necessary to simply comply with these laws. In addition, they have identified a Facilities Improvement backlog of about $75,000,000. At the same time, the allocation for 1977 was reduced so badly that it seems to us a total abrogation of responsibility.

Are facilities owed and operated by the Federal government going to meet the standards that the Federal government requires of everyone else? This is the question I want to leave with you. We

strongly believe that you should take direction from the investigation report on school construction and maintenance program of the BIA of December 1976.

Another matter I wish to mention in passing is the matter of a formula for distribution of Operation and Maintenance funding. I know the Committee is aware of this problem and wish to indicate again our dissatisfaction with the Navajo Area share. Your Committee's instructions to the BIA to develop an equitable funding formula have been ignored. The real question, of course, is whether or not the allocation is adequate. An equitable share of too little is still too little. It just doesn't hurt as much.

Touching very brief ly on one other matter - the concept of direct funding to BIA Schools as directed by the Senate Committee on Interior Appropriations. NASBA is carefully considering this matter and we will be submitting copies of our position on the matter in the near future. We hope you will consider it carefully because we and the children and communities we represent are the people who must live with it.

Water Storage - Fire Safety

We are presently asking for $4,431,400 to be provided as no-year-end funds to correct the most serious of these deficiencies. Last year a fire at the Dennehotso Boarding School was finally extinguished just before the school ran out of water. The water storage capacity at Dennehotso does not meet OSHA, National Fire Protection Association or BIA Standards. The tank holds 75,000 gallons. An additional 100,000 gallons of water storage is needed to being the school up to the legal standards. This will cost $190,000. Serious risks to our students' safety are being ignored as long as these conditions are allowed to continue. A list of other schools with water storage violations and budget is attached.

At two other schools - Pinon and Red Lake, the inadequate and unreliable electrical power supply prevents them from having legal fire protection. A narrative of these needs and a budget is attached.

Solid Waste

There are several of our schools which have had solid waste disposal problems for many years. Each school has sanitary landfill dump which is exposed to high winds and runoff water from rain and snow. The BIA excavates the landfill areas and is responsible to cover them on regular basis. These dumps are frequently not managed well because equipment is not available to haul and cover the waste. Our request for $427,400 will take care of the most serious violations of PL 91-512. A detailed budget is attached.

Unsafe School Campus

We are requesting funds in the amount of $90,000 to overcome the unsafe street and sidewalk conditions at the Cannoncito Boarding School. This school campus has a paved road leading to it from the main highway. Inside the campus, the main street passes between the classroom buildings and the dormitory and dinning room. There are no curbs, sidewalks, drainage structures or designated driving or parking areas. The school has only small elementary children. Occupational Safety and Health Act requires that a "safe place of employment, free from recognized hazards--" (Section 5 (a) be provided. The Canoncito streets will not be free of hazards, and the classrooms, dormitory, kitchen free of terrible dust during windstorms, until this work is finished. A total of 750 linear feet of street construction is included.

Drinking Water

The drinking water at Borrego Pass School is unhealthy that the school personnel have hauled in drinking water rather than provide it to the children. A detailed report of the chemicals is attached. We are requesting $65,000 to install a treatment system which is required by Public Health Service Standards.

STATEMENT OF WILSON C. SKEET

I am pleased to confirm to you today that the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project is a reality.

The Bureau of Reclamation has completed the water delivery system from Navajo Dam to the project and has delivered water for farming in 1976 to Block I. The delivery system to Block II will be completed in July 1977, approximately three (3) months ahead of schedule. The total work of construction is 36% complete as of February 1, 1977.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has completed all of the Farm-To-Market roads on Block I and will complete the Farm-To-Market roads on Block II in July 1977.

The Navajo Tribe farmed 9300 acres on Block I in 1976. We are told that this is the first time any one entity has ever planted and raised a crop on this amount of acreage under sprinkler irrigation in the first year of the land development.

We raised grain and alfalfa for livestock that supplied much of the feed used by Navajo livestock growers. We employed approximately 250 Navajos on a full-time basis in 1976. Their income was $1,200,000. We trained our people to be farmers and to improve their livestock techniques.

Our cost of operation of Block I is difficult to separate from the overall cost for the project development in this first year because many costs apply in part to both areas. When we defer the costs applicable to land development, our cost to produce a crop on Block I in 1976 was $1,305,537. Our crop sales from Block I on 1976 production were $841,673.

As of this date, the Navajo Tribe has contributed or committed to the development of this project approximately $16 million as its share in matching costs for the development of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, to purchase land, and to relocate people.

The Federal Government has appropriated the following:

	FY 1976	FY 1977	TOTAL TO DATE FY 1977
Construction	$22,800,000 6,125,000T	$21,900,000	$137,153,000
Roads	1,981,059 1,546,784T	3,200,800	11,648,209
Irrigation O & M	700,000 179,500T	230,000	1,109,500
On-Farm Development	2,900,000	2,972,500	5,872,500
Total	$36,232,343	$28,303,300	$155,783,209

NOTE: "T" indicates Transition Quarter

We realize that you are aware of the yearly increases in cost due to inflation, and that there are geographical differences in blocks that require more roads, longer delivery system, and greater expenditures for land development than Block I.

I would like to speak to you of the problems facing us in fiscal years 1977 and 1978, and the assistance needed to resolve them.

First, is the matter of the On-Farm-Development Costs.

In order for you to clearly understand the reasons for our concern over the fiscal year 1978 budget for Block III it is necessary for us to review what happened on Blocks I and II.

The estimate of cost for On-Farm Development for Block I was made in 1973 and was a part of the President's Budget in fiscal year 1976. The total cost for On-Farm Development for Block I was estimated by the Navajo Tribe at $4,500,000 and the Bureau of Indian Affairs requested $3,405,000.

Although the Bureau of Indian Affairs requested $3,405,000 (1972 Costs) and the total cost was estimated $4,500,000 the amount appropriated in the President's Budget in fiscal year 1976 was $2,900,000. The balance of the money for the On-Farm Development of Block I was provided by the Navajo Tribe in an amount of $1,600,000 in fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

The amount requested by the Navajo Tribe for On-Farm Development costs for Block II from the Federal Government was $3,900,000 in fiscal year 1977. The amount requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and approved in the budget was the same amount ($2,900,000) as was approved for Block I in fiscal year 1976. This did not take into consideration inflation or the geographical differences between Blocks I and II.

The Navajo Tribe does not have sufficient reserves to make up this $1,000,000 shortage and keep up its committments for the total project. Consequently, the Navajo Tribal Council authorized the Management Board of Navajo Agricultural Products Industry to borrow the money on a long term loan from the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the Revolving Loan Fund of the Indian Finance Act of 1974.

The Navajo Tribe believes tha t the Federal Government made an agreement with the Navajo Tribe to furnish adequate funds for its share of the On-Farm Development of the first five (5) blocks, provided the Navajo Tribe furnished matching funds to complete the development. The Navajo Tribe has fulfilled its part of the agreement. The Federal Government has not provided in the fiscal 1977 budget for Block II sufficient funds to perform the same work as was agreed to, and funds were appropriated for, on Block I. This has caused a severe hardship on the Navajo Tribe and will jeopardize the success of the project, if it continues.

Block III, scheduled for development in Fiscal Year 1978, will have costs similar to Block II plus the inflation that occurs in 1977. The Federal Government's share of this cost is $4,200,000 to provide the same share of cost that was agreed upon for Block I. The share for the Navajo Tribe is $1,000,000.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs originally submitted a request for the Federal Government's participation in the costs for on-farm development of Block III in the amount of $2,400,000. Subsequently, they requested that it be increased to $4,200,000.

I most earnestly request your favorable consideration of the amended amount of $4,200,000 for the Federal Government's share of the on-farm development costs for Block III of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project for the fiscal year 1978.

The Navajo Tribe cannot increase its contribution above $1,000,000 per block. It would be imprudent to jeopardize the project with any more borrowing for on-farm development costs. Borrowings must be reserved to supplement project-developed operating funds.

Second, let me talk about Construction.

The amount of the Bureau of Reclamation capability for fiscal year 1978 is $27,000,000. I understand that the amount of the President's Budget is $25,000,000. The difference of $2,000,000 is required in fiscal year 1978 to maintain the schedule of providing irrigation water to one additional block of land each year after the development of Block II in 1977.

Without the additional $2,000,000, delivery of water to Block V and to each of the succeeding six (6) blocks will be delayed one year resulting in the loss of 70,000 acres of crop production at the rate of 10,000 acres for each of the seven (7) blocks.

Third, we come to Roads.

Adequate funds for the Farm-To-Market roads have been appropriated in the President's Budget in previous years. The problem has been that the Farm-To-Market roads have been a part of the Navajo Road Budget and the allocation of funds has been under the jurisdiction of the Navajo Tribal Road Committee. This has resulted in diversion of funds budgeted for Navajo Indian Irrigation Project roads to roads in other areas of the reservation.

As a result, project road construction will be out of funds by July 1977 and Block III roads needed in 1978 and 1979 will not be installed in time to facilitate the land development and crop planting of that block.

I would like to request your approval of making the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project Farm-To-Market roads a line item in the fiscal year 1978 budget and in all future budgets.

The amount needed in fsical year 1978 is $7,320,000.

In conclusion, let me re-emphasize that this project has been delayed by spasmodic funding of construction and on-farm development costs. As a result, costs have increased due to inflation and stretched out time schedules, and income has not been developed from the project as programmed due to the resulting delays in water delivery and land development.

The Navajo Tribe was assured that the first block would be developed in 1970. The cost to both the Federal Government and the Navajo Tribe has increased materially because of the delay, but this is not the only problem.

The needs of the Navajo Tribe to increase employment, to assist in health and education, to provide better housing, and to support the other programs for the social and economic development of the Navajo Nation, require the development of the Navajo Indian Irriation Project on schedule.

I thank you for this opportunity to express the concern of the Navajo people regarding the funding of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

STATEMENT OF CARL L. TODACHEENE

My name is Carl L. Todacheene. I am Acting Chariman of Navajo Agricultural Products Industry, Management Board, appearing before you to present a summary statement. Mr. Wilson C. Skeet, Vice Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council, submitted an over view statement on behalf of the Navajo Nation.

I am pleased to inform you today that the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project is a reality. The work of construction is 36% complete as of February 1, 1977. Attached is a map that shows construction status for your information.

The Navajo Tribe farmed 9300 acres on Block I in 1976. We are told that this is the first time any one entitiy has ever planted and raised a crop on this amount of acreage under sprinkler irrigation in the first year of the land development.

We raised grain and alfalfa for livestock that supplied much of the feed used by Navajo livestock. We employed approximately 250 Navajo on a full-time basis in 1976. They earned $1,200,000. We are training our people to be farmers and to improve their livestock techniques.

I would like to speak to you about the problems facing us in fiscal years 1977 and 1978, and the assistance needed to resolve them.

First, let me talk about On-Farm Development Costs. In order for you to clearly understand the reasons for our concern over fiscal years 1977 and 1978 it is necessary for us to review what happened to the funding on Blocks I and II.

The amount requested by the Navajo Tribe for on-farm development costs for Block II from the Federal Government was $3,900,000 in fiscal year 1977.

The amount requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and approved in the budget was $2,900,000 as was approved for Block I in fiscal year 1976. This did not take into consideration inflation or the geographical differences between Blocks I and II.

Block III, scheduled for on-farm-development in 1978, will have costs similar to Block II plus the inflation that occurs in 1977. The Federal Government's share of this cost is $4,200,000 to provide the same share of cost that was agreed upon for Block I. The share for the Navajo Tribe is $1,000,000.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs originally submitted a request for the Federal Governments fortification in the costs for on-farm development of Block III in the amount of $2,400,000. Subsequently, they requested that it be increased to $4,200,000.

I most earnestly request your favorable consideration of the amended amount of $4,200,000 for the Federal Government's share of the on-farm development costs for Block III of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project for the fiscal year 1978.

The Navajo Tribe cannot increase its contribution above $1,000,000 per block. It would be imprudent to jeopardize the project with any more borrowing for on-farm development costs. Borrowings must be reserved to supplement project-developed operating funds.

Second, I want to discuss Construction.
The amount of the Bureau of Reclamation capability for fiscal year 1978 is $27,000,000. I understand that the amount of the President's Budget is $25,000,000. The differences of $2,000,000 is required in fiscal year 1978 to maintain the schedule of providing irrigation water to one additional block of land each year after the development of Block II in 1977.

Without the additional $2,000,000 delivery of water to Block V and to each of the succeeding six (6) blocks will be delayed one year resulting in the loss of 70,000 acres of crop production at the rate of 10,000 acres for each of the seven (7) blocks.

Third, we come to Roads.
Present allocation of roads construction funds is inadequate to keep pace with on-farm development. As a result, project road construction will be out of funds by July 1977 and Block II Block III roads needed in 1978 and 1979 will not be installed in time to facilitate the land development and crop planting of those blocks.

I would like to request your approval of making the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project Farm-To-Market roads a line item in the fiscal year 1978 budget and in all future budgets.

The amount needed in fiscal year 1978 is $7,320,000.
(Submitted $4,120,000 - Needed $3,200,000)

In conclusion, let me re-emphasize that this project has been delayed by spasmodic funding of construction and on-farm development costs. As a result, costs have increased due to inflation

and stretched out time schedules, and income has not been developed from the project as programmed due to the resulting delays in water delivery and land development.

The Navajo Tribe was assured that the first block would be developed in 1970. The cost to both the Federal Government and the Navajo Tribe has increased materially because of the delay, but this is not the only problem.

The needs of the Navajo Tribe to increase employment, to assist in health and education, to provide better housing, and to support the other programs for the social and economic development of the Navajo Nation, require the development of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project on schedule.

Additional funds requested for fiscal year 1978

In summary:

1.	Agriculture, on-farm development	$1,800,000
2.	Construction, irrigation	$2,000,000
3.	Constructions, roads	$3,200,000

STATEMENT OF WILSON C. SKEET

INDIAN RESERVATION ROADS AND BRIDGES

I AM AWARE OF THE TESTIMONY OF SENATOR PETE DOMENICI BEFORE THIS SUBCOMMITTEE ON APRIL 6, 1977, URGING APPROPRIATION OF $15 MILLION IN FY 78 FOR THE ROADS PROVIDING ACCESS TO THE INDIAN LANDS LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS AREA. ON BEHALF OF THE NAVAJO NATION, I JOIN SENATOR DOMENICI AND, INDEED THE ENTIRE NEW MEXICO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION, IN SEEKING THE REMAINING FUNDS AUTHORIZED BY PUBLIC LAW 93-643.

I WILL NOT TAKE TIME TO DESCRIBE THE BACKGROUND OF THIS REQUEST SINCE THE MEMBERS AND STAFF OF THIS SUBCOMMITTEE PLAYED A VITAL ROLE IN APPROPRIATING THE INITIAL $10 MILLION OF THE $25 MILLION AUTHORIZATION. I AM EXTREMELY PROUD AND PLEASED THAT THE NUMEROUS AND VARIED ENTITIES INVOLVED HAVE BEEN ABLE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT ON THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR ROAD PROJECTS ON THREE HIGHWAYS SERVING THE MAJOR RESERVATIONS CONTEMPLATED BY P.L. 93-643. THAT AGREEMENT FULLY COMPLIES WITH THE RIGID REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW AND DEMONSTRATES THAT INDIAN AND NON-INDIAN PARTIES CAN WORK EFFECTIVELY TOGETHER TOWARD A COMMON OBJECTIVE.

HAVING DEMONSTRATED THAT FACT, MR. CHAIRMAN, THE NAVAJO NATION URGES THE CONGRESS TO APPROPRIATE THE REMAINDER OF THE AUTHORIZATION SO THAT THE AGREEMENT, WHICH WE FEEL REPRESENTS A CONTRACTURAL OBLIGATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, CAN BE CARRIED THROUGH. WE ARE CONVINCED THAT WHAT WE ASK IS NOT ONLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INDIAN AND NON-INDIAN PEOPLE OF THE FOUR CORNERS AREA, BUT ALSO FOR THE ENTIRE NATION WHICH SO BADLY NEEDS THE FOOD, FIBER AND ENERGY TO BE TRANSPORTED OVER THESE HIGHWAYS.

STATEMENT OF RAY GILMORE

Mr. Chairman, honorable Members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen:

It is a great privilege to appear before you to present the concerns of Black Mesa Community School (formerly Kitsilee School). Simply, the Black Mesa School Board is requesting two (2.0) million dollars to provide "minimum school facilities" for the students of the Kitsilee community.

First I would like to paint a picture of our community in your mind. Traditional Navajos, isolated from the technological and social development of modern society by our remoteness, living much as our grandparents did before the Long Walk to Fort Sumner, traveling the Path of Beauty. Into this world have been rudely interjected the concerns of the Join Use Area (construction prohibitions, stock reduction, possible loss of ancestral lands). At a loss to understand these developments some community members with vision, encouraged by the success of Rough Rock Demonstration School, saw that education was the only way to succeed in this "new" world.

It has not been an easy path; it has been as full of ruts and detours as the dirt roads leading to the school. After attempts on their own, the community applied to the Rough Rock School Board for assistance in 1972. With the help of the Board, trailers were secured as a temporary facility, and under their auspices, Title IV funds were procurred for the operation of the academic program. With the blessings of the community, the school began operation in August of 1974.

As early as 1972, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was told of the community's intention to operate a school on a contract basis, as the four other contract schools on the reservation. After promises were made and never kept, and several contract proposals were summarily dismissed, a lawsuit was prepared on behalf of the parents of the Kitsilee students, charging the Bureau with neglecting to provide equal educational opportunities for these children. The School Board was ready to proceed with legal action when the Indian Self-determination Act was passed. We were requested to submit a proposal under the new regulations before taking further action with the suit. In March, 1976, a proposal requesting $240,000 was submitted to the Navajo Area Office. The proposal was reviewed and declination recommended because of the condition of the facilities and the lack of available funds.

At about the same time, the Navajo Tribe and Indian Health Service responded positively to the needs of the school and community and agreed to cooperate to drill a well and install a water system at the school site. On July 10, 1976, Tribal Chairman Peter MacDonald presided at the dedication of the well, praising the community's efforts in their attempts to provide for their children. With his further encouragement the Tribe has now made available funds to provide electric lines to the school site from Yale Point seventeen (17) miles away.

While Tribal and Federal funds were being appropriated for the utility needs of the school, operational funds were still not forthcoming. With the closing of the school imminent, the School Board applied direct to Washington for assistance. With the aid of Washington officials, some of whom are members of this august committee, funds totaling $100,000 were released to the Navajo Area Office; $40,000 to allow the school to finish its academic program for this year, and $60,000 for the

correction of the most blatant health and safety deficiencies of the facility. The Director of the school signed this contract last week, and the school has now taken its rightful place as the fifth contract school on the Navajo reservation and the 33rd in the Nation.

When everything finally seemed to be going smoothly, Judge Walsh of the Federal Court in Tucson announced his decision for the partition of the Joint Use Area. Although none of the families in the immediate area will have to move, many have relatives who have been told to leave their homes. At the same time, the stock reduction program has moved into our area. As one lady wept at a recent chapter meeting:

"They are taking our land.
They are taking our livestock.
They are taking our live(lihood).
What is left?"

All that is left is education. All our hope is now focused on the school, on our children's education. If any good for our community can come out of the JUA partition, it will only be in the increased responsibility that the community can now assume in providing for our children's education.

It has become obvious to us that any developments will only come through our own initiative. A letter dated July 21, 1972, from John Crow, then Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau, states that "though the BIA doesn't have money available under the F.Y. 1973 budget, (they would) attempt to include this proposal in the F.Y. 1974 appropriation request for operational activities. Any funds for construction planning will be considered for F.Y. 1975." In F.Y. 1977 the Bureau was still saying that Kitsilee could not be contracted because funds for the school were not included in the Bureau's budget.

Though the community and the School Board have great faith in Dr. William Demmert, the Bureau's new Director of Indian Education Programs who helped us while head of the Office of Indian Education and Title IV, we do not feel that we can wait any longer for the Bureau.

Dr. Demmert has now proposed that the Bureau establish procedures for prioritizing school construction. In his draft proposal of January 12, 1977, he cites seven basic areas of concern: federal and state legal requirements, policies of the Bureau, community needs, educational programs, facilities assessment, operational policies, and financial parameters. In each of these areas as defined, Black Mesa Community School rates high or the highest priorities for construction. Yet this policy may not become effective until F.Y. 1980, nor are the community members of Kitsilee willing to trust the outcome of the school to the promises of the Bureau. The students of Kitsilee need this facility and they need it now.

The present facilities have been termed "a disaster area" by members of the Bureau Facilities Management. Though $60,000 was provided to correct the most blatant health and safety deficiencies, "this is by no means meant to provide a permanent facility at Kitsilee".

We are asking for basic educational facilities: a school building estimated at 1.5 million to accomodate 100 students the proposed enrollment in five years if the facility is built; a bus maintenance facility for $120,000; and housing for our staff costing $380,000. All of these are basic facilities,

fundamental to the operation of an educational program on Black Mesa.

We are requesting that these funds be added on to the F.Y. 1978 Bureau budget or that 2.0 million dollars of previously appropriated funds be designated for Black Mesa School.

The School Board and community have done as much as they can to make this school a reality. With the Tribe's support they have developed water and electricity at the school site. They have proven their ability to operate the educational program over the past three years of actual experience. With the JUA prohibition on construction just removed, the only thing remaining is funding. We can only hope and pray that you will take the responsibility to continue this vision. Everything else has been or is being taken from us; our land, our livestock, our traditional life. Education is our only hope. Take that from us and all that is left is despair.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF CHRISTINE HUDSON, SUPERINTENDENT ACCOMPANIED BY BERTHA HARE

Senator YOUNG. Next is Mr. Sam Slone of the Quileute Tribal Council. Is he here?

Jerry Flute and Clyde Williams of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Tribe?

Christine Hudson of the Marty Indian School? Please come forward and proceed.

Ms. HUDSON. I am Christine Hudson, superintendent of the Marty Indian School. We came to present a petition in regard to funding for our school. We did not get on the Bureau budget for basic support, and they told us we would have to come and make a petition for a special appropriation again.

We came to you the last 2 years, and we did get funded, and they said it would be until next year before we get on the regular band analysis of the tribe. So that's what we are here for.

FUNDING FOR SCHOOL OPERATIONS

To my left is Bertha Hare, the chairman of our Indian school board and the tribal representative from the Yankton Sioux Tribe, and the other two tribal members went out to seek a Senator while they were waiting, so they are missing the hearing, but they are here to support us too.

In the statement that we just handed in, I have on there $614,000 to run the school. This is at the suggestion of the Bureau of Indian Affairs because it is what we received this year based on the formula that they used by the number of students, which is not sufficient.

Yesterday when we met with Mr. Yates he asked me to do a real figure, like what we spent this year, what we need to really run the school. Attached to Mrs. Hare's statement is the other budget. It's kind of confusing because we did it right here in the city, two budgets, and I did not take the one out.

We really need the $1 million, rather than $614,000.

Senator YOUNG. Do you have written statements?

Ms. HUDSON. Yes, we have submitted the written statements.

Senator YOUNG. Where is the Marty Indian School?

Ms. HUDSON. It's in South Dakota; Marty, South Dakota.

Senator YOUNG. That's not far from where I live. You are south of Foreman, North Dakota?

Ms. HUDSON. Southeast corner of the State, near Yankton, Wagner, in that area. The school is an old school, we have been in existence 52 years as a mission school, but now for the last 3 years we've been operated by the tribal Indian school board. The missionary people gave it to the Indian people so they have been running it themselves for the last few years.

They have really improved on the school and it is really coming along well, and we just don't want it to have to close, even for 1 year, because we would lose our faculty and all that.

Senator YOUNG. It was a former mission school?

Ms. HUDSON. Right. It was a mission boarding school and it is still a boarding school, but it is run by the tribe.

Senator YOUNG. Run by the tribe now?

Ms. HUDSON. Yes, but they are not funded through the Bureau funding. They are not in the regular band analysis, they need special appropriation for these private schools, previously private schools.

Senator YOUNG. Do you wish to make any other statement?

Ms. HUDSON. That's all we have.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you, very much.

Ms. HUDSON. We're trying to keep it short because we saw the trouble you are running into with time. Thank you, very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF S. CHRISTINE HUDSON

This statement is directed to the subcommittee on Interior Appropriations. The amount requested is $614,287 for the continued operation of Marty Indian School, a tribally operated school.

Marty Indian School is a tribally operated school, K through 12 grades. It has been owned and operated by the Indian people of the Yankton Sioux Tribe for two years. In these two years the Indian people on the reservation have become deeply interested in the education of their children. Community involvement in and support of the school at Marty is developing in depth, quality, and quantity. This exemplifies self-determination in one of its truest forms.

The ownership of Marty belongs to the Yankton Sioux Tribe. By general council resolution, the tribe has given the authority and responsibility of directing, operating, and managing the school to the Marty Indian School Board, Inc. This Indian school board was elected through a reservation-wide election. This board is extremely active in providing direction to the administration of the school. It is a state chartered body and is the legal entity that is totally responsible for the school. A large part of the responsibility of the board is securing sufficient funding to keep the school in operation, and also seeking supplemental funding to continue to improve the quality of educational services to the Indian children.

Since funding for Marty School is not included in the appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs FY78 budget, it is necessary for the board to again approach the subcommittee on appropriations to request basic support funding for Marty. The only alternative would be to close the school and that would be a major catastrophe. Attached is the recommended budget for basic support for FY78. It is understood that a more realistic formula for a funding base is presently being developed which will reflect the total and true needs of quality education for Indian youth and full funding requirements to meet the total special needs of Indian students.

Marty Indian School still provides boarding facilities for about half of its students, that is for about 140 to 150 students. A bus route has been established so that the students from the local area can attend Marty as day students. This is strongly encouraged by the administration, since the rightful place for the students is in their own homes, with the immediate supervision and care of his parents. Boarding facilities are provided only for those students who really have need of this special service.

It is felt at Marty that this is one of the best years that we have had. This success is measured by the attitude of content

and satisfaction of the students. The atmosphere is one of happiness and relaxation. This, as educators will recognize, is fertile ground for learning to take place. Statistics also support the fact that the transfer and drop out rate of the school has continued to improve. The boarding facilities have been redesigned to be less institutionalized and more home like. The dorm staff has taken on a professional status and has provided stability in employment in the department, which has influenced the feeling of security of the students. These and many other factors have effected a success story for Marty for another year.

The Marty School Board, in the name of the Yankton Sioux Tribe, therefore, requests sufficient funds to continue the operation of this school for which they have assumed the responsibility. They sincerely believe that the future well-being of their children lies in the success of their educational endeavors.

I am a Rosebud Sioux Indian, and am the superintendent of the school at Marty. I have been at Marty for over 35 years and have worked at the school in many and various positions--as teacher, dorm supervisor, office worker and eventually manager, etc. When I witness, year after year, the productive lives of Marty graduates, I know that a school that provides the type of education and training for Indian youth that produces this caliber of people, I know that that school just must continue! It is proof to me that a good solid education is the one most important factor that has a positive influence on the future lives of Indian people.

The teachers and administrators at Marty are a dedicated group of professional people who are deeply interested in the cause of the Indian people. Many of them have been at the school for a good number of years. This is a precious commodity and is hard to come by. It is the backbone of the Marty success story. It is another reason why Marty must not be allowed to close even for one year. We cannot afford to lose the faculty and system that we have established.

In the last two years you have been so kind as to appropriate funds for our school. We have based our request this year on the amount received last year. With the receipt of this amount plus the supplemental funds which we anticipate receiving through special programs, we know we can again serve the Indian youth in a successful program. We thank you very much for the time and consideration that you have given us.

MARTY INDIAN SCHOOL

TOTAL BUDGET

FY1978

Administration	$79,850
Elementary School	110,570
Secondary School	141,285
Dormitory and Student Services	132,034
Food Service	21,545
Plant Management	129,003
TOTAL BUDGET	$614,287

LITTLE WOUND SCHOOL BOARD

STATEMENT OF TONY APPLE, PRESIDENT

ACCOMPANIED BY:

BIRGIL KILLS STRAIGHT, SECRETARY
DENNIS MARTINEZ, STUDENT MEMBER
KEN PROVOST, PRINCIPAL
TOM ALLEN, PROJECT DIRECTOR
MIKE GROSS, ATTORNEY
DENNIS SUN RHODES, ARCHITECT

Senator YOUNG. Tony Apple and Birgil Kills Straight.

Mr. MARTINEZ. My name is Dennis Martinez and I have come to ask for a new school because the present high school is overcrowded.

Senator YOUNG. Would you speak up, please? We can't hear you very well.

Mr. MARTINEZ. My name is Dennis Martinez. I am a member of the Little Wound School Board and I am a member of the high school. We have come to ask for construction funds for a new high school. Our present high school is overcrowded and we have a—it is awful crowded.

This is Mr. Tony Apple.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, we have come to you today to submit our testimony.

Four years ago we were placed on the Bureau priority construction list. We have a high school with 200 students in there currently attending school, piggybacked onto another school with another 250 students. We have close to 500 students going to schools in facilities meant for 250 elementary school students.

Four years ago we were placed on the Bureau priority list for construction. However, the Board in a spirit of self-determination and in seeing the previous work that the Bureau had done on our facilities at Kyle, voted to contract the design of their high school.

Once the Board did this, the Bureau put in a series of delaying actions. So that just recently we have signed a design contract with the Bureau. So we are currently designing our school.

We will be ready to begin construction by letting bids in January or February of 1978. We were placed in the Bureau construction budget for $3.3 million for fiscal year 1978 but were knocked out by OMB because they said the Bureau has mismanaged construction funds.

We don't want the Bureau to mismanage our construction funds. We would like to build the school ourselves. We would like to show that it can be done.

In successful previous examples of Rough Rock and Ramah and Red River, they have built their own schools successfully, although they still aren't finished. The figure that we have in our testimony we feel is adequate to build a good quality facility for our students.

As soon as I am finished, I will introduce Mr. Sun Rhodes, who is a northern Arapaho and is our architect for this building. He will explain the cost and why the difference from our figures and the Bureau's figures.

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That is what we are asking for, Mr. Chairman. We have been delayed 4 years because of the school board's desire to do a good job, to design their own school and implement Congress and the Senate's intent in Public Law 93–638. We feel any further delay is a needless hardship for our students and it is just intolerable.

So I will turn it over to Mr. Sun Rhodes.

Senator YOUNG. Has the design work been concluded?

Mr. ALLEN. We are in the middle of the design work. We can begin construction in January or February, 1978. As you know, coming from North Dakota, because of the winter, if we do not let construction bids in February 1978, we will lose a whole other year.

We have already lost 4 years, so we feel that we cannot wait.

Mr. SUN RHODES. Mr. Chairman, my name is Dennis Sun Rhodes. I have been selected by the school board as the architect for the project in the add-on of the $6.3 million outlined in the testimony. It reflects the cost needed to build a quality, culturally relevant school facility for the Little Wound, Oglala Sioux community on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

We feel these costs reflect the special needs of an education basis for the Oglala Sioux people, but they also reflect the real costs that are necessary for the remote site situation. These are some of the factors that somehow the Bureau did not really consider realistically when they appointed the $3.1 million that has been dropped now from this year's appropriation.

We feel this cost, as outlined in the testimony, will build this quality building for the Sioux people.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, the $6 million is based on the Bureau's own program of requirements. We had an architect on a school board look at these program requirements and came up with a figure that it would take to build the school. We don't know what the Bureau's figure is based on.

Senator YOUNG. You want to build a school—build the school yourselves?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator YOUNG. Do you think that you can do that?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes. We think we can.

Senator YOUNG. If you could, that would provide a lot of work for your people?

Mr. SUN RHODES. Yes, it would.

Mr. ALLEN. The main thing would be to supervise the construction. We would probably have to let bids out to some firms, but we would have the control of the construction so as many people as possible would work or could work. You are right.

Senator YOUNG. Is that all?

Mr. ALLEN. Unless there are questions, yes, sir. We would like to thank you for this opportunity.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE LITTLE WOUND SCHOOL BOARD

Witnesses:

Mr. Tony Apple, President, LWSB
Mr. Birgil Kills Straight, Secretary, LWSB
Mr. Dennis Martinez, Student Member, LWSB
Mr. Ken Provost, Principal, LWSB
Mr. Tom Allen, Project Director
Mr. Mike Gross, Attorney
Mr. Dennis Sun Rhodes, Architect

Organization:

Little Wound School Board, Kyle, South Dakota 57752
Organized under the Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770

Appropriation Request:

This request is for funds to be contracted to the Little Wound School Board through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (or Secretary of Interior) to complete the design and construction of a 325 pupil secondary school facility, Little Wound High School, at Kyle, South Dakota. The request includes:

Construction of school,housing, parking, etc.	$5,659,762
Design	238,031
Special Fees and Consultants	282,988
Construction Management	150,000
	$6,330,781

Introduction:

The Little Wound School is located in Kyle, South Dakota in the center of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation of the Oglala Sioux Tribe. The school is named after Little Wound, a chief of the Oglalas in the latter half of the 19th century, who settled with his band along Medicine Root Creek. The school includes a K-12 program and is currently operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs although the Little Wound School Board has voted for 4 years to contract operations and has recently submitted a proposal to contract the operation of the school beginning in July, 1977.

The Little Wound School Board is one of the seven district school boards established by the Oglala Sioux Tribe under Resolution 70-51 and authorized to contract for educational and other services by Resolution 76-06. The Board has 7 members of which two are student members. The adult members are elected by the people of the Kyle community and surrounding areas while the student members are chosen by the student body.

History:

In 1968 the people of the Kyle community petitioned the Bureau of Indian Affairs to begin a high school program in Kyle since they were concerned about the 70-80% drop-out rate for their high school students. The only opportunities for Kyle students to attend high school were boarding schools in Pine Ridge or farther away.

In 1970 Little Wound High School began classes with about 40 students. The High School used partially renovated facilities in the elemenatary school. Most of the students were drop-outs from other schools. By 1973 when LWHS graduated its first class, enrollment was up to 87 students many of whom came from the surrounding communities of Allen, Potato Creek, Sharp's Corner, Evergreen and Rockyford. Despite lack of facilites many parents wanted their children to attend school close to home rather than at boarding schools.

Also in 1973 a crisis developed when safety inspectors condemned most of the high school classrooms. The Little Wound School Board wrote letters to Congressmen, BIA officials, etc. and parents and community members wrote letters to the White House,Congress etc. to keep our school open. As a result the Little Wound High School was given a temporary building with five classrooms and placed on the priority list for construction of a new facility.

By October of 1974 $198,000 had been appropriated for design of the high school but when the Board voted to contract with the Bureau to

design their school the Bureau balked. After much discussion, negotiation, etc. the Deputy Commissioner of the BIA directed Facilities Engineering Division to contract with the Board. In July, 1975 the contract was ready to be signed but an Architect firm which was involved in the BIA selection process filed protest with GAO. The Comptroller General ruled in February, 1976 that the Bureau is directed to contract with the Little Wound School Board. After numerous delays perpetrated by the BIA, especially Facilities Engineering Chief Carl Dupuis, a contract for design was finally signed on November 23, 1976.

Meanwhile, Little Wound School was not entered in the FY 76 construction request and was dropped from the FY 77 request because of design delays. The construction amount estimated for the building as laid out in the Program of Requirements was 4 million dollars. Little Wound was put into the FY 78 BIA request for 3.3 million but was removed by OMB because of BIA's general mismanagement of construction funds. Upon learning this, Carl Dupuis refused to give a "Notice to Proceed" on the design contract because he said new policy dictated that no design money could be given unless construction funds were assured. After being denied construction funds for two years because design was not complete, the Bureau now tried to deny design money because there were no construction funds. A classic Catch 22.

Needs:

The need for a high school facility at Kyle is well-documented and even acknowledged by the Bureau itself. The Little Wound High School has never had a facility but has been piggy-backed on to elementary facilities built in 1930 and partially renovated in 1969. The facilities were meant for 250 students and now contain over 500. The high school enrollment is over 200 and would be even larger with adequate facilities. Overcrowding added to inadequate temporary classrooms, no auditorium, an overused gymnasium, lack of sanitary facilities, etc. short-change both the high school and the elementary students. We could tell stories of kindergarten children having basketballs bounce in their cereal during breakfast while the high school is having gym class.

Present Situation:

The Little Wound School Board feels that it has been penalized because of its desire to put self-determination into practice as articulated in PL 93-638. The Board feels that our students have been denied adequate facilities because of a delay of two years brought about by certain Bureau employees' resistance to change.

And now, when Congress and the Office of Management and Budget are realizing the inadequacies of the BIA design and construction machinery which the Board recognized years ago when it decided to contract the process, The Little Wound School Board and the sutdents it represents are again faced with delays.

Request:

The Board has selected an architect firm and a Project Architect, Dennis Sun Rhodes, a Northern Arapahoe who is familiar with Lakota values as expressed in construction and with the northern plains topography exemplified by the Kyle area. The Board desires to design and construct a high school facility consistent with the environment of the community and suitable for conducting an education process which will prepare our students with the traditional values, necessary skills and positive self-image to function effectively and happily as members of their family, their Tribe and the country.

We are asking Congress to appropriate approximately six million dollars to allow Little Wound School Board to construct our needed high school. Following the successful example of Ramah Navajo, the Board wishes to contract the funds for construction so that the Board will handle bids, inspection etc. similar to the process followed by public school districts. We feel that the Little Wound School Board, as parents and representatives of the community, will assure that our children get the best possible facility for the funds available. The Timetable is:

April, 1977	October, 1977	January, 1978	February, 1978
Congress provides add on to FY78 Budget.	Funds Available	Design complete	Bids let

March, 1978	April, 1978	September, 1979
Working drawings and specifications done	Construction begins	Little Wound High School available for occupancy

STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE INDIAN COMMUNITY

STATEMENT OF DAVID BESAW, DIRECTOR, MUNSEE TRIBE

Senator YOUNG. Next is Mr. Arvid Miller.

Mr. BESAW. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman. My name is David Besaw, Director of the Munsee Tribe health program and I am here representing the chairman, Arvid Miller. With me is Mrs. Beryl Schwabe, administrative assistant and financial officer and who is also a tribal member.

We have prepared a 5-minute statement for you.

Senator YOUNG. What tribe are you from?

Mr. BESAW. We are the Stockbridge-Munsee band of Mohican Indians. We are here to document a request for $725,704 for the Stockbridge-Munsee comprehensive health proposal.

TRIBAL HEALTH NEEDS

The Stockbridge-Munsee community, early in 1971, accepted the people's mandate that better and more efficient health care must be developed on and near the reservation to improve the quality of life of native Americans.

After much study and review of the systems already in use, a group of doctors, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, and others from the medical field were located. This group called themselves Volunteer Inter-Tribal Medicine and asked only that they not be burdened with the necessary paperwork, so that they may devote all of their time to the practice of their skills.

This system was in effect at the Stockbridge-Munsee community for approximately one and one half years, during which time the patient load outgrew two temporary shelters. As the need for a larger more permanent facility became increasingly evident, the community with the aid of the economic development administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, constructed a $250,000 Comprehensive Health Center.

The Stockbridge-Munsee Comprehensive Health Center is capable of developing and sustaining most health maintenance programs short of inpatient care. These patients are referred to hospitals in communities that are some distance away, such as: Wausau, 50 miles, Antigo, 35 miles, or in the case of veterans, to Wood, Wisconsin, 160 miles.

These distances are difficult to negotiate by family auto during periods of inclement weather. Further, those distances make the cost of ambulance service almost prohibitive for most families in this economically depressed rural isolated area.

The Stockbridge-Munsee Comprehensive Health Center is presently providing physician care to approximately 300 patients per year using part time physicians and a part time registered nurse.

Since the area is growing in population, both by young people electing to remain at home and by many people retiring and returning from the urban areas, the need for increased physician care as well as registered nurses on a full time basis is becoming more critical daily.

We have offered two options; the first option being much too expensive, much too involved for additional personnel for which there is

no space. And so we have evolved the second option which is a bare bones request. This bare bones request is considered desirable from several points, but one very important consideration is the elimination of the need for the clinic staff to devote much of their time and energy to searching for funding for a few positions and preparing proposals to develop these funds on a continuing basis. Thus, free them of the uncertainty of job continuation and allowing them to proceed with the duties for which they were hired.

The requested staffing is 13 positions, at an average annual salary of $18,000 or a total salary budget of $234,000 per annum. Additional costs for services total $374,204; operating costs of $52,500; maintenance, supplies and utilities total $65,000, for a grand total of requested funding of $725,704.

With this financial assistance assured for the next several years this facility will be able to move from the crisis health activity into a more stable and comprehensive health maintenance posture.

At this point I should like to make it a matter of record that services offered at our clinic are available to all, regardless of economic or ethnic backgrounds.

I see by my watch that I only have about one minute left and would like to use this time for any questions that the committee may have.

Senator YOUNG. I don't think that I have any questions.

Did you have a statement?

Mrs. SCHWAB. No.

Mr. BESAW. We would like to thank you very much for the opportunity of appearing before you and the committee. Thank you very much.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you for a good statement.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DAVID BESAW

Good Afternoon Senator Byrd and Members of the Committee.

My name is David Besaw, a member of the Tribal Council and Director of the Stockbridge-Munsee Health Programs and the Comprehensive Health Center located on the Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Reservation near Bowler, Wisconsin.

At this point I would like to introduce my Administrative Assistant and Financial Officer, Mrs. Beryl Schwab who is also a Tribal member.

We are here to document our request for $725,704.00 for the Stockbridge-Munsee Comprehensive Health Proposal.

The Stockbridge-Munsee Community, early in 1971, accepted the peoples mandate that better and more efficient Health Care must be developed on and near the Reservation to improve the quality of life of Native Americans.

After much study and review of the systems already in use, a group of doctors, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, and others from the medical field were located. This group called themselves Volunteer Inter-Tribal Medicine and asked only that they not be burdened with the necessary "paper work", so that they may devote all their time to the practice of their skills.

This system was in effect at the Stockbridge-Munsee Community for approximately one and one half years, during which time the patient load outgrew two temporary shelters. As the need for a larger more permanent facility became increasingly evident, the community with the aid of the Economic Development Administration, (EDA) U.S. Department of Commerce, constructed a $250,000.00 Comprehensive Health Center.

The Stockbridge-Munsee Comprehensive Health Center is capable of developing and sustaining most Health Maintenance Programs short of In-Patient care. These patients are referred to hospitals in communities that are some distance away, such as; Wausau (50 miles), Antigo (35 miles), or in the case of veterans, to Wood, Wisconsin (160

miles). These distances are difficult to negotiate by family auto during periods of inclement weather. Further, those distances make the cost of Ambulance Service almost prohibitive for most families in this economically depressed rural isolated area.

The Stockbridge-Munsee Comprehensive Health Center is presently providing physician care to approximately 3,000 patients per year using "part time" physicians and a "part time" registered nurse. Since the area is growing in population, both by young people electing to remain "at home" and by many people retiring and returning from the urban areas, the need for increased physician care as well as registered nurses on a "full time" basis is becoming more critical daily.

We have offered two options; the first option being much too expensive, much too involved for additional personnel for which there is no space.

And so we have evolved the second option which is a bare bones request. This "bare bones" request is considered desirable from several points, but one very important consideration is the elimination of the need for the clinic staff to devote much of their time and energy to searching for funding for a few positions and preparing proposals to develop these funds on a continuing basis. Thus free them of the uncertainty of job continuation and allowing them to proceed with the duties for which they were hired.

The requested staffing is thirteen (13) positions, at an average annual salary of $18,000.00 or a total salary budget of $234,000 per annum. Additional costs for services total $374,204; Operating costs of $52,500; Maintenance, supplies and utilities total $65,000 for a grand total of requested funding of $725,704.00.

With this financial assistance assured for the next several years this facility will be able to move from the crisis health activity into a more stable and comprehensive health maintenance posture.

At this point I should like to make it a matter of record that services offered at our Clinic are available to all, regardless of economic or ethnic backgrounds.

I see by my watch that I only have about one minute left and would like to use this time for any questions that the Committee may have.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. We would like to thank you for the opportunity of appearing before you.

COALITION OF INDIAN-CONTROLLED SCHOOL BOARDS

STATEMENT OF SYLVESTER KNOWS GUN

Senator YOUNG. Sylvester Knows Gun.

Mr. KNOWS GUN. My name is Sylvester Knows Gun. We are representing the Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards. I would like to thank the committee for this opportunity of making this presentation.

The people with me today is Betty Gress, director of the Coalition of Indian-Controlled School Boards on my left. On her left is Violet Hillaire from Washington. Then there is Veronica Mae Taylor, representing the parent committee.

BIA EDUCATION BUDGET

The Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards is a national nonprofit organization for educational research, training and development to improve the education of Indian people. The purpose and concerns of the coalition centers around the processes and institutions of education in their relationship to Indian communities and grassroots people.

The Coalition assists in the planning and development to improve and to maximize the benefits of educational programs in schools serving Indian students. Because of these thoughts, the coalition provides legal, technical and community development assistance for Indian groups which are designed to meet the needs of local Indian communities in teacher training, proposal writing, educational planning and curriculum development.

A central philosophy of the coalition is that control of one's own educational system is vital to the development and survival of American Indians. American Indians must have self-determination within the area of education in order to develop the means of breaking the cycle of poverty and discrimination.

The purpose of our presentation is to support funding for previously private schools, contract schools and other educational programs appropriated under the Interior and related agencies with respect to their fiscal year 1978 appropriations.

Under Public Law 93–638, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Section 208 authorizes and directs the "Secretary of the Interior to provide funds, to any tribe or tribal organization which controls and manages any previously private school."

During fiscal year 1977, $6,434,700 was appropriated for previously private schools, which reflected an enrollment of 3,260 students. Under the current fiscal year 1978 funding request of $8.6 million is envisioned as meeting the financial needs of the previously private schools with an expected enrollment of 3,803 students.

However, $2.1 million of the budget request:

"It is proposed to expand this program to fully fund one school receiving only partial funding in fiscal year 1977 and to provide for expanded enrollments and cost increases in 19 other previously private schools which received full funding in fiscal year 1977."

The Coalition supports the budget requests for fiscal year 1978 to the BIA for the following previously private schools: St. Stephens Indian School operated by the Educational Association, Inc., in St. Stephens, Wyo. requests from BIA $500,000 for an expected enrollment of 250 students; Marty Indian School under the Yankton Sioux Tribe in Marty, S. Dak., request $614,287 with an expected enrollment of approximately 300 students. The coalition also supports Ojibwa Indian School in Belcourt, N. Dak. in their request of $648,372.

In other budget items, the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget request for JOM is $31,542,000 for fiscal year 1978. As stated in the Bureau's budget request:

"The requested amount will, one, provide operational support to public schools in five States to enable such schools to maintain a school program which meets established State educational standards, two, provide special supplementary financial assistance to those program efforts designed to meet the specialized educational needs of eligible Indian students and also, three, provide assistance in financing the cost of education of nonresident children housed in Federal dormitories who attend public schools peripheral to the reservation."

The Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards would also like to go on record in supporting the funding of the Bureau of Indian Affairs contract schools for supplemental programs under Johnston-O'Malley based on the rationale that per pupil expenditure is much lower than the schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In another particularly important area, the lack of adequate funding for construction and renovation of facilities for previously private schools and BIA contract schools is a concern of the coalition. The amount made available for construction of facilities to previously private schools and to BIA contract schools will not meet the current

needs, let alone the future needs. Because of this the schools are restricted in their development and do not have the operational flexibility they would have if adequate facilities were available. Also, because of the inadequate and unpredictable levels of funding, long term planning and adjustment for the schools is not possible.

Due to the shortage of time, I will go directly to the funding recommendations.

Senator YOUNG. You will not need to read all of it. It will all be placed in the record.

Ms. GRESS. He is going to go to the recommendations.

Mr. KNOWS GUN. Recommendations. To complete our discussion, the CICSB, Inc., makes the following recommendations. But the committee must be reminded that the coalition's recommendations to this body are several, but do not by any means encompass all our thoughts.

We support the requests to the BIA of Marty Indian School in the amount of $614,287, St. Stephens Indian School in the amount of $500,000 and Ojibwa Indian School in the amount of $648,372.

The coalition supports increased levels of funding for construction and renovation of facilities for previously private schools and contract schools for the overall improvement of Indian education. We support the requests of Rough Rock in the amount of $3,519,000 and of Ramah in the amount of $5,840,500. Also, we support the future requests for construction from Kitselee, Menominee, Kyle Little Wound School and the Albuquerque Indian School.

We also support the testimony and budget request of Pierre Learning Center in order to continue the educational environment of Indian children with learning disabilities.

CICSB, Inc., recommends that $106,809,900 be appropriated for title IV of Public Law 92–318, the Indian Education Act, which supports all aspects of Indian education from early childhood through adult education. This program since its inception in 1973 has made the most significant impact on our Indian children's educational process.

For a long period of time, Indian people have seen others developing and implementing quality education for their children. This must be expanded and continued. With these thoughts in mind, the coalition urges the adoption of the principle of the educational processes set forth by the contract schools and previously private schools as a procedural means of removing the educational disabilities of Indian people.

These comments end our presentation before this committee and we wish to thank the committee for listening to our statements.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you. Are there other statements?

Ms. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a statement for the record that the state of Idaho would like to see a per capita basis for JOM formula distribution. I would like to note here that we are opposing the national state average distribution of JOM moneys. Because of this, Idaho is a low cost per pupil state and, therefore, we would not be given a fair share through the national State average. Thank you.

Ms. HILLAIRE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to recommend that title IV be extended 4 more years. There were several resolutions submitted to the congressional people from our area asking for this extension.

We heard a lot of testimony this past week in the House asking to reinstate the money that was cut in title IV, part B.

I just want to urge Congress to extend title IV for 4 more years. Thank you.

Senator YOUNG. The Ojibwa School, is that the school that was formerly a mission school?

Ms. GRESS. Yes. We will answer any questions that you may have.

Senator YOUNG. What tribe do you belong to?

Ms. GRESS. I am from Fort Myrthel, the Mandancadansi Tribe. There are three tribes on Fort Myrthel, but I am a member of the Mandancadansi Tribe.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you. I think that you made a good case.

Ms. HILLAIRE. I want to add one more comment in support of the coalition's organization. I think they are the only organization for our area that really provides technical assistance to the parents' committees and school districts on reservations. They were cut off from their PA grant last year.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you very much.

Mr. KNOWS GUN. Thank you, Senator.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SYLVESTER KNOWS GUN, SR.

To begin our statement, The Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards, Inc., would like to thank the Committee for this opportunity in making this presentation.

My name is Sylvester Knows Gun, Sr., President of the CICSB, Inc.

INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY OF THE COALITION

The CICSB, Inc., is a national non-profit organization for educational research, training and development to improve the education of Indian people. The purpose and concerns of the Coalition centers around the processes and institutions of education in their relationship to Indian communities and grassroots people. The Coalition assists in the planning and development to improve and to maximize the benefits of educational programs in schools serving Indian students. Because of these thoughts, the Coalition provides legal, technical and community development assistance for Indian groups which are designed to meet the needs of local Indian communities in teacher training, proposal writing, educational planning and curriculum development.

A central philosophy of the Coalition is that control of one's own educational system is vital to the development and survival of American Indians. American Indians must have self-determination within the area of education in order to develop the means of breaking the cycle of poverty and discrimination.

PURPOSE OF PRESENTATION

The purpose of our presentation is to support funding for Previously Private Schools, Contract Schools and other educational programs appropriated under the Interior and related agencies with respect to their fiscal year '78 appropriations.

Under Public Law 93-638, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Section 208 authorizes and directs the "Secretary (of Interior)..... to provide funds, ... to any tribe or tribal organization which controls and manages any previously private school".

During fiscal year 1977, $6,434,700 was appropriated for previously private schools, which reflected an enrollment of 3,260 students.

Under the current fiscal year 1978 funding request of $8.6 million is envisioned as meeting the financial needs of the previously private schools with an expected enrollment of 3,803 students.

However, $2.1 million of the budget request:

> "Is proposed to expand this program to fully fund one school receiving only partial funding in fiscal year 1977 and to provide for expanded enrollments and cost increases in nineteen other previously private schools which received full funding in fiscal year 1977."

The CICSB, Inc., supports the budget requests for fiscal year 1978 to the BIA for the following previously private schools: St. Stephens Indian School operated by the Educational Association, Inc., in St. Stephens, Wyoming request from the BIA $500,000 for an expected enrollment of 250 students. (Appendix 1) Marty Indian School under the Yankton Sioux Tribe in Marty, South Dakota, request $614,287 with an expected enrollment of approximately 300 students. (Appendix 2) The Coalition also supports Ojibway Indian School in Belcourt, North Dakota in their request of $648,372. (Appendix 3)

In other budget items, the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget request for JOM is $31,542,000 for fiscal year '78. As stated in the Bureau's budget request:

> "The requested amount will (1) provide operational support to public schools in five states to enable such schools to maintain a school program which meets established state educational standards, (2) provide special supplementary financial assistance to those program efforts designed to meet the specialized educational needs of eligible Indian students and also (3) provide assistance in financing the cost of education of non-resident children housed in federal dormitories who attend public schools peripheral to the reservation."

The Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards, Inc., would also like to go on record in supporting the funding of the Bureau of Indian Affairs contract schools for supplemental programs under Johnson O'Malley based on the rationale that Per Pupil Expenditure is much lower than the schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In another particularly important area, the lack of adequate funding for construction and renovation of facilities for previously private schools and BIA contract schools is a concern of the Coalition. The amount made available for construction of facilities to previously private schools and to BIA contract schools will not meet the current needs, let alone the future needs. Because of this the schools are restricted in their development and do not have the operational flexibility they would have if adequate facilities were available. Also, because of the inadequate and unpredictable levels of funding, long. term planning and adjustment for the schools is not possible.

At this time Rough Rock, a contract school located on the Navajo Reservation in Chinle, Arizona is requesting $3,519,000 in construction funds for fiscal year '78. Ramah, another contract school is requesting $5,840,500 in construction funds for fiscal year '78. Kitselee, a contract school located on the Navajo reservation in Arizona, Menominee, a public school located on the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin, Kyle Little Wound School, located on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota and the Albuquerque Indian School contracted by the All Indian Pueblo Council in New Mexico will later make substantial requests for construction of facilities. The CICSB, Inc., fully supports these schools in their requests for construction funding.

We take this opportunity to support the Office of Education request for the Office of Indian Education under Title IV of Public Law 92-318 (The Indian Education Act) as follows:

Part A-Payments to local and non-local educational agencies	$56,000,000
Part B-Special programs for Indian children	$39,500,000
Part C-Special programs for Indian adults	$ 8,000,000
Part D-Program administration	$ 3,309,900
TOTAL	$106,809,900

The scope of Title IV's programs under Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D will provide needed funds to enhance Indian Education. Also the need for these programs from the Office of Indian Education is clearly indicated by the supplemental needs of the previously private schools and contract schools. Strong supplemental input from JOM and Title IV for Indian Controlled previously private schools and contract schools funded under the Bureau of Indian Affairs is strongly supported by the CICSB. It is only through additional means of funding that previously private schools and contract schools will be able to meet the educational needs of Indian children. It is hoped that within these areas of funding that bicultural bilingual classes will develop strong other areas which will be stimulated by increased funding concern for culturally relevant curriculum materials, counseling and staff development.

It is our contention that the budget request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is not adequate to support the previously private schools and contract schools funded under the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The figures requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for fiscal year 1978 are too conservative to meet the growing needs of the previously private schools as witnessed by the attached budget requests of three previously private schools.

Contract schools are faced with unpredictability of funding levels and contract negotiation which become lost within the government mazeway. For contract schools attempting to provide educational services, the attempt becomes an area of confusion and unpredictability.

The process becomes more complex when the contract schools must compete with other types of schools for funds that are inadequate to meet the need for Indian education. This, then becomes an area in which there is no coherent approach to Indian education and points out the inconsistency of federal policy.

In another area recently, it has come to the attention of the Coalition that the Office of Indian Education Programs is proposing a new method of funding schools financed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The new method of funding is defined on a formula calculation which is still at the moment undefined to any great detail. The position of the Coalition is to request of the Bureau to release further information, Indian people will be unable to make rational and logical decisions on the Bureau's concept of direct funding. (See Appendix 4).

There are several non-traditional areas of concern which have been ignored or have not created large degrees of interest in Indian education. One area in which one of the contract schools has been involved, is the education of the exceptional child. The appearance of the exceptional child has created new demands in identification of individuals that are excelling in the area of academic excellence or creativity. Whatever the case, Indian education must improve to the degree of providing the essence of intellectual enrichment and avoiding the development of frustration which will stimulate failure.

Another area of increasing concern to the Coalition is the education of the handicapped Indian child. According to the recent GAO report:

> "We found that BIA was not operating its own program for providing special education for the handicapped Indian child, even though BIA studies indicated that Indian children suffer from a higher than average incidence of hearing loss, vision difficulties, and other handicaps. Limited special education was carried out with some funds obtained from the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. However, such funds were inadequate to meet the needs of Indian students."

Attention must be centered around the educational problems of the physically handicapped. Major studies of the problem and of the solutions must be developed in order to meet the educational needs of the physically handicapped. What are the needs and solutions of the visually handicapped, the deaf and the multiple disabled Indian children and adults? This is a question that requires answers.

Within this area, Pierre Learning Center, a contract school, has been involved with Indian children's special educational needs. Pierre Learning Center is an exceptional example of a school meeting the needs of Indian children with learning handicaps. The Coalition strongly supports their testimony before this Committee and their budget requests.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To complete our discussion, the CICSB, Inc., makes the following recommendations. But the Committee must be reminded that the Coalition's recommendations to this body are several, but do not by any means encompass all our thoughts.

We support the requests to the BIA of Marty Indian School in the amount of $614,287, St. Stephens Indian School in the amount of $500,000 and Ojibway Indian School in the amount of $648,372.

The Coalition supports increased levels of funding for construction and renovation of facilities for previously private schools and contract schools for the overall improvement of Indian education. We support the requests of Rough Rock in the amount of $3,519,000 and of Ramah in the amount of $5,840,500. Also, we support the future requests for construction from Kitselee, Menominee, Kyle Little Wound School and the Albuquerque Indian School.

We also support the testimony and budget request of Pierre Learning Center in order to continue the educational environment of Indian children with learning disabilities.

CICSB, Inc., recommends that $106,809,900 be appropriated for Title IV of Public Law 92-318 (The Indian Education Act), which supports all aspects of Indian Education from Early Childhood through Adult Education. This program since its inception in 1973 has made the most significant impact on our Indian children's educational process.

For a long period of time, Indian people have seen others developing and implementing quality education for their children. This must be expanded and continued. With these thoughts in mind, the Coalition urges the adoption of the principle of the educational processes set forth by the contract schools and previously private schools as a procedural means of removing the educational disabilities of Indian people.

These comments end our presentation before this Committee and we wish to thank the Committee for listening to our statements.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN INDIAN PHYSICIANS

STATEMENT OF DR. LINWOOD CUSTALOW

ACCOMPANIED BY:

LESLIE COLLINS, M.D.

EVERETT R. RHOADES, M.D.

Senator YOUNG. Dr. Linwood Custalow. You may proceed, Doctor.

Dr. CUSTALOW. Honorable Senator Young, I would like to introduce Dr. Everett Rhoades from Oklahoma and Dr. Leslie Collins from California who are part of my executive board. Unfortunately due to illnesses, some of the members of my board were unable to be here today.

I am Dr. Linwood W. Custalow, a Mattaponi Indian from Virginia. I am in private practice. I am president of the Association of American Indian Physicians located in Norman, Okla. I am joined in this statement by other members of our association and executive board, Dr. Gerald Ignace, Broomfield, Wis.; Dr. James Hampton, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dr. Joseph Guyon, Grosse Ile, Mich.; Dr. Thomas Whitecloud, III, New Orleans, La., Dr. Everett Rhoades, Oklahoma City, Okla.; and Dr. Leslie Collin, Calif.

INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT

AAIP is an organization of American Indian physicians from all across our Nation with two collateral goals: one, to increase the capacity of the national health care system to provide adequate and specialized health care of American Indians and Alaskan Natives; and, two, to promote and encourage the involvement and participation of American Indians and Alaskan Natives in their own health care as clients, policymakers, and professionals. AAIP works closely with numerous other organizations both public and private, primarily to increase the number of American Indians and Alaskan Natives as professionals and policymakers in the health professions.

I am here today to testify in behalf of the interests of these organizations, and the thousands of American Indians they represent, concerning base and mandatory appropriations for Indian Health Service and more specifically Public Law 94–437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Due to the limitation in time, I will summarize our major points. I wish to make two points during this presentation. One, to request full funding of Public Law 94–437 at the first year authorization level with all current titles remaining intact in terms of distribution of authorized funds, and to further request that full base and mandatory appropriations as originally requested by Indian Health Service be made in the amount of $178 million for facilities and $409 million for operations for a total of $587 million; and, two, to strongly encourage the Congress, congressional committees, and the implementing agencies of the executive branch to hold intact the original intentions of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

It is with great honor and a deep sense of concern that I appear here today, and we appreciate the opportunity to appear before our Senate and express our views. I feel that this Senate has truly earned the deep respect of the Indian people.

The AAIP and numerous other organizations, both Indian and non-Indians, have worked closely with the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives to bring this measure from its initial conception into the realm of public law.

AAIP endorses the position taken by the National Tribal Chairman's Association, The National Congress of American Indians, The National Indian Health Board, all tribal governments, and ad hoc organizations, which have worked throughout the Nation to help our congressional representatives study and formulate this significant piece of legislation.

Public Law 94–437 is the promulgation in law of the stated national goal of the United States to provide the quality and quantity of health services which will provide a significant step toward raising the health status of American Indians at least to a level comparable to the overall national averages.

Current American Indians' health quality is roughly comparable to the general health quality of the U.S. population in 1944. There are many other data that illustrates the unsatisfactory position of the American Indian in respect to health. These are well known enough and documented sufficiently, as a matter of record, that I will not reiterate at this point.

Public Law 94–437, even as a significant step in the right direction, and even if fully funded, becomes only one piece of the total fabric of American Indian self-determination and self-development. It is, however, one of the critical cornerstones in the emerging creative partnership between American Indians and their national government and, if ignored at this point, could do irreparable damage to the growth and trust of that partnership over the last few years.

Throughout the land, as we were participating in the hearings and gathering information from the field, American Indians of all ages, all tribes and all political extremes were authentically concerned and involved with the implementation of Public Law 94–437. However, some question whether they could trust their tribal government, their national organizations, and their Federal Government to deliver a meaningful program in light of past history. Each program or appropriations cut, however, adds one more piece of ammunition to these voices of dissent.

In closing I emphasize that full appropriation for the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, along with full base and mandatory appropriation for the agencies responsible for health care delivery stand as vigorous testimony that the long road of privations, discrimination, and cultural isolation may finally be turning toward a future horizon of Indian self-determination, and of full and productive citizenship for the American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

Thank you, sir.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you, Doctor. How many Indian physicians do you have in your service?

Dr. CUSTALOW. We have about 80. We need more badly.

Senator YOUNG. I hope that you get your money.

Dr. CUSTALOW. Thank you.

Dr. RHOADES. Senator, may I make one point, please?

I think we are within our time period.

There is language in Public Law 94–437 that authorizes the Indian Health Service to carry out research projects utilizing something like

not more than 1 percent of appropriated funds for a variety of different activities. I am not sure if it is under title II or title III and I don't have it before me. I would like to make a plea that this committee in its appropriations permit the Indian Health Service the discretion of either using the 1 percent of appropriated funds for each of those specific several instances or for all as deemed appropriate by the Indian Health Service.

The purpose for my remarks is that if the money is distributed evenly among all those different categories, there really will be insufficient money to do a good job on any one. The need is so great that it would be entirely appropriate for the Indian Health Service to expend moneys for, say, one area of Indian health, accident prevention this year and next year utilize funds for studying some other critical problem at a different time.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you. We will make a note of that.

Dr. CUSTALOW. Thank you, sir.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF LINWOOD CUSTALOW, M.D.

I am Dr. Linwood Custalow, a Mattaponi Indian from Virgina. I am President of the Association of American Indian Physicians (AAIP) located in Norman, Oklahoma. I am joined by the other members of the Executive Board; Dr. Gerald Ignace, Broomfield, Wisconsin; Dr. James Hampton, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Dr. Joseph Guyon, Grosse Ile, Michigan; Dr. Thomas Whitecloud, III, New Orleans, LA; Dr. Everett Rhoades, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Dr. Leslie Collin, California.

AAIP is an organization of American Indian physicians from all across our Nation with two collateral goals; 1) to increase the capacity of the national health care system to provide adequate and specialized health care of American Indians and Alaskan Natives, and 2) to promote and encourage the involvement and participation of American Indians and Alaskan Natives in their own health care as clients, policy-makers, and professionals. AAIP works closely with numerous other organizations both public and private, primarily to increase the number of American Indians and Alaskan Natives as professionals and policy makers in the health professions.

I am here today to testify in behalf of the interests of these organizations, and the thousands of American Indians they represent, concerning base and mandatory appropriations for Indian Health Service (IHS) and more specifically Public Law 94-437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

I wish to make two points during this presentation.

1. To request full funding of P.L. 94-437 at the first year authorization level with all current Titles remaining intact in terms of distribution of authorized funds, and to further request that full base and mandatory appropriations as originally requested by Indian Health Service be made in the amount of $178 million for facilities and $409 million for operations for a total of $587 million.

2. To strongly encourage the Congress, Congressional Committees, and the implementing agencies of the Executive Branch to hold intact the original intentions of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

It is with great honor and a deep sense of concern that I appear here today, and we appreciate the opportunity to appear before our Senate and express our views. I feel that this Senate has truly earned the deep respect of the Indian people.

The AAIP and numerous other organizations, both Indian and non-Indians, have worked closely with the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives to bring this measure from its initial conception into the realm of Public Law.

AAIP endorses the position taken by The National Tribal Chairman's Association, The National Congress of American Indians, The National Indian Health Board, All Tribal Governments, and ad hoc organizations, which have worked throughout the Nation to help our congressional representatives study and formulate this significant piece of legislation.

PL 94-437 is the promulgation in law of the stated national goal of the United States to provide the quality and quantity of health services which will provide a significant step toward raising the health status of American Indians at least to a level comparable to the overall national averages. Current American Indians health quality is roughly comparable to the general health quality of the United States population in 19-4. There are many other data that illustrates the unsatisfactory position of the American Indian in respect to health. These are well known enough and documented sufficiently, as a matter or record, that I will not reiterate at this point.

PL 94-437, even as a significant step in the right direction, and even if fully funded, becomes only one piece of the total fabric of American Indian self-determination and self-development. It is, however, one the critical cornerstones in the emerging creative partnership between American Indians and their National Governement and, if ignored at this point, could do irreparable damage to the growth and trust of that partnership over the last few years.

The appropriations legislation is vital, and will certainly reflect the culmination of many years' work in the building of solutions for American Indian health problems, if the Congress does not lose its perspective on the real issues when they begin to talk in terms of translating needs and problems into dollars.

What is significant about the Act is what it established as an expression of faith and trust in the Indian people, and their faith and trust in the capability of not only their

Tribal Government and representatives but the Federal System. If, again, national policy fails to deliver in its agreements and contracts with American Indian people, will experience a major setback, perhaps one from which nation-wide unity would not recover, in the development of the good faith partnership I spoke of earlier.

The intentions of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act as stated as a declaration of policy, "The Congress hereby declares that it is the policy of the Nation, in fulfillment of its special responsibilities and legal obligations to the American Indian people, to meet the national goal of providing the highest possible health status to Indian and to provide existing Indian health services with all resources necessary to effect that policy." Without full funding of all Titles in the law, these intentions cannot be fulfilled and would testify to the fact of the inability of the United States to meet the minimal needs of this Nation's original citizens.

While full funding of the Act would not guarantee the implementation of the intent of the Law, recommendation of full funding is the absolute minimum that this Committee could do to preserve the faith and trust of the Indian people of this nation in the legislative and public policy process.

One significant intent of the legislation was to make it possible for the United States Government and American Indians to be partners in development not adversaries. Decent housing, employment, education, and health care are not just ends in themselves. They are also minimum standards from which the expressions and implementation of self-determination and self-development are born. Each dollar cut from the appropriations weakens the argument that such a partnership is possible.

Another intention of the legislation was to protect the long years of progress, however slow, against the ravages of disease, malnutrition, and socio-medical problems unique to the American Indian. PL 94-437, even if fully funded, would at best provide a status-quo defense against further decay of American Indian health standards as compared to the general population. The initial program cuts in the bill as it was being drafted and amended, and subsequent inflationay rates since the plan was evolved can easily represent a 20% reduction between that original needs statement and current requested funding levels. Each dollar further cuts from the appropriations will increase the already disastrous health quality gap. Further, if base and mandatory appropriations of Indian Health Service are substituted for PL 94-437 appropriations so as to result in a net reduction of available monies, this tactic would do nothing but further cripple a health care system that is already losing ground daily.

The Act as now signed into law was further intended to provide at least a three year comprehensive plan to establish a new track record to gain ground against the mounting health problems of the American Indian population. Subsequent years after the three-year plan were then to be based on advances made against the original needs assessment. Without full funding the three-year plan will be crippled and long-range planning will be futile. Each dollar cut from the full appropriations request will add another signature to a programmed pattern for failure of the most significant piece of American Indian health legislation of several generations.

The most important intent remains, however, and I cannot stress this point enough, that the Health Care Improvement Act reflects the best contemporary statement of policy-as-law expressing the will and purpose of our national effort.

Throughout the land, as we were participating in the hearings and gathering information from the field, American Indians of all gaes, all tribes and all political extremes were authentically concerned and involved with the implementation of PL 94-437. However, wome questioned whether they could trust their Tribal Government, their National Organizations, and their Federal government to deliver a meaningful program in light of past history. Each program or appropriations cut, however, adds one more piece of ammunition to these voices of dissent.

In closing I emphasize that full appropriation for the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, along with full base and mandatory appropriation for the Agencies responsible for health care delivery stand as vigorous testimony that the long road of privations, discrimination, and cultural isolation may finnaly be turning toward a future horizon of Indian self determination, and of full and productive citizenship for the American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

URBAN INDIAN HEALTH BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

STATEMENT OF RUSS ROESSLER

Senator YOUNG. Russ Roessler. If you could summarize your statement, sir, it would help us.

Mr. ROESSLER. All right, Senator. Thank you very much. My name is Russ Roessler and I am a member of the Urban Indian Health Board in San Francisco. I am a board member there and what I would like to say to this committee, I hope will prove very knowledgeable in the sense that the Congress and the Senate of the United States rely very heavily upon the figures from the 1970 census and there has been a tremendous population explosion as far as American Indians go in the United States.

I want to start with that so that when the committee goes through my prepared statement, some of those figures will make sense.

CALIFORNIA URBAN INDIAN NEEDS

In that respect, I have cited Helen W. Johnson, a sociologist for the Department of Agriculture, report No. 283. That report was called the American Indians in Transition.

I am using those figures because she has used figures from the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, the 1970 census and figures from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Education.

Essentially what we are talking about, Mr. Chairman, is that there are more Indians in the United States that reside in California and we are talking about approximately with the 1970 figures 197,000 Indians. California has the largest amount of Indians in the United States.

Another figure that is very paramount to this issue is the fact that we also have the largest amount of urban Indians in the State of California. That figure, again, with the 1970 census which I want to emphasize is grossly undercounted, is 120,000 urban Indians in California. That is an increase of almost 98.2 percent since the 1970 census.

What we are talking about basically, there has been a tremendous, dynamic explosive migration factor of American Indians. They are doing in the seventies what their counterparts, the other non-Indians, did in the thirties and forties, migrating to California because of our golden sunshine and opportunities, et cetera.

The consensus of the Congress and the Senate and the general people is that States like Oklahoma and Arizona, New Mexico still have the largest Indian populations and we are talking about reservation Indians and rural Indians. The point of the whole matter is that there are more urban Indians in the United States than there are reservation and rural Indians.

The problem is that it is logical that they are going to move away from the reservations and away from the rural areas and go into the urban areas where there is more opportunity for housing, for education and for employment. Once we understand the concept of why there are so many urban Indians and why they are coming to California, we know that it is going to grow.

By 1980 we will have many more thousands of Indians residing in California. So the burden really lies on dollars, how many dollars it takes to render service to American Indians. That is very diversified and very complex by the simple fact that there are 10 national clinics in America.

If you took all those Indians that those 10 agencies service, you would have a figure of 47,400 Indians. In California alone we have nine clinics in the State of California of which we happen to be one of the largest and we serve 47,000 Indians alone from our clinic and San Francisco and Oakland. We are talking about 1970 figures again, which is a total of 67,000 urban Indians in California which, in reality, means California alone serves 19,600 more Indians than all the other 10 agencies across the United States combined. Yet we are operating on a dollar factor per capita of—our particular clinic is at $17.02. I think that is the general figure in the State of California.

There are some like the State of Washington that have $53. Some places it is $48. In some places it is $33. What I think is tremendously needed here, and I have pointed out the distribution of population—the next thing is for appropriations. Once appropriations are made, the only thing left there to consider is how are you going to distribute those funds.

The only logical and sensible equal way of doing that is to give all the agencies across the United States their equal share per capita. If you will notice, we are asking for $2.5 million for California, $515,000 for our particular clinic in San Francisco in the Oakland area. This would bring that average to something like $47.03 for California Indians, which, incidentally, is extremely unbelievably low when you compare it with $350 for white Americans that are getting the same type of service we are rendering.

That is basically my presentation, Mr. Chairman, and I would appreciate any comments or if you have any questions, I hope that I can answer them intelligently.

Senator YOUNG. You present a lot of information that I hadn't heard before. How many Indians do you have on reservations in California? Are there none on reservations?

Mr. ROESSLER. We have reservation and rural Indians, but I don't have those figures with me, Mr. Chairman. Naturally, I am biased toward urban Indians because urban Indians are the problem and have the greatest need in health.

Senator YOUNG. You have 197,000?

Mr. ROESSLER. Indians totally in California as of 1970.

Senator YOUNG. It would seem to me that the best hope for the future for the Indians would be off the reservations, particularly in a State like California, if they can continue to get some kind of assistance. But I know our Indians want to continue to live on the reservations.

I have no further questions. You make a very good statement and we appreciate it.

Mr. ROESSLER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I hope that this committee gives us the serious consideration that our problem presents and I want to thank you again and express my thanks to the people that have in the past, committees before this one, that

have helped us, and we are a long way from the self-determination factor that we would like to accomplish and we are a long way from achieving the things that we would like to in health care for all American Indians across the United States.

If the appropriations are right—I think that we are headed in the right direction and we thank you for your past support.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF RUSS ROESSLER

"Mr. Chairman and Members of this Committee, thank you for allowing me this opportunity to testify on behalf of Urban Indian Health Board of San Francisco, the California Urban Indian Health Council and as a member of American Indian Health Care Association.

I.

Our particular health center is the largest in California and we render limited services to seven counties (e.g. WIC Program), and then a full Medical and Dental service in both San Francisco and Alameda Counties.

Our center opened on August 5th, 1972, with top priority given to large Indian families with a low income and any other non-Indian in need of health care in our community. We serviced close to one thousand patients within the very first six months and the center became a success story.

In 1974 we added our detox and crisis center to further service Indians with alcoholic and related problems and by then we were growing rapidly and by virtue that approximately 40% of our new patients resided in the East Bay where housing is better for larger Indian families, we were compelled to take our services to the people there, and UIHB opened our second medical and dental center in Oakland, California, on December 1st, 1976.

This last venture proved that two cannot live as cheaply as one - especially now that the explosive Indian migration to Northern California has begun. At present the total urban Indian population in our area is approximately 47,000 and unfortunately, we are unable to provide adequate and necessary health service to the entire Indian Community simply because we are both extremely under-budgeted and under-staffed.

II.

California now has the largest Indian population in the United States with 197,000 Indian persons(1970 BIA figure), and that fact is the main topic of this presentation since the obvious question for appropriations is population involved and once appropriations are made, it should be, how to fairly distribute funds?

In order to assist with that point, please allow me to present this illustration: If you add up the total Indian population of the other ten Urban Indian Health Centers in the U.S., you'd have approximately 47,400 Indians - wherein in California alone you'd have 67,000 urban Indian persons.

So California, with nine urban Indian health centers represents 19,600 more Indians than the other ten centers in the nation combined, but receives one of the lowest per capita funding rates ($17.02), which makes our unmet needs most critical in the nation because of the explosive Indian migration to California factor.

It is quite apparent that the only fair method to employ is to increase the annual per capita expenditure rate to $47.03 for California's current (1977) urban Indian population of approximately 120,000 Indian persons. The $2.5 million funding level requested herein, with $515,000 allocated for UIHB of San Francisco, would then begin to approach equality with the other health centers in the U.S.; and most paramount increase the quality of health service to our immense Indian Community.

NOTE: (The above population figures re: 67,000 urban Indians in California in 1970 can be found on page 3, of "American Indians In Transition," by Helen W. Johnson, Sociologist, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Report No. 283. I respectfully submit both of the above cited figures are grossly undercounted but we can use them for relative comparisons.)

III.

As a Board Member of UIHB of San Francisco and a Member of American Indian Health Care Association, I also strongly endorse the total maximum appropriation of $407 million for the "Indian Health Improvement Act," PL94-437, and specifically any and all funds for Title V, and whatever monies are ultimately appropriated, I strongly urge that 57% of said monies should be ear-marked as "top priority for urban Indian Programs," by virtue that, that percentage (up 12% from 1970 census), represents the true urban Indian population in the United States.

CONCLUSSON

It is respectfully submitted, without boring you or insulting your intelligence, that I must point out the miserable and deplorable situation we Indians still have in Helath Care and Post Secondary Education - some of you gentlemen know those shameful percentages even better than I and many other Indians. Still, I feel my blood boiling everytime I see my Indian brothers and sisters sick and unemployed; sprawled out in an alley, drunk, dirty, sick and hungry; and know there are thousands of Indian juveniles and adults needlessly behind hall and prison walls, rather than free, working or going to college; and to see so many caught in the detox revolving door that seldom leads anywhere constructive or permanent because there is never enough monies to follow through; and even worse seeing our mentally ill without an Indian Mental Facility to go to; and the mothers to be either sterilized without their knowledge or in bad health and experiencing culture shock; and worst of all evils, seeing our Indian children suffer with every conceivable sickness known; seeing they need preventative dental care (orthodontic), or in desperate need of eye-glasses and above all else a deserved promising future.

I see these things almost daily and you can too if you look and inquire and not only in the streets of San Francisco, but in almost any urban Indian town and there are far, far too many such cases across our prosperous nation.

In all fairness to this committee allow me to also admit things used to be a lot worse in the fifties and sixties and substantial gains have been made.

I thank you and other committees before you that have helped us overcome - perhaps not as rapidily as other minorities, or as rapidily as we'd like to see it happen, but nonetheless I trust you will not forget or fail us, for we are a sound investment in America."



J.R.W. Roessler
4-18-77

Senator YOUNG. That concludes testimony from the witnesses who are present. We will place the statements of scheduled witnesses who were unable to appear this afternoon in the record at this point.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF PEARL CONLOW

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the committee, Bureau representatives, and friends . . . .

The Quileute Indian Tribe is a very small tribe in the Olympic coastal territory of Washington State. Our tribe barely numbers four hundred members and we share life on a square mile of land where the Quileute River flows into the Pacific Ocean. Our tribal assets are limited to the land, the buildings we have managed to construct over the past five years, and approximately $ 100,000 we received in land settlement claims many years ago. The latter is pledged to underwrite a recent sewer and water project for our village.

During the summer months our village swells in size from a village of three hundred Indian people to one of three thousand due to the influx of tourists from throughout the West. They come to fish and enjoy the Olympic National Park. Life in the village has always been hectic at this time but conditions will be much improved now that we have a sewer system.

Because we have a sewer system, we do not have any funds for other very important projects. Today we have come to ask for continued funding of the Quileute Demonstration Housing Project. In case you are not familiar with the project . . . in 1973 Congress passed special funds for our demonstration project so that we might try developing a housing project without the normal bureaucratic red tape. I am pleased to announce that "It's Working!" In fact I have here with me copies of a brochure explaining the project and its accomplishments.

In the briefest possible terms . . . we are building quality homes for $10,000 less than our neighbors, the Makah Indian Tribe, can build a HUD sponsored house. We are building our homes with 80% Indian labor and we have yet to experience a turnover in occupancy. We think that it is important that each family participate in making design choices before construction begins. There are many more good points about our demonstration project . . . and I encourage you to read the brief brochure that I am giving to you.

Why are we here? The demonstration funds are used up now and we have completed only one-half of our housing needs. There is not a program existing in government today that will allow the kind of simple, straightforward construction program upon which we have demonstrated our current success. The Bureau of Indian Affairs considers this approach to housing as a viable alternative to the present system. They have been remiss, however, insofar as they have not initiated a program for housing that would do as we have done. The Quileute Tribe naturally thought the BIA was taking care of the continuation of the program . . . and the BIA was not. We have,

Mr. Chairman, letters from the area regional and central offices of the Bureau confessing their oversight. Indeed, the Tribe shares in the oversight since we should have checked on the BIA activities to make sure they were "looking after business."

A tribe as small as the Quileute Tribe has little clout with the Bureau in many matters. I must say, however, that the cooperation shown on this project by the BIA has been encouraging and steadfast. This, of course, was after the initial funding had been secured by the Tribe working directly with Congress.

We need to continue the project without interruption if we are to finish our task of providing adequate housing opportunity for each family on the Quileute Reservation. We have a documented need to build thirty three more homes. We need to prepare twenty one more sites for those homes in the housing complex. Roads, water and sewer as well as electrical supply already exist.

If you will approve as an addition to the BIA-HIP program, the $1,297,1hh grant we request . . . we can complete our total housing needs by August of 1981. We hope that our demonstration project will encourage government leaders to make similar projects possible through a program demonstrating the flexibility and simplicity necessary to make it work.

It's Working . . . . we are building homes for Quileute people using Quileute labor and Quileute designs on Quileute land. We are proud of the results. We hope other Indian people can have an equal opportunity to experience the happiness that a good housing program brings to an Indian village.

Thank you for this cherished opportunity to address you today.

STATEMENT OF JERRY FLUTE

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

I am Jerry Flute, Tribal Chairman of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota. I have with me, Mr. Clayton Adams, Tribal Treasurer; and, Mr. Bryce Bonner, Tribal Consultant. We appreciate the opportunity to appear before you to present testimony regarding appropriations in four areas: Roads; Law and Order; Johnson O'Malley Basic Support; and, Hospital Construction.

Mr. Chairman, I appeared before you last year with a request of $1.9 million dollars to repair and resurface 3 roads on the Reservation. The Committee was generous in appropriating $330,000 to start construction. We were able to regrade one of the three roads with that appropriation, and it is now ready to resurface with a 5" asphalt mat at a cost of $522,500.

In addition, we requested regrading and surfacing 15.1 miles of road. With the inflationary costs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs' engineering estimate is now $1,345,500 to complete the additional roads that were not funded. This brings us to a total request for roads of $1,868,000.

These roads are major farm to market roads, in most instances of poor gravel or dirt condition, for a large number of Indian families, as well as school bus routes. In addition, these roads are under Bureau of Indian Affairs jurisdiction and were not included in the budget for construction. It is anticipated that 35 jobs will be created for a seasonal construction period.

Mr. Chairman, the second request is for Law and Order Appropriation for the Tribe's Criminal Justice System. The Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe is a severely checker board Reservation, meaning we have scattered tracts of Indian land mixed with non-Indian owned land. Our Appropriation request has been discussed with BIA officials and they cannot assure us of any more than $147,000 because of administration budget restraints. As such we are requesting an appropriation in the amount of $362,690. for our Tribe's Law Enforcement and Judicial Service Programs. This request is made for appropriation to the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Aberdeen Area Office Budget for the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe's Law Enforcement and Judicial Services Program, to be obtained by a Public Law 93-638 Indian Self-Determination Contract.

Of the total amount requested, the amount of $287,640. is designated specifically for Tribal Law Enforcement services on the reservation (refer to enclosed budget). This request is based not only on the need to provide law enforcement services to the 3,533 Tribal members on the reservation, but also to localize law enforcement services in the seven major Indian communities located throughout the reservation. These seven communities located sixty (60) to seventy-five (75) miles apart from each other in isolated rural areas require the continued presence of a resident Tribal Police Officer, which the Tribe currently cannot provide due to funding constraints placed on the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Consequently, the Indian crime rate has progressively increased each year due to delays in arresting Indian offenders. Furthermore, federal and tribal jurisdiction is limited to tracts of land amounting to 107,000 acres within a 1650 square mile area which are held in trust status for the Tribe and its people by the United States. Repeated efforts by the Tribe to attain cross-deputization for Tribal and County law enforcement officers have been resisted by the Local County Commissioners, which places the burden of providing law enforcement for Indian people solely on the shoulders of the Tribe. The Tribe stands prepared to continue protecting the lives and property of Indian people in their seven (7) communities provided funds are forthcoming for an adequate and improved Tribal law enforcement system.

Secondly, of the total amount requested, the sum of $75,050. is designated for Tribal Judicial Services, which would provide funds primarily for Judges and their personnel in the Tribal Court. The Tribal Court has been operational on a successful basis for four (4) years, and has demonstrated its credibility with the Indian communities despite low funding levels. Improvements in the Tribal Court can be made when adequate pay rates for competent and qualified Indian judges, clerk of courts, and probation officers are made. Currently, Indian Tribal Judges work on a part-time basis, although the volume of work for the Court has increased annually. The Tribe's concern focuses not only on the need for the Tribal Court to adjudicate Indian offenses adequately but also to process offenses in such a manner so as to deal firmly and justly with Indian offenders.

STATEMENT OF CLAYTON ADAMS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Clayton Adams, Tribal Treasurer of the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe. We are here today regarding an area of high importance to the Tribe, and that is education for our Indian children.

Specifically we are concerned with the diminishment and eventual phase-out of the Johnson O'Malley Basic Support Funding. As you know, Public Law 93-638, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Act, prescribes the termination of Johnson O'Malley Basic Support funding.

The Committee may wonder why the Tribe did not challenge the phase out provisions when this Bill was in Committee. Our answer, Mr. Chairman, is that we did object in Committee meetings and hearings throughout the progress of the bill.

Today we are here to support the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Budget request for three million five hundred thousand dollars ($3,500,000.) for support to the Public Schools for the education of Indian children from Indian Country.

For our own Indian children, we are requesting an appropriation of $528,021. to be applied for JOM Basic Support. The Tribe can contract for this appropriation to BIA pursuant to authorities granted in PL 93-638; and, can then provide needed operational support to the affected public schools in accordance with actual school and Indian student needs.

Of the amount requested, $451,890. is needed for the Sisseton, South Dakota, Public School for the education of 617 Indian children from our Reservation. Secondly, of the amount requested, $76,131. is required for the Waubay, South Dakota, Public School for the education of 144 Indian children from our reservation.

In 1967, during the 90th session of the Congress of the United States, testimony was given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Robert Bennet, which requested an appropriation to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the construction of school facilities to serve Indian students on our reservation. At that time, the Congress asked how the operating expenses of the proposed BIA school facilities will be met. The response from the Commissioner was as follows:

> "The operating expenses of the school will be met by local taxes and by State apportionment, AND FOR THE INDIAN STUDENTS BY PUBLIC LAW 874 AND JOHNSON-O'MALLEY ASSISTANCE....."

Since that time the Congress has appropriated in excess of $3,000,000. for the construction of a BIA high school and elementary school on our reservation, which are currently operational. The amount of funds derived from local taxes, State aide, and PL 874 still leave deficits in the affected schools; and, now the prospect of terminating JOM Basic Support funds will mean the lessening of educational services to the Indian children of our Tribe.

We urge the Congress to reaffirm its commitment for educational support for our children.

INDIAN STUDENT FUNDING NEED AT THE SISSETON SCHOOL:

1.	National Average Cost Per Student =	$ 1,295.
2.	Sisseton School's PL 874 Allocation =	$188,537.
3.	Sisseton School's State Aide Allocation =	$158,588.
	(#2 + 3 = Subtotal)	$347,125.
4.	Sisseton School's Need for Indian Students based on: NACPS of $1,295 x 617 Indian students =	$799,015.
5.	Sisseton School's Deficit, which is the Johnson O'Malley Basic Support Need =	$451,890.

INDIAN STUDENT FUNDING NEED AT THE WAUBAY SCHOOL:

1.	National Average Cost Per Student =	$ 1,295.
2.	Waubay School's PL 874 Allocation =	$ 62,704.
3.	Waubay School's State Aide Allocation =	$ 47,645.
	(#2 + 3 = Subtotal)	$110,349.
4.	Waubay School's Need for Indian Students based on: NACPS of $1,295 x 144 Indian Students =	$186,480.
5.	Waubay School's Deficit, which is the Johnson O'Malley Basic Support Need =	$ 76,131.

Mr. Chairman, our final request is from a Planning Study funded by the Committee last year. The Committee was generous in appropriating $50,000 to complete the "Master Plan Study and Other Facility Analyses".

This Study, we believe, draws conclusive evidence for construction of a new hospital. Our request in this area is $424,244 for Architectual Engineering and Planning. We are also requesting First Phase construction in the amount of $3.8 million dollars.

STATEMENT OF ANNE MEDICINE

I am pleased to have the opportunity to share with you some thoughts about our school. I'm hoping to leave you with a clear understanding of what we are trying to accomplish at the Pierre Indian Learning Center.

We accept Indian youth from 15 reservations which are included in the BIA Aberdeen area which covers North and South Dakota and Nebraska. Youth that come here may be on recommendation from parole officers or court ordered. Almost all have had problems with truancy. Many are chronic drug users or have already experienced problems with alcohol abuse.

We are the only special education Center for youth in the Aberdeen Area. If we don't adequately meet the needs of these youth, for many of them there is not much chance of avoiding future encounters with law enforcement. Yet, by state standards we are currently funded to one third of the minimum recommendations for special education. Plankinton Training School, where many of these youngsters would be if they weren't enrolled at our Center requires almost $11,000 annually, per child, before education expenses. Even at that funding level their illiteracy and recidivism rates are high, as they are in most institutions. With a similar funding base our chance of impacting a postive, long-term change are much higher. The roots of our needs can be traced, in part, to the following:

1. In most of our students' young lives, they have been given almost no chance of forming a solid, stable, trusting relationship with anyone in the adult world. Statistically, we, as Indian people are among the poorest in United States. Hand in hand with poverty level, goes the increased rate of alcoholism, suicide and child neglect. Family kinship systems appear to be disintegrating as well. The current statistics are alarming and continue to rise in many urban and reservation areas.

2. According to BIA statistics reservations have a high percentage, sometimes as much as 45% of children who could be classified as emotionally disturbed, and in need of special education. One symptom of this need is expressed in the number of sniffers and huffers of toxic inhalents. Children, such as these, are found in every American Indian community, both urban and reservation. One could well label this activity as another form of suicide.

3. For the first time we are beginning to see a phenomena that for lack of a better word, can be described as parent-abuse. That is to say, cases of older siblings--late teens, usually, who are physically abusing their parents. This is extremely counter to our culture.

4. It may be said that governmental boarding schools, as early as 1860, have facilitated the breakup of Indian families by placing Indian children into schools far from their homes. In their schools we have lost our ability to build our families and keep them together. Most children fell alienated from their families upon their return, and consequently leave the reservation, their homes and their culture.

5. According to Gordon MacGregor's study, "Indian Education Research Project", cited in Erik H. Erickson's Childhood and Society:

> "The greatest change in Dakota life has probably been in the status of the family as a whole; instead of being a reinforcement of self-sufficiency, it has become the refuge of those who feel isolated and inefficient."

6. American Indian children have few, if any, sober, achieving adult role models available in family or community.

It follows, as a natural course of events, compounded by the fact that we are designated special education, that the present population at the Pierre Center consists of youth who are suicidal, severely maladjusted and orphaned.

At the present time the Social Environment Component of the Center is only able to offer minimal custodial care of our youth. It is virtually impossible for the amount of staff available to adequately care for the number of children in their care. The ration is approximately one to twenty per shift. The understaffing situation almost reaches the stage of benign neglect.

We all recognize that a home-like atmosphere is absolutely necessary for the nuturing care that our youth need in order to achieve scholastically, and to obtain a degree of self-sufficiency that will allow them to reach their full potential as responsible, independent adults.

The dormatory staff desperately needs training in understanding and responding in a consistent and professional manner with acting-out behavior. We need professional psychological staff members who will provide direct services to our students and begin staff training.

We now have a skelton counseling staff, which is not nearly sufficient to deal with the kind of in-depth therapy we need; therapy that must be provided within our cultural context. We need additional funding in order to hire additional dorm staff and develop a reasonable student-staff ratio.

We need to develop a mental health program where Indian people can seek comfort and learn to cope by non-chemical or non-violent methods. It is the consensus of Indian educators, parents, and professional social service workers that Indian people need to develop a theraputic program that doesn't "just" work with Indian people, but rises out of our culture, values and experiences. We believe that positive self-concept is at the root of growth and mental health. Since we, as people, cannot seperate our heritage from our present feelings of ourselves, a positive self-concept is not possible unless our feelings of culture, family, ancestors and values are seen as an acceptable, legitimate expression of our present situation and an outgrowth of our past.

It is our belief that before a formal theraputic approach will work, we need to rebuild our own image of our past, and therefore our present, into something that is accurate and therefore positive. In doing so, we will also begin to rediscover the methods of our ancestors that kept our people strong and enduring for 4000 years.

In traditional Indian culture every individual, young, old, eccentric, unusual, had a place and was a respected member of the tribe. Mental illness, as we know it, caused by anxiety, boredom, feelings of worthlessness, or isolation, was extremely rare.

Some of our methods, such as tribal structure, are no longer totally possible in today's society. But we know it is possible to reclaim and reinstitute many of our traditional ways of building and maintaining self-confidence and societal mental health.

We, as Indian people, need to combine our traditional ways with contemporary approaches to therapy, that will work within Indian culture. We are seeking to identify therapy approaches that would be most successful in treating the emotionally disturbed Indian youth. Families of our students will be included in therapy whenever possible. In this way we anticipate a ripple effect that will touch many lives.

Clearly, our children qualify for special education funds. We feel that with additional funding, we can adequately train and staff our school, develop a quality summer program and begin to emerge as an effective special education program that is within the American Indian cultural context.

**We are at a stage where we are the last stop for many of these students before prison. If we fail them, we fail them as a society. As one of the richest countries in the world it seems impossible that we cannot provide adequate funding for less than 100 youth in dire need of the attention and love we all require, and these youth have not yet received.

STATEMENT OF DR. DELORES HUFF

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations.

I wish to thank you, in behalf of the Pierre Indian Learning Center for the opportunity to appear before you. I am here to ask for an add-on budget of $227,331.00 for 1977-78 and 1978-79, so that our school will not have to close in May, and also for supplemental funding of $896,078.00 for 1977-78 and $816,880.00 for 1978-79, so that we can deliver adequate special education to Indian children.

The Pierre Indian Learning Center in Pierre, South Dakota, is the only totally Special Education primary grade Indian contract boarding school. It is recognized as a Special Education school by the State of South Dakota.

Our board consists of one member from each of the fifteen reservations in the Aberdeen area office. These reservations are located in North and South Dakota and Nebraska. In September we enrolled 103 children, but currently our enrollment is 73.

There is a critical need for Special Education for Indian students. You have heard, or will hear testimony to that effect from the Council for Exceptional Children on the needs for Special Education for Indian children. You are also aware, I am sure of the U.S. General Accounting office report of January 17, 1977, which indicated that 50% of Indian children need special education and are not receiving it.

A study done recently on reservations in the Aberdeen area office identified Indian children in the primary education system that needed special education. To mention a few: Turtle Mountain identified 708 children or 44% of their enrollment. Ft. Berthold identified 232 or 48% of their enrollment. Standing Rock identified 274 or 35% of their enrollment. Lower Brule identified 107 children or 71% of their enrollment. These are some of the reservations that our children come from. Currently we have a waiting list of 90 children. The report followed up these children identified as needing special education and found that 4 years later in 1975, 45% of the children had dropped out of school. What happens to these children who dropped out? Most are in jail. I would venture to say that it cost alot more to keep them in jail than to provide money for special education.

The Indian communities that support the Pierre Indian Learning Center know only too well what happens to these children if they do not get the help they need. That is why these communities insisted on our school remaining open when the BIA wanted to close it.

Most of our children at the school came to us with severe emotional disturbances, which culminated in suicide attempts, self mutilation, chronic introversion, drug abuse, truency and run-away problems before they came to school. Others had learning disabilities which developed into behavioral problems because their handicap was not dealt with. Many came from environments that lack structure, a necessary socializing agent to develop childrens' emotional and academic growth. They all lack self-esteem as a result of many failures in their young lives. No child has just one handicap but rather they are multi-handicapped with a combination of emotional, social and academic under-development.

SPECIAL EDUCATION AT PIERRE INDIAN LEARNING CENTER

Academically, we have some success at the school. Most of our children advance two years for every year here, but bear in mind, they come to our school 2 to 5 years behind academically. We have small classrooms, individualized program instruction, counselling, good teachers, close evaluation and constant monitoring.

The key to a successful special education program is counselling, structure and close supervision. Structure and supervision is impossible, in recreation therapy, and dormitory life. The ratio in those departments is 1 to 20, and no single adult can closely supervise and provide structure for 20 disturbed youngsters. It is humanly impossible.

WHAT THE PIERRE INDIAN SCHOOL NEEDS

Our present BIA budget calls for $5,000.00 per student, including boarding costs. The rationale for this amount was that there was no formula for funding a special education program, or a former BIA off-reservation school. The state of South Dakota allocates $8,800.00 to $24,000.00 per child for special education. Using the BIA's own formula for other schools of 125% of the state cost of education plus $1,600.00 for boarding costs, we arrive at $12,600.00 per child, more than twice what we are allocated currently. Because of the very special needs of these children and the run-down condition of existing facilities, we are asking for $15,000.00 per child. The BIA says it does not have any more funds. Our hope is that you gentlemen, will see the reasonableness of our request, and allocate special add-on money of $227,331.00 to run the school until the next fiscal year of October 1, 1977, and supplemental funding of $896.078.00 for 1977-78, and $816,880.00 for 1978-79. The BIA informs us that we are locked into a yearly budget of $513,000.00 per next 2 years, which we feel is totally inadequate to run our school. In fact, we have run out of money and will have to close our doors at the end of May, depriving children of a summer program to consolidate their gains, and a month of school in September.

What do we need these funds for?

. . . . A summer program for in-service training, and consolidation of childrens' academic and emotional growth.

. . . . A counselling center, fully staffed with psychologist, counselors, a group home for children who are grossly "acting out".

. . . . More dorm staff to reduce the current ratio of 1-20 in the dorm to 1-10.

. . . . An Indian studies program incorporating language, art, music and history.

. . . . A G.E.D. program and career counselling program for our 16 year olds who would not go onto high school.

. . . . Reinforced learning through a computer learning system, which will efficiently increase learning retention. This would be placed primarily in the dormitory so that the children's lessons can be reinforced in the evening. This machine will also be programmed to teach in Indian.

. . . . Recreation therapy, which includes an indoor swimming pool, a skating rink, and other facilities. We have almost no recreation facilities, and there are none available in the Pierre community. There is a good deal of evidence in educational and psychological literature that swimming in particular has no enormous therapeutic effect on disturbed children.

To sum up, we have shown you what the special education needs are of the Indian communities, and what our school needs are to meet those community needs. We can only add that you gentlemen must realize that spending the money now to meet those needs, will save you a great deal in economic and social costs later.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations for inviting me here and listening. I hope you will help us to help our children.

STATEMENT OF JAMES O'BRIEN

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

My name is James O'Brien and I am Executive Director of Heart of the Earth Survival School in Minneapolis, Minnesota. I have been requested to give testimony in this area.

Since most public school districts seem to be in financial trouble we have been unable to obtain as much assistance from them as we would deem adequate. Since we began Heart of the Earth Survival School in January of 1972, we have saved the Minneapolis Public School System close to &1,000,000 on the basis of number of students served.

Without a supplement to Title IV Part B, the existing programs will have to cut back on services rendered due to inflation. It is extremely difficult to get qualified personnel on the wages we are forced to offer. Public school teachers earn 50 percent more than Heart of the Earth Survival School teachers. Public school principals earn 125 percent more than the Heart of the Earth Survival School principal. Public school administrators earn 150 percent more than the Heart of the Earth Survival School administrator. This winter our fuel bill was 50 percent above normal. We desperately need a supplement to Title IV Part B if we are going to survive.

I feel that we must realize that mass education as we know it, is falling short of its goals. There are no easy answers to these problems. Being a former Public School teacher has helped me to see the growing awareness of children of their particular ethnic heritage. Young people hunger for this knowledge. I was very uncomfortable with myself until I was in my late twenties. I would like to help young people to avoid that situation. It is a very difficult situation that educators find themselves in today. Do we continue to strive for perfection with an outdated system or do we start listening to the questions posed by the students -- "Who am I?" "Where am I going?" Prove to me that what you are teaching is correct and, more important, is it relevant?

Most of the students we serve are the ones that are being run over by the American public school system. Without Heart of the Earth Survival School, the truancy problem of the Minneapolis Public School System would be increased by at least 50 percent pupils. Indian pupils.

Many Indians have spoken before Congress and the track record does not look good. Please consider what I have said.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM C. PENSONEAU

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, MY NAME IS WILLIAM C. PENSONEAU. I AM AN ASSOCIATE OF THE RED SCHOOL HOUSE, AN AMERICAN INDIAN SURVIVAL SCHOOL IN ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA. THE RED SCHOOL HOUSE, WITH A PRE-SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF 12; A KINDERGARTEN THROUGH 12th GRADE ENROLLMENT OF 125; AN ADULT BASIC EDUCATION AND G.E.D. PREPAREDNESS ENROLLMENT OF 30; AND A TEACHER-TRAINING PROGRAM OF 25 IS A TOTAL OF NEARLY 175 STUDENTS WHO REPRESENT A SEGMENT OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN COMMUNITY OF ST. PAUL MINNESOTA THAT OTHERWISE MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN ADEQUATELY SERVED BY OTHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS OR PUBLIC AGENCIES.

RAMSEY COUNTY, THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA IN WHICH ST. PAUL IS SITUATED, HAS AN APPROXIMATE INDIAN POPULATION OF 7,000, ACCORDING TO RELIABLE CENSUS FIGURES AND OTHER DATA. UNDER TITLE IV PART A OF PUBLIC LAW 92-318, ST. PAUL PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAVE RECEIVED UNDER THE CURRENT YEAR, $134,949.00 FOR AN APPROXIMATE 715 STUDENTS. NO INCREASE HAS BEEN ASKED FOR THE NEXT YEAR (1977-1978). WITH LESS THAN 10% OF THE INDIAN POPULATION DETERMINED TO BE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL, AS EVIDENCED BY PART A ENTITLEMENT FUNDS, IT SEEMS UNREALISTIC THAT THE PERCENTAGE IS ANYWHERE NEAR THE TRUE K THROUGH 12 ELIGIBLE POPULATION.

WITHOUT ATTEMPTING TO DETERMINE THE FACTORS IMPINGING ON THE LOW PERCENTAGE OF THE INDIAN POPULATION IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL, IT IS TO BE EXPECTED THAT A SEGMENT OF UNDEREDUCATED YOUTH AND ADULTS WILL RESULT IF TRENDS CONTINUE.

RED SCHOOL HOUSE IS DECLARING THAT PART A AND PART B, UNDER WHICH THE SCHOOL OPERATES AN $150,000.00 MODEL PROGRAM, ARE SIMILAR IN OVERALL BASIC DESIGN - CARRYING OUT EDUCATION PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO MEET THE SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF INDIAN PUPILS - BUT THAT PART B SERVES A SPECIFIC AND SPECIAL FUNCTION NOT FOUND ELSEWHERE IN THE LEGISLATION: TO DEVELOP, TEST, AND DEMONSTRATE PILOT AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS WHICH MEET THOSE NEEDS.

RED SCHOOL HOUSE, NOW IN ITS SIXTH OPERATIONAL YEAR, HAS BEEN DESIGNING AND CARRYING OUT SUCH PROGRAMS ALL DURING ITS HISTORY, EVEN BEFORE GRANT ASSISTANCE WAS RECEIVED PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 92-318.

IT HAS BEEN UNFORTUNATE THAT DURING CONSIDERATION OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR TITLE IV, INCLUDING PART B, THAT NO RETURN TO THE FORMER APPROPRIATIONS LEVEL WAS PASSED BY CONGRESS. WITH THE VAST BUDGET AVAILABLE TO THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND ITS EDUCATION PROGRAMS - ALTHOUGH ADMITTEDLY THE FUNDS ARE MISAPPLIED TO ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAMS OVERWHELMINGLY - THE SNATCHING OF NEARLY A MILLION MORE OF THE MEAGER PART B FUNDS TO DEVELOP A "MODEL" BIA SCHOOL PROGRAM, TOOK THE RED SCHOOL HOUSE BY SURPRISE. WE HAD MODESTLY ASSUMED THAT THE MODEL PROGRAM WE ARE DEVELOPING MIGHT HAVE SOME USE IN THE FEDERAL SCHOOL SYSTEM OPERATED BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THIS YEAR, AS THE APPROPRIATIONS ARE BEING CONSIDERED FOR THE LAST YEAR OF THE CURRENT AUTHORIZATION, THE SCHOOL IS STILL STANDING NEARLY ALONE, WITH ITS SISTER AMERICAN INDIAN SURVIVAL SCHOOLS, IN RE-AFFIRMING THAT THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS SOUGHT BY THE TITLE IV LEGISLATION - WAYS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION BEING RECEIVED BY INDIAN STUDENTS - ARE AVAILABLE TODAY AND IN THE FUTURE, IF ONLY THE CONGRESS WILL LISTEN.

THE UNEVEN HISTORY OF TITLE IV HAS PARTLY BEEN THE BUMPS ENCOUNTERED IN LETTING EDUCATION PROGRAMS BE ADMINISTERED BY INDIANS THEMSELVES - APART FROM THE GIANT BUREAUCRACIES, AND PARTLY THE RECALCITRANCE OF A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION THAT SOUGHT TO DETER THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE ACT ITSELF. THESE PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN LIVED THROUGH. BUT THE SCHOOL IS NOT CERTAIN THAT AN EVEN CHANCE HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE LEGISLATION OR TO THE INDIAN TRIBES AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT DESIRE TO ACHIEVE SELF-DETERMINATION IN EDUCATION.

AN APPROPRIATIONS LEVEL OF TWICE LAST YEAR'S LEVEL FOR PART B WOULD NOT BE EXORBITANT, WHEN CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO THE LONG-RANGE EFFECT OF AT LAST BEING ABLE TO DEVELOP QUALITY EDUCATION PROGRAMS ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

AND THAT THE COMMITTEE UNDERSTAND THE SCHOOL'S POSITION: WE ARE NOT ARGUING THAT MORE DOLLARS WILL AUTOMATICALLY RAISE THE QUALITY OF INDIAN EDUCATION. OUR SCHOOL HAS OPERATED ON AS LITTLE AS $500.00 PER YEAR PER PUPIL AND STILL DEVELOPED QUALITY PROGRAMS. OUR STAFF SIMPLY WORKED WITHOUT SALARIES.

OUR COMMITMENT TO THE FUTURE OF INDIAN EDUCATION WHICH WILL PROVIDE SOLID ACADEMIC SKILLS HAVING THE UNDERPINNINGS OF CULTURAL GROWTH AND PRIDE WILL NOT CEASE IF TITLE IV IS DOOMED TO AN EARLY DEATH. BUT ANY SUBSEQUENT WASTING OF OUR MOST IMPORTANT NATIONAL RESOURCE - OUR CHILDREN - WOULD BE A BURDEN TOO HEAVY TO BEAR.

STATEMENT OF ALVINA GREYBEAR

HONORABLE MR. CHAIRMAN:

MY NAME IS ALVINA GREYBEAR REPRESENTING THE STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE IN THE STATES OF NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA. MY STATEMENTS WILL BE VERY BRIEF.

THE STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE IS REQUESTING A CONGRESSIONAL ADD-ON APPROPRIATION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES ON THE STANDING ROCK RESERVATION. THE PLANNING FOR THESE FACILITIES BEGAN IN 1969. ONE GOAL HAS BECOME A REALITY, WITH FUNDS AWARDED AND CONSTRUCTION STARTED FOR THE STANDING ROCK SECONDARY SCHOOL IN FORT YATES, NORTH DAKOTA. HOWEVER, MUCH REMAINS TO BE COMPLETED!

THE TOP PRIORITY OF THE STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE IS TO OBTAIN CONSTRUCTION FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT OF $5,600,000 FOR THE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN BULLHEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA AND LITTLE EAGLE, SOUTH DAKOTA. THE AMOUNT REQUESTED IS FULLY ITEMIZED AND THE NEED EXPLAINED IN OUR WRITTEN TESTIMONY WHICH WE ARE SUBMITTING FOR THE RECORD.

A VERY IMPORTANT REQUEST IS THAT THE DESIGN FUNDS FOR THESE FACILITIES IN THE AMOUNT OF $80,000, WHICH HAS BEEN REPROGRAMMED BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, BE IMMEDIATELY REINSTATED. THIS WILL ENABLE US TO MOVE FORWARD AND COMPLETE THESE PROJECTS.

ALSO THE STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE IS REQUESTING STRONG CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, FISCAL YEAR 1978 BUDGET REQUEST IN THE AMOUNT OF $4,000,000 FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE STANDING ROCK SECONDARY SCHOOL IN FORT YATES, NORTH DAKOTA. THE FOLLOWING FACILITIES

REMAIN TO BE COMPLETED: VOCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AND MUSIC ADDITION; EXPANSION OF THE WATER TREATMENT PLANT; SWIMMING POOL; AND COMPLETION OF THE ACADEMIC COMPLEX PRESENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

A FINAL AND HIGHLY URGENT EDUCATIONAL REQUEST BY THE TRIBES IS FOR EMERGENCY FEDERAL FUNDING DURING THE 1978 FISCAL YEAR FOR THE SMEE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT IN WAKPALA, SOUTH DAKOTA. SMEE IS A PUBLIC INDIAN CONTROLLED ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL LOCATED ON THE STANDING ROCK SIOUX RESERVATION. ALL BUT SEVEN OF THE SCHOOL'S 157 STUDENTS ARE ENROLLED MEMBERS OF THE STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE.

UNLESS IT IS ABLE TO SECURE ADDITIONAL FUNDS, THIS EXCELLENT INDIAN CONTROLLED SCHOOL WILL BE CLOSED BY THE SPRING OF 1978, WHICH WOULD REQUIRE ITS STUDENTS TO ATTEND SCHOOLS 50 OR 100 MILES FROM THEIR HOMES AND WOULD HAVE A DEVASTING IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY OF WAKPALA.

UNTIL LAST YEAR, THE SCHOOL HAD RELIED ON JOHNSON-O'MALLEY FUNDS FOR BASIC SUPPORT. STATE AID IS EXTREMELY LIMITED BECAUSE ALMOST ALL OF THE LAND IN THE SCHOOL DISTRICT IS IN TRUST. AS DOCUMENTED IN OUR DETAILED SUBMISSION, THE DISTRICT NEEDS $68,000.00 IN ORDER TO CONTINUE OPERATION AT ALL, AND $101,176.87 IN ORDER TO HAVE ANYTHING APPROACHING AN ADEQUATE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM.

THE SECOND PART OF OUR TESTIMONY TODAY IS ON BEHALF OF OUR HOSPITAL AT FORT YATES, NORTH DAKOTA. BECAUSE OF THE GROWING COST OF HEALTH CARE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY OUR HOSPITAL FINDS IT VERY DIFFICULT TO PROVIDE GOOD HEALTH CARE FOR OUR PEOPLE. MR. CHAIRMAN, WITH YOUR PERMISSION I WOULD LIKE TO SUBMIT OUR WRITTEN TESTIMONY AND REQUEST FOR INCREASED FUNDING FOR OUR HOSPITAL FOR THE OFFICIAL WRITTEN RECORD. WE OF THE STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR COMMITTEE TAKING TIME TO LISTEN TO OUR REQUESTS TODAY. THANK YOU.

STATEMENT OF HENRY ALLEN

We, the consolidated tribes of the North Central Oklahoma Inter-Tribal Health Council, Inc., comprised of the Kaw, Tonkawa, Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe-Missouria Tribes of Oklahoma are appearing before this Subcommittee to request that supplemental funds in the amount of $9,300,000.00 be appropriated to the Oklahoma City Area Indian Health Service for fiscal year 1978. This supplement would provide adequate monies for the planning, constructing and equipping of a multi-purpose thirty (30) bed hospital facility to be constructed at White Eagle, Oklahoma. In the event the $9,300,000.00, is an unrealistic amount, we request $800,000.00 be appropriated to initiate the necessary planning for a replacement facility to provide health care for the Indian people residing in the Pawnee Service Unit, United States Public Health Service.

The present facility in the Pawnee Service Unit is one of the 12 to 14 units operated by the Indian Health Service that are so deteriorated and antiquated that no potential exist for these units to ever meet national accreditation standards. With the passage of Public Law 94-437, accreditation is invaluable to fully realize the potential of this Law, i.e. Medicare and Medicaide. For many years, the Pawnee Service Unit Hospital has received the highest priority for replacement, but ultimately is stricken from the budget.

The Hospital structure constructed in 1930, two-story, native stone building with a basement that is of the split-level type. (It is about ½ flight of stairs down to the basement). The halls are narrow, and the pipes in the basement are exposed in full view and are very low and hanging. It is damp and wet during the rainy season, due to water that seeps into the deteriorating walls that have been repaired many times.

The structure will never possess the potential to meet the national fire and safety standards, and thereby rules out accreditation. The rooms are small and there is not adequate space for the medical records section. The lobby, or waiting room, is entered directly from the front porch. Part of the air-conditioning system that has been added in recent years juts out to the right of the door. The rectangular room is filled with stack-type metal chairs. A small window to the rear opens to a closet-type medical records section. A sign-in sheet for patients is on the ledge of the window. In this room all patients wait, babies, children, alcoholics on the verge of D.T.'s, old chronic patients, accident victims--all. There is no way to separate them. Some patients wait on the porch steps or in their cars. A door from the lobby leads to a long, narrow hallway. Here more metal chairs are placed against the wall for patients who are waiting. A small table is at one end of the hall; it serves as the nurses station. Off the hallway are doors that lead to the doctors offices, the "emergency" room, the screening room, and a closet. On busy days, the closet is where V.D. shots, etc. are given.

Doctors offices, which are also their examining rooms are small. The lobby is also the waiting room for the outpatient clinics. Since there is an outpatient clinic four (4) days a week, this created various problems for the entire hospital staff. The administrative offices are crowded and very much in need of repair or remodeling. The laboratory and pharmacy areas are grossly overcrowded. The entire hospital is insufficiently equipped and extremely outdated. When the oxygen must be given to a patient the large metal bottles of oxygen must be rolled into the room with the patient. Probably two of the most vital operations of the hospital, a good emergency room and a surgical suite are missing from this hospital. The emergency room is accessible by going up a ramp that has two very sharp turns on it in order to reach the hospital entrance. The patient then must be taken about 60 to 80 feet down a

narrow, crowded hallway (especially crowded during clinic hours). If the patient needs to have an x-ray made, he then must be taken down the stairs to the x-ray room. Since there is no surgical facility, the patients must be transported 55-60 miles to the nearest public facility or 100 miles to the nearest Indian Health facility that is equipped for surgery.

The dedicated staff of the Pawnee Service Unit does an excellent job within the limits of an inadequate, outmoded building with a lack of modern medical equipment. Just imagine how much more effective and efficient they could be with proper facilities and equipment

Furthermore, many of our Native American people have been lead to believe that a total contract health care system is the ultimate answer for superior health care. The majority of the North Central Oklahoma Tribes feel this is not the answer. Primarily, contract care will not assure that funds will be non-diminishing. Where do our Indian people go for medical services when the funds diminish? Are the Indian people left in their homes to die, hoping the next quarterly procurement of funds will bring adequate money to take care of their needs. With the construction of a new medical facility the people will have a place for medical attention irregardless of the status of contract care funds.

In addition, the North Central Oklahoma Inter-Tribal Health Council, Inc. and its tribal constituents fully support Public Law 94-437 and advocate its funding in its entirety, but by no means feel it will totally support and cure all the health needs of the Native American people.

STATEMENT OF PURCELL POWLESS

My name is Purcell Powless, Chairman of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin. The Tribe is requesting a special or supplemental appropriations allocation for Fiscal Year 1978 of $843,000 which constitutes our need for the operations of a $525,000 Health Care facility. The construction of which was recently funded by a EDA Public Works Projects Grant. This health facility is now under construction and is scheduled for completion by December, 1977.

House Concurrent Resolution #108 which declared an intent to terminate relationships with Indian Tribes also served as an initial justification for the withdrawal of Federal services particularly by the BIA and Indian Health Services. Although the policy has long since been repudiated and discredited, its effects are still being felt by the Oneida Tribe in the State of Wisconsin. In spite of new policies of Self-Determination, equity in funding is manifested in present BIA and Indian Health Service Appropriations.

With the enactment of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, (Public Law 94-437), a significant step can be made toward benefits for the Oneida Tribe. It should be emphasized that the Congress should direct that Indian Health Service benefits should be distributed evenly to all federally recognized tribes. To do otherwise would discriminate and deny equal protection to certain tribes, particularly those of us with recognized treaties with the United States. Furthermore without Indian Health Service support, the Tribe will be discriminated against excluding them from certain services under (Public Law 94-437). If the Act is interpreted positively, then Title III, Section 301 calling for "Construction and Renovation of Service Facilities" will accomplish much.

In the years following the termination era and through the beginning of the 1970's, the Tribe has attempted to provide through its own initiative and through requests for federal support for the needs of its members.

We have learned by long experience that adjoining non-Indian communities are not willing to assist our members without some sort of compensation from the Tribe. This Tribe realizes very little annual income and any kind of compensation for services represents a severe hardship.

The details of the projected needs for the maintenance of the facility, including the projections for the future in equipment, staff, operations and contract care are outlined on the following pages.

The Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, Inc. are requesting from the Committee on Interior and Related Agencies a Special Appropriations for three years operation and management of the Oneida Health Center.

Cost breakdown as follows:

	($843,000) Allocation Year 1-FY78	($1,005,000) Allocation Year 2-FY79	($1,760,000) Allocation Year 3-FY80
Equipment	300,000	- 0 -	- 0 -
Staff	$ 293,000	$ 630,000	$ 960,000
Operations	50,000	75,000	100,000
Contract Care	200,000	300,000	700,000

Contract Care figures are based on the 1976 Resource Allocation Criteria of Indian Health Service.

Although our Tribal Resolution 2-7-77A requested one sum, we feel that a three-year plan would provide us with a better opportunity to build up to the needed staff and services gradually. On this basis there would be no waste of money by a trial and error. Due to increasing utilization of services to more people, allocations per year will vary because of anticipated program expansion and inflation of operational cost; the extension of direct health care services; rehabilitation and outreach to provide extended home health services, we are confident that the $1,760,000 in the third year would adequately serve the tribe in their desperate need for health services.

The Oneida Community Health Center was started in June, 1973 by volunteers to provide health care services to tribal members in an atmosphere in which they could freely participate.

Through a contract with Indian Health Service in 1974 and each year since, limited developmental funding was provided to develop the Center. Sporatic funds were found to rent space, hire needed staff and help operate the Center.

Equipment and supplies were donated and professional help volunteered in order to offer health maintenance and prevention programs to tribal members on a very limited basis. The space which is rented has long been over crowded and expansion is needed. Because of this need, we applied for a grant and was funded for $525,000 to construct a Health Center facility to be completed by December 1, 1977. (The above mentioned appropriations are needed for staff, operational cost, contract care and equipment for the Health Center facility.)

The developmental stage is now near completion and the Oneida Tribe needs to insure a continued sound annual fiscal basis for operation and maintenance of the Health Center.

Another request is being submitted to you for funds in the amount of $232,863. This money is ugently needed for the operation and staffing of the Oneida Nursing Home, in view of the fact that extended care facilities are not a priority of Indian Health Service. Furthermore, Indian Health Service cannot support our Nursing Home because they lack they monies to fulfill their own obligations. Also, the State of Wisconsin has a special license requirement to have six months operating monies available before issuance of a license. Completion date for the Nursing Home is July 15, 1977.

With the ever-changing times, the life style of the American Indian changed too, for economic reasons and laws. Concerns were expressed as to the traumatic effect upon the elderly Indians. Our solution was to have a Nursing Home on the Reservation to bring home our elderly to familiar surroundings and environment, near families, friends and neighbors.

By nature of P.L. 93-638, the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin are making every effort to become self-sustaining. Due to the infancy of "self-determination" complications of structuring, unknow and unforeseen characteristics have been stumbling blocks. But, with determined efforts we will carry on to reach our goal.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, on behalf of the Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin, I leave with you my presentation and other supporting documents, thanking you in advance for any consideration and for the opportunity and time to appear before you.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator YOUNG. The subcommittee will recess until 9:30 tomorrow morning when we will resume nongovernmental witness testimony.

[Whereupon, at 3:45 p.m., Wednesday, April 20, the subcommittee was recessed, to recovene at 9:30 a.m. the following day.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1977

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

The subcommittee met at 10:10 a.m., in room 1114, Everett McKinley Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Henry Bellmon presiding.

Present: Senators Bellmon, Leahy, and Stevens.

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

OPENING REMARKS

Senator BELLMON. The subcommittee will come to order.

We will now resume hearings for nongovernmental witnesses who wish to testify in connection with appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, including the Forest Service, Federal Energy Administration, Energy Research and Development Administration, and Indian health and education programs under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In all, we have 4 days scheduled for outside witnesses and we have a full schedule. We may be forced to interrupt the hearing from time to time to attend to matters on the Senate floor.

I might say that I have been at an Agriculture Committee hearing this morning. I apologize for being late.

Because of this situation, I would ask that witnesses keep their summary remarks within the time allowed. With the large number of witnesses, many of whom have traveled long distances to be here, we must insist on the 5 minute time limit or we will be forced to adjourn without hearing all scheduled witnesses.

I would like to remind the witnesses that your full prepared statements will be printed in the record. We do not want you to read your statement, but would prefer that you simply cover the main points and highlight any area that you feel needs special attention. This will make for a much better hearing and will allow for all to be heard.

When the witness' name is called, please present copies of your statement to the staff, take your seat at the witness table and proceed.

STATEMENT OF CARL JACK, PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATION OF VILLAGE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

FRANK PETERSON
IVAN MARTIN IVAN
JOHN JONES

Senator BELLMON. Our first witness is Mr. Carl Jack representing the Association of Village Council Presidents of Alaska. Mr. Jack are you here?

If you will take your seat before the microphone and introduce the others who are with you, Mr. Jack. We have your full statement. It will be made a part of the record. So if you will proceed to highlight it.

Would you first introduce those who are with you?

Mr. JACK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. My name is Carl Jack. I am the president of the Association of Village Council Presidents. To my far right is Mr. Frank Peterson. He is representing the Kodiak Area Native Association. To my immediate right is Mr. Martin Ivan, executive vice president of Village Council Presidents. And to my left is John Jones, technical advisor to this delegation from BIA, Bethel Agency Tribal Operations.

I would like to thank this committee on behalf of the chairman and the tribal officers of the Association of Village Council Presidents for this opportunity to testify before this committee.

Just a brief background for your information—the Association of Village Council Presidents is one organization that was one of the 12 regions that was formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, but the primary purpose of the Association of Village Council Presidents is to address and handle the health, education, social services, basically the programs that are nonprofit in nature. Within our region there are 90-some square miles, the largest concentration of the villages within our region in which there are 56 villages.

ALASKA NATIVES' NEEDS

Attached to our testimony are the supplementary material which explains in detail the items of the situation that exists, the recommendations that we are making, the requested appropriation and the justification for our request.

I would also like to point out that although the amounts that we are requesting may seem extremely high, that this committee should recognize that the cost of providing services, especially within our region involving the 56 villages is far greater than the cost of providing the services in the lower 48 and the western States.

Our request is two-fold: one for the BIA programs, another one for the Indian health programs. I would briefly go over the summary of our requests that we are requesting to be appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, specifically to the Juneau area office and these to be specifically apportioned to the Bethel BIA Agency.

The breakdown of our request is as follows:

The first one, $630,000 for subsidy payments for the Alaska village electric cooperative program. The purpose for this request is there is currently no line item budget in the Bureau programs in Alaska. The payments that are currently being made to the electrification programs are essentially being made from the line item budgets for the facilities management maintenance allocation. Just briefly, the cost for the power has increased some $1,200 per location per month to approximately $3,200 per location per month. Now, this increase in rates has not been accompanied by comparative increases in the Bureau's allocation. That is the primary reason that we are requesting some $630,000 for.this purpose.

Second, we are requesting $549,000 for the economic development to assist the orderly development of this area. The justification for our request is also attached in the supplementary.

Third, we are requesting $1.3 million for housing to meet the inadequate housing needs within our region. Currently, the present level of funding is $363,000. So the additional request that we are making for this purpose is $937,000.

Also, the justification for the request is attached in our supplementary data.

Fourth, we are requesting $145,000 for education encompassing summer programs and intercurricular athletics activity. Currently this program is not funded. In addition, we are requesting some $850,000 for title I programs, a bilingual program. Also, the justification for the request is attached in the supplementary.

Fifth, we are requesting $169,000 for realty to meet the demand imposed by the Agency as the result of the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Within that request these include probates and will disposition, tenure and management, land record management. All of the situations that exist and the justification for our request and the breakdown for our request is in the supplementary data.

Sixth, we are requesting $2.5 million for facility management to meet the backlog of needs to allow the upgrading of all Government facilities that have resulted from the annual work deletion due to required AVEC payments.

I pointed out on our initial request of $630,000. The reason for that request has been presented.

Seventh, we are requesting $150,000 for the establishment of a subagency in the Upper Kuskokwim area. This is not funded currently. The sub-agency would cover 11 villages started from Lower Kalsetrek all the way to the line villages.

The Bureau is essentially requesting three positions for establishing the subagency so the Bureau will be a lot more responsive to the needs of these 11 villages than it currently is right now.

Eighth, we are requesting $950,000 for adult training. The justification for that is also attached in the supplementary data.

Senator BELLMON. Mr. Jack, you have made a good brief, succinct case for your request.

I take it that the order you presented these is your order of priority. If the committee can't give you everything you have requested, I assume that item one is your first priority and item two is second, and so on.

Mr. JACK. Yes. I may point out that the priority that we have outlined in our testimony with regard to the request of the BIA program and, also, for the Indian health programs that have been established by the program planning and evaluation committee that has been established by the Bureau and the composition of the committee is primarily from the villages.

In our request the priorities that we have listed under the request for Indian health service programs also have been established by the Bethel Service Unit Native Board of Health which is comprised of some 13 people from the BIA villages in our region.

Senator BELLMON. Very good, Mr. Jack. You have used up your time and you have given us the information we need to evaluate these requests. I assure you that they will get full consideration.

Mr. JACK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to just state one item. Basically, this is a final recommendation, in regard to the Bureau program planning process. We would strongly recommend to this committee to direct the Bureau of Indian Affairs to devise a better method for the participation of the native Americans in the program planning process other than the band analysis.

Currently, as we analyze the band analysis, it locks the area and the subagencies to a specific budget ceiling of 2 to 3 years in advance, although in the interim period the priorities may change as the result of new funding sources, maybe through supplemental appropriations and the changes that occur in the committee's needs.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you, Mr. Jack.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF CARL JACK

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Senate Interior and Related Agencies and guest, My name is Carl Jack, President, Association of Village Council Presidents (hereinafter AVCP). To my right is Mr. Ivan Martin Ivan, Executive Vice-President of AVCP and to my left is Mr. John P. Jones, BIA, Bethel Agency Tribal Operations Officer. I would like to thank this Committee on behalf of the Chairman and the tribal Officers of AVCP for this opportunity to testify before this Committee. We have traveled some 3500-4000 miles to request additional funds for programs administered by the Bureau of Indian Affiars and Indian Health Service within our region.

AVCP, one of the 12 regions established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act is a native government of the southwest coastal lowlands of Alaska encompassing some 89,000 square miles. Within our region is the largest concentration of 56 Native villages.

Our request for additional appropriations are two fold to meet the unmet needs identified and prioritized by the BIA Program Planning and Evaluation Committee and the Indian Health Service Bethel Service Unit Native Board of Health. AVCP have monitored the performance of the BIA PPE Committee and the IHS Bethel Serivce Unit Board of Health in setting these priorities and herewith go on record supporting these identified unmet needs.

Profile of our regions as well as the Demographic data are attached herewith for your review. These include the villages served, population, Age and sex distribution, population trends, communications, transportation, Educational facilities, Housing, Economic Base, Health Resources, Community Agencies, Socio-cultural characteristics and consumer involvement in the participation of our people in setting priorities, decision making process and policy making.

BIA PROGRAM REQUEST

We are herewith requesting sum total of $7,318,300.00 to be appropriated to BIA Juneau Area Office specifically to be apportioned to BIA Bethel Agency. The breakdown of our request is as follows:

1. $630,000 for Alaska Village Electric Cooperative subsidy payments. No appropriation have not been made in the past fiscal years. Payment to AVEC have been made using regular program funds.

2. $549,300.00 for Economic Development to assist an orderly development of this area. Present level of funding is as follows: Land Operations, $120,700.00; Indian Business Development, $50,000.00 and Economic Development not funded.

3. 1.3 million of Housing to meet the inadequate housing needs within our region. Present level of funding is $363,000.00. Additional request is $937,000.00.

4. $145,000.00 for Education encompassing summer program and intercurricular athletics activity. Currently this program is not funded. This does not include the regular ongoing Educational programs administered by the Bethel Agency. In addition, we are requesting $850,000.00 for title I programs - Bi-lingual program.

5. $169,000.00 for Realty to meet the demand imposed by the agency as the result of the passage of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

6. 2.5 million for Facility Management to meet the backlog of needs to allow the upgrading of all Government facilities that have resulted from the annual work deletion due to required AVEC payments.

7. $150,000.00 for establishment of a sub-agency in Upper Kuskokwim area. This is not funded at this time.

8. $950,000.00 for adult training.

9. $75,000.00 for Tribal Government Development to assist 48 Villages to develop IRA Councils or other forms of government in order to fully implement P.L. 93-633, Indian Self determination and educational assistance Act.

It is the intent of AVCP to contract under P.L. 93-633 for the following program areas: Social Services; Housing Improvement Program; Employment Assistance; Tribal Operations and other programs as determined feasable to be administered by AVCP. We strongly feel that under our administration that we will be able to administer these programs more effectively to provide services to our people in the most responsive manner.

Indian Health Service Program Requests.

We are herewith requesting a sum-total of $21,646,000.00 of Congressional appropriations to Indian Health Service specifically to be apportioned to the Alaska Area for the Bethel Service Unit. The breakdown is as follows:

a. An appropriation of 13.5 million to keep the construction of the new comprehensive Health Care facility schedule up to date.

b. $576,000.00 for 80 units of staff housing to be leased in FY 78 from the Native Corporation at the cost of $7200 per unit per annum of which $3600 per unit will be paid by the employees.

c. $380,000.00 for 20 additional position (staffing) for FY 78.

d. $12,500,000.00 for Water and Sewer project for 10 villages in FY 78.

e. $190,000.00 for salary increases for medical and clerical GS1 through GS7 personnel.

2. $4,500,000.00 for the construction of 7 district clinics to serve clusters of 7-10 villages. Justification commensurates with the current level of situation with additional information are herewith attached.

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

STATEMENT OF DON REEVES AND PHIL SHENK, ON BEHALF OF THE FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness will be Mr. Don Reeves, representing the Friends Committee on National Legislation from the District of Columbia. Mr. Reeves, I hope that you will be able to stay within our time constraints for your presentation.

Mr. REEVES. Thank you, Senator.

Phil Shenk, whose name appears on this written testimony was not able to return after you rescheduled him from yesterday.

I am a farmer from Merrick County, Nebr., currently a legislative secretary for the Friends Committee on National Legislation. I speak for the committee and those who associate themselves with it.

Specifically, we want to endorse full funding for the Indian Health Care Improvement Act and enlarged funding for the Indian action team programs.

INDIAN HEALTH CARE NEEDS

As a background, I would like to talk a little bit about Merrick County, Nebr. where I live. If you will look at the back of the testimony there is an outline map of Merrick County. Just to look at the outline doesn't make any sense until you sketch in the two rivers, the Platte River, which is the south bound river of the county, also is part of the boundaries set up by the Fort Larame Treaty of 1868.

As far as Merrick County is concerned, we guarantee to the Sioux Nations rights to hunt and fish in that river forever. Needless to say, those rights haven't been exercised in my lifetime or those of my parents and only during the first few years after my great grandparents settled in Merrick County in 1859 and 1867.

The other river, the Loup River, which is just beyond the other boundary of the county is part of that area that was set aside in 1869 for the use of the Pawnee Band of Sioux presumably forever, again.

The first Quakers who came to Nebraska were appointed by President Grant in that year to come to that reservation as superintendent. Well, the Indians were there 4 years and they moved the Pawnee down to Oklahoma. The Quakers stayed on and the other white folk use those resources which we had contracted with the Indians to be theirs to use and certain way stations forever.

And it is out of these treaties and contracts and the way that we appropriated those resources comes the feeling that the Quakers have—that we have a strong obligation to live up to the contract of the treaty or at least allocate resources to take the place of those which we have taken from them in violation of the agreements which we worked out.

It seems to us that we have not lived up to that agreement in three general ways, probably. First, the resources that we have allocated to them. The second thing we could say is we have been too patronizing in our attitude. We have tended to do things for

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the Indians rather than to help them do things for themselves and to encourage them in that direction. The third thing that we have done, we have vacillated. We have said one thing and then 4 years later we do something else or next year we do something else. So that the sense of trust and credibility has been pretty badly undermined.

It seems to me those two programs specifically speak to those ways in which we have failed in the past. I won't review here the need in terms of Indian health care. There are other witnesses this week who are detailing that.

We call attention to Public Law 94-337 which was passed by Congress by unanimous vote. It did recognize those needs and spelled out a program and it attacked them in a pretty concerted way. It is our judgment that the programs spelled out in that law is a minimum kind of program and to do anything less than fully fund it, especially during this first year, gets right back where we have been.

I don't think I need to visit with you about the Indian action team program. I think it is a program you have supported. Your support has been very much appreciated, I think by Indians, and by some of us who have that perspective. But it seems to us as the kind of program that we ought to encourage, a program that is tribally administered. A program which trains people, gives them a saleable skill and has a moderate public works effect in developing resources on the reservation.

Finally, we want to stress again the strong sense of obligation we feel that the United States has to Indian people and we endorse those two programs as ways to fulfill this obligation in a rather constructive way.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you, Mr. Reeves.

You make a good argument. It is one which I believe you will find the committee is in agreement with. I believe it is a growing realization in Congress that we have not lived up to our treaty obligations. I think that we are trying now to make some amends. So thank you very much for your testimony.

You were also very brief, which we appreciate. Thank you very much.

Mr. REEVES. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DON REEVES

Members of the Committee and Staff:

I am Don Reeves, a Quaker farmer from Merrick County, Nebraska, currently a Legislative Secretary for the Friends Committee on National Legislation. I am accompanied by Phil Shenk, an associate from our staff. We represent here today those Friends and others who associate themselves with the FCNL.

We appear (1) to support full funding in the FY78 budget for the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (P.L. 94-437) in the amount of $208,797,000, and (2) to urge more adequate funding of the Indian Action Teams program (Bureau of Indian Affairs budget) at the level of $46 million.

We urge such action as a more adequate expression of the legal and moral obligations which the United States has to Indian people than is represented by the Administration's budget before you.

If you look at an outline map of Merrick County, Nebraska, where I live, its shape makes no sense at all until you sketch in two rivers; the Platte River forms its southern boundary, and the Loup River flows just beyond the irregular northern boundary. Both rivers are mentioned in treaties and agreements with Indian peoples and play some part in my appearance here today.

Referring to the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, the Platte River forms part of the boundary of that area which was "reserved," as to hunting and fishing rights, for the Sioux Nations, forever. Needless to say, those rights have never been exercised during my lifetime, nor that of my parents, and only during the first few years after my great grandparents settled in Merrick County in 1859 and 1867.

The Loup River and adjoining lands, which now make up Nance County, Nebraska, were "reserved" for the exclusive use of the Pawnee band of Sioux in 1869. The first Quakers in Nebraska were appointed by President Grant to come to Genoa, Nebraska, in that year, to help fulfill that particular obligation, which was then presumed to be permanent. The Pawnee were removed to the Oklahoma territory after only four years, against their wishes and in violation of our collective agreement with them; the Quakers and other white people stayed on and prospered, using resources which we had formally agreed should be reserved for the use of Indians.

The details vary, but the example could be repeated, hundreds of times, for virtually every area, every treaty, and every agreement which the United States has made with Indian people.

ONGOING OBLIGATIONS TO INDIANS

From the language of the treaties and agreements, and from the take-over of Indian resources, have come a continuing obligation--both legal and moral--to make resources available in lieu of those we have assumed. It is an ongoing obligation and has been so recognized, in our Constitution, in Federal legislation, in court decisions, and in the activities of private groups. I attended this month, for example, the 108th annual meeting of the Associated Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs.

Three general criticisms may be made of our past exercise of this responsibility:

(1) The resources allocated have been too meagre;
(2) We have been too patronizing; we have tended to do things for Indians, rather than encourage and help them to do things for themselves;
(3) Our policies have vacillated; all too often, we have made pronouncements or taken actions which have created hope or expectations, then have shifted or reversed ourselves--dashing hope and undermining our credibility.

We see these two measures as steps in the right direction:

(1) overcoming past deficiences; while
(2) helping Indians move toward self-determination and self-sufficiency; and at the same time.
(3) giving substance to hope we have created by recent actions and restoring our own credibility.

HEALTH CARE

We will not here detail Indian health needs. Congress has already recognized these needs, by passage just last September of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (P.L. 94-437) with virtual unanimity. The accumulated record leading to that passage is available to you (H.R. Report 94-1026; IHCIA Serial No. 94-102; Senate Report 93-1283; Senate Report 94-133; IHCIA Serial 94-22). We feel certain that testimony this week will demonstrate that the need has not diminished.

In our judgment, P.L. 94-437, as passed, represents a compromise in the face of demonstrated need. We feel certain that it is the minimum program which might attack huge backlogs and bring Indian health care near decency during the seven-year program. To allocate less, especially during this first year, is to "program in" almost certain failure.

We emphasize the importance of steps the law would provide to involve and equip Indians in dealing with their own health needs.

But most of all, we stress the importance of living up to our ongoing legal and moral obligation, of restoring our credibility, and of fulfilling the hope we have created by the passage of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. We urge you to recommend that Congress fully fund P.L. 94-437, in the amount of $208,797,000.

INDIAN ACTION TEAMS PROGRAM

We view the Indian Action Teams program as one of the most hopeful among Bureau of Indian Affairs programs, combining tribal administration, on-the-job training, and development of tribal resources. We certainly endorse this approach of encouraging and helping prepare Indians to take charge of their own affairs.

We note that Congress, last year, increased the Administration's FY77 request for this program to just over $20 million.

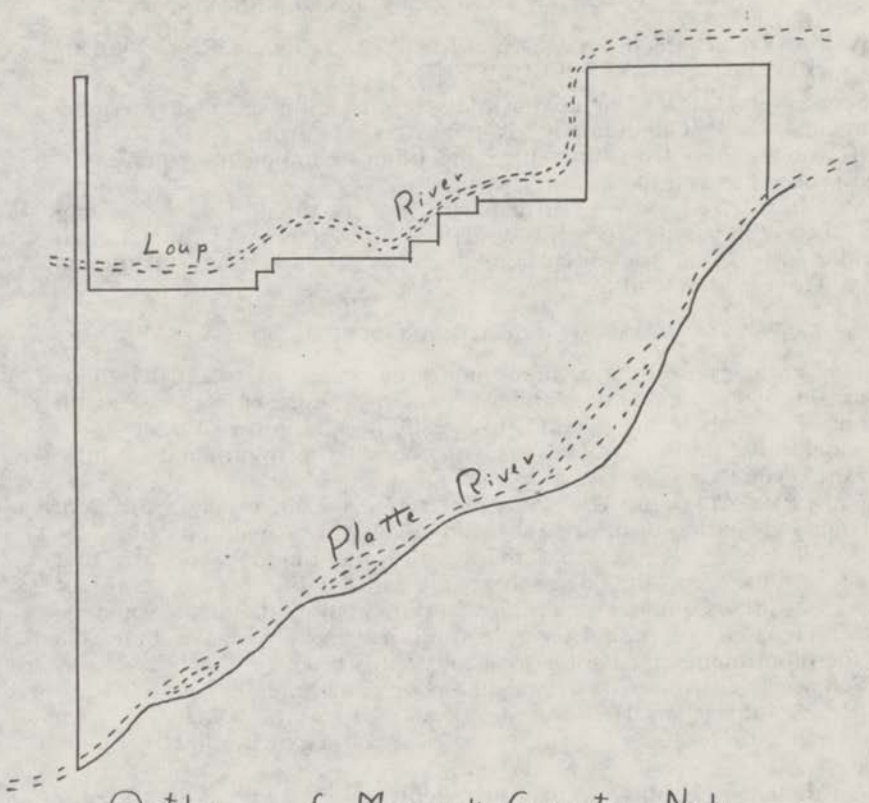
This year's Administration budget request, which would cut the program by about one third, when added to the termination of FY77 Public Works Title X funding of 26 Indian Action Teams, would cut the heart from a generally successful program.

It is also clear that such a cutback would be a severe blow to the aspirations and hopes of the tribes who have shown initiative and have run these programs with general success. It is our judgment that we ought to encourage such initiative and should respond positively to pending plans and applications from other tribes.

High unemployment is a continuing problem among nearly all Indian groups. The IAT program is an existing mechanism to deal with this and at the same time develop skills and accomplish much needed improvements, in the framework of tribally administered programs.

We urge you to recommend that Congress authorize the full $46 million for IAT programs represented by tribal applications now in hand.

Finally, we stress again the strong sense of obligation which we feel that the United States has to the Indian people, and we endorse these two particular programs as ways to fulfill this obligation in a very constructive way.



Outline of Merrick County, Nebr.

STATEMENT OF MS. PAM IRON, DIRECTOR, TULSA, OKLA., INDIAN HEALTH CARE RESOURCE CENTER

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness representing the Native American Coalition of Oklahoma is Ms. Pam Iron. Ms. Iron?

If you are Ms. Iron, introduce the other members of your group and proceed as you like.

Ms. IRON. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you for giving me this opportunity to represent the Mid-America Urban Indian Health Care Coalition which consists of the Dallas group, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, and Wichita.

INDIAN HEALTH CARE NEEDS

This group represents a three-State area which has 49,000 Indians living in the urban setting and also we are representing the health needs. The goals of this group is to—really it is an informal thing——

Senator BELLMON. Could I ask you to pull the microphone a little closer to you?

Ms. IRON. All right. The goals are to assist each other in problem solving and sharing of information and developing a health profile.

For instance, we feel that there are some unique problems that exist in this area. In Texas there are no facilities. Also, contract care for urban Indians are a low priority in Oklahoma. Some of these areas are dental, eye care, and hearing. I believe that one of the other members is going to speak at this time.

Senator BELLMON. Would you state your name, please?

Mr. STARR. I am Hickory Starr, director of the Oklahoma City Indian health project. I would like to introduce the other members here.

On my left is Leon Quintin from Wichita, Kans., who is the director of urban projects there. On my right is Mike Husecky, he is the director of the Dallas Indian health project. On Pam's right is Mr. Tom Moses, he is the assistant director at Oklahoma City; and on Mr. Moses' right is Mr. Cy Harris who is representative of the Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma.

I think there were a couple of additional items that I would like to point out. In our testimony we speak to the problem of the sensibility of Federal programs.

As you know, there are quite a number of Federal programs that deal with health. We have made several attempts, for example, to take advantage of the WIC program. We do have copies of letters which we would like to submit for the record that would more or less give you a chronological series of communications back and forth between us; between the Dallas Indian office and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. To give you some idea of the bureaucratic maze that we have to deal with.

The other thing I would like to mention in this regard is that in Oklahoma I went through a list of all the Federal programs dealing with health. We found that there were some 45 programs which we would like to take advantage of. Out of those 45, there were approximately 22 that are now being implemented in the State of

Oklahoma. Of those 22, only about 5 are comprehensive and really of any value as far as the citizens of Oklahoma are concerned.

I think in conclusion what I would say is while the money is there, the accessibility to those dollars is just not there. And one of the things that we would like to have is some assistance and some relief in getting to that money that the Senate and House has already appropriated in the health areas—the health program areas.

I was told by my chief a moment ago that I should mention something about his hospital or I will be kicked out of the tribe, so I do want to state that we are in support of appropriations for the Hasting Hospital.

Thank you.

Senator BELLMON. Before you go on, Mr. Starr, let me ask you this: What you are suggesting here seems to be that we provide some kind of a coordinating capability so that you will be able to avail yourself to the programs that are already on the books. Is that what you are asking?

Mr. STARR. Yes. We are not the only ones who have experienced this problem. The Dallas project has also encountered the same difficulties. I am certain that Wichita, as they get a little older, will and Tulsa, Okla., has also.

Essentially, what we are saying is we need some relief somehow to give us access to these Federal dollars that are already there. We need a means of breaking through the barriers that have been put up.

Senator BELLMON. Is there any other testimony?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have two items.

We are in support of Public Law 94437. I am speaking for the 12 areas of the United States as their spokesman and representative for the Native Americans and the Alaska Natives. I think you have a copy up there appended to our document presented by the Chickasaw Nation.

I would just like to call your attention to page 3 in the third paragraph in the preparation and implementation plan we would like for you to look into the Ada Hospital.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, it was for two-phased funding. It is now in a three-phased program which would set us behind 1 full year and increase the cost of the hospital. We would like to call the subcommittee's attention to that, sir.

The second thing is the staff housing for Oklahoma. We would also like to call this to the committee's attention and see if you won't look into it for us.

Senator BELLMON. Which paragraph deals with the staff housing?

Mr. HARRIS. The fourth one, sir. Those are the two areas and the two key issues of Oklahoma that we would like for you to look at in the Chickasaw.

Senator BELLMON. All right, sir, we will do that. Is there any other testimony?

Mr. HUSECKY. I would like to say——

Senator BELLMON. Would you state your name, again, sir?

Mr. HUSECKY. I am Mike Husecky, director of the Dallas Health Project, Dallas, Tex. I would like to share the same feelings with everyone here today, but I would also like to add that I would strongly

urge the Senator or request the Senate to please consider funding to the maximum level allowed by law of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, especially title V, the health care of Indians.

Everyone of us has the same kinds of problems with the cities and States, but I think that this will be the ideal route and the best route for us to get our health needs met.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you very much. I would like to say before you leave the witness stand that I had the opportunity, as Mr. Starr knows, to visit the urban health clinic that is being operated in Oklahoma City. I was impressed by it afterward and also by the obstacles you very obviously faced.

So I think you will find that we are interested in helping you meet some of your problems. Anyone else?

Mr. STARR. I want to add one comment. The one thing that we have strived for has been a kind of hard lesson that we have learned, is accountability. I know this is something to say that we are very much concerned about. We in our area right now have made every effort to make sure that our management capabilities have been put in place so that we would be stable in a management way.

Also, I want to stress that we are working, as much as possible, towards financial stability by being self-sufficient. Taking advantage of some of these other programs. And if we can break into that in some way, then maybe we can achieve that.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF PAMELA E. IRON

INDIAN HEALTH CARE RESOURCE CENTER
Clinic Justification
March 21, 1977

I. Population

Indian Health Care Resource Center will serve all Indian people residing in the City of Tulsa. Garrick A. Bailey, Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Tulsa, has estimated the Indian population of the city of Tulsa for 1976 at 16,470. The 1980 estimates of Tulsa urban Indians is between 25,000 and 30,000.

II. Current Services

1. Identify health care needs of the Tulsa Indian community, via health surveys and case histories.

2. Implementation of a Resource Development Program geared at increasing the number of Indian patients receiving medical attention from existing health programs in the Tulsa area.

3. Establish a Tulsa Indian Health Committee which will be responsible for a comprehensive health plan which would meet the needs of the Tulsa Indian community.

III. Services Provided with Full Funding

1. Provide Diagnostic Medical Screening to pick up chronic diseases such as glaucoma, T.B., diabetes, cancer, Hypertension, etc, and acute care for the total family such as upper respiratory infection (colds & influenza), tonsillitis, prenatal care and others.

2. Health Education would provide patients with a basic understanding of their disease, as well as provide preventative health care concepts for cost effectiveness.

3. The Dental Section would evaluate and treat patients needing dental care heretofore unavailable due to the high cost and the lack of knowledge as to the importance of preventive dental care.

4. The Social Services Section would provide accessibility and education as to the availability and procedures of existing health resources and other social agencies.

5. Contact other governmental (City, State, & Federal) sources as well as private sources of funding to enhance the level of health care for the clinic.

IV. Adjusted population with corresponding Cost Estimate

1.	1976 Tulsa Indian Population	16,470
2.	Tulsa Indians Utilizing Claremore IHS Hospital	- 3,836
	Leaving a Total of	12,634
3.	54% of Oklahoma Indians hospital insurance of which Tulsa Indians = 8,894; 23% of all policy holders have major medical insurance, Source: Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Tulsa, and DHEW Pub # (HRA) 76-1233	- 2,046
	Leaving a Total of	10,588
4.	14% of those who have incomes of $10,000 plus/annum do not have any hospital insurance, Source: DHEW Pub # (HRA) 76-1233	- 1,482
	Leaving a Total of	9,106

9,106 x (4) Patient Visits = 36,424 x $20.00/visit = $728,480.00

1st year of Funding	1. 3,035 x (4) x $20./visit	=	$242,800
	2. Start up cost (equipment)	=	199,825
			442,625
2nd year	(1) 6070 x (4) x $20/visit	=	$485,600
3rd year	(1) 9,106 x 4 x $20/visit	=	$728,480

URBAN INDIAN UNMET HEALTH NEEDS STATEMENT

FROM

THE CENTRAL OKLAHOMA AMERICAN HEALTH COUNCIL, INC.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Urban Indian Health Needs Statement From: Central Oklahoma American Indian Health Council, Inc., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Presented To: U.S. House Of Representatives Sub-Committee On Interior And Insular Affairs, April 18, 1977. Presented By Hickory Starr, Jr., Director.

Budget Request - $603,316.50 - For Medical, Dental And Administration.

During the past year several significant improvements were made in providing health care for the Indian people of Oklahoma City. One major improvement is that we now have an arrangement with the University Hospital to admit maternity cases without a great amount of hassel, so babies can be delivered here in Oklahoma City, rather than traveling 110 miles to an Indian Health Service Hospital. Secondly; we acquired through direct purchase and donation, needed supplies and equipment for the laboratory, x-ray and clinic, which elevates our delivery capability and medical competence so that we can meet a greater demand and meet all State and Federal standards. Thirdly; we had developed for us a Plan, which we are now implementing, for initiating a Third-Party Reimbursement Program to take advantage of existing federal programs. Fourth; because of the addition of needed equipment we now have a full-time physician. In addition, we are now providing training opportunities for the Oklahoma University and Oklahoma State University Schools of Nursing and Nurse Practitioners, plus Resident Physicians.

We provided direct medical service to 5,200 patients last year, including very limited dental services. In addition, we provided additional indirect services to 2,400 individuals.

Costs for operation per patient equaled $22.24 per patient, which is about equal to the national average. We now have the capability of providing high quality primary care and are actively recruiting patients and enrolling them on Welfare, which will bring the overall costs down even further. We now have our laboratory equipped tomeet any test for meeting federal and state standards. In addition, we now have an x-ray machine, an EKG machine, vision testing machine, audiometer for hearing testing, and a van for transporting patients to various health care resources.

UNMET NEEDS - In spite of the great improvements we've made, we are still limited in tapping other existing federal programs for further resources. For example; we have attempted to initiate the W.I.C. Program for the past three years and to date have not been able to get the Program, because of Bureaucratic inflexibility. We have documentation to support our claim to Bureaucratic inaccessibility, which can be supplied. Also, in spite of our ability to meet the primary medical needs of a substantial portion of the Indian population of Oklahoma City, there are five major areas; dental, hospitalization, mental health, vision and hearing.

In addition, it is our hope that with the initiation of a Third-Party Program, we can implement more meaning programs in nutrition and Maternal and Child Health.

At this time, there are no dental services available for adults and limited services available for children. To meet part of this need we have begun a dental program with no money and with voluntary help from local dentists. We project the total population requiring major dental care to be 6,000. An estimate of the costs for a comprehensive program to meet the projected demand was prepared by the Indian Health Service and totaled $814,000.00, which included start-up costs and reoccurring costs. We are requesting approximately 1/2 of that, and feel we can generate most of the remaining costs from Third-Party Reimbursements. Except for the

arrangement we have made with one hospital for maternity cases, Indian people still can't get hospitalization if they require it, because of inability to pay. We feel we can get a substantial portion of the population into hospitals if they are Welfare patients, but there are still a large number who are working-poor and are not eligible for Welfare coverage. Our estimates show that some 25% or 4,500 of the Oklahoma City Indian population fall into this catagory. There are no resources available for Indian people with vision or hearing problems and, only limited activity in mental services, which would include child abuse, drug abuse, alcoholism and mental disorders.

To give some indication of the Bureaucratic maze and mess we encounter, when we attempt to take advantage of some of the various federal programs, there are 45 federal programs, which we could or would take advantage of, if they were easily accessible. Only about half of these are now available in Oklahoma and some only on a very limited basis. We need some means of gaining direct access to these programs. City Government, State Government, and Federal Governments do not provide direct services to people, with the exception of Indian Health Service, which can't meet the needs, people serve people better so let us serve the Indian population of Oklahoma City.

Private resources are also limited, for example; we have made requests to every major Foundation in Oklahoma and have been turned down by all of them. On the National Scale, most Foundations give to Indian Education and Legal Services, rather than health. According to one publication listing 500 Foundations, there are only 25 Foundations who gave health grants and a majority went to hospitals, which Indians can't get into anyway.

Our goals for the next year are to: (1) Treat a minimum of 12,000 patients in the medical clinic, treat an additional 3,000 dental patients, secure our own building, which will house all health related activities, and have plans ready and/or implementation started for an 8 chair dental operation. In addition, we hope to initiate a health education program, which will reach all school-age children and some members of their families. We hope to initiate some type of relationship with a local hospital to assure hospital care for all Indians, regardless of ability to pay. And finally, we hope to be able to interest both the City and State Governments in providing more support to health programs.

Oklahoma city Urban Indian Population

The Oklahoma city Urban Indian Health Project is currently serving all American Indians and Alaskan Natives residing within the city limits of metropolitan Oklahoma city,Oklahoma. A survey conducted in 1974 and sponsored by The Indian Health Service, estimated the Indian population of Oklahoma city,Oklahoma to be 18,000 and this was by their own admission a very conservative estimate. If the official Indian population growth rate continues at its present rate the 1980 Oklahoma city, Oklahoma Urban Indian census will exceed 20,000.

Current Services Provided By The Oklahoma City Urban Indian Health Project

A) Medical Advice and Health Instruction
B) Personal Hygiene Instruction
C) Adult Physical Examinations
D) Pre-Natal Care
E) Post-Natal Care
F) General Contraceptive Guidance
G) Minor Trauma Care
H) Veneral Disease Clinic
I) Audiological Testing Adult and Children
J) Family Problem Guidance
K) Tuberculosis Test
L) Speech Test
M) Vision Test
N) E K G Test
O) Pre-school Examinations
P) Immunization
Q) Diagnostic Radiology
R) Anemia Test and Care
S) Pediatric Care
T) Preventitve Medicine Instruction
U) Trauma Care Referral
V) Provide Formula To Newborns
W) Patient Transportation
X) Nutrition Instruction
Y) Care for Acute Illness
Z) Aid in Obtaining Pharmaceuticals

Services Additional Funding Will Allow

A) Full Service Dental Program
B) Social Service Outreach Program
C) Additional Physician Coverage
D) Additional Laboratory Diagnostic Testing
E) Additional Radiological Diagnostic Testing
F) Extended Community Health Program
G) In-Patient Hospitalization Funding
H) Hospital Ombudsman Program
I) Full Service Pharmacy
J) Adolescent Toxic Substance Abuse Program
K) Child abuse Program
L) Drug Abuse Medical Clinic

STATEMENT OF CY HARRIS, DIRECTOR OF TRIBAL HEALTH SERVICES CHICKASAW NATION

As elected spokesman for the American Indian and Alaskan Natives, I take this opportunity to address the Interior Committee on Insular Affairs Appropriations Committee. I also address the sub committee as the Director of Tribal Health Services of the unconquered and unconquerable Chickasaw Nation. This represents the first time Indian tribes have been united under one voice and for one great cause; this being to seek assistance from Congress for full funding of Public Law 94-437 as it was authorized to meet the unmet health needs of Indian people. Most importantly, I speak for the first American.

The Indian Health Care Improvement Act - Public Law 94-437 - is designed to implement the federal responsibilities for the care and education of the Indian people by improving the services and facilities of federal Indian health programs and encouraging maximum participation of Indians in such programs. In the Act, the Congress declares it to be the policy of this nation, in fulfillment of its special responsibilities and legal obligations to the American Indian people to meet the national goal of providing existing Indian health services with all resources necessary to effect that policy.

Following are the five Titles included within the provisions of P.L. 94-437, which we feel would be beneficial for the upgrading of health standards among the Indian people:

Title I (Indian Health Manpower) - The purpose of this title is to augment the inadequate number of health professionals serving Indians and to remove the multiple barriers to the entrance of health professional into the Service and private practice among Indians.

Title II (Health Services) - The purpose of this title is to eliminate backlogs in Indian health care services and supply known, unmet medical, surgical, dental, optometrical, and other Indian health needs.

Title III (Health Facilities) - The purpose of this title is to authorize sums for the construction and renovation of hospitals, health centers, health stations, and other facilities of the Service, in addition to supply unmet needs for safe water and sanitary waste disposal facilities in existing and new Indian homes and communities.

Title IV (Access to Health Services) - The purpose of this title is to authorize Medicare and Medicaid eligible Indian persons

served by IHS facilities to participate in those programs by having those programs reimburse the IHS for services it provides.

Title V (Health Services for Urban Indians) - The purpose of this title is to encourage the establishment of programs in urban areas to make health services more accessible to the urban Indian population.

Fiscal Year 1976 funds provide special Indian health care services to 577,000 American Indians and Alaska natives. With the passage of this law, approximately 500,000 additional Indians have been made eligible for certain services defined in the Act.

With the help of Congress during FY ' 76, the Oklahoma area has been able to service 37% of the Indian population, and as Congress pointed out in P.L. 94-437, there is still a great unmet health need of the Indian people. Therefore, we again call upon Congress, since the authorization of the Act was for full funding, we ask the appropriation of the Act be the same.

According to the resource allocation criteria document of Indian Health Service, the twelve (12) areas of American Indians and Alaska natives served by them, Oklahoma area ranks third with a 63% deficiency of unmet health needs in Title II of the Act. Since it is easier to speak of our area (Oklahoma), the RAC Document showing the 63% deficiency needs includes 1,463 positions and 47,270,000 dollars. The breakdown of the above positions and dollars are as follows:

Inpatient Care	508 positions	$10,668,000.00
Ambulatory Patient Care	363 positions	7,623,000.00
Dental	162 positions	3,402,000.00
Contract Health Care	0 positions	16,547,000.00
Community Health Nursing	168 positions	3,528,000.00
Health Education	21 positions	441,000.00
Environmental Health	43 positions	903,000.00
Social Serv/Mental Health	115 positions	2,415,000.00
Public Health Nutrition	54 positions	1,134,000.00
Optometry	29 positions	609,000.00
TOTAL	1,463 positions	$47,270,000.00

The above deficiencies were only in Title II of the Law. Titles I, III, and V must also be addressed by Congress for total appropriations. The 1978 Presidential Budget (revised) shows the following:

	P.L. 94-437	Pres. Budget	Difference
Title I (Training)	7,850,000	6,000,000	1,850,000
Title II (Services)	14,025,000	3,663,000	10,362,000
	(425 positions)	(0 positions)	(425 pos.)
Title III (Facilities)	178,369,000	74,425,000	103,994,000
Title V (Urban)	5,000,000	- 0 -	5,000,000

The health status of American Indians and Alaska natives can be raised to the highest possible level during FY ' 78, and provided full funding for P.L. 94-437 is received, the IHS can: (1) assist Indian tribes in developing their capacity to man and manage their health programs through activities including health and management training, technical assistance, and human resource development; (2) facilitate and assist Indian tribes in coordinating health planning, in obtaining and utilizing health resources

available through Federal, state and local programs , in operating comprehensive health programs, and in evaluating the health programs; (3) provide comprehensive health c re services, including hospital and ambulatory medical care, preventive and rehabilitative services, and development of community sanitation facilities; and (4) serve as the principal Federal advocate for Indians in the health field to assure comprehensive health services for American Indians and Alaska natives.

In the Chickasaw Nation, which covers an eleven (11) county area of 7,600 square miles with an Indian population of approximately 17, 917, there is only one Indian Health Care Center which offers out-patient and contract care.

In the preparation for the implementation of the Act, key issues have emerged which affect the Chickasaw Nation and other Indian tribes in Oklahoma. (1) The Ada hospital, which was originally a two-phased funding program has now been extended to a three-phased program under the presidential budget. This additional phase of funding will prevent the completion of a much needed Indian hospital within the Chickasaw Nation and will increase the cost of the facility by the delay of one year. Congress has expressed the desire to meet the unmet health needs of the Indian people and the Chickasaw Nation respectfully requests Congress to now address themselves to this important facility and strive to implement the original two-phase funding.

In the facility schedule of Title III, it is noted that no staff housing is authorized for Oklahoma. We therefore again call upon Congress to review the needs assessment for staff housing. Several Indian Health Care Centers in Oklahoma are located in rural areas where adequate housing is unavailable.

In the past, Congress has aided the American Indian in reducing some of the health care needs, but with P.L. 94-437 being the best piece of legislation afforded the American Indian and Alaskan natives in the health care field, it becomes very important that Congress press for full funding of this law, so that the American Indians can reduce the deficiencies so stated in this document. FY ' 78 total funding is imperative to the implementation of this law, and the only way to measure the true meaning of P.L. 94-437 is to begin as Congress intended as a seven (7) year program funded for the first three (3) years, then evaluated for funding of Fiscal Year 81, 82, 83 and 84.

The American Indian and Alaskan natives have made great strides toward self determination. They are proud people, and proud nations. They ask only what is theirs, only to meet their needs. Congress knows this, and has shown with the passage of P.L. 94-437, that their intent is to help meet these needs. Many times the Indian people have been built up only to be let down. I do not believe this to be the intent of Congress and the Indian people feel now they may have better health programs, because of the action taken with P.L. 94-437. Indians from all America are watching this Law, and they feel Congress shall appropriate the total amount authorized. Congress can now truly help the <u>first</u> <u>Americans</u>.

STATEMENT OF EDISON LASELUTE, GOVERNOR, PUEBLO OF ZUNI, N. MEX.

Senator BELLMON. I understand that Mr. Laselute of the Zuni Tribe is now present. If he is, would he please take the witness table?

I would like to remind you that we will make your statement a part of the record. We would ask you summarize as much as possible.

Mr. LASELUTE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Edison Laselute, the governor of the Zuni Tribe in New Mexico. On behalf of my tribe, I wish to express my appreciation for the opportunity to present for your consideration the health needs of the Indian people in our service unit area.

ZUNI TRIBAL HEALTH NEEDS

I won't dwell too long. I just merely want to ask for $9,717,000. This is for additional funding for the occupational operation of our service unit. Our service unit includes the Ramon-Alco area and also to the north of us, the Chickasaw area where the Navajo people reside.

Alcoholism is one of our biggest problems.

Senator BELLMON. Alcoholism?

Mr. LASELUTE. Yes. It is one of the top priorities that one can implement in that area. Also, adequate housing in our area is of great concern in that we have to accommodate some of these new doctors and nurses that come into our area.

We have some housing, but it is really substandard and we are trying to eliminate that problem. That is why we are asking for this funding.

Also, with the new equipment, we need a hospital now. The operation cost, especially the fuel, has really gone up.

I will just compare the old hospital fuel in the lighting of that hospital cost $500 a month. Now, the new hospital fuel runs $6,000 a month. That is reason why we need these additional funds so that we can operate the facility sufficiently.

In fact, inflation costs per ratio has increased $2.10. This makes it kind of a hardship on us. We would like for the committee to give us due consideration in helping us get the additional funding for our hospital.

Senator BELLMON. As I understand your statement, Mr. Laselute, you need $2,007,000 for additional staff housing and $7,700,000 for additional costs in the hospital. The other item is $10,000 for your social services.

Is that for additional staff persons?

Mr. LASELUTE. Yes. That is for additional staff. I have some additional documents that were mailed in to you from the National Hopi Chairman's Association but didn't arrive so we will submit that at a later date.

Senator BELLMON. Very well. We will be glad to see them.

Mr. LASELUTE. Thank you very much.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you, Mr. Laselute.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF EDISON LASELUTE

Mr. Chairman, I am Edison Laselute, Governor of the Zuni Tribe in New Mexico. With me today is Ms. Rita Lorenzo, Chairperson of the Zuni Health Board.

In behalf of the Zuni tribe, I wish to express our appreciation for the opportunity to present for your consideration the health needs of the Indian people in our service unit area.

Today, we wish to impress upon you the need for adequate health services to assure that the Zuni people are physically and mentally fit to improve our quality of life and to assume full responsibility for our total well being.

As the awareness for adequate services has developed among my people, the demand for services has grown. Unfortunately, the demand for services has far exceeded the resources available to meet the demands even with our active involvement with the Indian Health Service. Our role in helping to meet the demand has been the formation of a Tribal Health Authority to jointly plan with IHS in providing for tribal health needs. Even before the formation of the Tribal Health Board the Zuni tribe was contracting with IHS for tribal operation of the Community Health Representatives, Maternal Child Health, Otitis Media and Alcoholism treatment programs. Our present plans include proposed contracting under PL 93-638 to fund a full time Health Director to do long range planning. This will enable the Zuni people to assume all responsibility for management of health programs on the reservation in the future.

Mr. Chairman, to address all of our health needs at this time would take up too much of the time available to others, so I will address only those areas of need of which we feel are very critical. All other needs are listed in this document which I wish to submit for the record.

Alcoholism continues to be a major problem and contributes markedly to other conditions such is child neglect and abuse, chronic diseases and accidents. The three main causes of injuries among the Indian population are motor vehicle accidents, falls, and assaults and brawls. These frequently are the results of excessive use of alcohol. Also, the mental health and sucidal patients seen at the service unit are usually a reflection of alcohol abuse. As the incidence of alcoholism increases, these related conditions appear to increase correspondingly. Increased professional mental health staff and the development of comprehensive mental health programs are expected to have a positive impact on the problems of mental illness caused by alcoholism.

Another area of critical need is staff housing. At present PHS owns 20 units of which 13 units are adequate quarters, the rest are trailer homes or substandard units. All units are occupied by IHS employees.

The Zuni Rental Enterprise, a tribally owned business has 52 units. IHS employees occupy 26 of these units, of which 7 are substandard.

Presently 6 employees have to commute from Gallup, Ramah, and Vanderwagen, New Mexico. The housing shortage is further intensified by the competition for the existing housing by the local school system and other non-local employees of the tribe.

Our present needs of 32 houses consisting of 26 - 3 bedroom homes and 6 - 1 bedroom homes and all related costs come to $2,007,000.

As you can see, Mr. Chairman, in order to provide better health care to the Indian people the staff housing needs must first be met.

Perhaps the most critical need as identified by the Zuni Health Board, Zuni Tribal Council and the Service Unit is the inadequate allocations of operational funds. To begin with the initial budget for the new hospital was based upon past utilization records. When new programs were implemented, figures were not available from which to project budgets. An example of new programs without funding is the optometry program. This program administers to approximately 12,000 patients within priorities of existing IHS policies. Although personnel and basic equipment were projected and included in the budget, other items were not included. This particular deficiency amounts to approximately $7,700.00.

Another program without funding is the Social Services department. The minimum amount needed to maintain this program is $10,000.00.

Another area which severely affects in-patient care is subsistence for the patients. Since the occupancy of the new facilities in March 1976, the in-patient rate has increased 30%.

Due to inflation costs the cost per ration has increased to $2.10, but due to budget restraints our present cost per ration remains at $1.25.

Mr. Chairman, the list is endless but by citing a few examples, I hope the committee can see what kinds of problems we are facing.

In closing, I thank you for this opportunity to present our input to the new health budget and hope the committee gives favorable consideration to our comments. Thank you.

MPH Program for Native Americans

STATEMENT OF ELAINE WALBROEK, MPH PROGRAM FOR NATIVE AMERICANS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

HENRY ALLEN
MARGO KERRIGAN
RON WOOD
JOHN RINGER

Senator BELLMON. The next witness is Elaine Walbroek, representing the MPH program for Native Americans. Is Ms. Walbroek here?

Will you introduce the other members of your group for the benefit of our reporter?

Ms. WALBROEK. Yes, I will be happy to.

Mr. Henry Allen——

Senator BELLMON. Would you pull the microphone closer to you?

Ms. WALBROEK. Henry Allen will be spokesperson for us. I am Elaine Walbroek, director of the masters program of the Native American University of California at Berkeley. To my right is Margo Kerrigan, she is a graduate student in administration and planning at Berkeley. To my left is Ron Wood, who is one of our graduate students in behavorial sciences with an emphasis on alcoholism. Mr. Henry Allen, who is chairman of the Tonkawa Tribe who is vicechairman of our advisory board and Mr. John Ringer who is one of our board members.

Mr. Allen will speak for us now.

Senator BELLMON. You chose well when you chose your spokesman. Go ahead, Mr. Allen.

MASTERS IN PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the opportunity of appearing before you and the opportunity to present our case. We realize that our presentation will be recorded entirely. We would just like to highlight that.

The only thing that we have come back to ask for is that this would be—in the 1978 budget we are asking for an increase of $25,000 for a total of $178,000 to be included as a line item in the Bureau of Indian Affairs special programs in higher education. We have been operating under a grant during the fiscal year 1977 that was appropriated by Congress to continue this masters of public health at the University of California and it is supportive of other Indian students.

With that, I would like to turn over the microphone now to Mr. Ron Wood, who will make a small testimony.

Senator BELLMON. You are asking for $25,000?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes. Additional funds to be added to the $153,000 that is now appropriated for a total of $178,000. These additional funds would be used to cover rising costs in the development of mental health curriculum. This would be an added program to the one that we now have. Without the $25,000, our initial appropriation, we cannot develop the mental health program. Mr. Wood.

Mr. WOOD. Good morning. I would like to provide you with a few facts concerning the program at the University of California, Berkeley. The program at Berkeley is a national program. The students have come from 20 different States, representing 40 different tribes.

In the last 5 years there has been a total of 86 students at Berkeley and 9 other universities throughout the Nation. By June of this year there will have been 58 graduates of the school of public health and during this period only 10 students have withdrawn. The 58 graduates represent 40 to 50 percent of all Indian students with MPH degrees over the past 5 years, so the program has had a considerable impact in the area of Indian health education.

There is a great need for these types of people and jobs are available. A survey has been done on the salaries of graduates and Indians and the salary before the intern program was approximately $10,750. One year after graduation, their average salary was $17,700. So it is an upward, a good upward mobility, salarywise and positionwise and they do contribute quite a bit to the Indian community. Over 85 percent of all the graduates go back to work within Indian tribes or Indian groups, so the Indian community is benefited directly from the program.

Elaine Walbroek will provide some additional information concerning the mental health program and I will turn the microphone over to her.

Ms. WALBROEK. Thank you. I might add that 12 out of the students that we have supported have come from the State of Oklahoma, which represents 14.4 percent of our total enrollment. At the current time we are presenting Oklahoma Indian students at the school of public health at the University of Oklahoma.

A line item, as our spokesperson indicated, in the Bureau of Indian Affairs' budget for $153,000 and special programs in education—we are requesting $25,000 additional funds. This $25,000 will permit us to develop a masters program of community mental health with an intake of 3 students this fall and then in subsequent years 6 additional students each year, so the third year we will have at least 12 students in our program on our campus in addition to the current students that we now have in our programs.

We have found—and I am developing some statistics which might be of interest to you that there is an intense need for Indian professionals in the field of mental health in addition to the therapists, the pyschologists and the pychiatrists. The suicide rates for Indians of the 15- to-24-year age group in 1973 to 1975 was 44.4 per 100,000. For the year as a whole, it is 10.9.

You can see that there is a 34-percent difference in suicides alone. I think what is really a cause for concern among the older people where suicide was of negligible significance in a sense that there were no suicides in 75 years of age and older. In 1971 through 1973 there were no reported deaths in 75 to 84 years of age by suicide. From 1973 to 1975, there was a 14.8 rate per 100,000 population. And I think that this is pretty indicative of what has happened on the reservations and the real need for understanding and the need for a cadre of professional people.

These are recent figures for the 15-to-24 age group. We are talking about teenager now. We are talking about deaths, 1971–73; 2.5 per

100,000 from scleroris of the liver; 1973–75 in the 15- to 24-year-olds, a 3.4 rate per 100,000. With that age group for the United States as a whole it is noghing—0.4.

In the 25- to 34-years age group among Indian population, 1971–73, the rate was 58.3 per 100,000. In 1973–75, the rate had risen in a 2-year period from—60.8 per 100,000, which is a 2-percent increase. For United States as a whole in that age group it was 4.2

One last comment before I finish. In the testimony you will see a pie chart that is death rates by a cause, and age and rate. This was developed by one of our graduate students. It will show the Blackfeet probably has the only Indian woman in the country who has a masters degree in biostatistics. She did this report for us. She, incidentally, is working for the National Center for Health Statistics.

In the top row is the U.S. population as a whole. In lower circles the U.S. populations and I am only pointing out that in the most productive years of life for Indian people or any population group between 15 and 24 and 25 to 34 is the young mothers, the heads of families, parents and so on, that three-fourths of the deaths are behavior related which means that we have to talk in terms of prevention. We have to talk in terms of mental health and community mental health.

So we are asking for this modest increase to our program to develop curriculum and permit us to expand this program so that we can concern the graduate education in this area.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you very much. I take it from these statistics that the life expectancy of Indian Americans must be substantially lower than the population as a whole. Do you have that figure?

Ms. WALBROEK. It is considerably lower. I have—a figure that has been cited so often is 44 years. Forty-four years is the average life expectancy. However, that has risen considerably so the causes of death are changing. The causes of death are behavior related.

I would be happy to get that figure for you to be precise and make it available to your staff today.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you very much. We appreciate it.

Mr. ALLEN. We want to thank you for having us appear before you, Senator. We want to express our gratitude. Thank you.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF HENRY ALLEN, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM CONTINUATION, INDIAN ADVISORY BOARD; CHAIRMAN, TONKAWA TRIBE, OKLAHOMA

FUNDING REQUESTED

For FY 1978, $178,000 is to be included as a line-item in the Bureau of Indian Affairs Special programs in Higher Education. Already $153,000 is included in Bureau of Indian Affairs Special Programs; however, $25,000 additional support is requested to cover rising student costs, mental health curriculum development, and program implementation. We understand that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has no funds for increases in these Special Programs, and it is hoped that supplementary funds will be made available to them.

SUMMARY

Provides $178,000 for continuation of the Master of Public Health Degree Program for Native Americans, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley. It covers identification, recruitment, retention, training, field studies, residencies and employment follow-up for between 35–40 American Indian and Alaskan Natives, including traineeships, tuitions, fees, books, and minimum student travel. Equally important

it provides for a viable all-Indian and Alaskan Native Advisory Board, community activities and a strong advocacy program for students vis-a-vis faculty and other Schools of Public Health. The funding increase would cover inflationary costs, along with curriculum and program development for an Indian oriented Masters Program in Community Mental Health and Administration. As evidence of commitment, the University of California, Berkeley has given $104,460 in scholarships and tuitions to our Indian graduate students over the past two years, with an additional $60,300 promised for school year 1977–78.

RESULTS OF PROGRAM

National Scope.—Out of the 86 American Indians and Alaskan Natives enrolled in the Master of Public Health degree programs through our program's efforts, 58 will have received their degrees by summer, 1977.

This is three times the number who graduated from all of the Schools of Public Health in the previous equal span of time. As an estimate, we have probably trained between 40 and 50% of all Indians receiving MPH degrees from Schools of Public Health since 1971 when our programs started.

Sixteen students will be continuing through the second year of their degree program; and we anticipate enrolling 20 to 25 new students for Fall, 1977. Students have come from 40 tribes and from 20 out of the 24 states recognized to have significant Indian population.[1] Almost 90% of our students are drawn from tribal groups in states other than California, a clear demonstration of the national interest and scope of our program. The program has been shared with other universities for over one-fourth of the students sponsored through the Berkeley program have been supported at nine other Schools of Public Health.[2]

Increased Indian Leadership.—Program success has been demonstrated with the number of students recruited, with the few retention problems, with the quality of the graduates and the telling record of employment;[3] and with the program's involvement in health manpower development in Indian communities. Almost 30% of our graduates are working for Indian Health Service; 14% (7) are tribal employees and another 15% (8) are in urban Indian Health programs. Fifteen percent (8) are in other Indian related positions; and only 14% (7) are in non-Indian related work. Four students (8%) are in medical school, with three of those having to secure MPH degrees to open the doors of those schools. Only two students are seeking employment. Seven students will receive their degrees summer, 1977.

Commission Corps.—When we made our presentation before this Committee in 1975, pointing out the need for trained Indian public health professionals, we indicated that as of 1970 there were only five Indians as opposed to 1,002 non-Indians in the United States Public Health Service Commissioned Corps working in Indian Health Service. Acceptance into the Corps is based upon professional training among other considerations. To date, four of our graduates have been commissioned, and applications are pending on at least three more.

Increased Income.—A 1976 study of our graduates revealed that the average salary of the student prior to graduate school admission was $10,750. This compares to the average salary of $17,700 following degree award.

Innovative Programs.—The Behavioral Science with an Emphasis on Alcoholism Phenomena started in 1975 through our program and is the only one in the country. Ten students in that MPH specialty are now enrolled with another five anticipated to be admitted Fall, 1977. Currently we are concerned with developing a Community Mental Health and Administration Indian oriented Masters Program. Mental health is another area where there are few Indian professionals, even though family disorganization, suicides, homicides are greatly increased in the last 20 years. Deep emotional stress permeates many Indian community endeavors, and almost unknown in the past, child abuse and child neglect is rapidly rising. Though there has been a considerable decrease in such disease entities as otitis media, tuberculosis, trachoma, influenza and pneumonia; there has been a marked increase in behavior-related deaths with a 115% increase in suicides, 30% increase in homicides and a 221% increase in cirrhosis of the liver since 1955. And these deaths occur in what should be the most tribally productive age groups, that of the 15 to 34 year olds.[7] Within that significant age group over three-fourths of the deaths are behavioral related and speak to prevention programs. There are few Indian professionals between the mental health therapist such as the psychiatrist and the community worker. The increase we are requesting is to help develop such a cadre of Indian professionals.

Awareness Among Indian People.—Another goal of the program has been directed to providing information to college and high school students, to their families and communities about health careers. A publication on financial assistance printed through

our program has had a wide distribution around the country, and another edition will be updated and published this summer to meet the backlog of requests for it. Much staff time is spent working with Indian groups, at local and national Indian meetings on Indian health manpower development. These contacts along with the training program have created a great deal of community support manifested when the program's continuation was in jeopardy in 1973 and again in 1975.

Types of Employment.—Our program has a strong commitment in searching for employment opportunities for the graduating students, opportunities commensurate with their training.

INDIAN ADVISORY BOARD

One of the greatest strengths of the program has been the Indian Advisory Board which has been in existence since the program was initiated.[8] Composed of 12 representatives drawn from tribal groups (two of whom are tribal chairmen) or Indian programs throughout the country, and three from current student ranks, it has provided advice and counsel, and has a strong impact on student recruitment (a selection committee from the Board is responsible for screening applicants), with retention, with field placement and in employment of the students. Of particular importance has been Board members ability to interpret to the Indian communities the importance of the program, and in turn to sensitize the staff, faculty and the School of Public Health to Indian problems and special needs. Its strong advocacy of the program has been instrumental in securing funds for program continuation.

PROGRAM FUTURE

There is beginning to be a pay-off in the Federally supported Indian health career programs across the country, evidenced in part by the increase in applicants to our program. We sent out 196 applications for graduate school admission from June, 1976 to February, 1977 with 54 of them completed by February 1. Thirty-one additional ones were received after the admission cut-off date.[9] The 54 were equally distributed between men and women applicants. As an aside, all of this speaks to very positive changes in the Indian education picture as represented by figures compiled from 1970 census figures and released by the United States Office of Education Budget Office in 1975. These showed that among indian heads of households about 36% had not completed high school; 14% had completed high school; 3% had completed four years of college programs and only 1% had completed a graduate degree. The average educational level for all Indians under Federal supervision was 8.4 years.

FUNDING HISTORY

Starting in 1971, the MPH Program for Native Americans at Berkeley has received successively program support from OEO, Community Health Services, and Health Resources Administration. For FY 1976 and 1977 appeals were made to the House and Senate Subcommittee on Indian Appropriations, with funds awarded as a line item and placed with the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a flow-through. Now our program is incorporated as a line-item in the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget in Special Programs, for the first time after looking for years for stable funding as an agency home. We have had excellent relations with the Bureau of Indian Affairs personnel and we would like to remain as part of their Special Programs. We hope that additional funds would be made available to Bureau of Indian Affairs Education to cover the increases that are being requested and are necessary.[10]

NORTHWEST PORTLAND AREA INDIAN HEALTH BOARD

STATEMENT OF F. DAVID LAMBERT AND MELVIN R. SAMPSON, NORTHWEST PORTLAND AREA INDIAN HEALTH BOARD, OREGON

Senator. BELLMON. Our next witnesses will be Mr. F. David Lambert and Mr. Melvin R. Sampson representing the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board in Oregon.

Will the witnesses please come to the table?

Mr. Lambert are you a spokesman for the group?

Mr. SAMPSON. My name is Mel Sampson. I will be the spokesman. Some others have something to say also. But I will introduce the rest of the group who I have with me.

To my immediate right here is Mr. David Lambert who is the executive director of the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board. To my immediate left is Delbert Frank, a member of the tribe from the State of Oregon who is the secretary of the area health board. Next to him is Jim McKay who is the member of the Lummi Tribe in the State of Washington. Next to him is Violet Hillaire, who is the vice chairperson of the Northwest Indian Health Board in the Lummi Tribe in Washington. Next to her is May Taylor, a representative from the Nez Perce Tribe in Idaho.

Our statement is relatively brief, so if I may, I would like to read it and after I get finished, Violet Hillaire would like to make a few comments on some additional things that are not contained in the statement.

INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board, I am glad to be here, of course.

The Northwest Portland Indian Health Board has enjoyed a most stable relationship for the past 6 years as the representative spokesman on health issues for Indian tribes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. The Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board is unique as the only tribal organization in the tri State area which represent 100 percent of the tribes.

At this time we thank the Members of the Congress of these United States for their deep concern in recognizing the serious health needs of all Indian people as evidenced by the passage of Public Law 94–437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. Many years of effort were put forth and a great deal of money was expended over that time to document the severity of the need. This documentation is now a matter of record, that record now contained in the volumes of hearings and testimony produced by the Federal Government.

We are now deeply concerned that the appropriation request submitted to the Congress of the United States appears to be considerably less than that which this same Congress in its wisdom and foresight believed to be necessary in order to raise the health status of American Indians and Alaska Natives to what it should be.

The act itself will not accomplish what is needed. Without Public Law 94–437, there would be little hope. In order to fulfill hope and really achieve what this law is intended to achieve, it is essential that it be fully funded.

One other concern. The 93d Congress passed the Indian Self-Determination Act. Many tribes have sought to plan and develop the expertise to man and manage their own health care programs. In the present budget submission to Congress, funds have been cut by two-thirds, thus severly hampering the ability of Indian tribes to accomplish the intent of Congress in passing this act.

It is a matter of utmost urgency that this Congress place in the hands of the Indian Health Service funding that is adequate to the task. Presently $6.5 million is requested by the administration. In fiscal year 1977 this amount was $18.5 million. In 1977, the request was $37 million. What was appropriated was $18.5 million.

Based upon the present need situation and in order to lay adequate planning and groundwork to enable tribes to successfully man and manage their own health programs, it will be necessary to fund Public Law 93–638 at not less than $18.5 million.

This is the national request. This figure is based upon the requests for such funds from tribes which are now in the hands of the Indian Health Service. At that, the amount requested will not meet all future requests that may be developed by the tribes. The present request for the Portland area is $1,329,426. Some of these are funded. The remaining are presently deferred because of inadequate funding.

In fiscal year 1977 Indian Health Service was required to support statutory pay increases of Indian Health Service employees in the amount of $7,927,000. The present President's budget includes a supplemental of $4,597,000 for these costs, resulting in the Indian Health Service absorbing $3,330,000, primarily from funds appropriated for the implementation of Public Law 93–638. Two major areas affected are: One, $2,873,000 from Public Law 93–638 funds which represents 15 percent of the $18.5 million appropriated affecting close to 80 contracts or awards that could have been made to Indian tribes in fiscal year 1977.

Two, $5,000 from travel resulting primarily in a reduction of patient care travel. In addition, in order to develop specifications for regulations and implementation plans for Public Law 94–437, funds designated to implement Public Law 93–638 are being used to transport Indian Health Service employees and tribal personnel to various meetings for this purpose. In the Portland area alone the figure approaches $15,000.

This is contrary to the intent of the law. In order for Indian tribes to realize fully the concepts of self-determination it is necessary to provide adequate means to insure the implementation of these laws.

We thank you for the privilege this opportunity affords to speak on issues and concerns with which the tribes of the Portland area have entrusted us. These issues represent their most pressing concerns at this time.

They request us to thank the Congress of these United States for their continuing commitment to the unique treaty and trust responsibilities established by the Federal Government and respectfully request the favorable response of Congress to the concerns raised herein.

Our Vice chairperson, Ms. Hillaire, has a few comments now.

Ms. HILLAIRE. It is in regard to the resource allocation criteria. This is Public Law 94–437 moneys that are going to be allocated out into the areas. What I want to address is that we don't consider this as an adequate allocation because the document is based on encounters to clinics. So, therefore, we cannot say it is accurate because the people that visit the clinics are those in crucial need.

We are nowhere involved in the preventative type of health care yet. I think that should be considered and the other one is regarding HEW's freezing of unfilled positions and any new positions. What we are asking is that we would like that freeze lifted because it is delaying delivery of health care to our people.

The other one is the alcoholism programs and a transfer from NIAAA to IHS under Public Law 94–437. We would like to recommend that we expand these programs into preventative and followup

areas because the only part of the programs that are being transferred are the positions that are in existence today.

We have one more item. The Portland area is the only area without a referral hospital. So, therefore, all of our services are in contract health.

Mr. LAMBERT. Just to highlight, Senator. The comment that was made by Ms. Hillaire relative to the letter from Secretary Califano on March 15, we do think the Indian Health Service position ceilings at that time and further requiring a 25-percent reduction. In other words, for every four employees who leave the Indian Health Service, IHS may just rehire three. This has a rebel effect, also, and part of our concern for Public Law 94–437.

In the Portland area, alone, for example, when that letter came out, the Indian Health Service was down 50 employees, 50 positions. That reduced their ceiling by 50.

A number of these were direct care. The subsequent program to rehire only 75 percent further reduces that ceiling and, as I am sure you can see, has a ripple effect in terms of Public Law94–437.

Multiply the Portland area times the other areas of Indian Health Service and easily we have reached this first year, probably equivalent to the number of positions Public Law 94–437 will provide to the Indian Health Service were it fully funded.

The other thing that we just want to share with you is that we will be presenting to Congress shortly the results of an intensive survey made by our board staff under the direction of the tribal representatives to the area or relative to the hospital for the Northwest.

As Violet mentioned, the Portland area is the only area of Indian Health Service that does not have Indian referral hospital.

Senator BELLMON. Are there any other comments?

Mr. SAMPSON. No, we don't unless you have some questions.

Senator BELLMON. I really have no questions. We thank you very much for your presence here and your testimony. We will give your recommendations full consideration. Thank you very much.

CHEROKEE NATION, OKLAHOMA

STATEMENT OF ROSS O. SWIMMER, CHIEF, CHEROKEE NATION, OKLAHOMA

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ROBERT B. CARLILE, TRIBAL LAND DIRECTOR
GARY D. CHAPMAN, SECRETARY-TREASURER

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness is Ross Swimmer, Chief of the Cherokee Nation. Is Chief Swimmer here?

Welcome, Chief.

Mr. SWIMMER. I have Mr. Gary Chapman, secretary and treasurer of the Cherokee Nation and on my left, Mr. Bob Carlile who is the director of tribal lands.

Senator BELLMON. Chief, if you will proceed. You have a lengthy statement which we will make a part of our record.

Mr. SWIMMER. The statement itself is about four pages. The rest are attachments that may be left out for the record. But they are for the benefit of the committee.

TAHLEQUAH HEALTH FACILITY

I appreciate the opportunity of being able to make this presentation today. The need that I am here to address is for a replacement facility in Tahlequah, Okla., at W. W. Hastings Indian Hospital.

I am specifically requesting the amount of $550,000 to be appropriated for the planning money to begin the work and the process necessary to replace this facility as quickly as possible.

I understand from talking to the Indian Health Service that this is the initial phase and the only thing that could be funded at this time and at a later time once the planning has been effected, we would then, appear before the appropriations on the hospital construction itself. The $550,000 is an estimate of the Indian Health Service to do this planning and apparently they feel that it is sufficient. There has been already a feasibility study conducted by the regional office of Indian Health Service or by the General Services Administration which indicates that the hospital in Tahlequah is not suitable for remodeling, and any further investment of money in a remodeling program would be a waste of money and it will not solve the real problem that we are faced with.

The major problem of the hospital is that it was built in the early 1930's. This has served as an Indian hospital when the tribe had a minimum of membership and over the years that membership has grown considerably through new births and people moving back into the area, Indian people. An example of this is in 1967 the admissions to the hospital were approximately 1,550. By 1976 that yearly admission rate had grown to 2,180. It is estimated now that the total admissions to the hospital would increase based on the current standards of Indian Health Service by about 2,400 a year. It is also estimated that this figure will double to possibly 5,000 per year because of the blood quantum limitation on the Five Civilized Tribes which we understand from Indian Health Service, from the General Counsel's opinion, is not a legitimate criteria for entrance into the hospital.

As you may be aware, Senator, I think earlier in the 1960's the Five Civilized Tribes intertribal council asked that the members of the Five Tribes be permitted to use the hospital only if there were one-fourth degree of blood or more. One of the reasons for this being done in the 1960's was the lack of ability of the tribes themselves to establish their own membership. We were restricted to the use of the Dawes Commission Roll of the Dulles Act of 1906 in determining tribal membership and for general benefits approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs that one-fourth degree of blood was the limit.

One of our members—not a Cherokee, but I believe one of the other tribal members—asked for a ruling from the Indian Health Service about admission eligibility to the hospital. They did receive a ruling back that blood quantum is not a legitimate criteria. However, we have still asked that our members—the members of our tribe—abide by the one-fourth blood quantum at least until October of this year and that it be reduced to not less than one-sixteenth.

In view of the position that apparently has been taken by Indian Health Service, however, we seriously question whether we could

withstand a suit against the Indian Health Service asking that any member of the tribe be permitted to use the facility. All other members of the area tribes such as Osage, the eight tribes in northeast Oklahoma, are able to use the hospitals at Claremore and in Tahlequah without regard to blood quantum.

Since the 1960's and specifically 1976 the Cherokee Nation has passed a constitution by referendum of the people. That constitution is recognized by the Secretary of Interior and it does contain specific provisions for membership or citizenship within the Cherokee Nation. It is based on this requirement for citizenship that we also would base our eligibility for Indian Health Service.

Unless we are able to get the people to abide by the one-sixteenth, which we are asking for, but also based on this criteria it does appear without having specific technical data in front of me, it does appear that the admissions to the hospital could easily double.

It is for this reason that Indian Health Service has approved the planning for 125-bed hospital at Tahlequah as opposed to the 55-bed hospital that is there now.

This is one of the reasons why a remodeling program would not be of any effect. That is just one of the reasons. There are many others why the building is not suitable for remodeling also.

But with this information, plus the fact that the hospital was built for a population in 1930 which has greatly increased, regardless of blood quantum today, the fact that there are nearly 400 births in that hospital a year, that two toilets for use by 240 outpatients a day that appear in that hospital, and that all of the rooms in the hospital, I believe except for two, are six-patient wards and there are no waiting rooms now for outpatents or inpatients for that matter. Oftentimes people must wait in their cars or outside the facility before they are called to be seen.

These are just a few reasons why the hospital should be replaced as quickly as possible. It has been accepted by the Five Tribes intertribal council representing one of the largest groups of Indians in America that this be the No. 1 replacement facility for the Indian Health Service and that it be done as quickly as possible. That resolution is a part of the exhibits to the record.

I feel like the request is in line with Public Law 94–437 and I understand from conversations with Indian Health Service that if Public Law 94–437 is funded fully as authorized, that this would certainly be one of the first projects that was taken up under that new law.

I would be happy to entertain any questions the Senator might have.

SERVICE AREA

Senator BELLMON. Thank you, Chief Swimmer. I notice from your statement that the hospital at Tahlequah serves the American Indians living in four counties, Sequoyah, Muskogee, Adair, and Cherokee.

Mr. SWIMMER. That is the primary service area, although it does service any Indian who comes to the hospital from whatever county.

Senator BELLMON. Would you be able to estimate the travel distance that the ordinary patient of this hospital covers in order to get from home to the hospital?

Mr. SWIMMER. From the furthest regions of the four counties mentioned, it would be approximately 85 miles to 100 miles.

Senator BELLMON. So some Indians come 85 to 100 miles each way to get to this facility?

Mr. SWIMMER. Yes.

Senator BELLMON. Has any thought been given to trying to develop a system where those Indians could get medical health care closer? It seems like a great inconvenience and perhaps even a sacrifice to ask someone to travel 100 miles to get to a hospital.

Mr. SWIMMER. It is. It is very much so. As a matter of fact, some of the ones who travel the furthest distance are the closest to the finest medical care in the United States. That is around Fort Smith, and at the various clinics there.

Unfortunately, the only available means for using these other facilities would be contract medical care through the Indian Health Service. We normally are out of contract medical care by midyear in any particular year. That is used, but it must be very restrictively used. And only in emergency cases where they cannot reach the hospital in time for such service.

Senator BELLMON. You mentioned that there are 400 babies born at Hastings hospital per year. How does a woman who is expecting a child manage to travel 100 miles to get to a hospital?

Mr. SWIMMER. She often will not make it. We have a lot of live births at home. We have many people who do not travel that distance, who do not use the hospital at all because of the distance. We have many people who won't use it because they can't get to it and if there is no contract medical service then they must be taken as a charity patient at the nearest hospital that will admit them.

Senator BELLMON. That is sometimes difficult.

Mr. SWIMMER. Yes.

Senator BELLMON. It seems to me we have a major problem here. I believe that your testimony will help us focus on this.

Mr. SWIMMER. We definitely cannot build major hospital facilities in every county or area of Indian country to meet the need as we have facilities in Tahlequah, Stillwell and Muskogee. But for a radius of, say, 50 to 60 miles, we are still seeing a tremendous number of people at Hastings. When you get beyond that radius there are many people, as has been indicated, that don't even see or have access to the medical care, especially emergency care.

I would very much like to see some system, if it is perhaps in line with contract medical care or some other system similar to that providing for health care for Indians who are not within a decent radius of an Indian hospital. I don't know the solution to it other than increasing the contract medical care or a similar program for that, but I do believe that the Indian hospitals serve a real need, especially Hastings because if we did not have Hastings, we would not have community medical facilities available to take on the load even if the patients were able to be seen at no cost.

But there are various major metropolitan areas like Fort Smith and Fayetteville, even Muskogee, that are much closer than Hastings would be for many of the Indian people, if they had the funds available through contract care or some other system.

COMMUNITY HOSPITAL CONCEPT

Senator BELLMON. This committee recently added a $1 million item to the appropriation bill to allow the Creek Tribe to begin the operation of a community hospital at Okemah. You are probably aware of this.

Mr. SWIMMER. Yes.

Senator BELLMON. I would like to urge that you, Chief Swimmer and the Cherokees, observe what happens there. See if this proves to be a satisfactory arrangement, policy, or practice that could be applied in different parts of the country.

It seems ridiculous almost to have two hospitals the same size of Tahlequah when there are hospitals, as you mentioned, in Muskogee that are accessible for those who live in that same city. So I want to assure you the committee is interested in making certain that improved health care is available, but I would also like to invite your suggestions to see if we can make available a better system than the one that we are presently using.

Mr. SWIMMER. We are looking very closely at the Creek situation with their hospital. One of the problems that we are going to run into which is certainly not unsolvable, but it is a problem, is the Tahlequah situation itself. We recently have completed a new city hospital in Tahlequah. That hospital is a 58-bed hospital and it was built that size based on a State planning agency's recommendation. That is the only thing that they would permit to be built in Tahlequah, yet we have obviously seen that there is a need—going to be a need and there is right now a need for 125-bed—hospital for Hastings. If the municipal hospital in Tahlequah were used in lieu of Hastings, it would have to absorb an additional population of approximately 12,000.

Now, the State planning agencies do not permit local communities to include in into their figures the Indian population because they are supposed to be taking care of other ones. Certainly, this is something to be worked out between the State and Federal Government, but at the present time there is no other system available.

Now, the Creek situation, of course, is one you might say they fell into. There was an existing community hospital that was closed down and it was important that someone take it and open it up. If the situation happened in any of our communities, we would be anxious to do the same thing and help the community to operate the hospital.

As far as patient load, again, I think the Creek situation may run into a problem because if that hospital were sized originally for the non-Indian population of Oklahoma and now they are going to try to include in that all of the Indian population that formerly was going to Claremore, they may find quickly that the hospital is undersized and can't take the load. And when someone is turned away from the hospital, white or Indian, it is going to be a problem, but I would like to see this experiment work. I hope it does and I would favor some kind of a joint facility in the future if it can be done, but I think that there will be some problems that perhaps are insurmountable in the development of these joint hospitals unless the size and limitations such as that can be worked out in the payment for the health care.

Senator BELLMON. Also, Chief, to help us in our deliberations, could you furnish the committee with the figures showing how much contract health care money is available to Tahlequah in the present fiscal year and the date that those funds were exhausted and what you feel would be a reasonable amount of money for contract health care for fiscal year 1978? We would like to know what the shortfall is and what the real needs are.

Mr. SWIMMER. I would be happy to do that. I don't have it with me, but I will send it in to the committee.

Much of the contract care is spent on specialties. In fact, through contract health care we are taking advantage of community facilities that exist now, particularly radiology and urology and dental work and various other health care that is not available at Hastings.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you very much, Chief Swimmer. We appreciate your testimony.

Mr. SWIMMER. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROSS O. SWIMMER

I speak to you today as the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma. The Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma is recognized as the second largest Indian Tribe in the United States, comprising some 60,000 plus Cherokee people. Our principal location is in the northeastern part of the State of Oklahoma, with a jurisdictional base of fourteen northeastern Oklahoma counties, literally 25% of the entire state. Although the number of Cherokees is indicated to be 60,000, this number was derived from the 1970 U.S. Census and is believed to be extremely conservative. In fact, it is believed that there are this many Cherokees living within the State of Oklahoma with a great percentage of that number living in the jurisdictional area of the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma.

I am here to bring you information concerning the health care needs of not only the Cherokee people, but all Indian people living within the Cherokee boundaries of Oklahoma. We have two major hospital facilities located within the Cherokee Nation. One being the hospital at Claremore, Oklahoma, near the city of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and the other being approximately 100 miles to the southeast located in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, which is known as the W. W. Hastings Hospital.

There can be no doubt in your minds or that of anyone in Congress that there is a tremendous need among Indian people today for improved medical services. Obviously, with the passage of Public Law 94-437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, Congress demonstrated its awareness of the Indian health problem in America today. Since the first Indian Tribe was conquered and placed on a reservation or granted a patent to its land, the government began making the Indian Tribes dependent on the government for their survival. Today, it is both the moral and legal responsibility of the United States to insure minimum health standards for every citizen of an Indian Tribe. Because of the small number of Indian people, it has been easy to ignore their health problems. Rarely are the Indian people heard from unless the injustices become so great that the people must cry out. We are faced with that situation now. There is as great a need for health care today as there was 200 years ago for Indians. In spite of the recent passage of the Health Care Improvement Act, there are still many Indians receiving more treatment from their own Medicine Men than from the Indian Health Service. Not by choice, however, but because Indian Health Service does not have adequate facilities or personnel to handle the patient load. Now is the time for Congress to act and provide the funds necessary to implement the Health Care Improvement Act, otherwise the Indian people are looking at more empty promises.

My primary concern is the tribal area served by the W.W. Hastings Indian Hospital. Of course, a very real question comes to mind immediately. That is, why should Congress appropriate money to rebuild Indian Health Service facilities? The simple answer to this question is that without the Indian Health Service there is no other available means to administer health care to the Indian people. This is as true in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, as it is on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation or the Navajo Reservation of the West. In the city of Tahlequah, there is currently one practicing medical doctor for a community of approximately 10,000 people. Of these 10,000 people, nearly 40% are citizens of the Cherokee Tribe. Tahlequah is the County Seat of Cherokee County which has a population of about 24,000 people. Nearly one-half of these people are Indian and qualify to use the services from W. W. Hastings Hospital. Within the county there are three medical doctors, two of whom specialize in radiology. If we did not have W. W. Hastings Hospital, with its staff of ten medical doctors, there would be no place for the 12,000 or so Indian people to receive medical aid. The City of Tahlequah recently completed construction of a 58-bed hospital. The size of the hospital was set by a state planning agency which could not use the Indian population as statistical information because Indian Health Service was supposed to furnish the medical need for Indians. Thus, although the W.W. Hastings Hospital is overcrowded, there is no other place for Indians to go because the City Hospital is just large enough to serve the non-Indian need. Also, the 12,000 Indian population near Tahlequah is only part of the service for W. W. Hastings. This hospital must also serve Indian people living in Adair, Sequoyah, and Muskogee Counties which brings the number of Indians using the hospital to about 20,000, which number is likely to increase three or four times if the facility is designed to handle all patients qualified to use the facility. Many simply do not use it or any other facility because there is not room.

According to Dr. Malcolm Hayward, Clinical Director of the W. W. Hastings Hospital, the current load is in excess of 20,000 active charts and is increasing at the rate of 200 charts per month, 40 of which are newborns. According to Indian Health

Service statistics, in 1967 there were 1550 admissions and 2108 in 1976. There were 21,000 physician visits in 1967 and 48,000 in 1976. A total of 61,000 people visited the facility in 1976 for all aspects of health care. Deliveries of babies have gone from 270 in 1967 to 470 this year. W. W. Hastings Indian Hospital basically a 55-bed facility was built in the early 1930's. It was never intended to accomodate the large population it serves today. The hospital has 13 examining rooms for ten M.D.'s. The American College of Family Practice recommends a minimum of two per physician, but prefers three to four. There are very limited waiting areas at the hospital, so patients are often forced to stand or wait in their cars or outside while waiting to be seen. There is no space for patient education, such as for expectant mothers. There are three bathrooms for the 250 patients seen during the average clinic day.

Inpatients are admitted to six-bed wards where rest and privacy are impossible. There are no provisions for wall mounted oxygen or suction, both medical necessities. There is one telephone for 55 inpatients as well as the medical and nursing staffs. Six patients share each bathroom. There are no areas at which M.D.'s and R.N.'s can sit to write progress notes. There is no space for an appointment clerk. Patients may come in the morning and wait hours to be seen. There is no medical library or space if books were available. A pharmacy that sees the bulk of 60,000 plus outpatients has one dispensing window and no place to educate or counsel on pharmaceutical matters. The optometrist works in the basement adjacent to the boiler room. In fact, the only good thing about this facility is a staff of well-trained, hard-working individuals willing to work under these conditions.

The Indian Health Serivce attempted to include $550,000 in its budget for planning money for this facility. I have been advised that the Office of Management and Budget struck this money from the proposed I.H.S. budget before the budget was sent to Congress. Obviously Congress cannot correct a situation of which it has no knowledge. However, in the budget report originally prepared by I.H.S. including the $550,000, the report stated, "It has been pointed out by the joint commission on accreditation of hospitals that many areas of the existing facility (W.W. Hastings Hospital) are either inadequate in size, insufficient in design or equipment, and/or inadequate in carrying out the delivery of high quality health care." I prefer to say that W. W. Hastings is inadequate to provide even the bare minimum of health care.

According to a recent "Resource Allocation Criteria" by Indian Health Service, the Tahlequah Service Unit (W.W. Hastings) rates as follows: Inpatient, Direct Inpatient Care - staffing deficiency of 43%; Ambulatory Care - staffing deficiency of 66%; Dental Care - staffing deficiency of 77%; Public Health Nursing - staffing deficiency of 86%; Health Education - staffing deficiency of 67%; Environmental Health - staffing deficiency of 70%; Social Service/Mental Health - staffing deficiency of 75%; Public Health Nutrition - staffing deficiency of 92%; Contract Health Service-staffing deficiency of 69%; Contract, excluding dental - deficiency of 69%; Dental Health Care Services - deficiency of 68%.

We cannot provide staff to upgrade our health care because there is no space in the hospital to put staff. Thus, because the facility is in such poor shape we must also suffer with the other deficiencies of staff.

According to an I.H.S. feasibility study completed in February 1977, the following summary was stated, "An entirely new hospital on new or existing site is a better value for the dollar spent in terms of total worth, quality of health care, efficiency of operation, and psychological factors such as aesthetic value and pride of association both by staff and the patients." ... "The ROFEC VI unequivocally recommends the construction of an entirely new hospital on a new site."

It is the desire of the Cherokee Nation to see that its people receive proper health care in one form or another. It is the belief of the Cherokee Nation that the only form of health service delivery to Indian people in Eastern Oklahoma that is available is through the Indian Health Service. We encourage you, the Congress of the United States, to help us in our battle to secure health care for all Indian people by full funding of Public Law 94-437, and in particular for funding of planning money to begin the replacement process of W. W. Hastings Hospital.

Thank you.

HOPI INDIAN TRIBE

STATEMENT OF ABBOTT SEKAQUAPTEWA, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOPI TRIBE

Senator BELLMON. I understand the representative of the Hopi Tribal Council, Mr. Abbott Sekaquaptewa, is here now. Are the Hopis here?

We have your statement. If you will, we would like you to summarize it as briefly as possible. Your entire statement will be made a part of our record.

Would you introduce the person who is with you and proceed?

Mr. SEKAQUAPTEWA. I have with me today Bertha Sisneros-Parker who is an assistant to me. I realize the time problem that you have this morning. I won't be taking up too much of your time reading the statement. I will just simply file the statement for the record.

HOPI HIGH SCHOOL DESIGN

We have had the statement before the committee before. I believe it is self-explanatory. We have been without a high school on the Hopi Reservation for some 18 years now and we have had problems getting funds that were previously allocated and released from the Interior Department. We believe we should have that money released to the tribe. It has been committed. And we would request additional funds in the statement amounting to some $438,000 to complete the design of this project.

Senator BELLMON. You want $438,000 for planning money. What is the cost of the school? Do you have any idea?

Mr. SEKAQUAPTEWA. The construction of the school is $15 million.

Senator BELLMON. $15 million?

Mr. SEKAQUAPTEWA. Yes. We would have the accurate figures after we have the design completed. We need to have that money to complete the design phase first at this time.

Senator BELLMON. This will be a junior-senior high school?

Mr. SEKAQUAPTEWA. Yes. It will house 1,000 students when it is in full operation. It will open with 800 students.

Senator BELLMON. Will it have dormitories for students, or will they be brought in by buses? What is the plan?

Mr. SEKAQUAPTEWA. They will be on the reservation. At the present time they are being boarded 300 to 700 miles away from the reservation. And those who don't go to boarding school are subjected to bus rides of 75 to 85 miles a day one way just to go to school.

Senator BELLMON. How long will the bus ride be if the school is built?

Mr. SEKAQUAPTEWA. It will be at the most 30 miles from the farthest point.

Senator BELLMON. You have 1,000 students within the 30-mile radius?

Mr. SEKAQUAPTEWA. That is correct.

Senator BELLMON. Very good. We appreciate your presence and your testimony.

Mr. SEKAQUAPTEWA. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ABBOTT SEKAQUAPTEWA

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

The Hopi Tribe is distressed that the design and construction of the Hopi Junior-Senior High School has not merited the concern of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. At the present time, secondary education facilities on the Hopi Indian Reservation are non-existent. Hopi high school students are presently having to contend with severe constraints in order to be able to attend any high school at all. All high school students must leave home and go beyond the borders of the Hopi Reservation in order to attain this basic privilege. Hopi high school students are scattered in federal high schools located in Arizona, California, and Nevada, 300 to 700 miles away from the Hopi Indian Reservation. Even those students desiring to attend a public high school are subjected to living in a federal dormitory 85 miles away from home or to a bus ride, 70 miles one-way, in order to attend school on a daily basis. The Hopi Tribe is the only major Indian tribe in the United States that is without secondary school facilities on its reservation, a facility that is today commomplace and a basic part of the education system in almost every other community in the United States.

The Hopi Tribe has been informed through a letter, September 20, 1976, from Mr. Abe Zuni, Director, Office of Administration, Division of Facilities Engineering, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., that an Architect-Engineer design contract would not be issued for the Hopi Junior-Senior High School Project due to its low construction priority, resulting from the Bureau's stated desire to comply with a Department of Interior request to close the presently existing gap between planning, design, and the construction of school facilities by implementing a plan to design only those projects of high educational priority, as established by the Director of Indian Education Programs.

The Hopi Junior-Senior High School Project, which falls in category A, 3 - Unhoused Students of the Bureau's priority system, is ranked as No. 21 priority bureauwide. Therefore, construction funds for that project will not be available until around 1980 or 1981, provided that this priority

ranking is not changed. In addition to Mr. Zuni, various Bureau officials have told representatives of the Hopi Tribe that to begin the design phase of the Hopi Junior-Senior High School Project, given its low priority rating for construction, could mean that the design would be obsolete by the time the Bureau could obtain funds for the actual construction. They did not, however, raise this objection on the Functional Requirements document (planning) that the Tribe has now completed.

Obviously, the key factor for disallowing the design and construction of the Hopi Junior-Senior High School Project is its low priority rating for construction as established by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. An examination of the Bureau's document, Criteria for Priorities and Outline of Long-Range School Construction Plan and from discussions with Bureau officials regarding the types of school projects being allowed to proceed necessarily leads us to conclude that the Bureau's system is inherently discriminatory and imposes a perpetual low priority rating for the construction of the Hopi Junior-Senior High School Project, thus automatically excluding the establishment of that school facility. All Bureau school projects which are allowed to plan and design because of their high construction priority are those that have been destroyed by a natural disaster or are unsafe or unsanitary. The Hopi Tribe's Junior-Senior High School Project will always be excluded from those projects receiving a high construction priority because there are no physical facilities presently existing that can burn down, be flooded out, be condemned, have an unsafe water, sewer or energy system which would qualify the project for a higher rating. Discrimination has occurred when other Bureau school projects meeting the criteria mentioned above have been given a higher construction priority than the Hopi Junior-Senior School Project even though they were listed for consideration at a later time than the Hopi school project.

The Bureau's arbitrary actions have completely frustrated the Hopi Tribe's efforts to preserve and sustain all activities necessary to bring the Junior-Senior High School Project to reality. The Tribe cannot overemphasize that the Bureau must take immediate action to honor its committment to the Hopi Tribe by releasing the design funds ($238,000) which have

already been allocated and which the Bureau has already agreed to contract to the Tribe for phase 1 of the design for the Hopi Junior-Senior High School Project. This will allow tribal representatives to utilize both planning and phase 1 design documents in their efforts to obtain support from Arizona's Congressional delegates for add-on funds from Congress to complete the design phase (Phase 11) and construction of the project. Specific amounts of funds ($25,000 - planning, $238,000 - design, phase 1) were allocated exclusively to the Hopi Junior-Senior High School Project. The Hopi Tribe has already contracted for the planning funds and has completed the functional requirements (planning) document for the project. The Bureau has approved the planning document and committed itself to contract the design funds to the Tribe as indicated in Bureau memorandums dated May 11, June 1 and 21, 1976. However, their recent action to consider only Bureau designated high construction priority projects and to reevaluate their criteria for prioritizing projects attempts to negate that committment. This then raises a question regarding the Bureau's integrity as they have for several years assured the Tribe that they were ready to proceed with the planning, designing and construction of secondary school facilities on the Hopi Reservation as soon as the Tribe could establish a site. This was completed by January 1, 1975.

At the present time, we do not know whether the design funds allocated to Hopi have been expended for other purposes or are still being held. If in fact the funds are still unexpended, we feel that the money is authorized and should be utilized for the Hopi project. The Hopi Tribe strongly feels that it has a legal right to contract those funds and that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is legally bound to release the funds to the Tribe through the execution of such a contract as it is committed to do.

Tribal representatives have been informed that the Bureau is presently conducting a series of meetings to reevaluate its 1977 and 1978 construction priorities as well as its criteria for prioritizing school construction. Meetings have been held in July, 1976 with consultants who were given the task of reviewing the present system and recommending revisions of the criteria so that they would better meet the needs of a community education

program. It is projected that these criteria will be completed by January 1977. They will be published in regulation form and reviewed by Indian groups and other interested parties prior to being published in the Federal Register.

We are anxious to review the new criteria for Bureau construction as we are vitally interested in any system that will assign construction priorities on a fair and equitable basis for all projects. Unfortunately, such a new system will not offer us any relief because we have been told by the Bureau that any school project that may be reprioritized by the revised criteria will not receive construction funds until several years hence.

This will cause the Hopi Junior-Senior High School Project to lie dormant for possibly many more years, depending on whether or not we have been able to receive the design monies upon which the new priority will be based. The Bureau's actions have created a situation for the Hopi Tribe which can only be described as being forced to swim while having one's hands tied behind his back. This statement is substantiated in light of the fact that the federal government has provided funds to construct a completely, new public and federal high school with complete and duplicate facilities for the single community of Tuba City, Arizona a community that had existing Bureau and public high schools, while, at the same time, allowing its Bureau of Indian Affairs to continually ignore any action that would lead towards the completion of a high school on the Hopi Reservation. In addition, through the efforts of political mechanicians, 10 million dollars of construction funds (1/3 of FY 77 construction appropriation) have been earmarked for a single federal school in the Northwest which supposedly has an enrollment project of 600 students but in fact are only able to muster 240 students as compared to our anticipated enrollment of nearly 1000 students.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your consideration and support.

ROUGH ROCK DEMONSTRATION SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF ETHELOU YAZZIE, DIRECTOR ROUGH ROCK DEMONSTRATION SCHOOL, ROUGH ROCK, ARIZ.

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness is Ethelou Yazzie from the Rough Rock Demonstration School in Arizona.

We have received several documents which will be filed for the record. A copy of your testimony, Ms. Yazzie, will be filed for the record, also.

Ms. YAZZIE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. With me——

Senator BELLMON. We are not able to hear. Would you get close to the microphone, please?

Ms. YAZZIE. Can you hear me now?

Senator BELLMON. I can hear you but I would like you to give the name of your associate.

Mr. BEGAY. Jimmie C. Begay, High School principal at Rough Rock High School in Arizona.

COMPLETION OF ROUGH ROCK HIGH SCHOOL

Ms. YAZZIE. On behalf of Rough Rock School Board, the students and the Rough Rock School we are here to request $3.5 million to complete a half-completed high school at Rough Rock. At this time I would like Mr. Begay to give you the highlights and I thank you for your time and your consideration.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you.

Mr. BEGAY. Here we are asking for three main buildings that we are lacking. They are the gymnasium, the library, and the industrial arts center. This would complete a high school which North Central Accreditation would look to. Hopefully, when this is opened we can build the North Central Association.

In the past 3 years we came here and requested $3 million. And we are requesting again. We know the BIA was requested to have additional construction moneys to complete the high school which was started in 1973. And today it is incomplete.

Again we are requesting the $3.5 million to finish the high school. We also know that in the BIA testimony for 1977 over $50 million was unspent for construction money appropriated by Congress. Again the BIA ignores instructions given them by the Appropriations Committee. One example is the Government Newmat Indian School in Utah where $200 million was supposed to be reprogramed but was never done. So these are some of the things that we talk about: Why BIA doesn't spend $50 million and to ask for more money on top of that? So again I think $3.5 million would not hurt, if the BIA does a reprograming and give us the assistance that we requested.

Senator BELLMON. Let's see if I understand your situation. You have a partially built school facility.

Ms. YAZZIE. Yes, we do.

Senator BELLMON. It takes $3.5 million to complete it.

Ms. YAZZIE. We have three other—this is probably a good example. The board prioritized their needs. We don't have demonstration buildings and other buildings but the three buildings which were

requested were the library, the industrial arts center, and a gymnasium. These are the main buildings that we would like to have in order to work with the North Central Accreditation.

Senator BELLMON. How many students attend this school?

Ms. YAZZIE. From 8th to 12th, there are 450. In high school we have 108.

Senator BELLMON. These three additional facilities would cost $3.5 million?

Ms. YAZZIE. Yes. It has been identified in the testimony for library and gymnasium and industrial arts.

Senator BELLMON. The enrollment will not change with this new facility?

Ms. YAZZIE. The enrollment was 60 percent this year.

Senator BELLMON. You say it is up 60 percent? A 60-percent increase?

Ms. YAZZIE. Yes. We have terminated some students because we don't have any room for them.

Senator BELLMON. What would you expect enrollment to be if the facility was built?

Mr. BEGAY. We are expecting 250 to 300 students when the facility is complete.

Senator BELLMON. In high school?

Mr. BEGAY. Yes.

Senator BELLMON. How about total?

Mr. BEGAY. We would have about 600-plus from 8th to 12th grade.

Senator BELLMON. I have no further questions.

Thank you.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF ETHELOU YAZZIE

Mr. Chairman, distinguished committee members, ladies and gentlemen: it is an honor to appear before this body on behalf of Rough Rock Demonstration School. Basically and simply, Rough Rock Demonstration School is requesting $3.5 million to complete its high school. Through the efforts of the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Interior and Related Agencies, we were able to get $1.4 million from Congress in 1973 to build phase I, which consists of a seven classroom building.

I would like to begin by thanking the members of the Committee for taking the initiative in 1973 to provide these construction funds for phase I. You recognized the need and opportunity to take a decisive step toward realizing increased Indian involvement and responsibility. Rough Rock Demonstration School is the first real alternative to Bureau of Indian Affairs education and control and was able to reach and teach previously untouched students because of the wisdom of the Committee which provided funds for Phase I of Rough Rock High School.

Needed construction funds to complete the high school were to have been requested by the BIA. Phases II and III were to have been included in BIA budget requests for FY 1976 and 1977. In spite of meetings and urgent requests by Rough Rock for the necessary funds to complete the high school, the Bureau took no action. We were not even considered by the BIA in their funding requests. We are including as an attachment to this testimony, a letter dated November 26, 1974 signed by a Washington BIA official, Mr. John P. Sykes, which shows the BIA knew of our need for additional construction funds. In fact, it listed the fiscal years in which phases I and II were to have been included.

The real issue at stake in our request for additional BIA construction monies is not only the completion of an unfinished high school, but also the larger question of construction monies for contract schools. Our case has proved the futility of making the Bureau the guardian of contract schools. Existing Public Law 93-638 legislation does not solve the problem either.

In fact as the law is now being interpreted, it eliminates Indian community self determination and replaces it with tribal bureaucracy and dictatorial power. For example, if the Navajo Tribe chose to, it could close Rough Rock or any contract school merely by not approving Federal funds such schools request. On smaller reservations perhaps Public Law 93-638 works better but on the Navajo reservation it has destroyed local initiative and self determination. One must remember a Window Rock based bureaucracy is little better than one based in Washington.

Unless and until contract schools have a secure base of operational and construction money, there is no real *choice* for Indian people. Only a fool would give up the security of BIA riches for the total uncertainty and poverty of contract education. Fortunately, there have been several Indian communities which were willing to dare greatly and Rough Rock stands at the head of that small and select group.

Why is it the BIA builds beautiful and expensive high schools, not an incomplete school in the lot except perhaps delay in construction of a swimming pool? On the Navajo reservation we are reminded of the Grey Mountain High School at Tuba City where the BIA and the public school united their efforts to build a Taj Mahal: a high school with back to back auditoriums, a swimming pool, vocational buildings, a student union, etc.

We are not saying such a high school should not be built: we are saying it's grossly unfair to build such a high school while a little over a hundred miles away there is a high school that stands unfinished even in terms of the barest necessities.

We have an educationally incomplete high school. We can not offer even a minimal education program. We can not meet accreditation requirements with our existing incomplete high school.

Some of us from Rough Rock listened to the BIA testify before your Committee several months ago. Several facts appear clear from that testimony:

(1) In FY 1977 the Bureau of Indian Affairs had tens of millions of dollars unspent in their construction budget;

(2) The BIA considers swimming pools as educational necessities and has built, and continues to build, them;

(3) The BIA often ignores the instructions given by the Committee; and

(4) The BIA certainly has over $3.5 million of expenditures in the FY 1978 budget which are grossly lower in terms of priority than finishing an unfinished high school.

We are ready to begin construction: we are not asking for funds which we are not prepared to spend. We feel most will agree that our requests for funds to build a library, gym, and vocational building are educationally more defensible, and should have a higher priority, than a swimming pool.

Now we are in the position of having to return to you and ask for help in finishing your project. We need your continued support for the high school you started. We need you to follow through with your wonderful idea.

We wish to bring you up to date as to what has happened since you made the original $1.4 million for phase I available in 1973.

Briefly, you may remember Rough Rock Demonstration School was started as an elementary school in 1966 as an experiment in Indian education: as an alternative to BIA paternalism and control. Basically, it was to determine whether an isolated, uneducated Indian community could take over the operation of a former BIA facility, control the school and all that entails, without the people having benefit of formal education and operate such a school free from BIA control. The results were spectacular.

Today Rough Rock stands as the model for over twenty-five different contract schools throughout Indian education.

The curriculum at Rough Rock is different in that students are taught to be proud of their heritage and culture: Navajo language, history, and culture are taught as are English, math, social studies, American history, etc. In order to achieve the full benefits of such a different kind of education which is totally controlled by the local people, it was necessary to keep the students in such a system throughout all twelve grades. For this purpose, the high school grades were added and your Committee's vision made possible the construction of phase I of that facility.

Even with the half finished high school, which is physically and educationally incomplete, we have over a hundred high school students this year. We estimate we will have 275 high school students within four years, providing of course, we are able to complete our high school buildings.

We need immediately the following construction in order to operate a minimally adequate educational facility for secondary students:

Library. We do not have a high school library at present. We have our books in a classroom. Surely the heart of any educationally sound school is its library. Our high school could not even be considered for

regional accreditation by North Central until we have a respectable library. Estimated cost: $444,500.

Gymnasium. At present there is no gym at Rough Rock Community High School. The nearest gym, and the one used by the high school, is located some two miles away at the local elementary school. This gym must serve elementary, junior high, and high school. An adequate gym is desperately needed for the high school if they are to operate even a minimal program. Estimated cost: $2,085,000.

Industrial arts building. There is no vocational facility presently available. Almost one mile away at the junior high school there is a small car garage in which have been placed some saws and other wood working tools. Students from the high school share this "facility" with the junior high school. Educationally the need for the industrial arts building is overwhelming. Education for employment certainly must begin at the high school level. Estimated cost: $989,500.

Total now needed: $3,519,000.

Your help is urgently needed. Surely it makes sense to finish what you started rather than continue to operate half a high school. The intent of your Committee is clear: a high school at Rough Rock. For whatever reason, the Bureau of Indian Affairs hasn't requested construction funds as they were to do. We are making this request for a limited amount of add-on monies, $3.5 million, so we can have an operational high school soon. An alternative to the add-on route would be for Congress to require the BIA to reprogram $3.5 million from their FY 1978 budget and commit these funds to Rough Rock High School construction. Surely since it is the BIA's fault that we have an incomplete high school, contrary to the Committee's instructions, they should be willing to correct their mistake.

At the same time we are pursuing the regular BIA channels to see that the remainder of the construction funds needed after the $3.5 million is received, is included in future BIA construction requests.

We appreciate your attention and support. If there is any further information you need, we will be happy to provide such data.

STATEMENT OF ELIZABETH ANNE POITRAS, CHAIRMAN, CALIFORNIA URBAN INDIAN HEALTH COUNCIL

ACCOMPANIED BY:

LEONARD SMITH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
EDWARD OLIVAS, TRIBAL CHAIRMAN, SANTA YNEZ INDIAN RESERVATION

Senator BELLMON. Our next witnesses are Elizabeth Anne Poitras and Leonard Smith representing the California Urban Indian Health Council.

Ms. POITRAS. Thank you. My name is Elizabeth Anne Poitras. I am a Dakota Indian and chairman of the board of the California Urban Indian Health Council. To my immediate right is Mr. Russ Rusler who runs one of our projects, the south San Francisco urban health project. To my left is Mr. Leonard Smith the executive director of the California Urban Indian Health Council. And to his left Mr. Edward Olivas of the Tribal Council for the Chumash Tribe in Santa Barbara and a board member of the California Urban Indian Health Council.

Mr. SMITH. I understand to be brief is to be virtuous and we try to be virtuous and we will be as brief as possible.

Senator BELLMON. It isn't virtuous, it is being polite to the others who are waiting behind you. Go ahead, if you will.

Mr. SMITH. My name is Leonard Smith. Before I start I would like to say something about Ms. Elaine Wallbrook's presentation. I am a graduate of that program. I received my master's degree from the MPH program. I would like to say that that program has consistently brought in high quality personnel into California for administrative positions. And we are in total support of that program.

CALIFORNIA URBAN INDIAN HEALTH NEEDS

We are here today to talk about the California Urban Indian Health Council which is a consortium of nine urban clinics within the State of California, located in the largest metropolitan areas in the State.

We are requesting a $2.5-million allocation for 1978 which would be an increase of $1,595,000 from this existing $950,000 that we receive presently as a line item. We estimate according to the 1970 census extrapolation and the Governor's new census count the Native Americans residing in California now would be 947,000. Of those, 65 percent reside in urban areas. In those urban areas the only facilities to meet the health needs of the Native Americans are the clinics of the California Urban Indian Health Council. That is the main thrust of the testimony. Of the statistics, I am going to leave to Ms. Poitras.

The third point of this presentation will be the request for the acquisition of the Fort McArthur Army Base as an ambulatory care facility for California.

Ms. POITRAS. Mr. Smith seems to be very conservative in using 65 percent. I am willing to go entirely with the Governor's report published last year that this is 157,000 Indian people in urban and urban fringe areas in California.

Mr. Smith's testimony does provide a comparison of the per capita for expenditure rates. Compared with the other—this is based on 53,000 Indian people listed in the 1970 census, not on 157,000 which we are now having to contend with, whose health problems we are attempting to meet. We have pretty firm figures. That nationally $200 per year per person can maintain health if the health is already good. We are aiming at a figure of $150 per person in California. Then we have drawn up a comprehensive health plan for Indian health in California to meet that end. However, what we do with our IHS money or funding is this: We use it as catalyst funding. In effect, for every $2 of Federal money we get, we one way or another manage to turn out $5 worth of services.

We need $2.5 million for next year, beginning right away, if we are going to be able to do anything other than give out bandaids. That is, if we are going to be able to do serious prevention or some serious health education work, and in particular, if California finally is going to be able to use IHS funding for direct services. Up until this year we haven't been able to.

We are in dire need of that kind of service.

I would point out that we are in full support of total funding for Public Law 94–437. Frankly, all of the Indian people in this Nation are poised on their toes and are working hard in drafting rules and regulations and getting them through the council's office.

However, even though they were supposed to have been published on March 21, they still have not come out of the Secretary's office. We are just standing around waiting, anxiously hoping that by October 1, Public Law 94–437 will be fully funded. And in the case of California, a significant portion of that money, $2.5 million, will be allocated for the 157,000 Indian people in our State.

You asked about death rates. We have some information.

In the 1970's the average life expectancy for Indians was 64 years compared with the national average of 71 years. Sixty-four years doesn't mean security age, of course, but that is getting up there.

However, I would note that for white people, Caucasian people in the United States that 64 years was surpassed 25 years ago. So as of 1971 we are still 25 years apart.

Senator BELLMON. Aren't improvements being shown among Indians insofar as the life expectancy is concerned?

Ms. POITRAS. Improvements are being shown, yes. However, we have new trends, like suicides and mental health factors. It includes our socioeconomic factors that result in poor health. And then we also have things like, say, dysentery rates. Dysentery rates for Indians are 54 times the occurrence among non-Indians in the United States and dysentery is something that strikes at all ages of Indian people—54 times the national average. There are things like otitis media affecting Indian children ages 1 and 2. If it is not dealt with in a preventive manner as well as treatment of chronic disorder, if it is not dealt with in the first couple of years of the child's life, that child will have impaired hearing.

We don't have money in California at the present time to do a thorough job of prevention. It is dire need. If we don't take up these prevention things as well as the current need, as well as the long-term needs, that is going to get further and further and fewer

and fewer people are going to be able to hold down productive jobs, to get their educations finished and to live satisfying lives as productive members of the American society.

Senator Bellmon. Let me see now if I understand the problem.

You operate nine urban clinics?

Ms. POITRAS. That is correct.

Senator BELLMON. And you serve, your statement says 157,000 or 53,000. depending on which figure you accept.

Ms. POITRAS. Mr. Smith seems to be more conservative than I am. I am willing to go with the Governor's statement.

Senator BELLMON. You are getting this year $950,000 in Federal funds?

Ms. POITRAS. Right. That comes down to $17.02 per person using the 1970 census figures.

Senator BELLMON. Which is 53,000.

Ms. POITRAS. Right.

Senator BELLMON. If you used your present estimate of 157,000, it comes out to be less than $9 per person.

Mr. SMITH. It is a little less than $9.

Ms. POITRAS. Even that $2.5 million if it is requested for next year——

Senator BELLMON. If you used the $157,000 figure. But the point of it is you are using this money to get additional money from matching sources.

Ms. POITRAS. It comes out to be about 5 to 2. Many of those sources have been drying up. And what we have been doing to complement the drying up is we are placing a great deal of emphasis on third party billing through title 18 and title 19. On those rare occasions when Indian people do have some private insurance or some other insurance, of course, we attempt to utilize that.

We hope to make it up.

Senator BELLMON. I believe we understand your problem, and I assure you we will give you every consideration.

Ms. POITRAS. Thank you.

Mr. Olivas?

Mr. Olivas. Thank you. I am Edward Olivas. I am the tribal chairman for the——

Senator BELLMON. I am not sure I got your name. Would you give us your name again?

Mr. OLIVAS. Edward O-l-i-v-a-s. I am the tribal chairman for the Chumash Indians, Santa Ynez Indian Reservation in Santa Barbara County in California.

I am here to petition that the Government turn over the facility at Fort MacArthur in San Pedro which is near Los Angeles to convert into an Indian hospital that might be operated by the Indian Health Service.

At the present time there is no facility anywhere near my reservation or in Santa Barbara County. Therefore, my people have to go to the county hospitals and those things are not quite working out for our Indians.

I think that the opportunity to have a hospital at least nearby the reservation would create a great advantage, a step forward in serving the Indians in my area.

The Fort MacArthur Hospital—the fort itself has been called a surplus. It is available. And we have talked to the local governments and the local municipalities and they agree and cooperate with us in trying to obtain this as a service unit for Indians.

You see, Los Angeles has become I guess a great concentration of all tribes of the United States. All of those Indians are not only our reservation Indians but all of those Indians. It has created a great overload on the limited resources that are available.

Therefore, I think that the location of the hospital or the Fort MacArthur facility is ideal to make it available to all Indians in California, that after many years have been with the Indian Health Service. Because of the distance that is involved in travel and also the population that is to be served it is usually low income. They don't have the ability to travel to Phoenix where the nearest hospital is. Therefore, a hospital in the Los Angeles area and Los Angeles County would serve all of the counties in southern California.

We have been working at this for several years now trying to create enough support and trying to put a picture before the Indian himself that is clear, that they can understand. And we have received full support from most of the Indian population. Also the other population in Los Angeles.

Senator BELLMON. Does the fort have a hospital already in existence?

Mr. OLIVAS. Yes.

Senator BELLMON. Is it your desire to open this facility and use it or build a new one?

Mr. OLIVAS. No. We would use the existing. Immediately start some services. We would use the existing facilities.

Mr. SMITH. Let me say something, Mr. Bellmon. What we are planning to do is ask the Congress and the Senate to appropriate $747,000 for reconstruction of the already existing buildings that are there. That would put the hospital in functional condition for the first year. The second year would be an increase in the amount of the funding for physicians, and the third year would be an increase in funding.

The first year there is a $747,000 request. That has already been suggested by the House when we testified on Tuesday, and supported. We are asking support from the Senate.

The reason that we know $747,000 is going to be enough to renovate the facility is that we did a $60,000 feasibility study from the Arthur D. Little Co. and that is a figure we came out with, $747,000. So we know that is the amount of money to use. So that is what we are requesting for the first year.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you very much. We appreciate your presence and your testimony will be made a part of the record.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF ELIZABETH ANNE POITRAS

Mr. Chairman, Committee Members:

My name is Anne Poitras. I am a Dakota Indian. I am accompanied by Leonard Smith, Chumash Indian and Executive Director of the California Urban Indian Health Council, Inc. (CUIHC). We will testify to the unmet health needs of Indian people in urban areas of California, and we will testify to our need for an appropriate funding level. By "an appropriate funding level", we mean one that will significantly address the yawning chasm between the health care services that we are now able to provide and the additional and expanded services that are needed. We are here; requesting a line item appropriation in the amount of $ 2,500,000.00.

The California Urban Indian Health Council is a consortium of nine urban Indian health projects. With our central office, the nine health clinics are currently funded at a level of $ 905,000.00 (1977). We seek an increase, then, of $ 1,595,000.00.

Let's face it -- 2.5 million dollars sounds like a lot of money -- and it is. The testimony that we hereby present emphasizes the reasons that this amount is appropriate. Our testimony focuses on four topics: 1) general characteristics of California's urban Indian population; 2) our accomplishments (made possible by previous and current funding); our unmet health needs; and 4) what we propose to do, with your help, in 1978.

General Characteristics -- California now has a larger population of American Indians (197,000) than any other state. This population has expanded dramatically since 1950 (See Fig. 1). The growth of the urban resident population is our special concern (See Table 1). Nearly 80% of California's Indian people live in urban or urban fringe areas.

The great majority of the Indian people who receive services provided by the nine CUIHC health projects are under-employed, irregularly employed, or unemployed. We all recognize that socio-economic conditions encourage poor physical health, so it is not surprizing that our clinic staff members must daily deal with the so-called "poverty diseases" (Mr. Smith's testimony cites national statistics for the epidemic incidences of these.). Further, we have high frequencies of the situationally-influenced health disorders to which Indian people are pre-disposed (otitis media, hypertension, diabetes insipidis and diabetes milletis, etc.). These also occur in "epidemic" proportions (even though they are not highly contagious).

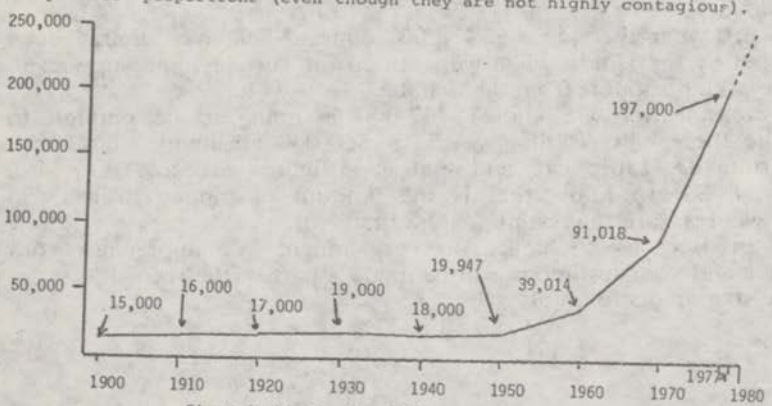


Figure 1. The Growth of California's Indian Population

TABLE 1.

Year	Rural Indian Pop.		Urban Indian Pop.		Total Indian Population	
1950	14,761	74%	5,186	26%	19,947	100%
1960	18,337	47%	20,688	53%	39,014	100%
1970	21,216	23%	69,802	77%	91,018	100%
1977	40,000	20%	157,000	80%	246,927	100%

The great majority of the Indian people who receive services provided by the nine CUIHC health projects are unemployed, irregularly employed, or underemployed. While we assist all of these people to obtain the health care benefits available through Title XVIII and XIX, many do not qualify for significant assistance (because of residence requirements and/or minimal income levels). Further, only an insignificant portion of our clientele has other health insurance from which we can be reimbursed (via third party billing) for the costs of services provided.

The majority of the "new" clients we serve have received health services on their home reservations, and these services have included preventive and diagnostic services. Once Indian people do come to an urban area, however, health care tends to be for emergency and acute health situations and (especially in the case of diabetes) for chronic health problems.

Only infrequently do we find "new" clients who have had the benefits of an annual ("maintenance") physical examination and a semi-annual dental examination. When these "new" clients come to our clinics, we attempt to provide services to them.

Accomplishments -- Since 1973, when CUIHC received its first federal (IHS) funding, we have used our federal appropriation primarily as "catalyst" funding. That is, it has provided necessary support for activities which "multiply" the value of the federal dollar. At the present time, this "multiplication" is about 2:5. For every two federal dollars, five dollars' worth of services result. It is, indeed, unfortunate that we seem to be reaching a "multiplication" limit. With the exception of our third-party billing (which is becoming more and more significant and provides 10-20% of our clinic funding), there is a dearth of additional funding sources for us to approach.

The health services we provide are important. The federal dollar funds 1) outreach and referral -- including home visits, transportation to health care (when necessary and appropriate), and assistance with Title XVIII and XIX "paperwork"; 2) administrative costs; and 3) planning and proposal preparation. As a result, CUIHC clinics provide the range of services listed in Mr. Smith's testimony.

Unmet Needs -- We have four important unmet needs.

First, we are in dire need of additional monies for direct health care services -- for doctors, dentists, and other health professionals and for the supplies and para-professional supports that are required. (Please note that CUIHC's Indian Health Service monies have not provided for direct services funding.)

Second, we must have additional outreach and referral personnel and capacity. (Community health workers are a vital component in the "multiplication factor" referenced above.)

Third, we need additional training and technical assistance. CUIHC does have an excellent community health worker training program trains our outreach workers so that they can facilitate health care access, but this program, too, is badly underfunded. In addition, we need training and technical assistance for our administrative, direct services, and supportive staffs, and for our boards (composed of Indian consumers).

Fourth, we need additional Indian health manpower. I refer specifically to Indian health professional providers. As you are aware, we attempt to provide a full range of health care services in a culturally comfortable environment. Our clients want to have services provided by Indian people.

This is not the case in most of our project clinics, and we rely heavily on non-Indian doctors, dentists, and ancilliary health personnel. Health scholarships and internships must be provided now if Indian people are to be attracted to health services that are of a more preventive nature.

Frankly, this is the situation: We are successful in providing limited health services (including access and referral) in a manner that our people will use. As a result, the moccasin telegraph spreads the word, and more Indian people come to our clinics. They want additional and expanded services. In fact, "success breeds additional demands." The more successful we are, the more we learn of additional unmet needs.

What We Propose To Do -- In 1978, we propose to expand our direct services capability by adding additional health professionals and our access and referral services by adding more outreach workers. We propose to maintain and expand and improve a comprehensive in-service training program for all staff members. We propose to have well-trained community boards. We propose to provide necessary technical supports. We propose to add at least one more health project.

Based on our funding level of $ 17.02 per capita, our appropriation is lower than any other urban Indian health project in this nation -- even based on the conservative 1970 census figures. When we use the 1977 figure -- 197,000 -- our funding level is $ 5.76. We are advised that our minimum funding level should be $ 150.00 per person -- if emergency, acute, chronic, and preventive health services are to be provided.

An appropriation of 2.5 million dollars will provide $ 15.92 per person (1977 population) or $ 47.03 (1970 census). This is our minimum need.

The number of urban Indian people needing health services is growing in California. The number to whom we cannot provide services is also growing.

We need your assistance. The members of this committee can facilitate the execution of a well-planned and comprehensive health care improvement program (already planned, with the assistance of the California State Department of Health) for California's urban Indian people.

Thank you for your consideration.

Elizabeth Anne Poitras

Elizabeth Anne Poitras, Chairperson
The Board of Directors of the
California Urban Indian Health Council, Inc.

STATEMENT OF LEONARD SMITH

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you today.

My name is Leonard Smith. I am the Executive Director of the California Urban Indian Health Council and an enrolled member of the Chumash Tribe of Santa Ynez Mission Indians. I have resided in California all of my life. In addition, Ms. Anne Poitras, Chairperson of the California Urban Indian Health Council, and a member of the Cheyenne River Sioux is present to assist in the testimony.

I am requesting an additional $1,595,000 from this Committee to expand and further develop the activities of the California Urban Indian Health Council. Presently C.U.I.H.C. is funded at a level of $905,000 to fund nine separate urban clinics located in the large metropolitan areas of California. Including the central office overhead expenses, this computes to approximately $90,000 per clinic to meet the unmet health needs of the approximately 120,000 urban Native Americans residing in California. As it stands presently, the California Urban Indian Health Council receives from this Committee of the Interior Department and Related Agencies less than $100,000 per project to define the unmet health needs and bring access to health care to Native Americans residing in California. Access to health care needs must include direct service funding. Without physicians, dentists and ancillary medical and dental personnel the unmet health services of Indian people residing in large cities of California will not be delivered.

We estimate (according to the 1970 Census and the Governor's census count for Native Americans residing in California) the population in California to be 197,000. Of these, at least 65% live in large metropolitan areas where no facilities other than our nine clinics exist and attempt to meet the unmet health needs of urban Indians.

Perhaps there may be some questions in your mind concerning the difference between an Indian residing in Los Angeles and his poor counterpart, the Latino, Black or Asian in receiving health care from existing facilities. The Indian is a proud individual psychically tied to traditional healing practices and other cultural values. When these traditional healing methods are coupled with modern allopathic treatment, he readily accepts this. Unfortunately, except for the clinics administered under C.U.I.H.C., this type of service is not available to the urban Indian. Currently, we are in the process of treating the Indian traditionally and allopathically.

However, since there are only the California Urban Indian Health Council clinics to deal with the cultural alienation of the newly arrived Native American, as well as the Indian family who still maintains close ties with his or her heritage, the cognitive dissonance which occurs at the County Hospital or outpatient facility causes our people to suffer and die rather than endure the humility and patronization of existing resources. Other ethnic groups enjoy the funding mechanisms that allow their cultural treatment centers to survive; we ask only for an equitable treatment of our own culture; as our clinics are attempting to do with a minimal amount of funds appropriated through private foundations, donations, and a very small administrative grant from the federal government.

We are aware that most Native Americans subsist on the economic fringes of American society; thus the need for these services become more compelling with time. We are employing every conceivable method to generate revenue to continue services, e.g., sliding scales, 3rd party billing, for those few Native American families that can afford some form of payment. This, in some small measure, alleviates the high cost of operating our clinics, but obviously is not the long range answer.

Our clinics depend on these erratic methods of funding to operate outpatient clinics that meet the ever growing needs of our people. We use this money to develop mechanisms to bring in revenue for operating expenses. Unfortunately, the MediCal and Medicaid reimbursements, while helpful, only absorb a small amount of the costs involved. Simply stated, the Native American usually works either part-time or in a low income job, such as domestic, common laborer, etc.; and while he has a subsistence income, it is typically just enough to prevent his qualifying for Title XVIII and XIX benefits, while he is unable to afford the high cost of private sector medical care. The amount of Native Americans who have other third party insurance coverage is so small that to mention it would be ludicrous.

Up to this point, we have accomplished every possible avenue of catalytic usage of federal funds to develop mechanisms for health delivery for the urban Indian in

California. We have created a health network second to none in the nation on a bare bones budget. Our clinics provide the following services:

1. Outreach and Referral, which includes transportation to secondary and tertiary care facilities.

2. Placing on third party billing payment systems to generate revenue for direct services.

3. Health Education through a statewide Community Health Worker Training program for both rural and urban CHWs. This unique program allows the CHW to be trained in valuable areas of preventive and acute health of the urban Indian while allowing the CHW to gain college credits toward an AA Degree in Health Science for future career mobility.

4. Health counseling

5. Nutritional program for mothers

6. Ob-Gyn services

7. Preventive, primary and emergency care

8. Family planning

9. Social services

10. Dental care

11. Immunizations

12. Pediatrics

13. Optical referral

14. Laboratory work

15. Alcoholism and drug abuse counseling

Unfortunately, the present appropriations do not allow enough funds for the attainment of our goal to bring adequate health delivery services to all urban Indians in California.

We have reached the saturation point of expenditures for indirect services. We desparately need funds for direct services. We must have funds to hire physicians, dentists and ancillary medical and dental personnel. We desparately need money for medical and dental equipment. And we must continue to meet the other health needs of the urban Indian as outlined in earlier parts of this testimony.

UNMET HEALTH NEEDS OF CALIFORNIA URBAN INDIANS

As many Congresspersons are aware, the impact of "termination policy" initiated in the mid-1950s has created a plethora of fiscal, legal, legislative, and social problems which continue to impinge upon the health and welfare of American Indians throughout urban areas in the United States twenty-two years after the fact. With regard to this section of testimony on behalf of California urban Indians, a discussion of 'unmet need' should be prefaced by the convoluted logic of termination policy which puts the burden of needs-verification on the victims of such policy.

In California, (one of the four states singled out by 'termination'), approximately 20% of the Indian population of the United States resides. Of this number, a majority of the about 120,000 urban Indians, or almost 14% of the Indians in this country, relocated to urban centers in California as a direct or indirect result of the migratory wave generated by bureaucratic termination mentality. Subsequent recognition in the late 1960s by the U.S. Indian Health Service that legal and political pressure in opposition to the fiscal and direct service restrictions of 'termination policy' would inevitably force a recommittment of staff and funds to programs in California, the IHS devised a non-direct program of funding labeled 'community development'. Under such 'developmental' programs, the Health Services Administration let reimbursement-type contracts to urban Indian organizations for what are commonly

referred to as "outreach and referral programs"; the alleged purpose being that of statistically evaluating need while simultaneously developing a referral-linkage system that would funnel Indians with identified health and related problems into resources in the existing (non-) system of urban facilities and services. Whatever the merits of such an approach, the bottom line reads: Approximately $45 per capita per year for rural, land-based Indians in California (which includes direct services acquisition); while urbans were receiving about $2.50 per capita per year for a program which included everything but urgently needed direct health care services.

Programmatically, in the early 1970s, this put urban Indian community service (health) programs in the position of using relatively inexperienced indigenous staff to record an accurate epidemiological profile of urban Indians with few if any accessible direct service alternatives and a referral option to a non-system of ambulatory and inpatient care that has notoriously failed to meet the needs of even the general population. And on a one-to-one client level in such programs, one must try to imagine the negative impact created by Indian outreach workers who daily encounter multiple problem caseloads with cirrhosis, alcoholism, high blood pressure, diabetes, coronary complications, ear and upper respiratory infections, etc., with few, if any, credible service alternatives to offer. Obviously staff motivation, not to mention client disillusionment, becomes a serious problem and impediment to local program credibility in the community. Secondarily, with regard to the accuracy of documenting unmet health needs among urban Indians, it is asking a lot of indigenous paraprofessionals to competently reflect categorical disease incidences without adequate professional provider back-up for accurate diagnostic confirmation.

It is not surprising, then, to note that California urban Indian health projects during the past five years have placed a major emphasis upon devising methods for financing direct care services, despite federal bureaucratic emphasis upon the frugality of so called 'community development'. In the face of major disproportionate funding to urban Indians between California's and other states' urban centers, many urban Indian leaders here begin to wonder why the burden of proof, (i.e., verification of unmet need), should be placed upon the victims of termination and not the perpetrators. This position becomes especially adamant when one tries to comprehend the bureaucratic logic that places per capita expenditures for urban Indian health care in California (with the largest urban Indian population in the United States) substantially below those rates for urban centers in other states having substantially reduced populations. For example, current fiscal year per capita expenditure rates by IHS evidences the following disparities:

Urban Center Projects	Pop. By U.S. Census (grossly undercounted but acceptable for relative comparisons)		IHS Annual Per Capita Expenditure Rate
California (9 projects)	53,159		$ 17.02
Seattle/Tacoma (1 project)	12,836	┐	53.94
Wichita (1 project)	1,977	|	45.02
Milwaukee (1 project)	4,075	|	41.23
Omaha (1 project)	1,401	|	39.61
Spokane (1 project)	1,988	|	33.70
Dallas (1 project)	5,022	├ = 47,205	33.45
Greenbay, Wisc. (1 project)	1,695	|	32.74
Minneapolis (1 project)	9,852	|	31.26
Portland (1 project)	4,011	|	30.67
Denver (1 project)	4,348	┘	19.55

Thus, California, with nine urban Indian health projects representing almost 6,000 more Indians (by Census count) than the other 10 major single-project urban Indian programs in the U.S. combined, receives one of the lowest per capita funding rates in the country. This disparity becomes even more distressing when one realizes that such funding to California is not primarily intended for the acquisition of direct

health care services; while such funding to the other urban programs is. As urban Indian leaders in California recognize that their people are equally susceptible to the negative impact of poor health and poverty, they find it extremely difficult to follow the IHS and Congressional logic that continually prevents funding for urban Indian health care in California from being on parity with similar programs throughout the rest of the United States.

Thus, given this situation, California urban Indian health programs are expected to document needs created by a situation to which they are victim and not creator; and they are asked to do so with grossly inadequate fiscal resources, while simultaneously expected by the federal bureaucracy to ignore the priority issue of direct care services.

Assuming that urban Indians in California suffer categorical disease incidences at rates comparable to Indians in other areas throughout the United States, both national and State statistics vividly underscore the need for increased direct care services to bring urban Indian health status in line with the general population. For example, chronic 'otitis media', which left untreated or inadequately treated is responsible for numerous chronic upper respiratory infections, effects approximately 1 out of every 9 Indians, or about 11% of the total California urban Indian population. With regard to the venereal diseases, gonnorhea is suffered by Indians 5 times more frequently than the general non-Indian population and syphilis almost 4 times as frequently. Such common childhood diseases as mumps and measles (rubella) finds an incidence of 5 and 6 times greater among Indians than in the general population, respectively; implying many other serious morbidity and mortality affects with regard to the congenital malformative effects of rubella. Tuberculosis, for years checked and on the decline in the general population, maintains an incidence among Indians 9 times greater than in the general population. Hepatitis inflicts an incidence among Indians 11 times greater than in the general population. And the dysentaries, indicative of the depressed socio-economic status of most Indians, evidences an incidence 53 times greater than in the general population. Obviously, by implication, such morbidity characteristics profile a population with serious problems of access to adequate health care services ranging from education to direct care medical services.

In a recent study/proposal (FMF) developed for a southern California Indian access program to primary, secondary and tertiary level care services, utilization formulae adopted from the Indian Health Service indicates potential annual utilization demand to be approximately 10 times that of actual service availability. If one projects such figures to the northern California Indian population as well, the gap between demand and actual existing services becomes depressingly large. And, more importantly, the ability of urban Indian health care organizations in California to close this gap is extremely doubtful at the annual per capital expenditure rate indicated previously.

At the $2.5 million funding level requested, however, California urban Indian health programs would begin to approach parity with similar programs in other states; i.e., this would provide an annual per capita expenditure rate of $47.03, which, while still not totally equitable with regard to the size of the population involved, would substantially increase direct service potential in meeting such unmet needs as the rampantly disproportionate rates of infectious disease suffered by this population.

We are basing this request on four factors developed in the resource allocation model for urban projects by the Indian Health Service. The four factors are:

1. Population of service area.

2. Research previously accomplished identifying target population, community resources, actual health needs, and gaps in existing resources.

3. Planning and development of short and long term plans, evaluation plans, a data retrieval system, a fiscal and personnel management system and board and staff training.

4. Delivery of services through direct patient care, both medical and dental, outreach and referral, preventive services and the coordination of community resources.

We are requesting a base funding level of $2.5 million as a line item from the Indian Health Service Budget for FY 1978-79. The breakdown of the clinics is as follows:

1. Central Office
2. American Indian Free Clinic, Compton (LA)
3. Native American Health Center (SF, Oakland, & 7 Bay Area Counties)
4. American Indian Health Clinic, San Diego
5. Santa Barbara Urban Indian Health Project (SB, Ventura, San Luis Obispo, Morro Bay)
6. Fresno Urban Indian Dental and Health Services
7. Indian Free Clinic, Huntington Park (LA)
8. Sacramento Urban Indian Health Project
9. Indian Health Center of Santa Clara Valley (San Jose, San Mateo)
10. Los Angeles Indian Outreach Program (Downtown LA)

TOTAL FUNDING REQUEST $2,500,000

We as concerned California Indians plead with you to consider our application for the additional funding to keep our clinics functional and to maintain a minimal health care system for the first Americans.

Thank you.

Leonard Smith

Leonard Smith
Chumash Tribe of California Indians
Executive Director,
California Urban Indian Health Council

AMERICAN INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, INC.

STATEMENT OF JOHN C. RAINER, SR., DIRECTOR, AMERICAN INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, INC., TAOS, N. MEX.

INDIAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness is John C. Rainer of the American Indian Scholarships, Inc., N. Mex.

Is Mr. Rainer here?

You certainly have a thick document here, Mr. Rainer. I hope that you don't plan to read the whole thing.

Mr. RAINER. Thank you, Mr. Bellmon.

My name is John C. Rainer. I am a Taos Pueblo Indian. I have with me Ms. Ada Deer who is a board member of the American Indian Scholarships, Inc.

We appear before you at this time to request a special line item in the Bureau of Indian Affair's project in the amount of $1.5 million in order for us to provide financial assistance to the Indian men and women who are pursuing studies towards their master's and Ph. D. degrees.

Our organization is entirely made up by Indians. It is a nonprofit organization. It is nationwide in scope and primarily exists to provide financial assistance to the men and women who are studying at the postgraduate level. We are incorporated in the State of New Mexico. We give assistance to any Indian who is one-fourth or more of Indian blood coming from the membership of the federally recognized Indian tribes.

Our assistance is based on the need priority or discipline and career objective. The policy of the board is to give priority to people who are studying medicine so that they can go back to their own tribal entities and Indian communities and improve the health of the Indians.

Today there is a dire need and demand for trained, professionally trained Indians at the Indian community level. With the coming of the manpower programs we found it absolutely necessary to get additional training for a lot of our people. So that is the main reason we exist.

This year we have had 326 applicants but we were able to fund only 173 people, at a little over $2,000 each. The cost at the graduate level is $6,000 depending on the discipline. And that is the reason why we are asking for a special line item for this group of people to be trained.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs does not get enough appropriations from Congress to even support the undergraduate students. And our understanding is last year alone they were unable to fund nearly 7,000 Indian men and women.

There is much to be said about the organization and its importance to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian tribes. We consider helping the Indians on the basis of investment on the part of the Government as on the part of the Indian tribes. Because when the Indian tribes receive these trained people, these trained people become contributing members to their communities. They become leaders in their communities and they command positions of responsibility.

So therefore we respectfully request $1.5 million for our program on the same basis as the Government does for the Howard University for the blacks, the Navajo Community College, and other federally supported institutions of higher learning.

Ms. Deer will have additional remarks to make.

Senator BELLMON. Ms. Deer?

Ms. DEER. Thank you, Senator. I would just add that I think that the general comment to the presentations; the needs are great in the Indian community as a whole. I think in order to look at the problem on a long-range basis that we do need trained and educated Indian people who can work at many levels. There is a great need for this and we would request respectfully that the committee honor our request.

We would be happy to answer your questions.

Senator BELLMON. Would the $1.5 million you are asking for be earmarked for Taos?

Ms. DEER. No. This would be for graduate scholarship assistance to students that apply on a nationwide basis.

Senator BELLMON. Nationwide?

Ms. DEER. Yes. The office is located in Taos but the students are served on a nationwide basis.

Mr. RAINER. We have students in 82 different universities and colleges, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BELLMON. Your program deals only with advanced degrees, the masters and Ph. D.'s?

Mr. RAINER. Yes.

Senator BELLMON. We have many other programs dealing with undergraduates. But yours is strictly for advanced degrees?

Mr. RAINER. Primarily for postgraduates, yes.

Senator BELLMON. That is the reason for the $6,000. It seems a little high except for the graduate level.

Mr. RAINER. Yes. Most of our applicants, Mr. Bellmon, are adults and they are usually married and they have one or two or three or four, even up to six dependents.

Senator BELLMON. You awarded funding to 173 students at a level of $2,000 per student.

Mr. RAINER. Yes.

Senator BELLMON. You had requests for—what was the number again?

Mr. RAINER. 326.

Senator BELLMON. So there were roughly half of your students who got nothing and the other half got $2,000.

Mr. RAINER. That is right.

Senator BELLMON. You are asking $6,000 for how many students?

Mr. RAINER. Per student? $6,000 per student. If we get $1.5 million it will take care of only 250. There are supposed to be over 1,000 Indian men and women who want to do graduate work.

Senator BELLMON. I see. All right. I believe we have it in perspective now.

Thank you very much.

Mr. RAINER. Thank you.

Senator BELLMON. We appreciate your being here. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN C. RAINER, SR.

My name is John C. Rainer, Sr. I am a Taos Pueblo Indian. While not testifying in any official Tribal capacity, I do have a long and rich experience record in the field of Indian Affairs. I have taught school and served as a principal. In addition, I am the past Secretary, Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the All Indian Pueblo Council; I have served as an Executive Director, Treasurer and First Vice-President of the National Congress of American Indians; have been Vice-Chairman of the New Mexico Commission on Indian Affairs before becoming Executive Director; and was a Presidential appointee and served as Chief Member of the National Council on Indian Opportunity. However, for the purpose of this hearing, I appear as Director of the American Indian Scholarships, Inc.

The Board of Directors of this all-Indian organization is composed of nationally-outstanding Indian men and women who serve without compensation. The American Indian Scholarships, Inc., is nation-wide in scope and primarily exists to provide financial assistance to the Indian men and women who are pursuing studies toward their Master's or Ph.D. degrees. These are the Indians who are 1/4 or more degree of Indian blood and are members of federally recognized Tribes. Financial assistance awards are based on need, priority of discipline and career objective. The award recipient is free to choose his own institution for study. We are a non-profit organization and incorporated in the State of New Mexico.

Although we are now in our sixth year of operation, mostly due to lack of funds we do not recruit nor advertise, but purposely expose ourselves in a low profile in order not to be overwhelmed by hundreds of applicants who will end up in disappointment because we cannot fund them. However, for this academic year we have had 326 Indian Graduate Student applicants to attend some eighty universities and institutions of higher education throughout this nation.

Of the 326 applicants, we should have funded only 64 students, if we had used an average of $6,000 per student. In the Amendment to Title IV, Indian Education Act, Public Law 92-318, by Act of Congress in 1974, entitled "Fellowships of Indian Students", section 423; the "USOE Indian Education Commissioner is authorized to award not to exceed two hundred fellowships to be used in graduate and professional programs", at a cost of $2,000,000. Congress has not appropriated, so far, for the approved 200 fellowships and $2,000,000. The average cost per student for this program is $10,000.

However, in our program, by stretching the dollar as far as it could stand the tension, we awarded partial funding to 173 students at an average of $2,196.53, thus leaving 153 students unfunded. We are never able to meet the budget need, however, if we were able to fulfill the budget need of each student at an average cost of $6,000, our immediate need is for $918,000 plus another $150,000 for the summer school students who must take leave from their employment in order to add another six, eight or nine hours of credit toward completing their M.A. or Ph.D. degree work.

One of the major problems of scholarship programs is that highly specialized programs such as medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine require extremely high tuition and stipend funds for each student. The heavy class programs in these fields preclude student employment. Most of these programs operate on a year-round basis and thus raise the costs extremely high as compared to other disciplines. Because Indian graduate students are usually older, they tend to have more dependents than non-Indian students in these fields and more often than not, their wives are not employed.

Another problem we face in seeking funds to support students is the reaction from the public sector that the Indian is totally cared for by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This is false, of course. Then there is this national attitude that this country is over-supplied by the M.A. and Ph.D. degreed people. This, too, is not the case regarding the need for professionally trained Indians to make impact for improvements at the Tribal and Indian Community level. At present, Indian communities and Tribal affairs are having to react at an accelerated rate to the demands forced on them in response to various pressures, including, but not limited to: increases in their population; threats to their water, land and natural resource rights; and litigations and encroachments. Another major obstacle is the Bureau of Indian Affairs lack of very obvious and urgent need to have an established policy of financially supporting Indian men and women at the post-graduate level. The need for this policy is clearly shown in the table in Appendix A. The Bureau personnel's belief that Indians are capable of vocational studies only are repudiated by this chart.

Due to Bureau of Indian Affairs apathy and Office of Management and Budget's tight-fisted control of funding, Congress has not been requested to appropriate sufficient funds for even the Indian undergraduate students. Even though there are never sufficient funds for the Indian graduate student, the American Indian Scholarships, Inc., has somehow managed to contract with BIA's Higher Education in order to meet the financial needs of the Indian Graduate Students, but this is a robbing Peter to pay Paul technique.

In Dr. William Demmert's re-organization of Indian Education Programs, there appears a "Special Education Programs" section which provides great hope for funding the Indian Graduate Students. Anticipating a change for the better, we felt obliged to do some research in order to establish a professionally sound financial assistance program over a period of five years. The projections of the student enrollment and costs were carefully analyzed from studies of the Bureau of Indian Affairs statistics. The cost figure per graduate student was derived by using the $10,000 figure Congress used in 1974 in the previously-mentioned amendment to the Indian Education Act. The Five-Year projection table is in Appendix B.

It is obvious to Indian leadership that efficient Tribal operations and the best protection of their rights must come from their own people. However, there is now a dire lack and need of highly-trained Indians to serve the various Indian Tribes and Indian Communities. This is why the overriding objective and priority of American Indian Scholarships, Inc., is to increase the number of professionally-trained Indians in the areas of Medicine, Law, Education, Business Administration, and other professions which require advanced training beyond undergraduate work.

Although within the last five years we have been persistent in asking the Bureau of Indian Affairs to seek funding by line item budgeting, to financially assist Indian Graduate Students, it has been to no avail. In spite of repeated requests, again, in the 1978 Fiscal Year Budget, there is no mention of funding the Indian Graduate Student. To make matters worse, the OMB has recommended to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to phase out Special and Higher Education programs. This is indeed ironic, and in all honesty no fair minded person can expect the Indian Leadership to tolerate or even consider agreeing to the recommendation. We can justly refuse unless or until the Indians are assisted to a point of becoming even or equal in standing with the Blacks and Chicanos, whose only justification for assistance is by virtue of being poor and having significantly sizable populations. The Indian justification for educational and other services derives from nearly 400 written and unwritten treaties which resulted in giving up very close to 2 billion acres of land, and its resources.

I do not know how it affects the Honorable Members of this Committee, but to me, as an Indian, I am sure as to other Indians, I am horrified to learn from the news media that President Carter plans to increase foreign aid by 3.3 billion for a total of 17.8 billion dollars. He is also championing human rights world-wide when much of it can be done within the exterior boundaries of the United States. The foreign aid recipients, expecially the Third World Nations, have the advantage of taking our hard earned tax money and kicking us in the teeth for thanks and getting away with it!

Though it may not have been premeditated, nevertheless, reservation life has resulted in much poverty, isolation which led to inadequate education, thus the 1970 U.S. Census, as shown in Appendix C, reveals the fact that 75% of the rural Indians have an income of less that $4,000 per annum. In addition, the rural Indian unemployment rate is 12.3%, as opposed to 3.9% for the general population as shown in Appendix D. In fact, the unemployment rate on some reservations is as high as 49%.

Our applicants for financial assistance are not the sons and daughters of successful doctors, bankers, farmers and other professional people who can afford to save for their children's education.

For us, scholarship assistance is considered an investment for the Indian Communities and the Nation. You may recall reading recent reports indicating that G.I. Educational Aid recipients are paying back to the government 16 times the value of their assistance in income taxes. I borrowed $800.00 to complete my B.A. Degree work. I have not only repaid the loan in full, but last year alone have paid in taxes over 10 times $800.00.

The other importance of assisting Indian Graduate Students is the overall value of education to society. Graduates become contributing members in civic affairs, they provide leadership and expertise for management in community affairs. They become an economic resource. Because they can command responsible positions in employment and salaries, they pay higher taxes for the support of their communities, states and the Nation.

Today we hear much about the concept of "Indian Self-Determination". We interpret this to mean that an Indian Tribe, group or individual can determine what best suits the Indian people. This self-determination was first officially announced by former President L.B. Johnson, who declared in his Message to Congress on March 6, 1968; "Our goal must be: Freedom of Choice; an opportunity (for Indians) to remain in their homeland, if they choose, without surrendering their dignity; an opportunity to move to towns and cities of America, if they choose, equipped with the skills to live in equality and dignity."

If the Indian is to determine his own destiny and assume those responsibilities which were more or less withheld or he was unable to assume, the key to the full realization of this assumption of responsibility lies in adequate preparation. This can only come from adequate training.

Because the Indian Graduate Scholarship Program is so vital and separate and different from the undergraduate program, we respectfully request that Congress put the American Indian Scholarships, Inc., in a line item budget in the amount of $1,500,000, the same as the Howard University for the Blacks, the Navajo Community College and other federally supported institutions of higher learning.

RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL BOARD, INC.

STATEMENT OF LAURENCE R. MANUELITO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL BOARD, INC., RAMAH, N. MEX.

ACCOMPANIED BY:

CHAVEZ COHO, PRESIDENT
SAM MARTINEZ, MEMBER
RON MARTINE, MEMBER
BENNIE COHO, PRESIDENT, RAMAH CHAPTER

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness is Mr. Larry Manuelito and a group representing the Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc., of New Mexico.

Would you introduce the others who are with you for our reporter?

Mr. MANUELITO. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you this morning. To begin with I would like to introduce the people who are with me at this time.

On my left is Mr. Chavez Coho. He is the president of the Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc. On my far right is Mr. Sam Martinez, a board member. And next to him is Mr. Ron Martine, a board member. And on my immediate right is Mr. Bennie Coho, who is the president of the Ramah chapter. My name is Larry Manuelito and I am the executive director for the Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc.

We have two brief statements to make here. There are two separate requests. We had hoped that the request concerning the clinic would not have to be made but it appears now that that request has to be made at this time.

RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

To begin with, sir, the Ramah Navajo School Board is in New Mexico, in McKinley County, and it serves the Ramah Navajo Reservation which is 60 miles away from the Big Navajo Reservation. In previous years we have received assistance from this committee to begin the construction of school facilities. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has repeatedly refused to fund the Ramah Navajo School and the Ramah Navajo community for school construction. So we have had to come to this committee and the House committee to receive appropriations.

Last year the Senate committee marked up a bill for $6 million for the Ramah Navajo School Board but that was not gone along with in the House and we feel that we have done a much better job in the House this time.

The school board is asking $5.8 million for use in the three areas, which contains the library, the media center, and some offices, and we also are in need of staff housing for schools at this time. At this time we don't have any housing that can be offered to the people who work in the community in the school.

The third one we have on our list is the cafeteria. Presently we feed kids in one-fourth of this building, in this room here. We feed 500 kids. The reason why that has to be done is because we didn't

receive enough money so we had to modify the existing—public existing classrooms to serve as a cafeteria area.

We do have the support of our New Mexico delegation. And I have testimony by Senator Schmidt that I would also like to have included into the record. And I would give it to your staff aide. Senator Domenici also supports this. We had hoped he would be here this morning but he was not able to attend the hearing with us.

We would also like to request in addition that if the committee goes along with our request for funds that we would like to request special language be put into the bill that would make the appropriation go directly to the Ramah Navajo School Board and not to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We have had this done in the past and it has worked out much better than money going to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As there has been testimony repeatedly by Indian tribes and Indian groups the construction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs has fallen way behind. And the conditions of BIA-constructed schools are in bad shape, and a lot of them as recently as 5 years are having to have additions made and these kinds of things.

We are very proud of the construction in Ramah. The Ramah Navajo School Board is entirely responsible for the construction from the beginning. Congress appropriated funds directly to the school board and the school board went out and hired architects. The school board went out and signed contracts with construction companies. And we feel we have a much better quality building at the Ramah Navajo School Reservation.

In addition to that, I think we have proof that Indian communities can take control of their own affairs.

At this point we have taken over 90 percent of one level of the Federal bureaucracy. We are replacing the Ramah Navajo Agency in the Ramah Navajo community and all of the programs will be under the direct directorship of the Ramah Navajo people.

We hope that you will help us again this year to help us strike a complete majority of the project in Ramah.

RAMAH NAVAJO CLINIC OPERATION

The second request concerns an appropriation approved by this committee 2 fiscal years ago to authorize a clinic to be built in the Ramah Navajo Reservation to serve the students and also the people in the community. The Indian Health Service has failed to include operational funds to run that clinic. We will clean up with a brand new building with no moneys to operate the clinic.

Senator, I believe this also happened in a number of other Indian communities. And we had hoped that the committee will help us to add this money on so that we can proceed to serve the community of Ramah.

I will just turn this microphone over to Mr. Coho for a brief comment. If you have any questions, I will be glad to answer them.

Senator BELLMON. Mr. Coho?

Mr. BENNIE COHO. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to come before you and then to bring out some of our problems that we are facing back in our community.

Our specific reason for coming here today is we are seeking an adequate education for our people. In order to meet this adequate education, an additional appropriation amendment from Congress this year to complete our educational facility which is much needed.

At this stage we have partially finished school facilities but we need to complete this construction and also to request at this time for our committee to put in language where we would receive direct funding from Congress for the Ramah Navajo School Board.

We have gone a long way. We have gone through a lot of struggles, confrontations, and many deliberations with the Bureau in trying to have our needs heard. So at this time we have come this far to request an addition to our construction in the amount of $840,000.

Thank you.

Senator BELLMON. Let's take a moment to review what you are asking here. You want $2,062,000 for construction for a media center, $2.5 million for staff housing, $1,034,000 for a cafeteria, and $2,258,000 for a dormitory. Why do you need a dormitory?

Mr. MANUELITO. We have a reservation that has presently 69 percent unemployment. The majority of the people who live in the community are seasonal type workers who follow the crop. It means their children having to go away from home, having to be placed in BIA dormitories either in Utah, California, or Arizona. These kinds of places. And we have proven by research that there is still a need for a dormitory in our community.

We also have only one major route at comes onto the reservation as you can see in the pictures that we have supplied to you. Those are actual road conditions in our community and those are between October and March. We are at a fairly high elevation of 7,800 feet and we do get quite a bit of snow and moisture.

Congressman Murtha, who visited our school last week, will confirm the conditions I am sure that we have outlined before you, sir.

Senator BELLMON. So you need the dormitories so that children will be cared for while their parents are away, not when the roads are impassable?

Mr. MANUELITO. Yes.

Senator BELLMON. Let me raise another point. You mention in your statement that you have 193 students in grades 7 through 12; 256 in grades K through 6. That figures out to 449 students.

Mr. MANUELITO. We have—the high school enrollment has increased to over 200. We also have an early childhood program that has also increased.

Senator BELLMON. That was my question. What would the facilities accommodate and what is your projection as to the future?

Mr. MANUELITO. We turned away last year 87 families with an average child per family numbering 3.

Senator BELLMON. So you turned away over 200.

Mr. MANUELITO. Yes, sir. We have some Navajo communities nearby us that would like to send their children to our school because they are too far away from a public school district. We are also some 65 miles from the closest public school and that would be too far for the children to ride the buses since we don't have the paved roads to help them either.

Senator BELLMON. You have expressions of support for your request from two Senators and we will certainly weigh your request carefully.

Thank you very much.

Mr. MANUELITO. Thank you very much. Mr. Coho would—now I would like to thank you for appearing also.

Mr. CHAVEZ COHO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman for allowing us to make testimony again for our request. I thank you very much. I hope that the committees will consider our testimony. Thank you very much.

Senator BELLMON. I assure you, Mr. Coho, we will give your testimony every consideration. We appreciate your being here.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF LARRY MANUELITO

The Congress of the United States authorization appropriations for construction of the Ramah Community clinic through Congressional Bill No. 94–165 and Bureau of Indian Affairs Facility Engineering Contract No. 14–20–0150–1267. The Indian Health Service had indicated to the Ramah Navajo School Board that operation funds in the amount of $355,000 would be included in the Fiscal Year 1978 budget to operate the clinic. It was brought to our attention within the last two months that the budget for the operation of the Ramah Clinic for FY 78 was deleted in former President Ford's Budget to Congress. A request was made through the Indian Health Service to Office of Management and Budget to try to restore these funds that were deleted from FY '78 Budget. We were informed that our efforts failed and that President Carter's amended budget to Congress did not include the funds for the Ramah Clinic Operation.

We feel that when your committee approvd our request for construction of the Ramah Navajo Clinic that you had intended for the Ramah Community to have the necessary operating funds to operate the clinic in Fiscal Year 1978.

We are confident that you will restore the $355,000 needed to operate a clinic for the Ramah Navajo people.

We thank you for this opportunity.

RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL BOARD, INC.

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION NEEDS
(April 1977)

1. INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA CENTER

19,000 square feet	Building Cost	$1,700,000
	Administration	32,000
Library w/meeting rooms/Offices	Furnishings	330,000
Radio Station w/student area and equipment	TOTAL	$2,062,000
Administration, School Board, Business Office, Director's offices		
Academic, Administration, and Visitor's Lounge		
Teachers Planning Area		

2. STAFF HOUSING

Average building cost per house		$ 45,000
Administration for each house		900
	TOTAL (each)	$ 45,900
8 - one bedroom houses 24 - two bedroom houses 18 - three bedroom houses 5 - five bedroom houses	TOTAL (55)	$2,524,500

3. CAFETERIA

14,000 square feet	Building Cost	$1,143,000
	Administration	21,000
Large Kitchen	Furnishings	90,000
2 Dining Areas	TOTAL	$1,254,000
Snack Bar/Student Soda Fountain type area		
Game Room for Indoor games		
TOTAL (FY 78 Add-on Request)		$5,840,500

BLACKFEET INDIAN ACTION TEAM

STATEMENT OF ALBERT J. RACINE, BLACKFEET INDIAN ACTION TEAM, MONTANA

ACCOMPANIED BY:

WILLIAM R. FREDENBURG
KENNETH O. "JOHN" TIGER
CURTIS JEFFREYS
EARL OLD PERSON
NEWTON LAMAR

Senator BELLMON. Our last witness scheduled for this morning is Mr. Albert J. Racine of the Blackfeet Indian Action Team in Montana.

Mr. Racine, would you take your place at the witness table? Please introduce the others who are with you.

Mr. RACINE. Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity to testify before you. I am the chairman of the National United Indian Action Programs. I am the director of the Blackfeet Indian Action Committee.

On my immediate left is Curtis Jeffreys. He is the chairman of region 4 of Indian Health Teams. Next to him is Mr. Earl Old Person, the chairman of the Blackfeet Tribe. On my right is John Tiger, the chairman and vice chairman—he is vice chairman in the Indian health program. He is also chairman of region 3. And next to him is Mr. Bill Fredenburg who is chairman of region 1. And next to him is Mr. Newton Hamar the tribal chairman of the Wichita Tribe.

Senator BELLMON. We welcome you.

INDIAN ACTION TEAM FUNDING

Mr. RACINE. To be brief, Mr. Chairman, we are asking for $46.1 million to fund Indian action teams on a national basis. Right now there are 61 Indian actions teams in existence. From the information that is in the Indian assistance office in Denver there has been applications made by 110 different tribes. Otherwise there are 49 tribes that are not being funded currently for these programs. And those tribes that are currently being funded, the funding level was at 50 percent of need for training.

We would like to mention this is a highly popular program and a highly successful program.

I would like to pass the microphone now to Mr. Tiger for a short statement.

Senator BELLMON. Very good. Mr. Tiger?

Mr. TIGER. Mr. Chairman, I am John Tiger from Seminole, Okla. The Indian action programs are programs that each of the tribes design to meet the particular needs of the tribes responsible for administering those contracts. They are negotiated contracts. Only 61 contracts are now in existence. We feel that all tribes should be given an opportunity to contract for the Indian action program because of the tremendous amount of success that the tribes have had in delivering services that were previously left to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to develop a program to make certain deliverables of that program where the Indian action program is allowing the tribes to administer the services and the services are getting to the

people very quickly. They are getting down to the grassroots people where it can do the most amount of good.

I would reserve any other comment until later. Perhaps you may have some questions.

Senator BELLMON. Are there other statements to be made?

Mr. JEFFREYS. Yes. I am Curtis Jeffreys representing the seven tribes in the Anadarko area.

I would like to say, being a non-Indian 23 years in the education field, last year probably was the most rewarding to me in seeing people that were unemployed to become trained and having a little bit to do with the starting of 10 small Indian construction companies as the direct result from our training program. Having trained these people.

We have an high unemployment rate in our region of 30-plus percent, in the Anadarko area among the Indian tribes to 85-percent unemployment in the C&A area in northern Oklahoma. We know we are not going to alleviate this immediately but we are working on it.

In 1 year's training some of our trainees have gone from no employment to construction jobs at Fort Sill for as high as $8.47 an hour just recently.

One other thing I would like to say. Being associated with this program for the past 3 years, if it might be in order, I have had the feeling that maybe this—it might be disgraceful the way the BIA has actually harassed and hampered this program and the tribes' efforts to better train their people for a useful skill whereby they might become taxpayers in our great United States.

Thank you.

Mr. RACINE. Mr. Fredenburg.

Mr. FREDENBURG. Mr. Chairman, I am Bill Fredenburg director of Bad River Skill Center. I think what we are asking mainly, Senator, is if an add-on be possible for $46 million, we would appreciate this. If this is not possible, we are asking for a realinement of the Bureau of Indian Affair's budget. The National Congress of American Indians and the National Tribal Chairman's Association supports the Indian action teams along with 110 tribes with resolutions on record requesting this program.

I guess it emphasizes it more than ever how important it is. And we are not talking just about training. We are talking about employment, education, skills, advancement, and ultimately leading to Indian self-dependency. I think we are talking about the human resource here, because never has a program since treaty days affected the Indian people so thoroughly and so deeply.

That is about all I have to say other than the fact that people who look at this program from a very high level, I would invite them to see what is being done in the tribal communities so that they can evaluate the dollar is well spent.

Thank you.

Mr. RACINE. I would like to include a statement from our tribal chairman, if possible.

Mr. LAMAR. Mr. Chairman, I am Newton Lamar, chairman of the Wichita Tribe located in Anadarko. I would just like to add these comments to these requests to show that I think the tribes are in support of this program.

Five years ago our tribe was about—lets about 15 to 25 contracts a year for home improvements, small construction. Five years ago there was not one Indian that would bid on the jobs, nor was there one qualified to do the jobs.

Last year out of probably 25 contracts let every one of them or all of them were bid on by Indian construction companies and they were all awarded to Indian construction companies. Not because they were Indian but because they submitted low bid through the bid process.

This is what these people are learning. They are learning how to go out and work in the community. Not only with Indian people but with other people in the Anadarko area who are now using Indian construction companies.

I think it is a very worthwhile program. It has certainly been very beneficial to our people. And it has probably trained more people to be more self-sustaining. Thank you.

Mr. RACINE. Mr. Old Person?

Mr. OLD PERSON. Mr. Chairman, my name is Earl Old Person. I am chairman of the Blackfoot Tribe of Montana. I am accompanying the group to verify the fact that this particular program has been improving on the reservation and it has operated on there and it is needed. It is a program that is helping our people to upgrade themselves as far as training is concerned.

As you know today we have some people who are unskilled people. They do not have the kind of education to really enter into the kind of society that we live in today as far as jobs are concerned. This is a way for them to get into this kind of a movement and to upgrade to the point where they can go out, and perhaps after this training they can get out and utilize the training that they have. And go into other areas whereby employment may be of that the livelihood for their family and to help with the economy of our Nation that we live in. Not only with the reservations but to help out with our country.

So I would say this is needed. And it is a program that the Indian people have advocated. That we need training on reservations as well as off reservations.

I think it has shown that it has become very effective and it is needed. And I am asking that you do what you can to help this program and support it as far as funding is concerned.

Thank you.

Mr. RACINE. In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, even the Bureau of Indian Affairs, their staff and personnel will admit this is one of the better programs that has been developed.

But on the other hand there has been no program in the history of BIA that has been audited as frequently as the Indian action team. Nor has it received such criticism from the Bureau and lacked its total support.

But we in the Indian nations feel this is an extremely important program at has come along. It has met the criteria of Public Law 93–638 more than adequately. Not only in the cents involved but also in the technical assistance. Otherwise we are developing very competent contractors.

I thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you, Mr. Racine.

I want to ask Mr. Jeffreys a question. I am not sure I quite understood what he said.

You said you have helped put together 21 construction companies?

Mr. JEFFREYS. No. I said that in our area that people who have been trained in our program, we have 10 small Indian construction companies that have been trained in that area. And we have placed other people in jobs with construction companies for the rate of $8.47 an hour in some cases.

Senator BELLMON. Just for the record would you explain how the Indian action programs work?

Mr. JEFFREYS. Senator, our program, we take applications from trainees or tribal board representatives who screen these people. We bring them in and we have five training areas.

We train in the electrical field, the plumbing field, the masonry field, the painting and drywall and the carpentry field. We have 5 to 6 weeks of classroom instruction on basics of the vocation, tools and equipment, safety, et cetera. And we do on-the-job training whereby we model in our area we have worked on in the past 2½ years 360 different homes and tribal units. Some of these being just repair or certain improvements. Some of them are complete units. We are presently finishing 5,000-square-foot office building in the Anadarko area for WCD Enterprises, three tribes. We not only train people to work for the Indian health programs and so on, but we also have trained and available to go to work in any area that the people may need them. We are especially training a lot of people in the masonry field in the Anadarko area working on Indian and non-Indian homes alike as subcontractors to contractors.

Senator BELLMON. How are the funds used? While someone is in training, are they paid?

Mr. JEFFREYS. Yes. They receive a maintenance allowance of $2.30 an hour plus 9 cents a mile travel. In our particular budget, about 65 cents of that budget goes directly as a check to the trainee. And the other moneys, approximately 15 percent, goes to people like me who are administering the program, office help, and supplies, et cetera.

The remaining part of the money goes to instructor salaries and supplies and equipment, like saws, et cetera, necessary equipment for these people to learn.

Senator BELLMON. At the conclusion of the formal training period at the time the trainee applies for a job and is hired, who pays the cost then?

Mr. JEFFREYS. You mean after——.

Senator BELLMON. After his 6 weeks of training.

Mr. JEFFREYS. Our program, basically we keep the people in our program basically a year, unless they are offered employment privately.

Senator BELLMON. Then you pay, say, a carpenter who is in training, $2.30 an hour while the carpenter is working on a job?

Mr. JEFFREYS. Only jobs that are in the Indian community.

Senator BELLMON. I see.

Mr. JEFFREYS. We do require our trainees to take leave from our program and not receive pay if they are on off-reservation-type jobs whereby they receive training working for people like you and I.

Senator BELLMON. What is your experience with those who have been trained? What percent are able to hold jobs?

Mr. JEFFREYS. That are able to? We calculate between 80 and 85 percent of our people who have had full training are using those skills in the jobs which they are now working in.

Senator BELLMON. How many are not able to get jobs?

Mr. JEFFREYS. I would say the ones that are not is primarily maybe due to lack of motivation or lack of confidence. In other words, we are not able at this point in our program to get 100 percent total efficiency.

Senator BELLMON. What percent are you able to get?

Mr. JEFFREYS. We feel approximately 85 percent of the people are capable of doing their trades.

Senator BELLMON. So if you had 100 students go to the Indian action programs, 85 of them then would become jobholders?

Mr. JEFFREYS. Yes. That is our calculation, sir.

Senator BELLMON. I have no further questions. We appreciate your testimony here this morning. I assure you that the committee will look carefully at the request you have made.

I happen to be one of the ones who favors the Indian action program, and who will see that this is taken care of.

Mr. TIGER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to apologize. Mr. Racine had an airplane to catch to go home to Blackfeet, Mont. We certainly appreciate the opportunity to come before you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ALBERT J. RACINE

Mr. Chairman, Committee Members, Ladies and Gentlemen. I am Albert J. Racine, Chairman of the National United Indian Action Programs. I am a Blackfeet from Montana. I would like to take this opportunity to introduce our panel members;

William R. Fredenburg, Chairman-Region I
Curtis Jeffreys, Chairman-Region IV
Kenneth O. "John" Tiger, Chairman-Region III
And Others

We are here to address the Indian Action Program and the appropriation for FY 1978. We feel it is important to bring to the attention of this Committee the issues and concerns being expressed in Indian country regarding the Indian Action Programs. The Office of Management and Budget is requesting an appropriation of 13.1 million dollars to the Indian Action Program budget for FY 1978. Last year Congress saw the need to appropriate an additional 6 million dollars to the Indian Action Program budget for Fy 1977. This 6 million dollars is presently being eliminated by the Office of Management and Budget's recommendation for Fy 1978. We are here to request an appropriation of 46.1 million dollars for FY 1978 to fund 110 Indian contractors.

Historically, the IAT Program was started in 1972. The initial funding level was $800,000 and there were four (4) contractors. In five (5) years this program has grown to $20,000,000 and 61 contractors. The popularity of this program is evidenced by the fact that all of the present contractors are desirous of recontracting the program and the Bureau has notifications of intent to contract from an additional 49 tribes and tribal organizations.

The reasons for this popularity are three fold. One, the IAP is one of the few programs which truly advances Indian self-determination. Two, IAP has shown substantial social and economic impact on both the reservation and surrounding communities. And three, IAP provides valuable skills training to tribal members without the members having to leave their home communities.

The program truly fosters self-determination. IAP is designed, developed, administered, managed and operated by the contracting tribe. IAP provides tribes with a tribally operated and managed resources development capability.

The program is tailored by the contracting tribe to meet the needs of the Tribe. For instance, in the training aspects of this program, job skills are taught which will meet the employment market in the home area of the contracting tribe. Furthermore, the program fosters the development of managerial capabilities, a necessary ingredient for self-determination.

The substantial impact, both socially and economically, on the tribes and surrounding communities is demonstrated in various ways. Many IAP contracts provide training in the construction trades. These contracts are able to combine with other programs, such as housing improvement, to renovate sub-standard houses on the reservation. The combination results in a stretch of the Federal dollar by providing safe, sanitary reservation housing, and at the same time, equipping tribal members with employable skills. Another example of the stretch of Federal money is in the area of road construction programs. Tribes have been able, by combining IAP and BIA road construction programs, to improve reservation access roads to a level which far exceeds the improvement envisioned by the Bureau Road Program alone. In addition, the tribal members are being trained in the skills necessary to maintain the constructed roads. Thus, IAP results in prudent expenditures of Federal money.

The identifiable need of the Indian Action Team Program for FY 1978 is 46.1 million dollars. This need is based on the fact that 110 tribes and tribal organizations have indicated a desire to contract IAP Programs. The contract proposals submitted by these organizations identify this

dollar amount. This dollar amount contemplates each contractor being able to contract at an appropriate contract level. In FY 1975 there were 31 IAT contracts. The appropriation was approximately 10 million dollars. In FY 1976 the number of contracts nearly doubled to 61. However, the appropriation was only increased to approximately 15 million dollars. The level of appropriation is not in keeping with the increased number of contracts. This results in a severe curtailment or dilution of services delivered under IAP contracts. With the Office of Management and Budget's recommendation for an appropriation of only 13.1 million dollars, the existing 61 contractors will realize at least a 30% reduction in funding. Contract services to Indian people will be, also, drastically reduced. An appropriation of only 13.1 million dollars will greatly effect the existing 61 contractors - imagine the devastating effect should new contracts be added to the now existing 61 contracts.

To fund all 110 organizations at the identified funding level will cost 46.1 million dollars. This sum will provide sufficient funding so that all presently identified interested tribes and tribal organizations can contract in FY 1978. Furthermore, this sum will allow each contractor to be able to design, develop and operate a sound IAP Program. Our analysis of the situation indicates the following for FY 1978:

1. A 13.1 million dollar appropriation will result in a crisis to the present 61 contracts.
2. A 20 million dollar appropriation will result in the present 61 contracts being funded at the FY 1977 level. Even this is diluted by inflation in costs of materials, freight and services.
3. A 46.1 million dollar appropriation will result in meeting the need expressed by all contract proposals submitted for FY 1978 at 50% - 80% requested funding level.

The analysis so far does not include the impact of the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act, P.L. 93-638. Under this Act a tribal organization is entitled to contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to operate Bureau programs. IAP is a Bureau program within the purview of the Indian Self-Determination Act. Thus, there are over 250 potential IAP contractors. It is incumbent on this Congress to indicate its committment to Indian self-determination and P.L. 93-638 by appropriating sufficient funds to ensure that any eligible tribe or tribal group can contract for an IAP. Any other act by this Congress will render the Self-Determination Act and the concept of Self-Determination illusory. The importance of Congressional support is demanded by the fact that IAP is the only operating Bureau program which comes close to meeting the self-determination aspect and goals of the Act. As a result of the Act, all 110 organizations mentioned before are entitled to an IAP contract. A 46.1 million dollar appropriation is needed to meet this demand.

Since the inception of this Program, the Bureau has attempted to disband IAP. This action leads us to conclude the Bureau is not supportive of Self-Determination. We implore this Congress to support the Self-Determination desires of Indians by appropriating sufficient monies for IAP to insure the operation of sound IAP Programs throughout Indian country.

We would like to point out this program has high priority on reservations throughout the United States. Seldom, if ever, has over 100 tribes shown such an interest in and support of a Bureau Program. The Bureau's attitude and actions toward the IAP lead us to conclude the Bureau is consciously attempting to destroy the IAP Program. If the Bureau was interested in supporting the IAP Program, the Bureau would request an appropriation which is in keeping with the need expressed by Indians rather than an appropriation which is designed to hamper the ability of the contractors to operate effective programs.

This position is actively supported by the National United Indian Action Program Contractors, the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, the National Congress of American Indians, and an overwhelming majority of Indian tribes throughout the United States.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BELLMON. The subcommittee will now stand in recess until 1:30 this afternoon when we will continue with the outside witness testimony.

Thank you very much.

[Whereupon at 12:25 p.m., Thursday, April 21, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p.m., this same day.]

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 P.M., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1977)

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

Senator STEVENS [presiding]. Good afternoon. I apologize for the delay. We had proceedings on the floor that prevented my resuming these hearings as scheduled. We will now resume the hearings for nongovernmental witnesses who wish to testify in connection with the appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, including the Forest Service, Federal Energy Administration, Energy Research and Development Administration, and Indian health and education programs under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

In all, we have 4 days scheduled for outside witnesses and we have a full schedule. We may be forced to interrupt the hearing from time to time to attend to matters on the Senate floor.

Because of this situation, I would ask that witnesses keep their summary remarks within the time allowed. With the large number of witnesses, many of whom have traveled long distances to be here, we must insist on the 5-minute time limit or we will be forced to adjourn without hearing all scheduled witnesses.

I would like to remind the witnesses that your full prepared statements will be printed in the record. We do not want you to read your statement, but would prefer that you simply cover the main points and highlight any area that you feel needs special attention. This will make for a much better hearing and will allow for all to be heard.

When your name is called, please present copies of your statement to the staff, take your seat at the witness table and proceed.

When my constituents come in—I think they come the longest distance outside of those from the Pacific territories—I urge them to tell me what their priorities are if they are asking for moneys in addition to the budget. I would suggest that it would be helpful if you follow the same procedure. I hope that we will proceed as I have outlined.

KIOWA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

STATEMENT OF MS. CHASTEEN, KIOWA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ERNEST KAUAHQUO
CARL KICKINGBIRD
SPENCER QUETON
JUANITA AHTONE
ASOLPHUS GOOMBI
RUBY COZAD
THELMA HAIR

Senator STEVENS. The first witnesses that are scheduled for this afternoon—and, again, my apologies—are from the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma. Are you here?

Would you all come forward?

Ms. CHASTEEN. Mr. Stevens, I am representing—my name is Carmen Chasteen, I am treasurer of the Kiowa Tribe. I am happy to be here.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you, Ms. Chasteen.

Ms. Chasteen, would you identify for the record the people who are with you, please?

Ms. CHASTEEN. Yes, sir. May I take the opportunity to introduce our Kiowa delegation today. Our committee is headed by Spencer Queton, our health consultant, Ms. Ruby Cozad and Ms. Thelma Hair, our community health representative.

Senator STEVENS. We welcome you to the committee.

Ms. CHASTEEN. Also Mr. Ernest Kauahquo, vice chairman.

Senator STEVENS. Please proceed.

KIOWA TRIBAL HEALTH NEEDS

Ms. CHASTEEN. Distinguished members of the subcommittee, we thank you for this opportunity to testify before your committee on Indian health needs. We wish to especially thank our Senate delegation, Senator Bellmon and Senator Bartlett for their timely efforts in our behalf.

We are proud to be here representing our tribe for we are proud of the Kiowa Tribe. If there were some measuring device through which the Indianism of tribes could be measured, our tribe would measure out to be one of the most Indian in cultural ways and by blood quantum.

In fiscal year 1976 the Indian Health Service reported the blood quantum of Kiowas as being 70 percent full blood, 23.5 percent half-breeds, 3.2 percent as quarter-bloods. We are proud of the Indian blood quantum for it allows us to provide unique sociological contributions to our own lives, for our community, and to our country.

At this time we will have Ms. Cozad, our health consultant, present a preview of the first portion of our testimony.

Ms. Cozad. Senator Stevens, we are sure that you are aware of the responsibility that was vested with the Indian Health Service in 1955. This responsibility has evolved down to where it is now. The responsibility of a segment of the Federal Government called the Indian Health Service.

The goal of the Service remains to elevate the health status of the Indian people to the highest possible level. The mission of the Indian Health Service, which occurred in recent testimony, is to insure the equity, availability, and accessibility of comprehensive high quality Indian health care delivery systems providing maximum involvement of American Indians and Alaska Natives in defining their health needs, setting health priorities for their local areas, and managing and controlling their health programs.

The Indian Health Service also asks the principal Federal health benefit for Indian people by assuring that they have knowledge of and access to all Federal, State and local health programs to which they are entitled as American citizens.

In Oklahoma, a unique situation developed and still exists, due primarily to the historical removal of some tribes to particular areas within Indian Territory and the forced imprisonment and retention of other tribes in specific other parts of the territory.

Consequently, with the dawning of statehood in 1907, Oklahoma did not contain a reservation area, but the tribes because of their forced settlement became easily identifiable by their geographic location within the State's boundaries. Because of this historical development, it is pertinent to our testimony as a point of reference to draw an imaginary line through the center of the State, from north to south, which brings into focus an east side Oklahoma and a west side Oklahoma.

The forced settlement of the Kiowas placed them on the west side of Oklahoma and compacted the majority of the tribal members within an area which would become Kiowa County and Caddo County, Okla. Their neighbors were the Comanches, the Cheyenne-Arapaho, the Apaches, Caddo's, Delaware's, and Wichita's.

Presently, all of these west side tribes utilize the Lawton Indian Hospital, except the Cheyenne-Arapaho, who are served by a service unit located at Clinton.

The area office for the Oklahoma area IHS is located in Oklahoma City and the hospital service units are located in the area as follows: East side Oklahoma: 1, Ada, hospital, new construction; 2, Claremore, hospital, new construction; 3, Pawnee, hospital; 4, Pawhuska, clinic, new construction; 5, Shawnee, health center, utilizes Lawton Hospital as inpatient referral hospital; 6, Tahlequah, W. W. Hastings Hospital; 7, Talihina, hospital; 8, Tishomingo, health center, utilizes Talihina Hospital as inpatient referral hospital; 9, Wewoka, health center, new construction; 10, McAlester, health center, new construction. West side Oklahoma: one, Clinton, hospital; and, two, Lawton, hospital; Kansas: Holton Service Unit.

In the past 5 years, 15 health facilities have been constructed on the east side Oklahoma, so it can be concluded from the list above that there are satellite clinics and/or field stations that are maintained by each of the hospital service units and/or health centers that have not been listed.

Because the service unit is the local IHS entity that actually delivers health care and services to Indians, and in most cases is the only source of health care available to Indian people, the posture of the service unit is vitally important to the health status of each particular service unit population.

As a result of the extensive authority purportedly delegated to the eight area offices by IHS headquarters, each area office and its management hierarchy are suppose to be relatively free to structure their own policies and methods of operation. Yet, when an area problem develops, the area director seems to lack any authority to make a decision and has to rely on IHS headquarters. As the area offices supposedly operate under a free reign of decentralized authority, they are supposed to pass this freedom of decisionmaking authority on to the service units.

Such service unit decisionmaking would seem to speak to that portion of the IHS mission which reads "maximum involvment of American Indians in defining their health needs".

However, this kind of service unit decisionmaking authority does not seem to be a reality either. If area policies and decisionmaking authorities do not fully comply with the documented mission, this naturally would affect the service unit areas of administration, so that it would not be unreasonable to assume that simply through an inability to play the necessary games some service unit populations may be suffering from imbalances in construction, services, programs, et cetera.

It could be logically debated that the scope of services and technological advancement of a service unit population could be dependent perhaps on such factors as the rate of assimilation of the service unit population with the dominant culture and/or State or national political strength of the tribe.

Public Law 93–638, the Indian Self-determination and Education Assistance Act and Public Law 94–437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act represent two more legislative milestones that further recognize and sustain the special relationship which has existed between the Federal Government and Indian tribes for over 160 years.

We would state here that the motive of the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma in achieving our appearance here today, is not to undermine or disperse the organizational efforts of the IHS. The requests that we will present to this Committee are based on our empathy and concern for the crucial health problems that confront our tribal members. These requests are based on the confidence that we, the Kiowa people, are able to determine our health needs and logically set our own priorities.

Perhaps, this committee, after long hours of hearing testimony and statistical justifications might find it unnecessarily repetitious to dwell on the dependency of the Indian people. We would reply, we wish it were not so. We wish our families enjoyed the freedom from disease that our ancestral families knew before Columbus. To dwell on such discussions would be repetitious for us, and since we have found no viable solutions to our health problems we request this committee to consider the following statistical facts.

Such an economic level supports the disease rates for Indians which are higher than any other racial group in the United States. In all diseases, except venereal diseases, Oklahoma runs higher disease rates than the United States nationally. The tuberculosis rate among Indians is 7.6 times more than any other citizen; since 1962, influenza has increased 233 percent, and otitis media 182 percent. The diabetes rate is twice that of other races. As a result, these total disease rates permit Indian people to live 10 years less than non-Indian Americans.

Since Public Law 93–638 and Public Law 94–437 provide such distinctive authorities and directives to IHS and BIA regarding the provision and operation of Federal programs for Native Americans, the Kiowa Tribe feels that it is imperative at this time to present the following requests for funding which will alleviate to a large extent many of the health problems which prevent a great majority of our tribal members from enjoying the full benefits and advantages of good health.

The Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma requests the Interior Subcommittee of the Sente Appropriations to appropriate fiscal year 1978 funds

in the amount of $2,653,996 to the Indian Health Service, in the name of the Kiowa Tribe, to be earmarked for the phase I construction in fiscal year 1978 of a Kiowa Health Maintenance Center near Carnegie, Okla.

The Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma requests the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations to appropriate fiscal year 1978 funds in the amount of $750,000 to the Kiowa Indian Tribe to plan, purchase vehicles, and institute a rural transportation system that will be utilized to a great extent as transportation for medical purposes.

The Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma requests the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations to appropriate fiscal year 1978 funds in the amount of $175,000 to the Kiowa Indian Tribe to plan and provide a specialized program for treatment of families and children of alcoholics.

The Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma requests the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations to appropriate to the IHS in the name of the Kiowa Tribe funds in the amount of $240,000 to be used in $50,000 yearly allocations over the next 5 years for the development of a tribal health department.

The Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma requests the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations to appropriate to the IHS in the name of the Kiowa Tribe, funding in an amount to enable the Kiowa Tribe to recruit, interview, and select and pay tribal doctors and dentists. This funding understandably would be based on salaries comparable to other practicing professions at the time the tribe is ready to hire the professionals.

The Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma requests the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations to allow the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma to present an annual health status report during each yearly budget hearing to permit an appropriate level of funding decreases and increases for the proper evolvement of a Kiowa health department.

The Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma requests the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations to appropriate fiscal year 1978 contract medical care funds in the amount of $500,000 to the Indian Health Service in the name of the Kiowa Tribe to be utilized for contract medical care services for all tribal members; for medicare payments, and for other specialized needs as determined by the health needs of the tribe.

We have with us today our CHR consultant, Thelma Hair. She will state request No. 2.

Ms. HAIR. The Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma requests the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations to appropriate for fiscal year 1978 funds in the amount of $750,000 to the Kiowa Indian Tribe to plan, purchase vehicles, and institute a rural transportation system that will be utilized to a great extent as transportation for medical purposes.

This will make the CHR really perform needed services that we could not otherwise do and that would raise the health status of the Kiowas. I am confident that these requested vehicles which include buses, sedans, and station wagons and the ambulance put together with our request for a clinic and health department, our people are deprived in many areas and one of the most important of this area is transportation.

So many of our cars that people drive are old cars. They are constantly breaking down and so we have to transport back and forth all the time while we could be doing care for our patients or clients. This would finally bring the health status of the Kiowa people up to the level enjoyed by the general population. Mr. Queton.

Mr. QUETON. The Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma would also like to speak on behalf of the request of No. 2. We need vehicles because in addition to being—we have no patients. They have no way to get to the hospital. If we had a center in Carnegie, it would alleviate the distance problem, but in some instances it would still not help. Transportation is part of the problem.

It is our plan to start a rural bus system that would be operated on a weekly basis, not only to transport people to the health center but to transport them for business and the social purposes. This kind of help for our people would be a mental health boost, also. When you have no way to get around, it makes you depressed and unhappy. Therefore, we request this transportation. Mr. Goombi.

Mr. GOOMBI. The third request which I want to request is for the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations to appropriate in fiscal year 1978 funds in the amount of $175,000 to the Kiowa Indian Tribe to plan and provide a specialized program for treatment of families and children of the alcoholic.

If there is an area of crucial need, it is in the area of the alcohol related disease and problem. The alcoholic, himself, has a role of striking a need with families and children, too, are deprived not only when they are sick, but every segment of their lives are affected by the horrible result of the alcohol.

Our objectives in this program would be first to identify and reach the child of the alcholic families to conduct an in-depth evaluation of each child's background, to provide a comprehensive, therapeutic alternative for the child and his or her or the entire family to collect and evaluate and document all that is essential data on these high risk potential, the alcoholics of the future.

I would like to say that I think that one of our greatest problems in our area is related to the alcoholic problem which causes our people to suffer greatly because of the alcohol problem in families, especially from the 18 year olds to the 25 year olds.

I would like to say at this point that from Chickasaw, Okla., to Hobart, Okla., is one of the most unemployed areas and the worst in the whole United States. Through that we are having problems. These 18 year olds through 24, they begin to have problems by lack of no jobs and the children begin and everything starts right there.

I think that something ought to be done in this area at this point in order for the little fellows who are coming and those who are now coming up to give them a chance at life. The situation is deaths and suicides and all of this is going on. That is related to the alcohol problem.

I think that there should be more emphasis put on this problem because it has created quite a problem in our area. Thank you.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you.

Ms. CHASTEEN. The Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma requests the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations to appropriate to the

IHS in the name of the Kiowa Tribe $240,000 to be used in $50,000 yearly allocations over the next 5 years for the development of tribal health department.

We make this request to allow us to plan and implement a longer range, comprehensive program that will bring about a Kiowa Tribal Health Department that will provide proper coverage and solutions for our tribal members in every area of health. That is request No. 5.

Mr. GOOMBI. The Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma requests the Interior Subcommitee of the Senate Appropriations to appropriate to the IHS in the name of the Kiowa Tribe, funding in an amount to enable the Kiowa Tribe to recruit, interview, select, and pay tribal doctors and dentists.

This funding understandably would be based on salaries comparable to other practicing professions at the time the Tribe is ready to hire the professionals, when the claim is complete and we are ready to hire our own professionals. Some of the doctors that we have had in the past have not had a very good success rate in serving and working with the Indian people.

When we had to drive to the doctors—it was evident to the Indian people that they were just passing through and not really dedicated to the health needs of the Indians. We believe that we have the expertise and ability and availability to ask to recruit and select our own health professionals.

We have built-in radar that tells us, perhaps not right off, but in the relatively short time how a person relates to us. I think that this would allow us to make the right decision in selecting our own health professionals.

We do not have a single amount for this request of the committee grants to the Kiowa Tribe. Our six requests will be able to give next year a more accurate account than would be needed for these requests. Thank you.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. That is a roll call vote. I have noted your six and seventh request. And as you know, Senator Bellmon is a member of this committee and has been very persuasive with us concerning changing the policies with regard to Indian Health Service activities in Oklahoma. I am pleased to consult with him concerning your request.

Thank you very much for your coming. We will stand in recess and when I return we will hear Mr. Glen Hensen.

Ms. CHASTEEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing us to testify.

[Recess]

[The statement follows:]

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Statement of the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma

STATEMENTS OF INTRODUCTION

Statement #1

This Kiowa Delegation wishes to express its pride and sincere appreciation for this opportunity to testify before your Committee. We represent tribal members whose identification as Indians, required for admittance to Oklahoma-Area Indian Health Service (IHS) facilities in FY-1976, was recorded by IHS as being 70% full-blood; 23.5% were identified as one-half Indian; 3.2% were recorded as quarter-bloods. We are proud of this Indian blood quantum for we feel the retention of this "Indianism" permits us to continue to provide to ourselves and our communities unique and valuable sociological contributions, in much the same way our ancestors made their singular contributions to this country.

Because our people do not often have an opportunity such as this, we cannot fully convey to this Committee the hope that rests with this Delegation. A great hope that our presentation will impart to you and your Staffs a realistic picture of some of the health needs and deficiences which play an integral part in the daily lives of most of our tribal members.

Statement #2

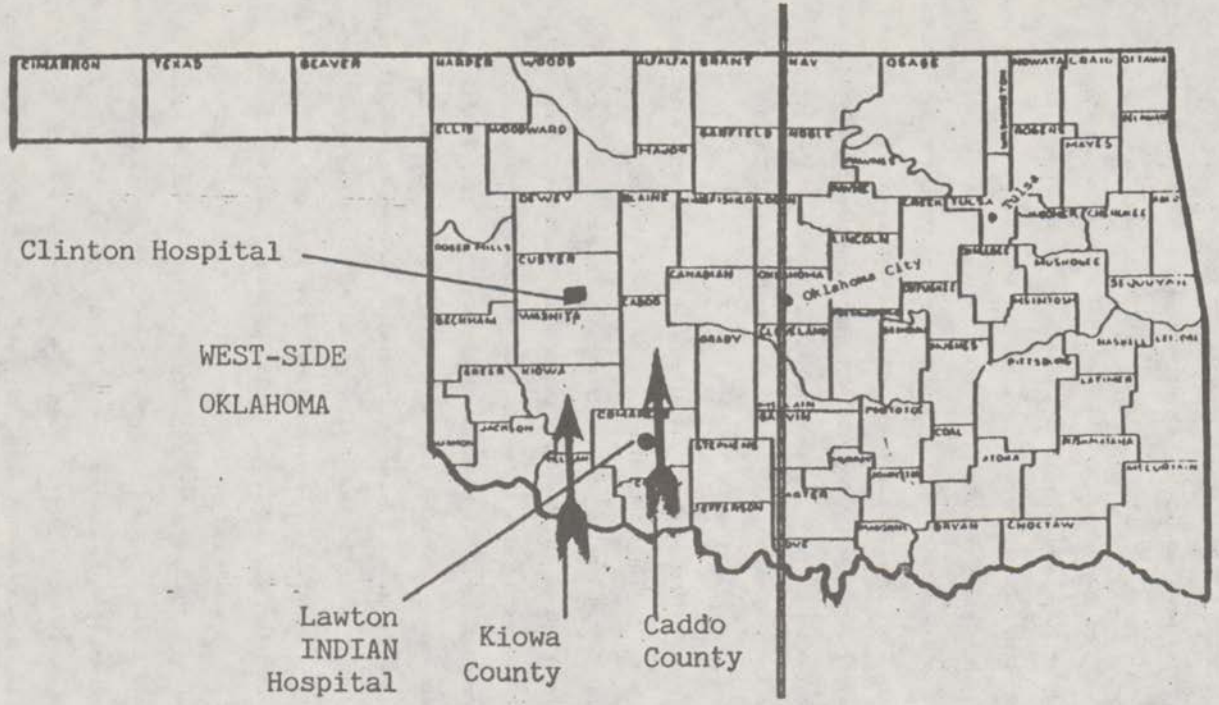
We are sure you are aware of the responsibility that was vested with an Indian Health Service in 1955, when the responsibility for the health of American Indians was transferred from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to the Public Health Service (PHS)

This Delegation is also positive that you are aware of the Goal and Mission which has evolved down from the Division of Indian Health, in 1955, to the present-day Indian Health Service. We repeat them here for we feel them to be expressly pertinent to our testimony. The Goal of IHS remains, "to elevate the health status of the Indian people to the highest possible level." The Mission, as you heard in recent testimony is "to ensure the equity, availability and accessibility of a comprehensive high quality Indian

health care delivery system providing maximum involvement of American Indians and Alaska Natives in defining their health needs, setting of health priorities for their local areas, and managing and controlling their health program. The Indian Health Service also acts as the principal Federal health advocate for Indian people by assuring that they have knowledge of & access to all Federal, State and local health programs to which they are entitled as American Citizens."

Organizationally, IHS has grown into a "big-business" Bureaucracy which presently includes a Washington Headquarters Office, now located in Rockville, Maryland; eight (8) Area Offices which, location-wise, correspond very closely to the BIA Area Offices; eighty-six (86) Service Units (SU's) which are the primary health care delivery units within IHS (these SU's include hospitals, health centers, satellite clinics, school health centers). The Service Units are located throughout the Nation, on Reservations and in non-Reservation Areas such as Oklahoma, Alaska, and in Urban Areas where IHS maintains medical centers.

In Oklahoma, a unique situation developed and still exists, due primarily to the historical removal of some Tribes to particular areas within Indian Territory and the forced imprisonment and retention of other Tribes in specific other parts of the Territory. Consequently, with the dawning of Statehood in 1907, Oklahoma did not contain a Reservation Area, but the Tribes because of their forced settlement became easily identifiable by their geographic location within the State's boundaries. Because of this historical development, it is pertinent to our Testimony as a point of reference to draw an imaginary line through the center of the State, from North to South, which brings into focus an East-side Oklahoma and a West-side Oklahoma. The forced settlement of the Kiowas placed them on the West side of Oklahoma and compacted the majority of the tribal members within an Area which would become Kiowa County and Caddo County, Oklahoma. Their neighbors were the Comanches, the Cheyenne-Arapaho, the Apaches, Caddo's, Delaware's, and Wichita's. Presently, all of these West side Tribes utilize the Lawton Indian Hospital, except the Cheyenne-Arapaho, who are served by a Service Unit located at Clinton.


Clinton Hospital
WEST-SIDE
OKLAHOMA
EAST-SIDE
OKLAHOMA
Lawton
INDIAN
Hospital
Kiowa
County
Caddo
County
Oklahoma City
Tulsa

The Area Office for the Oklahoma-Area IHS is located in Oklahoma City and the Hospital Service Units are located in the Area as follows:

EAST-SIDE OKLAHOMA	WEST-SIDE OKLAHOMA
1. Ada, Oklahoma (Hospital-New Constr.)	1. Clinton, Oklahoma (Hosp.)
2. Claremore, Oklahoma (Hosp.-New Constr.)	2. Lawton, Oklahoma (Hosp.)
3. Pawnee, Oklahoma (Hospital)	
4. Pawhuska, Oklahoma (Clinic - New Constr.)	
5. Shawnee, Oklahoma (Health Ctr. - utilizes Lawton Hospital as inpatient referral hospital)	
6. Tahlequah, Oklahoma (W.W. Hastings Hospital)	
7. Talihina, Oklahoma (Hospital)	
8. Tishomingo, Oklahoma (Health Ctr. - utilizes Talihina Hospital as inpatient referral hospital)	
9. Wewoka, Oklahoma (Health Ctr. - new constr.)	
10. McAlester, Oklahoma (Health Ctr. - New Constr.)	

KANSAS

1. Holton Service Unit

In the past five (5) years, fifteen (15) health facilities have been constructed on the East side Oklahoma, so it can be concluded from the list above that there are satellite clinics and/or field stations that are maintained by each of the Hospital Service Units and/or Health Centers that have not been listed.

Because the Service Unit is the local IHS entity that actually delivers health care and services to Indians, and in most cases is the only source of health care available to Indian people, the posture of the Service Unit is vitally important to the health status of each particular Service Unit population. As a result of the extensive authority purportedly delegated to the eight (8) Area Offices by IHS Headquarters, each Area Office and its management hierarchy are suppose to be relatively free to structure their own policies and methods of operation. Yet, when an area problem develops, the Area Director seems to lack any authority to make a decision and has to rely on IHS Headquarters. As the Area Offices supposedly operate under a "free reign" of decentralized

authority, they are suppose to pass this freedom of decision-making authority on to the Service Units. Such Service Unit decision-making would seem to speak to that portion of the IHS Mission which reads ".... maximum involvment of American Indians in defining their health needs...." However this kind of Service Unit decision-making authority does not seem to be a reality either.

If Area policies and decision making authorities do not fully comply with the documented Mission, this naturally would affect the Service Unit areas of administration, so that it would not be unreasonable to assume that simply through an inability to play the necessary games some Service Unit populations may be suffering from imbalances in construction, services, programs, etc.... It could be logically debated that the scope of services and technological advancement of a Service Unit population could be dependent perhaps on such factors as the rate of assimilation of the Service Unit population with the dominant culture and/or the State or National political strength of the Tribe.

Statement #3

P.L. 93-638, the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act and P.L. 94-437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act represent two more legislative milestones that further recognize and sustain the special relationship which has existed between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes for over 160 years.

We would state here that the motive of the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma in achieving our appearance here today, is not to undermine or disperse the organizational efforts of the IHS. The requests that we will present to this Committee are based on our empathy and concern for the crucial health problems that confront our tribal members. These requests are based on the confidence that we, the Kiowa people, are able to determine our health needs and logically set our own priorities.

Perhaps, this Committee, after long hours of hearing testimony and statistical justifications might find it unnecessarily repetitious to dwell on the dependency of the Indian people. We would reply, we wish it were not so. We wish our families enjoyed the freedom from disease

that our ancestral families knew before Columbus. To dwell on such discussions would be repetitious for us, and since we have found no viable solutions to our health problems we request this Committee to consider the following statistical facts.

We speak for a tribal membership that composes a segment of the American population whose average annual income is 75% below the national average; unemployment among Indians, nation-wide, is almost 40% - this is more than ten (10) times the national average.

Such an economic level supports the disease rates for Indians which are higher than any other racial group in the United States. In all diseases, except venereal diseases, Oklahoma runs higher disease rates than the U.S. Nationally, the tuberculosis rate among Indians is 7.6 times more than any other citizen; since 1962, influenza has increased 233%, and otitis media 182%. The diabetes rate is twice that of other races. As a result, these total disease rates permit Indian people to live ten (10) years less than non-Indian Americans.

Since "638" and "437" provide such distinctive authorities and directives to IHS and BIA regarding the provision and operation of Federal programs for Native Americans, the Kiowa Tribe feels that it is imperative at this time to present the following requests for funding which will alleviate to a large extent many of the health problems which prevent a great majority of our tribal members from enjoying the full benefits and advantages of good health.

SANTA YNEZ BAND OF MISSION INDIANS, CALIFORNIA

STATEMENTS OF:

EDWARD OLIVAS
DR. CONNIE URI, SANTA YNEZ BAND OF MISSION INDIANS, CALIFORNIA

FORT MAC ARTHUR HOSPITAL

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Hansen, Glen Hansen of the Cherokee Nation.

Are Mr. Olivas and Dr. Connie Uri here from the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians in California?

Dr. Uri?

Dr. URI. Yes. My name is Connie Redbird Uri. I am an M.D., and licensed in 44 States. I am a graduate of the University of Arkansas School of Medicine. I presently reside in California and have for 22 years.

I have for the past 10 years been taking care of Indian people on the streets, clinics, parking lots, homes, apartments and we need a hospital. There is an empty hospital in the San Pedro area of Los Angeles. It is an Army hospital. It is old, but it is in good condition. We have petitioned the U.S. Government for it to be turned over to the Indian people for health care. We have varied numbers as to how many Indian people are present in Los Angeles anywhere from 80,000 to 100,000 Indians representing over 150 tribes.

I have over 3,000 signatures on petitions asking that Indian Health Service return to California and offer an Indian hospital where our medicine men who often come through and often reside there can work in conjunction with the European-American trained physicians.

We have submitted a 100-page feasibility study that cost $60,000 to substantiate the need of it and I can give you a parade of horror stories that have happened to Indian people residing in Los Angeles because we did not have a hospital.

But rather than take time to relate all of the horror stories, many of them are very tragic, people die and when shipped back to their traditional areas for burial and every Indian life is important to us. We have heard much about this administration as to human rights and I, as a physician, cannot be silent. The Indian press is not going to be silent. It is mockery. It is a disgrace for this wealthy Nation which has become wealthy off of Indian resources and Indian land to not have enough money for every Indian in the United States to have good health care.

Now, last year on September 30 this Government, its President at that time, President Ford, signed the bill, an Indian health care improvement bill which was to upgrade our health care up to the rest of the country.

As an M.D. who earned my living taking care of white people and saving their lives at great frustration in the evening hours when I took care of Indian patients as a volunteer and on the weekends when I would go to tribal affairs and powwows and feel that all I had to give my people was my skill. I did not have medicine. I don't have a hospital, but white people could buy it. They have jobs. The Government took care of them.

We are asking that the U.S. Government recognize its commitment when it passed that bill that is now the law of the land and there is enough money at Fort Knox for every Indian no matter where that Indian resides and as a physician I cannot speak strongly enough of the tragedy of having to pronounce dead an Indian man at age 33 of a disease that is absolutely and totally curable and preventable.

I don't know how long we are supposed to be silent on this, but as an M.D. I cannot be silent. The human right of an Indian is as important and should be even more important since we are conquered people here and we are relying on you to take care of us because you have our riches. If we had our riches we wouldn't have to come and ask.

So I am asking that you use whatever power that you have in your senatorial office and those that are absent that don't hear my words, I hope that the wind will carry the words to them, but I, for one, do not think that I can just pronouce somebody dead and sign a death certificate any longer.

Fort MacArthur Hospital is empty. We drive by it. We look at it. It is a base. We have 80 percent unemployment in the Los Angeles area. The Indian people are sitting in poverty homes. We can be trained. I am evidence of that. We can become employable and we can get off the welfare rolls.

All we are asking is that the Government recognize its commitment and allocate the necessary funds. As an Indian health professional I almost always insist that the Office of Management and Budget, whoever those faceless people are—we do not know those people. I do not know of any Indian who works there. I have never heard of an Indian working in the Office of Management and Budget. Perhaps there is such a person. But they have closed 12 percent of all the Indian beds in the last year. There are personnel freezes in the Claremont Indian Hospital.

I have patients in Los Angeles who have to go back to Claremont to have their babies because we don't have any Indian hospital in Los Angeles and they are concerned about the personnel that went into effect February 28 of this year.

I understand the name of the man is Vic Zaffer. If that name means anything to you, it doesn't mean anything to me. I don't know anyone who is going to give testimony about some other hospitals. I don't happen to work in those other hospitals, but who knows where I will be the next year.

The hospitals in New Mexico, Sante Fe, Ramah—in Phoenix, 26 beds closed there. This is deplorable when we have Indian people waiting. Our lives are important. We are less than 1 million and we want to survive.

Senator STEVENS. Have you presented your petition to the Indian Health Service? I have looked at the papers and your statement and I am familiar with what Fort MacArthur has available. Have you presented this to the Indian Health Service?

Dr. URI. Yes, I have. At this point in time they are very, very favorable. They have recognized our needs. They allocated $60,000 so that we could substantiate it.

I have been working on this project for 4 years. Congressman Burke has been one of the most wonderful persons in the world. He has

been assisting us for over 4 years and a Senator who used to be, Senator Tunney, unfortunately, he is not a Senator anymore, was very, very helpful and Mayor Bradley. The Indian Health Service has not changed its position in the last 2 years. Up until 2 years ago they were not anxious to come into California. We have no Indian hospitals in California. Now they are anxious. They have recognized that we now have the largest population of Indians in the whole country and they have recognized it.

I have to admit I have become very suspicious of a lot of things. Unless something is out front I don't know that I trust things anymore. I have really been lied to. I have to say that with all honesty. I don't appreciate it, but I am honest about it. They have lied. But now they say they are for us. I believe they are.

Once again, we will trust the white man.

Senator STEVENS. All right. We will ask them for approval. Thank you very much, Doctor.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONNIE REDBIRD P. URI, M.D.

Los Angeles hospitals fail to serve the hospital needs of the 80,000 American Indians, who have migrated to this area. New settlers (Cubans and Vietnamese) are better cared for than the American Indian.

Due to ignorance, lack of cultural sensitivity and insitutional racism on the part of the health bureaucracies, Indian patients are referred from one agency to another. Indian patients are told to go back to where they came from for their health care and some do attempt this at great risk to their lives. Necessary medicaid forms are not filled out by the social workers in most cases and when they are, the Indian patient must search out a MD who still accepts medicaid cards. Indian People do not have the necessary skills to ferret out this elusive person. Ignorant social workers often refer Indian patients to the BIA believing they take care of all the Indian needs.

Once the Indian patient gains entry into the local charity hospital he is further harrassed by a social worker who tries to find out if he is an "illegal" from south of the border or if he is really poor. LA County Hospital is not free but charges a flat rate/day whether poor or not and the game is to try to find any hidden assets. LA County property tax-payers have forced the county hospital to cut back on its service to the poor, thus forcing poverty patients to compete with one another for the beds.

Other forms of racism occurs in the hospital setting. Young Drs. often address Indian patients as "Pocahonas" or "Chief". Necessary pain medication is often not given due to the misconception that Indians suffer no pain. There is a lack of the necessary patient-physician rapport, leading to fear of being used as guinea pigs for the learning medical students to make their mistakes on before treating private paying patients.

Racism often comes from other patients, who have been weaned since childhood on racist school textbooks and Hollywood westerns to believe that Indian patients are "savages" that scalp. Out of this deep seated fear non-Indian patients often request to be moved away from the Indian patient. At the other extreme are those curious whites who drape themselves over the Indian patient's bed asking endless questions about what its like to be an Indian or telling about their gr/gr/gr/grandparent who was either a chief or a princess, thus depriving the Indian patient of his necessary curative rest.

Indian medicine men are not allowed to visit or treat Indian patients in cooperation with the American-European MDs. There is a denial by the dominant medical society of the value of the Indian Medicine, although it did quite well before the Europeans came. Thus either the Indian patient will have to do without Indian medicine, or have it secretly brought in, or leave to get it.

Due to this total lack of an effective hospital delivery system, the Indian does not get treatment until the disease is serious and complicated. Infectious diseases such as TB, hepatitis, go untreated due to this lack. Indian People can not pursue educational or employment goals while suffering from untreated curable diseases. They are trapped in the cycle of poverty, unemployment, racism, untreated diseases and welfare.

The American Indian, who has become a refugee in his own land, driven to the concrete prairies because of extreme poverty on the reservations, finds on arrival a hostile, competitive, foreign group of people who view him with their own form of racism and because of their positions of power, deprive him of the most basic human right of all, the right of good health care, in this his own land.

The solution: *Conversion of Fort MacArthur Army Hospital into Los Angeles Indian Health Service Hospital.*

The American Indian people have their own pre-paid health program. It was paid for a long time ago with the loss of our homelands and with the lives of our ancestors. We do not need to pay again. We need only tell you of our needs so you may release some of our riches to enable us to have a fully comprehensive fully funded Indian Health Service delivery system for our people.

In 1921 this governmental body passed the Snyder Act which mandated health care for all Indian People through out this land, but our Indian Health Service is only able to care for one-half of the Indian People because of insufficient money.

Why has there been a cutback from an already underfunded IHS budget? Why was the long over-due Indian Health Care Improvement Act gutted by lack of funding? Was it merely empty false promises, hollow as drums, that you gave to us when you passed the bill? It hurts for an Indian to have a dream that depends on promises from whitemen. Does this new administration really believe that by cutting Indian health dollars it can balance this country's budget? Why should Indian People have to die in order for the US government to balance its budget?

What is more important than an Indian life? Why are we so low on this administration's priority list? Is not the spirit of life in an Indian as precious as a whiteman's? Or can it be that there are those in Washington DC who think the only good "Indian is a dead Indian? Are they trying to finally solve this country's so called "Indian Problem" by letting us die from disease and neglect? It is true there will be no Indian poverty if all the Indian People are dead.

We must insist that *all Indian lives* are as important as anything you have in your budget. You have the power to control Indian life and death in your hands. To deny us medical care is to kill us just as surely as if you shot us.

We must insist that you fully fund the Indian Health Care Improvement Act in order to carry out the original intent of the act.

We must insist that you stop this deadly experiment of treating the so-called "Urban Indians" like everyone else. The experiment has failed. We are not like everyone else. We have our own Indian Health Service and we want it to serve Indian People through out the land. We must insist that it be 100% funded, not the stingy 60% that forces the Indian hospitals to be 30% understaffed. We must insist that the 12% of the total beds that were closed down last year due to lack of funds be immediately reopened and restored to full capacity.

It is a national disgrace that the US government is talking about HUMAN RIGHTS and it can't find enough money to take care of the American Indian health. And don't play games with our lives and take health care dollars from one Indian group to help save another. There is enough money in Fort Knox to take care of all Indian patients. After all, we have been reduced to less than one million.

We must insist that money be appropriated now to convert the empty surplus 60-bed army hospital at Fort MacArthur, in San Pedro area of Los Angeles into an Indian Hospital. We will allow both Indian Medicine men and IHS Drs. to work side by side. We will train the unskilled to be skilled health workers. We will cure the diseases that now affect our community, not just the physical but also those of the broken spirit. We need that facility as a base to give health care, health training and direction for the displaced Indian people who have been uprooted and cast upon the winds.

Three year budget plan for Fort MacArthur Army Hospital conversion into the Los Angeles Indian Health Service Hospital. Fiscal year (beginning October 1, 1977) 1978: 15 jobs—$400,000; design and planning facility—$350,000. Fiscal year 1979: 30 jobs—$837,000; construction—$1.9 million. Fiscal year 1980: 88 jobs—$2.2 million.

BLACKFEET INDIAN TRIBE, MONTANA

STATEMENT OF EARL OLD PERSON, CHAIRMAN, BLACKFEET TRIBAL BUSINESS COUNCIL, MONTANA

Senator STEVENS. Earl Old Person—we are becoming old friends, Mr. Old Person. It is nice to see you again.

Mr. OLD PERSON. It is nice to be here.

Mr. Chairman, my name is Earl Old Person. I am chairman of the Blackfeet Tribe of Montana. With me to my immediate left is Gordon Belcourt. He is the executive director of our Blackfeet Health Board. And to my extreme left is Mr. Charles Thomas who is a consultant to our Indian health facilities. He is working very closely with us in the hospital.

I would like to make a general statement. I do have a copy of my statement submitted for the record.

Senator STEVENS. Yes. Thank you very much.

BLACKFEET TRIBAL HOSPITAL

Mr. OLD PERSON. I want to elaborate on this particular statement I am making. I guess that I have been here three or four times now before both committees for this same request that we are asking for.

I believe that each time that I come the need gets greater. We are seeking a new hospital because the hospital that we have at this time is just not in the condition that it would go on in order to give service to the people that I represent, the Blackfeet people.

For many years we have been reminded for our people to utilize the health care programs, the hospitals, the doctors, anything that pertains to health care, we have been reminded that our people should utilize this particular facility. We have done so. It took a little time to convince our people, especially the older members to utilize such facilities, the doctors that we have. But since we have convinced them to use these health facilities, they are now asking what we have to offer them in order to have the kind of health care that is needed on the reservation.

Therefore, I believe that it is important that we have the kind of facilities to offer these people the kinds of facilities that will meet the needs of medical care on the reservation, since our reservation is in an area where we are somewhat over 100 miles from some of the major hospitals that one must go to in order to find the kind of care that is needed for these people.

So what I am saying is it is important now as the lady who preceded me in her comments—I fully agree with her—that it has come to the time that there has got to be a recognition for these kinds of needs that the Indian people are coming for.

I think it is also in line with education. People have reminded us also that our children, our young people should have education. We have also done this. We have tried to convince our young people, and the younger people, the students that we have now to go on and have the kind of education that is needed.

This is also true with our health care on the reservation. So at this time you will find in this statement more detailed information on what we are in need of. But I think that it is time that this request that we are presenting to you be given some consideration because it is needed on the reservation that I come from and I can certainly agree that it is needed on every reservation. People are in need of this kind of service.

Senator STEVENS. I recall that we did put some money in a budget for a study. That has been completed, hasn't it?

Mr. OLD PERSON. Yes.

Senator STEVENS. Is this a summary of that study?

Mr. OLD PERSON. Yes. We have this particular proposal that we have. I would like to have Mr. Gordon Belcourt elaborate a little bit on this particular proposal that we have put together.

Senator STEVENS. I will ask the staff to study that proposal. But where is IHS on this one now? They have a priority list on the hospitals and we have been trying to listen to their advice as to what are the highest priorities.

As you know, we did start with three hospitals 2 years ago and another three this year. But where is this hospital on the priority list?

Mr. BELCOURT. We just met with some of our congressional delegation from Montana and they are going to be finding this out for us. We are anticipating a full funding base under Public Law 94–437, but at this point in time we understand that President Carter has submitted a very tentative budget, not the entire budget that was authorized by Congress. So our representative and our Senator from Montana is going to be checking to see whether—how high we are on the priority list.

We have worked very closely with IHS in the documentation and submittal of all of this material that we are presenting before you today. The study that you did refer to, the $19,000 study, one of the basic conclusions that they arrived at was that because of the cost of renovating the existing facility which is 40 years old and compared to a cost of a replacement of the facility, the study did recommend highly that we approach it as a total replacement facility. The cost difference between modernization of the facility and the whole replacement was only about $500,000. So they recommended that because of the other factors, that we go along with that route.

Senator STEVENS. Can you direct me to the page in this booklet that would deal with the funding for the new facility?

Mr. BELCOURT. Page 3.

Senator STEVENS. That says funds to replace the facility.

Mr. BELCOURT. The report itself was submitted yesterday. We have been here—Mr. Old Person has been here several times.

Senator STEVENS. I know. He is becoming an old friend.

Mr. BELCOURT. We did submit the report, but we can submit it again. We are only providing a summary.

Senator STEVENS. That is the total amount. You are recommending new construction and use of part of the old facility?

Mr. BELCOURT. We are looking at utilizing the old facilities for tribal health programs, housing, and central item programs, first developing a constant community-based hospital that would encourage non-IHS beneficiaries to utilize the local facility for care. Those that are eligible for medicaid and medicare and those that have hospital insurance would be in the program.

As it is now, non-beneficiaries have to go to an off-reservation community which usually entails quite a distance in travelling.

Senator STEVENS. Very well. I will consult with your Senators about it. Senator Metcalf has been very understanding of the needs of Indian communities throughout the country and I will discuss it with him and we will do our best.

I urge you, however, to try to see what the priority list is in terms of needs and opportunities.

Mr. BELCOURT. I think that we will be prepared to come back several times more to get this priority. You will probably be seeing Mr. Old Person again.

Senator STEVENS. Once we start it, we will see him every year to accelerate the construction so we expect to see you every year, Mr. Old Person, for a few years.

Mr. OLD PERSON. I think that there is something else. We have been given an amount to renovate the hospital, bring it up to the standards. It runs something like $1½million. I think if we are going to do this, just renovate and bring it up to date time after time, it is going to run into more money than setting up a new facility. That is how it stands at this time.

Mr. Thomas has some figures.

Senator STEVENS. Yes, sir, Mr. Thomas.

Mr. THOMAS. I am Charles Thomas. A survey was made on the Indian Health Service in Browning. It, in conclusion with the JCAH and OSHA standards, the environmental health standards and surveys was all combined in this deep-look survey to put an evaluation on the hospital, the need to bring it up to standards. They sent a printout out to us. It would take $1,601,914 to bring the service unit up to a standard that would meet the criteria for OSHA and other inspections.

This would not enlarge or increase our hospital efficiency. This would only make a building that would be adequate for a hospital. This would not increase our capability to handle the outpatient load.

Senator STEVENS. What is the total cost for the replacement construction?

Mr. THOMAS. About $12 million for the total replacement of the service unit. That is written down pretty well on page 3 saying that it will take $440,000 for planning funds this year and after planning funds in the fiscal year 1979 it would take $968,000 for construction of the hospital and additional staffing would take $220,000, it would take 32 living quarters units at $55,000 each. It comes to $1,760,000. It comes out eventually to $12 million.

Senator STEVENS. Very well, gentlemen. Do you have anything to add, Mr. Old Person? We will, again, take a look at it and look at the priority list and do our best.

Mr. OLD PERSON. OK. I would just like to say you folks are pretty familiar with this as many times as we have been here. I am sure that we will continue to keep in touch. And, again, I want to say that we always appreciate the fact that you extend this opportunity to Indian people, as well as myself, to present the needs that we have.

Again, thanks for allowing us to come.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you for your courtesy.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of Earl Old Person

RE: PROPOSAL FOR NEW HOSPITAL FACILITY AND RELATED FIELD SERVICE FACILITIES ON THE BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION, MONTANA

HONORABLE CHAIRMAN, AND DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, MY NAME IS EARL OLD PERSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BLACKFEET TRIBE. THROUGH ME THE BLACKFEET PEOPLE EXTEND THEIR GRATITUDE AND THANKS FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT OUR PROPOSAL TO YOUR COMMITTEE FOR CONSIDERATION.

ACCOMPANYING ME ARE SEVERAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BLACKFEET TRIBE, INCLUDING MR. GORDON BELCOURT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF BLACKFEET HEALTH BOARD, FLOYD GERVAIS, TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBER, AND MR. CHARLES F. THOMAS, CONSULTANT TO THE BLACKFEET TRIBE FOR THE NEW HEALTH FACILITIES. ALL OF THESE PEOPLE ARE EXTREMELY KNOWLEDGABLE ABOUT THE OVERALL HEALTH NEEDS OF THE BLACKFEET PEOPLE AND THE CRITICAL NEED FOR THE NEW HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

WITH THE RAPIDLY EXPANDING NEED FOR SERVICES BY INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE ON THE RESERVATION CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT AND UPGRADING OF THE FACILITIES IS IMPERATIVE. THE BLACKFEET TRIBE HAS REGULARLY APPLIED TO THE JOINT COMMISSION ON ACCREDIATION OF HOSPITALS TO BE SURVEYED FOR MEETING THEIR STANDARDS. THE COMMISSION HAS RECOMMENDED MORE SPACE AND STAFFING. IT IS NOT FEASIBLE TO BELIEVE THAT THE PRESENT FACILITY WILL CONTINUE TO MEET THE ACCREDITATION STANDARDS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION.

THE RESERVATION POPULATION IS GROWING AT AN EVERY INCREASING RATE. OUR SCHOOL POPULATION IS GROWING PROPORTIONATELY AS NEW INDUSTRIES AND NEW BUSINESSES COME INTO THE AREA. ADDITIONALLY, BY LAW, THE RESERVATION FACILITIES ARE NOW REQUIRED TO SERVICE INDIANS WHO RESIDE OFF THE RESERVATION IN THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES. A NEW COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER WILL THEREFORE DELIVER COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH SERVICES TO APPROXIMATELY 11,000 ENROLLED MEMBERS OF THE BLACKFEET TRIBE PLUS AN ADDITIONAL 700 LANDLESS CREE INDIANS WHO RESIDE ON THE RESERVATION. AS YOU ARE WELL AWARE, THE BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION HAS A COMMON BORDER FOR SIXTY MILES WITH GLACIER NATIONAL PARK AND IS THE ONLY HEALTH FACILITY AND EMERGENCY FACILITY HEADQUARTERS FOR SIXTY MILES EAST OF THE MOUNTAIN FRONT. NECESSARILY, OUR FACILITIES ARE CALLED UPON TO HANDLE FIRST AID TO EMERGENCY SERVICES FOR THE MILLIONS OF VISITORS TO GLACIER NATIONAL PARK. IN

ADDITION TO THE RESERVATION POPULATION, THE PRESENT FACILITY SERVICES FOUR OTHER SURROUNDING COUNTIES BESIDES GLACIER COUNTY.

THE BLACKFEET RESERVATION AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTIES ARE FACED WITH THE NATIONAL TREND OF RURAL MIGRATION. IT IS ENCUMBENT ON THE BLACKFEET TRIBE TO RAISE THE STANDARDS OF OUR HEALTH FACILITY TO INSURE PROPER MEDICAL CARE FOR THIS INCREASED POPULATION. IT IS ALSO ENCUMBENT UPON THE TRIBE TO PROVIDE PROPER HEALTH FACILITIES TO INSURE THE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND WELL BEING OF THE RESERVATION AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

AT PRESENT THE JOINT COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION HAS FOUND OUR FACILITY TO BE WANTING AND DEFICIENT IN THE AREAS OF WAITING ROOM SPACE, OBSTETRICS DEPARTMENT, MEDICAL RECORDS AND PHARMACY.

BECAUSE OF THE OVERALL LACK OF SPACE IN THE PRESENT FACILITY, NUMEROUS SATELLITE FACILITIES AND SERVICES ARE TEMPORARILY HOUSED IN TRAILERS, RENOVATED BUILDINGS, AND OTHER QUICKLY FABRICATED FACILITIES. THESE OUT-REACH FACILITIES ARE VERY DISTANT FROM OUR FACILITY, FORTY-FIVE MILES TO THE BABB HEALTH STATION AND THIRTY-FIVE MILES TO THE HEART BUTTE HEALTH STATION. OUR COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM, THE FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES PROGRAM, THE NUTRITION PROGRAM AND VARIOUS RELATED SERVICES ARE SCATTERED THROUGH-OUT THE RESERVATION CAUSING OVERALL DIFFICULTIES AND INEFFICIENCY OF THE SYSTEM.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BLACKFEET TRIBE PRESENTLY NUMBER 8,800 PEOPLE WITHIN THE RESERVATION BOUNDARY. THE FACILITY WAS COMPLETED IN 1937 AND WAS ADDED UPON IN 1960. THIS PRESENT HOSPITAL HAD A WARD AREA OF ONLY THIRTY FOUR BEDS AND THE SPACE PROBLEM HAS NOT BEEN GREATLY IMPROVED SINCE THAT TIME. THE DESIGN AND FEATURES OF THE PRE-SENT FACILITY WERE SOON OBSOLETE AFTER CONSTRUCTION AND THE TRIBE HAS ATTEMPTED TO KEEP UP WITH CHANGING TIMES TO THE BEST OF ITS ABILITY.

ALL OF THE PERTINENT STATISTICS REGARDING BIRTH RATES, IN-PATIENT ADMISSIONS, AMBULATORY PATIENT CARE, WELL CHILD IN-PATIENT AND OUT-PATIENT VISITS, THE NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS AVAILABLE TO THE FACILITY AND OTHER STATISTICS ARE ALL AVAILABLE AND CURRENT IN THE FORMAL PROPOSAL WHICH IS PRESENTED HERE TODAY UNDER SEPARATE COVER.

I, AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BLACKFEET TRIBE HAVE BEEN HERE NUMEROUS TIMES TO TESTIFY BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE WITH MEMBERS OF OUR

TRIBE. IT IS OUR HOPE THAT THE PRESENTATION WE HAVE MADE HERE TODAY BY OUR FORMAL PROPOSAL AND BY OUR STATEMENTS WILL FULLY JUSTIFY OUR REQUEST FOR NEW HOSPITAL FACILITIES ON THE BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION. IF TIME PERMITTED, I COULD GO INTO GREAT LENGTH DESCRIBING THE GREAT STRIDES WHICH THE TRIBE IS MAKING IN THE AREAS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. WE ARE WORKING EACH DAY WITH ALL OF THE FEDERAL AGENCIES INVOLVED INCLUDING SPECIALLY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TO PROVIDE SERVICES AND FACILITIES TO THE EVER INCREASING TOURIST POPULATION. IN ADDITION TO ALL OF THE ABOVE JUSTIFICATIONS, IT IS VERY APPARENT TO US THAT OUR INDIAN POPULATION, THROUGH INCREASED EDUCATONAL OPPORTUNITIES, ARE NOW DEMANDING AND FULLY EXPECT, A HIGHER STANDARD OF MEDICAL CARE. THEY AS CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY ARE ENTITLED TO THESE HIGHER STANDARDS LONG ENJOYED BY OTHER SEGMENTS OF OUR POPULATION.

A MORE COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH FACILITY FOR THE RESERVATION IS ESSENTIAL. WE AS A PEOPLE CANNOT ADVANCE AT A RATE WHICH WE WOULD DESIRE IN THE AREAS OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL ATTAINMENT, WITH OUR PRESENT HEALTH CARE FACILITIES. WE THEREFORE URGENTLY REQUEST THAT YOU ASSIST US WITH A NEW HEALTH FACILITY FOR ALL OF THE FOREGOING REASONS.

LET ME ONCE AGAIN THANK THE COMMITTEE FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THESE MATTERS WITH YOU.

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE OF THE BLACKFEET
INDIAN RESERVATION

BY: _____
EARL OLD PERSON, Chairman
Blackfeet Tribal Business Council

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

STATEMENT OF DONALD R. ANTONE, SR., LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, GILA RIVER COMMUNITY, SACATON, ARIZ.

Senator LEAHY [presiding]. The next witness is Donald Antone from the Gila River Indian community. I will have to ask that to the extent possible that each witness try to keep within the allotted time because we have run way behind schedule, and I know a number of people are here to testify. I would hate to have them come all the way to Washington and not get a chance to testify.

Mr. Antone is the lieutenant governor of the Gila River Indian community in Sacaton, Ariz.

You will have to bear with us. We are trying to work our way around some of these pronunciations. Please go ahead.

Mr. ANTONE. I realize you are behind time so I won't take too much of your time. I have submitted my written statement. I am sure it will go into the record.

Senator LEAHY. It will be part of the record.

SACATON REPLACEMENT HOSPITAL

Mr. ANTONE. You do have on file, since this is my third or fourth time I have appeared before this committee, our health plan and our schematics on our facilities that we are requesting.

I have a couple of extra copies here if the staff would wish to have some extra ones. However, I do want to point out, sir, that the figure that I have in my statement may not be too correct. We based this on information that we had a couple of weeks ago. But last week we received some information from the Indian Health Service proposals and in one of them it proposes that all of the projects on the new hospitals that are listed they are proposing to move that out to 1979 instead of the 1978 figure. I am not sure just where this is all at. But we are going to find out from the Indian Health Service. I know that they are proposing to do this. For what reason, I don't know.

For that reason there may be some difference in the figure that I submitted in my statement. In my statement I pointed out $2.4 million. In new proposals it states—it doubles to $4.6 million and it includes the first phase construction. I am not sure whether your staff has received this or not, but I wish to point it out so that maybe you can followup on it.

Senator LEAHY. We will check into that. Those new figures are based on this year's construction.

Mr. ANTONE. Yes, I would assume. So other than that I would like to express my appreciation again for allowing us to be present and express again the needs that we have in order to—for all the other representatives have done likewise. We, too, have tremendous needs for a new hospital.

So I don't wish to take too much of your time. For that I wish to thank you.

Senator LEAHY. I appreciate that, Mr. Antone. I am sorry you have to take so much time and so much effort to travel here. I wish we could spend a great deal more time with you.

I want to assure you, however, that that does not indicate a lack of sympathy. It is just that most of us have a dozen different committees. I know I have two other committees meeting right at this moment.

We will review what you have. I appreciate your bringing up the fact about the difference in the money. We will look closely into that.

Mr. ANTONE. Thank you very much.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you, sir.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DONALD R. ANTONE, SR.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Donald Antone, Lieutenant Governor of the Gila River Indian Community. My reservation is in South Central Arizona and has been the home of the Pima-Maricopa tribes since long before Indian people even knew what a reservation was.

Before presenting my testimony, I would like to thank the Committee for making it possible for me to be here today. Those of you who have served on this Committee in the past probably already know most of what I plan to say—and exactly what I will request. After all, Gila River's representatives have been appearing before you quite regularly for years—and always for the same reason: a new hospital!

Gila River has been actively working with the Indian Health Service for six years to replace the outdated, inadequate hospital facility which now serves our people. During these years, no fewer than three trailer units have been attached to the original structure in order to accommodate the growing demands being made upon the facility, but I am afraid we have now reached a limit on the number of trailers we can attach, unless, of course, we expand into the driveways and parking spaces and throw out the Federal Life and Safety Code.

As you probably aware, Gila River has completed feasibility studies, the master plan and the schematics for the proposed Sacaton health facility. We are now ready for the first phase of construction and I am here to ask this Committee to recommend that Congress appropriate funds to complete first phase construction in 1978.

The Sacaton hospital replacement facility has the highest IHS priority in the Phoenix Area construction budget and construction costs for first phase work have been shown in their budget for Fiscal Year 1978. If the facility can be built as planned, we can build it at the April 1977 figure of $2,400,000.00. If, on the other hand, we delay for a year or more, we face the certainty of increases in construction costs—increases that might be sharp enough to prohibit construction entirely. Should this happen, we will all lose. The Federal Government will have wasted the funds already expended for feasibility studies, planning, a master plan and the schematics for the facility—and the Prima-Maricopa people will have wasted years of hard work and planning. I do not believe any of us wishes to see this happen—but this Committee and the Congress are the only ones who can prevent it. Therefore, I urge you to carefully consider our request for your support for construction of the Sacaton health facility in 1978.

Copies of our master plan and the schematics have been made available to this Committee—however, should you desire additional copies, the Indian Health Service can provide them.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF WARM SPRINGS

STATEMENT OF KEN SMITH, GENERAL MANAGER, THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF WARM SPRINGS

Senator LEAHY. The next witness is Ken Smith, the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Oreg.

Mr. Smith, please go ahead.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Ken Smith. I should like to thank you first of all for the opportunity to speak to you this afternoon. I am going to speak about Indian forestry.

WARM SPRINGS FORESTRY PROGRAM

First of all, I am a Wasco Indian and presently general manager for the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs in north central Oregon.

Forestry covers about half of our reservation and we are pretty much dependent on that particular resource. We have our own sawmill in Warm Springs.

Senator LEAHY. I heard about your sawmill during hearings last year. It is wholly owned by the Indians?

Mr. SMITH. Wholly owned and wholly operated by the Confederated Tribes. It is quite an economic benefit. First of all, we employ 500 people on the reservation from that sawmill. The total economic benefit is about $14 million. So you can see that we are very concerned about the forestry resource.

I think over the years forest management has taken long strides, as we understand it, through private industry. And we have the feeling that Indian forest lands have fallen behind. I think these problems are not new, nor are they my invention. I think we had a GAO audit in 1976. I think we have an in-house BIA report on the subject. And I think even the American Indian Policy Review Commission's Task Force 7 reports about the subject.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is charged with the trust responsibility of managing Indian forests and has failed to implement progressive forestry techniques. So that now Indian tribes are not receiving nearly the full value that their forests must produce.

We know last year Congress realized this state of affairs and appropriated $5 million to initiate a 10-year plan for the improvement of Indian forestlands. We certainly appreciate it, and I am sure all the other tribes do.

Unfortunately, the money is far too little. For instance, as Warm Springs received a quarter of a million dollars for this program, we have a backlog of about 94,000 acres requiring precommercial thinning and 2,500 acres in need of reforestation.

Our forestry staff and consultants have calculated that it will cost us nearly $12 million to pick up this backlog. If we work it out mathematically, a quarter of a million dollars a year, it will take us 48 years. And we only have a 10-year program.

So we are requesting that we need more money in the timberstand improvement funding. Of course, all the funds in the U.S. Treasury, however, will not get the job done if there is not an adequate BIA forestry staff. I think BIA has been trying to beef up the forestry program for years. I think they are asking for 262 positions and $2.6 million. We would support that recommendation.

I want to shorten this up; I don't want to take too long. I know we are behind schedule.

Senator LEAHY. Your whole statement will be made part of the record.

Mr. SMITH. OK. Another concern we have is we want quality foresters out there. We have one concern now because of the BIA Indian preference regulation which reduces the career opportunities and promotion for Indian staff. This is our forest and we want quality managers out there to run it. We have nothing against Indian preference but I think there has got to be something done because

we are going to end up with no quality foresters out there. Basically because there isn't enough Indian foresters around at this point.

Five years down the road we may find ourselves without expert forestry personnel out in the field. This is just a concern of ours. So we feel that the evidence that I have stated in my statement is serious—is a serious concern of ours. I think it warrants some looking into.

So I would like to thank you for listening to me this afternoon.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much. As I said before I was quite impressed with your operation.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF KEN SMITH

Mr. Chairman, my name is Ken Smith and I should like to thank you for the opportunity today to speak to you about Indian forestry. I am a Wasco Indian and presently General Manager for The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs. Our reservation comprises 640,000 acres in North-Central Oregon, half of which is covered in commercial forest land. This forest resource and our sawmill industry provides virtually 100% of the income for the reservation's 2,300 members. Our Warm Springs Forest Products Industries Sawmill complex is the only Indian owned and operated sawmill in the Northwest. It processes almost all the timber from our reservation. The mill, logging, and related activities provide over 500 jobs on the reservation and $14 million dollars in economic benefits. So, as our primary source of employment and income, we of The Warm Springs Indian Reservation are justifiably concerned about our forest resource.

We are fortunate that timber is a renewable resource, but forests must be intensely managed if they are to be a truly effective resource. Over the years, forest management has taken long strides and Indian forest lands have fallen behind. These problems are not of my own invention. They have been thoroughly documented by both the Congress and the Administration in a November, 1976, GAO report on Indian resources management, an April, 1976, in-house BIA report on its forestry staffing, and the American Indian Policy Review Commission's Task Force 7 report on reservation development. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, charged with the trust responsibility of managing Indian forests, has failed to implement progressive forestry techniques so that now Indian Tribes are not receiving nearly the full value that their forests must produce.

Last year, Congress realized this state of affairs and appropriated $5 million dollars to initiate a ten year plan for the improvement of Indian forest lands. The Bureau budget for this year carries on that program. We of the Warm Springs Reservation are deeply appreciative. Unfortunately, the money is far too little.

Of last year's $5 million dollars, the Warm Springs Reservation received $249,000, yet we are the third most heavily timbered Indian Reservation. We have backlogs of better than 94,000 acres requiring pre-commercial thinning and 2,500 acres in need of reforestation. Our forestry staff and consultants have calculated that it will cost nearly $12 million dollars to eliminate these backlogs. Clearly, these costs of the Warm Springs Reservation alone, which produces 10% of all Indian timber, indicate a pressing need for a substantial boost in Timber Stand Improvement funding. True, the need is great, but the neglect has been long. A truly adequate timber stand improvement program will have benefits far into the future.

All the funds in the U.S. Treasury, however, will not get the job done if there is not an adequate BIA Forestry staff. The 36 positions called for by Congress last year, were insufficient in number and have encountered bureaucratic hurdles to their implementation.

The basic background data on Indian forests is grossly insufficient and frequently outdated. Providing funds for timber stand improvement is not very effective if old, inadequate inventories fail to give a true picture of a forest's improvement needs. Actually making timber stand improvements may be meaningless if there is no current and comprehensive management plan to continue and coordinate its implementation. Yet the

forestry manpower needed to compile these most basic materials has not been provided by the Department of Interior.

The BIA itself has cited the need for 28 additional positions for the Warm Springs forestry operation alone. Our Tribe is seriously considering having to spend 3 to 4 hundred thousand dollars of our own funds for a modern, comprehensive inventory of our timber simply because the BIA does not have adequate staff to perform the task itself. This seems to border on a violation of the BIA's trust responsibility as a prudent forest manager. Yet, in spite of such demonstrations of inadequacy, the BIA has actually had its forestry staff reduced the last four years. We urge that Congress act on this situation and heed the findings of the GAO and the BIA to provide the needed additional staff.

In the BIA forestry positions that are available, major problems are occuring in obtaining and keeping well trained personnel. BIA Indian preference regulations reduce the career opportunities and promotions for its non-Indian staff. The result is high turn-over, low morale, and a less experienced staff. The forest lands on the Warm Springs Reservation are our own and we want them managed in the best possible way. Steps must be taken to provide a well-trained, experienced staff, at least until our people are trained and well-seasoned.

We appreciate the long overdue Timber Stand Improvement Funding, but our backlogs indicate a much larger need. Also, it is impossible to properly plan and supervise the work without adequately staffed B.I.A. Forestry Personnel.

We pride ourselves in being a progressive Tribe, deeply concerned with our Forest Resource. The First National Indian Timber Symposium recently held in Seattle revealed the "Current State of the Art" of our B.I.A. Forestry Programs. We have found that Warm Springs may not have met its annual cut over the past five years due to lack of personnel and ever-increasing workloads. The Forest Service has staffs twice the size of a comparable B.I.A. managed forest.

We feel the evidence clearly indicates the seriousness of the situation and fully warrants a rapid Congressional remedy. Your attention has been appreciated. We stand ready to answer any questions you might have and provide any needed information.

Thank you.

ALL INDIAN PUEBLO COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF PAUL BERNAL, VICE CHAIRMAN, ALL INDIAN PUEBLO COUNCIL

ACCOMPANIED BY:

GOV. ROLAND JOHNSON
GOV. JAY MOUNTAIN

Senator LEAHY. The next witness is Delfin J. Lovato of the All Indian Pueblo Council, Inc.

Mr. BERNAL. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Lovato has left for Albuquerque. I am Vice Chairman Paul Bernal. I would like to take the opportunity at this time to introduce to you, on my far left, Gov. Stanley Paytiamo. Others are: Gov. Roland Johnson, Gov. Jay Mountain, Gov. Clyde Leon, Gov. Guadalupe Esquibel, Gov. Rosendo Gachupin, Gov. Paul Tafoya, Gov. Jimmy Viarrial, and Lt. Gov. Nelson Wright, and Frank Tenorio, secretary-treasurer of the council.

I would like to present my testimony. I do think this testimony is self-explanatory. I know there is a time limitation; I don't want to read too much. I would like to read part of this particular testimony.

Senator LEAHY. Your whole statement will be placed in the record. Feel free to go ahead with a summary.

PUEBLO INDIAN HEALTH NEEDS

Mr. BERNAL. The funds that have been deleted by the administration, we would like for this committee to restore those funds so that we will be able to have the operation and the staff personnel to take care of that. That is for the Laguna Hospital and also the Santa Fe Indian Hospital which is nearing completion. There is no money for personnel and maintenance. So we would like for this committee to restore that money, the $60 million. And also there is some specific details about where to use these facilities.

Mr. Chairman, due to lack of time I just want to hurry to give you a summary. At this point in time I would like to give this opportunity to Mr. Frank Tenorio, secretary-treasurer of the council.

Frank?

Mr. TENORIO. Mr. Leahy, we appreciate very much the time given to us to express our concerns. As you know the needs as stated by the vice chairman and certainly the presentation that is made on behalf of the All Tribal Council is major needs in three general categories.

Mr. Bernal touched on one of the most important categories. That is the Indian Health Service. As he stated the two hospitals, they are being constructed in New Mexico. The Laguna-Acoma Canoncita Hospital and the Santa Fe Hospital. To be specific 103 positions for patient-care physicians have been omitted from the Laguna-Acoma Hospital. And from the Santa Fe Hospital 111 patient care positions have also been omitted and we just feel that this cannot be allowed. I hope it was a mistake as far as omission is concerned.

To touch further, there are needs as stated in the presentation for the clinics at Santa Clara, Jemez, and the Medical Health Referral Center in Albuquerque.

EDUCATION NEEDS

As far as the other categories are concerned, the Pueblo Indian education needs, as you know, as the report points out 62 percent of the population of the Pueblo people are from 5 to 34 years old. That is the area where education definitely is of paramount importance.

As far as the school construction is concerned, Jemez Pueblo is now one of our top priorities. However, we have been asking for definite consideration for the Pueblos of San Felipe for over 15 years. Right at this point there has already been $350,000 spent in planning, the design of the school. What we are concerned about is that every effort be made to raise the priority of that school so that the construction will become a reality in the near future. And we will do everything we possibly can to enhance that particular happening.

As far as the school is concerned, we have 150 children having to be bused daily 80 miles out to the non-Indian community.

Senator LEAHY. Eighty miles did you say?

Mr. TENORIO. Yes, 80 miles. The Albuquerque Indian School has recently been taken over by contract. The All Indian Pueblo Council is running its school at this point. And we want, as the report states here, some funds to carry this thing out. We feel that the school needs this, and as contained in here, we certainly are expecting that something be done to alleviate that particular problem.

BIA PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The third and the most crucial problem as far as the Pueblos is concerned is the funding for the operations and the maintenance of the services that are offered by the Bureau and the two agencies that are located in the Pueblo area. The Southern Pueblo Agency has 10 different tribes and the Northern Pueblo Agency has 8 tribes. Whenever any money is sent out there the multiagency has to split the dollars 10 ways in the south and 8 in the north, as compared to a single agency reservation. There is just no fairness.

What we are saying is it is not fair the multiagency has to suffer. And I think this report will point to that crucial inequity. What we want is funding that will be equitable to the needs of the Pueblos in these areas. That in essence is it in a nutshell very quickly, what is contained in here.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much. I appreciate the testimony of the panel.

Mr. BERNAL. I would like to ask for the comments of Mr. Jay Mountain briefly.

Senator LEAHY. You can do that, but I would like to point out to the others that follow your time has almost been used up. The time will have to be taken from some of those waiting to testify.

I will be happy to take any statements and have them inserted as part of the record.

Mr. CRAY. My name is Floyd Cray. I represent the community—I have submitted a statement for the record. I just want to reiterate what Commissioner Tenorio has stated about the funding needs. The construction is underway and should be completed by February. The school construction is a priority. It is, of course, Indian country.

In the Pueblo community we have Indian offices as a high priority. We would like to have proper consideration given to appropriation for the irrigation systems, law and order is also a prime issue in our area. There is a lot of mining activity in the New Mexico area. There are law enforcement problems.

We would like to have his appropriated in multitribal agencies.

Thank you for the time.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much.

Mr. JOHNSON. Another example of inadequate funding in New Mexico is the road construction is only done in one-half mile each year and the funding is inadequate. Under Public Law 93–638 we could get additional money. I know we do support the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget and they could stand—there is some point where the agency could stand a minimum of $2 million additional dollars.

Senator LEAHY. How many additional dollars?

Mr. JOHNSON. $2 million at a minimum. And the Pueblos could stand an additional $1 million, and that would be just to get us over the hump.

Thank you very much. I will be testifying again later.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much.

Mr. BERNAL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE NINETEEN NEW MEXICO PUEBLOS

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations. My name is Delfin Lovato, I am Chairman of the All Indian Pueblo Council representing the nineteen New Mexico Pueblo Tribes. Present with me are: Governor Roland Johnson, Governor Jay Mountain, Governor Clyde Leon, Governor Guadalupe Esquibel, Governor Rosendo Gachupin, Governor Stanley Paytiamo, Governor Paul Tafoya, Governor Jimmy Viarrial, and Lt. Governor Nelson Wright. Also with me are the officers of the Council, Paul Bernal, Vice-Chairman of the Council, and Frank Tenorio, Secretary/Treasurer of the Council.

Governor Roland Johnson and Governor Jay Mountain and I will make a joint presentation.

Mr. Chairman, we are here on behalf of approximately 40,000 Pueblo Indians. While the nineteen Pueblos are united as one under the name of the All Indian Pueblo Council, each of the nineteen Pueblos is a separate and distinct tribal entity. Despite the atonomy, our culture and traditions are similiar, our problems and priorities are similiar, and, we have the same unmet needs.

We will address some of our major needs in three general categories: (I) Indian Health; (II) Education Programs and Services; and, (III) BIA Programs and Services.

I. INDIAN HEALTH NEEDS

The greatest single factor which adversely affects the health of Pueblo Indian people is the lack of resources. Resources which can effectively promote single-standard, quality health care that offers continuity and comprehensiveness. By category, the specific unmet needs of the Pueblo people focus on facilities, program funding, and adequate personnel.

FACILITIES

A. The President's revised Fiscal Year 1978 budget reflects the elimination of positions and operational funds for two major health facilities now under construction. If these funds are not provided, the impact on the health care of the Pueblo people will be devastating.

1. The Laguna-Acoma-Canoncito Hospital presently under construction has been funded in three (3) phases beginning in Fiscal Year 1972 as follows:

Planning & Design	FY 1972	$ 340,000
Phase I	FY 1975	1,000,000
Phase II	FY 1976	2,900,000
Phase III	FY 1977	3,100,000

The President's Fiscal Year 1978 budget contains only $1,110,000 for equipment. Only twelve (12) non-patient care positions are scheduled for funding. All of the 103 patient care positions required have been omitted. Operational cost covering consumable supplies, non-expendable equipment, utilities, communication and other general operational cost have also been omitted from the budget.

Position & Salaries Needed (103)	$1,273,684
Operational Cost Needed	490,000
Facility scheduled to open 1-9-78 only 8 months funding required in FY '78 budget.	--
	$1,705,000

2. The Santa Fe Indian Hospital now under construction has been funded in two (2) phases beginning in Fiscal Year 1972.

Planning & Design		$ 170,000
Phase I	FY 1976	4,600,000
Phase II	FY 1977	5,400,000

The President's Fiscal Year 1978 budget contains only $2,100,000 for equipment. All of the 111 patient care positions have been omitted. Operational cost for supplies utilities, communication and other general operational cost were also omitted.

Positions & Salaries Needed (111)	$1,399,480
Operational Funds Needed	540,000
Total Funds Needed:	$1,939,480

B. Three health facilities which are in dire need and required to combat the growing backlog of unmet health needs and must be funded are:

1. A health center on the Santa Clara Pueblo Reservation at Espanola, New Mexico, to serve five Pueblo Tribes. Requirements include staffing, equipment, operative expenses and lease funds. Service delivery to include; out-patient diagnostic and treatment services, preventive health care and community health services.

Required funding total: $466,000

2. A health center on the Jemez Pueblo Reservation to provide out-patient diagnostic and treatment services, preventive health care and community health services. The Jemez people have begun construction on a facility. Resources required include; staffing equipment and operation expenses.

Required funding total: $345,000

3. A major referral center for the Albuquerque area. The proposed Albuquerque Indian Medical Center facility will as the major referral center for medical and surgical specialities. It would replace the present Albuquerque Indian Hospital which is now limited to general medical and limited pediatrics, as well as convalescent post-operative care. Out-patient utilization has rapidly increased and is now severely taxed and over worked. The present facility is out-dated and limited in space to accomodate the present and projected work load.

Required funding total: $35,000,000

PROGRAM FUNDING

A. The President's budget omits funding in several vital areas:

1. President Carter's budget for the Indian Health Service (IHS) does not inlcude the additional $147 million authorized by the Congress for implementation of 94-437, Indian Health Care Improvement Act. In order to maintain the level of services now provided and to open the facilities previously scheduled, (including two in New Mexico) the IHS needs an additional $20 million in mandatory costs, another $21 million in services, and $103 million in facilities.

2. Funds available in 1978 for implementation of P.L. 93-638, the Indian Self-determination Act, are reduced to $6,500,000 compared to $13,500,000 appropriated in 1977.

3. The contract medical care program funds will be reduced by 10%. Due to inadequate manpower and facilities, contract medical care is vital to the health needs of the Pueblo people. Based on data gathered in Fiscal Year 1976 it is estimated that an additional amount of $3,111,500 is needed for contract dental care alone in the Albuquerque area. Many orthodontic cases require more than twelve

month periods to complete treatment. Funding for hospital and medical services (contract) are grossly under-funded. As a result, many surgical needs go unattended over a period of years.

4. Preventive health programs (public health nursing, sanitation, dental care, mental health, etc.) funding is reduced approximately 10%. This results in decreased services and increased health needs.

5. There has been a $2,000,000 reduction in funding for maintenance and repair. No funds are available to reduce the current backlog of projects of over $18,000,000.

B. Major health program needs require additional resources as indicated by in-patient and out-patient statistics.

1. Injuries sustained in accidents requires programs to reduce the incidence of alcohol-related accidents, safety education, rehabilitation, etc.

2. Emergency medical services have been limited in scope due to lack of funding. Present programs are fragmented, training is inadequate, supplies and equipment are seriously deficient, staff positions are unavailable, and communications limited.

3. Elderly care programs; comprehensive nutrition projects; expanded alcoholism programs; and, adult and speciality dental care are required.

MANPOWER

A. Staffing for existing and proposed facilities is inadequate. Specific manpower needs can be summarized as:

1. Localized training programs for community health service workers, technicians, managers and para-professionals.

2. Allocation of additional positions to complement staffing patterns for major health facilities.

II. PUEBLO EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Educational needs for the Pueblo people are especially critical at this time as the growth rate is approximately twice that of the general U.S. population. In addition, 62% of the total Pueblo population is between the ages of 5 and 34, a crucial time for educational and vocational training. In order to have self-determination in educational policies, there must be sufficient funding for maintenance of schools, for planning and development of new facilities and programs, and for the training of para-professional and professional staff.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION

A. Many of the elementary schools are in desperate physical condition; two Pueblos, San Felipe and Jemez, have been promised again and again new facilities, but to no avail.

1. Construction of an elementary school at Jemez Pueblo has been budgeted for Fiscal Year 1977 for $2,420,000, with an additional budget allocation in Fiscal Year 1978 of $800,000. The total amount is appropriated in the following manner:

Initial Construction	FY 1977	$2,420,000
Additional Allocation	FY 1978	800,000
Total Appropriation:		$3,220,000

This proposed school is number two on the Bureau of Indian Affairs nationwide educational construction priority list. (See Exhibit A). Even though these monies have been budgeted construction has not begun because according to Mr. John Carmody, Chief of the

Division of School Facilities, Congressman Yates states in the Congressional Committee Report that no new construction will be started until there is more creditability with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

2. Construction of an elementary school for the Pueblo of San Felipe has been proposed for the last fifteen years. $350,000 has been spent on planning and designs. The cost of building the school today is estimated by the Division of School Facilities to be:

Initial Construction	FY 1978	$4,350,000
Additional Equipment	FY 1978	450,000
Requested Funding:	FY 1978	$4,800,000

Presently, there are 150 children in grades 4 to 6 who must endure a daily 80-mile round trip bus ride to the nearest school. Taking the children out of their home community has created serious psychological and social problems. This proposed school is number 11 on the present BIA nationwide educational construction priority list. (See Exhibit A). At present, however, new criteria and new Bureau regulations are being decided for projects in Fiscal Year 1979.

B. The All Indian Pueblo Council has contracted for the operation of the Albuquerque Indian School under Public Law 93-638 (Indian Self-determination Act). Plant Maintenance has not been contracted because of the past lack of upkeep and maintenance of the school plant by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

1. Renovation of the physical plant to meet the needs of the students in the educational program would cost:

FY 1978 $2,370,672

Bureau negligence in plant maintenance has been partly because of their assumption that a new school facility would be available. (See Exhibit B-1). Present buildings have leaky roofs, outmoded plumbing facilities, inefficient heating and cooling systems, and the students are housed in buildings which were intended to be temporary structures. Many of the classrooms are bleak, windowless, mobile, metal shells surrounded by barren areas. (See photographs, Exhibit B-2). The possibility of a new school facility is probably several years in the future. Until that time students must be furnished with an adequate educational program and plant. Refurnished buildings, in the future, could be utilized by tribal operations in explaining social, educational, and health programs.

PLANNING AND EVALUATION

A. In order to have a comprehensive, long range plan for a total educational program it is necessary to develop specific short and long range goals and objectives; to design evaluation methodlogies; to develop educational specifications and architectural designs. All of these activities require additional operation monies.

Salaries (Programatic Development)	FY 1978	$120,000
Constractual Services (Arch. Design)	FY 1978	450,000
Supplies and Materials	FY 1978	20,000
Travel	FY 1978	10,000
Total Requested Funding:	FY 1978	$600,000

The educational planning and evaluation staff would be: Director, Program Analyst, Curriculum Specialist, Educational Planner, Secretary and Clerk.

Operational monies will enable research by this team into such problems as the synchronization of all the elementary schools with Albuquerque Indian School, relationships with Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute and the Institute of American Indian Arts as part of an overall educational plan, location of new school sites, and additional modes of program presentations.

PROGRAMMATIC NEEDS FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS

A. In order to meet the educational needs of Pueblo students from early childhood to post secondary, there is a need for additional funding in the following programs:

1. From 1972 to 1977 Johnson O'Malley (JOM) enrollment has increased 79% while appropriations have increased 38%. The population on Indian reservations is growing at a rate double that of the nation. The need for adequate funding is self-evident. History of enrollments and appropriations are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Appropriation
1972	86,765	$22,652,000
1977	155,483	31,452,000

Program Component	FY 1977	FY 1978
Operational (Basic Support)	$ 2,600,200	$ 1,300,000
Supplementary Support	27,151,800	28,591,900
Federal Dorm Student Tuition	750,000	700,000
Total:	$30,502,000	$30,592,000

2. Headstart programs serve 638 Pueblo children and 190 Indian children from neighboring tribes at a total cost of $113,000. An additional 121 students are still in need of Headstart Programs at a cost of $16,557.

Required funding total: $129,577

3. Public Law 93-638 application for the Albuquerque Indian School reflected a much reduced educational program due to the limited amount the Bureau of Indian Affairs funds available. The difference between support funds and actual funds shows need in the following areas:

Salaries	$346,202
Supplies and Equipment	119,009
Summer School Program	65,136
Training & Technical Assistance	62,510
Additional Required Funding Total:	$592,857

4. There are presently 3,499 Pueblo high school students. Approximately 1,000 of these students will have need for financial assistance for a college education. The present cost for 454 students is $771,800. There is an additional need for 500 student scholarships totaling $850,000.

Total Funds Required: FY 1978 $592,857

Scholarship programs in the past have graduated 195 students.

5. The Computer Assisted Instruction Program began in 1971 and presently serves four Pueblos: Santo Domingo, Isleta, Laguna, and Cochiti. It has annually served 650 students during the existence of the program, specifically, grades 3 to 6. Albuquerque Indian School will have three terminals to serve 300 students. The benefits for the students are:

1. Increased motivation
2. Brings students up to grade level

3. Curriculum specifically tailored for Pueblo Indian students in math, language arts, and reading, permitting student to reach appropriate grade level.
4. Reduce student dropout rate

The funding needs are as follows:

Educational Systems	FY 1978	$134,294
Educational Systems/ Computer Systems	FY 1978	67,225
Project Management/ Computer Systems	FY 1978	347,400

TEACHER TRAINING

A. There is an immediate need to train elementary and secondary Pueblo teachers for the 8,000 Pueblo school children in grades kindergarden to 12.

1. The University of New Mexico is presently training 130 teacher trainees at a cost of $200,000. There is a need to train an additional 130 students at an additional cost of $185,000.

2. The University of Albuquerque is presently training 13 elementary bilingual education teachers at a cost of $185,000. There is a need for 100 additional teachers to serve the 2,000 Keres-speaking children enrolled in grades kindergarden to 6. To train these additional teachers would cost $653,800.

3. Presently there are no programs to train Pueblo students in secondary education. There is a need for 100 teacher trainees to serve the 3,499 Pueblo students enrolled at the secondary level. This would cost $400,000.

University of New Mexico		$ 185,000
University of Albuquerque		653,800
Secondary Education trainees		400,000
Additional Requested Funding	FY 1978	$1,238,800

" PUEBLO EDUCATION NEEDS

	Existing FY77	Requested FY78
A. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION		
1. ETementary School at Jemez	$3,220,000.	
2. Elementary School at San Felipe	-0-	$4,800,000.
B. SCHOOL RENOVATION		
1. Renovation of AIS Facilities		2,370,672.
A. PLANNING & EVALUATION		600,000.
A. PROGRAMMATIC NEEDS FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS		
1. Johnson O'Malley	837,962.	1,117,300.
2. Early Childhood Education (Headstart)	113,000.	16,557.
3. Secondary Education (AIS)	2,089,094.	592,857.
4. Post Secondary Scholarship	771,800.	850,000.
5. Computer Assisted Education	172,183.	548,919.
A. TEACHER TRAINING		
1. UNM/PTTB	200,000.	185,000.
2. U of A/BTTB	85,000.	653,800.
3. Secondary Teacher Training	-0-	400,000.
	$7,489,039.	$12,135,105.

III. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The nineteen (19) Pueblos are not wealthy in resources and as such are dependent on BIA funding for survival. Year after year the nineteen Pueblos come before this Committee requesting, and even begging, for adequate funding of BIA programs and projects. The following program areas represent our major needs in BIA.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (PRIORITIES)

A. Equity funding--The nineteen Pueblos are located along a 350 mile stretch of N.M. Yet, with the exception of Zuni Pueblo, which is the southern-most Pueblo, the rest of the eighteen (18) Pueblo tribes whose combined population exceeds 40,000, are limited to services and programs of two BIA agencies. The Southern Pueblos Agency (SPA) serves a population of approximately 30,000, a total of ten tribes. The Northern Pueblos Agency (NPA) serves a population of 11,000, or a total of eight tribes. Since the BIA funding formula is based on an agency-to-agency basis, those agencies who serve more than one tribe are continually under-funded. In other words, every dollar to the Southern Pueblos Agency and the Northern Pueblos Agency must be divided between ten and eight Pueblos, respectively. Construction projects for the two multi-tribal agencies are funded at the same level as an agency serving one reservation. This means, whereas, an agency serving one reservation can count on construction projects each year the Pueblos served by the two agencies must wait ten and eight years, respectively. The same inequity exists in the services and personnel, and, we are again requesting of this Committee that the base funding level at the two Pueblo Agencies be increased by $2 million and $1 million, respectively. The only other recourse is to establish at least three (3) more Pueblo Agencies. The population, needs, and land base of over two million acres most certainly justifies such a request.

B. Roads construction and Maintenance--Again, because of the multi-tribal Agency organization, funding for road construction and maintenance is

grossly under-funded. One tractor-bulldozer purchased in the late 40's must service eight (8) Pueblos. The same situation exists in the ten (10) southern Pueblos. School children are bussed to school on many of these unsafe roads each day. The combined tentative allocation for road construction in Fiscal Year 1978 for two of the three Pueblo Agencies is on $1.9 million dollars. This is a reduction of $1.9 million from Fiscal Year 1977. Only $300,000 was allocated for equipment androad maintenance for eighteen of the nineteen Pueblos in Fiscal Year 1977. At the present funding rate the nineteen Pueblos get about 1/2 mile of road construction every eight years.

PROGRAM NEEDS (PRIORITIES)

A. Public Law 93-638, the Indian Self-determination Education Assistance Act--Funding for Fiscal Year 1978 will be reduced to $6,500,000 from $18,500,000 in Fiscal Year 1977. The intent of the Act and of Congress, dictates that these funds be restored if this landmark legislation is to mean anything.

B. Indian Financing Act--Funding authority for the Business Development Program has expired and will mean a loss of $5 million. The Loan Guarantee Fund is in the same situation.

C. Nature Resources Inventories--As trustee, the U.S. Government is obligated to protect and defend the land, water, and mineral resources of Indian reservations. While there is increased funding for mineral inventories on Indian reservations, the projected $6.3 million is inadequate. There are 350 Indian water rights issues pending and unresolved. It is critical that water inventories and plans be properly funded in order to protect Indian water rights. The tentative BIA budget of $6.5 million is inadequate. Real estate services are grossly under-funded. Cadastral surveys are in dire need on each of the nineteen Pueblo reservations. Again, the nineteen Pueblos must share one survey crew of seven.

STATEMENT OF MIKE PASENO, SANTA FE INDIAN HEALTH BOARD

ACCOMPANIED BY:

WILFRED MADRID
ANITA MUNETA
REGINA QUANCHELLO

Senator LEAHY. The next witness is Mike Paseno, Santa Fe Service Unit, Indian Health Board, New Mexico

Mr. PASENO. Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce the people who are here with me this afternoon. Mr. Wilfred Madrid, who is a board member, Anita Muneta, she is on the staff of he Indian Health Board, and Regina Quanchello, she is a health worker. My name is Mike Paseno.

Senator LEAHY. All right. I understand, Mr. Paseno, you will be presenting the testimony for the panel. Is that correct?

Mr. PASENO. Yes, that is correct.

SANTA FE HEALTH CARE NEEDS

Senator LEAHY. All right. Your statement will be made a part of the record. I would ask you, Mr. Paseno, if you have one item in the whole statement that you would want this committee to remember when we have our deliberations and draw up the bill, what would you would want us to remember?

Mr. PASENO. The area of personnel. Because of the added staff we need. We need approximately 119 employed staff. It is going to be old in September and we need a total staff of 211 to operate efficiently.

The other area is equipment. We are asking for $2.1 million in that area. Again to buy updated equipment to assure efficiency in operation of the hospital.

The other areas is operation we are talking about at this point $450,000 for fiscal year 1978. Those are major areas we are concerned with to be restored and for us to make the transition from the old 50-year-old hospital to the new hospital that we are hoping to open up in September.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you. Thank you very much. Did any of the other panel members have statements they want to put into the record at this point?

Mr. Paseno, go ahead and continue.

Mr. PASENO. I guess again one of the concerns we have is on the Public Law 94–437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. The Public Health Service has expressed or made known concerns about P.L. 94–437. We would like to endorse that. Some of the concerns that they expressed.

Senator LEAHY. I think it would be safe to say that it is a pretty universal feeling among all of you that Public Law 94–437 has not been adequately funded.

Mr. MADRID. One thing I wanted to add is that we do hope to move into the hospital by the first part of September and we are talking about a consideration of fiscal year 1978 funds to be used

for purchase of equipment and also for staff. Right now we are in fiscal year 1977 and this hospital is due to open during this period. So there is that lacking period of time.

We are asking these funds. If there is some way maybe you could help direct IHS to recruit the staff and also order the equipment that is needed for this hospital. That is our main area of concern.

The hospital, we are supposed to move into it the 1st week of September. To date we haven't ordered the equipment yet and they don't have a staff.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much. Thank you all very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE SANTA FE SERVICE UNIT

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to present testimony on behalf of the fourteen Indian tribes represented on the Santa Fe Service Unit Indian Health Board. The Fourteen tribes—Cochiti, Nambe, Picuris, Pojaque, San Felipe, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Santa Clara, Santo Domingo, Taos and Tesuque Pueblos, and the Jicarilla Apache, Ute Mountain and Southern Ute Tribes—comprise a total Service Unit population of 16,000.

We have appeared at various times during the past few years to present our needs to Congressional committees, and we have been pleased with the responsiveness of the Congress in assuring the planning, design and construction of a new Comprehensive Community Health Center at Santa Fe, New Mexico. In September, 1977, construction will be completed and the new Health Center, specifically, a new hospital facility, will be ready for occupancy.

Today, however, I would like to recount the efforts of the Santa Fe Indian Health Board in obtaining and retaining funds appropriated for the construction of the hospital. In 1975, we succeeded in gaining initial construction funds; in 1976, we fought for and retained funds appropriated for construction. Earlier, we were involved in local debates about the real need for a new hospital and about the proposed site or sites for a new hospital. Through it all, we have persisted in stating our health needs and construction priorities.

We have our hospital, and we are grateful for that. It is unfortunate that it is necessary for us to appear here again, this time to assure that the new Santa Fe Indian Health Service Hospital is properly equipped and adequately staffed.

The needs of the Santa Fe Hospital are as follows:

1. *Personnel:* We require 119 additional staff positions to assure adequate staffing ratios for the new hospital. Cost: $1,875,000 (FY 78)

Justification: Operation of the new hospital is not possible with a maintenance force at the current levels. Because of the increased size and bed capacity, the new hospital requires a significant increase in staff in the areas of maintenance, housekeeping, and nursing. (See Exhibit A.)

2. *Equipment:* We require new and updated equipment for new hospital. Cost: $2,100,000 (FY 78).

Justification: The old facility is almost fifty years old and not accredited; consequently, equipment presently in use will have to be replaced to assure maximum efficiency.

3. *Operations:* Operational costs include staff travel, communications, utilities, supplies, and other related general costs. Cost: $450,000 (FY 78).

Justification: Because of the increase in bed size, service capacity, amount of new equipment, and space in the new hospital, operational costs during the next fiscal year will increase significantly to at least three times the present costs to operate the new hospital. Since demolition of the old hospital is scheduled to begin September 23, 1977, construction and transitional activities must continue on schedule. This makes the early requisitioning and purchase of new equipment and supplies extremely urgent. We are aware of the FY 78 budget constraints, but, having reached this point in construction and transition, it would be unrealistic and certainly impractical for the Congress to appropriate funds for the Santa Fe Hospital in lesser amounts than those requested above. The fact is that the new hospital must be adequately staffed and properly equipped by September, 1977. Any other situation—the possibility of having to support both the new and the old facilities for any length of time—would be extremely costly. In short, money would be lost and service capability drastically impaired.

As the representative of the Santa Fe Service Unit Indian Health Board. I have concentrated my remarks on the needs of the new Santa Fe Comprehensive Community Health Center. Attached to this statement are various Exhibits describing the service capabilities of the Santa Fe Service Unit of the Indian Health Service and related documents. On behalf of the Board, I would like to mention that we are very concerned about inadequate funding of P.L. 94–437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. However, we also feel that other tribal groups and representatives of the New Mexico Intertribal Health Authority of the All Indian Pueblo Council have adequately addressed this matter in their testimony. We would simply like to state that we concur with the points made by other Indian groups concerning inadequate funding for health services and health professions education.

Thank you for this opportunity to appear here today and to discuss the concerns of the Santa Fe Service Unit Indian Health Board with you.

MAKAH TRIBE, WASHINGTON

STATEMENT OF JOHN IDES, CHAIRMAN, MAKAH TRIBE OF WASHINGTON

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ED CLAPLANAHOO
CLIFFORD HAUPT
CHARLES PETERSEN

Senator LEAHY. The next panel has John Ides, Ed Claplanahoo Clifford Haupt, and Charles Petersen of the Makah Tribe in Washington.

Mr. IDES. My name is John Ides. I am the chairman of the Makah Tribe, the tribal council for the Makah Nation in Washington. I appreciate coming here and being with you people, and I will make this as brief as possible.

I know that you folks are real busy, so I will get right down to the point. We are building a fish hatchery in our area there through the Fish and Wildlife Service. We have been interested in our hatchery since 1950. We have many problems in the area for non-Indian and Indian fishing on account of lack of fish and dwindling fisheries. So our hatchery has been planned since 1950—in the 1950's.

We did go into 1970 and started building a hatchery. The tribe put $160,000 down in values of land. We have done work in 1973, in fiscal year 1977. We have $4,800,000 into the hatchery now and we are requesting additional one phase of construction for $8,177,000 to complete the hatchery by 1979. It will be in full operation. It will have 110.9 million fish annually, approximately 200,000 pounds. This includes all species of salmon, steelhead, rainbow trout. I will let Mr. Haupt complete the technicalities of the financial savings if we do have this one phase construction.

I would like to introduce at this time Mr. Haupt and Mr. Claplanahoo. I will just briefly turn this over to Mr. Haupt for the technicalities.

Senator LEAHY. Go ahead, sir.

Mr. HAUPT. Due to the limited time I will try to cover $1 million a minute here. Our main concern——

Senator LEAHY. I want you to know that the Senate already has set a prior record on that, but then we have been practicing longer.

Mr. HAUPT. As a taxpayer I am aware of that.

Senator LEAHY. As a taxpayer myself, I am extremely aware of it. Prior to coming over here this afternoon I have been on the floor on the losing end of a battle to take a couple of billion dollars out of the federal budget. I still feel as if I am in the middle of a rockpile. Go ahead.

Mr. HAUPT. The way the hatchery is being constructed with appropriations each year right now the escalation cost of construction runs about 15 percent. That means $1 million a year of increased construction cost plus a loss in production of about $2 million a year. This totals every year at the conclusion of the hatchery's delay we are speaking of approximately $3 million.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you.

I was just going to say that your statement and the breakdown will be made part of the record. We appreciate it very much.

Mr. IDES. Thank you kindly.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much. Again, as I said, I apologize for the briefness of the time we have for you, considering the great distance you have traveled.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN IDES

My name is John Ides and I am here in my capacity as Chairman of the Makah Tribal Council of the Makah Indian Nation of Neah Bay, Washington. I appreciate this opportunity to be able to come before you as the representative of the Makah Tribal Council on behalf of the Makah National Fish Hatchery.

We are here requesting an appropriation for the $8,177,000 necessary to complete in one phase the construction of the Makah National Fish Hatchery. From FY 1973 - FY 1977, a total of $4,822,000 was appropriated by Congress for development and construction of the Fish Hatchery. Completing construction in a single phase appropriation would result in significant savings in construction costs, increased early benefits from the Hatchery, and a significant contribution to the early solution of urgent problems facing Pacific Northwest fisheries managers.

Fishing is a major industry in the State of Washington. Over the years, the fishery located in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the adjoining ocean waters, and the Olympia Peninsula rivers has been depleted, for a number of reasons. Enhancement of that fishery for the benefit of the fishing industry, commercial fishermen, sportsmen, and Indian fishermen is the purpose of the Makah National Fish Hatchery.

In the 1950's, the Makah Tribe realized that it was necessary for substantial efforts to be expended in order that the depleted fisheries be replenished and maintained at former historic levels. In 1970, the Tribe began an intensive campaign for the building of a fish hatchery for the benefit of all fishing interests in the Northwest. We knew that more productive waters would once again sustain a high yield fishery and contribute to the ocean fisheries for all concerned. The Tribe has expended over $160,000 of Tribal funds to purchase the lands on the Reservation necessary for the building of the Hatchery and has leased these lands to the United States Fish & Wildlife Service for $1.00 per year. In addition, the Tribal Council has expended Tribal funds, time, and energies over the years to initiate this project. It has taken much work by the Tribe and our Congressional representatives to come to the present state of development.

All people involved in the fishing industry in the West, whether Indian or non-Indian, have now come to the realization that the only way in which the major problems of the industry can be resolved is for more fish to be available for harvesting by all concerned. The call for the establishment of additional fish hatcheries is supported by everyone who is interested in saving the fishing industry and relieving the great pressures which have been brought to bear on the fisheries resource in the Northwest.

The Makah National Fish Hatchery will make a significant contribution to the solution of many of these problems. Upon completion, it will have an annual fish production of five different species of salmon and trout totalling 10.9 million fish weighing nearly 200,000 pounds. These fish will be distributed throughout the rivers, lakes and streams of the entire state of Washington. Judge Boldt's decison in United States v. Washington, upheld by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, has stimulated the attention of fishermen, managers, the public, and governmental representatives to the need for immediately improved harvest management and increased production. It is most fortunate that plans for the Makah National Fish Hatchery, having begun so long ago, are sufficiently developed that, with single phase funding, production can begin by 1979.

If present, proposed plans for two more stages of appropriations and funding continue, production will not be able to begin until the 1980's. Such a delay will have a devastating effect on our attempt to replenish the fisheries and meet the demands of the rapidly increasing sport and commercial ocean fisheries, both Indian and non-Indian. In addition, failure to fund the remaining construction in one phase will cause an escalation in the eventual total construction cost.

A review of the annual economic benefits from an operating Makah National Fish Hatchery (see Attachment A) demonstrates that the $2,000,000 + to be derived annually from the Hatchery production will be a significant stimulant to the regional and national economies. Such a review would show a very favorable cost benefit ratio and an expected short cost repayment period.

Upon completion, the Hatchery will require a staff of 8 permanent employees and annual operation and maintenance funding from the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service in an estimated amount of $200,000.

The following is a summary of the funding status of the project through FY 1977:

Fiscal Year	Amount Appropriated	Project
1973	$350,000	Master Plan
1974	$500,000	Design
1975	$870,000	Entry Road and site preparation
1976	$1,102,000	Construction site grading, floodway excavation, pollution abatement lagoon, barrier dams, fish ladder, pump house
1977	$2,000,000	Raceway construction, holding pond, electrical utilities, completion of existing construction
Total Funding Through FY 1977	$4,822,000	

To complete construction, including buildings and fish production facilities, will take, at present costs, $8,177,000. If this total amount is not funded in FY 1978, it is expected that the costs of the project will increase approximately 15-17%. In addition, the expected benefits and the contribution to the solution of Northwest fisheries problems would be further delayed.

The Makah Indian Tribe is anxious to participate in the replenishment of the fish resource for the use of all fishermen in the Northwest area. Accelerating the completion of the Makah National Fish Hatchery will result in more fish for all fishermen in the ocean, in the Straits, and in the rivers of the Olympic Peninsula.

I should like to take this opportunity to repeat the words of the former Chairman of our Tribal Council at the ground breaking ceremonies for the Hatchery at Neah Bay on August 8, 1975:

> As long as there are fish, my friends, there will be fishermen. . .as long as there are fish. And there will be fish, if we will join hands to let it be. That is our calling and in it our hope.

Thank you for the opportunity of presenting to you our request for complete funding for the Makah National Fish Hatchery.

YAKIMA TRIBE, WASHINGTON

STATEMENT OF BILL NORTHOVER, THE YAKIMA TRIBE

ACCOMPANIED BY:

MELVIN SAMPSON
RUSSELL JIM
JIM HOVIS
CONRAD SHELLAND

Senator LEAHY. The next panel is Bill Northover, Melvin Sampson, Russell Jim, Jim Hovis, and Conrad Shelland of the Yakima Tribe in Washington.

Mr. NORTHOVER. Mr. Chairman, my name is Bill Northover of the Yakima Tribal Council. I would like to introduce, on my immediate left, Mr. Russell Jim, a member of our tribal council; seated next to him is Conrad Shelland, our forest manager; on the far left is Mr. Jim Hovis, our tribal attorney.

YAKIMA FORESTRY PROGRAM

We would like to introduce a forestry problem with you this afternoon. We have—the Yakima Nation has about 600,000 acres of forestland that has about 8 billion board feet of merchantable timber. Within our annual plan we have an annual allowable cut of 186 million board feet. To the present time we have never been able to achieve that annual cut. This is brought about by the Bureau of Indian Affairs' branch of forestry not having adequate funding.

The major point that we want to present to you is a freeze or ceiling on the employees at our Yakima Indian Nation in the branch of forestry. At the present time we have 10 vacant positions that we cannot fill. Consequently our branch of forestry people cannot adequately harvest or manage our forest and it is a tremendous loss to try. We are losing approximately $4,400,000 a year.

The U.S. Government retains a 10-percent administrative fee of which——

Senator LEAHY. I understand you are very much opposed to that. Is that right?

Mr. NORTHOVER. We are very much opposed to that, however, we have been living with it and we are putting that—it is returned to the tribe. And the tribe, in turn, puts it back into the forestry program.

As far as the funding is concerned, we would be very happy to continue funding the forestry. At the present time we are putting in 54 percent of the operating funds in order to reach our annual allowable cut. We would be willing to spend an additional 10-percent funding for these people.

Our main request is to get relief from this freeze. There is a tremendous resource out there that is going to waste. Our forest is still classified as a virgin forest. We have been harvesting it now for approximately 25 years so you can see that we have an awful lot of over-mature trees we are losing. I think that is a tremendous waste, to let that resource go. Especially when the economics—the situation that we have in economics now is very bad.

Essentially that is our request. We would like to request or ask that whenever the BIA budget is being acted upon that some consideration be given to support the Bureau in that area of funding.

Senator LEAHY. I was in your area several years ago prior to the time I was in the Senate. I recall going through part of the forest. I recall thinking it was one of the largest forests that I had ever been in.

Mr. NORTHOVER. It is the largest forest in Indian country, in the Indian nation, yes. I might say that comparing our forest with that of our neighboring forest, of the Natchee National Forest, they have about twice the staff that we have. Their annual allowable cut is 147 million feet. So if you compare what the Forest Service has, with what we have, we come out on the short end. Our forest is very similar to them. It is a multiuse forest. So we need people. We need your assistance to gain these people. We actually need 22 additional staff members, professional foresters.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you, sir. I appreciate your testimony. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF BILL NORTHOVER

The Yakima Reservation is located in the south central part of the State of Washington. The majority of the reservation is located in Yakima and Klickitat Counties with a small portion situated in Lewis County.

The eastern portion of the almost 1.4 million acre reservation is made up of irrigated agricultural lands and sage brush lands classed as semi desert. As the land rises westward toward the summit of the Cascade Range of mountains, the annual available moisture increases and forest becomes the dominant land occupant.

The Yakima forest, a gross area of approximately 600,000 acres, makes up the western half of the reservation. Indian trust commercial forest lands make up approximately 480,000 acres (11% allotted) of this area and support the largest inventoried timber volume of any Indian reservation in the United States (7.8 billion board feet). The Bureau of Indian Affairs, in carrying out the Government's trust responsibilities for management of the timber resources on the Yakima Indian Reservation, is charged with the protection, development and all aspects (including recreation and grazing) related to management of this forest property.

The Yakima Indian Nation (about 6,320 members) receives almost all of its annual income (11 million dollars) through the sale of timber from the reservation forest. This income is the financial life blood of the Yakima Tribe and makes possible real programs of self help and self development with the freedom of choice resting with the Tribe as to how they can best use the money to improve the social-economic benefits of the Yakima people.

The Yakima Tribe wishes to stress the Government's trust responsibility for prudent management of the forest resource through adequate staffing and funding for the program. The Tribe, at this time, has no desire to assume management of the program under Public Law 638. This is because we are already carrying our those functions in the program under "force account" that we feel are "contractable" without seriously eroding the Government's trust responsibility.

The Government collects a 10% Administrative Fee on the sale of Indian timber. In 1972, the Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior provided that tribes who contribute toward the cost of their forest program will have fees collected returned to the tribe in the amount of their contribution to the Forest Program, instead of having these funds transferred to the United States Treasury.

The Yakima Tribe strongly opposed the 10% Administrative Fee collected from their timber income and has repeatedly requested it be eliminated. However, until it is eliminated, the Tribe's only choice is to contribute to the Forestry Program or let the fees money return to the United States Treasury. Considering contribution to the Forestry Program to be the lesser of two evils, the Yakima Indians in Fiscal Year '77 are financing about 54% (1.275 million dollars) of the Forestry Program. The funds are used in all phases of the program and currently finance salaries of 9 permanent Civil Service employees, 16 permanent and about 78 seasonal local tribally funded employees and other expenses incurred in the protection and management of their trust forest property. Under this program, we are operating the "force account" program .

In addition to direct tribal participation under the fees program, the Tribe, through the Bureau's "Band Analysis" budget process, has increased the amount of Federal funds available to the Yakima Forestry Program by giving the program priority in the total regular Federal funding available to the Yakima Tribe. In addition, we have shifted 10 positions from other activities to the Forestry Program. We feel we are doing more than our part to carry out an activity that is really the trust responsibility of the Government.

Major components of our Forestry Program are PROTECTION, TIMBER SALE ADMINISTRATION, INVENTORY AND FOREST DEVELOPMENT. As long as the Yakima Tribe continues to participate in the fees program ($1,280,100 in F.Y. 78), and Federal "Add On" funds are available in F.Y. 78, Federal funding is sufficient to maintain present services and to begin the expansion in F.Y. 78 of Timber Sales, as called for in the Forest Management Plan approved in 1974.

The new plan, if implemented, would increase the Yakima Nation's annual income by approximately 4 million dollars. This additional income can be accomplished by providing staff to increase the present harvest from about 144 million board feet to

the 186 million board feet called for in the plan, plus an additional 24 million board feet of cull material (total 210 million board feet).

The Timber Sale expansion would increase job opportunities and salary income in the primary wood processing industry, using Indian timber, from the present 860 jobs (8.6 million dollar payroll) to 1,260 (12.6 million dollar payroll). Included in this payroll are three Indian logging operations. It would also result in a 45% increase in wood fiber available to the nation from the Yakima Forest, reduce old growth timber volume losses to insect and disease (1/3 of the forest is still in virgin condition) and accomplish the other forest management benefits derived through the initial development of a decadent, overmature forest, such as improved growth rates, better fire access, etc.

To accomplish this increase, the following is needed:

1. A. Relief from position ceilings to enable immediate filling of the 12 currently vacant forestry positions.

   B. Relief from position ceilings to enable filling an additional 10 positions.

The report "Management of Indian Natural Resources," prepared by the Comptroller General of the United States at the request of Henry M. Jackson, Chairman, Committee of Indian and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, dated November 1976, analyzed the Yakima Forestry Staff and program and stated,

> "When the size of the forestry staff is compared with the allowable harvest volume the Wenatchee National Forest has a considerably larger staff. According to our analysis, for a million board feet of allowable harvest volume, the Wenatchee National Forest has about twice the staff available as does the Yakima reservation."

2. Preferential treatment from Bureau personnel staff to expedite recruitment and filling of the positions. Position ceilings have seriously effected their ability to serve our field staff.

3. Relief from the current Personnel Management Evaluation that appears will result in the downgrading of key staff positions, that we feel are classifed properly when compared to staffing of other land management organizations. The program justifies present grade levels and we wish to maintain a quality staff to manage our forest.

4. "Add On" funds, earmarked for Timber Sale Administration ($70,000), and $318,896 earmarked for Forest Development in F.Y. 1977, are again available in Fiscal Year 1978, and are continued as part of the regular appropriation. Along with the availability of these funds, it is requested the "Add On" Forest Development funds be available for use in all phases of the Forestry Program. This would free tribal monies under the fees program now being spent to support Timber Sales, Protection, etc., for use in the Forest Development Program. The Tribe would then commit their funds to accomplishing Forest Development on a "force account" basis as long as the fees program is in effect.

A Funding and Staffing Chart is attached.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this presentation.

AMERICAN INDIAN HEALTH CARE ASSOCIATION

Senator LEAHY. I notice from the listing that is before me that the next four panels scheduled to appear are composed of witnesses of the American Indian Health Association. Since we have four separate panels scheduled and they include 18 witnesses, I might note for the record that in the future the committee is not going to be able to schedule so many witnesses from one organization because it does prevent other groups from appearing.

Because of the late running schedule today I am going to have to ask that the panels keep their presentations as brief as possible.

Ms. LUTZ. Mr. Chairman, these are not people who are testifying for the American Indian Health Care Association. The American Indian Health Care Association is responsible for coordinating the testimony of urban groups, so they are not testifying on behalf of the American Indian Health Care Association.

We did this so we would not have to allocate time to 18 different people to testify. That was the reason for putting them in panels. To make it shorter for you and shorter for us at the same time.

Senator LEAHY. Would you give me your name, please?

Ms. LUTZ. Yes. I am Jo-Anne Lutz, the chairman of the American Indian Health Care Association.

Senator LEAHY. On behalf of the committee I would commend Ms. Lutz for the coordination she has done. Our hearing record will show some 18 witnesses——

Ms. LUTZ. Excuse me. There are only nine right now. Because of the delay in the testimony, people have left. So there are only nine.

Senator LEAHY. But it will show 18 witnesses originally on the hearing list of the American Indian Health Care Association. Ms. Lutz, who is with the American Indian Health Care Association, has consolidated the testimony of all of them. The Chair commends that on behalf of the committee and hopes that it will be a precedent not only for this committee but for the other 12 committees and subcommittees that I serve on.

Ms. LUTZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator LEAHY. Please proceed with your statement.

STATEMENT OF PANEL 1

STATEMENT OF HICKORY STARR, THE AMERICAN INDIAN HEALTH CARE ASSOCIATION

ACCOMPANIED BY:

LEON QUENTON
MICHAEL MAHSETKY
JO-ANNE LUTZ

Ms. LUTZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. At this point in time I would like to introduce the members of the first panel. Mr. Hickory Starr, who is the director of the Oklahoma City Urban Indian Health Project; Mr. Leon Quenton, who is the director of the Mid-American All Indian Center, Inc., Wichita, Kans.; and Mr. Michael Mahsetky, the director of the Dallas Intertribal Center, Inc.

Senator LEAHY. Fine. I understand, Ms. Lutz, that you will be the one person testifying?

Ms. LUTZ. No. Each person has a very short statement, Mr. Chairman, that they would like to make to you. Very short.

Senator LEAHY. That is for the four panels.

Ms. LUTZ. No. These are members of the first panel. Originally the panels were scheduled for 15 minutes. We will not be taking up that time. We had originally scheduled it for four panels, but now we are going to keep them very, very short. There are several things we would like to bring up with regard to Indian programs I am not sure you have had the opportunity to hear.

Senator LEAHY. Let me start again then. I will have to again express concern whether it is the Indian Health Care Association or any other having 18 people from one association. I realize that some have already left, out of the 18 people scheduled. It does, of course, make it impossible for some others.

I will stop at that point and ask you to summarize the statements and testimony as well as possible. Whatever time we go in excess of that scheduled will be taken out of those who are further down the list.

Ms. LUTZ. Is it my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that you would like me to summarize the nine projects or request that they do it individually?

Senator LEAHY. Whichever is most convenient. But I would suggest that all of those statements will be placed in the record. I personally will read each one of them, as I do all the testimony before the committees that I chair. It may simplify it if you give all the testimony, but we do have the time constraint that I refer to.

Ms. LUTZ. All right, Mr. Chairman. I would prefer that the individuals who are scheduled to testify, not the 18 but 9, that they have the opportunity to address you personally, since they did not have that opportunity on the House side.

I would like to make a brief statement, that on behalf of the American Indian Health Care Association, which is the only national organization representing urban Indian programs that the full appropriations take place for Public Law 94–437, Indian Health Care Improvement Act. And with that I would like to turn it over to Mike Mahsetky and to Hickory Starr to make a few statements about their programs that they have in their areas.

Mr. MAHSETKY. I am Mike Mahsetky, the director of the Dallas Inter-Tribal Clinic. The clinic has been in operation for 6 years. My major request is to ask your consideration for full funding of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act so that we can expand services in Dallas and other urban areas around the country.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much.

Mr. STARR. I am Hickory Starr from Oklahoma City, director of the Oklahoma City Indian Health Project.

Senator LEAHY. Mr. Starr, please proceed.

Mr. STARR. I have a few general comments I would like to make. Just as a matter of information to you, I think one of—there are several major benefits that the urban projects provide, not only to Indian people but to the communities that they are located in. For instance, one of the benefits is training of physicians. Our program,

and I know of several other programs, that are now actively involved with medical schools located in those cities for family practitioners who are in med school are now practicing in the Indian health projects. Also, Indian students in the medical schools are now getting the chance to work with Indian people as they are learning their profession. And this is going to prove to their benefit.

The other fact is—in fact, these projects are located in major cities and they have an important economic impact on the community as a whole. Because people are employed and money is spent in the community.

The other thing is that the project provides a means of upward mobility for Indian people themselves. In our case we have in the past year three employees leave to go either on to nursing school, med school, or to some other health related field.

So those in effect are the major things I wanted to say. And I will echo the request that Congress fund fully title V particularly of the law.

Thank you.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much, Mr. Starr.

Mr. QUENTON. My name is Leon Quenton. I am the health program director at Wichita. I want to thank you for the opportunity to be here.

The only thing I would say in addition is that we are a young program in Wichita. We are just there since 1975. We need additional funding so that we can have a balanced program of health screening and very limited health services and contracts.

In the current system we are in the contract here we are talking about runs into this year—we are about 2 years away from us. We would concur with what has been said and request full funding for Public Law 94-437, in particular title V.

Thank you.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much.

STATEMENTS OF PANEL 2

STATEMENTS OF:

NORINE SMITH
HANK BONGA
RAY GRANDBOIS

Ms. LUTZ. With that, Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce three other panelists: Norine Smith and Mr. Hank Bonga, who is the director of the Detroit American Indian Center, and Ray Grandbois, who is the director of the Milwaukee Indian Health Board.

Senator LEAHY. Go ahead.

Mr. BONGA. Mr. Chairman, my name is Hank Bonga. I am the executive director of the Detroit Indian Center in Lake Michigan. I think one of the most prestigious statements—prodigious statements I heard thus far was that you stated that title V is vastly under funded. I fully agree. I am in complete concurrence with the rest of the panel here.

Senator LEAHY. Would you repeat your first statement, sir?

Mr. BONGA. Oh, I said that you made a statement that title V was vastly under funded.

Senator LEAHY. I said that I understood one of the witnesses felt it was vastly under funded.

Mr. BONGA. Oh, perhaps that was my misunderstanding.

Ms. LUTZ. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. There is no funding at all for title V, so I consider that under funding.

Mr. BONGA. I was just saying that you are in agreement that there was not enough funding for that, which in fact there is zero funding at this moment.

My concurrence with the fact that the American Indian Health Care Association has arranged and coordinated this effort. I am on the board of the urban centers and urban people who are present here right now is very indicative of the fact that there is a great concern expressed in the urban areas. In Detroit alone we have a situation that I feel is very grave concerning health because I have heard thus far, up until this point, testimony regarding various areas such as forestry, water, land, et cetera, things of that nature.

Now without proper health care I don't think these things would be entirely possible. That is my feeling. But as an individual I can express my feeling for native people. Native people I think are one of the groups who have the lowest health rating. And I would have to say substandard health rating of any people in the United States. Now I fully support and I endorse what the rest of the panel is going to say. That is full appropriation for Public Law 94–437, especially of title V, because the Detroit situation we are on the threshold of getting into the director of primary health care. I think it is essential to the health of the Native people in Detroit that I be considered to present testimony in regard to the necessity formally that I am asking the Indian Health Services for. And in our proposal—I mean I am asking for a specific amount, stating specifics. And I believe Mr. Hickory Starr on the prior panel presentation alluded to some of those things, and I agree.

I appreciate very much the fact that I am just here and able to express my opinion about Native health and about the fact that we have an opportunity to let you know.

Thank you very much.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you.

Mr. GRANDBOIS. My name is Ray Grandbois. I am a member of the Chippewa Indians. I was born and raised on the reservation. I graduated from Berkeley with a master's in public health about 2 years ago and began as the director of the Milwaukee Indian Health Board.

The testimony that we are presenting is not on behalf of the association. The association coordinated it. It is on behalf of the Milwaukee Indian community. Milwaukee's 8,000 Indians are not benefiting from the extensive health network that exists in Milwaukee.

For example, the standardized death rate for Indians between 1968 and 1972 was 58 percent higher than that for Caucasians. And the infant mortality rate twice as high.

Our contract with the Indian Health Service for $150,000 last year, this past year, has helped us to bring in a total program value in services and benefits to the community in Milwaukee in excess of $640,000 during the past year. If we receive the $700,000 that we are requesting as a line item for this next year, we are confident

that we will be able to more than match that with additional programs and support services from other sources.

Funds appropriated by Congress are multiplied several times in terms of their total impact on the urban communities by the abilities of the urban programs to bring in other resources. The funds requested are to be used to begin a preventive medical and dental program which will serve as an access point to the existing health service in Milwaukee.

The Indian community in Milwaukee is economically under developed. The Milwaukee Indian Health Board serves as a focal point for providing health care and health education to Milwaukee's 8,000 Indians. That allows the Indian community in Milwaukee to become involved in the delivery of that care in the period of Indian self-determination.

In an attempt to determine the health status and health needs of the Indian population which we serve, we have conducted a study on this population. Dr. Dale Tavris from the Indian Health Department of the Mayfield College of Wisconsin will now highlight the important, the most important finding in the study.

Dr. Tavris?

Dr. TAVRIS. I have analyzed the data from the study conducted in a random sample of the Indian population in Milwaukee County in order to determine the health status of that population. Following are some of the most important results of the study:

Physical exam data revealed that the percentage of study subjects with significant physical abnormalities which was 2 to 3 times as high as that for the general U. S. population. Many of these abnormalities were serious, treatable and required medical attention, the most notable example being a case of osteomyelitis which required immediate hospitalization.

Dental screening indicated a serious need for more or better dental care. Even without the use of X-rays the screening revealed a 42 percent of the study subjects had one or more cavitied teeth. And 48 percent of the studied subjects had one or more missing teeth.

Laboratory data also indicated many problems, including high prevalence for diabetes, anemia, hypoglycemia, liver problems and many more. Many of these problems require additional medical evaluation and followup.

Data obtained from questionnaires revealed many serious problems, including a high disability rate, a low immunization rate, and a high prevalence of impaired hearing. Probably the most significant problem brought out in the study was a mortality rate more than 2½times that for the general population of Wisconsin. This was particularly significant when considered together with the information also obtained from the study that the utilization rate of prenatal care services by the study population was significantly lower than that for the general population of Wisconsin. This information is particularly important because many studies have shown that neonatal mortality rate is universally coordinated with prenatal services.

With regard to the utilization of prenatal care services studies have shown that the mere existence of these services in the community has not assured their use by certain segments of the population, even if there are no financial barriers.

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Many other factors, some of which are cultural, need to be taken into account. Results of the study have indicated many serious health problems for the Indian population of Milwaukee County. The need for more and/or better medical care is evident in many areas. Whether or not this medical care is available in the Milwaukee area is evident that this medical care is not adequately meeting the needs of the Indian population.

Thank you.

Ms. SMITH. My name is Norine Smith. I am the director of the Minneapolis Indian Health Board, and I am a member of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians. First of all I would like to thank you for this opportunity to testify. Second, I would like to thank you for the dollars that you have appropriated in the past for urban Indian health care, and I would also like to request full appropriations for the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Also, I would like to tell you of some of the good things that you have done because you have appropriated money in the past. One of the things that you have done is you have made our people better consumers. That is you have given us quality areas. We are not a free clinic. We send a bill to everyone who comes to our clinic.

At first the community rejected the bills. This type of thing. They became very upset. But after our staff sat down and talked to the people and explained the bills they are now starting to pay $1 and $5 a month, whatever they can afford, toward their bill.

We bill third-party payments. We also work with Hamilton County. We work with the city and we work with the State.

Senator LEAHY. How long ago was it that you started to bill?

Ms. SMITH. We started 5 years ago with the billing.

Senator LEAHY. What sort of percentage payment would you say you are getting out of the billings?

Ms. SMITH. When we started we had like 1 percent private payers that would pay something toward their bill. Now we are bringing that up to something like 10 percent who are starting to pay toward their bill.

However, we have 30 percent of the people that we could collect from like welfare and things like this, and we have the remainder of our uncollectables. We try to have either the city pick up or Hamilton County. So we do work with the local governments and this type of thing to help provide care for the needy people that we service.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you.

Ms. SMITH. Also one thing that is happening is that when people are having financial problems, not only in health but dealing with the general public, they are starting to call our people and are asking them to help them. If they have financial problems, they will call and they will say "Will you help me? This bill collector is after me," and this type of thing. So we are starting to get to the public before these things are getting to the point where Indian people can no longer get credit and this type of thing. We are working with them in that respect, also.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much.

Ms. LUTZ. Mr. Chairman, if I may add to that. The existing urban Indian health programs, a study that was conducted by the American Health Care Association documented that for every $1 that was raised or that was appropriated by this committee to IHS individual projects another $2 was generated from outside sources.

STATEMENT OF PANEL 3

STATEMENT OF MARY COLLATO, URBAN INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE, ALBUQUERQUE URBAN INDIAN CENTER

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ELVA SILER, CHAIRMAN, UTAH NATIVE AMERICAN CONSORTIUM

DON ARAGON, CHAIRMAN, SEATTLE INDIAN HEALTH BOARD

MIKE BUSH, DIRECTOR, AMERICAN INDIAN COMMUNITY HOUSE

JOE CLOQUET, CHAIRMAN, COWLITZ TRIBAL COUNCIL

Ms. LUTZ. Now to speed things up I would like to choose the next five people eliminating the last panel.

I would like to introduce Mary Collato, who is an urban Indian representative from the Albuquerque Indian Center; Elva Siler; Don Aragon; Michael Bush, director of the American Indian Community House; and Joe Cloquet, chairman, Cowlitz Tribal Council.

Mr. ARAGON. Mr. Chairman, I am Don Aragon. We are pleased that Congress has enacted Public Law 94–437. We feel that full implementation of this is a must. Title I, the manpower portion only meets a segment of our problems. The titles II, III, IV, and V are also very important.

The health organizations such as the urban organizatons are located along major universities and medical schools, as Mr. Starr had indicated before, and we feel that our urban settings can serve a dual purpose. Not only helping solve the manpower program but also to provide care to our patients.

One last statement I would like to make is that we feel that there is a certain amount of credibility here, not only on Congress part but on the tribal government's and the urban Indian health boards where we have been actively seeking our people to participate in our programs. And a lot of the programs have not been funded but I hope that is not all in vain, our efforts.

Thank you.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you.

Mr. BUSH. My name is Michael Bush. I am the executive director of the American Indian Community House in New York City. What I would like to say, within the Northeast there has been terribly under represented in national programs for Indians. In Maine, and in Connecticut, in Massachusetts, in New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and New York there are significant Indian populations who have similar and almost identical needs as other Indians throughout the country.

What I would like to also say is that the urban centers that now exist within the Northeast try to meet to the best of their ability and the resources available all the needs of the Indian people. In

New York City alone the community house has been operating as it does now for 2 years. In this time we have identified numerous needs, one of which is in the health area, primarily in mental health.

We tried with what we have and we have made certain inroads in problem areas that other organizations have not been able to. I appreciate the time you have given us and I hope that the subcommittee, and speaking to the Senate as a whole, will make mention of the fact that there are many Indians who would benefit by title V if it were funded. And moreover that its being funded would give us the opportunity to show us what people can do when resources are made available in the towns that we now possess.

Thank you very much.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you.

Ms. SILER. My name is Elva Siler. I represent the Utah Native American Consortium. I am the chairman of the board.

The problem in Utah is to me quite unique. The Indian population of Utah has increased something like 64 percent. Along the Wasatch front, approximately 75 miles north and south of Salt Lake City has increased by something like 95 percent.

We will be a new project in the Indian health care and we wish to endorse at this time and ask that you as a member of the subcommittee and the Senate as a whole consider and give appropriation for title V of the Indian Health Improvement Act.

Thank you.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you.

Ms. COLLATO. My name is Mary Collato. I am from the Albuquerque Indian—Urban Indian Center. I represent approximately 17,500 Indians in the Albuquerque area. We also are a new project requesting funds. I would like to ask your committee for a direct funding for the Albuquerque area in the amount of $145,000 and a projected cost of contract health care in the amount of $350,000, this bringing our total request for the Albuquerque area to $495,000. And I would like to have these funds put in directed especially toward the Albuquerque area. Because as you have heard here from other groups who are not qualified due to lack of funding with IHS. That is all I have to say.

Thank you for allowing me this time.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much.

Mr. CLOQUET. Mr. Chairman, my name is Joe Cloquet. I am chairman of the Cowlitz Tribal Council, representing the Kitsap Indian Center.

We have in excess of 100 different tribes there. The needs as are in all other Indian communities are very great. The conditions for Indian people as compared to non-Indians, 27 percent of the Indian population is below the poverty level. Six percent of the non-Indian population presently are below the poverty level. It is very difficult for our Indian people to receive adequate services through a social health department structure within the State of Washington.

We know, it has been proven by our neighbors in Takoma, Wash., and the Seattle Indian Health Board in Seattle, that Indian people dealing with health programs, providing services to Indian people have proven far the best for all people concerned: Indian people, non-Indian, society at large.

It seems that so far as third-party collections are concerned in the case of Seattle that they have no problems dealing with the Department of Social Health Services in the State of Washington when it comes to the collection of moneys. This is being for reimbursement of services rendered by Indian programs to Indian people. Everything shows that the health care being provided for Indian people in this manner is far more adequate than anything that has ever been in existence to this point.

I want to commend Congress and all for the passage and enactment of Public Law 94–437. The Indians of this nation are very grateful. You have done a very wonderful thing. But without full funding level for the carrying out of the act it is literally impossible for it to be as successful as you would like to have it be and we as Indian people would like to have it be.

We are very much interested in the welfare of ourselves. And as a matter of fact of all people. We appreciate what you have done and we hope that really full funds will be funded.

Thank you.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you.

Ms. LUTZ. Mr. Chairman, in my closing remarks again I would like to thank you for hearing the testimony today and we would hope that the full committee could be here. But we are aware there are other things going on.

I just want to reiterate that the Indian Health Care Association and the existing Indian health care programs, which total 33, are fully behind this and they would like to see full appropriations for Public Law 94–437, the full act, as well as title V which is the urban Indians. We are not just urban Indians, we are also united as Indian people.

We would like to thank you for hearing our testimony today.

PREPARED STATEMENTS

Senator LEAHY. Thank you. We will place the statements of all the panel members in the record at this point.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH CLOQUET, CHAIRMAN, COWLITZ TRIBAL COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

The program I am proposing to you today is in behalf of the Kitsap Indian Center and will serve 19% of the 2800 off reservation Indians in Bremerton and vicinity, or 532 per year, or at least 45 clients per month, who are in need of diagnostic health screening and referral for discount professional contracted services from the private sector, as coordinated by the Kitsap Indian Center Health Program.

The Indian people in Bremerton represent over 100 distinct U.S. tribes. They moved there originally during World War II to work in the naval shipyard, to better their living conditions, for self-determination. They settled there, but have been unwilling to seek assistance from the local health care sources, when in need. Historically, the Indian people have been served by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service. Once leaving the reservation, they are no longer eligible for such services, and are required to go to the community resources. Even though the services are available, Indians continue to have serious dental and medical needs. A diagnostic health screening and referral program for Indians by Indians would help alleviate this gap in services and increase the health conditions of these urban Indians.

We propose to provide for administrative and program staff, travel, diagnostic and referral services to clients, and funds for contracted services to urban Indian clients in need of financial aide.

The project is a 12-month pilot program, to start on or before January 1, 1978, and will cost $291,653.00.

Mr. Chairman, in Washington State, the "statistical profile of American Indian health reflects a grim story: (1) nearly 37 of every 1,000 babies born to Indian mothers die before age one as compared to the 17 babies of white mothers; (2) Indian infant mortality is twice as high as among whites; and (3) the incidence of tuberculosis, middle ear disease, alcoholism, scarlet fever and skin infections is far greater for Indians than whites."[1]

Mr. Chairman, according to the Indian Health Service, off-reservation Indians face problems seeking health care: securing care, being aware of the various health programs available, proving eligibility, becoming familiar with budgetting and payment mechanisms, relating to non-Indian personnel and other clients, arranging for transportation, dealing with the impersonality of medical services from private practitioners and dealing with possible language barriers. "For the Indian, whose life style is based on interpersonal relations, this can mean cultural shock."[2]

According to Dr. Wyatt Lee, Indian Health Service dentist stationed on the Mobile Dental Unit #2, which serves Western Washington tribes, in a statement on February 2, 1977, said, "The Port Gamble-Klallam Tribe had first priority for services from his van (at that time), however, from what he had seen, the off-reservation Indians (from Bremerton and vicinity) needed the care far more than Klallam Reservation patients."[3]

The Seattle Indian Health Board, which serves Seattle-King County Indians, had a waiting list of over 700 Native Americans in November, 1976, and made a formal request to the Kitsap Indian Center to provide dental care to some of their clients from the Bremerton area to help alleviate this waiting list.

Mr. Chairman, from July, 1975, through January, 1976, the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington conducted a survey of the health needs of urban Indians in Western Washington, including Bremerton and vicinity. The Kitsap Indian Center hosted their efforts in their area, referring 240 clients for diagnostic screening. The results of this survey were: (1) Indian people do not secure medical help until they are in dire need; (2) very few had ever had a physical; (3) Indian mothers were in the greatest need, as they neglected themselves to provide for their children's medical needs generally; (4) many of the clients were eligible for the food stamp and medical assistance programs, but had never taken advantage of the resources; (5) the average family income for a year for the Indian families was $5500, but both parents were working to earn this amount; (6) many Indian clients who had tried to secure services from the local agencies were usually referred to the Indian Health Service, whether they were eligible there or not, due to the misconception that all Indians are served by IHS; (7) transportation was a problem for the majority of clients.[3]

Mr. Chairman, in 1975 the Kitsap Indian Center conducted its own population survey for the urban Indian people and found the following comparisons:

	Family Size	Annual Income	% Below Poverty
Indians [4]	4.30	6,818	26.5
Non-Indians [5]	2.98	10,407	7.6

It was found that Indian clients do need the services of local agencies but do not readily seek them out without the assistance of a liaison Indian worker, and the agencies agreed that the liaison program provided by the Kitsap Indian Center for the urban Indians was helpful in securing the needed services.

Mr. Chairman, we will provide a comprehensive free health screening and referral program to 19% of the off reservation Indians in Bremerton and vicinity to at least 45 clients per month or at a minimum of 532 clients by year end.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we will refer clients in need of dental and medical care to professional dental or medical clinics that will offer discount rates comparable to those established by the California relative fee schedule.

Gentlemen, we do hope that you will look upon our proposal favorably, as many Native American people are awaiting adequate health care. Our request is for the sum of $291,653 and this will be money justifiably expended.

Thank you.

CONTACT PERSONS: Lawrence D. Dixon, Director
Irene Purser, President, Board
Kitsap Indian Center, (206) 692-8875

References

1 "Health," Chapter 13, The People Speak, Will You Listen? a report of the Governor's Indian Advisory Council, Wn.St. '73.
2 "Health Problems of Off-Reservation Indians," Health of the American Indian, a report of a regional task force, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1973, pp. 17-19.
3 Provided by Small Tribes Org. of Western Wash., 12/76.
4 Kitsap Indian Center survey, 1975, computerized.
5 1970 Federal Census summary for the State of Washington

OVERVIEW

NAME OF PROJECT: Kitsap Indian Center Health Program

CONTACT PERSONS: Irene Purser, President
Board of Directors, Kitsap Indian Center
1704 North Wycoff
Bremerton, WA 98310
OR
Lawrence D. Dixon, Director

ORGANIZATION: Kitsap Indian Center

ADDRESS: Post Office Box 984
Silverdale, WA 98383
(Office at Fairgrounds Ticket Building)

PHONE: (206) 692-8875/8856

PEOPLE TO BE SERVED: 19% of the 2800 off-reservation Indians in Bremerton and vicinity, or 532 per year, or approximately 45 clients per month, who are in need of diagnostic health screening and referral for discount professional contracted services from the private sector, as coordinated by the Kitsap Indian Center Health Program.

PROBLEMS TO BE ADDRESSED: Indian people in Bremerton represent over 100 distinct U.S. tribes. They moved here originally during World War II to work in the naval shipyard, to better their living conditions, for self-determination. They settled here, but have been unwilling to seek assistance from the local health care sources, when in need. Historically the Indian people have been served by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service. Once leaving the reservation, they are no longer eligible for such services, and are required to go to the community resources. Even though the services are available, Indians continue to have serious dental and medical needs. A diagnostic health screening and referral program for Indians by Indians would help alleviate this gap in services and increase the health conditions of these urban Indians.

PURPOSE OF FUNDS: To provide for administrative and program staff, travel, diagnostic and referral services to

clients, and funds for contracted services to urban Indian clients in need of financial aide.

TOTAL REQUESTED: $291,653

PROJECT DURATION: 12 months, pilot phase, starting January 1, 1978. or before.

NARRATIVE

NEEDS:

1. In Washington State,"the statistical profile of American Indian health reflects a grim story: (1) nearly 37 of every 1,000 babies born to Indian mothers die before age one as compared to the 17 babies of white mothers; (2) Indian infant mortality is twice as high as among whites; and (3) the incidence of tuberculosis, middle ear disease, alcoholism, scarlet fever and skin infections is far greater for Indians than whites."[1]
2. According to the Indian Health Service, off-reservation Indians face problems seeking health care: securing care, being aware of the various health programs available, proving eligibility, becoming familiar with budgetting and payment mechanisms, relating to non-Indian personnel and other clients, arranging for transportation, dealing with the impersonality of medical services from private practitioners and dealing with possible language barriers. "For the Indian, whose life style is based on interpersonal relations, this can mean cultural shock."[2]
3. According to Dr. Wyatt Lee, Indian Health Service dentist stationed on the Mobile Dental Unit #2, commented in February, 1977, that the Port Gamble-Klallam Tribe had first priority for services from his van, "however, from what he had seen, the off-reservation Indians (in Kitsap County) needed the care far more than Klallam Reservation patients."
4. The Seattle Indian Health Board, which serves the Seattle-King County area in Washington, had a waiting list of over 700 Native Americans in November, 1976, and made a formal request to the Kitsap Indian Center to provide dental care to some of the people from the Bremerton area to help alleviate this waiting list.
5. In July, 1975, through January, 1976, the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington conducted a survey of the health needs of urban Indians in Western Washington, including Bremerton. The Kitsap Indian Center hosted their effort in Kitsap County, referring 240 clients for diagnostic screening. The results of this survey were:[3] (1) Indian people do not secure medical help until they are in dire need; (2) very few had ever had a physical; (3) Indian mothers were in the greatest need, as they neglected themselves to provide for their children's medical needs generally; (4) many of the clients were eligible for the food stamp and medical assistance programs but had never taken advantage of the resources; (5) the average family income was $5500, but both parents were working to gain this annual rate; (6) many Indian clients who had tried to get services from the local agencies were usually referred to the Indian Health Service, whether they were eligible or not, due to the misconception that all Indians are served by IHS; (7) transportation was a problem for the majority of the clients.

6. The Kitsap Indian Center conducted an Indian population survey in 1975 and found the following comparisons:

	Family Size	Annual Income	%Below Poverty
Indians[4]	4.30	$6,818	26.5
Non-Indians[5]	2.98	$10,407	7.6

7. The local agencies came to the conclusion that Indian clients do need the services but do not readily seek them out without the assistance of a liaison Indian Community Worker, and they supported the efforts of the Kitsap Indian Center to provide this in-between service.

GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

GOAL #1: To provide diagnostic health screening to Native Americans in Bremerton and vicinity, to identify their particular health and dental needs.

OBJECTIVE #1: To provide a comprehensive free health screening and referral program to 19% of the off reservation Indians in Bremerton and vicinity, at 45 clients per month for a 12-month period, or not less than 532 clients by year end.

GOAL #2: To refer clients in need of dental or medical care to professional dental or medical clinics that will offer discount rates comparable to those established by the California relative fee schedule.

OBJECTIVE #2: To provide referral services to at least 45 clients per month to private dental or medical clinics, with all related expenses for services rendered paid by the Kitsap Indian Center Health Program, through contract services with those clinics idenitified as willing to offer the discount rates noted above.

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References:

1 "Health," Chapter 13, The People Speak, will you listen? a report of the Governor's Indian Advisory Council, 1973, p.114.

2 "Health Problems of Off-Reservation Indians," Health of the American Indian, a report of a regional task force, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, 1973, pp. 17-19.

3 Provided by Small Tribes Oreanization of Western Washington, Joe Cloquet, Health Administrator, December, 1976.

4 Survey conducted by the Kitsap Indian Center and computerized by the Kitsap County Planning Office, 4/76.

5 1970 Federal Census summary for the State of Washington.

STATEMENT OF JO-ANNE LUTZ, CHAIRMAN, AMERICAN INDIAN HEALTH CARE ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, I am Jo-Anne Lutz, Chairman of the American Indian Health Care Association (AIHCA). I am a member of the White Earth Band of Chippewas of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Subcommittee to allow my testimony today.

On behalf of Urban Indians and Urban Indian Health Programs, present and future, the AIHCA is requesting from this Subcommittee appropriations of $152,557,000 to provide full funding of the first year of the 1976 Indian Health Care Improvement Act P.L. 94-437. As you are aware, the Indian Health Care Improve-

ment Act represents a major effort to address the unmet health needs of American Indian on the reservation and in urban areas.

The AIHCA supports the requests being made before this Subcommittee by Urban Indians for the delivery of health care services. The total request for the delivery of these services represents an estimated need of over $18,000,000 for fiscal 1978.

The AIHCA is requesting $231,300 to continue development of a national date retreival system for Urban Indian Health Care Programs as part of this overall request.

The AIHCA represents the only national program for Urban Indians in the health profession. The AIHCA, a nonprofit corporation, was organized by Urban Indian Health professionals of existing Urban Indian Health Programs to:

1. improve and develop capabilities of Board members and staff of Urban Indian nonprofit programs through education and training at health workshops and seminars

2. advance preventive health care to these individuals through coordinated health manpower training programs

3. provide information for meeting educational and research needs of these individuals and programs

4. conduct research in areas of public health and medical needs of Urban Indians in the United States

5. provide technical assistance relative to funding, management, and the allied health professions

6. conduct activities designed to further advance health care delivery to Urban Indian populations

Presently, the AIHCA is in the development phases of total implementation of a national Urban Indian Statistical Reporting System (UISRS) for nonprofit Urban Indian Health Programs delivering direct care.

The AIHCA received a six month subcontract from the Indian Health Board of Minneapolis, Inc. in December of 1976 for $90,969 to develop this statistical reporting system. The purpose of this system is twofold. 1) this system will provide medical, dental, and Community Health Representative reports on activity to each participating program. 2) aggregate data will be available to Indian Health Service (IHS) to provide for uniform reporting of funded Urban Indian Health Programs in those areas of mortality, morbidity, and prevalance rates among Urban Indian populations. Direct comparisons between the level of health among Urban Indian populations and reservation populations would be possible.

The benefits of this statistical reporting system would:

1. curtail expensive development of individual systems, especially for newly developed and future programs

2. contribute to the elevation of quality health care for Urban Indian populations by providing a means for evalation by documentation of performance, identifying areas of health need, etc.

3. increase availability of meaningful and coordinated health statistics

4. ease conversion to an IHS long term statistical reporting system currently utilized by reservation health programs

Presently, six Urban Indian Health Programs are participating in the UISRS. They are:

Seattle Indian Health Board
San Fransico Native American Health Center
Milwaukee Indian Health Board
Dallas InterTribal Center Inc.
Oklahoma City Urban Indian Project
Indian Health Board of Minneapolis, Inc.

The request of $231,300 would provide for continued development of the UISRS for the six existing nonprofit health programs with an expansion to include three new Urban Indian Health Programs.

To conclude, the AIHCA wishes again to encourage this Subcommittee to appropriate the full funding for first year operations of the Indian Health Care Improvement for $152,557,000. Also, the AIHCA supports the requests being made on behalf of Urban Indian Health Programs. Finally, the AIHCA is requesting $231,300 to continue development of the the Urban Indian Statistical Reporting System.

Statement of Mary Callado, Health Planner and Educator, Albequerque Urban Indian Center

When addressing health problems for urban Indian people in Albuquerque, New Mexico, three factors must be taken into consideration:

1. The capability of Indian Health Service to meet a wide range of medical needs for Albuquerque urban Indians; and,

2. The income level and unemployment statistics which affect the accessibility to non-IHS health care facilities and physicians; and,

3. The ability for urban Indian centers and urban Indian Health Boards to create and maintain health education and health service facilities for urban Indian people.

The situation of urban Indian people in Albuquerque is unique in that an IHS hospital and Out-Patient Clinic are located within the city limits of Albuquerque and not within reservation boundaries. The assumption is, therefore, that urban Indian people in our city do not face problems in obtaining health care because of the availability of the IHS facility to them. Unfortunately, several factors have jeopardized this situation. The IHS Out-patient facility when established was projected to peak at 20,000 outpatient visits by the year 1980, with staffing and funding in accordance with that figure.

The urban Indian population in Albuquerque has been estimated at 17,500 added to the Indian populations of the Reservations both within the same county and in nearby counties; making the projected figure way below the actual intake. For example, in fiscal year 1974, the Out-patient Clinic reached its projected peak of 20,000 visits and in fiscal year 1975 reached 32,000. If this rate of increase continues at this level the results by 1980 with no funding increases will be horrifying. In 1972, a patient could expect to wait no more than 20 minutes. In 1976, the expected waiting time ranges from 2 to 2½ hours. Through sufficient grants to the Albuquerque Urban Indian Center from IHS Community Development and PL 94-437, we could effectively curb the growth rate of

the IHS Out-patient Clinic if sufficient funds were provided to the Albuquerque Urban Indian Center, (50% of the Albuquerque out-patient workload is for urban Indians). These funds must be in addition to the IHS facility and future IHS out-patient funds - not an excuse to alleviate either programs.

When viewing IHS out-patient care for urban Indians in Albuquerque one must also consider Contract Care or extended care. For a period from October 1, 1976, to January 30, 1977, $120,000 was paid for Contract Care of urban Indian people. This is not to imply that all urban Indians who requested Contract Care payments received them. With priority restrictions and an urban Indian classification for Contract Care set because of limited funds, 41% of our urban Indian people in Albuquerque are not eligible for Contract Care services and, therefore, must rely on their own income or non-IHS sources. Which brings us to point numbers 2 and 3: the income and employment levels of urban Indian people.

The Department of Labor statistics show an Indian labor force of 50%, of this percentage over half of the labor force in Albuquerque is unemployed. The average income of those who are employed, ranges from $7,000 to $9,000 annually for an average Indian family of five. These figures place the majority of our urban Indian people below the poverty level, thus; restricting the accessibility of private medical treatment.

Urban Indian centers must be funded to provide Out-reach workers, Health Care Service Advocates, and social service agencies to educate Indian people to the alternative availability of resources. As the situation exists today, urban Indian people cannot begin to utilize outside resources until an emergency situation arises. For example, the Albuquerque IHS Hospital does not have funds or staff for an emergency treatment unit. In the case of an emergency an urban Indian is transferred by a private ambulance to a private hospital where an emergency room is available, thus assuming that the Indian Health Service will pay the bill. In some cases, it is only after the cost has been incurred that the Indian person is informed IHS cannot pay the bill - leaving the responsibility in the Indian client's own hands with no supplemental resources available. Problems of these type need not exist if the patient was aware of their classification for IHS Contract Care, and the social service resources available to them had an emergency facility.

It is the hope of urban Indian people that Congress will recognize health as a major priority not only for Reservation residents but for all Indian people and that it will appropriate more funds to IHS, urban Indian centers and Health Boards.

Statement of Utah Native American Consortium, Inc.

As representatives of a population of 7300 Native Americans along the Wasatch Front, we have accomplished the following in order to determine the feasibility of a health clinic in Salt Lake City. A demographic study of the Indian population in our area has been completed. It estimates that in 1980 approximately 9,000 Indian people will reside within the encatchment area of Salt Lake City, having various facets of health care needs. This projection has been used to initiate a comprehensive needs assessment and to determine the most expedient ways in which to meet those needs. This

feasibility study will assist us in determining whether our best function will be as a referral service or to provide direct health care. The alternatives, at this point, appear to be to emphasize prevention, self-care and outreach.

Office of Native American Programs funds have allowed for basic administrative support in order to complete the demographic study. (Addendum 1) as well as to initiate the feasibility study. ONAP has also provided for a Health Program Director's salary for 6 weeks. In addition, ONAP monies are covering administrative support at the executive level and necessary secretarial services. This seed money has been effective in providing basic information needed for planning. After defining the type of program that will be most effective in meeting our population's health needs, we will be seeking additional matching funds.

Funding from the Department of Labor, through Title III CETA money, is enabling us to provide Community Health Workers and screening clinics at this time, while concurrently defining the health needs of the Wasatch Front Indian population. Screening clinics are being conducted utilizing the assistance of the American Medical Students Association and input from the Phoenix area Indian Health Services. As a pilot project, we have conducted 4 monthly screening clinics, serving 117 clients. Initial indications from this project have enabled us to determine that there is an immense need in the areas of well baby and dental care. Hypertension and opthalmology screenings have served mainly as preventive efforts. Recognizing that alcholism is a definite problem within the Indian population, we must assert that our Indian Alcholism Counseling and Recovey House Program is currently in operation and will be continued and expanded under our program.

We are presently providing many services in the Social Work area conducive to a well-rounded health care delivery system. Our program has moved towards a more professional, better qualified staff. We have employed a person with a Master of Social Work degree, which has enabled us to work with the School of Social Work at the University of Utah, thus providing psychological as well as physiological services. One of our main objectives in this area will be to orient people in the proper use of already existing facilities. This will give continuity to our incremental health care program.

Long Range Goals and Plans:

It is anticipated that by full utilization of the background information that we have assembled, we will be able to develop a comprehensive program which will meet the majority of the health needs of our urban Indian population. Basic health education is essential to upgrade individual health practices; self-awareness

being fundamental to becoming a productive member of society. Presently at our disposal, we have facilities and guidance from community resources to enable us to accomplish these goals. Our direction from this point will be to critically define and implement services which will serve the greatest and most pressing needs. We anticipate repid expansion of the overall program and closer cooperation with the dominant society over the next 2-3 years. This will inevitably lead to the Native American population becoming self-sufficient and self-sustaining with regard to their health status.

Specific Areas

Education:

We are presently conducting orientation classes to provide basic information to Indians moving into an urban setting. An integral part of these sessions is the development of health care behavior. We will expand our informational sessions significantly over the next few years. This is based on the indication that there is great need for health information as a preventive measure, and to implement value clarification. Self-awareness sessions are currently being conducted in hopes of promoting the desire for good health care. In regard to health career recruitment, the State Board of Education is in process of expanding the number of Native American professionals in the health care field. Funding is available through the Department of Labor for the training of para-professionals in health related areas. To encourage individuals interested in entering the established health care fields, funds are available for on-the-job training and supportive services. Our intent is not to negate the Indian culture, but to provide avenues for progression to utilization of available resources and thus entering the mainstream of the dominant society.

Direct Care

Realizing the reluctance of some Native Americans who have been raised on a reservation to utilize the dominant society's facilities, we intend to involve them in programs administered by people who are aware of their cultural uniqueness. It is hoped that while fulfilling the immediate needs of those individuals unfamiliar with the established providors, we will gradually educate them in the use of available community resources.

Realizing that we will be dealing with a constant influx of undereducated and naive persons, it is essential that we maintain a high level of direct health care facilities within our own organization, keeping in mind that our long range goal is to enable these people to

function outside of our auspices in larger, more accessable health care systems.

There is a distinct possibility that the most effective way to serve the Native American population of the Wasatch Front will be to form a self-sustaining and self-governing health maintenance organization. This is an area that we are not immediately planning to implement. We are keeping this in mind, however, in our contingency plans.

STATEMENT OF THE URBAN INDIAN HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF OMAHA, NEB.

My name is Timothy F.Woodhull. I represent the Urban Indian Health Association of Omaha, Nebraska, Douglas County Hospital. Also the American Indian Center Health representative for the Indian Community at large.

Our specific appropriation request is in the amount of $206,546 for FY 78. We are in the process of submitting our proposal for the prescribed amount. Our budget request will cover the areas of I.) Optometry 2.) Dental Care 3.) Physician Services and 4.) all other Health Areas. We have been in existence three (3) years delivering health services to the American Indian Community. We presently have six (6) staff and are funded by the Douglas County Hospital which will terminate on February 1, 1978.

Congress, we come before you today to go on record with statements pertaining to the appropriation of $5,000,000 for Title V PL 94-437 is grossly inadequate and will not justify adequate Health Service where as the American Indian deserves quality Health Service in all areas. Therefore, we encourage you to reconsider an increase so that we can enjoy the full benefits of quality Health Service.

The City of Omaha, Nebraska, has the largest amount of health facilities in the midwest, however, with this large amount of health resources there are countless barriers standing between the indigent American Indian and quality health services:

1. Barriers of Hospital approach to American Indian Clientele.
2. Barriers of not giving the American Indian full attention of service.
3. Barriers of Communication and Understanding.
4. Barriers of Interpretation.
5. Barriers of Knowledge of Health Facilities and Services.
6. Barriers of Lack of Finances to arrive at the location of the Health Facilities and Services.
7. Barriers of Non-Indian Health Staff and Non-Indian Programs not capable in servicing the American Indian.
8. The American Indians poor health situation is the result of the above 1 to 7.

Today there are no existing facilities in any category that deliver direct health service to the indigent American Indian here in Omaha, Nebraska. There is a myth amoung the health resources here in Omaha, that the American Indian is being provided health services by Public Health Service (PHS) or we receive large land-rent checks or government checks that takes care of all our health needs. IN reality this is far from the truth. The Urban Native American Indian population of Omaha is estimated to be at 5,500 plus. Congress on page (3) is a breakdown of the state of Nebraska Indian Population, and Map.

Here in Omaha, Nebraska, there has been no effort shown in any health area by the federal government, state or city, to assist the American Indian to create any health servicing agency, to gather data, research and do a population census on the American Indian. Therefore, this justifies more reason why we are here today to request an initial involvement of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to the Omaha area.

There has been a few attempts to create pilot programs but these have failed to meet the needs because of the lack of Indian staff and no Indian Community involvement. The involvement of the American Indian from staff to client must exist for the program to become functional to deliver quality health services. The American Indian culture, values and pride must be maintained at all times in order for these programs to form some type of permanency.

The majority of American Indians admissions are either a crisis or emergency. The majority of American Indians do not have Health Insurance or income enough to pay for any health service. They cannot afford to be away from the home especially if they are the income maker, which is 95% the time under the poverty level.

Theres a trend of de-institutionalizing services, to actually take the services into the home, but before this happens the individual must be registered to know where to find the person. The American Indian isn't even registered. Secondly we all know that no Non-Indian is going to gain entrance to any American Indian Home, which also needs some attention of existing Non-Indian Health Programs working with American Indians need revisions.

The American Indian not only needs American Indian Health Services but also American Indian workers in other areas like: Social Sercurity Office, Welfare Offices, Veterans Hospital, or any agency that is connected to funding for health services for the Indigent American Indian.

Another existing problem is with In-patients discharging themselves from Health Facilities Against Medical Advice (AMA). This not only stops treatment but re-enforces future client actions dealing with uncomfortable or fearful In-patient settings. This is another cause to crisis or emergency situations. Indian Staff visitation could alleviate the majority of this.

Child health is another massive problem. Transitions of families from the Reservations to cities or from apartment to apartment because economic reasons, scatters the childrens health records. Child Health Care is lost and neglected through channels of trans ferring records. Example: Hunter LongWing who is 5 years old might not receive all his baby vaccinations. Non-Indians think this cannot happen but it does in the Indian family.

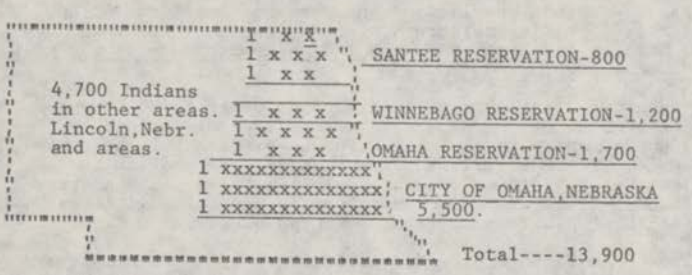
With the funding of Urban Indian Health Association preventive education in health and social services could be initiated with the use of out-reach workers. Education in the use of existing resources and agencies could become a reality.

We would like to repeat that there is no Public Health Service aviable here in Omaha, Nebraska for any American Indian. Also there is no perminant federally funded Health Facilities that service directly to the American Indian. These Health Problems exist all over the Nation for the American Indian.

It is our request that you, the Congress, will appropriate more funds for quality Health Services. We know that if the American Indian has quality Health Care we as Native Americans can be very much of this society in our American Indian Way.

I would like to extend my appreciation to the Congress in behalf of Omaha, Nebraska for this Testimony.

Below is a Map of state of Nebraska Indian Population and also the areas Public Health Service covers,(IndianReservations). Areas with no PHS coverage is in the amount of 10,000 plus.



Public Health Service Coverage:

1. Omaha Indian Reservation
2. Santee Indian Reservation
3. Winnebago Indian Reservation
4. City of Omaha,Nebraska----------NO COVERAGE
5. City of Lincoln,Nebraska----------NO COVERAGE

We hope this is explanatory and gives you a better picture of population breakdown and Public Health Service coverage and areas of population need.

STATEMENT OF HANK BONGA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE DETROIT AMERICAN INDIAN CENTER

Mr. Chairman, my name is Hank Bonga, I am a Chippewa Indian from the State of Minnesota. Presently I am the Executive Director of the Detroit American Indian Center.

Our present Health component consists of a Native American Health Advisory Board comprised of ten (10) members representing various fields of endeavor, specifically persons whose employ is in the Health profession.

This Advisory Board meets the first Wednesday of each month. Old business is brought to order and new business is the topic of prime discussion. The Board advises and advocates suggestions and adopts resolutions that are vital to the betterment of the Health Program. The input that is acquired at the meetings is of prime importance in that basic criteria is brought to issue that is directly related to the future of the Detroit Indian Health Board, and especially what benefits that the Native consumer or client will derive from the efforts that are concluded to be of an extreme and positive nature.

Future plans stemming from our present situation as an outreach and referral programs are directed to provide direct health care for Native Americans in the Detroit area. Monthly vouchers are submitted to our Project Officer in Indian Health Services, and board minutes are also submitted so as to keep the Project Officer fully apprised of the progress that is being made in Detroit.

Priority of concern for myself and the other Urban People here is Title V of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. From the very first day I learned that President Carter had excluded Title V appropriations from his budget, I have expressed deep rooted feelings in regard to the gravity of the situation. I positively feel that it would be an excruciating travesty for Urban Health Programs if the present budget condition were to go unchanged.

Much data and vital statistics relative to sub-standard health of Indian People have been set and will continue to be set before you.

The most paramount concern for Urban Indians is the fact that chapter upon chapter of medical improprieties have been delineated and statistic upon statistice of medi-

cal diagnosises have been re-iterated from top to bottom, but for what? As the present situation now exists it would seem to be for naught.

Of the five (5) million dollars appropriated for P.L. 94-437 no money has been appropriated for Title V, Urban Indian Health Care Improvement Act. I stronely urge that you consider and recommend that this very important dollar amount be put to full appropriation.

I have had the opportunity to view the successes that several Urban Health Programs now enjoy, but are still left wanting for even better and more comprehensive Health care delivery systems. It is still a threshold situation that Indian Health Programs now operate. "Continuity of Care" is a maintenance of effort necessity. This phrase would virtually cease to exist if full and future funding were to be denied.

The Detroit Indian Health Center has a contract with Indian Health Services for fiscal year 1976-1977, in the amount of $68,000.00. This money is used to adminster the contract and to specifically reach the seven (7) Goals and Objectives as indicated in our agreement with Indian Health Services. Very importantly this allows us to create an infusion with existing agencies that are kept updated and used as constant referral sources. In turn, this allows us to collate resource linkages that will eventually allow us the latitude to create a progress tracking system that will be in line with that of Indian Health Services. Providing that the overall scope of this contract is met to the satisfaction of Grantor and Grantee, it would then prove feasible to provide input that would suffice as to a data retrival system.

There are many factors to consider in arriving at a sum of money that would justifiably allow us to serve the population of Native Americans who are in direct need of health care. I make this assertion for our desire to establish a clinic for purposes of primary health care delivery. An intangible factor enters here also, and that is for persons who are not at this time in need of health care, but just the fact that they are in knowledge of where to go for such help, if and when required.

Specifics, such as Medicaid eligible recipients, clients who are dis-advantaged and cannot pay at all, and the necessity of a third party re-imbursement plan. The alternatives are present, but the socio-economic conditions of the Native People in Detroit is the guidance vehicle by which this allocation is to be, and can be best determined. Based on an average per patient care, cost to be estimated at approximately $40.00 per patient, the basic criteria can be established to arrive at an equitable figure that is in line with other Urban areas, and most importantly, the optimism of Title V money being appropriated for Urban Indians. In all fairness to the task of allocation that Indian Health Services has to undertake, at this time I must state that the amount that the Detroit Indian Health Board is requesting ($450,000.00) is felt to be in line with all proportionates involved.

Detroit has a Native American Indian population of approximately 18,000 of which approximately 10,000 to 12,000 are considered to be serviceable, or in need of health care. As stated before, the flexibility of the economy is, in the end, going to be the factor to determine how many can pay, how many cannot pay, and how much can be paid, and the advent of a third party.

Aside from administrative costs, overhead, personnel, line items, facility rental, and other necessary fringes, it is necessary fringes, it is necessary to take into consideration the following health services.

1. Impatient care
2. Outpatient care
3. Physicians' services
4. R.N. and L.P.N. services
5. X-ray services
6. Laboratory services
7. Clinical diagnostic testing
8. Pediatrics
9. Podiatry
10. Family planning
11. Transportation services
12. Dental
13. Ophthalmology

Medicaid for the aged has to be considered based on the high percentage of the general population as opposed to the Indian population. This percentage is in the area of a sixty percent (60%) difference.

The basic under-average health care need is general throughout Indian country, and it runs the gamut from Otitis Media to the various reasons for running a fever. But herein enter the causation factors of why, just why are Indian People in such a state of improvished health. The very historic nature of one of our largest forms of Government bureaucracy is the tell tale sign of just that. The name --- The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is the connotation to be considered.

Of the approximated 600,000 Urban Indians in the United States and Alaska, surveys have shown that in virtually every area of health, Indian People are unique in the respect that a whole nation of people almost reached the edge of extinction directly attritutable to no health care, limited health care, or unsuitable health care. My personal concern is to bring back to life the American Indian, and bring about an awareness of the necessity for good health, to the point that they too can have access to what the constitution refers to as Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

This is my fixation, or if your prefer, my statement. It is all relative, but its context extends far beyond any surface or superficial meaning, but rather it alludes from the norm and directs itself to the revelation, and preservation of a culture that is in desperate need of extended, and continuing health care. This ever present goal of being a health care provider can become a reality,with the assistance of the bureaucratic hand that will make the necessary appropriations possible that are being petitioned for at this hearing.

STATEMENT OF NORINE SMITH, DIRECTOR OF THE INDIAN HEALTH BOARD OF MINNEAPOLIS, INC.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Senate Subcommittee on the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today.

I am Norine Smith, Director of the Indian Health Board of Minneapolis, Inc. I am a member of the Red Lake Band of Chippewas and have currently resided in the Minneapolis urban area for the past seven years. On behalf of the Indian Health Board of Minneapolis, Inc., Urban Indian Health Care Project, I am requesting $519,000 from this committee to expand and further develop the activities of the Indian Health Board of Minneapolis.

Presently, the Indian Health Board receives from this Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, $275,000 to continue to define unmet health care needs and engage in resource development. The Indian Health Board has demonstrated that with these development dollars, additional dollars are generated through other state, county, and city programs which assist in the accessing of health care delivery for the urban Indian population in the Minneapolis area.

An additional $244,000 being requested will address the following:

1) 44,000 for the development of a pediatric program for the Indian Health Board of Minneapolis, Inc.
2) 50,000 to continue Indian Health Board development of computerized billing and accounting system.
3) 150,000 to expand community medical outreach services to urban Indian residents of the St. Paul area.

In total, the Indian Health Board of Minneapolis, Inc. is requesting $519,000 for continued expansion of defining unmet health care needs and to engage in further community and resource development.

The Indian Health Board currently operates a primary health care facility comprised of a medical, dental and community outreach component. The facility offers basic primary comprehensive medical health care and dental services on a five day, forty hour week basis with a continual 24 hour converage for medical patients. Yearly totals of medical, dental and outreach services are as follows.

The medical clinic averages between 33-35 patients per day or approximately 658 patients per month. There has been a 38% increase in medical visits this year which represents 7,896 patients annually. 97% of those receiving medical services were Indian.

The dental clinic continues to average 12 patients per day, or approximately 234 patients per month. The dental clinic has experienced a 21% increase on dental visits this year which represents 3,120 patients seen. 87% of those receiving dental services were Indian.

Our Community Health Worker outreach program has demonstrated a 30% increase in activities since last year. Over 5,772 outreach services were provided to Indian Health Board patients, and prospective patients. The CHW's are responsible to make home visits, new contacts, follow-ups, and referrals for the medical and dental components of the clinic.

Totally, 16,778 personal encounters are recorded for the combined services of the medical, dental and Community Health Worker programs.

1976 has been a productive year for the Indian Health Board of Minneapolis. Due to the increases in our patient load, 30% from last year, a need to expand our current medical and dental facility became more imminent. Locations for a future clinic were discussed. Through a joint effort the Indian Health Board and Little Earth of United Tribes, an urban Indian Housing Complex raised $200,000 for construction and renovation to completely house a new medical, dental and administrative facility. In addition to construction, the Indian Health Board of Minneapolis, Inc. raised $78,500 for our dental program costs, $87,000 for a medical program for direct health care services costs (physicians, dentists salaries, R.N., L.P.N., dental assistants), $16,500 for health education and $55,000 to assist in meeting equipment needs for the new medical and dental clinics. Totally, the Indian Health Board reflects a budget of $852,500. When calculated, the dollars appropriated through this subcommittee for resource development, another $2 are generated from outside sources to continue access and delivery of health care services.

Resource development has enabled the Indian Health Board to implement programs specifically designed to address the needs of the Indian community.

A dental assistant training program initiated last year, enabled three Indian students to participate in on the job training at the Indian Health Board Clinic.

Further areas of human resource development is accomplished through the CETA program. This year the Indian Health Board is training a bookkeeper to assist in our overall accounting system being developed by Main LaFrentz Accounting firm. The Indian Health Board's contracts have expanded from 1 in 1972 to 8 in 1976. This requires a sophisticated record keeping/accounting system. The Indian Health Board views fiscal responsibility as an integral segment of the Indian Health Board's overall medical and dental facilities operation. At the end of the training period this person will become a full time employee of the Indian Health Board.

Further human resource development is taking place in our Residency Program funded by the Bush Foundation. The purpose of this program is to offer exposure to young physicians to inner city health clinics and hopefully at the end of their residency training, they would be available for recruitment. The Indian Health Board will be evaluating the progress of this program from a personal stand point. The Indian Health Board will be recruiting for a Family Practice Physician replacement this fall.

Other programs which compliment the Indian Health Board medical and dental component is WIC, a food supplement program for expectant mothers and children, and family planning services. This year however, marks the first year the Indian Health Board has received actual dollars to provide planning through the City of Minneapolis Health Department. Prior to this time, no monies were available to the Indian Health Board from federal, state, or local monies for Family Planning.

The Indian Health Board has continually recognized the importance of actual direct health care delivery for Indians in urban areas, and serving as an access point to receive the services. However, one area that has yet to be addressed is health education. A medical and dental health education program, funded by the City of Minneapolis is being developed to address that need. Areas of the program are to include health education to all patients of the clinic, with emphasis on diabetes, obesity, and hypertension. Also, an expansion of prenatal education and childbirth classes are planned. The Indian Health Board has more than 33 patients per quarter participating in the existing prenatal care program.

In conjunction with medical aspects of health education, a dental health education program will involve instruction in the dental clinic of parents and children to proper oral hygiene. A special instruction program will be instituted at the Indian Survival School in Minneapolis. Approximately, 140 students will be exposed to this program. The students range from preschoolers to high school students.

The Indian Health Board of Minneapolis has begun the initiation of a hypertension screening program of the Indian community. Community Health Workers offer this screening during home visits and new contacts that take place in the community. However, there are no specific dollars for this program. The Indian Health Board is requesting $44,000 to develop a pediatric program for the Indian Health Board of Minneapolis. Currently the Indian Health Board employs 1 part time pediatrician. Approximately 147 patients are seen per month, but the demand far exceeds the part time physicians capabilities. The Indian Health Board has a sizable pediatric population, 40% are less than 16 years of age. A full fledge program to address this population is needed.

Included in our request, is $50,000 for development of a computerized billing and accounting system. The Indian Health Board of Minneapolis is participating in a national data retreival system for urban Indian Health programmers. However, this data pertains directly to health information and statistics. A proposed computerized system designed to meet current and future billing and accounting functions is desired. The computerized system would do monthly third party and private billing and the accounting would allow for payroll, general ledger, and financial reports to be generated. Also, proposed is a request for $150,000 to establish medical outreach to the St. Paul area. This program would be designed to accomodate the estimated 2,000 Indian population in the St. Paul area.

Although the Indian Health Board of Minneapolis has accessed health care delivery services to the Indian population in the Minneapolis area, difficulties have been encountered at various levels of government during the community development programs.

The Indian Health Board received dollars from the State of Minnesota to conduct an HMO feasibility study. The existing HMO's in the area all expressed interest in the negotiations process, however, breakdowns in the process plus financial losses prohibited further negotiations.

The Indian Health Board of Minneapolis has not been successful in obtaining funding for other federally funded programs. We have testified to the need of urban Indian health problems which could be addressed through home health care services, as of yet we have received no response.

Other HEW programs, such as the Urban Health Initiative, do not respond to the defined need of the American Indian. We are continually categorically disqualified because we live in urban settings. Our area in Region V does not qualify as a medically underserved area, which is a criteria for funding. However, because of the number of physicians per capita (1 physician to 4,000), we are automatically disqualified even though we do have high infant mortality rates and high poverty percentage rates in the Indian community. If the Indian Health Board were to access these dollars for the urban health initiative, it would possibly pay start up costs, (ie, for expansion for St. Paul area), supplemental services and doctors salaries. The Indian Health Board wants to convey to this Subcommittee these problems encountered in the Community Development process.

Recommendations:

The Indian Health Board of Minneapolis, Inc. wishes to recommend the following:

1) That this Subcommittee appropriate full funding for Indian Health Service basic request for $388,074, plus full funding for first year services for P.L. 94-437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.
   Within this first years full funding for 94-437, 5 million would be appropriated for Title V, Health Services for Urban Indians.
2) The Indian Health Board wishes to recommend that Indian Health Service create an Urban Indian desk within the Community Development Division. To date, the Urban Indian Health Programs represent unique areas that reservations do not encounter. To address these needs, a specific desk assigned to Urban Health Programs is being requested.
3) Within that Urban Indian desk, there be a special review committee consisting of currently funded Urban Indian Programs, to review and comment with recommendations for funding on new proposals.
   The appropriations for 94-437 under Title V, Urban Section, will possibly add ten new programs each year for the next three years. A panal composed of existing urban health programs would act as a peer review for each proposal and may also extend to review of existing programs.
4) That an examination of existing HEW programs take place to determine why urban Indian Health programs are categorically disqualified from obtaining funding.

Statement of Michael A. Bush, Executive Director, American Indian Community House

The following information is submitted by the American Indian Community House to the Sub-Committee on Interior and related agencies for the purposes of identifying current health needs of American Indians who reside in an urban area. While this paper does not address national urban Indian health conditions, it is our belief that the issues raised here are neither isolated nor unique to the New York area. Through contact with other urban Indian centers in the Northeast, we are confident that the testimony given here is fairly indicative of the regions Indian health conditions.

According to the 1970 census there are ten thousand Native Americans residing in the Metropolitan New York area. Based on a study completed in 1975 and funded through the Office of Indian Education, it is known that the Indian population is widely scattered with less than one-tenth of a percent of all people in any given health district being Indian. The geographic dispersion makes it difficult to assist an Indian person who requires health services. Contact must be made with several agencies in the affected persons district before service is provided and even then there is likely a technicality which prevents immediate care. Eligibility criteria, indifference, lack of quality care, preconceived assumption concerning Indian rights and the Indian person's previous experience with health delivery systems often work together to make even simple health care a major undertaking requiring days or weeks.

As a result, Indian people will often neglect their own or their families health needs until a crises or emrgency arises. In other instances, lack of familiarity with delivery systems and lack of knowledge on health care results in needless and prolonged distress.

The American Indian Community House, which strives to meet the multiple needs of American Indians in the New York and surrounding area, has initiated a limited health program. This project was developed as increasing requests for health care assistance came in. At this point in time, the House acts in an advocate and liaison capacity between an Indian person and any of the various delivery agents.

Our increasing awareness of unmet health needs and the enactment of Public Law 94-437 has prompted us to prepare a testimony in the hope that a critical problem area for urban Indians might be addressed and dealt with.

One of the most pressing health problems and the most difficult to affect in the Northeast is mental health. Despite the numerous and effective delivery agents which treat mental health problems in this region, there has been minimal success in treating urban Indians.

It is not the intention of this urban center to duplicate existing services rather, it is our intent to coordinate and increase utilization. Moreover, we believe that due to the character of our organization, its membership, its ready identification by the community and its commitment it can better serve its constituency in this area as well as others. The community itself responds better to an entity they feel a part of and participate in.

The American Indian Community House and the Indian population it represents requests of the Senate Sub-Committee that in light of testimony made here, as well as other testimony given, that Title V of Public Law 94-437 be fully appropriated in the amount of five million dollars. Though this dollar amount must be allocated nationally, we geel confident that those programs funded will prove worthy and justify larger appropriations beyond the first year.

STATEMENT OF THE INDIAN HEALTH PROGRAM, MID-AMERICA ALL-INDIAN CENTER, INC.

The following information is submitted to the Senate Interior Subcommittee on appropriations by the Indian Health Program, Mid-America All-Indian Center, Inc. of Wichita, Kansas. Our purpose for submitting the information paper is to outline some of the major health needs of the Wichita Indian community, explain current and anticipated activities to meet Indian health needs, relate the anticipated cost of health activities in 1978, and to request full funding for the Indian Health Service Urban Indian Health Program Budget for 1978 and the supplimental funding outlined in Title V of PL-94-437 (The Indian Health Care Improvement Act).

The primary health service population of the Wichita Indian Health Program is the Indian population living in the urban area of Wichita, Kansas. The health project also provides health services to Indians in transit and Indians from throughout the area who request health related assistance. It is necessary for local Indians to leave both the Wichita area and the state to obtain health assistance from Indian Health Service clinics and hospitals. The nearest Indian Health Service clinic is located 90 miles from Wichita -- just outside of Ponca City, Oklahoma.

The health program is currently operating under a contract with the Indian Health Service for $80,000. Our objectives under the current contract include the development of a health profile of the Wichita Indian community, increasing accessability of the area health resource agencies to Indians, and the developmetn of a health education program. The health related information used in this text was developed from a health survey the health project is currently conducting.

The best possible method of assessing health needs is through physical examinations in a clinic atmosphere. It is also easier to obtain complete health histories from clients in a health clinic. During the health program's first seven months of full time operation our screening activities have been expanded; however, the primary source of health information has been from the health survey.

The following health need indicators were developed from information generated through the health survey. Although the health survey is not complete, interim information is providing the program with a foundation for future program development.

Dental Health: 38% of the children from ages 3-17 in this Indian community have been to a dentist one or fewer times. Four children in a preschool dental program were examined by a dentist. Of the four, two had already been treated by a dentist and two needed treatment. To date there is no facility in this community which provides dental assistance to low income individuals throughout the community. Indian clients must be referred to an Indian Health Service clinic in Oklahoma for treatment if they cannot afford to pay for treatment in Wichita, Kansas.

Hypertension/High Blood Pressure: 25% of the adult Indians tested for hypertension in Wichita have high blood pressure. The health program is providing educational programs, screening activities, referral for treatment, and follow-up for clients found to have high blood pressure.

Diabetes: 26% of the adult Indians tested for diabetes have been diagnosed as having diabetes. The health program monitors, screens, refers, and conducts educational activities in order to inform the Indian population about the real dangers of diabetes, the importance of continuing care for those who have it, and the high incidence of diabetes among Native Americans. The health program is also developing a comprehensive educational program for diabetics.

Weight Control: Recent research has indicated that most Indians were not traditionally overweight. Excessive weight contributes to and/or complicates heart disease, hypertension, and diabetes. The health program has conducted a weight control workshop using aerobic exercises and an exchange diet. The workshop resulted in an improvement in the condition of participants with high blood pressure and diabetes.

Pregnancy and Childbirth: 30% of the female respondents to the survey who have been pregnant have lost at least one baby during pregnancy or childbirth. We need prenatal and postnatal clinics and educational programs.

Children's Problems: The health program currently co-sponsors a well-baby clinic with the city-county health department. Our screening in the well-baby clinic show a high percentage of ear infections, dental problems, and anemia. Since our involvement in the clinic, the enrollment of children in the WIC program has more than doubled. We do need expanded services and special educational programs for children. Educating both adults and children to health and nutrition needs is important in reducing the severity and expense of child related illness.

General Medical: Adult Indians have generally indicated that they are interested in services such as; dental assistance, eye care, health clinic care, and help with medicines. Our information bears out the need for further assistance. 35-40% of the Indian families in Wichita are at the poverty level or below based upon income and family size. 72% of the families do not have physicians office insurance and over 30% do not have hospital insurance. 80% use the

hospital emergency room as a source of health assistance. 33% leave the state to obtain health assistance at an Indian Health Service clinic or hospital. Through the services requested by the health program in Wichita, we can begin to provide the needed health assistance for Wichita Indians in 1978.

Alcohol and Drugs: 12% of the adults questioned have an alcohol related problem. 6% of the adults have experienced a drug related problem. Adults indicated that 8% of their children have had drug or alcohol problems. These figures represent percentages of people who have realized that they have a problem. A greater portion of the people who have alcohol and drug related problems will not face them.

Mental Health: Health program experience points to a definite need in the Indian community for mental health counseling services. The need is apparent in youth who cannot adjust to the educational system or urban family life and adults who are unable to successfully adjust to the pressures of an urban social environment. The excessive use of alcohol and drugs also points to the need for mental health counseling.

Health Education: Some of the programs the Indian health program has developed in response to community needs include a hypertension program, weight control program, dental education, nutrition classes, an alcohol and drug workshop, family planning, V.D., and we are developing a comprehensive diabetes program. We believe education is the key to an effecive preventative health program.

The services provided by the Indian Health Program have helped members of the Indian community in Wichita and individuals from outside the local community. Health program screening indicated a high blood sugar level for the Executive Director of the Indian Center. The Executive Director's physician diagnosed diabetes and hospitalized the Director for one week. The well-baby clinic has screened many cases of anemia in children, often the children come from families which are conscientious about caring for their children. These and other examples indicate the concern of the health program for Indian health in Wichita.

In one example, the household head of a family of five was hospitalized for several months as the result of an accident. During his hospitalization his wife lost her mother and sister. The sister's child now lives with the Indian family. The Indian Health Program has helped by enrolling two of the children on WIC, referring the family for financial assistance, helping the older boy find a specialist when he needed one, and generally providing emotional support and counseling to the family.

An Indian woman's child complained of blurred vision and headaches, school officials were not concerned, she had no transportation and did not know who to call. Health program staff worked with local agencies to arrange an eye examination and obtain glasses for the child.

Another woman's child was suffering from acute anxiety. Program staff helped her find assistance for her child and offered emotional support during a very stressful period.

An elderly Indian man was transfered to a Wichita hospital with a head injury from an accident. He was from a reservation in Arizona. Health program staff helped the family find local lodging, served as a liaison between the PHS hospital near his home and the local hospital, and helped the family communicate with hospital personnel.

An Indian baby was born prematurely to a family on their way to Oklahoma. The child was born with Respiratory Distress Syndrome. It was brought to the Prenatal Intensive Care Unit in Wichita. At first, assistance programs in Oklahoma said they could not help because the child was born in Kansas and programs in Kansas said the family was from Oklahoma. Health program staff initiated action to notify several of the service agencies of the problem. Staff also monitored progress until the baby was moved to Oklahoma in early April. The $40,000 bill was paid by a service organization and the Indian Health Service. We feel that we were a part of the teamwork that kept a young family from financial ruin.

The Indian Health Program needs $202,368 in 1978 in order to maintain current programs and develop minimal contract care dental, medical, and mental health activities. The funds would provide for the increased personnel base to support the new activities and allow increased educational and outreach capabilities. Our future planning is geared to a balanced health program for Wichita Indians. If we provide contract care for those who really need the services and develop a preventive health program, we feel that long term health expenses for individuals and for the community can be minimized.

Congress has gone on record supporting Indian Health Care through the passage and authorization for appropriation of funds in PL-94-437 (The Indian Health Care Improvement Act). We request that Congress follow through and appropriate Urban Health Funds (Title V) at the authorized level of $5,000,000 in 1978.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL MAHSETKY

Mr. Chairman, members of the Sub-committee, I thank you for this opportunity to speak before you today. My name is Michael Mahsetky, I am a member of the Comanche Tribe. As Director of the Dallas Inter-Tribal Center's Health Project/Clinic, I am requesting an additional $535,825. from this Committee to expand services and for the development of the health program of the Dallas Inter-Tribal Center Clinic. Presently the Dallas Inter-Tribal Center's Health Project receives from this Committee on Interior and Related Agencies $150,000. a year to define unmet health care needs of American Indians in the Dallas/Ft. Worth Metroplex and to engage in resource development. The additional amount requested, $535,825. will be utilized for 1) To expand Clinic hours of services from its current two evenings a week (7-10) to a full 5 days a week operation. Current volunteer services, cannot provide for expansion or for scope of services. This could be accomplished with full services. And 2) Expand Health Education Program to include community health nurse to compliment a more comprehensive health education system. Also 3) A Social Service component will provide outreach, community health education and evaluation and act as an advocacy and liasion role with other community health/social service agencies. This department would be equipped to educate to community members for maximum use of available health resources within and outside the Dallas Inter-Tribal Center Clinic. And 4) A Dental component to evaluate and provide assessment, treatment and education to patients unable to afford dental care.

Additionally, the Health Project would continue in the expansion of identffying unmet health needs of Indians in our urban area and to continue coordination with existing health services for resource development. The State of Texas is currently providing monies for a preventive health program for parents of children birth to six years of age. This has enabled us to coordinate with the Southwestern Medical School and area schools of nursing to implement a Well Child Clinic that provides services utilizing medical and nursing students. This program has enabled a demonstration of need in the important aspect of maternal child health. The appropriation of this committee enabled this documentation of need possible.

Since the mid 1950's over 18,000 American Indians orginally encouraged by the Bureau of Indian Affairs relocation program have exchanged rural/reservation life for residency in the Dallas metroplex. The complexities of learning to operate within an urban system can be staggering and severe poverty magnifies the readjustment problem for many; over 38% of the American Indian families in the Dallas/Ft. Worth Metroplex have an annual income less than $4,000. Since that time the Dallas Inter-Tribal Center Clinic has made a determined effort to erase the barriers that keep American Indians from receiving quality health care in the city. Despite having to operate with no funding and a completely volunteer medical staff, the Clinic has established a strong rapport with the Indian community. Free medical services have been extended to 4,000 patients over 12,000 visits. Currently the medical staff sees 65 patients during the two Clinic sessions with an average of 15 new patients registering weekly. The key behind the Clinic's proven ability to provide cost effective services to the American Indian population is an emphasis on delivering health care, rather than merely making it available. The Clinic is staffed completely by volunteer Doctors, Nurses, Laboratory technicians from the Dallas area. Present Clinic funding is inadequate, occasional small donations provide only a minimal amount of the needed medicines and equipment and project quidelines prohibit the other Dallas Inter-Tribal Center programs from allocating any funds from direct health care.

Four Community Health Representatives through its outreach program have over 80 personal encounters per week providing counseling resolving emergency situations, referral to outside social services/health agencies, health education, providing necessary transportation and acting as advocates for the Indian person in the community. Information and referral is provided to an additional 15-20 Indian persons per day.

Although our study shows several low cost and no cost health services exist in the Dallas area, their utility to the Indian population is limited. Several reasons for the limitation of health care delivery become clear when the results of the survey analysis are examined. The majority of clinics are located in Northwest Dallas, plus those services offering intensified, specialized treatment are located in North Dallas. The Indian population of Dallas lives primarily in Oak Cliff and East Dallas. During the past six years, our center has coordinated our efforts with the Public Health Department mostly for consultation, then for direct services. We have referred our clients to City and other side agencies as much as possible. But the severity of health problems, culture and linguistic factors, low economic levels, geographic isolation, high alcoholism rates and low education clearly point to the need for neighborhood clinics such as ours that tackle both the physical as well as mental well being of the client and deals with both the whole family as well as the individual. Over our Clinic's six year history we have proven that this concept does work. We have decreased the fragmentation of health delivery.

Our greatest difficulty, in spite of a documented and obvious need is utilizing the Women, Infant and Children Nutrition Program (W.I.C.). We cannot qualify for inclusion under the City of Dallas W.I.C. Program because we do not have a pre-natal Clinic. Neither the City nor the State will recognize a volunteer pre-natal Clinic even if we did develop such a program. It must be an on going, full staff facility. Furthermore, we cannot qualify as an Indian organization administering a W.I.C. program because an urban Indian

organization cannot obtain Department of the Interior recognition, a requirement by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The present Dallas W. I. C. program is limited to a predominately black area of the city making impossible to even utilize another city operated pre-natal clinic for the purpose of participation in W. I. C.

Even though Dallas is considered a wealthy city its attitudes towards health care is best described by the following quote from the Concerned Citizens For Expanded Health Services: "One of the most critical needs in the City of Dallas is better health for our citizens. Currently, the City is providing preventive health services to approximately one tenth of all families below the poverty level. The population of Dallas has increased 31% since 1970; however, the Dallas Health Department budget has not been substantially increased to even keep up with inflation. Dallas allocates only $6.00 per capita for health services; Houston allocates $10.00 per capita for health services. Due to limited financia support, only 20% of our low-income children receive any dental care from any source. This is understandable since Dallas supports only three dental clinics, staffed with four dentis of whom three are paid for by the State. The provision of comprehensive neighborhood-based health services to young children can reduce the child mortality rate by one-third."

The attitude of the City of Dallas toward health care as a priority, resulting in inadequate existing health services, coupled with the specific unmet health needs of the American Indian in Dallas results in a broad scope of serious health problems for the Indian community.

Because of institutional variables, the Dallas Inter-Tribal Center Clinic has proven its ability to deliver efficient, high quality primary health care to the Indian community where other area medical facilities have failed. Adequate funding will enable the Clinic to build on its existing base and reach its potential value to the Dallas community in general and to Dallas' American Indian community specifically.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCES OF THE DALLAS INTER-TRIBAL CENTER'S HEALTH PROJECT

A. A client participating in the Health Education classes, had her son evaluated. Investigation uncovered significant medical history (re: head injury, age 2, chronic otitis media, unsuccessful toilet training, inaudible speech and mother high risk for child abuse). Child was first referred to our free Clinic to see the pediatric neurologist who found the child to have a severe hearing loss and diagnosed borderline mental retardation. Child was referred to Callier Speech and Hearing Clinic where in-depth evaluation and treatment is underway. Community Health Representatives continue to conduct follow-up and have developed a close association and positive steps toward parent-child relationship.

B. An apartment manager called about an Indian man, unattended and very ill. CHR's investigation revealed extreme intoxication and overall conditions filthy. Evidence showed also taking barbiturates and lack of nourshiment left the client unable to walk and incoherent speech. He had crawled into the street and was near death when he was admitted to the county hospital. Detoxification was administered and he was sent to the Mental Evaluation Unit. CHR's protected his personal posessions and followed up his progress. After discharge he is building his strength through care at our Clinic and participating in Alcoholism Rehabilitation Program.

C. During Christmas a family came to the Center from the Choctaw reservation needing help. Food and clothing were the immediate needs. The six month old baby had survived on sugar water for over four days. From the Center's donations, formula was immediately provided for the baby and food, clothing and vitimans for the older child and mother and father were administered. Father had difficulty with english and was referred to the Indian Manpower Program. The Mother joined the Parent's for Health Children Program and the children were attended at the Well Child Clinic. Christmas gifts were given to the family. Continued follow-up from the CHR's has been an impact into helping the family adjust from reservation to urban living.

D. An 18yr. old unwed mother, eight months into her pregnancy and new in Dallas was referred to our Parent's Health Education Classes. When visited at her home by the CHR, she was found with startling symptoms of severe swelling of the feet, hands, and face, headaches and general malaise. The CHR immediately suggested she transport her to Parkland County Hospital Emergency as she had no transportation. At this point, it was realized the lady's reluctance to go was because of her fear of medical care. The CHR convinced her to go by offering to stay with her until she was admitted. She was admitted and immediately was sent to the high risk antenatal unit, preclamptic with blood pressure at 200/100. After constant supervision electively induced labor was administered to prevent seizure or threatened cardiovascular accident. This medical intervention facilitated the birth of a health baby. Mother and baby are now clients of the Dallas Inter-Tribal Center's Well Baby Clinic and the Parents Health Education Program.

E. Client was referred to the County Hospitals Orthopedic Clinic for treatment. He had been to our Clinic on 9/9/76 with an ulcer on his right leg as the result of a torn skin graft that was done after an auto accident two years previous. The ulcer was also approximately 4 inches in depth and was most obviously infected. When he went to the orthopedic Clinic he was told that he had to make an appointment in advance and there would be a months waiting period for a condition that indicated immediate treatment. Our volunteer Clinic doctors provided the treatment and relief from pain until further help could be obtained.

COOK INLET NATIVE ASSOCIATION, ALASKA

STATEMENT OF JOE NOTARO, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, COOK INLET NATIVE ASSOCIATION, ALASKA

ACCOMPANIED BY DAN SLABY, HEALTH MANAGER

Senator LEAHY. Joe Notaro and Dan Slaby of the Cook Inlet Native Association of Alaska.

Would you both introduce yourselves, please?

Mr. NOTARO. Mr. Chairman, I am Joe Notaro of the Cook Inlet Native Association.

Mr. SLABY. I am Dan Slaby and I am the health manager for Cook Inlet Indian Association.

Mr. NOTARO. We have Mrs. Ethel Gonzales who is the chairman of the Alaska Native Health Board and Mrs. Christine Kashevarof. She is vice chairman of our health committee.

We have 70,000 Alaskan Natives outside your door and they would like a half a minute for each of them.

Senator LEAHY. I see. I think I will bring Senator Stevens back.

Mr. NOTARO. I had a lot of fancy words to try to impress you with, but I don't think that we have the time.

Senator LEAHY. Your whole statement will be made a part of the record.

ALASKA SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAM

Mr. NOTARO. I would like to address briefly the concept of instigating a social service program into our regional system. What that means for us is we have a multitude of service programs in our association. The health department is only one of them.

What we really feel is that health cannot live in a vacuum. What we want to develop is a regionalized system of which health will be in integrating force and the major focus. We will have a multitude of support services in a comprehensive system within the region.

With that thought in mind, I would like to transfer it over to Mr. Dan Slaby.

Mr. SLABY. Thank you very much. My testimony will be available for region 2, I guess, as part of the record.

Senator LEAHY. It will be part of the record.

Mr. SLABY. I would like to say that with the help of 5 to 7 years of legislation this country has made a significant social impact in Alaska in terms of recognition of health care services.

This hasn't in some ways enabled the Alaska Native people to assume leadership roles in many areas. This has been a very significant document for us. It is also gotten cooperation initiated by Congress in Alaska for the development of these leadership and cooperation.

These substantially—some of the pieces of legislation are very essential where, of course, the Indian Health Service in 1954 and also the Alaska Settlement Act had our participation to a greater degree.

Following from that, the Office of Economic Opportunity unable to reach our corporations to all the health care programs, at least in two of these since they have been able to achieve 12 operational health programs within the 12 regions.

This has given a lot of interest in the State to work with the appropriations. The Indian Self-Determination Act, Public Law 93–638, really gave the regional corporations the authority to act providing leadership in social services and, in fact, has burdened the State of Alaska to consider decentralizing many of those services and develop joint funded programs with the regions.

The EMS, 1954, was very instrumental in giving us the power to develop services within our regions and from the EMS act also came the national health planning act which enabled us to work much more cooperatively with the people in Alaska developing community-based services.

Consequently, most of the regions are concerned, especially in rural bush areas where we provide most of our services. This is one of the—I think we have to look at the funds that Congress now allocates to the Alaska Native people as an investment both of health services for Indian people and in development of health services for the whole State.

We, of course, support the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, but I do want to close up in saying that these pieces of recent legislation also the Interagency Funding Act—I think that we are going to be able to develop a very comprehensive integrated system of service that can reach into rural areas from urban areas at much less the cost than normally would have taken place principally because through the use of administrative cost—and this has, in fact—this year we are currently being able to reduce 5 percent just by virtue of that.

So I think that you should take some encouragement that Congress isn't too far off the track in terms of legislation.

You can see all of our wishing on our statement. It is basically what we are doing, is we are attempting to pull together a professional staff of people and a good professional core staff of service providers and utilizing this core staff to enable other Federal programs, such as rural health and social services in reaching out with the State in terms of joint funding and also staffing because we are approaching both municipalities. We are approaching the State in terms of sharing —and providing communitywide services.

I think we are able to provide better services for our own people. I will let you read all the rest of it.

Senator LEAHY. I will. Thank you.

Mr. SLABY. Thank you.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF JOE NATARO

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Appropriations Committee, my name is Joe Notaro, I am the Deputy Director of Cook Inlet Native Association. With your permission I would like to address the concept of integrating multi-service delivery programs into a regionalized system. I would also like to discuss how regionalization presents some unique challenges to management and administration.

First, I would like to say that CINA is a tribal organization representing over 18,000 Alaska Natives within Anchorage and vicinity. The region we encompass has a total area of 40,850 square miles. The Association was founded in 1964. Our major objective is to preserve cultural heritage, instill pride among Alaska Natives, and above all to promote the physical, social and economic well being of the native people within the Cook Inlet region irrespective of their origin. Because of the interrelationships of the problems of the urban Indian, Eskimo and Aleut, CINA chose to get involved in a number of human service delivery programs. We have a large organization with programs such as: Adult Basic Education, Social Services, manpower and employment assistance, transportation, youth, career guidance, day care, child abuse and neglect, boarding home, and last but definitely not least a health department.

I am proud to relay to this committee the fact that your federal monies are working and our programs are having a dramatic impact on thousands upon thousands of native people in Alaska. Additionally, independent evaluators have documented proof that the programs at CINA are not only some of the best native programs in the State but also in the country.

The very heart of this regionalized system that we envision is our central planning unit. This unit is methodically and successfully working on integrating all our human service delivery programs. This regionalized systems approach has currently lowered our overall indirect cost rate allocation considerably. By integrating our programs we are creating a greater efficiency in our administration and above all significantly stretching the federal bucks further than anticipated.

Our premise is that health delivery does not live in a vacuum and that a regionalized health systems approach with an integrated multitude of support services has the potential of being a model for the rest of the country. With this thought in mind, for the second half of our testimony, I would like at this time to introduce my Health Director who will delve into the specifics of the regionalized health system that I have been alluding to. Dan.

ANCHORAGE REGION SUMMARY FY 1978

I. 638 Self-State Allocation	Present	Revised	Request
Community Health Representative	$77,520.00	$236,850	$159,330.00
Emergency Medical Services			
Anchorage EMTs ICU Ambulance	-0-	$169,400	$169,400.00
Anchorage EMTs ED Ambulance	-0-	$381,579.00	$381,579.00
Poison Control	-0-	$149,101.00	$149,101.00
Primary Health	$26,469.00	$312,787.00	$286,318.00
Health Education/Patient Ed	-0-	$57,495.00	$57,495.00
Alcoholism Treatment Team	-0-	$255,787.00	$255,787.00
Community Health Aide Program	$28,977.72	(1)	(1)
Outreach Worker Program	$91,123.20	(2)	(2)
Contracted Injury Control Program	$151,994.64	$151,994.64(3)	-0-
Tribal Leader/Tribal Employee	$13,879.00	$13,879.00	-0-
Health Board	$ 2,067.90	$45,977.00	(FY 1979)
P.L. 94-437 Title I (Removal Exc.)	-0-	$83,810.00	Pending P.L. 94-437 Reauthorization Continuation in Alaska FY 1978
Psychiatric Patient Care System	-0-	$529,675.00	(FY 1979)
Dental Health Program	-0-	$58,050.00	(FY 1979)
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS		$2,427,141.64(3)	$1,439,455.00
PRES. INDIRECT RATE @ FY 76 = 35.6		$ 849,154.64	$ 512,623.56
PROJ. INDIRECT RATE PROJECTED FY 77 @ 25.7		$ 613,507.83	$ 370,668.44

(1) Pending adjustment for IHS Program package on CHAP increase

(2) Pending adjustment for an increase of 250 CHR positions Statewide

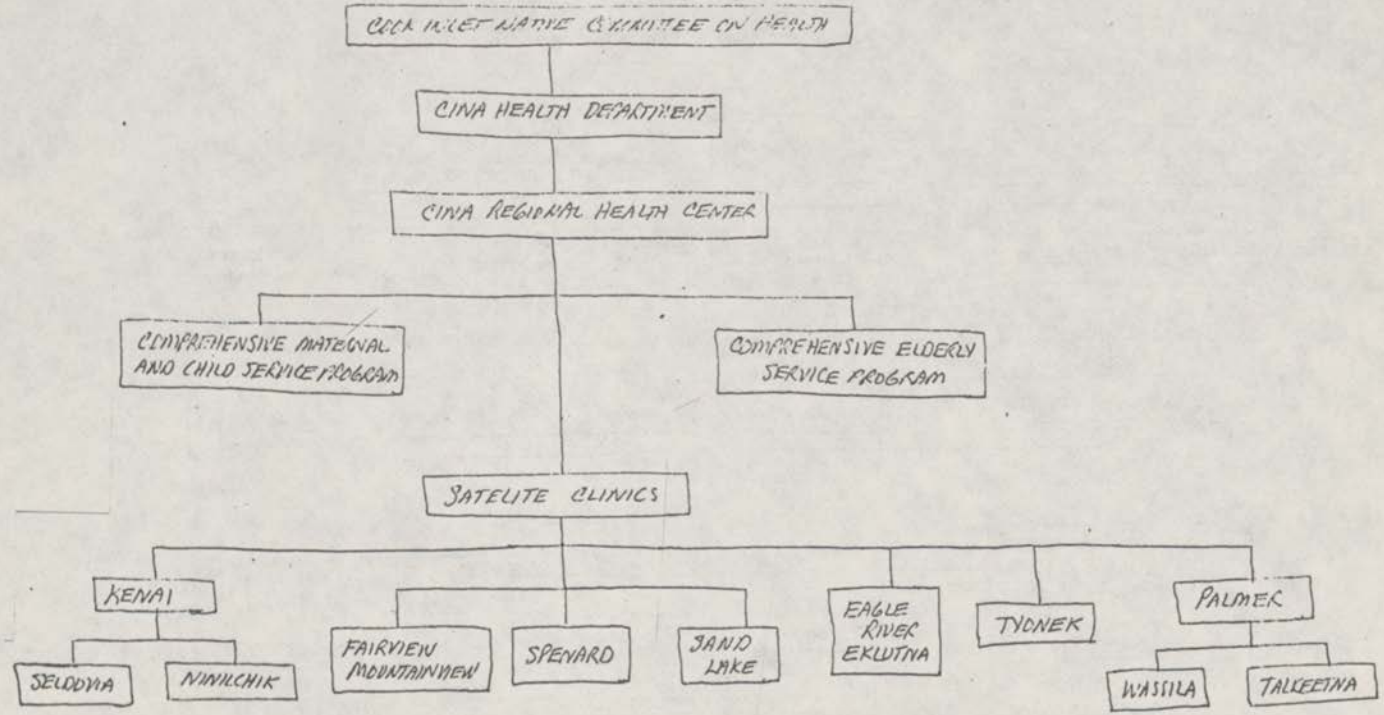
(3) Including indirect cost of $34,304.64 leaving direct program cost of $117,690.00

APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST SUMMARY FY 1978

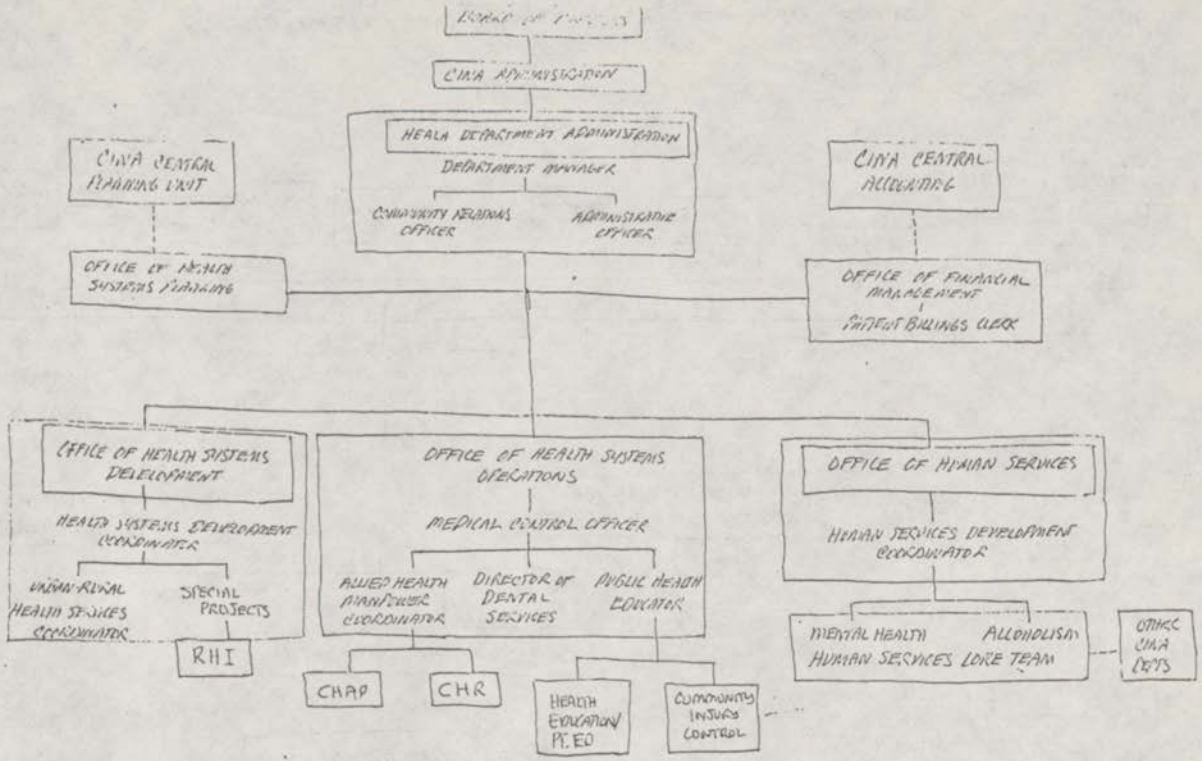
2. INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	REQUEST
COMMUNITY HEALTH AIDE PROGRAM	
SALARY STABILIZATION + COLA	$810,000.00
CHA TRAINING	$600,000.00
COMPUTERIZED RECORDS SYSTEM (CHAR)	$60,000.00
COMPUTERIZED HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM	$435,396.00
SPECIAL RATES ALLOWANCE FOR ALASKA HEALTH PROFESSIONS	$1,246,233.00
P.L. 94-437 TITLE II REQUEST	$7,151,384.00
TOTAL	$10,293,463.00

P.L. 94-437 TITLE I REQUEST EQUIVALENT FOR ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE APPROPRIATION

P.L. 94-437 TITLE III REQUEST DEFERRED FOR ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE APPROPRIATION



PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF HEALTH SYSTEMS OPERATIONAL CLINICS



PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF CHA HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF DAN SLABY

Mr. Chairman, members of the Appropriations Committee, I am Dan Slaby, Health Department manager for Cook Inlet Native Association. I wish to speak about how we are using our presently available resources to meet the challenges of providing health services to our people, and describe to you some of impact that Congressional action has had on meeting the needs of our people.

In the past two decades, since the formation of IHS in 1954, we have seen a major reduction in the incidence of TB and a significant effort against Otitis Media. Part of the reason for the effectiveness of Alaska Area Health Service has been its service unit organizational structure and reliance on community health aides. We recognize the effectiveness of a centrally coordinated decentralized system of health resources. But it wasn't until the passage of ANSCA of 1972 that the IHS system could begin to develop into a consumer responsive comprehensive system of regionalized care. With the passage of P.L. 93-638, integration of categorical programs into a comprehensive regional system began to actually happen, and the state agencies began to decentralize programs to create jointly funded services with the regions.

Our people are in a unique position of taking leadership for the development of community based services. Many new problems have been brought into focus because of the responsibilities that leadership holds, but these problems are insignificant to the potential achievement that we can actualize in the development of regionalization. The Alaska delegation to Congress has played an important role in opening communications and cooperation between the Alaska Native and non-Native people. As a result our people are becoming more prepared to participate in the processes for determining the destinies of our communities. Differences of opinion and cultures exist, but we have committed ourselves to mutual and reciprocal cooperation in working out those differences in addressing the needs of all people living in our communities.

It will take additional time and investment by Congress to achieve locally what has been established as National priorities. But the investment will pay off in terms of developing a new systems approach to old problems. We fully intend to utilize the experience and expertise that IHS has developed over the past two decades. In addition, we intend to address the problems facing our people as problems which all people living in our communities face equally as much. We can only improve the quality of life for our people by improving the quality of life for everyone. For this reason, there is an increasing positive involvement of Native leadership in the public affairs of the state that goes beyond self-interest.

The integration of health and human services based on a concept of regionalization has actually resulted in more efficient administration, and reduction of administrative cost. Our strategy for development enables us to draw on past Federal and state experience, and to be flexible enough to concern ourselves with a community based approach, realizing that we can meet our needs by helping others meet the same needs. I think that through this strategy, we are able to formulate common goals and standards of expectations shared by the people living in our communities, Native and non-Native. Through this strategy we are able to work more closely with IHS staff because they can impart a throughness to our creativity. We ask you to take

encouragement because Congress was instrumental in initiating change, and enabling our people to take an active role in regional development.

This National-local participation is exciting. It was through OEO in 1969 that the Regional Health Organizations began. Although the Regional Health Organizations took an active approach to development, it was the EMS Act of 1973 that provided a conceptual framework for regional systems development. Our role in providing direct services, however, still remained limited until the Indian Self-Determination Act passed into law. That law provided us with the authority to consolidate and integrate Federal programs with a regional approach, and negotiate cooperative working relationships with state and local governments. The National Health Planning and Resource Development Act provides with a mechanism for formalizing our role in the communities. Our hope is that the Indian Health Care Improvement Act will enable us to actually carry out our development to full capacity.

Our developmental goal is a problem solving health systems operation. Based on a problem oriented medical record keeping system. Initial work had been undertaken by IHS in the Health Information System. and its superiority has been demonstrated by the ATS-1 and ATS-6 satellite experiments. Continued research and development will bring the cost down to a reasonable operational level considering that there will be 80 new additional satellite communication sites in Alaska by 1978. The H.I.S. enables close supervision of remote community health aides, and through a medical audit of the patient record, enables medical staff to monitor patient treatment and identify training needs. This basic relationship of professionals and para-professionals establishes a team approach to health care delivery in Alaskan communities. Solidifying this team approach has been the basic reason for utilization of EMS funding provided to the regions through IHS last year. This year CINA would like to solidify an in hospital emergency patient care team which acts as a core to the whole effort, and impliment a system of medical control for the Cook Inlet region. To assure a more effective and efficient management of a health systems operations directed by medical control, CINA would hope to develop a core professional management staff.

We are very conscious of the dilemma that growth has for our Nation, and especially in terms of the energy cost of maintenance. Our people have long had to live within the limits of renewable resources, and we plan to extend this experience to our development of regionalization. Our efforts are directed to maintaining optimum primary health care more readily accessible to the community, and to emphasizing prevention and health promotion. Primary health care for the communities can be made more readily accessible by stabilizing the Community Health Aide Program. Retention of trained and experienced CHA is a problem caused by an inequitable salary based often lower than unskilled work available in the communities. Properly trained and supervised CHA can effectively reduce the need for patient transportation for undiagnosed and minor ailments, and limit the need for high cost inpatient treatment. Recruitment and retention is a problem of IHS which can be brought under control by support of the special salary schedule for Alaska employees. Competitive salaries will do much to reduce the rate of IHS staff turnover, which, if the Federal freeze is not lifted in Alaska, will seriously diminish the effectiveness of IHS management and technical assistance capability.

Congress has played a major role in regional development in Alaska. We see Alaska as providing a testing ground for integration of a comprehensive system of regionalized health

care. From a system of emergency patient care, we anticipate extending our regional system development to ambulatory care, and then in-patient care, always integrating the delivery system with a multiple service approach.

We wish to thank our Congressional delegation, Senator Stevens and Gravel, and Representative Young, for the support they have given the Alaska Native people, nationally and locally. We also wish to thank our Congressional friends; for without their support and efforts, we would still be living in a world that feared there can be no mutual benefit shared by the Alaska people, Native and non-Native.

STATEMENT OF STANLEY PAYTIAMO, PUEBLO OF ACOMA, N. MEX.

Senator LEAHY. The last witness today will be Mr. Stanley Paytiamo of Pueblo de Acoma, Acomita, N. Mex.

Mr. PAYTIAMO. We are glad to be here and have the opportunity to make this presentation to you. We have some of the advance copies that we sent to you and the All Indian Pueblo Council and the others of the congressional delegation and Edward Johnson with the Indian Educational Health Service has no doubt testified to reinstate the $1 million that was deleted from the budget for the employees of 100 new positions.

Senator LEAHY. I recall one of the letters when you said you were using the whiteman's statement—you were between the rock and the hard place.

HOSPITAL HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

Mr. PAYTIAMO. Yes. It is right in here.

We also need the operation money for the hospital and in addition what we are saying also is what we are requesting today is we need additional approximately $1.3 million to construct 50 staff housing and we have a detailed documentation on this here.

We need the 50 houses because here is a reason why the Indian hospital was built because it is 65 miles from Albuquerque. It is difficult for the staff to find housing. In fact, we have a school and we do lose a lot of people, good people, who have not made application simply because of housing. There is no place to stay.

I forgot to introduce on my left here Mr. Ernest Shutivo who is on the health board and we lost some of the other people because they had a plane to catch at 4 o'clock.

Senator LEAHY. I understand and I apologize for that.

This matter of housing does bother me because I do understand that when you are out those distances, you are not going to get people who are really going to be valuable to you. I have never visited your particular area, although I hope to at some time. I can well understand the difficulties that you face.

Mr. PAYTIAMO. One thing I am glad about—New Mexico, it is not like here in Washington where you can't walk around. It is crowded, where in New Mexico you can actually stretch your hands out.

Between one town and another city it is 65 miles. If you want to go into Albuquerque for recreation or for grocery shopping, it is like going around the block. You get in the car and you go. We are just used to that distance.

But the new people who come, they don't look at this. It is too far to commute. But we do need this additional housing to be supported by Congress, at least that would help the hospital. It is one of the hospitals that we really need and we need the staff to go along with it. And we hope that Congress will give every consideration.

In fact, somewhere in the pages there, about halfway, I think that it is about the eighth page coming from the back, there is a letter

in there that I have received from our attorney. In fact, I just called back this morning and one of the tribal staff is going into Albuquerque and picking up these housing drawings.

These housing drawings were done by the central office here in Washington or up in Rockville. These were done for us at no cost to the tribe. In fact, if Congress could appropriate the money within the next couple of days, the drawings have been completed. The original drawings have been completed. We could start these buildings as long as it took to get the authorizations done for the contractor to start. In the schedule here we do have schedule A and schedule B. Schedule A is figured on the basis of if we should get this $2 million funded that the current contractors that are now building the hospital on the site which are scheduled to be completed in early spring of next year, that these people would be the same people—they would be constructing these houses, these 50 homes.

If we were to stop or if we were to go and look for other people, the cost would be higher and that explains the schedule B, group B, where we have to bring new contractors to start where the costs would be higher.

But if we got funded, like I said, this week and the contractors that are now there and they went ahead and started on the houses, we would have a tremendous savings because they wouldn't have to have new—new contractors wouldn't have to go out at this time.

The same group of people that are now constructing the hospital, all they would have to do is get additional help to get those houses started and the hospital and the houses could almost start at the same time.

So when the hospital opened, the houses would also be completed. So this is what we are asking for.

Senator LEAHY. I don't want to hold out any false hopes. No matter what happens, the money would not be appropriated within the next few days. I am sure you realize that.

Mr. PAYTIAMO. We do realize the budget process.

Senator LEAHY. I think that it is quite commendable, the fact that you are that far along and that prepared to go should you have the money.

Mr. PAYTIAMO. But we would not have to ask for additional planning money for those houses because those were done for us at no cost by the Indian Health Service, the central office.

There is already now—all we need is the appropriation and we can go ahead and put those plans to work. I think Ernest would like to make additional marks.

Mr. SHUTIVA. I think I would concur with Governor Paytiamo here. I was on the board on the planning of the hospital when it first got initiated and I would help with the planning of the hospital. I am not an architect, but I was on the tribal planning committee at the start.

I would like to say that I am grateful to the committee and to the congressional delegates and everybody else in Washington who supported the hospital. In 1971 when I was back here, the planning and design money was really there for us. We appreciate that, that we got the planning and design money and we went forth with the planning and the design of the hospital.

Then, of course, the hospital has come to a reality and I know that the people are waiting to use these facilities. Like Gov. Stanley Paytiamo said, whether you are in Gallop or in Albuquerque, it is many miles to get to the facility, but the people who go by the interstate—this will be located right next to the interstate. They would be treated there for emergencies. This would be a great advantage to them, too. You can get medical attention right there instead of going all the way to Albuquerque.

Of course, we have one at Grants, but that is another story. It is hard to get there. I would just like to say that I am grateful to the people here in Washington, especially the delegates that we have and the committee members who have done a tremendous job.

I just would like to say that I am grateful to you people and the job that you are doing.

The other things are in great demand not only healthwise, but educationalwise. But I do want to thank you.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much. Thank you, Governor.

Mr. PAYTIAMO. Just one more brief remark. The communities, the non-Indian communities around the area of Acoma, San Fidel, and Seyboyata will all have use of this hospital because the people are poor. They are just like the Indians. They don't have any transportation. The hospital facilities there, they can come and use those providing that they are in compliance.

I understand that there is some regulation for this occasion that they would have to follow, but as Indian tribes—between the three tribes, we do not have any objections for these people coming in because they are humans and they need health care.

We are willing to assist them in the facilities.

Thank you very much again for the opportunity to make these presentations to you.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you, Governor. I am just sorry that it has taken so long.

I hope you will enjoy at least what is left of what seems to be a pleasant day by Washington standards. The air is not quite as clear as you are used to out your way. I might add that it is not as clear as we are used in Vermont.

I once had somebody who lived in Washington most of their life come to Vermont to visit me. He looked out at our mountains and the very clear air and said, he didn't trust air that he couldn't see.

Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF STANLEY PAYTIAMO

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, AND COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, MY NAME IS STANLEY PAYTIAMO, GOVERNOR OF THE PUEBLO OF ACOMA, FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO. FIRST OF ALL, IN LINE WITH THE TRADITIONAL ACOMA CUSTOM, MAY I EXTEND TO EVERY PERSON PRESENT, A SINCERE AND HEARTFELT HANDSHAKE. I ALSO BRING TO YOU THE FRIENDLY GREETING OF THE PEOPLE OF ACOMA.

I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY PROFOUNDEST THANKS FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE.

I AM HERE ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF ACOMA, A GROUP OF PEOPLE WHOSE BACKLOG OF UNMET HEALTH AND MEDICAL NEEDS HAS PROMPTED ME TO APPEAR BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE REQUESTING THE REINSTATEMENT OF THE NECESSARY OPERATIONAL FUNDS FOR THE ACOMA/LAGUNA/CANONCITO HOSPITAL CURRENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

I CANNOT BEGIN TO RE-EMPHASIZE THE DOCUMENTED HEALTH NEED WHICH HAS LONG BEEN EXPRESSED SINCE 1971 BY FORMER GOVERNORS OF THE PUEBLO OF ACOMA, AND BY THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE IN PREPARED AND DOCUMENTED STATEMENTS OUTLINING THE NEED FOR SUCH A FACILITY.

THE REASONS AND IMMEDIATE NEED FOR A HOSPITAL WERE AND ARE STILL IMPERATIVE:

A) GREAT DISTANCES HAVE BEEN INCURRED BY TRIBAL MEMBERS IN ORDER FOR THEM TO BE SERVED BY AN ADEQUATE HEALTH FACILITY.

B) THE AVAILIBILITY OF HEALTH RESOURCESWHICH COULD EFFECTIVELY PROMOTE QUALITY HEALTH CARE ARE LACKING.

C) THE GROWING HEALTH PROBLEMS SUCH AS PROPER IN-PATIENT/ OUT-PATIENT CARE, COMMUNITY HEALTH EDUCATION, AND ADEQUATE DENTAL FACILITIES, TO NAME A FEW, HAVE NEARLY TRIPLED SINCE THE INITIAL REQUEST FOR A HOSPITAL SOME TWENTY YEARS AGO.

E) IT IS DIFFICULT TO RECRUIT AND RETAIN PEOPLE OF HIGH PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY, BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF A LARGE AND COMPLETE HEALTH FACILITY.

THE HEALTH AND MEDICAL NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE OF ACOMA ARE BASIC AND HUMAN. AN ADEQUATELY STAFFED AND WELL EQUIPPED HOSPITAL IS NECESSARY FOR THE SURVIVAL OF MY PEOPLE. THE WELFARE OF MY PEOPLE, SOME 3,180 INDIVIDUALS, IS AT STAKE; AS WELL AS, THE WELFARE AND SURVIVAL OF SOME 5000 LAGUNA PEOPLE, AND 1000 NAVAJO PEOPLE.

A COMMITTEMENT HAS BEEN MADE BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN THE FORM OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION. TO HAVE A FACILITY COMPLETED AND FULLY CONSTRUCTED WITHOUT NECESSARY OPERATIONAL FUNDS SEEMS ONLY TO MAKE A MOCKERY OF THE HISTORICAL TRUST AGREEMENT MADE BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, AND TO BELITTLE THE EXPRESSED NEEDS OF INDIAN PEOPLE.

IN THE PAST, THOUSANDS OF MAN-HOURS HAVE GONE INTO THE PLANNING, THE ANALYSIS OF FEASIBILITY, LOCATION STUDIES, DESIGN OF THE HOSPITAL, AND NOW THE ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION, WHICH COMMENCED IN JULY OF LAST YEAR. BELIEVE ME WHEN I SAY THAT A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF HUMAN ENERGY HAS GONE INTO HAVING THE ACOMA/LAGUNA/CANONCITO HOSPITAL BECOME A DEFINITE AND TOTAL REALITY.

IN THE INTEREST OF QUALITY HEALTH AND HOSPITAL CARE FOR MY PEOPLE AND THE PEOPLE TO BE SERVED BY THIS HOSPITAL, I AM HERE TO SOLICIT YOUR GENUINE HUMAN INTEREST, AND YOUR FAVORED SUPPORT, WHICH WILL HOPEFULLY CAUSE THE REINSTATEMENT OF NECESSARY OPERATIONAL FUNDS FOR THIS HOSPITAL.

IN ADDITION, GENTLEMEN, I AM FACED WITH A NEW PROBLEM, A PROBLEM BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE PASSAGE OF TIME AND THE RISING COST OF INFLATION. AT THE TIME THE ACOMA/LAGUNA/ CANONCITO HOSPITAL SITE WAS DECIDED UPON, THE PUEBLO OF ACOMA AGREED TO PROVIDE NEEDED HOUSING FOR THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF WHO WOULD BE EMPLOYED AT THE HOSPITAL. WITHOUT SUITABLE HOUSING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE HOSPITAL, IT WILL BE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO ATTRACT AND MAINTAIN COMPETENT PROFESSIONALS. THE NEAREST SUITABLE HOUSING IS LOCATED IN A CITY, SOME 65 MILES FROM THE HOSPITAL SITE. THIS VERY DISTANCE IS THE REASON CONGRESS AUTHORIZED THE APPROPRIATION OF CONSTRUCTION FUNDS.

TO BORROW ONE OF THE WHITEMAN'S SAYINGS, "I AM CAUGHT BETWEEN A ROCK AND A HARD PLACE." ON ONE HAND THE PUEBLO OF ACOMA IS COMMITTED TO BUILD HOUSING FOR THE HOSPITAL STAFF. ON THE OTHER HAND, WE ARE TOLD WE WILL NOT RECEIVE FUNDS TO STAFF AND OPERATE THE HOSPITAL. THE CONSTANT CHANGE OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF OUT GOVERNMENT HAS MADE IT TOO RISKY FOR MY PEOPLE TO BUILD HOMES WHICH MAY SIT VACANT.

THEREFORE, I AM REQUESTING ADDITIONAL FUNDING IN THE AMOUNT OF $1,168,000.00 FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEVENTEEN THREE BEDROOM HOMES, AND FOUR ONE BEDROOM APARTMENTS TO BE LOCATED NEXT TO THE ACOMA/LAGUNA/CANONCITO HOSPITAL.

GENTLEMEN, I THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND ATTENTION IN THIS MATTER WHICH THE PUEBLO OF ACOMA AND THE TRIBES OF LAGUNA AND CANONCITO HAVE PURSUED AND WILL CONTINUE TO PURSUE WITH FERVOR AND UTMOST DILIGENCE.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator LEAHY. The subcommittee will recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow, April 22, when we will continue outside witness testimony.

[Whereupon, at 5:05 p.m., Thursday, April 21, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Friday, April 22.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1977

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. Dennis DeConcini presiding.

Present: Senators DeConcini, Hatfield, Bellmon, and Burdick.

Also present: Senator Hansen.

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESS TESTIMONY

OPENING REMARKS

Senator DECONCINI [presiding]. The Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations will now reconvene. We will continue to hear the testimony of nongovernmental witnesses who wish to testify in connection with appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, including the Forest Service, Federal Energy Administration, Energy Research and Development Administration, and Indian health and education programs under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In all, we have 4 days scheduled for outside witnesses. We have run into some time constraints and we must attempt to limit the witnesses to 5 minutes of oral presentation.

We will, however, print in the record—and each member will have available to him—the entire testimony that you submit to the committee. So we ask that you submit your testimony in writing and then highlight it for me and the record.

We also have had a problem in that when a witness is called there will be several people with the witness who would also like to testify. We regret that we have to impose a time constraint and only permit testimony from one witness, the one who is on the list.

UTE TRIBAL HEALTH AND TRAINING NEEDS

STATEMENT OF SCOTT JACKET, UTE MOUNTAIN TRIBE

ACCOMPANIED BY J. WILFRED MADRID

Senator DECONCINI. The first witness this morning is Scott Jacket of the Ute Mountain Tribe, Colorado.

Mr. Jacket, are you here? Welcome to the committee. You can be assured that your testimony will be printed in the record and you may proceed to highlight it.

Mr. JACKET. Mr. Chairman, I am from the Ute Tribe and I wish to thank you for the opportunity to appear and present the testimony. First, I want to introduce J. Wilfred Madrid from staff.

Mr. MADRID. Mr. Chairman, we have two requests. One is for Indian Affairs money; and one is for Indian Health Service moneys.

On Bureau of Indian Affairs money we are asking for OJT funds for supplemental fiscal year 1977, $55,000 and $200,000 for fiscal year 1978.

The Ute Tribe constructed a 25,000-square-foot building and it has been implemented now and we do have a contract with a shirt manufacturing company that is in the area and it has up to 200 tribal members or employment jobs. And, this of course is very important because due to the budget constraints of the Ute Tribe they will have to lay off approximately 130 people at the end of this fiscal year which is June 1977.

The further request is for Indian Health Service moneys and we are requesting for supplemental fiscal year 1977 $276,000, and fiscal year 1978 for $427,000. And the main reason for this is that over the last 25 years the Ute Mountain Tribe has had their own welfare service program. As far as the welfare system, they have been paid out of a tribal funds and it has only been within the last 5 years that they have had some contract moneys. And, of course, this only covered even half the cost and the Ute Tribe was still paying 50 percent of the cost.

The contract doctors are only there for 2 hours 5 days a week. So due to the budget limitation of the Ute Mountain Tribe that their budget would have to be cut down substantially at the end of June 1977.

We are asking the Indian Health Service to fully implement the Indian Health Service claims for the Ute Mountain Reservation. The reservation is located in southwestern Colorado with approximately 800 members living near Towaoc, around Towaoc. And the other members living in White Mesa, Utah, which is probably 70 miles from Towaoc.

The people that live in Utah have no medical facilities whatsoever, which is roughly 400 people, from Monticello, Utah. And the tribe has paid 100 percent of their medical services and this is the cost that the tribe cannot keep because they are running out of money. And the other thing is it is also for the direct cost and indirect cost for the operation of the thing and roughly what we are asking for is Indian Health Service fully implement a health facility there and the proposal that we have in there is for Indian Health services, what they have recommended, which is a backup for our testimony.

And that, roughly, is what we are asking for.

Senator DECONCINI. What is the amount presently budgeted by the Indian Health Service; do you know?

Mr. MADRID. Yes. The amount is $273,000 which out of that, $17,000 was for general services and the other part goes for the contract doctors which is roughly about $50,000, which leaves for actual inpatient medical services is probably in the neighborhood, I would say, of $200,000 or less.

And, of course, none of this covers the cost of the public health. It doesn't cover the cost of the public health nurse and this is a cost and this doesn't cover any of the indirect or direct cost that are paid for by the tribe.

And in the past, I think, over the past 25 years probably the tribe has averaged between $300,000 and $400,000 a year that they have to pay out of their own funds for medical services and it has only been within the last 5 years—this is the largest amount we have ever have asked for. Previously it was a lot lower. I think about 4 years ago it was only about in the neighborhood of about $50,000 or $70,000 as a startup thing.

Senator DECONCINI. What does the tribe put in, the tribal council?

Mr. MADRID. The tribal council——

Senator DECONCINI. What is your total budget?

Mr. MADRID. About $300,000 put in for medical service. And over the last 25 years they probably paid close to $3 or $4 million. I don't have the exact figures on this, but this is what they paid for out of their own funds.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you. I have no further questions.

Mr. MADRID. We have one other statement here.

The chairman would also like to know for the record the Ute Mountain Tribe support for the Intermountain Indian School at Brigham City, Utah, the expansion of which would be highly beneficial to our efforts to provide advanced education for Indian growth and this is the Intertribal Indian School in Brigham City, Utah.

Thank you very much.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much for your testimony.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SCOTT JACKET

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of Towaoc, Colorado urgently requests a supplemental appropriation to the Bureau of Indian Affairs of $55,000 for FY 1977 and an appropriation of $200,000 for FY 1978. We further request that these amounts be earmarked for use at Ute Mountain Agency. These amounts are to provide on-the-job training funds for workers at the Ute Mountain Factory located in Towaoc. The net result will be 200 full time jobs for Indians.

The start up of this industry is very timely because the Ute Mountain Tribe will be forced, due to Tribal fund shortages, to terminate approximately 130 employees by June 30, 1977. The factory is due to start on May 1, 1977.

Our most recent labor force survey, dated February, 1977, shows 514 Indian men and women with only 221 being employed. Thus, 57% of our labor force is unemployed and actively seeking employment. Without the start up of the factory, the pending reduction of Tribal employment would drastically increase our unemployment to 82%.

It is essential that the factory start on May 1, 1977 as planned and continue through the training phase in an orderly manner to offset the expected increase in unemployment. Your favorable consideration of this request will be appreciated.

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of Towaoc, Colorado urgently request a supplement appropriation to the Indian Health Service of $276,000.00 for FY 1977 and an appropriation of $427,000.00 in order to provide adequate medical care for tribal members. We further request that these monies be earmarked for use at Ute Mountain Ute Agency.

We have appeared at various times in the past to present our needs to Congressional Committees and have been pleased with the responsiveness of the Congress.

Today I would like to recount the efforts of the Tribal Council in providing medical services for our people. For some 20 years the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe provided medical services for all tribal members. For the last 5 years Indian Health Services of USPHS has provided contract funds for the Ute Mountain Ute People. This was possible through the efforts of the Congress.

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Unfortunately, funds that were provided have not been enough to provide adequate medical care. It has only been enough for approximately one half of the current cost. Part of the problem has been the cost of travel for professional personnel who can only provide services for 2 hours a day, five days a week. In addition, approximately 250 of our tribal members at White Mesa, Utah receive no medical care unless they travel the 75 miles to Towaoc. This proposal contemplates provision of full time resident medical personnel at Towaoc and regularly scheduled clinics at White Mesa.

The Mountain Ute Tribe in the past has been willing to pay all or a portion of these costs. As of now, however, we have exhausted our Tribal Treasury and the funds that we will be able to generate from current income will only cover the expenses of running our Tribal Government. (Fire Protection, Water and Natural Resources, and Administrative Services.)

We have spoken to the Indian Health Services in Albuquerque, New Mexico and they have expressed a willingness to accept responsibility as soon as funds are available. As it stands now the Clinic will close and medical care cease on June 30, 1977.

INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT

STATEMENT OF DR. MARK MERKENS, NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS, INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Senator DECONCINI. The next witness is Dr. Mark Merkens, New York Yearly Meeting of Friends, Indian Affairs Committee.

Dr. Merken, welcome to the committee. Your testimony will be printed in full in the record and you may proceed to provide the highlights.

Dr. MERKENS. Thank you. My name is Dr. Merkens. I am a private practice pediatrician from upstate New York. I am here to testify today to implore that this committee make all efforts to move for full appropriations of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

I am here as a member of the New York Yearly Meeting of Friends, or Quakers, Indian Affairs Committee. As you perhaps know, it has a long history of involvement on an equitable basis of the Indian people throughout this country. I am also here personally to share a few experiences with you that I experienced during my training on a volunteer basis as a senior resident of pediatrics near Syracuse, N.Y.

I reorganized the health care delivery and started the pediatric clinic on the Indian reservation quite near where I was doing my training. However, I wish to point out that I am nearly speaking this morning for regionalism. I don't wish to cut down the amount of funding that is given to the Indians in the West. I only wish to make it clear that if the Indian Health Care Improvement Act has full appropriations, then some of the Indian people of the East will be receiving additional benefits that would otherwise be much further down the list of priorities and not receiving the benefits for quite a long period of time.

The specific areas that I had experienced in are sanitation and I wish to make a couple of comments about that. I saw the typical kind of thing that you hear stories about all over the Indian reservation. I saw outhouses which were standing near streams and families downstream getting water supplies from the stream, garbage dumped into the streams, cars dumped into the streams and the family getting water from wells and one family which came to me with diarrhea. It was an intestinal parasite and that parasite was eventually isolated from the family well and they had great difficulty in eliminating it from the well supply.

Another example: I have recently been in contact with the Indian people, the Tonawanda people, which is the Seneca people where I live presently. Their water supply is contaminated by gypsum. And many people on the reservation have to go to a community house to get showers and to get drinking water.

I wish to point out that there are no laws, either county, State or Federal which apply to sanitation on the Indian reservations in New York State and throughout the East. And this area would be covered to a very large extent by Public Law 94–437 because funds would be laid aside and there are specific quotes which offer funds to, and I quote, "former and currently federally recognized Indian Tribes in the State of New York in the construction and renovation of safe water and sanitary waste disposal facilities."

And equally significant, I think, is the fact that construction and renovation projects would be offered to Indian peoples for a priority in getting those jobs.

Another very important area is health education. I recently finished my training and have some fairly strong feelings about that. There is a large title of the bill, title I, that is related to improving more people in the Indian Health Service and also training Indian people in the health sciences.

If I may be quite frank, the Bureau of Indian Affairs schools in the West, to my knowledge, give a very poor science background. Whereas, in the East Indians go to public schools and might, in fact, be receiving the same science education that I have benefited from at least through the high school level. So if more funding is appropriate then the Indian people throughout the country would be receiving more education in the sciences and the people in the East would have a greater chance to make use of that.

That is sort of a summary comment. I wish to point out that there seems to be a new spirit in Public Law 94–437 and that is the spirit of Indian people and the Indian Health Service of the Government working on a partner relationship and this partner relationship is not mentioned, per se, in the law, but Indian people in talking to the Government use that term and I think that this is something new and different.

The maternalistic approach that we seem to have had toward Indian people in the past has been done away with and that partner relationship is noted by certain organizations.

For instance, in the National Tribal Chiefs Association and their summary on this bill. The American Indians paid their premiums in what may have been our first prepaid health plan in this country. And it seems to me that we ought to be paying benefits back to them.

I thank you very much for the opportunity to testify before this committee.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you find in your experience, Doctor, the Indian Health Service working on the health needs of the Indians that you have been associated with?

Dr. MERKENS. The Indian Health Service has been expanding its services to east of the Mississippi through the UNISEC office in Nashville. It has in the past few years expanded medical care services, per se. If I am correct, in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina

and most recently last October funded a completely Indian-run clinic quite near me on the Cataraugus Indian Reservation, part of the Seneca people.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you think that they provide and respond with adequate health services?

Dr. MERKENS. I think that much more needs to be done and most particularly, as I have talked about, in sanitation areas.

Senator DECONCINI. Is it primarily funding or is it a problem of bureaucracy?

Dr. MERKENS. I think it is primarily funding. If I may, in the schools of New York, health care is provided to the Indian people as it is in most of the East through the State governments. But the areas where the Indian Health Service would become involved would be into the survey of the sanitation needs on the reservations and then later making recommendations and perhaps eventually even funding projects.

We are at ground zero at this point in time. The surveys have not even been done and the law is applied.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much, Doctor.

Dr. MERKENS. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MARK J. MERKENS, M.D.

I am here today to testify before this subcommittee as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee which represents the New York Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends (Quakers). We wish to (1) support full funding of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (IHCIA) and (2) share with you the health needs of some New York Indian peoples.

I come in the light of the long history of equitable involvement which we have had with Native Americans. We have advocated for them, without attempting to alter their ways or proselytize our way of religion. I also come to you as a pediatrician, as a candidate member of the American Academy of Pediatrics. I have been involved in meetings of the Indian Health Committee of that organization and have followed the enactment of the long-overdue Indian Health Care Improvement Act, Public Law 94-437. And finally I have come here today as a physician who has worked with the people of the Onondaga Nation of the Iroquois Confederacy near Syracuse, New York. On a volunteer basis I reorganized the administration and delivery of health care at the clinic on the reservation, run by the Health Department of the State of New York. I started a biweekly pediatric clinic which continues to function since my departure. It is as a representative of Friends, and on the basis of my experience, that I implore you to vote for the full appropriations as originally contained in the IHCIA.

Let me state that I have a sense of the mandate presently put before you by your respective constituencies, and by the new President, to cut spending wherever possible. However, Native Americans will continue to suffer as a result of their unmet health needs. The suggestions of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the expressed concerns of numerous organizations such as the Society of Friends, the needs of our nation's first citizens, and the intent of Congress are being deferred, altered, unheeded, and denied in the name of decreased spending.

SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY

Let me clarify from my experience, from my region of the country. One of the Titles of 94-437, relating to health facilities, would appropriate funds for water supply systems and sanitation for Indians' homes and communities. Subsection 302 (c.) clearly states that "Former and currently recognized Indian Tribes of the State of New York shall be eligible for as assistance under this section." I point out that up to this day there is no Federal government involvement in health care of the people of the Onondaga Nation, nor in that of any reservation, except the Seneca, whose present reserves of land are in New York State. From state to state in the East, the facilities Indians receive are dependent upon the Health Department of the respective states.

I cannot give you more than a very few facts about the water supply and sanitation systems for each of the reservations of the Iroquois Confederacy. That is because there are no sanitation or water supply systems! Let me give you examples from my experience. On the Onondaga Reservation, 10 miles from the city of Syracuse, New York, water for drinking is gathered in many cases from wells and from the Onondaga Creek--where children play, where old cars are dumped. "Sanitation" is frequently in the form of outhouses, which are placed just about the streambed. There are no sanitation codes. There has never been a community evaluation or surveillance of needs. Drinking water samples may be tested at the local County Health Department, but there are no methods of recourse, no guidelines for improvement. Some would suggest that this is an internal affair of the Onondaga Nation. But in a community where 50.0% of all families had incomes below the poverty level, where the mean family income was $3,884 in 1970, there is not enough money to even consider any sanitation or safe water supply system on a community basis.

If the Indian Health Care Improvement Act is underfunded as proposed, there will be no change in the present course of life, which includes the family who came to me three years ago suffering from recurrent diarrhea. The etiology was found to be an intestinal parasite called giardia lamblia; the source of the parasite was the family well.

On the Tonawanda Nation, about 20 miles from Buffalo, almost all home water supplies are contaminated by gypsum. The only pure water supply on the reservation, for many of the approximately 400 Seneca people, is at the Community House. People must come there to obtain drinking water--and to take showers!

CONSTRUCTION

Section 303-9a. of PL 94-437 states the intent of Congress to give preference to any enterprise owned or controlled by Indians, "including former or currently federally recognized Indian Tribes in the State of New York in the construction and renovation of safe water and sanitary waste disposal facilities." The unemployment rate of males 16 years and over on the Onondaga Nation was 29.8% in 1970. Any approved water supply and sanitation project would be doubly benefiting these people.

Counter the above situations with a few interesting comparisons: the suspension bridge over the St. Lawrence River project runs across the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation; the holding reservoir of the Robert Moses-Niagara River Power Project is on lands that before the mid-'50's made up more than one half of the Tuscarora Indian Reservation; the Kinzua Dam and reservoir (opposed by Indians and Quakers) covers and divides land of the Allegheny Seneca Reservation; even the Onondaga Creek has a relatively massive Corps of Engineers dam and flood plain, entirely on the Onondaga Reservation. Each of these projects had the involvement of the Federal government. But no government has investigated the water supply or sanitation system needs of the Indian Peoples in any of these cases.

EDUCATION OF INDIANS IN HEALTH SCIENCES

As a physician who recently completed my training, I wish to comment on proposed cuts from Title I--Indian Health Manpower. This section relates to the training of Indians for the health professions. There are about fifty physicians in the entire United States who are American Indians: none are in the Indian Health Service. The vast majority of health care personnel at all levels of medical care in the IHS are non-Indians. This Title would offer more scholarships for Native American students: it would be particularly meaningful to those who reside east of the Mississippi. You see, to be quite frank, students from the Bureau of Indian Affairs schools of the West have had very weak science educations. Whereas, Indian students in the East had to go through the public school systems and might have had the same high school science backgrounds that I benefited from. So, though I make a plea for increased numbers of Native Americans in the medical sciences nationally, large percentages of those students would be coming from Indian nations of the East. I am not calling for regionalism. Rather, I would have you know of large numbers of Indian People who would benefit from full appropriation under this title.

NEW SPIRIT OF THE LAW IN I.H.C.I.A. PL 94 437

Gentlemen, there is a new and different spirit in the letter of the IHCIA. A policy statement from the National Tribal Chiefs Association notes a "Congressional intent for a 'Partner' relationship between the IHS and Tribal Governments." Members of the Society of Friends are pleased that the government has taken a partnership approach with Indian People. Decreases in the final appropriations would abort this new attitude, and squelch any rejuvinated spirit of faith and trust which some Native Americans seem to be expressing toward our Federal Government as a result of this law.

American Indians payed their premiums into what may have been this nation's first prepaid health care plan, when they gave up lands and some freedoms in return for services, including health care. Let us pay their benefits as we originally agreed to do.

I realize that you have a duty to cut superfluous programs from the budget. And I support your congressional moves to economize. However, it is as a result of my experience, and as a Representative of the Society of Friends, that I implore you to vote for the full appropriation of the IHCIA, P.L. 94-437 as originally passed and signed into law.

I wish to thank the Subcommittee for this opportunity to express my views, and mention a few of the concerns of the NYYM of Friends.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD VICENTI, JICARILLA APACHE TRIBE, NEW MEXICO

ACCOMPANIED BY:

EARL MONARCO
MAURICE E. SANDOVAL
LEE MARTINEZ
WILLIAM COVINGTON

Senator DECONCINI. The next witness is Edward Vicenti of the Jicarilla Apache Tribe, New Mexico. Is that pronounced correctly?

Mr. VICENTI. Jicarilla.

Senator DECONCINI. Jicarilla. I am sorry. My apologies. Please proceed by highlighting your statement.

Mr. VICENTI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Edward Vicenti, council member for the Jicarilla Apache Tribe. We are in northern New Mexico. We have had problems with our public health facility. It is a small clinic and we are here today to ask that there might be some way to get some money appropriated to build up the facility, a comprehensive health center for our tribe.

We are 2,000 in number. We do have in our prepared statement here—we would like to ask that the plan and design phase of this $637,000 be appropriated and we can start preparing for this facility.

Senator DECONCINI. Your total request is $8,245,000?

Mr. VICENTI. Yes, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. For what period of time is that? Is that your request for fiscal year 1978?

Mr. VICENTI. Yes, sir. It is.

Senator DECONCINI. And what will that provide?

Mr. VICENTI. It will provide a 25-bed hospital for our Indian tribe.

Senator DECONCINI. What do you have now for a hospital?

Mr. VICENTI. We do not have anything of a hospital sort.

Senator DECONCINI. Where is the nearest place that you contract for hospital services?

Mr. VICENTI. The nearest place is 100 miles in Farmington and in the wintertime we have lost some patients en route to the hospital because of bad roads. And a number of emergencies that we were not able to attend to because of the distance that we have to travel and because of the—well, during the winters is when we have the most problems.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you have any airplanes, charter contract or otherwise?

Mr. VICENTI. No, sir. We sure don't.

Perhaps if he may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have Lee Martinez add to this. He is sitting right here beside me.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Chairman, I would like to summarize the need for the proposed hospital facility and, first of all, it is mentioned that the tribe is experiencing an annual birth rate of approximately 50 births annually so the service population is continuing to grow.

In addition to that, we have approximately 620 hospitalization cases that occur within the tribe yearly and as they have mentioned, there is no nearby hospital that can handle it. And during the emergency

situation the problem becomes compounded and more acute due primarily to the distance involved and then, likewise, the adverse weather conditions, especially during the wintertime.

The average elevation is approximately 7,500 feet and it goes all the way up to 8,700 feet. So it is cold in the wintertime. It is bad.

Presently, the Indian Health Service field clinic has only one full-time physician. During the weekends that physician is gone and when he is gone and an emergency arises, you can use your imagination and figure out what can happen and does happen.

Second, I would also like to stress the fact that many times when the physician is gone, the tribal members have to avail themselves to emergency medical room services even though they are in Farmington or elsewhere and they get turned back because at the time they cannot pay the emergency room service fee.

So there is a dire need for the proposed facility and the Indian Health Service, the area office in Albuquerque has told us that although they are in sympathy with the tribe, they do not have the financial means to come up with the moneys for the proposed facility. Therefore, their advice is to go to Congress and have Congress appropriate the money with an amendment to the Public Law 94–437 or a special appropriations.

But we are going to ask through Senator Domenici's office that the area Indian Health Service office in Albuquerque do a health needs' assessment study so that the Indian Health Service can have specific documentation as to the needs that we are proposing.

Senator DECONCINI. Has that been started yet?

Mr. MARTINEZ. No, sir. But it will be done in the immediate future.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you anticipate the construction starting in 1978 or are you really talking about planning and feasibility money?

Mr. MARTINEZ. Senator, we vould be asking for the initial phase, let's say phase 1, would be the planning and design and also the feasibility study. I would assume that would be fiscal year 1978.

Senator DECONCINI. But $790,000 is what you really need for 1978?

Mr. MARTINEZ. Yes.

Senator DECONCINI. Your construction is 1979 and your equipment not until a year later.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Yes, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. I have no further questions.

Thank you very much.

Mr. SANDOVAL. Senator, I would like to go on record. According to Public Law 94–437, I know there is a decrease of about $4 million to $3.6 million on the alcohol abuse program.

Senator DECONCINI. On the alcoholism?

Mr. SANDOVAL. And I would like to up that to $4 million.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you have a large program or something operating now?

Mr. SANDOVAL. On the alcohol program——

Senator DECONCINI. How many clients do you see in that program?

Mr. SANDOVAL. About 300 a year.

Senator DECONCINI. Is it a successful program in your opinion?

Mr. SANDOVAL. It depends on what kind of yardstick you are using. But a lot of times people say it depends on whose yardstick you use.

Senator DECONCINI. Well, are you able to assist the people so they can become productive?

Mr. SANDOVAL. Yes. I am one of the people that went through that program and I am fortunate to be here.

Senator DECONCINI. I compliment you for that and congratulate you for continuing to work in that vitally important area.

What is the main source of income and employment for your tribal members?

Mr. VINCENTI. The Jicarilla Apache Tribe does have some departments, some programs that they fund every year through our own tribal moneys and we do provide equipment in the neighborhood of 125 people. We do have a BIA in our town, Bureau of Indian Affairs. We have an agency that employs about 60 people. So we do have our own grocery store. We do have our own cafe. And we do have our own motel and we also have a resort that we fund annually.

Senator DECONCINI. Primarily tourist business?

Mr. VINCENTI. Yes. Primarily for tourists.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much.

Mr. VINCENTI. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF EDWARD VICENTI

The Jicarilla Apache Tribe requests that Congress appropriate eight million, two-hundred and forty-five thousand dollars ($8,245,000) to the Public Health Service (Indian Health Service) Fiscal Year 1978 Budget for the construction of a Comprehensive Community Health Center Facility to be located on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation in Dulce, New Mexico. The proposed comprehensive health center facility and health care delivery system has been developed to provide a comprehensive approach to the health needs of the 2,000 member Jicarilla Apache Tribe.

The Jicarilla Apache Reservation is located in North Central New Mexico. It is the second largest Indian Reservation in New Mexico, consisting of 742,312 acres. The tribal headquarters is in the northern part of the reservation in a town called Dulce. The northern part of the reservation consists of 403,235 acres and is a semi-mountainous to mountainous environment with an approximate elevation of 8,700 feet in the high mountainous area. The southern part of the reservation consists of 339,077 acres consisting primarily of open rolling hills and pinon, juniper, and sagebrush vegetation. The average elevation in the southern part of the reservation approximates 6,500 feet. The weather in the northern part of the reservation consists of cool summers and cold rigid winters with temperatures of minus 40 degree not being uncommon. The altitude in the southern part of the reservation is lower and consequently the winters are more mild. The average precipitation approximates 17-18" per year and the growing season is very short with an average of 70-80 frost free days annually.

In 1887 the present Jicarilla Apache Reservation was established and 700 tribal members were accounted for during the time of entrance. Government rations and surplus were distributed among the members. In 1901 the Jicarilla Apache Boarding School was established to educate the young members of the tribe.

Over the years pursuant to the establishment of the reservation in 1887, the "Easy-Life" did not come to the Jicarillas until about the 1960's when most of the tribal members were educated, improved their living conditions, learned to care for their livestock, and accepted to a large degree the white people's way-of-living. The Jicarilla Apache Tribe today has many accomplishments of which it can be proud of. The Dulce Public Schools (built in 1956) gives services to children from Kindergarten through the 12 grade. The tribe has profit-oriented enterprises which range from a Stone Lake Lodge Resort to Apache Indian Enterprises, Inc. The tribe's Game & Fish Department brings in thousands of dollars profit each year. The Jicarilla Apache Tribe likewise provides social service type programs for its people such as Headstart & Day Care, Senior Citizens Services Program Adult Education, Manpower Development Program, Alcoholism Treatment Program. The Jicarilla Apache Tribe's accounting department has a computerized accounting system which has been operational within the last three years. The listing of tribal enterprises and social service programs is longer but for lack of time they will not be mentioned. It is well to mention at this time that our present tribal enrollment is 2,053.

In 1887 the Jicarilla Apache Tribe depended on the medicine men of the tribe when there was illness. Even today the medicine man's services are still utilized. Today the Indian Health Service (a division of the U.S. Public Health Service) has a field clinic in Dulce with one full-time resident physician. In 1976 the field clinic treated for 6,085 out-patient visits. 70% of the visits were for the following predominant diseases: Upper Respiratory Infections, Otitis media, Heart ailments, Strep throat, and Alcoholism. During 1975 317 hospitalization cases of Jicarilla Apache members occurred. 33% of the hospitalization cases were for child delivery. Injuries (such as auto accidents, etc.) were the second largest hospitalization category @ 20%. Diseases of the digestive and respiratory systems, infective and parasitic diseases, etc. accounted for the remaining 47% of the hospitalization cases of Jicarilla members. Therefore it can be safely assumed that during a given year approximately 55% of the hospitalization cases will consist of obstetrical cases and injuries sustained because of auto accidents, etc.

In summary of the need for expanded medical facilities and services for residents of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, I cite the following facts:

1.) Our present tribal enrollment is 2,053 and this is increased by 50 births annually;
2.) A minimum of 620 hospitalization cases occur each year and there is no near-by hospital to handle them;
3.) The Dulce IHS Field Clinic which renders medical care to Jicarilla members has only 1 full-time physician;
4.) The nearest hospital facility is located in Farmington, New Mexico (San Juan Hospital) and it is 94 miles distant;
5.) Transportation, especially during the long winter months, of medical patients is severely lacking and the problem becomes acute when bad weather causes adverse road conditions;
6.) The lack of hospital based services can best be described as primary episotic care which is oriented more to the alleviation of a particular problem than to the comprehensive needs of the patient himself;
7.) Emergency room services in surrounding hospital facilities are many times refused to Jicarilla tribal members for the lack of their ability to pay at the time of need.

It is the intent of this proposal to plan for and construct a comprehensive community health care facility. The proposed health care facility will serve as the focal point for providing a "comprehensive" health care delivery system. When completed, the primary objective of the health care facility will be to provide inpatient services for the Jicarilla Indian community. A 25 bed hospital facility with an average daily patient load of 12 will be constructed to provide hospital services for the Dulce Community based on 1986 projected needs. Out-patient services will be major component of the Dulce Comprehensive Community Health Center. The facility is expected to handle 16,000 visits in 1986.

The Dulce Comprehensive Community Health Center will also provide health care programs for 2,000 tribal members in the following health care areas: Dental Health, Contract Medical Care, Mental Health - Alcoholism - Substance Abuse, Maternal and Child Health, Otitis Media, Eye Care Services, Environmental Health, Diabetes and Hypertensive Screenings and Control, and a Field Health Program. The aforementioned are program areas to be expanded or developed but health care service areas will not be limited to the mentioned areas.

The following activities will be provided to meet the health care needs for residents of the Jicarilla Reservation:

1. A team approach to the care of the individual, in which the health professions providing services are integrated and coordinated under the leadership of the physician.
2. A spectrum of services that includes diagnosis, specific diagnosis, specific treatment, rehabilitation, education, and prevention.
3. A coordinated community and/or regional system that incorporates the full spectrum of health services and provides for coordination of care from the time of the patient's primary contact with the system through the community hospital and other health agencies.
4. Continuity among the hospital aspects of patient care, the community, the physician, and the health agencies rendering particular services.
5. Organization of the hospital care of both ambulatory and bed patients into a continuum with common or integrated services.
6. Continuing programs of evaluation and research in the quality of services provided and in their adequacy in meeting needs of the patient and the community.

The evaluation and monitoring of the services rendered by the Dulce Comprehensive Community Health Center will be done within the existing Indian Health Service evaluation system, by the Jicarilla Apache Tribal Council and/or the Jicarilla Apache Comprehensive Health Planning Board. The Jicarilla Apache Tribe has applied for a PL 93-638 "Feasibility Study" grant and it is quite possible that the tribe may decide in the future to contract for all IHS services rendered on the reservation. Should the contracting to IHS health services

become a reality, then the tribe would become the sole agency responsible for the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the proposed Dulce Comprehensive Health Center Facility. The Jicarilla Apache Tribe, at its discretion, would use whatever evaluation modes or methods are required to assure its tribal members quality health care.

In summary, the Jicarilla Apache Tribe for approximately 10 years has been seeking funds from the Indian Health Service for construction of a comprehensive health center facility to serve the residents of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation. The IHS has been sympathetic to our request but nonetheless to date we do not have a hospital facility for our tribe. No provision has been made by the IHS under PL 94-437 for construction of a hospital facility for the Jicarilla Apache Tribe. Therefore the Jicarilla Apache Tribe requests that the Congress of the United States budget $8,242,123 as outlined below for the facility:

a.	Construction Costs	$6,371,750	
b.	Feasibility Study	150,000	
c.	Planning & Design	637,175	
d.	Equipment	1,083,198	
	TOTAL		$8,242,123

The Jicarilla Apache Tribe appreciates the opportunity to testify on its behalf at this time and we sincerely hope that Congress will accord our people the same hospital facility that you have granted to the Mescalero Apache, Zuni Pueblo, and the Laguna-Acoma Pueblo Tribes. Our need is greater because of our extreme geographical isolation and we are sure you will concur with our request for the hospital facility. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF LEONARD HARE, FOUR STATE INDIAN HEALTH BOARD, SOUTH DAKOTA

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ADOLPH JOHN STRIKER
WILLIAM SAM WEDDELL

Senator DECONCINI. Next we will hear from Leonard Hare, Four State Indian Health Board, South Dakota.

Mr. HARE. We have two statements there. One on the Four State Indian Health Board which I am the president of and one on behalf of the executive health board.

Senator, for the record, I would like to introduce John Striker and Sam Weddel of the tribal council also appearing here.

Senator DECONCINI. I am pleased to have both of you here.

Mr. HARE. First of all, the issue of the tribe, we are requesting $3.2 million for a new facility that they are going to construct to finance on their own part and lease back in total to the Indian Health Service. We were left out of the planning for Public Law 94–437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, so we wish our facility—we wish to get our people a new 35-bed hospital so we want to take this around and request an appropriation from $3.2 million to lease that from us.

We have a master plan and a design study underway since April 1 and it will be concluded around September or October and we expect to start construction for the fiscal year 1978.

Secondly, the Four State Indian Health Board is requesting an additional appropriation of $115 million for our Aberdeen area which will be broken down into the following categories: Contract health care, $8,358,615; staff and related costs, 610 additional people for $20,034,000; staff housing, 398 additional units for $2,189,000; structure maintenance, replacement, which is new hospital facilities, $82 million; emergency medical services, an additional $984,740; security systems and guards, $621,000; and 77 new community health representatives for our area for $962,500. This totals up to be $115,149,855 for the area that we need additionally to bring our services up to par.

Senator DECONCINI. How many people do you serve?

Mr. HARE. 58,000 people in 16 tribes in four urban areas.

Senator DECONCINI. And I didn't see in here what is available now.

Mr. HARE. We now have nine hospitals and clinics scattered throughout the area.

Senator DECONCINI. Are any of these to be phased out or totally replaced?

Mr. HARE. We have some listed for future replacement under Public Law 94–437. I understand some are not included because the appropriations have been cut.

Senator DECONCINI. What was your allocated amount last year?

Mr. HARE. We had $29,903,400, including the extra 3 months.

Senator DECONCINI. That was for 1977?

Mr. HARE. Yes.

Senator DECONCINI. And you are asking for $115 million?

Mr. HARE. $115 million. That is to include construction.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you have any priorities on any of these things?

Mr. HARE. Facilities construction.

Senator DECONCINI. Facilities construction would be your No. 1 priority? I don't want to discourage you, but I would like to get an idea of your priorities.

Mr. HARE. I don't have a breakdown. We will be glad to send you a breakdown of our priorities.

We do not want to prioritize one reservation over another. We would rather ask for it all.

Senator DECONCINI. Health care. Who is that contracted for?

Mr. HARE. On or near the reservation with the hospital. The reason the cost is so high is because our buildings are so dilapidated. People don't want health services delivered in those buildings so they go to outpatient.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, I have no further questions.

Mr. HARE. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator DECONCINI. I appreciate your testimony.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF LEONARD HARE, JR.

Thank you for the opportunity to be heard on the important issue of Indian health.

My name is Leonard Hare, Jr., and I am the Chairman of the Four State Indian Health Board, headquartered in Aberdeen, South Dakota. I am also Executive Director for my own Tribe, the Yankton Sioux.

The Four State Indian Health Board, since 1972, has been the voice of the Indian people of sixteen Tribes, located in South Dakota, North Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska, and four other health facilities, the Rapid City Indian Health Advisory Board, the Trenton Indian Service Area, the United Tribes Employment Training Center, and the Lakotah T. B. and Health Association.

The Aberdeen Area Indian Health Service, with whom we work, consists of nine full-service hospitals and three Health Centers, and serves a population of about 50,000 Indian persons. This large group of people and several institutions was funded, during Fiscal Yeal 1977, not including the extra period of time in that year, for the total sum of $29,903,400.00. Including the extra months, it came to $37,686,200.00.

It is the carefully calculated opinion of the Indian Health Service and our Four State Board, that this represents only 47% of the funds needed adequately to do the job. In other words, we are about 53% short of what is needed.

The health care provided for Indian people, we know, has not reached the same level as that which is enjoyed by the general public. This is due to the lack of adequate funding, and for no other reason. The lack of personnel is often stated as a reason for inadequate care, but we submit that the shortage of people is directly attributible to the lack of funds to find, hire and keep them.

We would like to outline the shortages of trained people by discipline or specialty, as well as the shortage by dollar amount in these fields.

First the matter of contract health care.

We note that the cost of providing contract health care, that is, hiring local, non-Indian Health Service facilities and people in our area, is roughly double the cost of the same services when performed by Indian Health Service.

Stated as a total shortfall, the total needed in the area of contract health care is $8,358,615.00. It breaks down this way:

Turtle Mountain	$ 843,000.00
Cheyenne River	640,310.00
Rosebud	989,940.00
Yankton	411,010.00
Rapid City	593,655.00
Pine Ridge	1,311,955.00
Standing Rock	531,355.00
Ft. Berthold	616,325.00
Crow Creek/Lower Brule	836,838.00

Sac & Fox	216,375.00
Sisseton	452,895.00
Omaha/Winnebago	501,740.00

Shortages of trained professional people at the various institutions and the costs related thereto are as follows:

We need a total of 610 additional people and it will cost a total of an estimated $20,034,000.00 to get them. It breaks down by facility and Tribe as follows:

Turtle Mountain	106	positions	$2,226,000.00
Cheyenne River	101	"	2,121,000.00
Rosebud	134	"	2,814,000.00
Yankton	71	"	1,491,000.00
Rapid City	48	"	1,008,000.00
Pine Ridge	182	"	3,822,000.00
Standing Rock	92	"	1,932,000.00
Ft. Berthold	20	"	420,000.00
Crow Creek/Lower Brule	34	"	714,000.00
Sisseton	68	"	1,428,000.00
Omaha/Winnebago	65	"	1,365,000.00

Staff Housing:

Housing is a major problem which has an adverse effect upon finding, hiring and keeping good staff people. Many times when good people can be found, and would be willing to join the Service, housing is either unavailable or so depressing and deficient that we lose the person. It has been determined that there is a shortage of 398 housing units for this purpose. Applying contemporary costs to this fingure, we find a cost to produce this housing to be the sum of $2,189,000.00.

Regarding the maintenance and construction of the facilities in this area, the following is offered:

Including such elements as upgrading present structures to meet the requirements for patient care, and to conform to Joint Commission of Acreditation of Hospitals, and fire and safety codes, environmental quality standards, and the new emphasis on making buildings useable by handicapped persons such as those who have to use wheelchairs and crutches, and taking into consideration not only hospitals and clinics or health centers, but also staff quarter repair, special rooms such as x-ray rooms, laboratories, and thus perhaps including a certain amount of equipment which is built into these places, the total needed to bring things up to standard is found to be $82,000,000.00. Again, these figures are the result of extensive research and investigation by the Indian Health Service, with help from the local patrons, and all are found in the document called the Resource Allocation Criteria Document.

Emergency medical services is another category which appears in that document, and it has been determined that to provide the needed ambulance and emergency vehicles and the trained and equipped manpower to make them available, for the Fourt State Area, is the sum of $984,740.00.

The physical integrity or security of public facilities has become a matter of concern lately, and no less so in the health care facilities here being considered. It is estimated that a security system, meaning an electronic security setup for those facilities which could use this type of protection, would be about $450,000.00, and the six hospital units which

need actual night-watchman, security guard service, would cost an estimated $171,000.00 for this protection.

The term "CHR" has come to the Reservations in recent times, and means Community Health Representatives, and the program has meant better contact with health care facilities and better prevention programs for many of our people. The program is deficient, we estimate, by about 77 persons, and to get them will require an expenditure of $962,500.00, for the Four State Area.

In summary, then, the total cost and total staff persons needed to bring the Area up to standards is thus:

Contract Health Care:		$ 8,358,615.00
Staff and related costs:	610 people,	20,034.000.00
Staff housing:	398 units,	2,189,000.00
Structure maintenance, replacement:		82,000,000.00
Emergency Medical Services:		984,740.00
Security systems and guards:		621,000.00
Community Health Representatives, 77,		962,500.00
Total:		$115,149,855.00

One factor which may adversly have affected the sums available to this Four State Area would be an error in the census as reflected in the official records of the Indian Health SErvice, based as they are on the 1970 census.

It is generally known that many Indian people have come home to the Reservations lately. Our figures, as contrasted with those officially on file, show this trend:

RESERVATION:	TRIBE'S FIGURES:	IHS FIGURES:
Turtle Mountain:	7,487	6,626
Cheyenne River:	5,051	4,224
Rosebud	6,973	7,534
Yankton	2,395	986
Rapid City	3,129	2,837
Pine Ridge	12,076	11,032
Standing Rock	5,426	3,983
Ft. Berthold	3,339	2,330
Cr. Crk/Lwr Brule	3,433	2,666
Sac & Fox	690	702
Sisseton	3,430	2,355
Omaha/Winnebago	2,725	2,255
	2,380	1,935
Totals:	58,525	49,465

To those who are aware of the Indian culture, traditions, heritage and values, it should not be surprising that these Indian people have chosen to rejoin the rest of us on these Reservations. However, when they do come home, they bring with them all of the usual illnesses and problems which all people suffer from, and it is our hope and request here that the United States Congress will see its responsibility to provide health care for these people so that their return to their families, friends and fellow human beings will not be marked by even greater problems of lack of adequate health care.

On behalf of the Four State Indian Health Board, myself, and for the 58,000 Indian people whose lives are to be touched by your deliberations, I thank you for this opportunity to be heard.

STATEMENT OF HILLARY J. SKANEN, COUER D'ALENE TRIBAL COUNCIL

ACCOMPANIED BY:

IKE SIJOHN, VICE CHAIRMAN
TOM LODER, RESOURCE SPECIALIST
AVERY BROWN, PLANNER

Senator DECONCINI. We will now hear from Bernard LaSartes, Hillary Skanen, and Tom Loder. Welcome gentlemen.

Mr. SKANEN. I am talking on behalf of our tribal chairman who could not make the trip. On my far left I have Mr. Avery Brown, one of our tribal planners, Mr. Ike Sijohn, our vice chairman of the tribe, and Tom Loder, our resource specialist.

I do have a summary of our testimony and I will read it.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe is requesting $593,000 through appropriation to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Northern Idaho Agency, Lapwai, Idaho, for a land survey of tribal lands.

The dominant objective of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe is to intelligently and sensitively establish a tribal economy based on the natural resources of the reservation. We hope to know where the land is and so does the Bureau of Indian Affairs to properly administer their trust responsibility.

Self-determination of the Coeur d'Alene people and the rapid growth in the development of tribal resources has taken place over the past 5 years. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe initiated this enterprise system in 1971 with an investment of $500,000 to start funding 1,800 acres of wheatland. In 1976 the tribe farmed over 6,100 acres and according to the University of Idaho and Washington State University the tribe operated at production costs below the average for the area. Since that original investment, the tribe has operated the farm and developed five other businesses including a logging operation. This was accomplished by reinvesting their earnings. The total assets of these businesses—and they have increased 500 percent over the original $500,000 investment—are approximately $3 million.

The tribal enterprise system has been very important to the Coeur d'Alene people because it has provided employment and opportunities on the reservation.

The tribe has virtually developed its business on its own by establishing multiple bank credit. We are proud of the fact that the tribal farm enterprise is considered the model for Indian-owned agricultural development in the United States. The tribe's future for expanded farming and other resource and business development is exciting. More and better jobs are available and emphasis is being made to promote from within. It is imperative at this time that the critical farm and timberlands of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation be resurveyed.

The Coeur d'Alene Reservation was surveyed by the General Land Office in 1883. Nearly all the corner markers were trees and stumps and after nearly 100 years, many of these markers have been destroyed due to land clearing for farming or past fires and logging practices. In the critical farming areas, 331 markers are lost and only 47 remain and of those remaining markers many are fragile and in the farm area 161 miles of line will have to be reestablished.

In the forest area, there is a need to establish 174 markers, constituting 216 miles of lines.

The high cost of surveying and establishing new markers and corners is due to the fact that the situation has been let go far too long and any further delay tends to increase costs.

The Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation is a checkerboard of Indian and non-Indian lands, with complicated and complex boundaries. With farmland values at an all-time high and increasing the value of crops taken from the land becoming more valuable each year, the establishment of boundary lines has also become increasingly more critical.

With the development and expansion of the tribal farm, it is important that the tribe avoids friction with its non-Indian neighbors. Therefore, the need to clearly establish boundaries is imperative.

Regardless of whether the boundary is Indian to non-Indian, or Indian to Indian, the boundaries should be clearly established because of the value of the land and crops is very critical to the land owner and to the people leasing or farming the land.

The survey would assist both Indian and non-Indian alike. Although the request is made by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe with the intent to assist the tribe and individual Indian allottees, the identification of corners and boundaries will assist the non-Indian landowners to the same degree.

Help is therefore requested from this committee. If no help is received, the land survey will not be done and the tribe and non-Indians alike will suffer. Without additional aid to the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, through appropriations to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for a land survey, conflicts over boundary disputes will continue, and hostilities may ignite.

The survey will enable the tribe to tie its land into the State grid system, which will allow the tribe to reestablish boundaries at a minimal cost if any of the new markers are ever destroyed.

The $593,000 would be sufficient to complete the project of surveying the critical farming and timber areas of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has made tremendous progress in the development of its resources for the betterment of its people. The benefits gained by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, its members, the surrounding non-Indian community, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in its trust role would more than offset this requested appropriation.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you.

Has the tribe allocated any moneys for a survey?

Mr. SKANEN. Yes, we have put some timber moneys at 10-percent administrative cost, from that we have put approximately $90,000 of our own money into this.

Senator DECONCINI. Already?

Mr. SKANEN. Yes.

Senator DECONCINI. What do you have for that? Any parts of the survey?

Mr. SKANEN. Well, we do have parts of it. But there is a lot of land left to be surveyed and it is critical. We could not afford to do it ourselves.

Senator DECONCINI. What is the driving need of the survey? Are there encroachments?

Mr. SKANEN. Yes, there are encroachments. There are trespassers. In one instance we had a white logger trespass and clearcut 40 acres of our land.

Senator DECONCINI. Your land?

Mr. SKANEN. Yes. And there is cattle encroachment. They are grazing their cattle on our lands and there is nothing that we can do because we have no boundaries and——

Senator DECONCINI. If you get a survey, how would you enforce it?

Mr. SKANEN. Well, that is another question. We do have our own law enforcement and we would do it that way, through the law enforcement of the tribe, the tribal police and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Senator DECONCINI. And now there is dispute when you attempt to enforce that?

Mr. SKANEN. Pardon?

Senator DECONCINI. And now a dispute arises when you try to enforce your boundary integrity?

Mr. SKANEN. Well, it hasn't really gotten that critical yet, but we had talked with farmers that are encroaching and their land, if it is next to an Indian piece of land, they are encroaching, say, 30 or 40 feet, but you add that up to quite a few allotments and you are talking of a few hundred, maybe even a few thousand acres of land and we have talked to them and they are aware of it and there is disagreement there. They are claiming that they own the land. We are claiming that we own the land. You know, on the encroachment.

Senator DECONCINI. Has the Bureau refused to do a survey based on lack of funding?

Mr. SKANEN. Yes. They have stated at one time that it was the Bureau of Land Management's responsibility to survey this land and the tribe is in disagreement. The tribe feels that it is a Bureau of Indian Affairs' trust responsibility. And the Bureau of Land Management has its own problems. And if they do deal with us they are going to take us when they can and they have told us themselves that it would take between 50 and 100 years for them to complete a survey and we cannot wait that long.

Senator DECONCINI. That was going to be my next question; if you had asked the BLM.

Mr. SKANEN. Yes, we have.

Senator DECDNCINI. Thank you. I have no further questions.

Mr. SKANEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. LODER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to add one other statement to that.

Before the Bureau and the Congress through its judiciary responsibility can meet these regulations, it has got to simply know whether that land is and we are not asking for a survey of the entire reservation, just the very critical areas in the farm development and the forestry development.

Mr. SKANEN. We have a map back there.

Senator DECONCINI. Yes, I saw it.

Mr. SKANEN. And it is penciled in where the critical areas are on the reservation.

Senator DECONCINI. The green and the red lines are the areas that you want surveyed?

Mr. SKANEN. Yes.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF BERNARD J. LA SARTE

THE COEUR D'ALENE TRIBE IS HEREBY REQUESTING $593,000 THROUGH APPROPRIATION TO THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, NORTHERN IDAHO AGENCY, LAPWAI, IDAHO, FOR A LAND SURVEY OF TRIBAL LANDS.

The dominant objective of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe is to intelligently and sensitively establish a tribal economy based on the natural resources of the reservation.

Self-determination of the Coeur d'Alene people and rapid growth in the development of tribal resources has taken place over the past five years. At the beginning of the 1970's, the tribal payroll averaged $37,000. In 1976, the payroll totalled $1,103,706. The total payroll from January 1, 1972 to December 31, 1976 was $2,777,572.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe initiated its Enterprise System in 1971 with an investment of $500,000 by the Tribe to start farming 1,800 acres of wheat land. In 1976, the Tribe farmed over 6,100 acres, and according to the University of Idaho and Washington State University, is operating at production costs below the average for the area. Since that original investment, the Tribe has operated the farm, and developed five other businesses, including a logging operation. This was accomplished by reinvesting their earnings. The total assets of these businesses are approximately $3 million, an increase of 500% over their original investment.

The Tribal Enterprise System has been very important to the Coeur d'Alene people because it has provided employment and opportunities on the reservation.

The Tribe has made the correct decision to invest in businesses and jobs for their people, rather than give a few hundred dollars per capita payments each year. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has virtually developed its businesses on its own by establishing local bank credit. The Tribal Farm Enterprise is considered the model for Indian-owned agricultural development in the United States.

The Tribe's future for expanded farming and other resource and business development is exciting. More and better jobs are available and emphasis is being made to promote from within. Training programs and special management courses are producing a competent work force of Coeur d'Alene members.

It is imperative at this time that the critical farm and timber lands of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation be resurveyed. The Coeur d'Alene Reservation was surveyed by the General Land Office around 1883. At that time, the survey was broken down to six hundred forty acre sections. In the time period around 1906, there was a resurvey and many errors were corrected. Also, at that time, the sections were broken down into quarters, and Indian allotments into yet smaller units.

Nearly all the markers were trees and stumps, and after nearly one hundred years, many of these markers have been destroyed due to land clearing for farming, or past fires and logging practices. In the critical farming areas, shown by the attached map, three hundred and thirty-one markers are lost, and only forty-seven remain, of which many of these are fragile and in danger of being lost. In the farm area, one hundred sixty-one miles of line will have to be established. In the forest area,

there is a need to establish one hundred seventy-four corners constituting two hundred sixteen miles of lines.

The high cost of surveying and establishing new markers and corners is due to the fact that the situation has been let go far too long, and any further delay tends to increase costs.

The Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation is a checkerboard of Indian and non-Indian lands, with complicated and complex boundaries. With farm land values at an all time high, and increasing, and the value of crops taken from the land becoming more valuable each year, the establishment of boundary lines has also become increasingly more critical.

With the development and expansion of the Tribal Farm, it is important that the Tribe avoids friction with its non-Indian neighbors. Therefore, the need to clearly establish boundaries is imperative.

Regardless of whether the boundary is Indian to non-Indian, or Indian to Indian, the boundaries should be clearly established because the value of the land and crops is very critical to the land owner and to the people leasing or farming the land. The survey would assist both Indian and non-Indian alike. Although the request is made by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, with the intent to assist the Tribe and individual Indian allottees, the identification of corners and boundaries will assist the non-Indian land owners to the same degree.

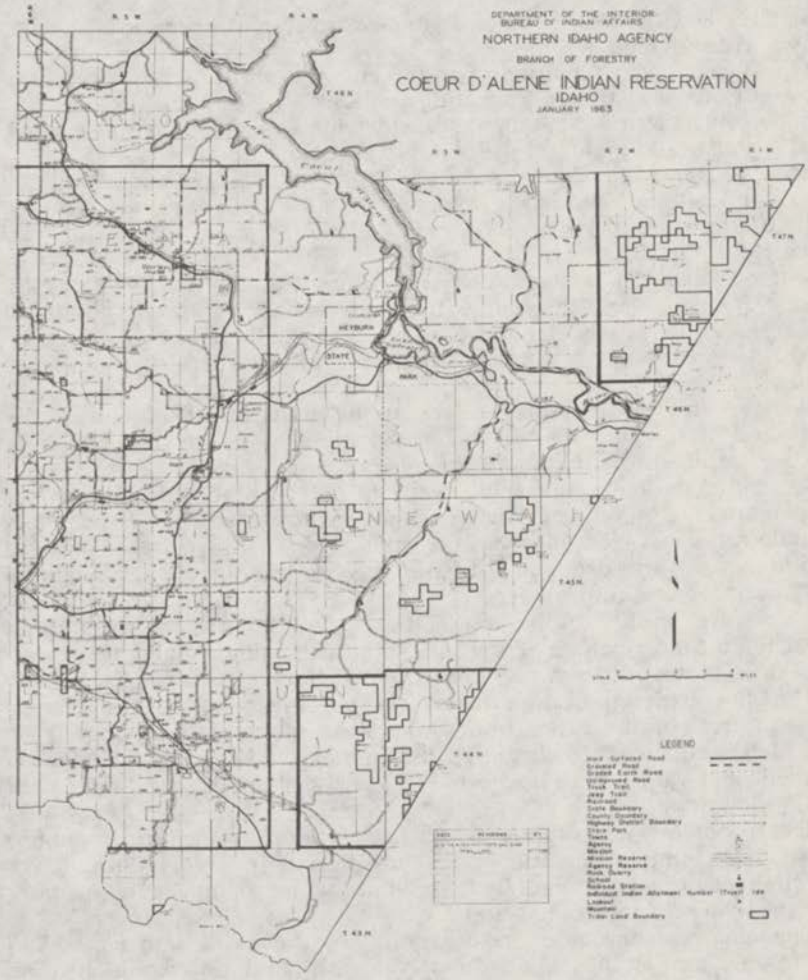
Help is therefore requested from this Committee. If no help is received, the land survey will not be done and the Tribe and non-Indians alike will suffer. Without additional aid to the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, through appropriations to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for a land survey, conflicts over boundary disputes will continue, and hostilities may ignite.

The survey will enable the Tribe to tie its land into the State grid system, which will allow the Tribe to reestablish boundaries at a minimal cost if any of the new markers are ever destroyed.

The $593,000 would be sufficient to complete the project of surveying the critical farming and timber areas of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has made tremendous progress in the development of its resources for the betterment of its people. The benefits gained by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, its members, the surrounding non-Indian community, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in its trust role would more than offset this requested appropriation.

Critical Farm Area = ———
Critical Timber Area = ═══



NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

STATEMENTS OF:

JOHN FREDERICKS
DUANE CLAYMORE
JACK WHITECROW

Senator DECONCINI. The next witnesses are John Fredericks, Duane Claymore, and Jack Whitecrow.

Mr. TWIST. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, my name is Louis Twist from Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

Senator DECONCINI. Your statement will be printed in the record. And if you would highlight it, I would appreciate it.

Mr. TWIST. I am here to testify in behalf of the request of a line item of the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget amounting to $308,650 in fiscal year 1978, $227,490 in fiscal year 1979, and $219,155 in fiscal year 1980.

Our organization is a relatively new organization. It is 3 years old. And we have over 400 Indian members which represent about all the reservations in the United States. We have a board of directors, an 11-member board, and they are from various parts of the United States.

We see this as a viable and enlarging industry. They utilize the land and the water on all the reservations. And at this time we see a great need for funding of this type of organization.

Recently we have been involved in one of the things that has helped many Indian cattlemen, who without assistance probably wouldn't be involved in the $6.2 million loan due to the blizzard conditions and the drought. And this was loaned out to the individual Indians at a low rate of interest.

There are about 2.5 million cattle owned by Indians throughout the United States, which represents about 3.5 million—about 3.5 percent of the total cattle owned in the United States.

The Indians own approximately 75 million acres in the United States. Some of the other things the association is attempting to do is to lend technical assistance to the Indians and farmers, the Indian farmers and ranchers. The need is to assist them in the betterment of their cattle industry.

The problems are unique within reservations. One of the major problems is credit. Because of the jurisdiction it is very difficult for the Indians to go out and get credit as white people can, or non-Indians living off the reservation.

The major resources on reservations are the cattle and land. And up to this time it has not been developed. And this would be one of our goals, to help in developing this undeveloped land. At this time we would like to see the Indian cattlemen start out with raising the cattle and go all the way through with an integrated plan in building such things as slaughterhouses and on down the line to when the meat is produced and clear to the table.

Many of the Indians grew up on reservations and their interest is in agriculture. Whereas if they do not have the technical assistance, the money, and the proper training, they can't compete with the outsiders. So this is what we see in our system.

Senator DECONCINI. Who funds this organization?

Mr. TWIST. Well, presently partially on its own. And during the last year we received about $100,000 funding through the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Senator DECONCINI. When you say "partially on its own"—excuse me—who?

Mr. TWIST. Mostly membership.

Senator DECONCINI. What is the composition of that membership? Primarily Indian?

Mr. TWIST. Right. It is all Indian. Right.

Senator DECONCINI. Is there a board of directors?

Mr. TWIST. Right. There is an 11-man board of directors.

Senator DECONCINI. How many of those are Indians?

Mr. TWIST. All Indian.

Senator DECONCINI. All Indian. Very good. I was unaware of the association. We will give it careful consideration.

Mr. GREEN. I am the executive director of the association. And the one thing I would like to point out to you about this proposal before you, it is a 3-year proposal. And at the end of that time I will explain, they will cut off all funding of the Government to the association. Our goal is to be a private enterprise—entity, supported entirely by its members and through our marketing and credit activities in behalf of the members.

And the funds that would come through this particular appropriation would allow us to develop the resources to do that. And we are not looking to be a permanently federally funded deal but to use the Government funds as seed money to become a permanent, viable Indian-owned and operated entity on behalf of the Indian people.

Senator DECONCINI. Where do you anticipate getting funds if you don't get them from the BIA?

Mr. GREEN. Well, ultimately we are going to be involved in assisting our members in the marketing of cattle, to have cattle sold on an auction sale basis. Indian producers are currently paying commissions for this service, and the sale of our operators and cattle buyers, we are going to take over this service and receive those commissions.

Senator DECONCINI. That is where your income will ultimately come from.

Mr. GREEN. And from that we put on rodeos, and powwows and trade associations each year.

Senator DECONCINI. Where do you put those on?

Mr. GREEN. Last year, Salt Lake City; this coming year it will be in Tulsa, Okla.

Senator DECONCINI. Very good. Thank you very much for your testimony.

Mr. TWIST. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN FREDERICKS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. My name is John Fredericks. I reside at Box 116, Halliday, North, Dakota. I am the President of the National American Indian Cattlemen's Association, and I am testifying today in behalf of our request to be included as a line item in the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget in the amount of $308,650 in FY 1978, $227,490 in FY 1979 and $219,155 in FY 1980.

We have sent our proposal to each member of the subcommittee, and I am submitting one today with our written statement for the information of the committee. I wish to make four points in support of this request: 1) The National American Indian Cattlemen's Association is a strong, solid organization with dedicated, committed Board members that is pioneering a viable new industry to create jobs and income through private enterprise on America's Indian reservations. 2) There is a dire need for our program and for action by the United States Congress to support it. 3) There is ample precedent and legality by the Congress to make an appropriation in the BIA budget for this purpose. 4) This is a modest budget, supporting a program that will return the amount of the budget a hundredfold in new jobs and income for the Indian people.

1. The National American Indian Cattlemen's Association is three years old, and in this brief period has over 400 Indian producer members from virtually all the reservations that raise cattle in commercial numbers. Our 11-man Board of Directors represents all areas of the country where Indian cattle are raised, and is comprised of men who are all successful Indian cattlemen in their own right, spending long hours at no compensation on Association business because they see the viability and logic of an industry that utilizes most effectively the land, water and agrarian tradition that Native Americans have in abundance.

In its short history, the Association has lead in the establishment of the Indian Cattlemen's Credit Consortium in Montana, North and South Dakota, which has made low-interest rate loans to Indian producers and kept them in business in the face of the twin disasters of drought and blizzarding snow. Over $6.2 million has been loaned, and repayments are current on a healthy percentage of the loans, due to the efforts of our Association.

We are implementing an innovative new marketing program for Indian cattle, through the use of video-tape auctions, cutting out the hauling of cattle long distances from remote Indian lands to a central sale point, thus cutting costs and returning more income to Indian producers.

Work is also underway through the Association in the brandname retailing of Indian-raised beef and foreign marketing of our cattle, to return more income to the reservation and its people.

The Association is lending technical assistance to Indian ranchers and farmers, to help them raise better cattle in greater numbers utilizing the latest advances in animal husbandry. We do this through local cattlemen's seminars and putting individual producers in touch with the leaders in agribusiness who can assist the Indian cattleman in introducing modern practices in his operation at reduced or no cost to him.

An Indian Cattlemen's Research Center has been established at our Denver national headquarters, to have information never before available on all phases of the Indian beef industry, so

that growth and expansion programs can be implemented with little disruption in an orderly fashion.

Lastly, the Association has produced a 15-year plan for the growth and development of the Indian Beef Industry, going from the production of calves out on the range on through the choice beefsteak on the consumer's plate. This plan will involve the Indian people not just in ranching as they are now, but in slaughter houses, meat shops, restaurants, trucking and transportation, nutrition, and all manner of food production.

2. It is indisputable that unemployment and the low pay of the jobs that do exist is a universally-serious problem on Indian reservations across the country. Attempts to alleviate this condition have not been successful because they have not utilized the resources already existant on reservations, such as land and water suitable for grazing, or the agrarian tradition of the Indian in the western United States.

Red meat production uses the land for grazing, the water and the agrarian spirit of the Indian people, and needs only development to make the nation's reservations the " new breadbasket for a hungry world." The Indian people are Americans too, and proud of their country, and want to be productive, contributing citizens and see the food production area as one where they are uniquely suited to fill a major need.

No mechanism currently exists to address the Bureau of Indian Affiars in behalf of the Indian agriculture business, so it is necessary to bring this situation directly to the U. S. Congress.

We as Indian cattlemen have no input into the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and yet they control our lives. Through grazing regulations, and land ownership that frequetly denies us the ability to secure loans to obtain operating capital, and a maze of regulations that hamper our operation as farmers and ranchers. Furthermore, other existing programs, (such as the agricultural extension program) which could have an impact on the Indian cattle programs are ineffective because Indian program are not their primary concern and receive very minimal assistance.

This Association represents the hope of thousands of Indian producers and potential producers, in using the strength and unity of a national membership and staff to overcome these problems, thus attracting the operating capital, new methods and ability to utilize existing resources to better the economy of the reservation.

It is very much within the scope of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to fund an activity like this, and very much the responsibility of the United States Congress to provide the resources to do this.

3. When the Congress has seen an urgent need in a given area before, it has put it in the line items of the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget.

When there was a need for Indian attornies, the Congress voted funds for an Indian law program, which today is educating hundred of Indian youths, many of whom have already passed the Bar and are practicing law to the benefit of their people.

Congress saw the need for better marketing and management of the recreation enterprises it had funded on reservations, it provided the funds as a line item in the BIA budget to the national association of this industry to meet this need.

So, as you can see, there is ample legal precedent for the Congress to act in behalf of the thousands of Indian cattlemen and potential cattlemen and the vast opportunity they represent to build a viable industry on the nation's reservations, by funding an organization that has already proven, that, given the resources, can get the job done.

4. The program we present you today is one that is aimed at one thing; to make the Indian Cattlemen's Association financially self-sustaining, operating free of federal funds. As the proposal outlines, this is thoroughly feasible through the program this funding request will continue the development of, over a 3 year period.

This is why we ask for funds for three years only, in smaller amounts each year. We see the development of the reservation as essentially a private enterprise venture, involving the Indian people themselves, and this is why we are building the Association along the same lines.

This budget allows for the development of a field service organization to assess and meet the needs of the Indian producer at the local level where he operates in the areas of credit, better animal husbandry techniques and more profitable marketing of his product. This organization will allow the unlocking of the door for the Indian producer to the services the U. S. Department of Agriculture has to offer, to proper lines of credit and to all the other things the non-Indian producer has taken for granted for years.

This Association cuts across tribal political lines, and has the broad-based support of tribes across the country and will allow the development of Indian agriculture on a scale that will succeed. Any one tribe by itself cannot do everything in agriculture, but if its resources were concentrated on the one activity it does best, it can be very successful.

Our Association is in the unique situation of being able to coordinate the one tribe that raises feed well, with the one that is situated to best feed cattle, with the one that is best able to man a slaughter plant, with the one that is best able to retail beef in a metropolitan area -- thus building a nation-wide industry that ultimately benefits all the Indian people, as well as the American people.

This proposal is spelled out in greater detail in the materials we are leaving with the subcommittee. Let me just say that we appreciate your sincere consideration of our program, and I will be glad to answer any questions. Thank you.

STATEMENTS OF:

BENJAMIN SNYDER, SR.
FELIX GROESBECK

Senator DECONCINI. Senator Hansen, welcome to this committee, sir.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DECONCINI. Would you like to proceed to introduce your guests in the next testimony?

Senator HANSEN. I would indeed. First, let me thank you and the committee for this opportunity that has been afforded some of our fine Wyoming citizens to spell out some specific concerns and interests they have.

I have with me this morning two very good friends representing both the Shoshone and the Arapaho Business Councils. Ben Snyder, Sr., on the far right. He is a councilman. He was born on the reservation of the Wind River Indian Reservation and represents the Social Business Council. And on my near right, Mr. Felix Groesbeck has a similar position, that of councilman on the Arapaho Business Council.

I have known these gentlemen for sometime. I say to my distinguished colleague from Arizona, and I have earlier taken occasion to explain to them that with your background and your intimate understanding of the problems of their friends down in the great State of Arizona, I couldn't ask for a more receptive chairman than I know you are, as they spell out some other specific problems.

It is difficult, I think, for people in the East to comprehend the problems that are imposed by distances, by the difficulties of communication that are common to us in the West. The Wind River Indian Reservation encompasses nearly 3,500 square miles. There are very few paved roads traversing the area at all. Most of them are unimproved roads. And we recognize, as I know you understand, the importance of adequate medical facilities.

When we talk about that, we speak not only of the need for funding for the personnel that would obviously have to constitute the basis for the outpatient care and for other types of medical service that are needed as well, but I speak of outpatient care.

I know that back in 1970 there were under 28,000, about 27,747 outpatients that were treated that year. And that figure has jumped up now to in excess of 36,000 for the last fiscal year. And the figures aren't in this year. But it has been a tremendously difficult problem to even bring the poorest kind of medical health service delivery to these people that they need and certainly do deserve.

I am sure that if the people back in some parts of the East were to make a comparison between their ready available first-class medical service and to compare that with what my friends from Wyoming experience and know daily, they would be horrified.

With our two friends from Wyoming is the representative of a law firm here in Washington, my good friend Glen Wilkinson who comes from the West. And I don't know what role he may play, but I have known Mr. Wilkinson for a long time and have a very

high regard for him. And I can say to you, Senator, that no one is as knowledgeable of the needs and the problems of the Shoshone and the Arapaho people in Wyoming as are these two representatives here this morning.

It is my pleasure to introduce to you and to the committee Ben Snyder, Sr. and Felix Groesbeck.

Thank you very much.

Senator DECONCINI. Senator, thank you for coming today.

Senator HANSEN. May I also say, and I nearly forgot to do it, my colleague, our colleague, Senator Malcolm Wallop, fully intended to be here. He is trying, as so oftentimes we find ourselves doing, to be in two or three places at the same time. And I am certain that if he is able to finish the business that has called him to other committee assignments, he will be here.

Let me say that on behalf of Mr. Snyder and Mr. Groesbek he wants very much to be here. And if he can conclude his other business, he will be here.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Senator, for taking the time. I am sure I don't have to tell you how well represented you are in the Senate by the two distinguished Senators from Wyoming, particularly Senator Hansen who has served on the Interior Committee for several years and I believe he is now the ranking member. Is that correct?

Senator HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator DECONCINI. I assure you our very sympathetic understanding of the Indian needs here and you have great representation from your State demonstrating those human problems that many people in the other parts of the country fail to understand because they just don't have the experience.

So you may proceed with your testimony, Mr. Snyder, or whoever is prepared to go first.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you very much.

SHOSHONE-ARAPAHOE HEALTH NEEDS

Mr. SNYDER. Honorable chairman and distinguished members of the committee, I am Ben Snyder, Sr., senior councilman, Shoshone Business Council, representing the Shoshone Council of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes, the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. With me is Mr. Felix Groesbeck, council member of the Arapahoe Business Council.

Mr. Chairman, in the interest of time I only will read the highlights of this testimony. I would like to request that the testimony as written be entered into the record.

Senator DECONCINI. It will be entered into the record in its entirety.

Mr. SNYDER. This testimony is requesting for Congress to consider authorizing additional resources to the Indian Health Service for the purpose of upgrading the health care provided to the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indian people. Outpatient health service, medical, and dental, are provided to the Indian people at Fort Washakie and the Arapahoe Health Center. Field health services are in a limited degree

at the Fort Washakie Health Center and to a very limited degree at the Arapahoe Health Center.

Indian health care is provided in contract to the local doctors in the community hospitals and the Fitzsimmons General Army Hospital in Denver, Colo., which is approximately 400 miles from the Wind River Reservation.

The total outpatient visits at Fort Washakie and the Arapahoe Health Centers have increased from 27,747 in fiscal year 1970 to 36,103 in fiscal year 1976. For a 30.1 increase during a 7-year period.

The joint business councils has placed high priority on the health needs and service available to our people, although the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes in Wyoming now have two modern outpatient health care facilities, first-class service delivery is limited due to insufficient staff and by lack of medical equipment and furnishings.

We recognize that our health care facilities must be properly staffed and equipped before quality health care can be provided to our people. The inadequate number of staff seriously affects the health care program on the Wind River Reservation.

The existing health care program based on the Indian Health Service criterion and the current workload justifies that the following 6 positions are available: 4 resident nurses, 2 are available; 4 pharmacy staff, 2 are available; 10 environmental health staff, 2 are available; 4 nutrition staff, none are available; 8 community health nursing staff, 4 are available; 9 medical social service and mental health staff, 3 are available; 60 service unit support staff, three are available; et cetera.

While the majority of these requested additional positions would be filled by Indian people from our tribes, 11 units of government quarters will be required to house professional staff such as physicians, dentists, pharmacists, engineers, et cetera.

Housing in Lander and Riverton is very scarce, and having housing available is essential for recruitment purposes.

In addition to the increase in staffing and housing needs, there will be an increase in the operating cost of both Fort Washakie and Arapahoe Health Centers. Included in the operating costs for the first 6 months of fiscal year 1978 is approximately $128,000 for equipment which is to be used for equipping the new medical wing at the Fort Washakie Health Center. The Shoshone and Arapahoe are requesting Congress to appropriate for the fiscal year 1978 the following additional resources for the Wind River Reservation:

Fifty-three additional staff positions, totaling $530,000; operating cost, totaling $236,200; 11 housing units, one time only, totaling $550,000; for a grand total of $1,316,200.

As indicated, these are based on the criteria based by the Indian Health Service for subsequent fiscal years. That appropriations would be approximately $1,250,000.

Inasmuch as the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes are assuming increased responsibility in acquiring and maintaining quality health care for our Indian people, we request your assistance in helping us reach our goals of health care.

Thank you.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Mr. Snyder, for your testimony.

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The housing units here are in contemplation of the new additional staff. Is that correct?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. So you have adequate housing now for the existing staff?

Mr. SNYDER. At the Arapahoe we have none.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you have a health center there?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. Where do those people live?

Mr. SNYDER. They are living in Riverton. Most of the ones are staffed at Riverton. I mean at the Arapahoe clinic.

Senator DECONCINI. How far is that?

Mr. SNYDER. That is about 8 miles from the clinic.

Senator DECONCINI. And these new units would be built very close to the new health center?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. I have no further questions. I appreciate your testimony today and your long travel, and I can assure you the committee will give very careful consideration to your request.

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you, sir.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF BEN SNYDER, SR.

Honorable Chairman and Distinguished Members of the Committee, I am Ben Snyder, Sr., Councilman, Shoshone Business Council, representing the Joint Business Council of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes, Wind River Reservation, Wyoming. With me is Mr. Felix Groesbeck, Councilman, Arapahoe Business Council.

Mr. Chairman, in the interest of time, I will only read the highlights of this testimony. I would like to request that the testimony, as written, be entered into the record.

This testimony is a request for Congress to consider authorizing additional resources to the Indian Health Service for the purpose of upgrading the health care provided to the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indian people on the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming. The Joint Business Council of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes, through the Tribal Health Committee, has direct input into the operational management and delivery of health care on the Wind River Reservation.

The Wind River Reservation is an area of about 3,500 square miles located within the boundaries of Fremont and Hot Springs Counties of West Central Wyoming, just east of the Continental Divide. There are approximately 4,184 Indian people residing within these two counties who utilize the health services located on the Wind River Reservation, plus an additional 300-500 Indian people residing within the State of Wyoming.

Outpatient health services (medical and dental) are provided to the Indian people at the Fort Washakie and Arapahoe Health Centers. Field health services, such as health education, environmental health, social services, and mental health services are available to a limited degree at the Fort Washakie Health Center, and to a very limited degree at the Arapahoe Health Center. Limited community health nursing services are available at both the Fort Washakie and Arapahoe Health Centers. All inpatient care is provided through contractual arrangements with physicians and community hospitals with the major portion provided in Lander, Riverton, Casper, and Thermopolis, Wyoming, and the Fitzsimmons General Army Hospital in Denver, Colorado.

Total outpatient visits at the Fort Washakie and Arapahoe Health Centers have increased from 27,747 in Fiscal Year 1970 to 36,103 in Fiscal Year 1976 for a 30.1 percent increase during this seven year period.

The Joint Business Council is concerned about the health and well-being of our people. Indeed, we have placed high priority on the health needs and services available to our people! Over the past five years we have, through tribal efforts, obtained the following:

A. In 1973, The Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes were fortunate in being able to have $230,000 reassigned from Public Law 85-151, the Indian Health Facilities Construction Assistance Act, to the Indian Health Service budget for the sole purpose of constructing a new health center at Arapahoe, Wyoming. The Arapahoe Health Center, completed in October, 1974, consists of approximately 8,000 gross square feet, and provided approximately 14,000 specific outpatient services in FY 1976. This number represents a 26.3% increase over a two-year period. Outpatient visits to this same facility for the period October, 1976, through January, 1977, are 19.5% higher than the previous year.

B. In the Fall of 1976, the tribes received $335,000 through an Economic Development Assistance grant for the purpose of constructing a medical wing on to the existing Fort Washakie Health Center. We have hired an architectural/engineering firm and they are in the process of finalizing the drawings. The medical wing will add 4,000 gross square feet to the existing Fort Washakie Health Center. It is projected that this new medical wing, plus renovations to specific areas of the existing Fort Washakie Health Center, will be completed by March, 1978. Outpatient visits to this facility are increasing at rates comparable to those shown at the Arapahoe Health Center.

Although the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes in Wyoming now have two modern outpatient health care physical plants, service delivery is limited by insufficient staff and by the lack of medical equipment and furnishings. We recognize that our health care facilities must be properly staffed and equipped before quality health care can be provided to our people.

In order to clearly identify and emphasize our need for the above additional resources for the Wind River Reservation, the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribal Council unanimously passed Tribal Resolution # 3880. (See attached)

The inadequate number of staff seriously affects the health care program on the Wind River Reservation. Specifically, the existing health care program, based on Indian Health Services criteria and the current workload, justifies the following: six physicians, four are available; four registered nurses, two are available; four pharmacy staff, two are available; ten environmental health staff, two are available; four pub-

lic health nutrition staff, none are available; eight community health nursing staff, four are available; nine medical social services and mental health staff, three are available; sixteen service unit support staff, three are available; etc.

While the majority of these requested additional positions would be filled by Indian people from our tribes; eleven units of government quarters will be required to house professional staff such as physicians, dentists, pharmacists, engineers, etc. Housing in Lander and Riverton is very scarce and having housing available is essential for recruitment purposes.

In addition, there is no government housing available at the Arapahoe Health Center. Consequently, all medical services after hours and on weekends must be received at community facilities in Riverton, Wyoming, and paid for out of our contract health services budget. Having emergency services available 24 hours per day at the Arapahoe Health Center is essential in order to provide continuity in our health program, as well as permit more contract health service funds to be utilized for acute and chronic inpatient care.

In addition to the increase in staffing and housing needs, there will be an increase in the operating costs of both the Fort Washakie and Arapahoe Health Centers. Included in the operating costs for the first six months of Fiscal Year 1978 is approximately $128,000 for equipment which is to be used for equipping the new medical wing at the Fort Washakie Health Center.

Based on the Resource Allocation Criteria for the Wind River Service Unit dated November 15, 1976, the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes, represented by the Joint Business Council, are requesting Congress to consider the following additional resources for the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming:

	April-September Fiscal Year 1978	Each Year Thereafter
Fort Washakie Health Center		
Staff-31 additional positions	$310,000	$620,000
Operating Costs	185,520	114,840
Housing (one time only) 5 units	250,000	
	$745,520	$734,840
Arapahoe Health Center		
Staff-22 additional positions	$220,000	$440,000
Operating Costs	50,680	76,560
Housing (one time only) 6 units	300,000	
	$570,680	$516,560
TOTAL-WIND RIVER RESERVATION		
Staff-53 additional positions	$530,000	$1,060,000
Operating Costs	236,200	191,400
Housing (one time only) 11 units	550,000	
	$1,316,200	$1,251,400

Inasmuch as the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes are assuming increasing responsibility in acquiring and maintaining quality health care for our Indian people, we request your assistance in helping us reach our goals of health care. Thank you.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator DECONCINI. Wilson Halona and Annie Wauneka. I don't believe they are here.

The next witness is Frank Peterson.

Mr. Peterson? Is Mr. Peterson here?

That concludes the list of witnesses for the morning session. We will recess until 1 o'clock.

[Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m., Friday, April 22, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 1 p.m., this same day.]

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 1 O'CLOCK, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1977)

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

Senator BELLMON [presiding]. The subcommittee will come to order.

We will now resume hearings for nongovernmental witnesses who wish to testify in connection with appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, including the Forest Service, Federal Energy Administration, Energy Research Development Administration and Indian health and education programs under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In all we have 4 days scheduled for outside witnesses and we have a full schedule. We may be forced to interrupt the hearing from time to time in order to attend matters on the Senate floor.

Because of this situation I would ask, in fact insist, that witnesses keep their summary remarks within the time limits allowed. Due to the large number of witnesses, many of whom have traveled long distances to be here, we must insist on the 5-minute time limit or we will be forced to adjourn without hearing all scheduled witnesses.

I would like to remind you that your full prepared statements will be printed in the record. We do not want you to read your statement but prefer that you simply cover the main points and highlight any areas that you feel need special attention. This will make for a much better hearing and will allow for all the witnesses who have come up here to be heard.

When your name is called, please present copies of your statement to the staff, take your seat at the witness table and proceed.

I would also remind you that we only hear the testimony of the scheduled witnesses. If you bring more people to the witness table than are scheduled on the list, we will not be able to hear their testimony, or we will fall behind in our schedule.

We will be glad to enter any statements of those present in the record, but we will not be able to hear testimony except for those who have been scheduled.

SMALL TRIBES ORGANIZATION OF WESTERN WASHINGTON

STATEMENT OF RUDOLPH RYSER, SMALL TRIBES ORGANIZATION OF WESTERN WASHINGTON

Senator BELLMON. Our first witness this afternoon is Rudolph Ryser, representing the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington.

Mr. Ryser, would you introduce those who are with you and proceed?

Mr. RYSER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. On my right is Mr. Calvin Peters, chairman of the Squaxin Island Tribe, and on my left is the treasurer of the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington board of directors, Robert Tom. I am the executive director of our organization.

If I might, I would simply summarize our points. We have three. We ask that this committee insert in present and future appropriations legislation language which asserts that "funds provided tribal governments and tribal communities shall be provided on the basis of need and magnitude of a problem identified as a result of direct negotiations between tribal officials and Federal officials prior to appropriations requests."

This policy and procedure should replace the often arbitrary allocation of funds to a tribe on the basis of population and land base formula. That would be our first point.

Our second is that we ask that this committee set aside a line item appropriation of $200,000 for the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington, Inc., to support STOWW, Inc. tribal government assistance activities and support program coordination and integration activities. These funds should be provided STOWW by way of direct grants to the Portland area office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Third, we further ask that this committee set aside a line appropriation of $700,000 for all member tribal governments of STOWW, Inc. to directly support the operations of each tribal government. The full commitment of these funds should be predicated on direct negotiations between each tribal government. There are 23 member tribal governments in STOWW and the Portland area office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs through which the funds should pass.

The negotiated funds should be delivered as tribal government assistance grants pursuant to the Snyder Act.

Those are our three primary points, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you, Mr. Ryser. Based on your statements it would appear that you feel that the Department is acting somewhat arbitrarily and not really considering the actual needs of the tribal groups. Is that your feeling?

Mr. RYSER. That is the primary point, that first issue that we have raised. We see Federal agencies, and particularly in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as looking upon tribes more in terms of numbers and sort of formula in terms of actual problems, actual issues that must be dealt with. This is particularly true when the tribe is small, as in the case of the member tribes of the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington.

The populations there may range from 100 to 1,000 people, as in the case of the 638104B contract arrangements that, for example, presently exist through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. These small tribes are allocated certain amounts of money that might amount to $15,000, for example, for tribal governmental purposes. This is in contrast to a larger tribe with a larger land base as it might be as much as $100,000.

Now we would argue that the magnitude of problems or issues that these governments are confronted by is far more important than saying how many people that we are talking about in terms of the population within that particular tribe.

And so we would urge this committee to look at the question of magnitude of problems rather than simply looking at a population size to be measured for allocating funds.

Senator BELLMON. When allocating funds, does the BIA take into account other tribal resources?

Mr. RYSER. They do occasionally. Yes, Indeed they do. But in the case, of course, of the small tribes it is often the case that they don't have other resources. But the assumption is made that perhaps the tribe will simply go elsewhere and get additional funds to support their activities.

While the small tribes do have the capability to get additional funds elsewhere, from other agencies, one of the other problems that emerges is that the tribe is faced then with a variety of regulations that cause them to now deal more with the agency's problems than with the tribes' problems. So they need some ability to integrate programs that come from Federal agencies.

Plainly what is happening is that tribes are, in the name of being treated equally, being forced to enter into arrangements of formula, population formulas for example, and the needs of the tribe—the actual needs of the tribes can't be met.

When you talk about a small amount of money that goes to a smaller tribe as opposed to a large tribe, the magnitude of the problem may be the same. But the actual amount of money available to the tribe is quite different.

Senator BELLMON. Mr. Ryser, thank you very much. I think you have made your point well. We will certainly give it consideration.

Mr. RYSER. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF RUDOPLH RYSER

STOWW, Inc. request for line item appropriations for $700,000.00 Tribal Government Assistance Grants and $200,000.00 to support STOWW,INC tribal government technical assistance and program integration activities.

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APRIL 22, 1977

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has historically devoted its attentions to administration of tribal programs and the delivery of services to Indians. While the BIA has occasionally professed a committment to supporting and assisting the development of tribal governments the actual provision of funds and technical assistance has always been at a minimum. Indeed, the whole of the executive branch has very little to offer tribal governments as financial support so that the capacity to govern and achievement of self sufficiency might be realized. The Small Tribes Organization regar ds strong tribal government as the key to self determination and the achievement of self-sufficiency among Indian peoples. It is because of STOWW's committment to tribal governments and demonstrated progress during the past eight years in the area of strenghthed tribal governments that we request two separte line appropriations: All of the twenty-three member tribal governments ($700,000.00) and STOWW,Inc ($200,000.00). Both requests should be included in the BIA Budget under the following conditions:

1. That these appropriations be included as amounts over and above the present BIA Budget levels and specifically designated as "the twenty-three member tribal governments of STOWW, Inc." and "STOWW, Inc. the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington".

2. That the BIA be Authorized to provide these funds as Direct Grants

3. That none of the proposed Tribal Government Assistance Funds or the Tribal government support funds be used to administer the delivery of these funds by the BIA.

IF THIS COMMITTEE SUPPORTS OUR REQUESTS WE INTEND TO RETURN EIGHTEEN MONTHS TO PROVIDE CLEAR AND PRECISE MEASURES ON THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE MEMBER TRIBES OF STOWW. WE WILL PROVIDE MEASUREMENTS IN TERMS OF L. INCREASED CAPACITY OF MEMBER TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS TO REPRESENT AND SERVE THEIR CONSTITUENCY; 2.THE GREATER CAPACITY OF MEMBER TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS TO MANAGE THE AFFAIRS OF THEIR TRIBE AND 3. A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF COMMUNICATIONS BY MEMBER TRIBAL GOVERNMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES. WE DO NOT PROPOSE TO DEMONSTRATE RADICAL CHANGE TOWARD SELF SUFFICIENCY BUT ONLY A MEASUREABLE STEP TOWARD SELF-

SUFFICIENCY. IT IS THIS DEMONSTRATION OF A MEASURABLE STEP, A DEMONSTRATION THAT MOVEMENT TOWARD SELF SUFFICIENCY IS NOT ONLY POSSIBLE BUT DESIRABLE. THAT WE SEEK TO UNDERTAKE.

STOWW AND ITS MEMBER TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS ARE UNIQUELY IN THE POSITION TO PROVIDE A MODEL DEMONSTRATION OF THE ADVANCEMENT OF INDIAN TRIBES TOWARD SELF SUFFICIENCY. INDEED IT WAS STOWW'S ORIGINAL PURPOSE TO SUPPORT THE MOVEMENT OF TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE PEOPLE THEY REPRESENT TOWARD AN INCREASING CAPACITY TO MANAGE TRIBAL AFFAIRS. STOWW'S PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS HAVE BEEN EVOLVING AWAY FROM ADMINISTRATION AND DELIVERY OF TRIBAL PROGRAMS AND TOWARD COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. IN LARGE PART THIS CHANGE IN EMPHASIS IS DUE TO THE DEVELOPING SOPHISTICATION AND INCREASING ORGANIZATIONAL CAPABILITIES OF MEMBER TRIBES. THEY HAVE, TO A DEGREE GREATER THAN BEFORE, ASSUMED THE MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY FOR DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO THEIR TRIBAL MEMBERS AND FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND REGULATION OF THEIR AFFAIRS WITHIN THEIR JURISDICTION.

IN KEEPING WITH ITS INCREASING EMPHASIS UPON COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, STOWW ACTIVELY SUPPORTS A POLICY OF DIRECT FUNDING TO MEMBER TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS. SUCH FUNDING MUST BE ON THE BASIS OF NEED RATHER THAN ON POPULATION SIZE.

THE MEMBER TRIBES OF STOWW HAVE BEGUN TO ASSUME GREATER RESPONSIBILITY TO ENHANCE THEIR NATURAL RESOURCES AND SERVE THEIR MEMBERS. THEY ARE ACTIVELY PRACTICING THE CONSERVATION OF NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES, SUCH AS MINERALS AND THE MANAGEMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES, SUCH AS FISH AND TIMBER. SUCH PRACTICES BENEFIT ALL PEOPLE -- INDIAN AND NON-INDIAN. SUCH EFFORTS REQUIRE REQUIRE DIRECT FEDERAL FUNDING SUPPORT SO THAT FULL SELF SUFFICIENCY CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED. STOWW IS NOW IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THREE MAJOR PROGRAMS AS SUPPORTS TO THE ADVANCING C APABILITIES OF MEMBER TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS: (1) HUMAN RESOURCES, (2) NATURAL RESOURCES, AND (3) LEGAL ASSISTANCE. THESE PROGRAMS PROVIDE A FRAME WORK FOR INTEGRATING AND COORDINATING PROJECTS DEVOTED TO ASSISTING TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS IN AREAS WHERE THEY ARE DEVELOPING CAPABILITIES OR THEY HAVE NO CAPABILITIES AT ALL. IN ALL INSTANCES OR COORDINATIVE AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES ARE AIMED AT SUPPORTING THE ESTABILISHMENT OF NEEDED CAPABILITIES WITHIN THE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT OR COMMUNITY. AS STOWW'S TECHNICAL CAPABILITIES ARE NO LONGER NEED BY MEMBER TRIBES WE PHASE THEM OUT. WHERE STOWW LACKS A PARTICIULAR CAPABILITY TO ASSIST A TRIBAL GOVERNMENT WE SEEK TO COORDINATE THE PROVISION OF THAT ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER SOURCES.

STOWW APPLAUDS THE INITIATIVE OF MEMBER TRIBES IN DEVELOPING THEIR MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITIES AND URGES THAT THIS COMMITTEE RECOMMEND THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDING DIRECTLY TO EACH TRIBAL GOVERNMENT. IN SUMMARY OUR RECOMMENDATIONS ARE:

1. MODIFY EXISTING FEDERAL POLICY TOWARD TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS: THERE IS AN ASIUM WHICH STATES THAT "THOSE WHO ARE MOST DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY DECISIONS OF GOVERNMENT MUST BE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE DECISIONS OF GOVERNMENT." THAT AXIUM IS A BASIC PRINCIPLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. SELF GOVERNMENT IS A MAJOR TOOL WHICH WILL ADVANCE INDIAN COMMUNITIES TOWARD THEIR FULL POTENTIAL. ACCORDINGLY, WE URGE CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT OF DIRECT FUNDING TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS TO ADVANCE TRIBAL PARTICIPATION IN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT; AND TO ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF TRIBAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN THE REVISIONS OF FEDERAL INDIAN POLICY RESULTING FROM THE AMERICAN INDIAN POLICY REVIEW COMMISSION. SUCH GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES ARE HINDERED BY A LACK OF A REVENUE BASE FOR TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS. WE PROPOSE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROVIDE THAT REVENUE BASE FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS.

2. PROVIDE DIRECT FUNDING TO MEMBER TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS OF STOWW AND A SEPARATE AMOUNT TO STOWW INC.: WE PROPOSE THAT LINE APPROPRIATIONS BE MADE IN THE AMOUNT OF $700,000.00 WITHIN THE BIA BUDGET SPECIFICALY FOR THE TWENTY-THREE MEMBER TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS OF STOWW TO SUPPORT GENERAL OPERATIONS OF EACH TRIBAL GOVERNMENT. THESE FUNDS SHOULD BE PROVIDED ON THE BASIS OF NEED AND MAGNITUDE OF PROBLEMS AS TRIBAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE GRANTS. WE FURTHER PROPOSE THAT A LINE APPROPRIATION OF $200,000.00 BE MADE SPECIFICALLY FOR STOWW, INC TO SUPPORT TRIBAL GOVERNMENT COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO MEMBER TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS AS THEY CONTINUE TO INCREASE THEIR CAPACITY TO GOVERN AND SERVE THE PEOPLE THEY REPRESENT.

THE COMBINATION OF THESE FUNDS WILL PROVIDE THE BALANCE BETWEEN DEVELOPING TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE ORGANIZATION THEY CREATED TO ASSIST THAT DEVELOPMENT.

STOWW TRIBAL GOVERNMENT COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

PROPOSED BUDGET: $200,000.00 (OCTOBER 1, 1977 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1978)

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CATEGORY	AMOUNT
PERSONNEL:	
(2) Tribal Affairs Coordinators @ $1200/mo ea.	$28,800
(1) Natural Resources Director	18,000
(1) Human Resources Director	18,000
	64,800
Fringw @ 15% of slaries	9,720
TOTAL PERSONNEL.....	$74,520
CONSULTANTS: 345 mandays @ $100 per day.....	$34,500
TRAVEL & PER DIEM:	
Tribal Travel: 72000 mi. @.15/mi	10,800
TRIBAL PER DIEM: 350 days @$33./day	11,550
Staff Travel: 48,000 miles @,15/mi	7,200
Staff Per Diem 182 days @ $33/day	6,010
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT SEMINARS: 4 each @ $2,000	8,000
TRIBAL COMMUNITY EDUCATION: (Community Pariticipation in Tribal Government)	35,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST.....	$187,580
TOTAL INDIRECT (Administrative Cost) @ 22.5%.....	12,420
TOTAL COST FOR TWELVE MONTHS.....	$200.000

STATEMENT OF CARL McKAY, THE DEVILS LAKE SIOUX TRIBE, NORTH DAKOTA

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness is Carl McKay representing the Devil's Lake Sioux Tribe of North Dakota.

Senator BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, I would like to welcome the group from North Dakota. Carl McKay is the chairman; Maryanne Cavanaugh is in the education movement; they are assisted by two other very accomplished people, and I am sure their testimony will be of interest.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you.

Mr. McKay, you may introduce the others with you.

Mr. MCKAY. I have also Glen Walking Eagle and Mike McDonald, who are also members of the school board.

We are basically here for two reasons today. One is to request support from this committee in release of planning and design moneys which had originally been appropriated in 1974.

The other reason we are here is to request an additional $11.9 million for school construction and an add-on appropriation.

We have had numerous meetings with the Bureau of Indian Affairs regarding these funds. We ventured into and negotiated a contract with an architectural engineering firm in February of 1976.

The main request is our request for $11.9 million for construction of the school facility. The justification for that is in the written testimony.

Senator BELLMON. Senator Burdick, do you have any questions?

Senator BURDICK. Do you want your full statement to be part of the record?

Mr. MCKAY. That is correct.

Senator BELLMON. Without objection your full statement will be made part of the record.

Senator BURDICK. As I understand it your design money has been approved. What is the problem you have?

Mr. MCKAY. The problem, we work, we work with people in the Bureau in the Aberdeen area, with the Albuquerque people and their people here in Washington in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and have not yet been successful in getting a notice to proceed, although we have been working, you know, time and time again.

We have gotten three different responses for different reasons as to why. And we are getting to the point where, you know, we just need some support some place.

Senator BURDICK. The design money has been appropriated and approved but they are at a standstill because I guess some regulation of the BIA that there must be some further justification for construction money to be appropriated.

Is that a fair statement?

Mr. MCKAY. That is correct.

Senator BURDICK. And they want to know what we can do about it.

Senator BELLMON. Well, we will certainly look into it. I would like to raise a question just for my information.

According to your statement, enrollment is about 200 students. Is that right?

Mr. McKAY. The statement for the kindergarten through 8 elementary. However we anticipate 850 in kindergarten through 12 presently.

Senator BELLMON. These will be students in boarding school, or are they bused in?

Mr. McKAY. We have children in about 20 different schools in the area and in boarding schools in North Dakota and South Dakota.

Senator BELLMON. Well, then is it the plan that this will serve a large area as a boarding school for Indian students? Is that it?

Mr. McKAY. It will be a day school. It will not be a boarding school. It will serve probably about 1,100 students total.

Senator BELLMON. Well, I can then understand the high cost. I thought an $11.9 million schoolhouse for 200 children seemed a little excessive. But you are talking about a school that will take care of 1,100 students?

Mr. McKAY. Right. The figure of 200 is just for enrollment presently. We have two school systems: One in Wahpeton at the Bureau of Indian School Board and one in St. Michaels. There also we have about 200 children.

Senator BELLMON. I have no further questions.

Senator BURDICK. Mr. McKay, isn't time of the essence right now? Aren't your present facilities at a point where you have to do something by repairs or other things?

Mr. McKAY. Yes. That is correct.

Senator BURDICK. And you have to make the decision now and you are hopeful that the construction will be performed on the new building so you wouldn't have to make the repairs, which will be money down the drain?

Mr. McKAY. Right. The school at St. Michaels was built in 1924, I believe, and it would be useless to repair that because of the high cost of heating, maintenance, and whatever. The elementary school, to renovate that would be quite an amount of additional dollars. Besides we have two separate facilities again and we would like to consolidate and have one facility for all the children.

Senator BURDICK. And this is at a crisis point right now?

Mr. McKAY. Very much so.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you very much, Mr. McKay.

Mr. McKAY. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF CARL MCKAY

Mr. Chairman:

It is a privilege to appear before this committee and to participate in these hearings on the bureau of Indian Affairs school Construction Program. We are here today requesting the release of planning and design monies which have already been appropriated in 1974 and an add-on appropriation of approximately $11.9 million for the construction of a Kindergarten through grade twelve education facility.

The Fort Totten Project dates back to 1959 when the original school system was condemned because of the age of the building. A Bureau of Indian Affairs school (grade 1-8) was constructed in 1959 to house 150 children adequately, but the enrollment has usually been above 200. All high school students were sent away to boarding schools.

Planning for a new K-12 grade facility began in 1971 but the question of Indian children attending public schools delayed the project while a feasibility was conducted. That $64,000.00 study indicated a need for school construction at Fort Totten. The feasibility study delayed our scheduled testimony when appropriation hearing were in session. Through the efforts of our North Dakota Senators and other distinguished Senators an add-on appropriation was approved in 1974 for planning and design. In February, 1976, a design contract was negotiated with an architectural/engineering firm. To date no order to proceed has been given by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The project is number 23 on the present priority list with a score of 330.20. As a result of a re-evaluation of priority number should now be 455.37. Under the proposed new BIA Office of Education scoring system, Fort Totten receive a score of 507 which further emphasizes the need for release of design monies and an add-on appropriation of approximately $11.9 million. This figure is based on cost estimates prepared by the BIA Albuquerque Division of School facilities and engineering (copy attached). The justification for the construction of the K-12 grade facility is based upon the following information:

1. The public schools located in Warwick and Oberon are phasing out because of a decreasing tax base and a decreasing non-Indian student population. When these schools close, Fort Totten students now attending them will be unhoused within an one hour bus ride (142 pupils).

2. The Devils Lake Schools are tremendously overcrowded and no plans for school construction are evident. The bus ride into Devils Lake from the reservation is more than one hour.

3. The two private schools, St. Joseph's and St. Mary's in Devils Lake are in danger of closing because of increasing costs and decreasing support. Both schools have requested Tribal Council support for transportation and extracurricular programs. Both schools enroll approximately 50 students from the reservation. Their continued operation is uncertain at this time.

4. The BIA's boarding schools within the Aberdeen Area (Flandreau, S.D. and Wahpeton, N.D.) are used only as a last resort. The high drop-out rate in these schools indicate their inability to serve Fort Totten children.

5. St. Michaels, operated by the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe under a BIA contract enrolls 192 children in grade K-6. Those facilities, built in 1924, are unsafe, difficult and costly to maintain, and not worth

repairing. The facility was built as a Catholic boarding school to house nuns and children a convent-dorm situation.

6. The Fort Totten Elementary School was built to accommodate 150 children in grades 1-8 in 1959. It now crowds 195 children in grades K-6 in the building plus providing home economics space and basic skills rooms for grades 4-8. It also contains the only school office space available and a very inadequate multi-purpose room and kitchen. The library space had to be moved into a temporary building.

7. The children in grades 7-12 are housed entirely in temporary facilities. There is no gymnasium for sports or physical education ($3,500.00 is paid to St. Michaels and the Boys Club Community Center for inadequate physical education space each year). Students must be bussed 16 miles round trip for athletic practice at St. Michaels. Two mobile trailers and 3 small metal buildings plus an old two stall garage frame building used for shop, comprise the secondary education facilities. Their life expectancy is only three years. Maintenance cost is high and ineffective.

8. No permanent high school plant has ever been provided for Fort Totten children since it became a reservation. All such programs have been accommodated in temporary make shift buildings. The increase in population has now made this situation unbearable. There has been an average of 100 births per year on the reservation for the past five years giving a total of 450 children under 5 years old.

9. The present elementary building should be abandoned and the total education program housed in the proposed centralized facility. It is costly to maintain two school plants in different sites. Staffing requires some duplication also. The community has planned for a K-12 facility which will house a K-6 division and an upper 7-12 division; this will provide the program that is needed. It seems unwise and costly to maintain to retain the old school plant for 150 children (the K-6 enrollment will overcrowd it in the near future) and another for over 800 children. Economics, educational needs and space location make the plans for the entire K-12 education facility the most economical and infinitely more useable.

The continued population expansion along with the present crowded conditions of the out dated facilities indicate a grave need for relief at this time. We have reached the school enrollment of a much larger facility. Reaching this long projected figure (850 students in K-12 and 450 in pre-kindergarten) clearly shows the time element in requesting relief of this situation. We therefore respectfully request the release of our design funds as well as an add-on appropriation for the construction of a K-12 education facility.

In closing, I would like to thank the Chairman and other committee members for allowing me testify on behalf of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe.

BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATE

Project: Fort Totten School, Project No. W56-510/A51

Location: Fort Totten, ND Agency: Fort Totten

	Building or structure	Sq. Ft.	Rate	Estimate
1	Academic including Administration	72,402	45	3,258,100
1	Auditorium/Music	12,220	45	550,000
1	Kitchen/Dining	7,030	60	421,800
1	Gym/Swimming Pool	25,000	55	1,375,000
1	Plant Management/Bus Garage	10,000	40	400,000
13	3-ER Hse @ 1152 SF each	18,576	32	594,432
13	2-ER Hse @ 1000 SF each	15,300	32	489,600
0	1-ER Apt. @ 750 SF each	0,000	32	0,000
2	Garage 4 Car @ 400 each	2,304	25	57,600
	Outdoor athletic areas:			
	Courts/playing fields			200,000
	Football field & track			60,000
	Bleacher seating/lighting for Baseball & Football fields			200,000
		Sub-total		10,466,532

Utilities & site improvement $ 765,000

Utilities	$ 275,000
Site improvements(Streets, grading etc.)	365,000
Landscaping	125,000

TOTAL $8,631,600
Escalation @ 30% 2,589,480
*TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST $ 11,221,100

Equipment $ 575,000
Job supervision 50,000
Contingencies 65,000

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST $ 11,511,100

Purpose: A-E Fee Estimate
Based on: Preliminary Planning
Date: Feb. 15, 1976
By: Robt. D. Fischer

* Escalated to Aug.75 for construction starting about Mar. 78

STATEMENT OF H. D. (TIMM) WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN, CALIFORNIA RURAL INDIAN HEALTH BOARD, INC.

ACCOMPANIED BY:

DENNIS HENDRICKS
NIC LUCIO
EVERETT SMITH

Senator BELLMON. Our next witnesses are Mr. Alfred G. Elgin and H. D. Timm Williams, California Rural Indian Health Board, Inc.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Elgin is not able to appear and I am Timm Williams, the chairman of the California Rural Indian Health Board and sitting on my right is Dennis Hendricks, the vice chairman; on my left, Nic Lucio, the treasurer; and Dr. Everett Smith, a staff member who is the assessment program officer of our California Rural Health Board.

We would like our presentation and our statement, it is quite concise and quite to the point. There are some points we would like to stress for your attention.

The fact at Indian health service does not exist in California and because of non-Indian health service delivery in California the Indians in California have organized the California Rural Indian Health Board which consists of 16 clinics scattered throughout the State from the Oregon border to San Diego to the Mexican border and from the Sierras out to the coast. And these are logically located in the areas where Indians are living.

And we came back here because of non-Indian health services in California. We came back in 1971, in 1970 and asked for some legislative money to help us with our program, our health program in California, and at that time was awarded the $1.1 million budget in which we have developed to this point, over the past 7 or 8 years this program has risen up to $2.87 million in the immediate request on page 2 of our statement.

We—in the 1970's we asked for $6,634,000—$6,634,000 to meet our needs in California, and up until this point there were $2.87 million that has been provided by the legislation, and we are now asking for another grant of some sort coming to our program, so that we may be able to expand these clinics that we now have working to deliver and reach out to a greater point than they are now reaching.

We are also aware of Public Laws 93–638 and 94–437 that have recently been passed in which Indian Health Services working on—we would like to request from Congress that they take into consideration the health program of the California rural Indian health program. That to stay as it is until there is a clear picture of this present law and the implementation plan of this law and the Federal regulations when they come out, as I understand, neither one of them have been printed yet. And for us to take a chance at the building level that we have built on our own initiative and on our own innovations in California without the Indian Health Service, we would like that consideration, and that Congress be aware and that the Senate be aware of our situation in California. And we are here to maintain and hope that we can maintain the present budget with an add-on this year.

And I would like to, you know, being as our statement reflects all this, in the last paragraph, in the summary of the last paragraph of the statement on the third page it indicates our feelings in regards to both of those laws.

Just above that you will note that Indian Health Service applies what they call a RAC document and that the resource allocation budget form based on population. And if that review is utilized in California and if the Indian Health Service were in California right now under that RAC document, California would be entitled to $27,450,000 of Indian Health Service money. And so we feel like the budget that we ask for right now is much more realistic in terms of self-determination of most of the Indians in California who built their own clinics and are delivering health care services, medical and dental, and we would like to expand those.

And I would like to turn now to Mr. Hendricks for his comments, who is vice chairman, with your permission, sir.

Senator BELLMON. Mr. Hendricks?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Indian people of California, their hopes, you know, rest greatly upon this committee. Because we don't have Indian Health Service hospitals out there. We have to make do with what we can provide. And all we have been able to provide so far is with the money that Congress has appropriated for us.

We feel we are doing a good job and we feel our record states that. And also we are tired of being second class citizens as far as in the health field. We want to do more for our people.

And I would like our treasurer, Mr. Nic Lucio, for his comment, with your permission.

Senator BELLMON. Be as brief as you can.

Mr. LUCIO. Thank you for the opportunity. I just want to reaffirm that our initiatives that we have, not only that we use Federal appropriations but we will use other resources in order to fill our system that we have. And some of these funds from the WIN program, and last year there was SP52 which was a bill that was passed that we used some of the resources up there to establish some medical programs that we have now.

What we are really interested in is what we call an absorption program, a special program that we started that would enable us to continue to build our program. And with this additional funding it will help us to absorb some of the areas that we need to build our program on. And that is one of our requests.

Thank you.

Senator BELLMON. I see from your statement that California has an Indian population of 42,775. Are those—how do you define the Indian in California?

Mr. WILLIAMS. How do we define the Indian in California?

Senator BELLMON. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. There are several ways of defining Indians in California. We have a population presently recognized by Governor Brown this year to an approximation of the Governor of 197,000 Indians living in California. This includes the urban Indians that have moved into Los Angeles and San Francisco. In our rural communities in California——

Senator BELLMON. Answer my question. Are they quarterbloods, halfbloods or fullbloods?

Mr. WILLIAMS. These are a quarter and then also recognized by those tribal affiliations of the many tribes in California. For instance, a tribe identifies its tribal members by its habits and its form of life. And those that live within the boundaries and the scope of that habit, well, they are considered Indians.

Senator BELLMON. If a tribe chose to recognize someone who is Chinese, would this qualify them for these services?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No.

Senator BELLMON. They have to be Indian.

Mr. WILLIAMS. They have to be Indian.

Senator BELLMON. What percent?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, they have to be an Indian living within the bounds of that Indian culture of that particular tribe and raised under the boundaries of also that particular tribe.

Senator BELLMON. So you don't have any blood quantum requirements?

Mr. WILLIAMS. There was none that was recognized in California when they paid off the land claims in California.

Mr. SMITH. There is no blood quantum. It is whatever they recognize in their own little community as Indian people.

Mr. LUCIO. Mr. Chairman, we do service some of the Indians that are from Oklahoma. And one of our CHR workers is a Cherokee. One is a blue cardholder and one is a red. The blue card is an Oklahoman born in Oklahoma. And the other one is a California Cherokee. We do serve them. I guess you would call them urban as such. We service them in our clinics with what money is available to service these people.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you very much.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Thank you, sir.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA RURAL INDIAN HEALTH BOARD, INC.

Mr Chairman and Members of the Committee.

We are here today to testify for the California Rural Indian Health Board Inc. who maintain the mission of providing needed supportive health care services to some 42,775 rural American Indians in 36 rural California counties through a system of 18 dental clinics, 10 full time Medical clinics, 6 health stations, 5 mobile health stations, and full time outreach services.

We would like to express our appreciation of this committee for the continued support afforded the California Rural Indian Health Board Inc. in our efforts to provide health care services to the Indian people. We are very proud to report that with the limited funding levels established by this committee and Indian Health Service of $2,270,000 for CRIHB and $500,000 for a special Hoopa Tribal contract we have been able to provide 72,000 services in 1975 and in excess of 95,000 services in 1976.

Some of our greatest accomplishments illustrate the concept of Indian self-determination which has resulted from much hard work and dedication of the Indian people themselves. For example with the limited funding level and complete lack of funds for building of facilities we have some of the most modern health centers which are the envy of the medical profession and receive recognition from the Area Health Systems Agency, State Health Department and other health oriented agents. Only two examples are given here to illustrate these accomplishments.

1. The first example is the result of Mr. Dennis McGee, Project Director of the United Indian Health Council Inc of San Diego, California. With a funding level of $216,000 Mr. McGee has through his personal dedication and hard work established upon the Rincon Reservation a modern health facility from ground zero.. This facility has an estimated valuation of between $ 500,000 and 600,000 and is now in operation with a full time physician, dentist, and support staff.
2. The second example is the United Indian Health Project located on the coast at the extreme Northern California Area surrounding the Trinidad Rancheria.
   With a funding level of $ 178,000 from CRIHB, this project has a complete medical, dental facility with 34 personnel;

2 Physicians	2 dentist
2 nurse practitioners	1 dental assistant
3 medical assistants	3 dental support staff
1 nutritionist	1 out-reach coordinator
1 WIC coordinator	8 community health workers

10 administrative staff

In spite of the great accomplishments of the CRIHB projects our statistics indicate that we have revealed the tip of an iceberg We are now receiving from our physicians requests for alleviation of life threatening situations.

We now are receiving requests for speciality care in the following;

1. Severe cases of anemia
2. Terminal conditions
3. Few cases of Renal Dialysis
4. Surgery for preservation of sight and hearing.

In comparing the results of a survey taken in 1968 with the statistics of 1976 we find very little change in the 10 leading health areas.

1976	1968
Senior Citizen	Heart disease
Diabetes	Diabetes
Arthritis	eye
Hypertension	hearing
eye	Injury
child care	Survey in 1968 was a limited survey
Pre-natal	
Nutrition	
Influenza	
Bladder and Kidney	

APPROPRIATION REQUEST

The basic CRIHB funding was established in Congressional Testimony (page 952, part 3, Committee on Appropriations FY 75) at $ 2,270,000 plus mandatory increases and a special appropriation of $ 500,000 for the Hoopa Tribal Medical Program. Our contracting authorities 41 USC 252 (c) (15) 25 USC 47 and 41 USC 252 (c) (15) 25 USC 450 (g) both refer ultimately to the Synder Act with the provision that Congress may from time to time appropriate monies with legislative earmarking for a SPECIFIC PURPOSE to the benefit, care and assistance of Indians throughout the United States:

We hereby Request the Following: $ 6,634,000

Primary Request

I. Continuation of Current funding level $ 2.894.000
II. Continuation of current soecial Hoooa Contract $ 500.000
III. Nutrition
In general. Indians subsist on diets high in carbohydrates and fats and low in vroteins. vitamins and minerals. Evidence of Protein calorie deficiency in American Indians is well documented.
For upgrading of present program and creation of innovative nutrition program
16 projects at $ 10,000 $ 160,000
IV. Health Education
There has been considerable success with the community health workers directed toward early detection and treatment of disease and tramua. Now CRIHB must increase its efforts to improve the peoples access to preventive services
16 projects at $ 10,000 $ 160,000
V. Ambulatory Care
Ambulatory care refers to the full range of out-patient health services provided at IHS hospitals, health centers, health stations, and field clinics. Within the IHS comprehensive health program, the ambulatory care program is the vital entry point for the delivery of primary medical care and preventive services. Patients requiring more definitive or extensive care are referred to the hospital or medical centers.
To upgrade the ambulatory care services ----------$1,300,000

SECONDARY REQUEST

. To develop and institute an intensified program of in-service training and personnel development to maintain pace with program development and health service needs of the sixteen (16) rural service projects. 200.000

. To provide absorption mechanisms and supplemental staffing for existing and newly self-developed clinics of the local Indian Health projects, particularly manpower funding under other programs which are terminating. 450.000

. To develop and install a comprehensive, computerized bio-communication net work with physical capabilities of maintaining sixteen (16) project terminals for ready input/output of a centralized core unit. 300.000

. To implement a comprehensive feasibility study on present and future health facilities to determine federal, state, and local code compliance and devised standards for future development. 250,000

. To provide transportation and access to the existing public health hospital facilities in San Francisco, California and Shurz, Nevada; to obtain highly needed in-patient and hospitalization care. 90,000

. To provide additional maternal and child direct health care as evidenced by empiracle needs and data of the sixteen (16) rural health projects. 250,000

. To provide critically needed vision and hearing services and devises as evidenced by field health statistics. 80,000

ne Indian Policy Review Commission in their report estimated that $19,000,000 will be eded to bring CALIFORNIA to parity with IHS programs elsewhere, and the IHS Resource llocation Criteria as applied to CALIFORNIA population of 42,775 establishes this fig- re at the following:

The total benefit package for California has been established by the RAC Document presently used by IHS as:

Ambulatory	$ 9,837,700
In-patient	$ 8,353,500
Dental	$ 3,252,700
Optometry	$ 267,600
Personnel	$ 5,738,300
Total	$27,450,300

ne California Rural Indian Health Board is providing health care services to rural Indians iving on or near the Rancherias and Reservations. CRIHB is already a multi-tribal organiz- tion and is presently in compliance with PL-93-638. CRIHB is currently involved in develop- g a 3 to 5 year health plan in compliance with PL-94-437 which will be presented to Congress d IHS. The CRIHB organization requests your support with the implementation plan of PL- -437, because we want to be sure that when it is finalized, it will strengthen and support r established scope of work and service to California Indians without changing our present RIHB structure.

STATEMENT OF ORVIL MESTES, MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness is Mr. Orvil Mestes of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

Mr. Mestes, would you proceed, sir?

Mr. MESTES. I am representing the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

I guess our request is for $2,551,158 to meet the unmet needs for fiscal year 1978. Of the six Chippewa Tribes, the six Chippewa Tribes are programed through the area office of Bemidji. They serve 17,691 people.

The Minnesota tribes themselves are comprised of 7,186 eligible members. And based on figures for this year we will need $2,551,000 and that is our request. That Congress, that this committee take that into consideration. There is a breakdown in the written testimony of the needs of each one.

If you will notice the Mille Lacs Reservation they have acquired a grant through the Local Public Works Act to construct a clinic but we don't have any staffing or equipment. There is no Indian help available at this time.

We would like that total amount, the $402,000 of it included in the $2 million request.

Also I would like to bring out one other point. In looking at what is known as the resource allocation criteria for the Bemidji area we find that utilizing that that the Bemidji area has the highest percentage of staffing deficiency of any other area in the United States as far as that goes.

Based on that criteria the costs are roughly 438 positions and they only have 133 staff members. And that includes the administration, that is not doctors and nurses and health people.

We are also testifying on behalf of Public Law 94–437, because we see it as—if it is fully funded, it will take up some of the slack, so to speak, in terms of the unmet needs. But it will not meet them all unless we have some supplemental appropriations for the Bemidji area.

One of the other points I would like to make is one of the major health problems of American Indians is alcoholism. And as you know Public Law 94–437, the alcohol programs are being transferred over to the Indian Health Services. Although the authorized level for this year is $4 million, you will notice that the amount requested in the budget is only $3,663,000. That is for the transfer of 34 programs.

Now there are no dollars for administration of these programs. Totally there will be 158 programs that will transfer within a 5-year period. And there is no money available for the administration of these here alcoholism programs. And they are becoming an integral part of the health system in the health services.

And so one of our requests is that Public Law 94–437 be fully funded. I can see where if it is not fully funded that is going to affect not only the alcoholism program but all of the other programs in terms of meeting the unmet needs.

I think another one of the things is that we have to consider is that when the bill was first initiated the Indian people were requested to compare a statement of their unmet needs and that figure came

to $1.6 million. Since then that bill has been cut substantially and the ad called for roughly 30 percent less than that. And to cut it any further through this committee or in the appropriations committee or not to fund it at the level it was authorized at is going to further decrease the unmet needs of the Indian health requirements.

In the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe is very concerned not only in respect to the alcoholism program but also in all of the other areas of Public Law 94–437. And they are requesting that it be funded fully. And that the appropriations for Indian Health Service be funded fully.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you very much. I have really no questions, except I would inquire as to the success of your alcoholism treatment program. Are you able to help people on a permanent basis where they can hold jobs?

Mr. MESTES. Yes. I think the indication of the Indians interest in that particular problem for theirselves is the Indian people started the first alcohol programs as such in the United States through their OEO programs. That was before NIAAA, the Public Law 96–616 came into being and we have been in business for about 3 years longer.

Senator BELLMON. My question is are you able to help people?

Mr. MESTES. Yes, we are able to help people.

Senator BELLMON. Can you give me any record of your success?

Mr. MESTES. Well, we feel that the success ratio is around 10 to 12 percent. That may not seem like very much but nationally it isn't any better in terms of all of the other programs operating nationally. So we feel we are nationally on a level equal to the rest of the country in terms of a success ratio.

Senator BELLMON. What you are saying is that about 10 percent of the people you treat are cured of alcoholism?

Mr. MESTES. Yes. I think some of the people, it is very hard to determine success. I mean what is success, keeping him sober 1 day, keeping him sober for 2 weeks or getting him reemployed? That is a very hard thing to determine. But——

Senator BELLMON. On the other hand, if there is no success there probably isn't much point of keeping on spending the money.

Mr. MESTES. That is true.

Senator BELLMON. So we do need a measure.

Mr. MESTES. We have made a lot of progress since we first started getting into the programs.

Senator BELLMON. Could you document the progress for our record? I don't expect you to give this off the top of your head. If you have any records of your success and progress, it would help us in trying to get more money.

Mr. MESTES. Well, as far as all of the 151 programs, there are separate programs. To try to get those kind of statistics out of each program, it is kind of difficult.

Like I said, it would be somewhere probably 10 and 12 percent success ratio where the person has recovered his sobriety and is working and fully employed. I would say over the board it would be about that percentage.

Senator BELLMON. Mr. Mestes, thank you very much. We appreciate your testimony.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ORVILLE R. MESTES

The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe is comprised of six Federally recognized Chippewa Indian reservations in Northern Minnesota. Since the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe has served as the organizational unit of the following six reservations: Fond du lac, Grand Portage, Mille lacs, Nett Lake, Greater Leech Lake, and White Earth. The provision of the health care services for these six reservations are programmed through the Bemidji Program Office of Indian Health Service.

In addition to providing health services for the 7,186 eligible members of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe the Bemidji Program Office provides services for 17,691 additional Indian people in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The projected amount of funds to maintain the current level of services in the Bemidji area is 10.4 million dollars. In order to make any significant impact on the unmet health needs of the six Chippewa Tribes it is projected that an additional 2,551,158 dollars will be required for FY-1978.

Following is a breakdown of the unmet needs of each of the six Minnesota Chippewa Tribes.

SERVICE UNIT UNMET NEEDS SUMMARY

The Mille Lacs Reservation Business Committee has acquired a grant through the Local Public Works Act to construct a 7,000 square foot health facility. The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe requests the following funds to staff, equip, and operate this health facility.

FY 78 - 9 Months	Personnel 221,580 Operations 30,870 Equipment 150,000 TOTAL 402,450
RESERVATION:	Mille Lacs
POPULATION SUMMARY:	IHS Official - 758 Total
STAFF:	None
C.H.S. FUNDING:	$96,281 based on IHS Population
RESERVATION:	Grand Portage
POPULATION SUMMARY:	IHS Official - 102 Total
FACILITIES:	None
STAFF:	None
C.H.S. FUNDING:	$33,694 (RAC Determined, Based on IHS Population) $77,046 (Using RAC Methodology and BIA Total Population)
FY- 1978:	Additional Request : CHS Funds - $77,046
RESERVATION:	Nett Lake
POPULATION SUMMARY:	IHS Official - 627 Total
FACILITIES:	None
STAFF:	None
C.H.S. FUNDING:	$149,652 (RAC Determined, Based on IHS Population) $186,975 (Using RAC Methodology and BIA Total Population)
FY 1978:	Additional Request : CHS Funds - $186,975
RESERVATION:	Fond du Lac
POPULATION SUMMARY:	IHS Official --675 Total
FACILITIES:	None-Program activity originates in Bemidji Program Office.
STAFF:	None (RAC projections do not justify direct services for populations less than 1,000 within a 30 mile radius).
CHS FUNDING :	$152,335 (RAC Determined, Based on IHS Population)
FY 1978:	Additional Request: CHS Funds - $150,000
RESERVATION:	White Earth
POPULATION SUMMARY:	IHS Official - 2,687 Total
FACILITIES:	Housing
STAFF:	24.75 Positions @ IHS Determined $21,000 = $519,750 Personnel Total - $127,157
CHS FUNDING:	$321,883 (RAC Determined, Based on IHS Population
FY 1978:	Additional Request: $731,040

RESERVATION:	Greater Leech Lake
POPULATION SUMMARY:	IHS Official - 2,347 Total
FACILITIES	Housing - $235,000
	Hospital Equipment - $87,000
	Outpatient Clinic & Dental Clinic Expansion - $300,000
	Dental Equipment - $20,000
STAFF:	62 Positions @ $21,000 (IHS Determined) = $1,302,000
	Personnel Total - $141,244
CHS FUNDING:	$220,403 (RAC Determined, Based on IHS Population)
FY 1978:	Additional Request: $1,003,647

Utilizing the IHS Resource Allocation Criteria (RAC) indicates that the Bemidji Program Office has a 73% staffing deficiency, under the (RAC) Methodology it is determined that 438 positions are required to maintain an adequate level of care, the Bemidji Program office has 133 staff members inclusive of administration. On a percentage basis the Bemidji program office has the highest staffing deficiency level of any IHS area.

The unmet health needs of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe are graphically identified and in order to decrease the severe backlog of Services the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe is looking forward to the implementation of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. P.L. 94-437.

Under Title I Indian Health Manpower P.L. 94-437, the authorized level of funding for FY-78 is 7,850,000 the amount requested is 6,000.000 a decrease of 1,850,000.

One of the major health problems of American Indians is Alcoholism, through P.L. 94-437 American Indian Alcoholism programs will be transferred from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse (NIAAA) to Indian Health Service. The authorized amount of funds to effect this transfer is 4 million, the amount requested by the administration is 3.663 dollars a decrease of 337,000 below the authorized level. This 3.663 million is for 34 programs and covers only the actual cost of program operations. There are no administrative dollars considered in the transfer. I.H.S. Central Office and the Area offices are greatly concerned because it is estimated that 25 new positions will be required to monitor the 153 Indian Alcoholism programs that will transfer within the next 5 years to IHS.

After 15 years of preparation the unmet health needs of the American Indian people were identified as requested by congress. After 2 more years of consideration by the House and Senate and after significant cuts and funding in the entire bill P.L. 94-437 finally passed with no consideration to adjust appropriation levels to increased Medical cost or cost of living increases. To further cut the appropriations in this act will not make any significant impact on the unmet needs and the back log of required medical services.

During 1976 Congress passed P.L. 94-437 in order to bring the level of health care for Indian people to the level enjoyed by the rest of the citizens of this country. To fund this act at any less than the authorized amounts in the bill would further deteriorate the health of the Indian people of this Nation. The passage of P.L. 94-437 has increased the hope of the American Indian people and restored their faith that Congress is ready to fulfill some of their obligations to the American Indian. The passage of this most important act is viewed by Indian people in the same light as a treaty, therefore, to not fund the act at the authorized leveles would be considered tantamount to breaking another treaty.

We therefore request of this committee that the Indian Health Service budget be increased to include sufficient appropriatations to meet the deficiencies of all Tribes throughout this Nation, and that all of the Titles in P.L. 94-437 be funded at the levels authorized in the act.

MICHIGAN BUREAU OFFICE

STATEMENT OF GARY W. DEUMAN, INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL OF MICHIGAN, INC.

ACCOMPANIED BY:

CARL CAMERN
GLORIA McCULLOUGH
ARTHUR LeBLANC
MICHAEL FAIRBANKS
WILFORD CAUSELY

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness is Gary W. Deuman of the Intertribal Council of Michigan.

Congressman RUPPE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As the group from Michigan comes up, I appreciate your courtesy in recognizing me because I wanted to introduce them to you and the subcommittee.

I am very pleased that this group is here from Michigan and I am here with them because I very strongly support the appeal that they have come to make.

We had some very serious problems with Indians in the State of Michigan. Our Indian population in the State is approximately 35,000. There was, in 1975, a step taken to establish an office, a bureau office, in Michigan. However, no funds were provided to operate that office. And, as a result, we are just languishing without the capacity to really respond to the full range of problems that are affecting Indians in Michigan.

The people that are with me today are distinguished leaders in the community. Mr. Arthur LeBlanc, who is the vice chairman of Michigan Intertribal Council, the Bay Mills tribal chairman, Wilford Causely, who is a board member of the Sioux St. Marie Tribe, Gloria McCullough, who is a board member of the Hannahville Indian community, Carl Camern, who is the assistant director of the Michigan Intertribal Council ard Mr. Michael Fairbanks, who is the superintendent of the Michigan Bureau of Indian Affairs.

But before having them, again, I want to just emphasize as strongly as I can the appreciation I have for the fact that the subcommittee is concerned about this and is dealing with these problems in allowing my people to be here to speak. This is an urgent request and I am here joining them in that request because as they are allowed time, we have got some very serious problems that we are just not able to deal with adequately until we get what we think is a fair allocation of financial assistance so we can really step up to our problems.

We appreciate a chance to comment. I would like now to let them comment.

Senator BELLMON. We appreciate your presence and your support of the proposal of this group.

Congressman RUPPE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BELLMON. Who is the spokesman?

Mr. LEBLANC. I am intertribal vice chairman. I am also tribal chairman of the Bay Mills Indian community.

Congressman Ruppe has introduced the other members who are here on the commission's behalf. And rather than get into the written testimony that has been submitted, I suppose what I should be doing at this point is getting directly to the point of why we are here and what we are requesting on behalf of the Michigan Agency, or I should say, on behalf of the Indians in Michigan.

We are talking about five Federal reservations in Michigan that are organized through a Federal charter and we are also talking about a Michigan agency, as Senator Riegle explained, that are newly formed, in fact, it was formed on April 21 of last year and without any additional funds being provided for this agency.

Consequently, we are asking Congress to consider a special appropriations that would be considered supplemental to the Bureau of Appropriations. It would provide funds for the Michigan agency.

We are asking that the total amount of funds be for $8,327,700.

We have determined this dollar amount through our needs and our needs were established by each tribe. Each tribe has determined this and reported it under the band analysis. We are providing services also, the Michigan agency is providing services to nonreservation Indians in the areas of social service, higher education and so forth.

So I guess, to make it brief, what we are asking for—and we want to emphasize this as a supplemental add-on—the funds appropriated for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Senator BELLMON. And the sum that you are asking for is $8.3 million.

Mr. LEBLANC. $8,326,700.

Senator BELLMON. I notice in your first paragraph of your statement you are talking about $9,109,000. I don't understand the difference.

Mr. LEBLANC. When we started reviewing that we noticed that there was a duplication of funds in there. A little extra and not having a secretary available——

Senator BELLMON. So the figure you want is $8,326,000?

Mr. LEBLANC. Yes, sir.

Senator BELLMON. And primarily this is to activate the BIA operation in Michigan?

Mr. LEBLANC. Yes, sir. That is right. That is correct.

Senator BELLMON. You have a paper organization. You want to get some people and make some services available?

Mr. LEBLANC. Yes, sir.

Senator BELLMON. Very good. Thank you very much.

Mr. LEBLANC. I think, Mr. Chairman, Gloria McCullough would like the opportunity to address you.

Ms. MCCULLOUGH. We are especially interested in seeing that the request for school operations, $225,000, is kept in and earmarked for the Hannahville Schools.

Previously we have requested $175,000 last year and we have not received the total allocation to this date. We are working on that. We would like to see that because through next year's funding of the formula, the Bureau's formula, we will not be able to operate our schools on what we would normally get through the Bureau unless it is specifically earmarked for Hannahville, $225,000.

Senator BELLMON. That is covered as the second item in section 1.

Ms. MCCULLOUGH. Yes, it is.

Senator BELLMON. We will do our best. Thank you very much.
Mr. LEBLANC. Thank you, Senator.
[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK DAKOTA, CHAIRMAN, KEWEENAW BAY RESERVATION

I'm deeply honored to have the privilege of representing the five Federally recognized Reservations in Michigan before this committee to request supplemental appropriations for the Michigan Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency for Fiscal Year 1978. Since I've been personally involved in Tribal Affairs since 1969, I cannot overemphasize the importance of this request to this committee. The $9,109,500.00 we request are extremely vital to the communities we represent. First, however, I think it is appropriate that we present our thoughts on other factors that are relevant to this request.

Throughout the history of the United States, famous words of wisdom attributed to our great leaders have been echoed through these chambers, printed in history books and inbedded into the minds of the people. Quotations such as "four score and seven years ago...", "all men are created equal...", and "ask not what your country can do for you..." are cited frequently. The American Indian asked not, he fought gallantly in wars of the United States Government, even before the government recognized him as a citizen, but classified him a mere ward of the government. We are very proud of our braves, many of them heroes, for the role they played in making this country what it is today. After many years of neglect, the time has come for the Michigan Indian to stand up and justifiably ask what his country can do for him. With these thoughts injected into this testimony, I would like to present a brief history of the relationship of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Michigan Indian.

Prior to the creation of the Michigan B.I.A. Agency, the Michigan Reservations were supposed to be provided services by the Great Lakes Agency located in Ashland, Wisconsin. Many of us recall what these services consisted of; namely, a staff visit with promises that things were looking better and we would be provided services in the near future. Needless to say, these projections never materialized and services remained at the same level. After many years of frustration and neglect, the four Michigan Tribes banded together to form what is now known as Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan, Inc.. The Michigan Tribes, fully aware that the services had to be improved, redirected their efforts and started the process of establishing an Agency in Michigan. This objective has been completed. However, when Congress approved our Agency, no additional funds were appropriated. Consequently, the intent of the Michigan Agency has not been realized by its service population. Another important factor that must be considered in this request is the recognition of the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe. The Sault Ste. Marie Tribe became a Federally recognized Tribe within the same time period that the Bureau of Indian Affairs Michigan Agency was established, adding a greater population base requiring service. At this point, we would like to acknowledge the efforts of the Michigan Agency Superintendent, Mr. Michael Fairbanks. His efforts, dedication, and devotion in attempting to bring our Agency to its full capacity has been an inspiration to all of us. However, no administrator can accomplish his objectives without adequate funding. We sympathize with Mr. Fairbanks in his efforts because we have been trying to improve the standard of living of our people through many years of frustration.

Today, we appear before you, respectfully requesting that the additional funds be approved so that we may, at last, truly provide services to the Michigan residents who have so long been denied the services provided to other reservation residents. The sharp increase in the funding level requested can be attributed to three factors:

1. Recognition of the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe as a Federally recognized Tribe; the funds requested by the Sault Tribe comprise 18.4 percent of the total funds requested for Michigan.

2. The mandating of availability of programming to the Tribes.

3. The upgrading of programs to a level which effectively address the problems of the Michigan Reservations.

As you consider this request, I would like to introduce another factor that should be considered. During the past several years, a different trend has been established — that of our population returning home. Many controversial philosophies are offered explaining why Indians do not enter into the mainstream of society. I am not here to debate philosophies or theories. However, as a Tribal Chairman, I am acutely aware of the fact that this trend continues today.

A brief statement of the socioeconomic status of the Reservations show some appalling figures. The total population of the Michigan Reservations is 3,682. Of this total, 43% are under the age of sixteen years, and an additional 18% are between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four. Only 5% are sixty-five years and older. The most recent data pertaining to unemployment available to us reflects an appalling unemployment rate of 57% among reservation Indians opposed to 7.5% on the national level. The unemployment rate among Michigan Indians is higher than the 24.9% unemployment rate reported during the peak of the Great Depression in 1933. The unemployment rate is compounded by the low annual income earned by the Michigan Indians. However, of the 43% currently employed, 63% have an annual income of less than $5,000.00.

In our initial efforts regarding this request, we were advised to prioritize our funding needs. However, please bear in mind, each reservation is different and has independent Tribal Governments. Therefore, the needs are dictated by the conditions unique to each community. After reviewing the priority of each community, as submitted in their needs assessment reports, we concluded that because of this vast difference, it is not feasible or desireable to adhere to the standard mode of operation. It is our opinion that prioritizing our needs would be detrimental to the five Reservations in Michigan. Prioritizing the total request does not address the problem of each individual Tribal Government entity.

As you evaluate the categories in which we are requesting funding, please note four services in particular — education, housing, law enforcement, and social services which constitute 62.8% of this request. Each Tribe has placed the major emphasis on these important services.

The majority of what is said today will address these four services. We have submitted the total narrative for publication in the Congressional Record. This narrative addresses the other services which are of equal importance and must not and cannot be ignored.

Education: The importance of education to the Tribes can be readily identified by the amount of funds requested in the education category, $2,147,100.00 — 34% of the total funds requested is for education. The Michigan Indian Communities have no greater resource than that of their young people. Only by developing this resource to its fullest extent, can the maximum potential of our people be realized. In recent years, the Indian people of Michigan have become acutely aware of this need and have been making a concerted effort to meet the increasing demands for improved educational and vocational skills. We are just beginning to scratch the surface of this vast area. But a major problem keeps us from attaining a generally higher education level. As the cost of education increases, so does the number of individuals competing for a limited amount of dollars allocated for assistance. Each year, we face the unhappy chore of denying help to individuals genuinely deserving such aid. Only when all our people are able to reach their maximum education potential desired, will the full impact of the Indian Self-Determination Act be achieved.

Housing: The past relationship between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Michigan Reservations can be assessed by the monies requested in the housing category, a total of $575,200.00. The majority of the privately owned homes on Michigan Reservations are in need of extensive repair. This condition can be attributed to two factors: 1) The economic status of the reservation residents, and 2) The lack of funding from the B.I.A. Agency for home improvement. It is apparent that the majority of the individual home owners, because of their bleak financial status, could not participate in home improvement as individuals. The funds requested for home improvement have been established by each Tribe by conducting a needs assessment survey of the privately owned Indian homes on their respective reservations.

Law Enforcement: Because the Michigan Reservation are a non-Public Law 83-280, the responsibility of developing and maintaining comprehensive criminal justice programs rests with the Tribes and the Federal Government. The Michigan Tribes have developed comprehensive planning for law enforcement but are unable to implement some of the programs because of the lack of adequate funding. The effect of the law enforcement programs are highly visible to the reservation residents. A noticeable decline in juvenile problems can be readily identified. Domestic problems, that prior to the establishment of the law enforcement departments, often resulted in serious problems. These problems are now resolved quickly, alleviating the more serious problems that resulted in the time delay of other enforcement agencies responding to calls of this nature in the rural areas where the Reservations are located.

The law enforcement program has been updated to reflect the current funding needs -- $909,200.00. The memo submitted to the Area Office by the Michigan Agency outlines the needs of each Reservation. Also available for your information are comprehensive law enforcement plans prepared by the Bay Mills and Keweenaw Bay Indian Reservations.

Social Services: The amount of $914,300.00 requested in this category are needed because of the unique sovereign status of the Tribes as mandated in Public Law 93-638 (Self-Determination) and *Bryan v. Itasca County, Minnesota, Supreme Court of the United States, certiorari to the Supreme Court of Minnesota, No. 75-5027, Argued April 20, 1976, Decided June 14, 1976.* Therefore, it is possible for either the State of Michigan to disclaim the responsibility to provide social services for the population of the Tribes or for the Tribes to legally refuse to accept the services of the State. Another possibility exists in that litigation may be required to determine where the responsibility rests concerning service payments for the reservation members. Presently, two prime examples of this exist: 1) It is unclear as to who is responsible for payment of foster care; and 2) Mental health institutions do not recognize Tribal Court Commitment Orders because of the inability of Tribal Courts to pay for such care. In any event, funding must be made available to provide social service assistance to reservation members. The main areas identified by the Tribes for social services fall within the areas of Emergency or General Assistance, Child Welfare Assistance, Adult Instructional Care, Sheltered Houses, and Funeral Expenses. The General Assistance category will specifically include funds for family counseling, legal aid, alcoholism services, tribal work experience, and other emergency services.

The breakdown by categories of the total amount requested is provided in the following chart:

SECTION I EDUCATION	
Education & Training-General	82.4
School Operations	225.0
Additions to Regular JOM '78	375.5
Direct Instruction	24.0
Informal Learning	45.0
Residential Center Training	240.0
Vocational Training-Institutions	375.2
Direct Employment Assistance	151.0
Higher Education Institutional	412.0
All Other Career Development	66.0
Special Education Experiences	143.0
Community Services-General	8.0
	2147.1

SECTION II INDIAN SERVICES	
Agricultural Extension Service	80.0
All Other Aid to Tribal Govt.	166.0
Social Services	914.3
Law & Order & Conservation	909.2
Housing	575.2
Commercial Development/ Enterprise	490.3
	34.0
Credit and Financing	224.0
Road Maintenance	25.0
Trust Services-General	3418.0

SECTION III RIGHTS PROTECTION	
Environmental Quality Services	50.0
All Other Rights Protection	82.0
Real Estate Services	47.0
Financial Trust Services	35.0
Natural Resources-General	18.0
Agriculture	25.0
Forestry	46.0
Water Resources	52.5
Wildlife and Parks	42.0
Facilities-General	3.0
	400.5

SECTION IV EXECUTIVE DIRECTION	
Executive Direction	65.0
Administrative Services	25.0
Program Development & Budget	.5
Safety Management Services	5.0
All Other Administrative Services	100.0
Fire Protection	445.0
	640.5
TOTAL	6606.1
Program Support Indirect Cost @ 26%	1717.6
GRAND TOTAL	8326.7

Although the main emphasis of our testimony focused upon four critical area it cannot be emphasized enough that each of the above categories is of critical importance to the Michigan Indian Communities. For example, the commercial development capabilities of the Tribes have for too long been hampered by the lack of funds. The capabilities of the tribes to develop industrial, trade, and financial enterprises must be enhanced to bring about a permanent improvement in the Indian employment and income. Commercial development will reduce our dependency on government funding, a dependency which has contributed to appalling socioeconimic status of the Michigan Indian Community. Our ability to improve our environment by conserving, developing, and protecting our land, forest, water and wildlife will benefit all Michigan Indian Reservation residents today and in years to come.

In conclusion, I will restate an earlier point. The previous unequal treatment of Michigan Indians compared to other states cannot be continued. The additional funding request presented here must be made available to provide the services denied for such a long period to the Michigan Indian residents.

WIND RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION HIGH SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF ALFRED REDMAN, PROJECT DIRECTOR, WYOMING INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL

ACCOMPANIED BY:

JIM LARGE, CHAIRMAN
BOB ROWAN, CAREER COUNSELOR

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness is Mr. Alfred Redman, Wind River Indian High School.

Will you introduce the others who are with you at the witness table, Mr. Redman, and proceed?

Mr. REDMAN. On my far left is Bob Rowan, the counsellor of my school and Jim Large here is the chairman of our school board. And my name is Alfred Redman. I am the project director of the Wind River Indian Education Association, operators of Wyoming Indian High School located on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming.

The school board and myself wish to thank the committee for giving us the opportunity to be here to testify and hear of our needs.

The background of Wyoming Indian High School: The Wind River Indian Reservation forms a large rectangle in central——

Senator BELLMON. Mr. Redman, let me suggest you not read your statement. We will have it included in the record. Can you tell us your needs briefly?

Mr. REDMAN. Yes, briefly what we need is additional funds for buses. Right now our buses are in bad shape. We have two of our buses that have over 100,000 miles on them and one of them has 105,000 miles on it. And we have been trying to purchase buses through our funds from BIA, but due to their contract requirements they won't allow us to purchase. They want us to rent from the Government motor pools and the Governnent motor pools in our area doesn't have any buses in stock.

So I wrote our local dealers and nearby towns and they didn't respond. They don't want to rent them. They want to sell them outright. And our buses are constantly in the repair shop.

Just 3 days before we left one of the buses broke down on the highway and was hit from the rear. Fortunately, there were no Indian students on the bus then. This is what we are really concerned about. I don't believe that they would pass any of the State inspections that any of the cars that transport children.

Senator BELLMON. How much will the buses cost?

Mr. REDMAN. Yes. The buses would cost approximately $148,000. We want two 24-passenger buses and one 36. This is an adult passenger bus.

Also, one of our buildings was completed about a year, year and a half ago, and still we don't have any tile floor for our floors or carpet in the classrooms. We have had to use our tables that we get our surplus from in the hospital in Colorado and some of the times we are really using tables in our classrooms now and the figure on that one, and also the air conditioning, tile, carpet comes up to approximately $50,000.

Another request that we have here is for a shop building and equipment. Right now we are trying to expand our programs to include all the vocational areas. We want to get our students, and also the other people to know the different trades are that they can use in our reservation and in our nearby plants.

We want to prepare some of these students to be able to operate some of the heavier equipment. We have a 70 by 80 foot building and I think that we concluded it is $15 a square foot in there. It is one of our larger buildings for this year.

Also, we have already started on a radio station. It is coming along and we will probably be receiving our license this fall, an FM station, 10 watt. We need this to have a better communication system on our reservation because in the nearby towns that have regular stations, one radio station gives 8 minutes of reservation news during the day, but all it is is mostly announcements. No one gets to hear of anything that is happening or what is going on. And the other station—and they will give news when they want them to, but it is not really what we need and we need $10,000 to complete that and the total amount is $188,000 that we are requesting.

And Jim Large, our board member, can add a little more to our testimony.

Mr. LARGE. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to add something that we just became aware of. The first day of our hearings, Monday, that we came in here asking for the school buses and we laid out the problem and after the hearings we were talking to another person from another private contract school, just like ours, contracted with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and he said, well, we have got a whole fleet of buses through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. So we see an inequity of the Bureau structure here where one school can get a fleet of buses for their area office and we don't seem to be able to get any cooperation through our Bureau office or our area office.

And this is something that I would like to bring out.

Senator BELLMON. Very good.

How large is the school at Wind River? How many students are enrolled?

Mr. LARGE. We have 121 students currently enrolled.

Senator BELLMON. How far out do they travel to get to school?

Mr. LARGE. They have one bus that makes an 80-mile round trip every day.

Senator BELLMON. Eighty miles a day over good roads?

Mr. LARGE. All kinds of roads, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BELLMON. Some of them are still unimproved?

Mr. LARGE. Yes.

Senator BELLMON. The buses, according to your statement, they now have 100,000 or more miles on them?

Mr. REDMAN. Yes.

Mr. LARGE. Yes. We have repair bills every month, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BELLMON. And that is your first priority? Four new school buses.

Mr. REDMAN. Right.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you very much. We will be glad to give seriousness to your request.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of Alfred Redman

Good Afternoon, My Name is Alfred Redman, Project Director, of the Wind River Indian Education Association, Inc., operators of Wyoming Indian High School located on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming.

The School Board and Myself wish to thank the committee for giving us the opportunity to be here to testify and hear of our needs.

Background of Wyoming Indian High School.

The Wind River Indian Reservation forms a large rectangle in central Wyoming and is the home of the Shoshone and Northern Arapaho Tribes. Prior to January 1972, reservation students who completed eighth grade at one of the reservation's elementary schools and desired to attend a high-school were faced with three alternatives: 1) enroll in a Bureau of Indian Affairs out-of-stateboarding school, 2) attend out-of-state church school or 3) become a student of an off-reservation public school. The parents and community members of the reservation became concerned at the high "drop-out" or "push-out" rate of Indian students from the high schools which they were attending. In April, 1971, these people organized the Wind River Indian Education Association, which had as its goal the establishment of a high school on the Wind River Reservation. After much organizing, politicing, and planning, the goal became a reality when the Bureau of Indian Affiars funded the association thus establishing the Wyoming Indian High School as a BIA Contract School.

A BIA Contract school is an educational institution controlled by the local community, not the Bureau of Indian Affairs. A step of Self-determination for our people.

The growth of the school has been steady, the first year enrollment was 36 with four (4) instructors and rented buildings to our present enrollment of 121 with 13 Certified staff personnell and two new buildings. The school offers the traditional high school curriculum along with special courses in Native American Studies, Indian Art Techniques, Journalism and Career Exploration.

The School Philosophy is to"give educational opportunities to the reservation students equal to those of other students across the nation and its graduates should be equipped to attend schools of higher learning, and to contribute to the needs of the community and the nation in which they make their homes".

The Association believes that education opportunities can only be meaningful if they are offered in a context which takes into account the cultural linguistic, and social backgrounds of the students. It is felt that the parents, students and all community members should be involved in the life of the school and and accept decision making responsibilities. Because Wyoming Indian High School is the outgrowth of community participation on the reservation, the school is the focus of many community activities. The school and the community work together not only for the development of curriculum, but also in presenting extra-curricular activities.

In order for the school to continually meet the needs to the community, we are here today to request for additional funds that will improve and expand our programs at Wyoming Indian High School.

First of all, we need new school buses, three of our four buses were purchased in 1973 & 74 and they now have over 105,000 miles on them and are constantly in the repair shop. Our contract

with the Bureau of Indian Affairs does not allow us to purchase any buses, but to rent them. We have tried in the past two years to rent buses through the Government Motor Pools and with the local vehicle dealers without any success. We need buses we can depend on to safely transport our students to and from school and other school and community activities. The buses we now have would not pass any inspection required for school children tranportation.

Secondly, we have a building that was constructed in 1975 and was not completed because of lack of funds. We are using tables we got from a surplus center in Colorado and the floor is still cement.

The cement floor in the cafeteria needs to be tiled and the cement floors in the classrooms need to be tiled or carpeted. I believe by tiling the floor and carpeting the classroom floors, the moral of the students and the staff will improve greatly. Also, the building needs to be air-conditioned, the temperature in the classrooms on a warm day goes as high as 85 - 90 degrees and students are forced to go outdoors or to other rooms that may be available.

Thirdly, we need a shop building very badly. The present rooms we have for the Industrial Arts Class are small and do not meet our needs. We would like to expand our Industrial Arts Program to include all phases of Vocational Training and Career Exploration programs so that our students and community people will be able to learn about the different trades available to them. We feel this program is very important since the unemployment rate on the reservation is approximately 45%.

Another program that is needed on the reservation is a communication program or center. This would be an FM Radio station to be located at Wyoming Indian High School. Students would learn another trade through the station. More information and news about the reservation would be available to the people through the radio station. We have some equipment now, but need more funds to complete the station and for broadcasting.

A breakdown of additional funds requested as per testimony:

Three (3) buses	$48,000.00
Cafeteria-Classrooms (Air-conditioning/tile/carpet)	$50,000.00
Shop Building & Equipment (70X80 Ft. Building)	$80,000.00
Radio Station-FM	$10,000.00
Total Amount Requested	$188,000.00

Again, I want to thank the committee for giving us the opportunity for being here. I have some people with me from the school board and our Career Exploration Instructor and I believe they may have something to say before we leave. If the committee members have any questions you may want to ask, we'll do our best to answer them.

Thanks again.

CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX HOSPITAL, SOUTH DAKOTA

STATEMENTS OF:

KENNETH WEST, CHAIRMAN
VICTOR ON THE TREE, MEMBER
T. MICHAEL CARTER, ATTORNEY

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness is Mr. Sid Carney of the Haskell School in Kansas. Is Mr. Carney here?

Apparently, Mr. Carney is not present.

Mr. Cal Peters of the Small Tribes of Western Washington. Mr. Peters?

Mr. Mike Carter of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of South Dakota. Mr. Carter.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Mike Carter. I am an attorney for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe. On my right is Kenneth West who is vice chairman of the tribe and also chairman of the health, education and welfare committee of the tribe.

I would at this time like to have our written testimony introduced into the record.

Senator BELLMON. Without objection, the full statement will be made a part of the record.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, what we are requesting is pursuant to this written testimony is the $500,000 planning and design appropriations for the new facility, new hospital facility for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe.

Now, I have stated in the written testimony justification for this new facility. I would like at this time and in all good faith to make an amendment to our request, to reduce that down to $50,000 appropriation merely for a feasibility study. Now, this change, Mr. Chairman, is based on a discussion that we have had with Dr. Emmory Johnson, Director of the Indian Health Service. I don't think that there is any question whatsoever that a new facility or complete modernization of the existing facilities—it has never been accredited even though it was only built in 1960.

Mr. Chairman, there are some really basic structural defects in this facility that short of complete major modernization or replacement of the facility can only cure it.

That is why we are reducing it down to a $50,000 request for feasibility study. Now, the reason that we are requesting this, Mr. Chairman, is so that we can complete this. We can come back in here next year and we can give you hard full facts based on cost estimates as to whether it should be modernized or replaced and we think that that is a much fairer request at this point.

Do you have anything to add, Ken?

Mr. WEST. Only that the present hospital we have, we have an enrollment of approximately 8,000 people, not counting our non-member population and the hospital is in terrible shape because it cannot be accredited. It never was when it was originally built and the reason the hospital was built the first place, because under the Public Law 760 it was relocated in a new town. It had to be relocated to its present location and the Corps of Engineers constructed this hospital and they have done a real poor job.

That is all I have to add.

Senator BELLMON. Where is the hospital located?

Mr. CARTER. Eagle Butte.

Senator BELLMON. How large a city is Eagle Butte?

Mr. CARTER. The population is about 2,000 or 3,000, but there is approximately 4,300 people enrolled in the tribe in the outlying communities. All these people use this facility.

Senator BELLMON. Is there another hospital near Eagle Butte?

Mr. CARTER. That is one of the key problems that we have, Mr. Chairman. Under the contract health provisions of the Indian Health Service Act where they sent people from Bismarck, N. Dak., which is approximately 200 miles—or I have a chart there, I think, Mr. Chairman, which accurately reveals the tremendous distance that we have to go.

Now, this leads into another problem which is the recruitment and keeping of highly competent physicians. We need adequate housing and a very modern facility in order to keep doctors there because, very frankly, we are so isolated.

So all these problems tie in to the need for either a new facility or complete modernization of the existing one.

Senator BELLMON. My question was: Is there another hospital in Eagle Butte?

Mr. CARTER. No, sir.

Senator BELLMON. Where do non-Indians go for health care?

Mr. CARTER. I can testify from my own experience that you either go to Pierce, S. Dak., which is 100 miles, or Rapid City, which is 200 miles and, very frankly, you are in sort of a precarious situation.

Senator BELLMON. Has there ever been any thought given to building a community hospital that meets the medical needs of all the people who live in this area?

Mr. CARTER. I would think that that is a very distinct possibility. That if we had a new modern facility, Mr. Chairman, where we could work out a cooperative agreement with the non-Indian communities so that they would also have access to it.

Do you agree with that, Ken?

Mr. WEST. I agree.

Senator BELLMON. Will you consider this as part of the feasibility study that you are planning, looking into the arrangements that have been made in Alaska and also in the town of Okemah, Okla., where there are community facilities serving their population? It seems to me that we are past the time where we need to have a segregated health care system when we have others in the same community who may need the same care.

Mr. CARTER. We are in complete agreement with that, especially in an isolated situation like this. We will assure you that we will attempt to negotiate this agreement.

Senator BELLMON. All right. And we will try our best to get you the $50,000.

Mr. WEST. On behalf of the chairman, Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

[The statement follows]

STATEMENT OF KENNETH WEST

I. Introduction:

The Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe by and through its Health, Education and Welfare Committee hereby requests that Congress appropriate the necessary funds for the construction of a modern Indian Health Service hospital in Eagle Butte, South Dakota. It is anticipated that $500,000 would be necessary for the planning of this facility for fiscal year 1978; that 10,000,000 would be necessary for the construction of the hospital for fiscal year 1979; that 2,000,000 would be necessary for the purchase of equipment for fiscal year 1980, and that approximately 7,000,000 will be necessary for the construction of quarters, consisting of roughly 94 housing units to house physicians, dentists and other support staff.

The present Indian Health Service hospital is not accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JACH). This fact alone evidences the deplorable state of the present antiquated facility.

The Congress of the United States recognized the unmet health needs of the American Indian and passed the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. Public Law 94-437. The Congress made the following findings:

> Further improvement in Indian Health is imperiled by-
>
> (1) inadequate, outdated, inefficient, and undermanned facilities. For example, only twenty-four of fifty-one Indian Health Service hospitals are accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals . . . P.L. 94-437 Sec. 2 (F)(1).

Therefore, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe respectfully requests that the Congress, in fulfillment of its special responsibilities and legal obligations to the Indian People and in furtherance of its declared national goal of providing the highest possible health status to Indians, appropriate the necessary funds for the construction of a new Indian Health Service Hospital at Eagle Butte, South Dakota.

II. Statement of the Problem

The major defects in this facility are structual in nature and the design modifications necessary to alleviate these defects necessitates the construction of a new facility. The impossibility of merely remodeling the hospital to correct the present state of its outmoded condition becomes obvious from an analysis of these structural deformities.

At present, inadequate ambulatory care space is a key problem. Due to the location of the hospital in relation to adjoining buildings and connecting roadways, there does not exist any space for expansion to correct this deficiency. Inadequate ambulatory care space at this hospital is dangerous to patients in need of emergency transportation and care and creates a traffic hazard to the employees of the hospital, as well as bystanders or other citizens who may happen to be in the vicinity.

Probably the most glaring outmoded condition is the emergency room. As revealed by the attached photographs, this room is barely operable when no emergency exists. It has one examining table which is literally sandwiched between two walls that barely allow space for movement by the examining physician.

Another obvious floor plan design error is the lack of wait-

ing room space. This results in an extremely overcrowded condition. Adequate waiting room space was simply not provided for when the hospital was designed and constructed. An accurate depiction of this condition is evidenced by the attached photos. Again, there exists no economical or practical method of correcting this defect.

As revealed by the attached photographs, the obstetric delivery room and the operating room have a common entrance and are located in adjoining rooms. This severe design defect makes accreditation by JCAH impossible. Construction of a new facility is the only alternative available.

Inadequate dental space is also a severe problem. Presently, there exists a two chair dental clinic located in the south end of the hospital. This facility is totally incapable of meeting the Indian population dental needs. A larger, modern dental clinic, coupled with a mobile unit to serve the more isolated areas of the reservation, is sorely needed. As with the other major structural deficiencies, expansion is impossible within the existing structure. The same is true with the clinical laboratory, radiology department and pharmacy.

Inaddition to these major deficiencies, there also exists many immediate and interim problems. For example, the X-ray machine is defective and susceptible to frequent malfunctions. The clinical chemistry analyser is obsolete. The four small crowded examining rooms prohibit efficient outpatient service.

The above-described conditions must also be analyzed in light of the following chart which reveals the availability of neighboring medical care. The following cities are the only ones presently utilized under the contract health program.

To		
Aberdeen, So. Dak.	173 miles	*NOTE: These two facilities have limited capabilities and do not provide secondary or tertiary care.
Rapid City, So. Dak.	174 miles	
Bismark, No. Dak.	172 miles	
*Mobridge, So. Dak.	78 miles	
*Gettysburg, So. Dak.	78 miles	

Thus [illegible] of contract [illegible]ice funding is impractical [illegible] the tremendous distances involved, the extremely isolated location of Eagle Butte, South Dakota, and other factors such as costs and inflation. Additional funding under the contract health care program is not a viable alternative due to the above statistics and facts.

The combination of these problems create a severe and ongoing shortage and turnover of physicians and staff. It is extremely difficult for this service unit to recruit competent physicians and support staff due to the isolated location of the hospital. Once recruited, however, they seldom remain, due to the deterriated condition of the hospital. Moreover, the shortage of adequate housing contributes to this problem.

III. Solution

The only solution to this problem is the construction of a new modern facility that has the capability of meeting the health needs of the service unit. Pursuant to the declared policy of Congress and their findings as enumerated in P.L. 94-437, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe requests that Congress appropriate 500,000 to provide for the planning of construction for a new hospital in order to eliminate the present inadequate, outdated, inefficient, and undermanned facility. (Emphasis Supplied)

STATEMENT OF VIRGIL KIRK, NAVAJO CHIEF JUSTICE, ARIZONA

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness is Mr. Virgil Kirk, Navajo Justice System, Arizona.

Mr. Kirk, will you proceed?

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, my name is Virgil Kirk, Sr. I am the chief justice of the Navajo Nation which is the largest Indian judicial system in the United States.

I have come here today to tell you something about the Navajo criminal justice system and why your help is so vital to our efforts to improve that system.

I want to thank you to allow me to speak on this subject today.

Senator BELLMON. Mr. Kirk, I don't want to interrupt but if you have a written statement, let's just have it made part of the record. Tell us briefly what the principal points are.

Mr. KIRK. What we are asking for here is help in funding. That is we are asking for $5 million for the division of law enforcement and $1 million for the courts and $650,000 for a prosecutor. This may seem like a lot of money but it isn't really.

We are more or less having problems here. We are handling about 30,000 court cases a year which extend over a large jurisdiction. Also, on the Navajo and Hopi dispute we are also responsible for half of that cost there. And we need money for court expenses and police costs to carry out the authority of the Federal Government.

I know this seems like a lot of money but we need that help at this time. And we are more or less, our increase is about 16 percent for our present combined budget which is $6 million, about $7 million. Of course, we are taking in a lot of other costs such as inflation.

We are also asking for money in Tijuenta, Ariz., which is a facility which would cost us about $2 million. So we are trying as a Navajo Nation, we are trying our best to carry out on our own and develop a good justice system so we can give justice to all, whether they are Indian or non-Indian. Equal justice to all.

Senator BELLMON. Do the Navajos operate their own system of justice?

Mr. KIRK. Yes, we do. We have our own police force composed of about 250 policemen. And we have six district court judges and about five prosecutors. We maintain all of this on the Navajo Reservation.

Senator BELLMON. This sum of money you are requesting, $6.9 million, is that enough to pay for the whole system of justice?

Mr. KIRK. Well, that is our figure but if you can give us more why we would appreciate it.

Senator BELLMON. How was it paid for last year?

Mr. KIRK. How was it paid last year?

Senator BELLMON. Yes.

Mr. KIRK. I was here last year and we received about, around $4 or $5 million last year.

Senator BELLMON. So this is an increase of some $2.9 million from last year?

Mr. KIRK. Yes, because we need it. And we need these facilities. We have got to have the facilities.

Our manpower is there but we need money for facilities and we need to increase our staffing. And we need better qualified people to run this.

Mr. GUDAC. I am from the general counsel of the Judicial branch. I would like to point out that part of the increase being requested is about $500,000 which the Federal Government already pays for police and court facilities in the joint use area which has been divided by the Federal District Court in Arizona. This cost will have to be borne by the Navajos, for their share of it. This is not in addition to what we are asking but this was not included in the sum last year. In addition to which the tribe contributed about $2 million out of its own treasury for the legal system.

Senator BELLMON. The details are all in your statement?

Mr. GUDAC. Yes, sir.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, we also have the chairman of the police committee who would like to offer something.

Senator BELLMON. Proceed.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, thanks for the floor. I would like to just briefly state, and my statement I will turn in. I would like to just briefly say this funding we get from the Federal Government is sort of misleading on the Navajo Reservation.

We have our own police law enforcement on the Navajo Reservation. It has been paid by 100 percent from Navajo tribal money recently. A year or two ago we got some money from the Federal Government and when it was turned over to us it was turned over to a BIA law and order. They have their own law and order. They call it "law and order police."

So, Mr. Chairman, I would like to remind the committee that if this could be a direct fund to the Navajo Nation, therefore we could use the money where we see fit to serve the Navajo people.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you, Mr. Brown, Mr. Kirk, and Mr. Gudac. We appreciate your testimony.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF HARRY D. BROWN, NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBER, CHAIRMAN, POLICE COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, my name is Harry D. Brown, Navajo Tribal Council Member and Chairman of the Navajo Office of Law Enforcement Police Committee.

Vice Chairman Skeet, has given this committee an overview of Navajo Tribal appropriations requests. In his overview, he noted that our Criminal Justice System is requesting 8.4 million dollars for Fiscal Year 1977–78. Of that amount the Navajo Division of Law Enforcement is requesting 5.3 million. Our request represents a very large sum of money and I feel that you need to know why law enforcement needs are so great.

Last year and the year before, this committee increased funding for law and order with specific instructions that this money be made available to tribes who exhibited the capacity to perform their own law and order services. Large portions of those appropriations never reached the Navajo Division of Law Enforcement. The Bureau of Indian Affairs' law enforcement has reaped the benefits without any increased benefit being passed on to the Navajo people. Duplication of law enforcement efforts are even more prevalent than ever before. They, the BIA, continue to direct and control the expenditure of funds appropriated for the Navajo Division of Law Enforcement. This occurs despite the fact, that the Tribe has recruited and hired top professionals to administer their law enforcement program.

Our police force is a professional organization in all aspects of law enforcement. There is no longer any need for the citizens of the United States to continue to

pay for services of BIA law enforcement when that service can and is being provided more professionally by the Navajo Division of Law Enforcement.

What is needed is more qualified and trained Navajo Police Officers equipped with the latest state of the art equipment.

Mr. Chairman, last year alone our police department had more than 100,000 requests for police service. Our officers logged in excess of 4 million patrol miles. More than 20,000 criminal arrests were made. These accomplishments have been made despite the fact, that we have less than 1.3 police officers per 1,000 population. The national average is in excess of 2.5 officers per 1,000 population. This problem is compounded by the vastness of area covered. Our average response time is one hour and forty minutes. National average response time for police service is less than fifteen minutes. More than half our vehicle fleet is four years old or older and average more than 150,000 miles per vehicle. All professional law enforcement administrators recommend police vehicles be exchanged at 60,000 miles or two years of age, which ever comes first.

Our people who are arrested, must be transported an average of sixty (60) miles to the nearest court or detention facility. Many times the distance is much greater and may exceed 200 miles. The arrested are transported in wire cages, not fit for animal habitation, designed in 1957. Eighty percent of our ambulance fleet, 1971 station wagons, are sidelined and not repairable. Juvenile offenders are allowed to enter and exit the criminal justice system without detention or rehabilitation, because we have no juvenile facilities. Our incarcerated adults have no exercise facilities nor are there any rehabilitation programs for the incarcerated. Our reservation roads are among the most dangerous in the United States. The accident and death rates on the reservation are increasing. We have only six radar units for the enforcement of traffic laws on the entire reservation.

Recently the federal court divided the former Joint Use Area between the Navajo and Hopi Indian Tribes. At that time the BIA ceased all general law enforcement efforts in the former Joint Use Area. This responsibility having now been turned over to the Navajo Tribe has put an additional burden on the Navajo Division of Law Enforcement. The BIA has, to date, made no provisions or offered any assistance for the accomplishments of this responsibility.

In closing, I strongly urge this committee to consider the above conditions and situations as they now exist on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

White River, Ariz., Hospital Facility

STATEMENT OF RONNIE LUPE, WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE, ARIZONA

Senator Bellmon. Our next witness is Mr. Ronnie Lupe of the White Mountain Apache Tribe, Arizona.

Mr. Lupe, will you introduce the other people at the witness table and proceed?

Mr. Lupe. Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the opportunity once again to appear before you on behalf of the 8,000 White Mountain Apache people on Fort Apache Indian Reservation in Arizona. Our delegation is comprised of on my left Mr. Billy Kane. He is tribal HEW committee chairman. Immediate on his left is Mr. Raymond Kane, the tribal guidance center director. And on his left is Dr. Michael Everett, the health authority director. On the extreme left over there is Mr. Raymond Endfield, Jr. He is the tribal health board chairman.

We have our testimony prepared which fairly spells out our purpose for being here, Mr. Chairman. We spell out 12 areas of important need in our testimony. We will try to summarize it in view of the time element.

We request along with the funding which is for this current fiscal year the hospital facility in White River, Ariz. The old one was built back in 1929. We are fortunate and very thankful that the hospital was funded. We requested the second phase be fully funded in view

of the inflation and in view of the other problems that we are facing on the reservation. And the staff council request this for 80 units, which is not funded. The amount there is $4,390 million.

The staff then request this for 198 nurses and doctors at the White River Hospital and also a clinic which is 50 miles avay from the White River and tribal headquarters. It is in a rural, isolated area.

We have a request for 21 positions and 8 housing units to accompany the clinic that will be established there. Along with our request we have also in the 12 items an important item that we are extremely concerned about, the orthodontic clinic, which under the Indian Health Service is not for some reason or other ever budgeted. It is not a part of their hospital operations. And we would like to see a department of orthodontic care for our people.

And also a physical therapist which has never been made available under the IHS service rendered to the Indian people. And these are in dire need on our reservation in Arizona, Mr. Chairman.

And at this time I would like to turn the floor over to my friends of the delegation who also represent the tribe. They would all like to say——

Senator BELLMON. Let me remind you that you have a 5-minute limit and you have used most of it. So let's all be as brief as you can.

Mr. LUPE. Yes, they will be.

Mr. BILLY KANE. Mr. Chairman, we appreciate your time. Like what has been mentioned, many of the unmet health needs have already been mentioned. So I thank you for your assistance.

Mr. RAYMOND KANE. I would like to add to it my personal interest along with all these health problems here my primary concern is the mental health program. We are one of the few Indian reservations that operates its own community mental health center. We must have a good physical and a better frame of mind to operate our needs.

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Chairman, I think that our immediate problems can be resolved by the support of this committee for the full funding of the current Indian Health Service budget for Public Law 96–638 and Public Law 94–437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. Most of our moneys come out of those pieces of legislation, and if they are supported as requested our needs will be at least met currently.

Thank you.

Mr. ENDFIELD. Mr. Chairman, we are from an area where there is nice beautiful land and a lot of good area for the State of Arizona, and we are concerned that our people have an opportunity to receive quality care that they all want. And our top priority is to have a hospital, and we would appreciate your assistance there.

Senator BELLMON. Let me see if I understand. Your request is for $15,890,000 for the White River Health Service Hospital and for staff housing. As I understand it properly, the budget request that is already before the committee has in it $3.5 million for the phase 2 construction of this project. Is that right?

Now, is the $15,890,000 in addition to the $3.5 million that is already in the budget?

Mr. LUPE. That is kind of misleading. On the first page where it says $15,890,000 it includes the hospital and also housing for staff.

Now on the second page there we spell out only $11 million and only identifies the White River hospital facility.

Senator BELLMON. Well, now on the second page you have $7.2 million or $7,177,000.

Mr. LUPE. That is the funded phase. It is currently under construction.

Senator BELLMON. Where does the $11 million come from?

Mr. LUPE. That is the total project cost of the hospital unit itself.

Senator BELLMON. You are asking for $15,890,000 and you already have $7 million under construction. How much do you want added on to the 1978 budget?

Mr. LUPE. The remainder——

Senator BELLMON. The difference between $7 million and $15 million?

Mr. LUPE. No. I will have to explain it a lot better. The hospital there it says $7 million, which is already being funded. Now to make the $11.5, I don't know the figure there. As to the total hospital cost and the 80 units which would make $15,890,000, would be $4,390,000 for the housing itself.

Senator BELLMON. So what you are really asking for is the housing?

Mr. LUPE. The housing and also the second phase of that funding for the hospital.

Mr. EVERETT. The Indian Health Service has requested not quite $4 million for the fiscal year 1978 phasing of the construction, and we are saying that we would like to have the total appropriation for 1978 because the construction people have said it is entirely possible they could in fact complete the construction and at the same time if that is the case we must have the funding for the housing in order to recruit the staff. If not, then we will have a brandnew building but nobody to operate it.

Senator BELLMON. There is no place for housing for staff?

Mr. EVERETT. The current housing, I am not sure about the total number of units but the current staffing at the present hospital is about 70 people.

Senator BELLMON. Where do they live?

Mr. EVERETT. Most of them live in the community. Part of them live in Indian Health Service housing and we are talking about 198 new positions in addition to those 70 people.

Senator BELLMON. So the housing request is for your new people?

Mr. EVERETT. Yes, sir.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you very much. We appreciate your testimony.

Mr. LUPE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF RONNIE LUPE

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, we appreciate the opportunity once again to appear before you on behalf of the 8,000 White Mountain Apache people of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Arizona. Our delegation this year is comprised of Mr. Billy Kane, Tribal Health, Education, Welfare Committee Chairman, Mr. Raymond Endfield Jr., Tribal Health Advisory Board Chairman, Mr. Raymond Kane, Tribal Guidance Center Director, and Dr. Michael Everett, Tribal Health Director. I am Ronnie Lupe, Chairman of the White Mountain Apache Tribe. The purpose of our long trip here today is the same as it was last year and the year before. Daily our people tell us back home of their health care needs. Today we bring their words to you. Indian health care funding is, we believe, a federal responsibility, and we are here to respectfully solicit the strong support of your committee for the allocation of sufficient appropriations to fund (1) the immediate completion of the new Whiteriver Indian Health Service Hospital and staff housing construction project ($15,890,000.); (2) the total staffing pattern requested by IHS for the new Whiteriver Hospital and Cibecue Clinic (218 new positions); (3) the complete construction of the IHS Cibecue Clinic and staff housing construction project under P.L. 94-437 (Title III) beginning in FY78 ($1,279,000.); (4) increases in staff and program services in all IHS patient care budget categories prior to the completion of the new Whiteriver and Cibecue facilities; and (5) new White Mountain Apache programs under P.L. 94-437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, as well as appropriate joint programs under P.L. 93-638, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Act, and P.L. 93-641, the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act.

Since last year when we spoke to you, there has been little significant change in the status of our health care problems. Our infant mortality rate is still two times higher than the national average. Our mortality rates from alcoholism and suicide are still twice the national average. Our incidence of middle ear infection and pneumonia among children is still double the national average. And we have the worst injury and fatality rates per crash of all Arizona Department of Highway Safety regions.

The two bright spots on the horizon are the Indian Health Service facility construction projects for Whiteriver Hospital and Cibecue Clinic. The Whiteriver IHS Hospital has already been partially funded and the Cibecue Clinic is in the midst of preliminary planning. But these projects - which have the potential to significantly reduce the life-threatening health care conditions of our people - are in danger of succumbing to the early bureaucratic fate of "too little, too late."

The health care needs of our people are so critical and so urgent that only the immediate and complete funding of Indian Health Service budget requests and related legislation (P.L. 94-437, P.L. 93-638, P.L. 93-641) for the Phoenix Area can effectively begin to reverse the outrageous and intolerable trend of excessive mortality and morbidity in White Mountain Apache communities. The areas of most pressing concern for our people are:

1. Hospital construction. The IHS Whiteriver Hospital construction project has begun under the current $7,177,000. funding. The construction cost inflation rate is more than 1% per month, thus increasing the cost of this facility substantially with each delay. It is imperative that the funds needed to complete this facility construction (11.5 million) be appropriated for FY78.

2. Hospital staffing. As part of the IHS Whiteriver Hospital project, 198 new staff positions are being requested. Yet only 17 have been identified for the first year of operation of this new facility. This staffing request, in order to fully utilize the new facility, must be completely funded as part of the program package. In the meantime, IHS should not eliminate the Whiteriver Service Unit from additional staff considerations. Until the completion of the new hospital facility and

its full staffing, additional staff requests should be funded for the already inadequate existing facility through regular IHS budget channels.

3. Hospital staff housing. A total of 80 housing units has been requested for the new Whiteriver Hospital staff. There is the danger that this appropriation will not come until some time after the completion of the hospital facility. This would make it impossible for us to recruit health professionals for the necessary new staff positions. The housing construction project ($4,390,000.) must be funded as part of the FY78 appropriation for the hospital construction.

4. Cibecue Clinic and staff housing. IHS has identified the Cibecue Clinic and housing project as a top priority for Title III of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (P.L. 94-437). Planning efforts have already begun for this badly needed facility, staffing (21 new positions), and housing (8 units) package. In order for this project to be completed in FY78, the funds requested under Title III, P.L. 94-437 must be appropriated fully ($1,279,000.) for Phoenix Area IHS.

5. Hospital nursing care. Nursing care services at the IHS Whiteriver Hospital are deplorable. Staff members routinely work seven day shifts, double shifts, and are often responsible for up to 30 individual acute-care patients at a time. The 50% shortage in trained staff regularly precipitates life-threatening situations and jeopardizes patient safety. Additional staff (52 new positions) in nursing must be funded through the IHS Area budget immediately in order to rectify this critical situation.

6. Emergency medical services. Currently there are no certified emergency medical evacuation and transportation services available on our reservation. IHS has just funded us for four emergency medical technician staff positions. But no certified ambulances can be purchased under these monies. In order to develop a program capable of providing certified emergency medical care, we require two ambulances, 12 additional EMTs, five patient convalescent vans (with trained attendants), and special EMS training for hospital clinical staff. It is imperative that this request be funded immediately out of the regular IHS Area budget.

7. Orthodontic care. This year $3,000. was available for IHS contract orthodontic care for an estimated 40 twelve-year olds. Regular dental care at the IHS Whiteriver Hospital is totally inadequate to meet existing needs, but the lack of orthodontic care for our people is deplorable. Additional IHS funding for staffing and services is badly needed to offset this critical problem.

8. Mental health. Existing mental health care funding for the IHS Whiteriver facility is totally inadequate to meet the severity of problems including suicide, attempted suicide, juvenile delinquency, family disruption, inter-personal conflict, mental retardation, physically handicapped, and alcoholism. The Tribal Guidance Center is inadequately funded for providing services in these and other areas. Additional monies must be made available through IHS Area budget requests and contract care in this pressing area of need.

9. Alcohol abuse. Problems due to alcohol abuse constitute a major health hazard among our people, including homicide, suicide, automobile accidents, as well as cirrhosis and other physical manifestations. The IHS Whiteriver facility is not funded to handle these problems adequately, nor is the Tribal alcoholism program which is supported by NIAAA. Additional funding for these programs, through P.L. 94-437 and other means, must be made available soon.

10. Preventive health care. If funding for preventive health care activities through community health education and the IHS Community Health Representative Program had been appropriated in sufficient amounts relative to the health care needs identified above, we would not have to continuously request additional funds for direct health care services. Preventive health care services must be increased, and additional health education activities must be funded in order to reverse the trend of "crisis" and treatment health care among the White Mountain Apache people.

11. Health planning. IHS budget allocations for health care planning are inadequate for current program development needs in both patient care and preventive health areas. P.L. 93-641, the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act, forces us to work through regional and state government agencies which are ignorant of and insensitive to the special cultural problems involved in health care planning in White Mountain Apache communities. This legislation needs to be revised so that our sovereignty is protected and sufficient funding for planning needs can be routed directly from the federal government to our Tribal programs.

12. Elderly care. The old IHS Whiteriver Hospital in-patient wing will be converted to an elderly care facility upon the completion of the new hospital. But operational funds for in-patient convalescent care, community outreach, and home health care must be made available in order to adequately meet the health care needs of our elderly people.

Gentlemen, please hear us and listen. We are not making unreasonable or unjustified requests. Indian Health Service is in full support of our requests. The White Mountain Apache people are entitled to quality health care just as any other American. Substandard health care must cease. The mandate of legislative actions such as P.L. 93-638 and P.L. 94-437 is clear: White Mountain Apache health professionals responsible for the care and future of their people. This mandate must be implemented in an urgent, yet genuine and honest manner. Appropriations for our requests must be forthcoming. Our sick, our dying, and ... our children - we all await your decisions.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. FRANK, CHAIRMAN, WASHOE TRIBE OF NEVADA

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness is Mr. Robert Frank of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada.

Mr. Frank?

By the way, have Mr. Carney or Mr. Peters come in?

Mr. Frank, would you come to the witness table, please?

We welcome you to the hearings, Mr. Frank. Apparently you are the spokesman. Would you introduce the others with you and proceed?

Mr. FRANK. My name is Robert Frank. I am chairman of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. I have with me today on my right Mr. Michael Deasy, who works for the tribe, and on my left Mr. Robert Nelson, who is the educational director of the Washoe Tribe education program.

I would like to thank you for the honor of appearing before you here today. The Washoe Tribe of California and Nevada is located within the western part of Nevada. We have approximately 1,500 people in our tribe.

We have got several issues which we would address but due to the time limit we will do it briefly. We have submitted to you as part the consideration in writing.

The Washoe Tribe is currently administering an education program which is comprised of the Johnson-O'Malley program and a combination of title IV part A programs and part D.

We are concerned about the appropriations and the funding level of the education programs for Indian controlled education programs. And at this time I would like to have Mr. Nelson address the concerns of the Washoe Tribe.

Mr. NELSON. Senator, I think one point we want to make is that the appropriations for Johnson-O'Malley and title IV part B ought certainly not be reduced and hopefully increased. We realize that there is a controversy I would like to address and that is community-based education programs as opposed to school district sponsored programs.

We feel that community based programs are more effective in the Indian community and probably more cost effective. These are the reasons. First of all a school district if you were to give them funds, a larger portion of the moneys you would give those school districts would be eaten up in administrative costs. Second, a school district because of their budgeting process will implement an Indian education program but only on an experimental or a trial basis. They will not make it a permanent feature. The reason being that Indian education moneys do not hit the field until after their budgets have been developed which automatically relegates any Indian education program to a secondary level. The most secondary importance.

Third, field based Indian education programs allow the community much more involvement, much closer involvement with the educational process.

And we have as an addendum to our testimony submitted letters from all of the school districts that we work with and they are quite

supportive of our program. In addition to that oftentimes community based programs are referred to, for example, LEAA for funds. Let's say of a hard drug abuse.

We have tried to follow that path. However, have been excluded from participating in those programs because of the size of the tribe. Many of the LEAA programs, for example, say that you have to have 4,000 membership before you are an eligible applicant. Therefore this increases the pressure on title IV, part B.

Thank you.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you, Mr. Nelson.

Mr. FRANK. The Washoe Tribe also has an Indian action team program. It has been in the program for at least 2 years. We would also like to submit oral testimony supporting this, mainly to support the funding request that has been submitted by the Indian Action Contractors Association and other tribes that have testified before you.

We are also quite concerned about the budget process and the implementation of Public Law 638 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs who have in the last year and the year before a considerable amount of difficulty in contracting with the Bureau and having the Bureau follow 638.

Mr. Deasy will address those points.

Mr. DEASY. Mr. Chairman, the Washoe Tribe has made a contract application to BIA for fiscal year 1976 and 1977 money. In fiscal year 1976 BIA had money earmarked for the Washoe Tribe but in direct violation of the Public Law 93–638 statute did not process Washoe Tribe contract proposals. This has severely hurt the Washoe Tribe and its ability to conduct law enforcement services and provide other services to the tribal membership. The Washoe Tribe is in the process of completing their tribal membership roles. The tribe estimates the total cost of this project will be in excess of $80,000. The Bureau had moneys earmarked for the tribes to contract but due to a backlog of contracts did not process the contract application. The moneys earmarked have been returned to Treasury.

The problem that comes in now is that the Bureau says it is unable to buy a product under 638. It can only pay for services.

The tribe is asking this Congress to include in the Bureau's budget moneys for the Washoe Tribe's enrollment to purchase that tribal roll from the Washoe Tribe. The tribe will have expended approximately $80,000. We are asking for a committee report to direct the Bureau to purchase the roll from the tribe for $80,000.

Senator BELLMON. I understand. Thank you very much. Let me ask Mr. Frank about the Indian action program. You mentioned it very briefly.

Could you give us either now or later any indication as to how successful your Indian action program is in helping your tribal members acquire skills to get and hold jobs?

Mr. FRANK. The Indian action program which the Washoe Tribe is currently running is based upon skills and upgrading of skills of the tribal members in the field of mechanics, the office skills area, starting in carpentry and plumbing, and then the office skills for example, placing individuals that go through the training of that program in the surrounding community with other governmental agencies.

We have cooperative agreements with Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs. We are getting into private sector, and people are coming to us now and asking for trainees to be placed with them. We have a good rapport.

Senator BELLMON. Let me ask again. How many have you trained? How many people have been in the program?

Mr. FRANK. This year the program has in it 28 people. Last year we had 26.

Senator BELLMON. How many of those who were in the program last year now have jobs?

Mr. FRANK. About half of them, Senator.

Senator BELLMON. What happened to the other half?

Mr. FRANK. The other half when we placed them, they had been placed with—I couldn't say all of them were placed. About half of the remaining portion were placed with jobs that were with the Bureau that turned out to be temporary jobs.

Senator BELLMON. So the other 13 are now unemployed?

Mr. FRANK. The other 13 are unemployed. We have a vocational counselor that works with the program and also a job placement officer where we are finding jobs and working with these individuals to get them into an employment situation.

Senator BELLMON. But roughly about half of those you have trained in the Indian action program do get and hold jobs?

Mr. FRANK. Right.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you very much then. And we appreciate your testimony.

Did you have some other comment you wanted to make?

Mr. FRANK. Yes. When the program started, the Indian action program, many of them had jobs that were, were such as a laborer job or a ranching job in our particular area. With the base funding they would be working on ranches where they would get 10 to 12 hours a day. We have been able to upgrade their skills where they are now making at least a minimum wage.

And I would urge you to seriously consider——

Mr. DEASY. Senator, it seems to me that your concern is the placement ratio for the number of people who are trained with the Washoe program. When people completed the training, nearly all of the trainees went into jobs. In the subsequent months trainees who had been placed either voluntarily left the job because of a commute factor. A lot of the jobs were 40 or 50 miles away from their home. There is not that much in the way of industry in the area of the Washoe Tribe at this point. It is being developed and the tribe has changed the direction of its program so that it is tailored more to employment opportunities in the area.

So the trainees voluntarily left their jobs or for reasons beyond work performance were terminated at that point. That is why only 50 percent or so are presently employed.

Senator BELLMON. My point in asking the question is that there is very little use in training just for training's sake. If you train someone and they know how to do something and then they still are unemployable, their training hasn't accomplished very much. I was just trying to find out whether or not in your case you were actually getting people into permanent work situations.

Mr. DEASY. Senator, that is one of the reasons why the Washoe Tribe has changed the direction of its program this year. And it has picked up the office skills portion of the program within 15 or 20 miles of the Washoe Reservation there are employment opportunities in office skills. So this has become the primary thrust of the program this year.

Senator BELLMON. You mentioned that some of the jobs were 70 or 80 miles away from their homes for your tribal members. I would think that people would move and live closer to the job.

Mr. FRANK. One of the feelings, some of the feelings that are involved in the program in the training aspects have been presented with job opportunities such as Reno, Nev., which is 52 miles away from where our training center is located. And many of them have moved up there. Well, some of them, and rightfully so, feel reluctant to leave the reservation, in which they feel they are safe there.

Some of them are reluctant to get into what is commonly called the mainstream of America. And I don't blame them for not wanting to be involved in some of that because it is not all that good.

But we encourage them to move and we assist them in moving and relocating to cities.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. FRANK

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for affording me the opportunity of appearing before you today to express our concerns regarding the budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for this coming fiscal year.

I am Robert L. Frank, Chairman of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. With me today are Robert A. Nelson and Michael J. Deasy who work with the Tribe.

The Washoe Tribe is a small tribe of approximately 1,500 members located in eastern California and western Nevada near Lake Tahoe. Our lands are devoid of exploitable natural resources and are outside of normal economic channels.

I would like to address four specific areas:

I. Indian Controlled Education
II. Indian Action Program
III. Enrollment
IV. Bureau Budget Process

I. Indian Controlled Education Programs

The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California operates an education program in three public school districts. The program services approximately 450 Indian children.

I have with me some pictures of our program in operation. I also have several statements from public school officials regarding the success of the program and the degree of cooperation which exists between the Tribe and the public school districts.

Our program is new. This is our second year of operation. As a consequence, we do not think our data regarding academic achievement, drop out rates, truancy and the like has had a sufficient time test to be reliable enought to present to you at this time. However, if indications hold true, as you can see from the letters I have presented to you, we are having a positive impact drop out rates, behavioral problems, parent/child communication with the public school system and other problem areas in the relationship of Indian students to public education.

Several of the letters I have presented address the importance of the program. The public schools readily admit their inability to successfully conduct a program of this nature.

Our program provides counseling services to eligible Indian students attending the public schools. However, we do not limit our services to the school setting. Our counselors work with the students in recreation and home settings.

Our staff not only is professionally qualified but highly motivated and concerned with the overall well-being of the student/client. The majority of the staff is not only Indian but members of our Tribe.

Mr. Chairman, our concerns before this Committee are simply that the education programs which are operated and controlled by Indians are not being increased. A maintenance of the same level of funding for these programs is, in effect, a decrease for Indian controlled programs. As our letters have shown, the public schools are unable to provide the same level of services, both quantitatively and qualitatively, as an Indian group. Thus, we urge this Committee to consider substantial increases in both Johnson-O'Malley and Title IV, Part B.

We feel this requested increase is in keeping with the express federal policy of fostering Indian Self-Determination. Both statutes

allow for programs to be designed, implemented, operated, managed and controlled by Indian people at the local level. One of the drawbacks to the operation of the programs is the management by the federal agencies, specifically the Bureau. Apparently, the Bureau is still of the opinion that its role is to manage rather than administer the Indian designed program. We are cognizant of this Committee's awareness and concern regarding the Bureau's undermining of the spirit and intent of P.L. 93-638. We are in general agreement with the reports, findings, and recommendations of the A.I.P.R.C. regarding Indian contracting. Our agreement stems from program and fiscal evaluations of our education programs. In both instances our management capabilities have been attested to by outside, independent evaluators.

II. Indian Action Program

The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California has operated, by contact, an Indian Action Program for three years. We have found this program to be one of the few Bureau programs which not only meets the intent of the Self-Determination Act but also fosters Indian Self-Determination. The program is designed, devised, developed, operated and managed by Indian people at the local level. In addition, services are provided to tribal members without the members having to have their home communities.

I have brought some photos of our program for you to see.

The Bureau has requested a substantial decrease in the funding of this program. We request this Committee to consider a substantial increase in the appropriation for this program for FY '78. We specifically request this Committee to increase the appropriation for I.A.P. to $46.1 million. This request is based on identifiable requests for I.A.P. contracts in FY '78. There are presently 61 I.A.P. contracts. All of these contractors have expressed a desire to recontract the program pursuant to P.L. 93-638. There are also 49 other identifiable tribal organizations who are desirous of contracting an I.A.P. program in FY '78. Thus, I.A.P. should have a minimum of 110 contractors in FY '78 or an increase of nearly 100%.

Mr. Chairman, I personally fail to understand the Bureau's reluctance to support this extremely popular program. In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, the Bureau's lack of commitment to Self-Determination is evidenced by its failure to request increases in the budget for I.A.P.

We are aware of the management problems concerning I.A.P. However, we would like to introduce for the Committee's consideration our opinion that the problems are a result of a conscious effort on the part of the Bureau to destroy this program. For the past three years the Bureau has been aware of the severe management problems within the Bureau regarding the Indian Action Program. It was not until recently that the Bureau took any steps to alleviate this management problem. The lack of proper administration of I.A.P. by the Bureau has put a severe strain on the I.A.P. contractors. The lack of Bureau management and administration is a two edge sword to the contractors. Evaluations of the program reflect badly on the contractors, yet, the contractors are not apprised of the ever-changing operational rules of the program.

Our program has been evaluated, both programmatically and fiscally, according to reasonable standards. Our program has met these standards.

Thus, we submit to this Committee that the poor record of this program is not a result of tribal inability but rather a direct result of Bureau mismanagement and misadministration.

Again, I urge this Committee to fund this program at the demonstrable need level of $46.1 million.

III. Enrollment

We are in the process of completing a tribal membership roll to be utilized as a basis for a distribution of tribal assets according to the Omnibus Judgment Distribution Act. We understand the Bureau has testified before this Committee that the cost of the preparation of an average tribal membership roll is $112,000. In accordance with P.L. 93-638 we submitted a contract proposal to the Bureau for enrollment services. There was money in the Bureau's budget to to fund this contract. However, due to a back log of contracts, the Bureau failed to process our request. This act by the Bureau was in direct contravention of the requirements of P.L. 93-638. As a result of the Bureau's act, the money earmarked for the Washoe enrollment contract was returned to the Treasury. We estimate the total cost of the preparation of the roll to be $80,000. We are requesting this Committee to include $80,000 in the Bureau's budget for a Washoe enrollment contract. This sum is considerably less than the Bureau's estimated cost for the preparation of a tribal roll.

We raise this issue in regard to P.L. 93-638 as further evidence of the Bureau's lack of support for Self-Determination. The Bureau has not acted on three contract proposals of the Washoe Tribe. All actions have been in direct violation of P.L. 93-638. The other contracts were regarding Law Enforcement Planning, a critical issue to this Congress and the retroceded tribes of Nevada, and Judicial Services for the Court of Indian Offenses, a critical issue to tribal sovereignty and self-determination. In both of the latter instances, the funds, $9,055 Judge's Contract and the $14,000 Law and Order Contract, were also returned to the Treasury. We request this Committee to include in the Bureau's budget monies to cover the cost of these two contracts. In the case of the Judicial Services Contract, the Tribe expended $9,055 in FY '76. We request to be compensated for these services. In the case of the Planning Contract, we request $14,000 be added to the budget to perform the services in FY '78.

IV. Bureau Budget Process

We offer for the Committee's consideration the fact that the Bureau's budget process does not reflect the true needs of Indians. The Band Analysis appears to us to a self-serving instrument which is not flexible enough nor responsive enough to Indian concerns. The Bureau's response to our raising of this issue has continually been that we misunderstand the Band Analysis. We understand the Band. We have offered testimony to the A.I.P.R.C. and are in general agreement with the A.I.P.R.C.'s reports concerning the Bureau's budget process.

Thank you.

This statement is offered to the Committee as a supplement statement to the testimony offered at the time of the appropriation hearings. I will limit this testimony to a request for specific language in the Committee Report and any Conference Report directing the Bureau of Indian Affairs to purchase from the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California for the amount of $85,000 a Washoe Tribal Membership Roll. The purpose of the Membership Roll is to be the basis for the development of a Judgment Distribution Roll in accordance with the Judgment Distribution Act and the Secretary's Plan For the Use and Distribution of the Washoe Claims Award.

In the early 1970's the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California approached the Bureau of Indian Affairs regarding assistance in the development of a tribal membership roll. The Tribe was unofficially informed by the Phoenix Area Office that the Bureau would not assist in the development of a Washoe

Tribal Membership Roll. The stated reason for this position was that the development of a Tribal Membership Roll is strictly a tribal responsibility and as such the Bureau will not assist, financially or otherwise.

This position struck us as being strange and inconsistent. The strangeness stems from the fact the Bureau needs tribal membership rolls in order to accurately determine eligibility for services. The inconsistency stems from the fact that at the time of the denial the Bureau was financially assisting other Tribes in the preparation of membership rolls. The logic of the Bureau's position struck us as unsound. The Bureau apparently was saying: By Law the Bureau has no responsibility for the preparation of the membership roll. Therefore, by law we cannot give you financial assistance. However, at the same time the Bureau was affording other Tribes financial assistance in the preparation of membership rolls.

We reluctantly accepted the Bureau's position due to a lack of manpower and financial resources to contest the Bureau.

We continued the preparation of the Washoe Tribal Membership Roll and at the same time continued our informal discussions with the Bureau regarding assistance. At every stage of the discussions with the Bureau, the inconsistent, illogical Bureau position was reiterated.

The inconsistency in the position was greatly enhanced in late 1974 and early 1975. During this time period the Bureau modified an existing T.G.D.P. contract by adding $3200 to assist us in advertising nationwide that the Washoe Tribe was in the process of preparing a tribal membership roll. Thus, the Bureau afforded us $3200 of financial assistance to prepare a membership roll.

During this time period the Washoe Tribe was actively preparing a membership roll utilizing tribal resources. The drain on tribal resources was increased by other actions of the Bureau.

The Bureau assisted in the drafting of the Tribe's Enrollment Ordinance. The Ordinance requires official records of the Department of the Interior to be used in determining an applicant's eligibility for membership in the Tribe. However, the Bureau denied us access to official records at the Western Nevada Agency until mid-1975. Thus, we were caught in a Catch 22 situation. Our Secretarially approved Ordinance required us to determine membership according to offical records. Yet, we were denied access to the official records. But, we had to determine membership.

In FY 1976 the Western Nevada Agency informed us there was $30,000 available for us to contract for enrollment services. We prepared and submitted a contract proposal to the Bureau for enrollment services. The proposal was prepared and submitted in accordance with the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act P.L.93-638. This Act mandates the Secretary to contract with a tribal organization unless there are certain specific reasons for declination reasons existed. However, the Bureau, in its wisdom, decided not to contract. The stated reason for not contracting is that Phoenix Area Office prioritized the types of contracts it would process. Enrollment services was law on the priority list. Thus our contract was not processed. This procedure is in direct violation of the requirements of the Self Determination Act. We have followed the administrative remedies of the Act and have not been

satisfied. We have been told the "Bureau is wrong but the contract involves FY 1976 monies and nothing can be done about it."

With Bureau technical assistance we prepared and submitted an enrollment contract for FY 1977 in accordance with P.L.93-638. To date this contract proposal has been denied for the reason there is no enrollment money available to fund the contract.

At this point we are left with no adequate remedy but to appeal to this Congress for redress.

We understand the Bureau has testified to Congress that the average cost of preparing a tribal roll is $112,000. We estimate we will have expended $85,000 in the preparation of our roll. The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California requests this Committee to direct the Bureau to purchase from the Tribe for the amount of $85,000 the Washoe Tribal Membership Roll.

We would be satisfied if this direction was contained in the Committee Report regarding the FY 1978 appropriation.

We think the Bureau has a duty to provide this type of assistance. The duty is a result of several reasons:

1. The Judgment Distribution Act requires the Secretary to provide assistance, financial and otherwise in the distribution of tribal assets.
2. The Secretarilly prepared Plan For the Use and Distribution of the Washoe Claims Award, which was approved by Congress, requires the Secretary to make a per capital distributional of tribal assets on the basis of a tribal membership roll.
3. Any roll prepared by the Tribe must be approved and accepted by the Secretary. Thus, the roll is not solely a tribal responsibility.
4. The trust relationship between the Secretary, the members of the Tribe and the Tribe's assets places an extreme amount of responsibility on the Secretary.
5. Present policy requires that funds be allocated on the basis of population and that eligibility for Indian services be determined on the basis of tribal membership. Thus, the Secretary is required to have a current, accurate tribal membership roll for these policy reasons and independent of all other reasons.

STATEMENT OF BOYD GRAHAM, DUCKWATER-SHOSHONE TRIBE, NEVADA

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness is Boyd Graham, Duckwater-Shoshone Tribe, Nevada.

Mr. GRAHAM. My name is Boyd Graham. I am tribal chairman of the Duckwater-Shoshone Tribe in Nevada. To my right is Mr. Deasy who has already been introduced.

There are several items that I would like to bring up before you, Mr. Chairman. First of all is our additional construction funds.

Last year we did request $683,000 for irrigation construction. However, it was not funded for fiscal year 1977. The Bureau in fiscal year 1977 has requested $683,000 for that purpose. So the reason that I am here is to make sure that the Bureau budget—you know, the Bureau won't place our funds someplace else.

I will let Mike elaborate on it a little bit.

Senator BELLMON. Very Good.

Mr. DEASY. Senator, what the Duckwater-Shoshone Tribe is specifically requesting is that the committee report direct the Bureau of Indian Affairs to expend $683,000 of the irrigation construction budget appropriated by the Congress for the irrigation, for the revamping of the irrigation system at the Duckwater Reservation.

The Bureau has completed studies and plans for remodeling of the system and has come up with a cost estimate of $683,000. It is presently in the Bureau's budget justification before this committee. We would like to have a specific committee report language recommending the Bureau do this.

The tribe has been requesting this money for several years. It is the first time that it has gotten this far.

Senator BELLMON. Don't go into any great detail, but tell me what work needs to be done in connection with the irrigation project. You are talking about building concrete lines and canals?

Mr. DEASY. Head gates, concrete lines, pipes, redesign of the complete water delivery system. Presently it is dirt ditches which lose a lot of water by seepage and also through evaporation at this point. The Duckwater Reservation is short on water to begin with.

Senator BELLMON. What is the source of the water?

Mr. DEASY. There are two small springs on the reservation and they are completely within the interior boundaries of the reservation.

Senator BELLMON. Roughly how many acres can be irrigated with this system?

Mr. DEASY. The Duckwater Reservation is a little bit over 4,000 acres.

Senator BELLMON. Do you irrigate the entire acreage?

Mr. GRAHAM. At present about 1,500 acres.

Senator BELLMON. 1,500 acres. That is about how much an acre, the cost to do this?

Mr. DEASY. I have not computed that.

Senator BELLMON. It is about $500 an acre, which seems fairly reasonable.

Mr. DEASY. Senator, one of the points that the Duckwater Tribe would like to bring to this Committee's attention is that surrounding

the Duckwater Reservation is land which is presently under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. The Duckwater Reservation is an isolated reservation in the central eastern part of Nevada.

The only source of livelihood in the area is the farming operation and ranching operation, primarily cattle. The tribe has had a grazing permit with BLM going back into the early 1940's for approximately 400,000 acres of off-reservation land. The tribe is completely dissatisfied with BLM's management, if you can call it that, of the land in the grazing permit area.

The tribe is asking the committee to include in the committee report in the Bureau's budget for planning moneys an expenditure of $200,000 for a land management study of the off-reservation acreage under permit.

The reason for this is that the tribe—the tribe has several points. One, it would like to know if this land could better be managed under tribal-Federal jurisdiction than it is presently being managed under the BLM jurisdiction.

It also is of the opinion that with some sound management practice, range management practices, the size of the tribe herd could be increased considerably. BLM has not conducted studies, nor has BLM put any type of management practices into effect in this 400,000 acres of land and we have talked with the Phoenix area office Bureau of Indian Affairs and they have estimated the cost of performing studies of this nature to be in the neighborhood of $200,000.

Senator BELLMON. And the objective there would be for the tribe to take over the management of these BLM lands? I wonder how much the BLM is now spending managing the lands?

Mr. DEASY. I don't have a breakdown of that, Senator. I can get that and submit it to this subcommittee's staff.

Senator BELLMON. In fact, this $200,000 would be an offset? BLM would not then need to be involved?

Mr. DEASY. At this point it would be strictly through the BIA tribe.

Senator BELLMON. Gentlemen, thank you very much for your testimony.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF BOYD GRAHAM, CHAIRMAN, DUCKWATER-SHOSHONE TRIBE

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for affording me the opportunity to appear before you today on behalf of the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe

My name is Boyd Graham. I am the Chairman of the Duckwater Shoshone Tribal Council.

The Duckwater Shoshone Tribe is a small tribe of approximately 110 members. We live on a small reservation located in the rural, isolated central eastern part of Nevada. The sole source of livelihood in the reservation area is ranching. An example of the isolation of the Duckwater area is that the nearest bank or grocery store is located fifty miles from the reservation over dirt roads which are nearly impassable in the winter and spring. As a result of the isolation of the Duckwater Reservation, the members of the Tribe must be essentially self-sufficient. Employment opportunities are non-existent. Thus, we are concerned with programs which effect the development of the land.

I will address four specific areas of concern: I. Irrigation Construction; II. Land Management Studies; III. Indian Action Program; IV. Adequate Support for the Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School.

I. IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION

In the justifications supporting the budget proposed to this Committee by the Bureau of Indian Affairs the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe is earmarked to receive $683,000 in irrigation construction monies. This project is crucial to the continued viability of the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe. The water delivery system on the Duckwater Reservation is antiquated and wastes or loses a considerable amount of our already short supply of precious water. We therefore, request this Committee to protect the monies proposed for the improvement of our water delivery system by specifically designating in the Committee Report that $683,000 of the sum appropriated for irrigation construction be utilized for the improvement of the Duckwater water delivery system. This sum has been derived after extensive studies and cost estimates prepared by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. These studies were presented to this Committee last year. I am not presenting the studies again this year due to the high cost of reproduction.

II. LAND MANAGEMENT STUDIES

The Duckwater Reservation is surrounded by federal land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. Since the 1940's the Duckwater Tribe has had grazing permits covering approximately 400,000 acres. The grazing permits cost us an ever-increasing sum. We do not think we have received or are receiving a fair return on our grazing fees in the form of range management services. We think we can improve on the range management and increase our cattle production if the land is transferred to tribal jurisdiction. However, we do not have sufficient tribal resources to perform the studies required to test our supposition. We are requesting this Committee to include in the Bureau's budget for FY '78 the sum of $200,000 specifically designated to be utilized to perform the necessary studies to test our supposition regarding the transference of the land from B.L.M. to tribal jurisdiction.

INDIAN ACTION PROGRAM

The Duckwater Tribe is one of the tribal organizations which is actively pursuing an I.A.P. contract in FY 1978. We understand there is an identifiable need for $46.1 million for FY 1978 to support the present contractors and all other tribal organizations which are interested in I.A.P. contracts. Appropriations at the $46.1 million level would be sufficient to support the 110 tribal organizations who have requested I.A.P. contracts. Thus, I request this Committee to include $46.1 million in the Bureau's FY 1978 budget for the Indian Action Program.

I also understand the program has come under fire for poor management practiees. I present to the Committee that the mismanagement is a result of Bureau ineptitude and not a reflection on the tribal contractors' abilities.

IV. ADEQUATE SUPPORT FOR THE DUCKWATER SHOSHONE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The Duckwater Shoshone School Board, a tribal entity, has presented testimony requesting basic operating support in the amount of $110,000 and school construction assistance in the amount of $95,000. The Duckwater Shoshone Tribal Council supports the request of the Duckwater Shoshone School Board and we also make our own request for these sums.

In its few years of operation, the Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School has proven to be an unqualified success on the Reservation. The success has been not only academic achievement by our children but a demonstrably increased self-image by all the members of the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe.

Thank you.

DUCKWATER-SHOSHONE LAND BASE SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS GEORGE, DUCKWATER-SHOSHONE TRIBE, NEVADA.

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness is Douglas George, also of the Duckwater-Shonone school board. Mr. George.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for affording me the opportunity to appear before you today regarding the Duckwater-Shoshone Land Base School. My name is Douglas George and I am the chairman of the Duckwater Elementary School, a tribally created and controlled school.

Senator BELLMON. Mr. George, we have a copy of your prepared text. I would suggest that you go ahead and hit the high points and we will make your full text a part of the record.

Mr. GEORGE. To my left is Mr. Robert Nelson, who is our administrator. The main reason that we came here is to get some basic support moneys for our school and the next one—I will have Mr. Nelson brief you on that. And we have got some pictures here to show you, if you would like to see it.

Senator BELLMON. Let's first hear the testimony.

Mr. NELSON. Senator, we are requesting basic support, a basic support contract through the Bureau of Indian Affairs for $109,000. We are also requesting that this committee specify in the appropriations language that amount to Duckwater. We requested a slightly lesser amount for operational costs last year. We were included in the appropriations bill by name. However, when it—when we dealt with the Bureau and requested a contract, they were willing to contract for between a third and a quarter of the total that we had requested.

Senator BELLMON. Let's see if I understand that.

You are saying that BIA did not follow the congressional directive?

Mr. NELSON. The congressional directive was not specific. In other words, when we went to the committees and requested funds, the committees—or it was reported back to us when the bill came out that we had received what we had requested. However, when we then went to the agency, to the Bureau to contract for those funds, they said that according to a formula that they were employing, and we have been unable to determine exactly where that formula is or what it is, we were only eligible for $28,500 for operation of the school.

That won't even pay two teachers salaries. One thing that I want to stress here is the success of the school and I do want to share with you, because I know that you are interested in the success of previously private schools, and I have some graphs to share with you.

We have in the past been funded under Title IV, part A, non-LEA. Are you familiar with that?

Senator BELLMON. Not specifically.

Mr. NELSON. That is presently funding previously private schools on a competitive grant basis. We received our first grant in 1973 and have completed successfully until the present time. We have had a good working relationship with the Office of Indian Education and have been funded to the extent that they had funds available.

Senator BELLMON. Let me say, Mr. Nelson, looking at this chart it looks to me like your students do well and that you might be better off not to change anything.

Mr. NELSON. Well, we need money to operate, Senator, that is the problem.

Senator BELLMON. Well, I would think that you are doing well. Your charts show that they are well above the national norm.

Mr. NELSON. Those charts show a yearly growth average when they came into our school, when the school was formed. I had eighth graders that were functionally illiterate and so what we are showing you there is what we can demonstrate with one year's growth. Now,

we certainly expect to do that this year and the following year, but that is not to say then that our children are all at the grade level—our lower grades through the fourth grade are.

Senator BELLMON. What these show is how fast they are gaining?

Mr. NELSON. Exactly. As gaged against the national norm.

Senator BELLMON. They are very impressive.

Mr. DEASY. Senator, what the Duckwater-Shoshone Elementary School is requesting is, again, specific language in the report.

Senator BELLMON. Apparently that didn't work last year.

Mr. DEASY. Last year, Senator, the report language was quite general concerning five or six different schools and so money—what the Duckwater-Shoshone Elementary School is requesting is report language which directs the Bureau to expend $109,000 under a self-determination contract for the basic operation of the Duckwater-Shoshone Elementary School.

Senator BELLMON. Very good. We understand the problem and we will try to be helpful.

Mr. DEASY. We have one more problem with the school we would like to address.

Senator BELLMON. Proceed.

Mr. DEASY. The self-determination act contains a section dealing with school construction. During the consultation process for the development of regulations for the school construction portion of the self-determination act, the Duckwater-Shoshone Tribe continually raised the issue of being a small school and desired to be included under the regulation.

The regulations came out and the student number to be eligible to participate in the school construction program was higher than the school population of the Duckwater-Shoshone Elementary School.

The Duckwater school presented a waiver request to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which was denied. At this point, the Duckwater-Shoshone Tribe School needs approximately $95,000 to remodel the physical structure so that it is adequate by reasonable standards for being an educational institution.

Senator BELLMON. How many students are there in the school?

Mr. DEASY. There are 28 in the school. Presently the school is ineligible to participate in school construction money. The tribe purchased the building and has donated the building to the school for tbe elementary school purpose to show a commitment to the community at this point and needs the additional money. It is an old church structure. We need to increase the classroom size. We have had State inspectors in there and various people from the Federal offices in there.

The structure does not meet reasonable standards. It needs to meet reasonable standards. Again, we are requesting report language.

Senator BELLMON. Are there other schools in an area nearby?

Mr. DEASY. There is a public school system in my county which is where the Duckwater Reservation is located.

Senator BELLMON. How far is it from the school facility?

Mr. DEASY. Approximately 5 miles. Let me address that a bit.

The school district operated a school about 5 miles from the reservation which was about 85 percent Indian students.

As Mr. Nelson stated earlier, the Indian students attending that school were functionally illiterate. That was why the parents of the Duckwter Reservation wanted to open a school on the reservation. The reservation school was opened. All of the Indian students left the public schools to attend the Indian school, and, as you can see from the graphs, that has been quite beneficial to the students.

The Niconi public school district maintained a public school 5 miles off of the reservation for three to four students. The Niconi school system has not given any assistance to the reservation effort to provide quality education services for the children of the area.

Mr. NELSON. Senator, I think that it also should be noted here that indeed there was not quality education being provided in that school. Children were being injured by attending school in that facility and just looking at it, an overnight phenomena that developed in the Duckwater-Shoshone School. Parents for 2 to 3 years prior to the opening of the Duckwater-Shoshone School had driven the 170 miles to the county seat to meet with district officials, to meet the school board and did not receive any indication that anything was going to be done to remedy the situation.

So there have been attempts to work with that school district and a long history of it.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS GEORGE

Mr. Chairman, thank you for affording me the opportunity to appear before you today regarding the Duckwater Shashone Elementary School.

My name is Douglas George. I am Chairman of the Duckwater Shoshone School Board, a tribally created and controlled school board. We have five members on the School board. All of us are members of the Duckwater Tribe. Four of the five members of the School board have students in our school.

For three years the Duckwater Shoshone School Board has operated the Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School. The School is located in an isolated part of central eastern Nevada on the Duckwater Reservation.

We are proud of our school and its accomplishments. I have brought with me pictures of our students, our school and our reservation. I also have graphs documenting our academic accomplishments. I would like to pass these out to you.

The Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School was opened three years ago. It has proved to be not only an academic success but a community success. Parents who have never participated in the public education of their children are now avidly participating in the child's daily progress. As a result our students are exceeding national norms in language, math, reading and the test battery total. The test instrument is the California Achievement Test, a nationally recognized and standardized testing instrument.

Mr. Chairman, I am here to request this Committee to recognize our problem and to assist us in meeting our problem. Our problem is that of being able to provide quality educational services to our children. The Bureau has continually failed to provide the Congress and this Committee with fair and reasonable cost estimates for operating the Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School. The United States

Office of Indian Education has agreed with the reasonableness of our cost estimates. For the last three years the Bureau has downgraded our cost estimates. In 1976 dollars it costs approximately $100,000 a year to provide quality educational services to our children. The Bureau still is requesting less than $32,000 for basic operating costs for our school. We are requesting this Committee to include $109,000 in the fiscal year 1978 budget for the Bureau or Indian Affairs for the operation of the Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School.

What is more alarming to us is the attitude of the Bureau regarding the education of our children. We wanted the Reservation school because our children were being educationally handicapped in the public school system. We have been informed the Bureau's Division of Budget has assumed a very insensitive attitude toward the education of our children. The Bureau's attitude is that if there is insufficient money to operate our school, the children must return to the public system. Our school is successful, the public system harmed our children. In addition, Mr. Chairman, the Bureau is planning to propose to this Committee a special funding for the basic support of public schools. Yet, the Bureau refuses to present a true picture to you regarding the situation for tribally operated schools. Our success has shown the money spent in Duckwater to be money well spent. The money spent in the public school system where our children have been harmed is a poor investment.

Mr. Chairman, we have demonstrated our ability to provide quality educational services to our children. Any standard you wish to use shows success. Academically the Duckwater students exceed national norms. Attitudinally our children have come from beaten down young persons to reasonably happy adjusted elementary students. We have taken an old church and remodeled it into a school. We, the parents, have learned

how to successfully control, operate and manage an educational institution. We have done this without the assistance of the Bureau and in many instances the opposition of the Bureau.

I have mentioned the school facility. The Tribe purchased the structure and has given it to us for use as a school. Many of us have volunteered our labor in trying to make this structure do. The Self-Determination Act has a section for assisting people like us in constructing school facilities. However, the Bureau has determined we are too small to be eligible for assistance. We fit all other eligibility criteria. But, because we do not have a large student body we will not receive construction assistance. We estimate we need approximately $95,000 of construction monies to bring our school up to the standards of a resonable educational facility. The money would be used to remodel the tribally donated structure to improve the educational environment of the Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School. We request this Committee to insure that there is $95,000 in the Bureau's FY 1978 budget earmarked for construction for the Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT BOJORCAS, EUGENE INDIAN CENTER, OREGON

Senator BELLMON. Our next witness is Mr. Errin Forrest, Mr. Charles Trimbel of the National Congress of American Indians.

Are either Mr. Forrest or Mr. Trimbel present?

The next witness on our list then is Mr. John Stevens and others representing the Native American Rights Fund.

Mr. Stevens?

Mr. Stevens apparently is not here.

Mr. Robert Bojorcas of the Eugene Indian Center in Eugene, Oregon. Are you present?

By the way, have Mr. Carney or Mr. Cal Peters come in?

Mr. BOJORCAS. I believe they left, Senator.

Senator BELLMON. Would you take your places at the witness table? Would you proceed?

Mr. BOJORCAS. Thank you, Senator, for the opportunity to be here. On my immediate left is Mr. Dave Hardy. On my far left is Mr. Dayton Dumar. Mr. Dave Hardy will summarize our testimony and I will have a comment as Mr. Dumar will also.

Senator BELLMON. Very good. Mr. Hardy.

Mr. HARDY. I would like to thank you for the opportunity to appear in front of you today, Mr. Chairman. The last two paragraphs at the bottom of the first two pages of our proposal I think sums up what we are here for in order to develop a health care improvement program for American Indians in southwest Oregon.

In this program we would support a budget for $152,292 which would fund nine persons together with support services to do the type of study that is needed in order to develop health care services in southwest Oregon.

We would ask, if the money is appropriated, we would ask that instructions be given to the 14 area Indian Health Service offices not to take administrative costs out unless 20 percent would be added by the subcommittee to take care of that.

We would hope that this would enable the project if the moneys were given to us to do this project and it would then enable the project to gather sufficient information on the estimated 8,000 American Indians that reside in southwestern Oregon and to qualify them for the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Their needs are very, very urgent and I believe that they do deserve the services.

Due to the fact that the Indian population in that area comes from some terminated tribes, that some of these people haven't been eligible for services since 1954 and that a lot of those Indian people in that area were never federally recognized, that they weren't ever eligible for Indian Health Care Services or any type of services to the Government and their needs are urgent and the rapid growth among the Indian peoples in southwest Oregon, I think, has prompted us to come here and ask that we get some type of assistance to do the type of work that needs to be done there.

I don't want to take too much time. I would like to introduce David Dumar.

Senator BELLMON. Mr. Dumar.

Mr. DUMAR. My name is David Dumar. I am a member of the tribe of Indians in Oregon. I reside in Eugene. I am director of the Indian program in alcohol, drug awareness and all I want to do is make a short statement in support of what Mr. Bojorcas and Mr. Hardy have already given.

I work daily with our Indian people in Eugene in our alcohol program and we just have no real support services to turn these people to. So many of them are unrecognized by the Federal Government as Indians, so we have to turn to welfare, the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation and other such agencies and sometimes we have no services at all for these people.

I appear just as a support person for their proposals and hope this committee gives it a lot of consideration. Thank you.

Senator BELLMON. Mr. Dumar, let me ask you, speaking from a personal experience, are you really able to help those who suffer from alcoholism?

Mr. DUMAR. In my estimation, yes, sir.

Senator BELLMON. What percent of those have you dealt with are cured of this disease?

Mr. DUMAR. Well, statistically speaking, nobody is ever cured of alcoholism.

Senator BELLMON. What is the point, then, of working with them?

Mr. DUMAR. To get them to gain sobriety.

Senator BELLMON. Then if they gain sobriety, are they cured?

Mr. DUMAR. No, they are not. They have to remain sober.

Senator BELLMON. Obviously. But can they remain sober? That is my question.

Mr. DUMAR. Sometimes.

Senator BELLMON. What percent?

Mr. DUMAR. I can't give a percentage basis. But in the short time I have been there in the program, has been in existence, I would say at least 10 percent of the persons that I have worked with have gained sobriety and maintained sobriety for 6 months or better.

Senator BELLMON. Only 10 percent?

Mr. DUMAR. Only 10 percent. And that, in my estimation is a big success with any population.

Senator BELLMON. That doesn't sound like very much of a success to me.

Mr. BOJORCAS. It has been submitted to agencies within our six county area, our proposal has. You will find support letters in the appendix that support the need for this type of proposal.

Also in the appendix you will find a map of our particular area that we have to cover and try to assist the needs and the resources that, as Mr. Hardy has explained, to be deemed eligible for the Indian Health Improvement Act which will be coming down in 1978.

Senator BELLMON. Now, as I understand it, you are asking for $152,292 to hire nine people who are going to gather information. Then you say on your last sentence on page 1 that these needs are urgent and they deserve the attention that these funds would provide.

What attention will these funds provide to these people?

Mr. HARDY. Many people in southwest Oregon have never had an opportunity because of termination in that they have never been recognized by the Government as being Indian people.

Senator BELLMON. I understand. You said that. What attention are you going to give these people with the nine persons that you will hire with this $152,000?

Mr. HARDY. There are six counties in that area. There would be one researcher in each county with a program planner, assistant program planner and executive secretary to run the program. So the people in the area would be able to work with the researchers. The researchers would be able to work with the staff to gather all the information that hasn't been gathered before on Indian people so that hopefully through the research efforts we would be able to do some type of outpatient, possibly a third-party type referrals while we were doing the information gathering.

Does that sum it up a little?

Senator BELLMON. And then what happens after that, after you gather the information?

Mr. HARDY. The southwest Oregon area has never been eligible for health care moneys and this kind of a study needs to be done for us to become or be eligible for those moneys so that after we gather the information and the work was done, we would be eligible then for Indian Health Care moneys and we could further deliver services to the people and people would be taken care of. Some of their health care needs would then be met.

Senator BELLMON. Do you contemplate the establishment of clinics or hospitals or how do you plan to meet the health care needs of the people?

Mr. BOJORCAS. Long range, we are looking at a clinic approach to it. I would like to also introduce Congressman James Weever from our congressional fourth district.

Congressman WEEVER. Mr. Chairman, thank you. I would just like to say, if I might, these people have a real genuine, important need that is not being met elsewhere. I appreciate very much your hearing their testimony.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you, Mr. Weever. We have a document here which I believe sets out their case very well.

Mr. BOJORCAS. We are looking at, as I stated, a clinic approach to try to approach and treat some of the problems that they pointed out in 1978 in order to have our statistical information gathered when the Indian Health Improvement Act will in 1978 appropriate 5 million for urban programs throughout the Nation and if we have our statistics ready, then we will be able to get an appropriation or get a grant or to conduct the clinical services that I mentioned.

Mr. HARDY. We are currently involved—Mr. Bojorcas and I are currently involved in the Indian Title III program. This program has been advocated for by Indians and run by Indians and that this program would do the same thing in that this would utilize Indians to help Indians and I think today with education being one of the main goals that a person neads to attain, that this is real important and we would utilize the information gathered here not only for this type of service, but it would be shared with other agencies so that—because information of this sort and this size study has never been done before. We would be able to share this with other agencies to hopefully make the Indian population and the non-Indian population more aware of the acute needs of our Indian people in southwestern Oregon.

Senator BELLMON. I am not sure that you were here earlier when I was asking other witnesses, but I am troubled by the system we seem to be supporting where we have segregated health care delivery systems for Indians in communities where you already have medical facilities and in many cases, underutilized facilities.

Do you anticipate a system where the needs of the Indians in southwest Oregon could be handled in the facilities that are already there to serve the majority of the population?

Mr. HARDY. Yes. In parts of the proposal it states that we would seek to use existing resources and to try to do that on some kind of an outpatient or an inpatient or a contract basis in the gathering of information to help utilize the existing resources plus any additional resources that we may be able to add to that that helps our needs of the Indian people.

Senator BELLMON. Thank you very much. Senator Hatfield will take over.

Mr. BOJORCAS. One further comment to carry on Dave's comments. The fact that we do have and in many cases have had the Indian people come to our offices that needed health care, but because of the high cost, because of not having an alternative program available to them, then the health needs go unmet.

The other day we had an individual in that had a broken leg and sought health care. But because the individual wasn't working, because he tried to make an appointment at one of the local hospitals for some reason he wasn't given an appointment and we have individuals that go through that that are sick that should be seeing a physician but because of various reasons they don't and so what we are attempting to do is look at it through a clinical approach after we assess what the resources are available and what the needs are.

Senator HATFIELD [presiding]. Thank you very much.

We are very happy to have you here today and we welcome you here. Congressman, it is good to see you.

Congressman WEEVER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HATFIELD. We appreciate your gracing our presence.

Congressman WEEVER. I appreciate the opportunity of coming before this committee, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of Robert Bojorcas and Dave Harding

Many American Indians have poor health. These Americans have a common heritage, but their many different tribal cultures can cause them to perceive their mental and physical health problems differently. This difference, however slight, greatly affects the identification of their health problems and the determination of the most effective treatment.

Therefore, determining the most effective treatment, already difficult because of culture differences, becomes even more so for the American Indian who has come from the reservation to the confusing, complex and foreign urban community. To the newly arrived American Indian, the urban way of life is often bewildering and overpowering. Some respond by returning to the more familiar, traditional life of the reservation; others adjust and adopt the urban cultural values necessary to survive; but some are unable to do either.

In order to develop a health care improvement program for American Indians in Southwest Oregon, we support a budget for FY 1978 of $152,292, which would fund 9 personnel together with support services.

This would enable the project to gather sufficient information on the estimated 8,000 American Indians in the area to qualify for the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Their needs are urgent and they deserve the attention these funds would provide.

Due to the fact that much of the Indian population in our service area come from terminated tribes, these people have not been eligible for Indian Health Services since 1954. Some of the Indian population has never been eligible for these services because they came from non-federally recognized tribes. This, along with the urban Indian people from reservations, has created an acute need for this type of program due to cultural differences.

Thus, poor health accompanies the American Indian on his journey from the traditional reservation culture to the urban community and back. Alcoholism, depression, high blood pressure, poor diet, mental illness and other health problems become the ever present companions of the urban Indian. And, often as a direct result, unemployment increases; criminal activity disproportionately increases; marital and other family problems increase; and the American Indian's physical and mental health begins an often irreversible cycle of decline.

It was the recognition of the need to reverse this destructive cycle of poor health that prompted the Federal Government to create the Indian Health Services. And it was a similar recognition which prompted the Eugene Indian Center to secure the resources to define the nature and scope of the health problems and to attempt to resolve them.

The underlying philosophy of this proposal is to develop and to implement a comprehensive health program, co-ordinated to make maximum use of existing services, but providing services where none are now available, all the while keeping in mind the need for the Native American to stay in harmony with his cultural heritage.

The proposal before this committee would provide the type of preventive health care for the urban Indians in Lane, Douglas, Josephine, Jackson, Coos and Curry Counties of Oregon.

The Subcommittee's consideration of this proposal is greatly appreciated. Thank you very much. We will be pleased to answer any questions you might have.

STATEMENT OF DAYTON DUMORE

This short, but concise statement, is offered in addition to what Mr. Bojorcas and Mr. Harding have already given. It is meant as support information for the proposal being presented to you today.

I work daily with our Indian people suffering from the disease of alcoholism. The health services offered in our communities are not adequate and we have to search out any alternative, no matter how small, in order to receive treatment. In many cases there is no place to turn except to the community for help and support. Then, at times, we receive nothing.

The Indian Health Care Improvement Act will enhance as well as improve the services to our target area. Our sick and suffering Indian people shall benefit greatly from this much needed program.

Thank you for your kind attention. I will be happy to answer any questions.

STATEMENT OF DR. STANLEY HARRISON, AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS, VIRGINIA

Senator HATFIELD. I would like to call Dr. Stanley Harrison, American Academy of Pediatrics, Virginia.

Your whole statement will be placed in the record, Dr. Harrison, and we would be appreciative if you would summarize and highlight it.

Dr. HARRISON. I will try to do that.

Thank you very much for the privilege of testifying on behalf of the American Indians and particularly their children in the United States. The American Academy of Pediatrics, of course, has long been a friend of the Indian children. We have had an active committee which has supported a consultation service to the Indian Health Service for the past 10 years. Well, actually, it is almost 12 years.

We supported the passage of the Indian Health Improvement Act to the fullest. We believe that full funding of the Indian Health Service budget, as outlined in the next to the last paragraph of my testimony, is justified.

Senator HATFIELD. You are speaking of $416,000?

Dr. HARRISON. Right. And 9,693 positions, rather than the smaller figure that the President recommends and for facilities, the appropriation should be 178 rather than 74,000.

Senator HATFIELD. All right.

Dr. HARRISON. I am very sorry that the American College of OB&GYN could not send a representative here today. We work closely with them in our advisory service to the Indian Health Service and have come to realize that by so doing we can approve not only the health of children but the health of the mother before the baby is born.

Unfortunately, Dr. Nichols couldn't be here, so I am speaking for him, also. I would also like to emphasize one point.

During a meeting with the tribal chairmen's organization last November it was very obvious that the tribal chairmen and their health boards need help. They need money to provide or to begin to provide or to get into the health service field and in order to do this their people need to be taught how to do this.

We have reached a point now where we are discussing some sort of consultation program between the American Academy of Pediatrics and its committee and the Tribal Chairmen's Organization. Such a program would provide the same consultation to the Indian on health matters that we are providing for the Indian Health Service.

Still, a determination for the Indian people is their goal and we are firmly convinced that this is the ultimate role that we should go. To not provide funds that are allocated in the act in the amount that we have mentioned here would certainly be a slap in the face to the Indian people because, I think, they expect to go down this road and they want to do it as quickly as possible.

I will be happy to answer any of the questions.

Senator HATFIELD. You have been very helpful, Dr. Harrison, and I want to thank the academy through you for its long-time interest in this program. There is very definitely a need in this country and I appreciate what you are here to do today.

Dr. HARRISON. I might say that I was the one who organized our first committee. It was 1964 and I have attended every meeting but one since then. So I think I know what the Indian people really need and what the Indian children need.

Senator HATFIELD. I appreciate your comments very much.

Dr. HARRISON. Thank you very much, sir.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF STANLEY L. HARRISON, M.D., FAAP

Mr. Chairman, I am Dr. Stanley L. Harrison, a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Indian Health. The Academy has clearly shown its great concern for the health of our American Indian people by establishing a special committee to focus on the health matters of these people. This Committee has made it a point during the last decade, to become involved with the Indian people. One manifestation of this involvement has been the fact that the quarterly meetings of the Committee are held in different locations in Indian country, so as to acquaint the members first-hand with the severe health conditions experienced by Indian people. Too many members of the Academy have an intimate knowledge of these conditions through their practice and through contact with IHS personnel. This knowledge extends also to those Indians living in urban areas as well.

I do not intend, at this time, to present a litany of health deficiencies facing the Indian people. Previous testimony presented by the Academy has done this amply. In testimony before the Congress in support of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act the deficiencies in manpower, resources, and facilities were stressed in great detail. The Congress, in its wisdom, recognized these deficiencies and passed the bill, along with authorization levels, which if appropriated, would lead to the establishment of equity of quality and access for the Indian people in health services. Each of the titles of the Act was designed to meet a specific need in a way guaranteeing Indian participation in its implementation.

I am here, Mr. Chairman, to urge that Congress make available to the Indian Health Service the full authorizations in the bill. In passing the bill by such an overwhelming vote, the Congress has told the Indian people that it recognized their needs and it fully intends that these needs be satisfied. The authorization levels in the bill were predicated on meeting the unmet health needs of the people in a systematic, orderly approach.

To provide less than the amounts of money authorized would certainly appear to the Indian people that their health needs are not being seriously considered, and I am sure, Mr. Chairman, this is not the case. Present program resources are just not adequate to raise their health levels to where they should be.

The Indian people want to man and manage their own health programs. This concept was recognized and supported by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, passed by the 93d Congress. However, for this to become a reality the manpower development aspects of Title I must be supported to the fullest. Because much of this training is long term in nature, the time to begin is now if any realization of an Indian health manpower pool is to occur in the forseeable future.

The increase in services provided by Title II are vitally needed now, and I say this as a representative of a group of doctors who deal with those most vulnerable in our population at risk, the children. Access to timely and remedial care by children can make the difference between a child becoming a good achiever and one who is unable to function either in his society or ours. Support of Title II will provide hundreds of children with medical and surgical intervention for remedial defects and handicaps such as hearing and vision loss, and dental conditions.

Another point, I would like to make, Mr. Chairman, concerns Indian people now living in urban areas. These people are often culturally alienated and feel lost in the unfamiliar surroundings of a city. Many times, even if health services are available to them, they lack the ability to plug into the provider system. Title V of the Act will provide means for these urban Indians to find and use the multiplicity of health services available to them.

I urge you to consider the health needs of our Indian people as demonstrated in the testimony presented during the consideration of Public Law 94–437. These needs are real and it will take significant effort to overcome them. Let this effort begin now. Accordingly, it is requested that the 1978 appropriation for services be $416,475,000 and 9,693 positions rather than the President's request of $368,066,000 and 8,822 positions; and for facilities the appropriation should include $178,369,000 as compared to the $74,425,000 requested by the President.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you and the members of the Committee for allowing the Academy this opportunity to express its concern for the health and well-being of Indian people. Your commitment in support of funding for the Indian Health Care Improvement Act will serve to bridge the gap between the health status of Indian people and that of the general population.

COMPLIMENTARY CLINIC

STATEMENT OF LEONARD GARROW, ST. REGIS-MOHAWK TRIBE, NEW YORK

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Leonard Garrow. Your full statement will be placed in the record. We would appreciate it if you would summarize or highlight at this point.

Mr. GARROW. All right, sir. First, I would make known my associates here. This is Ms. Grant. She is a member of our Indian health board on the reservation and our tribal attorney, Mr. Garheizer.

Our concern here this afternoon is on the allocation of moneys through the Health Service for a complimentary clinic on our reservation.

We have at this time a clinic which is administered by the State of New York, but it is very limited in its scope.

What we are trying to do through Indian Health Service is to get a building along with additional staff people to administer our people in a much better fashion. We have requested through Health Service an amount of $647,000 which, as we understand through the transition here of the new Administration, has been kind of sidetracked on us and we are very concerned about this amount of money because this is what we had planned. This is really what is our planning money and it is going to be difficult for us to get any organization going if this money isn't forthcoming soon.

In our statement, in our proposal we have plans for the ongoing moneys, but our main concern is at this point is the initial planning money and if we could get that, this is what our main concern is at this point today.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Garrow, what is the number on the reservation or in the area that this center would serve?

Mr. GARROW. Well, our total would be about 6,000 people, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. Six thousand?

Mr. GARROW. Yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. For that 6,000, as I understand your testimony, you are looking for a physician, a clinic staff, three registered nurses and one licensed practical nurse, a health records clerk, a pharmacist, a laboratory technician and an X-ray technician.

Mr. GARROW. That is right.

Senator HATFIELD. And then a dental team to be comprised of one dentist and two assistants.

Mr. GARROW. Right. At present, our clinic, sir, is what we have gotten through New York State. It is very limited. We have a doctor that comes there twice a week, 2 days a week and is there 2 hours per day on the days that he is there. And, generally, he sees about 100 people in that 2-hour period. So it is really not an ideal situation and our dental clinic, we do have an effort at some dental health, but the fact is we have the same situation there. We have to narrow it down just to the services performed for the children in school.

So the adults really that are in need don't have any place to go to get any help in that form.

Senator HATFIELD. Do you have a nurse on duty at other periods of time besides the 2 hours a week?

Mr. GARROW. Yes. We have a nurse on duty.

Senator HATFIELD. One nurse?

Mr. GARROW. Just one nurse. And our clinic is such now that we have four rooms that are roughly 20-by-20 in size and this is a combination doctor's office, nurse's office and examining room and waiting room and the whole thing is being performed within these four rooms.

Senator HATFIELD. Now, you speak of the reservation. How large is the reservation? The St. Regis reservation.

Mr. GARROW. Six miles square.

Senator HATFIELD. All those 6,000 people are not living on the reservation?

Mr. GARROW. Yes, they are.

Senator HATFIELD. This would not provide service then for any off-reservation Indians?

Mr. GARROW. We are not going to turn away anyone who comes there.

Senator HATFIELD. What is the potential number of people this reservation clinic could serve?

Mr. GARROW. Well, I would rather stay with a figure of 6,000 now. This is the hard core that we have, but as we understand it, once we do have these clinics set up through Indian Health Service any Indian that would come from other areas, if we were capable of providing a service to them, we would do it.

Senator HATFIELD. I was just wondering if an Indian census has indicated whether there are Indians, say, beyond the reservation within the area?

Mr. GARROW. There are other Indians within the area. There are other tribes within the State of New York, also. We also have the St. Regis-Mohawk which have a certain amount of urban Indians, too. I can't give you an exact figure on that amount, but I guess that there would be at least several hundred.

Senator HATFIELD. More than the 6,000?

Mr. GARROW. Right.

Senator HATFIELD. What I am trying to understand here is whether this clinic really, in effect, would serve more than the 6,000 Indians on the reservation?

Mr. GARROW. That is right, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. You have been very helpful.

Now you had introduced Ms. Grant, is it?

Mr. GARROW. Incidentally, she is the registered nurse that is existing.

Senator HATFIELD. We are happy to welcome all of you here today and we appreciate the work that you are doing.

Thank you, Mr. Garrow.

Mr. GARROW. Thank you, sir.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF LEONARD V. GARROW

Mr. Chairman, I feel honored to testify before this subcommittee and am grateful to have the opportunity to speak on behalf of the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe of Northern New York State. As a duly elected Tribal Chief, I am here to give testimony in support of Indian Health Service's request for additional appropriations for the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe and its health program. Indian Health Service has included within the supplemental appropriations request, a specific appropriation for the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe of Six Hundred Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars ($647,000) for the fiscal year of 1977.

Unfortunately, this appropriation request has been delayed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

In view of the pressing need for adequate health care services for the St. Regis Mohawks, it is imperative that this supplemental request be approved as expeditiously as possible.

With respect to the appropriation requested by Indian Health Service on behalf of the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe for fiscal year 1978, we need Nine Thousand, Twenty-Nine Thousand, Seven Hundred Eighty Dollars ($929,780) to implement a complete health delivery system for the St. Regis Reservation. This particular figure is beyond what would normally be an increase for the program based upon the previous year's budget with an inflationary factor. However, we need the additional amount as an annualized base budget. We are, therefore, requesting you to appropriate the required amount for fiscal year 1978, which is beyond the annualized amount of the supplemental appropriation. You should adopt the requested 1977 supplemental amendments and annualize the budget appropriations for fiscal year 1978, so that the 1978 budget will include the full $929,780, being requested for the coming year. I mention this to avoid any confusion.

It is our understanding that Indian Health Service's request for additional appropriations has been delayed by the Assistant Secretary of Health, who has been nominated, but has not, as yet, been confirmed by the U.S. Senate. For whatever reason the request has been delayed, and regardless of the effects brought on by the transition within the government, I feel obligated to assure this subcommittee that the general substandard health conditions of the Mohawk Reservation remain a point of critical concern for the Mohawk people. I also feel it to be my duty to bring to this subcommittee's attention the delay by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in hopes that this matter won't simply be discarded and the Mohawk people be denied the right to have adequate health care provided.

At the present time, our woefully high rate of diseases, poor nutrition and related problems are matched only by the inadequacies of available preventative and curative means of control.

Areas of concern include, communicable disease among children, such as measles and mumps, which are relatively easy to control by establishing effective immunization procedures. Inner ear and respiratory infections are prevalent in rates much higher than the national average, as are skin infections, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and alcoholism. The list goes on and on.

It has been clear to us for some time that measures had to be taken to alleviate our health problems. Our initial efforts resulted in the establishment of a small health clinic on the reservation. This tiny facility has, however, proven to be inadequate for our needs. The service offered through the clinic are not of a nature wide enough in scope to make a dent in the considerable problems facing it.

In response to the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, we obtained enough information about health conditions on the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation and areas of deficient services. Having carefully documented our findings, we proceeded to design a comprehensive health care delivery system for the St. Regis Reservation. What we arrived at was a plan to institute an overall service for our people—both preventative and curative.

Since the Indian Health Services in the most experience agency involved in Indian Health Care, the St. Regis program has been structured to utilize this model with the expectation that when the program is funded, the funds will be appropriated through the Indian Health Services. The proposed St. Regis Mohawk Health Program will be administered by the St. Regis Akwesasne Health Board in conjunction with the governing bodies and with input from a community health advisory board. Trained persons from the reservation will be used whenever possible. There will be a clinic on the reservation with a physician present Monday through Friday to administer the preventative health care programs, treat uncomplicated medical problems, and refer the more difficult ones to appropriate specialists. In addition to the physician, the clinic staff will include three (3) Registered Nurses, one (1) Licensed Practitioner,

Nurse, a Health Records Clerk, a Pharmacist, a Laboratory Technician and an X-ray Technician. A Dental Team will be comprised of one (1) Dentist and two (2) assistants.

Other aspects of the health program will include Mental Health and Alcoholism; Maternal and Child Health; Otitis Media; Environmental Health; Diabetes and Hypertensive Screening and Control; Dental Health; Eye Care Services for Reservation inhabitants in all age levels. To follow up on the program, a system of evaluation has been developed that can be used as both a measure of program effectiveness and program planning.

Many Native American people across this country—in all geographic regions—have long sought the levels of efficient health care which are now made possible by the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. We, the St. Regis Mohawks, share in the hope that finally something is available which will raise substandard health conditions of Native Americans. It would be a grave injustice to the Mohawk people, if we are denied the funds necessary for giving us the same health services which are taken for granted by the majority of Americans. In conclusion, I respectfully encourage this subcommittee to support us in our efforts. Thank you.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY

Senator HATFIELD. We have received numerous letters and statements concerning items funded under the Interior and Related Agencies Bill. We will place that material in the record at this point.

[The material follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROGER A. JOURDAIN, CHAIRMAN, RED LAKE BANK OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

Dear Chairman Byrd:

In behalf of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, I am hereby requesting that full funding for P.L. 94-437 - the Indian Health Care Improvement Act be authorized.

The watered-down definition of an Indian as passed by by Congress seems it necessary to provide full funding plus supplementary funding to address the needs of non-federally recognized and state recognized Indians which are included in this Act.

Funds absolutely must be appropriated to fully fund the first year's activities or the First Americans will continue to be last.

STATEMENT OF VIRGIL GUNN, CHAIRMAN, HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE COMMITTEE FOR COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBE

SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND

We come before you to request funding for construction of facilities for Paschal Sherman Indian School, a previously private school operated by our Confederated Tribes. A dire need for such funding exists, as our statement and supportive data will establish.

The School was founded ninety years ago as St. Mary's Mission School by the Jesuit Order. It has provided education to Indian children continuously since that time, until it became a tribally operated school in 1973 under the authority of PL93-638, the "Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act." A phased transition to Tribal operation was scheduled under the Colville Educational Development Board's Overall Education Plan. The Plan, now in Phase III of its five year Development Model, was predicated on the availability of building construction funds, as provided for in Title II, Part C, Section 208 of PL93-638, which authorizes and directs the Secretary of Interior to provide construction funds for tribally operated previously private schools. To the best of our knowledge no funding has yet been provided under the authority of the Section cited. Our request at this time is based on that Section of the Act, as well as Section 3 under "Declaration of Policy," which states, "The Congress hereby recognizes the obligation of the United States to respond to the strong expression of the Indian people for self-determination by assuring maximum

Indian participation in the direction of educational as well as other Federal services to Indian communities so as to render such services more responsive to the needs and desires of those communities.

The Colville Educational Development Board's Overall Education Plan was developed to meet the special educational needs of Colville Indian children, based on demographic data which indicated that such factors as low income levels, guardianship patterns, employment levels, family sizes, single parent homes and other socio-economic criteria clearly reflected the overwhelming need for the continued existence and development of Paschal Sherman.

Despite the manifest need for the School and the Colville People's determination, under the spirit of self-determination, to operate the School, the assessment of the facilities at the School by competent architectural engineers, a task force of health and environmental experts, by a State Deputy Fire Marshal, and by a State Electrical Inspector indicates that the students are effectively unhoused, as the term applies under State and Federal definitions. Their findings revealed such conditions as over-crowding, lack of sanitary facilities, unsafe electrical and fire prevention, (or warning), systems, structural deterioration, inadequate water and sewerage systems and many other deficiencies as to render present facilities unsatisfactory. Their conclusions also indicate that the present facilities are not adaptable for satisfactory usage for school purposes.

To attempt an adequate summary of the grim picture provided in the demographic data on student needs, or on the equally grim assessment of present facilities, is not feasible under the constraints of time and space in this brief presentation. We trust that you and your staff will review diligently the supportive data that we have provided. Suffice it to say that Paschal Sherman's Student body is made up primarily of Indian children whose educational opportunity is severely hampered by adverse social, economic and environmental factors, and that the Colville People are trying to meet their childrens needs (and the needs of children from neighboring reservations), with an antiquated, unhealthy, unsafe and totally inadequate facility.

REQUEST STATEMENT

A competently prepared assessment of facilities needed to adequately operate the School and meet State and Federal regulatory requirements has

been made. A carefully prepared cost analysis (with explanation and back-up provided in supportive data), has also been completed. The analysis shows the need of $11,503,438.00 for construction. This figure includes projected increases in cost from the hoped-for favorable action by this Congress until start-up and completion of the project. Naturally, with increased delays, costs would also increase.

We sincerely appreciate this opportunity to present our most urgent request.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD W. TANNER, COORDINATOR, JOHNSON-O'MALLEY PROGRAMS

I am here on behalf of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe and the six associated reservations of Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Nett Lake, and White Earth to discuss our need for basic support and supplemental education funds under the Johnson-O'Malley Act from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the amount of $3,270,000.

The education for tribal members has been and continues to be the number one priority of our tribal chiefs and leaders. It is our belief that only through education we can substain our heritage and to build a base to become a self-sufficient people. It is also our philosophy that effective education can be had only when Indian people are in control of the total education process and it is to this end we are continually striving.

The Johnson-O'Malley program administrated by the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe provides basic support funds to five Indian elementary community schools in Grand Portage, Nett Lake, Naytahwaush, Pine Point, and White Earth. This year we have available to the five schools only $148,620. This amount is granted to the Tribe after the 1/3 reduction as required in Title 25, Part 273, Subsection 31. It is our belief that this section should not apply to the five schools for the problems the regulations tried to resolve are not present within the schools. Minnesota has an equalization aide formula which has been called the "Minnesota Miracle" because the state provides on the average 54% (1975) of the basic educational cost, with the rest coming from local and federal sources. In the five school district the state provides an average of 62% of the funds. Federal sources provide 11.20%

of the total income, local sources contribute 33%. The schools receiving JOM basic support funds receive an average 34% from JOM. The five schools do in fact use all available sources of funds from state, local, and federal sources. The cost for these schools is higher than the state average of $1,484.59 per pupil vs. $2,185. The major cost difference is in the high teacher-student ratio and the number of support personnell such as teacher aides. The state average ratio for teachers to students is 18 to 1 and the average for the five Indian schools is 13.5 to 1. The benefits from this are beginning to show in junior and senior high school. For example, approximately 50% of the Indian student in Orr seventh and eighth grade have made the Honor Roll this year. The Nett Lake Elementary students are transferred to Orr Junior and Senior High after completing the sixth grade. The percentage of graduating Indian seniors from Grand Marais High School has been 90% to 100% for the past four years. One of two teachers in Grand Portage, Mrs. Andrea Peterson was Minnesota Teacher of the Year in 1976, and nationally first place runner-up as Teacher of the Year.

It is the sincere belief of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe that we must continue to support these excellent and outstanding efforts. With the phase-out of basic support funds in two years, there is no way the Tribe can continue to financially support the five schools. For Fiscal Year 1978 we will need approximately $270,000 to continue the excellence established. This is an increase of approximately $122,000 over for Fiscal Year 1977 funds. This is brought on by the effect of the declining enrollment of non-Indian students in the school districts and the "white lash" Indian people over the United States are facing.

The declining non-Indian student enrollment reduces the funds from state foundation aids, this decline is not off-set by the population growth of Indian people. Therefore the monies available to school districts is not adequate as it was in the past and bonds and mill levy reformandums are being continually defeated in the State. The other great factor is the teacher-student ratio is dropping and this causes a large increase in cost for the school districts as a whole. In two of the five school districts, the school boards are receiving great pressures from voters not to continue to put local tax monies into Indian community schools. And the monies from P.L. 874, Impact Act funds are not viewed by superintendents and school boards

as a replacement for local property taxes, but as just another pot of money. To my knowledge only three schools in the state have complied with the "Mondale Amendment" to Title 45, Sub-section 115.14.

I also present the following formula for basic support for your consideration for Indian schools; but first of all a few basic points must be made:

1. It is unfair to compare the cost of running an Indian school to a non-Indian school because of the differences in curriculum and course contents. For example, Indian studies and Indian language class and culture are considered to be part of the basic program.
2. Teacher aides are considered to be necessary and therefore part of the basic program.
3. The minimum basic requirements established by the Minnesota State Board of Education are exceeded by 90% of the school districts in the state and to have Indian students meeting only minimum state requirements is unreasonable. To have the schools fall back to these standards would wipe out all the advances we have made in the past few years.
4. The decline in enrollment of non-Indian students in public schools will have a long range effect at first raising the per-pupil cost to extremely artificial high levels and later to lowering them to an extremely low level. This would be unfair in light of the fact that the Indian population is continuing to grow.

The formula is:

$$\frac{q}{3} = SA \times SC = C - (x + s + l + o) = BS$$

q = 273.16 program requirements costs as defined by all Indian education committees receiving basic support funds including such cost as maintaining a high student-teacher ratio, culture classes, teacher aides, special education cost not covered by Title I or state special education programs and community education and adult education classes.

3 = three Indian community schools in state as being the three highest in the state

SA = average cost for three Indian schools in state as the state average

SC = student count
x = State Foundation Aids
s = 874 funds
l = local funds (Mill levy)
o = Catagorical aids and other funds
C = Total cost of program
BS = Basic Support cost provided by J.O.M. and B.I.A. funds

The basic concept behind the formula is that Indian people determine what a basic program is and decide what standards are to be met and compares Indian schools to Indian schools as opposed comparing Indian schools to non-Indian schools.

To reinterate the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe needs $270,000 to maintain the level of excellence in the five Indian community elementary schools.

The other great concern we have is the amount of funds available under P.L. 93-638, Title II and the formula used to distribute special program funds. In FY 76 Minnesota received $890,000 in special education funds in FY 77 we received $667,500 a loss of $222,500. At the same time the number of students served increase by 922 from 3,312 to 4,134. This considerable loss in funds was brought on by what the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe considers an illegal formula used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the distribution of JOM supplemental funds for Fiscal Year 1977. It is our contention that the present formula is not a strict interpretation nor is it the intent of Title 25, Part 273, Sub-section 31. It is also our belief that the time period for comment and review was not adequate and that the formula should have been published in the Federal Register for further comment and review and prior to implementation.

During the past four years that the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe administrated the Johnson-O'Malley, we have continually received request for funds totaling in excess of 1.3 million dollars. This has happened even when we knew in advance how much we would receive and stressed to the local Indian education committees and schools to submit budget at the same level as the previous year. At the present the Tribe serves 3,900 students from age 3 to grade 12 and the $560,867 presently available is not adequate to maintain the program levels as in past years. In Sandstone Public Schools the average daily attendence in 1974 was

64% of the Indian students, in 1976 the ADA was 93%; Tower-Sudan graduated its first Indian student from the reservation in 38 years; the number of graduating seniors continuing their education in trade, vocational schools and colleges is 90%.

To maintain our present level of services the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe needs 1.3 million dollars. To expand the services to serve all eligible tribal members in the state, an estimated 2.7 to 3.3 million dollars is needed. The number of eligible students has increased by the changes in P.L. 93-63 definition.

To recap, the financial need to provide basic support to public schools and supplemental programs for the unmet needs of Indian students is $3,270,000.

Statement of Ronald G. Charles, Coordinator, Point No Point Treaty Council

The member tribes of the Point No Point Treaty Council request an appropriation from the U.S. Congress to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the Point No Point Treaty Council in the amount of 3,156,871 dollars * over a five-year period for the purpose of improving and maintaining the existing fisheries management and enhancement programs. The fisheries programs of the member tribes have been established to secure and utilize treaty fishing rights established by the Treaty of Point No Point as confirmed by the decision of Federal District Judge Boldt, Civil 9213, Tacoma, Washington.

During the past year, the Treaty Council fisheries program staff has developed and employed a fisheries management and enhancement system for the member tribes which is consistent with the following three broad goals;

1) Optimum use of the salmon fisheries by commercial and recreational interests which is consistent with conservation of the salmon resource.

2) Commercial fishing opportunity sufficient to provide a living wage and sports fishing opportunity which is consistent with contemporary standards.

3) Treaty fishing opportunity which is consistent with recognized treaty fishing rights.

The Treaty Council has confidence that the task team, appointed by President Carter, can find a unified solution to the conflicts which threaten the future of the salmon resource in Puget Sound. Since we support and commend the efforts of the Presidential task force, care has been taken to avoid initiating any management or enhancement program which would compromise or hamper the efforts of the Presidential task force in any way. But, time and salmon migrations wait for no man. The Treaty Council management and enhancement programs have a proven

* $1,11[illegible],000 for FY 1979

record of management performance and cooperation with the Washington State Department of Fisheries. If our efforts toward maintenance and rehabilitation of the salmon resource are to be continued in an effective manner, funding is necessary prior to the start of the fishing season in July of this year.

Our proposal reflects a coordinated approach to development of the salmon resource on all fronts: management, enhancement and rehabilitation. In the management area, we are requesting funding for fisheries data gathering and data analysis. The most crucial factor in controlling any salmon fishery is the control of the flow of information. Without timely and accurate data during the course of the fishery, no fisheries biologist can truly be expected to manage a fishery. During the past season, the manual treatment of data severely limited the impact of our management efforts. Automation of data processing would enlarge our management capabilities without increasing the number of people on the management staff.

Data gathering was accomplished during 1976 as a cooperative effort between the Washington Department of Fisheries and the Treaty Council fisheries program. Given the cooperative effort, the quality and timeliness of the data was better than during 1975; however, our fisheries managers still do not have the means to collect adequate data concerning run timing, escapement levels and run composition in the Treaty Council area. Funding in this area would benefit both the management efforts of Washington State and Treaty tribes.

In the area of enhancement, Treaty Council hatcheries produced two hundred and forty thousand chum salmon fry in 1976. Within six weeks, our hatcheries will release more than seven and one-half million chum salmon fry. The expected return to Puget Sound fisheries from Treaty Council hatchery releases to data approaches eighty thousand adult salmon with a current market value of three hundred seventy five thousand dollars. Even so, our hatcheries are under-staffed and well below full production levels. Production from existing Treaty Council hatcheries will exceed twenty million chum salmon fry with an expected adult value of one million dollars annually when funding is obtained for staffing and improving our present facilities. Our hatcheries will be self supporting within six years if production levels can be boosted to full capacity.

The last area, rehabilitation of natural production, allows us to point out firmly and clearly that hatcheries production is not a panacea for salmon resource problems. Natural production has historically yielded large benefits to our country for relatively minor investments in salmon management. We believe that natural production can once again fulfill a major role in the salmon resource if Treaty Council tribes can obtain the means to join with the Washington Department of Fisheries in a systematic program of stream rehabilitation. We are offering our hatcheries, biological staff and a ready pool of labor to put damaged streams back into production. Given our present resources, the rehabilitation program could have little impact on the problem. Given aid in bearing the costs of the initial capitalization of the program, the Treaty Council can join other concerned agencies in stemming the erosion of our native salmon stocks.

In summary, funding is needed now to continue tribal fisheries programs which are of benefit to both treaty and non-treaty citizens in the State of Washington. Hatcheries and management programs are not easily started, nor are they easily re-started once interrupted. Your attention to this proposal is appreciated.

STATEMENT OF M. J. BRODIS, ACTING COMMISSIONER OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Few American cities have demonstrated a more active concern for their heritage than Baltimore has, and few have accomplished more toward preserving the excellence that has survived.

In recent years Baltimore has, for instance:

* Totally restored a century-old City Hall, putting back into effective use a gracious Victorian edifice whose offices had been divided and subdivided with total loss of both beauty and efficiency. The easier course--but a much more expensive one--would have been to tear down the old building and construct a new city hall. But the restored building provides a municipal headquarters of which the entire city is proud, with a grace that could not conceivably be duplicated today.

* Seen scores of its old row houses totally restored by private citizens, acting on their own inititative.

* Built upon this private initiative and established a city-operated urban homesteading program, the most successful in the country. Through this program a block in the Inner City like Stirling Street, with quaint charming tiny rowhouses built about 1830, facing a street with a glorious view of the city skyline, has been totally rehabilitated by present-day urban pioneers. Another group of homesteaders will restore to residential use 100 homes near the Inner Harbor and downtown. These houses, incidentally, were at one time scheduled for the bulldozer--before Baltimore realized the possibilities they offered if they were restored.

* Felt the impact of rehabilitation of literally hundreds more houses in South Baltimore, where the momentum created by reestablishment of the Inner Harbor's importance to the City and the enthusiasm generated by homesteaders has led others to buy and renovate older inexpensive houses.

* Established other rehabilitation programs administered by the City, through which hundreds of Nineteenth Century rowhouses are being renovated and sold as cooperative apartments. The most recent group of homes in this program is Waverley Terrace, which has been described as the best example of excellent rowhouses in existence.

* Seen the recycling of a former high school into a new home for a repertory theater company. Baltimore City played a major role in making this new use for an old structure possible.

* Seen a downtown railroad station converted by the Maryland Institute College of Art into a sculpture studio and gallery and art library.

* Assisted a group of citizens in the conversion of the Orchard Street Church -- which by tradition was constructed by slaves at night while their wives held torches -- into a black history museum.

It was not always thus. In earlier years there were times when hands were wrung because no one could be found to save an historic residence that had been abandoned. There were times when it was assumed demolition must play the dominant role in urban renewal.

But Baltimore has demonstrated that it is possible for a city to be sensitive to its past, and to find ways to fit the best of that past into its future. The uses -- as in the instance of the converted high school and railroad station -- may not always be the same. But the older buildings, the buildings whose grace give character to the city, will be used to advantage.

There is no end to the effective use that can be made of money provided for historic preservation.

The examples cited above all represent sound economy, worthwhile expenditures.

They are the kinds of things which can be assisted and encouraged through the National Historic Preservation Fund -- if there are monies in that fund.

We in Baltimore would urge strongly that the National Historic Preservation Fund receive the full $100 million that has been authorized for it.

STATEMENT OF SHELDON POLLACK, DIRECTOR, GATEWAY CITZENS COMMITTEE

Dear Senator Byrd:

Thank you for the courtesy of scheduling me for the April 19 hearing on the fiscal 1978 appropriation for the Gateway National Recreation Area. I regret my inability to be present because of a conflict in schedule but would appreciate it if this letter could be entered into the record as our statement.

The Gateway Citizens Committee wishes to thank the Senate Appropriations Committee, and through it the Congress, for the sympathetic understanding they have given every year to the appropriation for the Gateway National Recreation Area. We are certain that this year will see a similar concern.

The citizens of this Region, and particularly of New York City, are beginning to see in the most concrete terms the promise of the Gateway National Recreation Area. Each year, since the establishment of Gateway, we have seen constant improvement in the quality of the facilities taken over by the National Park Service and this year the expansion of beach areas.

This is particularly beneficial for the many low income and elderly people using Gateway who have not had and may never have the opportunity to visit national parks or seashores elsewhere in the United States. The National Park Service, bringing its services to them (parks where the people are), show that its facilities and benefits truly are for all.

Because so many people think of Gateway in urban park terms it is important to remember that Gateway also contains within its borders some of the most valuable environmental holdings in this Region and the nation.

Not only is its wildlife refuge in the heart of the nation's densest urban area but it is the only one on a subway line. Even under the flight path of Kennedy Airport more species of birds nest there than anywhere else in this country. Jamaica Bay, as Dr. Rene Dubos so often reminds us, is an example for the world of the manner in which nature, despoiled and neglected, given a chance can regenerate itself. There are other unique ecological resources within Gateway, as the 300 year old holly forest. All of these now are being guarded for future generations by the care and sympathetic understanding of the National Park Service, fulfilling its role as guardian of our national natural resources.

Another benefit of Gateway has been the ability for all of us to experience the dedicated services of the people who comprise the National Park Service--from the National Director and Superintendent through the rangers. All have served this Region with distinction and a sense of purpose beyone the expected call of duty.

Gateway, well funded, is assuring nine million visitors a year the pleasure of the unique barrier beaches at the entrance to New York harbor. Until Gateway they were for the most part underused and neglected. We urge Congress to maintain the present momentum that has allowed increased visitation every year.

STATEMENT OF PERRY SUNDUST, CHAIRMAN, PHOENIZ AREA INDIAN HEALTH BOARD, INC.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

First, let us thank you for allowing us to appear before this Committee. Our request pertains to the Indian Health Service (IHS) portion of the appropriations for the Interior Department and Related Agencies. More specifically, this request pertains to the Phoenix Area, IHS, funding needs. Phoenix Area funding allocations for FY 1977 were $1,103,220 short of the Area's Service Units' needs for the two basic health delivery program carried out at these Service Units. We believe that this funding limitation is having a direct bearing on the quality of Indian health care provided to Indian people in the Phoenix Area, IHS. Therefore, we respectfully request your consideration in providing an additional $1.1 million in supplemental funds for FY 1977 and subsequent annual IHS appropriations to meet this need on a continuing basis.

The attached schedule shows a comparison of Phoenix Area Service Units' fund needs and fund allocations for FY 1977 for the two basic programs at these Service Units. For each Service Unit, the schedule shows a fund deficiency in total, and the overall problem amounts to $1,103,220 for FY 1977.

When the hearings were held for the adoption of the Health Care Improvement Act (PL 94-437) many justifications were presented to the Congress concerning the unmet needs in the Indian Health Service. This law speaks nicely toward increasing personnel and programs. However, a very difficult problem is how to obtain the catch-up funds to meet existing deficiencies. Obtaining reimbursements in most Indian States for Medicare and Medicaid will assist the Indian Health Service in narrowing the gap. Arizona has no viable Medicaid program and no reimbursement for improvement of Arizona IHS hospitals under this aspect of PL 94-437 will be available in the foreseeable future. As a result, the intended relief which Congress anticipated with PL 94-437 probably will not help Arizona Indians any time soon. Thus, the IHS Phoenix Area must bear the full cost of all health care for Arizona Indian people.

Thank you for your kind attention, and let me assure you we are concerned with the health of American Indians and Natives everywhere. It is just that we are more aware of problems with Indian health in our home Area, and we are better able to talk about these problems. Any relief by way of increased funding that can be given to the Indian Health Service to meet these deficiencies will be appreciated by the Indian people and will be applied to carry out the stated policy of the IHS to raise the health of the Indian people to the highest possible standard in the Phoenix Area, IHS.

Comparison of FY 1977 Service Unit Fund Needs and Fund Allocations for the Phoenix Area, IHS

Service Unit	FUNDS NEEDED			FUNDS ALLOCATED			Deficiency
	Hospital Operations	Ambulatory Care	Total	Hospital Operations	Ambulatory Care	Total	
Phoenix, AZ.....	$ 6,406,970	$3,410,210	$ 9,817,180	$4,410,710	$4,411,490	$ 8,822,200	$(994,980)
Keams Canyon, AZ.....	842,740	712,100	1,554,840	794,100	665,610	1,459,710	(95,130)
Owyhee, NV.....	388,260	430,710	818,970	414,310	333,270	747,580	(71,390)
Parker, AZ.....	389,660	658,260	1,047,920	362,520	622,690	985,210	(62,710)
Sacaton, AZ.....	518,610	633,880	1,152,490	500,630	596,380	1,097,010	(55,480)
San Carlos, AZ.....	648,260	718,200	1,366,460	621,470	667,470	1,288,940	(77,520)
Schurz, NV.....	529,410	414,460	943,870	483,360	385,890	869,250	(74,620)
Whiteriver, AZ.....	767,110	698,900	1,466,010	742,310	657,770	1,400,080	(65,930)
Ft. Yuma, CA.....	313,330	316,940	630,270	302,100	298,190	600,290	(29,980)
Uintah & Ouray, UT...	---	133,030	133,030	---	131,550	131,550	(1,480)
	$10,804,350	$8,126,690	$18,931,040	$8,631,510	$8,770,310	$17,401,820	$(1,529,220)
Less: 3% lapse in personnel costs in normal turnover.....	(243,100)	(182,900)	(426,000)	---	---	---	(426,000)
Totals.....	$10,561,250	$7,943,790	$18,505,040	$8,631,510	$8,770,310	$17,401,820	$(1,103,220)

STATEMENT OF HON. WALLACE D. LEASK, MAYOR, METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY

The FY-77 Senate Interior Appropriations Bill contained $805,010.00 for the first phase of construction of the Tamgas Creek Hatchery on the Annette Islands Indian Reservation. Subsequent to that appropriation the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as the administrative agency with jurisdiction over the project and future owner of the hatchery, and the Metlakatla Indian Community as beneficial owner of the Annette Islands Indian Reservation and planner of the hatchery project, engaged in the following activities:

1) The Metlakatla Indian Community assisted in preparation of an Environmental Assessment in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in fulfillment of requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. A Negative Declaration was prepared and signed by the Acting Area Director, Juneau Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs on December 14, 1976.

2) The Metlakatla Indian Community prepared and submitted a proposal to the Juneau Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs to contract the management and operation of the Tamgas Creek Hatchery under authorities provided by P.L. 93-638, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

3) The Metlakatla Indian Community prepared and submitted a proposal to the Facilities Engineering Division, Bureau of Indian Affairs for contracting of the planning, engineering and design of Phases II and III of the Hatchery under authorities provided by P.L. 93-638, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

4) The Metlakatla Indian Community prepared and submitted to the Juneau Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs a proposed lease of the property necessary for the Tamgas Creek Hatchery.

5) The Metlakatla Indian Community prepared engineering and design for Phase I of the Hatchery and participated in serveral review sessions with Bureau of Indian Affairs engineers from the Juneau Area Office and Facilities Engineering Division, Albuquerque, toward completion by the Community of engineering plans and specifications which meet standards for Federal facilities.

6) The Metlakatla Indian Community prepared and submitted to the Facilities Engineering Division, Bureau of Indian Affairs, a proposal for contracting of construction of the Tamgas Creek Hatchery proposing that the Metlakatla Indian Community be the "sole source" contrator for construction of the facility. The Community wishes to construct the project under a "sole source" contract for several reasons. The primary reason is that the alternative, i.e., competitive bidding or competitive negotiations will delay the project so that completion of Phase I of the Tamgas Creek Hatchery construction project by August 1977 will be impossible. This would mean a full year's delay in the benefits to be derived from the project. This means that construction must commence no later than May 1977. In addition, the Metlakatla Indian Community is seeking to develop as a division of tribal government a community construction enterprise to reduce unemployment on the Annette Islands Indian Reservation and further the economic development of the Reservation. Negotiation of the hatchery construction contract will contribute to the Federal and Community goals of reducing unemployment and promoting economic development. The Federal government has contributed substantially to employment and economic development on the Annette Islands Reservation through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Economic Development Administration and Office of Native American Programs and other Federal agencies.

7) The Metlakatla Indian Community obtained a grant from the

Office of Native American Programs, Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a program to train local members of the Metlakatla Indian Community as personnel necessary for management and operation of the Tamgas Creek Hatchery. A fishery biologist with experience in hatchery management was hired under this grant in November 1976 and initiated the training program working in cooperation with the local school system.

8) The Metlakatla Indian Community conducted an egg-take, incubated and planted 500,000 pink and chum eggs in Tamgas and Tent Creeks, steams on the reservation, in the Fall of 1976. This was done in order to develop a brood stock for the Tamgas Creek Hatchery. Returns of salmon native to Tamgas Creek are not great enough to fulfill egg-take requirements and eggs (in particular, chum and pink salmon eggs) will have to be taken from other creek stocks and transported to the hatchery for incubation and ultimate release. Prior to the first return of hatchery-release fish in the third year of hatchery operation approximately 2,500 adults per year will have to be captured and used as an egg-source from other reservation streams.

Although,all of the foregoing elements toward implementation of the project have not been finalized, the Community is satisfied that the Phase I of the project is progressing to the point that the hatchery will be constructed and operational by the end of the Summer of 1977.

The Metlakatla Indian Community is therefore submitting this statement and the following material relating to Phase II of the Tamgas Creek Hatchery project. We urge you to study this material and give us the help which we need through the Bureau of Indian Affairs to make this project as effective as possible.

Metlakatla Indian Community
Tamgas Creek Hatchery Project
Phase II Budget

1. Lab/Office Building Multi-purpose building to include laboratory facility, office space and office space for management of complex and biological research.	$100,000.00
2. Shop - Generator Storage Building Building will house stand-by generator, shop equipment and bench area and storage space for service equipment.	$ 75,000.00
3. Beach Water Supply System Continuation of hatchery pipeline to Tamgas Harbor Beach area to provide fresh water source for future salt water rearing pens (for salinity modification).	$100,000.00
4. Back-Up Water Supply System Auxiliary diesel pump system providing back-up water supply (up to 5 cubic feet per second) for incubation rearing and/or fire purposes.	$ 75,000.00
5. Hatchery Building Expansion Construction of second modular incubation building of 5,000 square feet providing space for incubation an additional 20 million salmon eggs.	$300,000.00
6. Additional Incubation & Rearing Facilities Installation of additional land space rearing tanks (approximately 14) and incubators with capacity to incubate 20 million additional eggs.	$280,000.00
7. Lake Outlet Water Control Structure A dam and intake pipe structure constructed at the mouth of Tamgas Lake to control temperature and volume of water release to hatchery pipeline during winter incubation months (this will provide a significant degree of control over incubation growth rates and timing of fry release).	$100,000.00
8. Adult Handling Facility Construction of a permanent adult weir (for capturing returning salmon), excavation or holding ponds and construction of adult handling and egg take facilities (including conveyance system and egg take shelter).	$150,000.00

9. Refrigeration Installation of walk-in refrigeration system to provide space for storing moist pellet feed for 2 million fry.	$ 50,000.00	
10. Barge and Dock Facility Construction of bridge grid and small dock float facility for loading and unloading hatchery supplies.	$ 80,000.00	
Total Phase II Construction Cost		$1,310,000.00
Plus Project Overhead and Management 15%		
Project design consultant 5%	$ 65,000.00	
Administration over-head 2%	$ 26,200.00	
Hatchery Management and Operation Budget	$105,300.00	
Total Project over-head and management		$ 196,500.00
TOTAL PHASE II BUDGET		$1,506,500.00

STATEMENT OF THE OJIBWA INDIAN SCHOOL INC.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This statement is submitted to the subcommittes on behalf of the Ojibwa Indian School Inc. This testimony is offered in support of the school's request for an addition to the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget appropriation for FY 1978. The school seeks an additional $283,172.00 to the proposed estimated budget of $365,000.00

The school is in its fourth full year of existance as a secular, Indian controlled educational facility on the Turle Mountain Indian Reservation in North Dakota. For this entire time we have had a constant struggle for adequate funding to meet the needs of the students in our school. Because we are a Non-Lea school we are not eligible for state funds or some of the Title Funds available to other schools. Our funding must come from the BIA or Private sources. Due to the tight economy the private sources are almost non-existant.

This is the fourth year we have appeared before the Senate and House subcommittees asking for funding. For FY 1975 the Board requested $448,617.00 but received only $218,000.00. The deficit budget was covered by St. Ann's Mission. For FY 76 the Board requested $480,015.00. The contract received was again the original $218,000.00. The Mission was no longer able to assist us so we were faced with closing
our school. Because of this emergency the BIA was able to supply us ith the needed funds to finish the Fiscal year.

For FY '77 we again returned to testify but received only the original $218,000.00. Later we got an increase of $49,000.00. We are now in the process of negotiating with the BIA for the funds needed to finish the Fiscal year. Without the additional funding we will be closing the school by May 1.

For the fourth time we are returning to the sub committee to seek the funding needed for our school. We have received word that the BIA Budget estimated for our school for FY '78 would be $365,000.00. This falls far short of our needs. We project our total school budget as $802,230.00. Of this we can project an income of $332,466.00 from Special Programs which enhance the school program but which do not provide for the general expenses incurred by the daily running of the school. We are in need of $646,372.00 to maintain the level of education deemed necessary for our students. If the BIA increases our contract to the projected $365,000.00 we will still be short by $283.172.00.

Without additional funds appropriated by this Congress, the Ojibwa Indian School will have to close its doors and the more than 250 children being educated at the school will have to seek education either in the public school on the reservation which is already overcrowded, or in private schools farther from home. There is no other source of funds available to the school and the Ojibwa Indian School has no other recourse than to appeal to the Congress for funds to enable it to maintain operations during the coming Fiscal year of 1978

THE BASIS OF THIS REQUEST

The Ojibwa Indian School is fully qualified to contract for provision of educaitonal services with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Its present contract with the BIA is evidence of that. The school continues to enjoy hte unqualified support of the Turtle Mountain Tribe as evidenced by the Tribal Council.

CONCLUSION

The Ojibwa Indian School board of Directors respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to act favorably on its request for continued existence. Teh school serves a demonstrated need in the Indian community of Belcourt, North Dakota, and its demise will seriously affect the welfare and educational future of a substantial numver of students on the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE INDIAN TRIBE

Mr. Chairman and Honorable Committee Members:

We are the law firm Ziontz, Pirtle, Morisset, Ernstoff & Chestnut, Seattle, Washington, counsel to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe. The Tribe has authorized us to submit this statement in its behalf. The Tribe and we appreciate this opportunity to present this statement.

This Committee has received a request for an additional appropriation of $160,000 to be used by the Secretary of the Interior to relieve the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the burden of attorney's fees, court costs and fees, and other related expenses arising from all legal proceedings in the action brought by the Northern Cheyenne Tribe against William Hollowbreast, et al., pursuant to section 2 of the Act of July 24, 1968 (82 Stat. 424, 425). Those legal proceedings ended in May, 1976, after six years of litigation in the United States District Court, Billings, Montana, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court. The $160,000 represents the best available approximation of the litigation costs and expenses actually incurred by the Tribe. It is intended that these funds will enable the Secretary of the Interior to exercise his acknowledged power to reimburse the Tribe for these costs and expenses, provided he first determines that they were appropriate and reasonable, and that the Tribe has actually paid, or is legally obligated to pay, those costs and expenses.

For the reasons set out below, justice and equity require that this appropriation be made:

1. Congress Imposed the Ligiation On the Tribe.

The Hollowbreast litigation arose from Congress' uncertainty about the extent of its power over Indian lands. After determining that all minerals on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation should remain tribally owned, Congress in 1968 (82 Stat. 424) repealed the executory portion of its 1926 allotment plan for the Reservation (44 Stat. 690). This executory provision had envisaged a future allotment -- in 1976 -- of all minerals lying beneath the allotted portion of the Reservation surface. However, in light of the Fifth Amendment, Congress in 1968 was concerned that the 1926 Act had possibly endowed the allottees, their heirs and devisees with a vested, constitutionally-protected property right to the future distribution of the minerals. Accordingly, Congress made the effectiveness of the 1968 Amendment contingent on the Tribe's obtaining a judicial declaration that the allottees, their heirs or devisees possessed no vested rights to the minerals. The 1968 Act specifically provided:

> [I]f the tribe does not commence an action as here authorized within two years from the date of this Act, the. . .Act shall cease to have any force or effect and the [1926 Allotment Act] shall thereupon be carried out as fully as if [it] had not been amended by this Act.

Thus, the Tribe was required by Congress to bring the involved litigation.

2. Congress Imposed the Litigation On the Tribe To Absolutely Insulate the United States From Any Liability.

Although convinced that the trust responsibility required that the Northern Cheyenne Allotment Act of 1926 be amended in 1968 to perpetuate tribal ownership of Reservation minerals, Congress was concerned that the enactment of such an amendment would possibly expose the United States to financial liability. Specifically, Congress sought to absolutely preclude any possible claim by the allottees, their heirs or devisees, that the elimination of their future interest in the minerals constituted an impermissible "taking" under the Fifth Amendment. Thus, the 1968 Amendment was expressly conditioned on the Tribe's obtaining a judicial declaration that the future interest of the allottees, their heirs or devisees, was not a compensable interest [S.REP. No. 1145, 90th Cong., 2d Sess. 4 (1968); H.REP.No. 1292, 90th Cong., 2d Sess. 3 (1968)]. However, Congress made no provision to assist the Tribe in bearing the financial burden of this mechanism crafted to protect the United States.

3. The Litigation Requirement Was Unnecessary.

The Tribe has always maintained that Congress possessed clear authority to perpetuate tribal ownership of the minerals, and that, therefore, the litigation provision in the 1968 Amendment was unnecessary. The correctness of the Tribe's view was confirmed on May 9, 1976, when the Supreme Court unanimously agreed with the Tribe. Northern Cheyenne Tribe v. Hollowbreast, 96 S.Ct. 1793. If the Tribe's view had been accepted by Congress it is quite likely that no, or at least less onerous, litigation would have resulted.

4. The Tribe's Opponents In the Litigation Have Not Suffered Any Comparable Economic Burden.

Opposed to the Tribe in the litigation was a group of some 1,481 individuals owning allotments of surface land upon the Reservation. While the group consisted mainly of Northern Cheyennes, approximately 250 persons in the group were not members of the Tribe and 539 persons in the group -- more than 1/3 of the total -- lived off the Reservation in various and sundry locations. This group of individuals were represented in the litigation by Montana Legal Services, the United States Attorney (through the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals level), and a private attorney who was apparently proceeding on a contingent fee arrangement. Thus, while the Tribe has suffered the full economic burden of the litigation, its opponents have suffered no expense or liability for attorney's fees and, at most, a nominal expense for costs.

5. Other Recent Actions of the United States Have Imposed Additional Severe Litigation Costs On the Tribe.

It is imperative to realize that in yet another respect, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe has recently suffered extraordinary legal expenses as a direct result of governmental activity -- the Department of the Interior's handling of Reservation coal leasing and permitting during the years 1966 through 1971. In perhaps one of the most shameful contemporary episodes of Departmental misconduct and breach of trust, approximately 56% of the Reservation was delivered over for strip mining to a collection of the nation's leading energy companies. Since 1973, the Tribe has, at great expense and sacrifice, been waging a legal battle against those coal transactions. In January of 1974, the Tribe submitted a massive 2-volume petition (in excess of 600 pages) to Secretary of the Interior Morton documenting that Departmental illegality. That resulted in a Secretarial decision of June 4, 1974, and several supplemental decisions, constituting both express and de facto admissions of the Tribe's claims of Departmental wrongdoing. However, the Tribe has received no financial assistance whatsoever from the United States in this struggle against these unlawful transactions. Moreover, the costs of this effort were suffered by the Tribe at the same time that the Tribe was experiencing the financial drain of the Hollowbreast litigation.

6. The Tribe Is Suffering Severe Economic Problems.

The legal expenses described above have contributed to, and been suffered during, a period of severe economic hardship. The predominant land use on the Reservation is grazing. However, the beef market is severely depressed and as a result the Northern Cheyenne cattle operators are approaching bankruptcy. In addition, the Tribe (as owner of 62% of the surface of the Reservation) and individual tribal members (as owners of 36% of that surface) depend heavily on grazing fees paid by these Northern Cheyenne cattle operators. However, severe payment problems have occurred during the past three years. Additionally, the Tribe has a modest timber resource. However, since 1975, the Tribe has received no income from that resource because of mismanagement and fire at the private sawmill utilizing that timber. Furthermore, a non-Indian entrepreneur who operated a light manufacturing enterprise immediately east of the Reservation employing a very significant number of tribal members ceased doing business at the end of 1976. Tribal unemployment is in the range of 40-60%. These factors, combined with the costs of legal defense, have produced an economic crisis on the Reservation: there is a perpetual crisis in meeting the payroll of tribal government; and the Tribe is without funds to meet the costs of

government. Therefore, reimbursement for the economic costs of the Hollowbreast litigation could not come at a more opportune time.

7. The Secretary of the Interior Desires To Reimburse the Tribe and Has the Authority To Do So.

Recently, Under Secretary of the Interior Joseph has advised Senator Metcalf's office that the Secretary of the Interior desires to exercise his authority to reimburse the Northern Cheyenne Tribe for the costs of the Hollowbreast case. This authority was recently confirmed in Expenditures For Legal Expenses of Indian Tribes, Decision of the Comptroller General of the United States, December 6, 1976, B-114868. Under Secretary Joseph has confirmed that as a matter of policy the Secretary desires to exercise his authority under the Decision to reimburse the Tribe, but that he lacks funds from which to make such a reimbursement. The appropriation requested hereby would provide such funds.

8. Only Fully Justified Litigation Expenses and Costs Would Be Reimbursed Under This Appropriation.

The Tribe proposes that the requested appropriation be expressly limited to the following payments by the Secretary:

> The Secretary of the Interior may pay all appropriate and reasonable attorney's fees, court costs and fees, and other related expenses, incurred by the Northern Cheyenne Tribe in connection with all United States District Court, Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and Supreme Court proceedings in the action brought by the Northern Cheyenne Tribe against William Hollowbreast, et al., pursuant to section 2 of the Act of July 24, 1968 (82 Stat. 424, 425): Provided, that such payment shall be made only to the extent that the Secretary finds that the Northern Cheyenne Tribe has actually paid, or is legally obligated to pay, such fees, costs, and expenses.

The limitations spelled out in the above language assure that the funds would be used strictly and exclusively to relieve the Tribe of the bona fide costs incurred in the Hollowbreast case.

For these reasons, we respectfully request that this Honorable Committee approve and endorse the requested $160,000 appropriation.

Statement of the Quileute, Hoh River, Suquamish and the Lower Elwha and Port Gamble Bands of Klallam

MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

We wish to thank you for allowing our representatives to come before this Committee today to present our testimony supporting the development of a demonstration project for the undergraduate educational needs of our five adjacent Tribes. This project sincerely represents our concerns for becoming as

economically self-sufficient as is possible. It is not simply enough to seek economic growth on our Reservations, but it is also mandatory that we develop the management and governmental capabilities which are necessary to assure our overall economic success. We ask for your consideration of our request for $147,620. for this demonstration project.

In the past years, we have seen our young people leave their families, homes and culture to attend colleges and universities. These students undergo a tremendous personal and social loss by their departure from their homes and people. Those who are able to overcome these pressures and complete their undergraduate degree often do not return to the Reservation because their skills are not in demand. In addition, Tribes, as employers, have not been able to compete with the job opportunities and salaries offered by the private sectors.

In more recent years, some students have sought out Native American Studies Programs in hopes of receiving an education which is more relevant to the needs of their Tribal communities. Some of these Native American Studies Programs have greatly assisted the Indian student in raising his or her level of pride. They have, however, not responded to the needs of our Communities as we have moved ahead.

We have seen a student involved in one of the extern programs earning college credits while working in a Tribal Tobacco Shop selling cigarettes. We have seen a few Indian students passed through a college on the basis of blood and not on his or her abilities. It is our strong belief that this is not only a disservice to the individual student, but also to the Tribal Community. It is these sorts of problems which bring us here today.

We wish to propose to the Congress that a special line item appropriation be established for the Western Washington Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, so that our Tribes may move toward self-determination by providing our students a relevant under-

graduate education. We are asking that these funds be set aside over and above the existing education monies of the Western Washington Agency as we do not wish to reduce the funding levels for the Agency and the Tribes it serves. We feel that by the Congress investing $147,620. in this project there is no question as to our ability to produce quality education for our students.

Utilizing the Seattle Branch of ANTIOCH COLLEGE/WEST as the accredited entity, our five Tribes will have the unique opportunity to design, plan, direct and evaluate this demonstration project. The advantages which we can offer to our students who enroll in this project are manifold. Our students can continue to live, work and learn without losing contact with the social, cultural and political aspects of our Tribal Communities. We can offer an education which complements our respective plans for our Communities. Beyond each student obtaining a relevant education and beyond individual Tribes' immediate benefit, (1) we will be training a core group which will have the necessary skills to continue teaching other Tribal members long after the program is over, and (2) the models which we develop through this project may, with modifications, be utilized by other Reservation Communities.

It is our intention that during the initial year of the project, twenty (20) students will be participating. Of these 20 students, at least 15 should successfully complete their undergraduate education. In selecting those 20 students, it is our intention to take students who have some previous college credits mixed with work experience or those who have an extensive education through work-related experience and take this collective learning and place it in a meaningful educational format. Whenever possible, we hope to utilize the skills and talents of individual students to teach their skills to other students in the project. We have no desire to build up a large

faculty or large administrative staff for this project and this desire is reflected through our budget proposal. We wish to rely and build upon, wherever possible, our local resources whether that be found in another Tribe, Indian organization or local Communities.

We are quite sure that you, as Appropriations Committee members, have had many groups come before you to plead their case for their education project. Some of those, we are sure, have tried to sell those as being the ultimate answer to the undergraduate needs of all Indians. We will not make such a claim for this project at this time. We feel that we are developing a serious alternative to existing Indian undergraduate programs. We will assure you that we will make every effort to maintain a high quality of relevant education for our students. We wish to come back a year from this time and report to this Committee the progress or problems which we may have experienced through this undertaking. This project will work because it is OURS and we are doing it for ourselves. We can think of no truer example of self-determination.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration. We welcome any and all questions which you may raise. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF LUCY F. COVINGTION, CHAIRPERSON OF THE COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES

Mr. Chairman and respective members of the Committee:
On behalf of the National Indian Action Team Program, my name is Lucy F. Covington, I am currently the chairperson for the Colville Business Council of the State of Washington, and we were the original I. A. T. contract back in the early part of 1972.

The basic proto-type for the I.A.T. Program came from a U.S. Naval training program called the "Navy Civic Action Program," which was basically a service training program in heavy equipment and construction related fields. Mr. Sandy NcNabb who was then working with the maintenance/construction programs for the B.I.A. thought the training involved in the Navy Civic Action Program coupled with the millions of dollars appropriated through the B.I.A. for building/road maintenance, could be brought together and become not only a major training source for tribes but give individual tribes the opportunity to contract work with the B.I.A. and be another source of income.

Mr. McNabb and I discussed the issue and in turn had an opportunity to involve then Congresswomen, Ms. Julia Butler Hansen who very much approved the concepts we were developing towards the proposed training project. Through the efforts of Congresswoman Hansen it was agreed that the Colville project would be the pilot program, a supplemental appropriation of $240,000.00 for a training building was approved by Congress, the roads maintenance contract for the training program between the Colville Tribe/ B.I.A. was approved, and we began our initial training year.

Since that first year our I.A.T. Program has become the most important program our people have had available to them, it has meant advanced training thereby increasing the employability of our members, the salaries earned by the trainees and the multiple effect of these dollars have been a major economic boost throughout our reservation, and probably the most important benefit is that we as a tribe have had the opportunity to develop, manage, and operate, this very successful program truly within the concepts of Indian self-determination. Through the past four (4) years we have made mistakes but we have also been able to correct these mistakes, learn from them, and go on to keeping a positive approach to the training and educational needs of our tribal membership through the I.A.T. Program.

Throughout the past four (4) years I have been able to attend the many conferences, meetings, etc., regarding I.A.T., and generally the same recurring problems plague the future of the National I.A.T. Program. The tribes have always been in agreement and documented through resolutions and letters of support, their wanting to maintain the I.A.T. Program for future periods as well as expand so new contracts can be given to those tribes not receiving I.A.T., but the administration within the B.I.A. has allowed the management of the National I.A.T. Program to deteriorate where now the central office is inadequate, non-responsive, to the operational needs of those contractors now associated with I.A.T. and we the people in the grass roots area can feel these affects and interpret them only as being the beaurcratic approach to phasing out the most important program benefiting Indian Country to-date. B.I.A. Administration has continually not supported the Indian Action Team Program and the annual budget requests made to Congress reflect this situation, in the past three (3) consecutive years the B.I.A. has requested appropriations far below the recommendations and needs of the respective tribes participating in the Indian Action Team Program.

President Carter has consistently related to Indian Country his intentions of not wanting to make decisions on issues confronting Indian People without first consulting them, and knowing that actions taken by him or his administration are consistent with our recommendations. We in turn would not request from Congress any major appropriation such as the I.A.T. Program, if we were not 100% in agreement that this very effective and beneficial program is of the highest priority to Indian Country. We therefore request, that members of Congress, President Carter, and appropriate administrative staff, respond favorably to our recommendations for the future of the I.A.T. Program based on the past successes and future training/employment needs of us people comprising Indian Country.

In conclusion, I hope this statement has given a brief outline of both the history and endorsement for the Indian Action Team Program, and thank you, the members of this committee, for your time and consideration.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM BYLER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS

I wish to thank you first of all for the privilege of submitting testimony to you on behalf of the Association on American Indian Affairs and its National Committee on Indian Health.

The Association is a national, voluntary organization founded in 1923 for the purpose of assisting American Indian and Alaska Native people in their social and economic development. The Association's National Committee on Indian Health has a special concern for the physical and mental health of Indian and Alaska Native peoples.

We have supported much of the key legislation in the Indian health field, including the transfer of Indian health programs to the Public Health Service, the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638), and the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (P.L. 94-437).

The substantial and impressive improvement in the health status of American Indians over the last 20 years gives credit to the quality and commitment of the Indian Health Service, and to the constructive and innovative approach of the Congress and this Subcommittee, in particular, which has demonstrated its leadership by consistently increasing levels of funding for existing programs beyond the amounts proposed in Administration budget requests and by funding many programs omitted from Administration budgets.

Last year Congress appropriated $70.7 million more than the President requested in his Indian health budget for F.Y. 1977. In addition, the Supplemental Appropriations Bill for F.Y. 1977 that has passed both houses of Congress and is currently awaiting the President's signature includes $75 million for the construction of sanitation facilities that are needed for existing and planned Indian housing. We thank the Congress and this Subcommittee for this thoughtful response to urgent American Indian health needs.

Despite the dramatic progress that has been achieved, the vast majority of Indian people today still live in an environment

characterized by inadequate and understaffed health facilities, improper or non-existent water and sanitation systems, and exposure to excessive danger of developing deadly or disabling diseases. Health hazards which were eliminated from most American communities more than a generation ago continue to ravage Indian communities.

Per capita expenditures for Indian health are 30-40 per cent below expenditures for the average American community. Diseases that are curable and preventable for most of the population--for example, otitis media, a disease of the inner ear that can cause deafness and trachoma, which can lead to blindness--continue to plague Native Americans.

"For every Indian health need treated by existing services," estimates Senator Henry M. Jackson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, "another need will go unmet, only to arise at a later date, inhibiting the lives and pursuits of Native /Indian/ citizens and strangling their development as free self-determined people."

Against this background, the 94th Congress passed the Indian Health Care Improvement Act by overwhelming margins (unanimously in the Senate, and with only nine dissenting votes in the House) and last September President Ford signed the bill into law. "All other federal services and programs, in fulfillment of the federal responsibility to Indians are jeopardized by the low health status of the American Indian people," declared Congress in the legislation.

With the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, Congress made a promise and commitment to American Indian people that the well-documented needs for improvement in Indian health personnel, services and facilities will not be ignored. The Act was a call upon the President by Congress to submit a budget request which would expand the Indian health care program substantially, and to initiate new efforts in the field of Indian health care.

The most critical deficiencies in the Indian Health Service proposed budget submitted by the President are:

1) The Indian Health Service must absorb $20 million in mandatory costs;

2) All of the funds authorized by P.L. 94-437, which indicated a commitment by the federal government to raise the health status of American Indians, were not requested.

Mandatory Costs

To absorb the $20 million in mandatory costs, the Indian Health Service would have to cut:

1) $2 million from equipment costs;
2) $1.5 million for maintenance and repair;
3) $12 million in P.L. 93-638 funds;
4) $.4 million in management positions, which is a loss of 30 people at the administrative level; and
5) $3.9 million from new facilities which will not be opened or will be partially utilized. The new facilities, which will not be open or will be only partially utilized are at Ramah, Santa Fe, and Acomita, New Mexico.

The President's budget for F.Y. 1978, by requiring the absorbtion of these mandatory costs, unnecessarily limits the level and quality of care that can be provided the Indian people to substandard levels. The Indian Health Service, in its budget request, states that 30-40 per cent of Indian health needs are already not being met. Requiring the absorbtion of these mandatory costs negates the intent of Congress as expressed in the Indian Self-Determination Act and the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

These legislative acts provided the authorities and proposed adequate funding levels for a federal Indian health program that could be successfully managed and run by the various tribes under contractual or grant relationships with the federal government. Contracts pursuant to P.L. 63-638 are one of the most important mechanisms by which Indian tribes are afforded the opportunity to exercise their rights to plan, conduct, and administer health programs for the benefit of their members. Another mechanism afforded Indian tribes is the initial use of grants to plan the manner in which they wish the Indian Health Service to operate programs.

Indian tribes have responded to the challenge of P.L. 93-638 and are increasingly seeking grants and contracts for tribal development of various community health programs.

We urge that Congress appropriate all the necessary funds to cover Indian Health Service mandatory cost increases, including full funding for the implementation of P.L. 93-638.

Indian Health Care Improvement Act (P.L. 94-437)

There is perhaps no more urgent matter before the Congress regarding Indian health than that the promise and commitment of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act be fulfilled. The overwhelming votes by which the bill was passed, and the enthusiastic support by Indian tribes and communities across the country, give abundant testimony to the great hopes that have been aroused by Congress with the passage of this vitally important legislation.

The Act demonstrated the concern of Congress for the need for consistency and rational planning for rational programs in meeting the Nation's commitment to improving American Indian health status.

To disappoint the hopes that have been created would be a setback for American Indian people.

We urge that P.L. 94-437 be funded at the full authorized level. We support the statement of Dr. Linwood Custalow, President of the Association of American Indian Physicians, before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for Interior and Related Agencies on April 18, 1977 when he said that "full funding is the absolute minimum that this Committee could do to preserve the faith and trust of the Indian people of this nation in the legislative and public policy process."

The President's budget requests only $6 million of the $7.85 million authorized under Title I for training; $3.7 million of the $14 million authorized under Title II for services; $24 million of the $178 million authorized under Title III for construction; and no money at all out of the $5 million authorized under Title V for urban centers.

The shortfall in training funds would cut back on the number of scholarships the Indian Health Service can award to persons who will eventually provide services to Indians. Other scholarship programs have frequently overlooked Indian needs and bypassed qualified Indian candidates. There are hundreds of Indian people desiring training in the health fields who are not receiving it solely because they lack the necessary funds.

The projects listed in the President's budget for construction in F.Y. 1978 were among those targeted by Congress for construction in that year. However, numerous other vitally-needed projects also scheduled by the Congress for construction were not included in the request and should be restored.

Because no money was requested for urban centers, urban projects would not be funded at their previous levels. The urgent need of the more than 300,000 Indians living in urban areas, many of whom have recently left the reservations to seek opportunities in the cities, and who generally do not have access to local health services equal to that of reservation Indian people or that of the general public, would go unmet.

We recommend that this Committee fund P.L. 94-437 at the full authorized levels.

Summary of Recommendations

1) To maintain the level of services now provided and to open the facilities previously scheduled, the Indian Health Service needs an additional $20 million;
2) To fully implement P.L. 94-437, the Indian Health Service needs, after the addition of the $20 million in mandatory costs, another $20.8 million for services, and $103.9 million in facilities.

STATEMENT OF FRANK C. SCHORA, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF GAS TECHNOLOGY

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am pleased to submit to you some information that I believe will have a major impact on the direction and thrust of oil shale development in this country.

I am Senior Vice President of the Institute of Gas Technology, a non-profit scientific research organization affiliated with Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. IGT has specialized in conducting energy research, development and demonstration work and energy-related education programs for 36 years. I have been employed at IGT in various research positions since 1964. During that time, I have supervised much of the research work on oil shale.

Research at IGT on oil shale began in 1956. Our efforts resulted in the development of an improved hydroretorting process which could extract up to 35 percent more usable energy from Colorado shale than the conventional thermal retorting processes which are generally considered to be ready for commercialization. An additional benefit of this second-generation process is its unique flexibility. The product yields could be altered to give mostly oil or mostly substitute natural gas (SNG). The importance of this flexibility is apparent after the record low temperatures of the past winter. The crude shale oil produced by the IGT process, unlike that from conventional retorting processes, is easily pumped. It could be economically pipelined to distant refineries, and it could yield large amounts of jet fuel and gasoline.

The development effort has progressed satisfactorily and all of the improvements in processing Colorado shale that I have enumerated are presently being proved out in a 1-ton-per-hour process development unit (PDU) in Chicago.

During the course of this work we have applied the IGT process to eastern U.S. shales. The results indicate that these shales — which until now have been considered poor candidates for retorting feedstocks — can be processed by IGT hydroretorting to give energy yields almost as high as those obtained from western U.S. shales of comparable organic carbon content. I am sure that this Committee is familiar with the Devonian shale deposits that spread across a large area from Iowa to the Atlantic. These deposits have recently received attention because of the potentially large amount of entrapped natural gas contained in them. The shale itself, however, has been essentially overlooked by the various organizations involved in shale oil development. The reason is simple. The Fischer Assay is a laboratory test commonly used to determine the value of the shale. This test provides an indication of the oil yields by conventional retorting. Eastern Devonian shales usually assay at about 10 gallons per ton. By comparison, large quantities of the Colorado and Utah shale reserves assay at 25 to 30 gallons of oil per ton of shale and some limited deposits are much richer. Considering the marginal economics of oil shale production compared to world oil prices, it is easy to see why attention has focused on the high Fischer Assay western shales where the economics should be more favorable.

We discovered some time ago, and have confirmed in more extensive testing during the past year, that when we process eastern Devonian shale with the IGT hydroretorting process, we obtain yields of useful products equivalent to those from conventional retorting of Colorado shale. As an example, from a sample of oil shale from Powell County, Kentucky, which had a Fischer Assay of 10 gallons per ton, we obtained a product yield equivalent to about 25 gallons of oil plus 2000 cubic feet of SNG per ton. Similar results have been obtained with eastern shales from other locations.

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We are particularly excited about this discovery. Based on yield data for the IGT process and available geological information on eastern shale reserves, a new potential resource of 1 trillion (1×10^{12}) barrels of oil is now available. This energy might be recovered as economically as our western oil shale resources. This resource lies right under the area hardest hit by fuel shortages, close to refineries, where water is more plentiful than in the West, and where an infrastructure already exists to support mining and process plant operations.

The obvious question that comes to mind is, "How can you get 25 gallons of oil plus 2000 cubic feet of SNG from a ton of shale that has a Fischer Assay of only 10 gallons per ton?" Our researchers have provided the answer to this question. Actually, the organic carbon content of many eastern and western shales is very similar. IGT researchers found that the 10-gallons-per-ton Kentucky shale and a 30-gallons-per-ton Colorado shale had organic carbon contents of 13.4 and 13.6 percent, respectively. However, the chemical characteristics of the organic carbon, known as kerogen, are quite different for the two shales. In performing the Fischer Assay, and the technically similar conventional retorting processes, only about one-third of the kerogen is extracted from eastern shale, whereas more than two-thirds is extracted from western shales. In the eastern shales the remaining organic carbon is converted to solid carbon and remains in the shale. In the IGT hydroretorting process, however, most of the organic carbon in both shales is converted to oil and gas. More technical details about the IGT process are appended.

We estimate that twelve years would be required to commission a commercial-scale demonstration plant if we were to follow currently accepted methods of development involving construction of a demonstration plant. However, if a larger-scale pilot plant were built and the demonstration plant were ommitted, commercialization could be achieved in about eight years.

Statement of Ethel E. Wortis, M.D., Chairman, National Committee on Indian Education Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be able, once again, to submit a statement on behalf of the Association on American Indian Affairs on the budget request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Indian education programs.

The Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., is a national organization which has been active in the protection of the rights of Indians and Alaska Natives and in assisting Indian tribes in achieving their social and economic objectives since 1923. The Association has frequently submitted testimony to this Subcommittee in the past on a range of matters involving the Federal programs and services for Indians.

My present statement is limited to the area of Indian education. I want, in particular, to note several features of the budget which I feel deserve your special attention.

The Association wishes to direct your special concern to the Bureau's program of financial assistance to Indians for higher education. The significant increase over the past two decades in the number of Indian children receiving elementary and secondary education of reasonably adequate quality has led to a rapidly increasing need for assistance to enable Indian people to move on to college and post-graduate training. The F.Y. 1978 budget request of $27,353,000 for direct aid to students provides no significant increase above the F.Y. 1977 program. However, we also understand that the Bureau has identified a need for an additional $11,000,000 for direct aid to Indian students in this

year and has documented the fact that qualified Indian young people are currently unable to continue their education because of the exhaustion of scholarship funds. I urge that the Subcommittee give careful attention to the needs of this program.

The Association supports the Bureau in its effort to obtain a $11,000,000 increase in the present fiscal year and urges the Subcommittee to raise the level of such funding in F.Y. 1978 to at least $37,353,000.

The Association also supports the Bureau's request for continued funding of the Navajo Community College, the Sinte Gleska College Center on the Rosebud Reservation, and the Lakota Higher Education Center on the Pine Ridge Reservation. The development of higher education opportunities for Indian young people within Indian reservation communities is consistent with the policies of Indian self-determination established by the Congress in Public Law 93-638 and supported by the Association.

Indeed, the Bureau of Indian Affairs higher education program as a whole is an essential feature in the development of meaningful self-determination for Indian communities. As Indians acquire educational training and professional qualifications, the governmental and other programs serving Indian communities can be increasingly placed in the hands of Indian people to enable Indian communities to plan and manage their own development.

The Bureau has proposed a very limited increase in funding for the operation of educational programs and has proposed only $18,200,000 for construction projects for Federally-supported Indian schools in F.Y. 1978. I feel that these requests fall far short of the financial commitment necessary to meet the obligation of the United States toward Indian children educated in Federal schools.

The Association is aware of the large backlog of school construction needs in Indian communities. I understand that the Bureau has identified a total funding need in this area of $500,000,000 of which $300,000,000 is justified by detailed documentation. These figures represent children who are now attending Federally-supported schools which are old, outdated, crowded, and in some cases, actually unsafe due to deficiencies in structure, fire protection, and similar matters. Many Indian children still suffer from family disruption because planned schools have not been built in their local communities and Federal boarding schools far from family and friends are the only alternatives.

I urge the Subcommittee to give special attention to the rapid elimination of this backlog through an efficient program of school construction which is responsive to the wishes of Indian communities in the spirit of Indian self-determination. This backlog should be eliminated at a rate much faster than $18,000,000 per year.

I am pleased to see that for 1978 (unlike 1977) the Bureau has requested funding for the operation of schools by Indian tribes and Indian tribal organizations. I support the Bureau's request for $8.6 million for such schools, which represents approximately $2,000,000 above the amount available this year. However, I understand that the Bureau is aware of eleven additional school contracting proposals which will probably go unfunded unless an additional $4,100,000 is made available by the Congress beyond the amount of the request.

In connection with this matter, I want to express to the Subcommittee the appreciation of the Association for the action taken by the Congress last year in appropriating funds for tribal schools although no BIA request was submitted.

As I did in my testimony last year, I fully support, on behalf of the Association, direct Federal funding to Indian tribes to operate their own schools if this is their wish. Congressional understanding of the educational needs and aspirations of Indian communities continues to be the best hope for providing the means for effective and responsive educational programs in Indian communities.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM WHIPPLE, JR., CHAIRMAN, THE UNIVERSITIES COUNCIL ON WATER RESOURCES

Dear Senator Byrd:

I understand that the appropriations hearings for the Office of Water Research and Technology in the Interior Department have already been concluded. I had written to you about the matter on March 10, and had hoped to be able to testify, but unfortunately did not find out in time when the hearings were being conducted. Therefore I would appreciate the courtesy of placing the following statement in the record.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to testify today on behalf of the Universities Council on Water Resources, representing 86 major universities nationwide. My own background includes 12 years with the Water Resources Research Institute at Rutgers University in New Jersey, but my prior work in the Corpss of Engineers largely involved water resources planning and construction in the West. I and my colleagues in the Universities Council on Water Resources are brought into close contact with many local, state and regional agencies nationwide, as well as the major Federal agencies in the water field; and we have become much concerned with national water policy, as well as with the water research programs which concern us directly.

UCOWR Opinion Survey

In order to be prepared for this testimony, we have made a major effort to obtain a concensus of opinion on major issues, through not only the members of our executive board but also the individual delegates from the various universities. After this analysis, a few items stand out clearly, as follows.

First, we are concerned about continuing deficiencies in Federal planning approaches to solving water resources problems; and we feel that comprehensive planning should be strengthened. In particular, the continuation of separate approaches to water supply and water quality problems is a major difficulty.

Secondly, we are concerned about the research picture. We do not consider that enough is being done to solve our nation's urgent water problems. Although there are large and well funded research programs for several different Federal agencies, the research support available for many broader problems involving functions of several agencies, or involving non-Federal aspects, has lagged behind. Funds of the OWRT are so widely distributed that often only very slow progress can be supported on serious problems. We feel that this program should be expanded, and a little later I will make a specific suggestion to that effect. The halting last year of the research under Title II, PL 88-379 was a step backwards, in our opinion. We are pleased to note recent legislative proposals to revive this broad-based research capability.

Thirdly, we are concerned by the difficulties which have arisen out of the merger in OWRT of the saline water technology program and the general water resources research program. We wish the saline water program well, and

regret any impression that may have been created to the contrary. After considering various viewpoints, we have no recommendation to make to the Congress regarding organizational changes affecting the responsibilities of OWRT, either as regards saline waters or the other functions of that office.

National Water Problems

The Universities Council on Water Resources has been given a key role in the conduct of the National Water Conference to be held in St. Louis next month by the U.S. Water Resources Council. We are to be responsible for outlining the nation's water problems; and to that end we have been assessing opinions in various regions, and reviewing the preliminary findings of the National Assessment, now nearing completion by the Water Resources Council.

We have come to the conclusion that present national policies and programs are failing to come to grips with some of the major problems of the United States, basically for two reasons. (A) In the first place, the very serious drought now affecting major parts of the country and the water demands of the energy crisis have accentuated the difficulties which already existed in various parts of the country. (B) In the second place, certain problems are growing acute due to what may be called inter-program hiatuses. The major Federal programs, such as those of the EPA and the Corps of Engineers, each provides solutions for certain categories of problems as conceived at Federal level. Unfortunately, the problems themselves often persist obstinately in developing outside of these categories, or as combinations of them.

For example, rapidly developing urbanizing areas, particularly in the Northeast, but also in growing metropolitan areas elsewhere, have water problems with as many arms as an octopus. The continuing development is creating pollution, not only from point sources, which the EPA and the state control, but from nonpoint sources, which nobody controls. This pollution is threatening to make unusable surface and groundwaters used for water supply. Certain restrictions on economic development and land use will be required to preserve the quality of water both in surface waters and underground aquifers; but such restrictions are the responsibility of local planning boards; and these local entities lack the funds and the expertise, as well as the basinwide institutions, to devise and enforce such controls. The increasing urbanization, particularly close-packed multiple family housing and shopping centers, is largely responsible for the increased nonpoint source pollution; but it is also responsible for greatly increasing local flooding; and municipalities find it necessary to balance off such alternative approaches as structural flood storage, flood plain zoning, flood drainage ordinances applied to developers, and the possibilities of Federal flood insurance. Moreover, the increased floods bring accompanying accentuation of erosion, which is often extremely serious. Several Federal programs are involved, but no one program is carrying out the necessary planning to solve the whole problem in such areas. Not only is planning deficient, large parts of the required technology are lacking. Research to resolve these interrelated problems would be very valuable.

Other major difficulties involving inter-program problems have been created, probably most seriously in the west, regarding problems of water allocation, water rights, maintenance of river flows for various purposes and the provision of water for energy sources.

It is the manifest importance of these inter-program problems which led us to recommend, as I mentioned previously, the reinforcing and strengthening of the comprehensive planning process. However, it is worth noting also that the Water Resources Council has no research capability to back up its planning. Therefore, we feel that the program of the Office of Water Research and Technology should be strengthened. In particular, we recommend that each year the Congress should designate several major research areas such as those mentioned above, and should appropriate money to be made available for a major research effort in each such designated area, over above the programs as now being conducted. We understand that the Administration has recommended and that appropriate committees are considering a reinstitution of authorization of $10 million annually for research under Title II, PL 88-379, and the Administration has recommended an appropriation of $3,800,000 for this purpose

for FY 1978. Title II could provide the authorization for large inter-program research programs with which we are concerned. The Universities Council on Water Resources recommends that the amount of $6,800,000 be appropriated for Title II with a provision that $3,000,000 of this amount be used for integrated research programs into the following:

a. Urbanization water problems involving water supply, water quality, flood control and land use.

b. Energy/Water Supply/Stream Flow Problems.

c. Priority of use, water allocations and water right problems.

This should be viewed as the start of three major research efforts, each to be carried out by a coordinated grouping of universities and consulting firms and to be completed by a report to the Congress in approximately two and a half years.

The OWRT does not have plans for such research programs, because of budgetary restrictions; and the hiatus in leadership consequent upon an incompleted change in administration, but the Universities Council will present such plans when needed and is ready to see that the necessary research groupings are formed.

It is also recommended that appropriations under Title I 88-379 provide appropriations of $250,000 in allotment funds for each institute; and that the matching fund appropriation be $5,000,000 as authorized. There is urgently needed research which could well utilize such funding. We do not consider that enough is being done to solve the nation's urgent water problems, and are are anxious to have sufficient support to make a major contribution.

We appreciate the opportunity to present these views.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD R. OSANN, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to testify on the Interior Department's proposed budget for Fiscal Year 1978 for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Please accept this statement for the record. The willingness of this subcommittee to expedite funding for the acquisition and development of this great natural and recreational resource is deeply appreciated.

Land Acquisition The Save the Dunes Council vigorously supports the appropriation of $12,000,000 from the Land & Water Conservation Fund for the Lakeshore, as proposed by the Administration.

Park Operations The Council recommends an addition of $377,200 above the Departmental request for this category in FY 78. Our major concerns are for additional manpower, both seasonal and permanent, and the continuation of a comprehensive monitoring program for air, water, and noise. Conservationists are grateful that the previous manpower ceiling has been raised for the National Park Service, and that the Departmental request for Indiana Dunes proposes funding for 8 new full time positions. However, for each of the past three fiscal years, the Council has sought a full time planner and a research ecologist for this park. Either on the basis of a substitution for 2 of the 8 new positions sought by the Department, or considered as an add-on, we urge the subcommittee's support for this staffing request. Our requested additions for park operations are:

Temporary personnel - visitor and resource protection (5.7 man years)	$ 85,200
Increased utilities costs	32,000
Additional maintenance vehicles	110,000
Site restoration & roadway clean-up	50,000
Monitoring program - air, water, noise	100,000
Total add-on, Park Operations	$377,200

Planning and Construction It must be noted that Public Law 94-549 (the National Lakeshore expansion act) imposed a ceiling of $8,500,000 on park development pending receipt by the Interior Committees of both Houses of a General Management Plan for the enlarged park. The plan is to be transmitted to the committees by October 1, 1979. Developments at Indiana Dunes constructed, under construction, or authorized under FY 77 regular and supplemental appropriations total nearly $8,000,000. This leaves approximately $500,000 available for development at the Lakeshore for the next two or three years.

The Departmental request for Planning and Construction includes funding for planning for developments that have little chance of completion under the present development ceiling. As an alternative, the Save the Dunes Council proposes allocation of the balance of development funds remaining under the authorization to projects that can be both planned and constructed within the next two fiscal years. We support the continuation of a ceiling on development until a general development plan has been presented to the Interior Committees, in order to prevent short-sighted "improvements" that do not reflect the expanded recreational opportunities and visitor use areas provided by the recent enlargement of the Lakeshore.

Specifically, the Council requests the following allocation of Planning and Construction money at Indiana Dunes for both FY 78 and FY 79, in lieu of the Departmental request, to keep within the statutory development ceiling:

	Requested F. Y. 1978	Proposed F.Y. 1979
Bailly Homestead Unit:		
Restoration of the Bailly Homestead Interior		
Planning	$ 80,000	
Construction		$ 80,000
Bailly Entrance Station Exhibits		
Planning	5,000	
Construction		25,000
West Beach Unit		
Wayside Exhibits		
Planning	7,000	
Construction		25,000
Mount Baldy Unit		
Parking, trails		
Planning	75,000	
Construction		200,000
Total	$167,000	$330,000

STATEMENT OF JACK R. GRIEB, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF WILDLIFE, COLO.

STATE OF COLORADO
Richard D. Lamm, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE
Jack R. Grieb, Director
6060 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80216 (825-1192)

March 22, 1977

The Honorable Floyd K. Haskell
204 Old Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Haskell:

As the senior Senator from our State, you will be interested in the implementation of the cooperative fisheries and wildlife management plans on lands administered by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management within our State (enclosures).

Wildlife and fisheries habitat management programs on these public lands have historically been underfunded or not funded at all. The Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act, for example, recognizes the need for better programs for these resources. Other Acts have reinforced these needs such as the Endangered Species Act of 1973, Resources Planning Act of 1974, and most recently, the National Forest Management Act of 1976 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (BLM Organic Act).

In 1973, an amendment to the Sikes Act stimulated cooperative planning between the several States and Federal agencies. These cooperative plans, copies of which are enclosed, are the basis of our request to you. See enclosed USFS and BLM wildlife habitat management plans.

Including our own State plan there are 35 States in need of funding for cooperative fish and wildlife plans developed with the Forest Service which will require approximately $26,000,000 to implement.

The Bureau of Land Management has completed 52 habitat management plans in 11 States, which will require $8,284,000 to carry out. A listing of the habitat management areas, by State, is enclosed.

We wish to have our interest in adequate financing for these fish and wildlife programs expressed in the record.

Sincerely yours,

Jack R. Grieb

Jack R. Grieb
Director

Forest Service-State Comprehensive Fish and Wildlife Habitat Programs

Region	State	Completion Date	Cost
1	Montana	12/76	$1,935,500
	Idaho	12/76	2,537,900
	North Dakota (Grasslands)		350,000
2	Wyoming	12/76	753,000
	South Dakota	12/76	789,000
	Nebraska	12/76	323,000
	Colorado	12/76	365,565
	Kansas	12/76	145,000
3	New Mexico	12/76	1,500,000
4	Nevada	12/76	417,500
	Utah	12/76	450,000
5	California	Completed	2,000,000
6	Oregon	Completed	756,750
	Washington	Completed	186,200
8	Alabama	Completed	252,430
	Arkansas	Completed	880,100
	Florida	Completed	334,069
	Georgia	Completed	227,100
	Kentucky	Completed	252,000
	Louisiana	Completed	373,812
	Mississippi	Completed	378,079
	North Carolina	12/76	350,000
8, 3	Oklahoma	Completed	143,406
	South Carolina	Completed	149,380
	Tennessee	Completed	80,000
8, 3	Texas	Completed	404,460
	Virginia	Completed	1,013,000
9	Indiana	12/76	300,000
	Michigan	Completed	1,543,000
	Minnesota	Completed	1,734,000
	Missouri	Completed	375,000 1/
	Ohio	12/76	300,000
	West Virginia	12/76	800,000
	Wisconsin	Completed	413,000
10	Alaska	12/76	3,356,000
			26,168,251 2/

1/ Third year increment of five-year program for Missouri National Forests.

2/ Total costs for implementing the 35 programs. State plans yet to be completed include Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Arizona, and New York.

Bureau of Land Management
Habitat Management Areas
For 1978

	Plans	Funds	Major Emphasis
Alaska	4	$877,000	Big Game and Riparian Habitat
Arizona	4	921,000	Big Game and Riparian Habitat
California	3	700,000	Big Game and T&E Species
Colorado	4	687,000	Big Game and T&E Species and Riparian Habitat
Idaho	6	627,000	Upland Game, Aquatic Habitat and Big Game
Montana	2	829,000	Big Game and Riparian
Nevada	15	334,000	Big Game, Riparian, T&E Species
New Mexico	2	463,000	Big Game, T&E Species
Oregon	1	206,000	Big Game, Riparian, Fisheries, T&E Species
Utah	6	2,208,000	Deer, Riparian, and Aquatic Habitat
Wyoming	5	432,000	T&E Species, Riparian and Aquatic Habitat
	52	$8,284,000	

STATEMENT OF THE WATERSHED FIRE COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The Watershed Fire Council of Southern California is a citizens' advisory group with members appointed by each Board of Supervisors of nine Southern California Counties. The Fire Council is concerned with the proper management and protection of the watershed wildland areas from fire and supports the local governmental agencies responsible for these functions. Preservation of the watershed areas from fire is of vital importance for the protection of life, property, natural resources, and to maintain the natural water supplies and flood control protection for the adjacent heavily populated areas.

Request:

I. Chaparral Fuel Management

The Watershed Fire Council urges that the following amounts be included in the Fiscal Year 1978 U.S. Forest Service budget for the five Southern California National Forests which include the Angeles, San Bernardino, Cleveland, Los Padres, and Sequoia:

Chaparral -- Fuel Management	
Construction	$3,707,000
Maintenance	1,029,000
TOTAL	$4,736,000

These figures are updated Forest Service estimates of work needed and can be accomplished during the 1978 Fiscal Year. This $4.7 million figure plus the $1.5 million planned FY 78 funding will meet the total $6.2 million second year program needs as shown in the attached summary. We are pleased that the FY 77 U.S. Forest Service budget for forest fire protection includes $2.5 million to continue the Southern California Fuel Management Program.

II. Staffing Needs

We understand there is a potential crises regarding personnel ceilings that could result in the termination of qualified fire personnel on September 30, the end of the Fiscal Year, which is the mid-point of the critical Southern California fire season. This will seriously impair ability of the Forest Service to properly protect life and property in the Southern California Forest area. Therefore, it is imperative that these ceiling controls be modified to provide staffing continuity in the maintenance of trained, well qualified fire suppression crews. These crews are needed for fire suppression throughout the Southern California fire season which normally terminates at the end of the calendar year.

III. FIRESCOPE (Firefighting Resources of Southern California Organized for Potential Emergencies)

In 1972, the FIRESCOPE program was chartered by Congress. The research and design phase of the program has since been completed and funds are now needed to make this program operational. Therefore, to implement this vital program for Fiscal Year 1978 we urge your support for funding the $1.2 million Federal government share of the cost as requested by the Forest Service.

The Watershed Fire Council respectfully urges your full support for each of these three requests.

Justification:

The wildfire problem in Southern California has long been recognized as the most serious in the nation. However, Fuel Modification Programs have produced measurable results in minimizing the resource damage from major fires, and the FIRESCOPE Program has shown great potential. The fire problem has increased in recent years as the result of accelerated use of watershed areas for outdoor recreation and by increased encroachment of dwelling construction in and adjacent to the mountainous areas of Southern California. Climatic conditions also contribute greatly to the watershed fire problem in this area because of the long dry periods each year. Rainfall is received for the most part during the period from November to April, and the remaining seven months are warm and dry. The dry condition becomes much worse during the Fall of the year when the "Santa Ana" winds blow down across the great

California deserts and live up to the name of "Drying Devil Winds" from the North. During 1976 and 1977 drought conditions have reached critical proportions as 43 Counties have presently been declared disaster areas and water use has been restricted throughout the State.

The primary vegetative cover in the five National Forests of Southern California is the chaparral type brush. This brush is considered the most explosive and flammable vegetation cover in the world. There is in excess of 2.5 million acres of this cover type in Southern California.

The chaparral covered mountains are extremely valuable to the 12 million downstream population. Without this brush cover, even small rainstorms can produce high runoff rates and rampaging flood waters.

With present Forest Service and local county and city fire suppression forces, most fires are stopped before they reach five acres in size. However, when critical fire weather occurs, some fires escape initial attack forces and become major conflagrations. In combating these large fires, fire fighters have few places from which to start backfires and more importantly, no place of safe refuge and no means of quick escape from fire in the large unbroken expanse of brush-land. Modification of the vegetation in strategic areas breaks up these vast expanses of natural fuels. The areas are selected after environmental analyses are prepared covering cost benefit ratios, resource values to be protected, past and potential fire occurrences, and environmental benefits derived. The selected areas for chaparral vegetation modification are either temporarily or permanently changed to a lighter vegetative type resulting in less fuel volume per acre.

The disastrous sequence of wildfires followed by floods originating on these steep mountain slopes is well known. The flooding caused by the rains of 1969 falling on fire denuded slopes above the developed valley communities are still fresh in the memories of the affected citizens. Congressional committees then saw firsthand the terrible havoc that can result when upstream forest watersheds are destroyed by fire.

The historic flood disaster that occurred on January 1, 1934, when over 13" of rain fell in a 24-hour period in the La Canada-Montrose area was caused by a fire disaster during November 1933. The storm waters, charged with eroded material swept down canyons into the foothill country with devastating force, leaving a death toll of 44 persons and an estimated $15,000,000 (1933 values) in structural and property losses.

During the Fiscal Year 1972-73, Congress appropriated $5 million to the Forest Service for a program of managing Southern California chaparral brushlands to aid in the control of disastrous wildfires. The California Region received $4 million of this funding. The majority of the California dollars ($3.7 million) went for fuel management work on the four Southern California National Forests to initiate a program which now must be maintained and expanded in order to be fully effective. Accomplishments during Fiscal Year 76, 76¼, along with planned construction and maintenance for Fiscal Year 77 total $4 million. A detailed breakdown of these accomplishments is attached.

Southern California watershed fire protection priorities now provide for first maintaining present fuelbreak systems. Although we have made significant fuelbreak construction progress through the cooperative efforts of Federal, State, and County agencies, an expanded Fuel Management Program will continue to reduce burned acreage.

The attached statistical summary of recent fires demonstrates the cost benefits to be derived from these Fuel Management Programs. Fire experts projected that these fires would have amounted to $16 million in suppression costs and watershed resource losses if networks of existing fuelbreaks had not been in place at the time of these fires. The actual loss was $7,230,000, and therefore reflects a projected savings of nearly $9 million.

It is, therefore, the recommendation of the Watershed Fire Council of Southern California that continued Fuel Management Programs will be cost effective and of great public benefit through the reduction of fire suppression and flood damage costs in the Southern California watershed areas.

Your consideration of these requests is greatly appreciated.

STATEMENT OF DR. DONALD P. DUNCAN, DIRECTOR, SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

I am Dr. Donald P. Duncan, Director, School of Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife, University of Missouri. I represent the Fish and Wildlife Research Council of the United States. The membership of the Fish and Wildlife Council consists of all Universities in the United States that maintain Cooperative Wildlife Research and Cooperative Fishery Units in cooperation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. I would like to request that your Committee add to the United States Fish and Wildlife budget one million dollars for the support of these Units.

The Cooperative Fishery and Wildlife Research Units were established to meet the need for trained biologists in those fields and to develop and disseminate a body of scientific knowledge as the basis for managing the Nation's fish and wildlife resources. Today there are 25 Fishery Units and 20 Wildlife Units located on campuses of major universities.

Objectives of the Unit program are to (1) conduct research basic to the management of fish and wildlife resources; (2) facilitate the training of fish and wildlife personnel at the graduate level; (3) provide technical assistance to conservation agencies for fish and wildlife management programs; and

(4) promote education in natural resources through demonstration, lecture and publication.

In recent years greater needs for information to manage fish and wildlife resources has placed increased emphasis on the research aspect of the program. In FY 1975 the Units produced approximately 350 important research reports dealing with all aspects of fish and wildlife resources.

Although the Units have provided a steady flow of information to strengthen the management of fish and wildlife resources, increasing human populations and diminishing resources with the attendant environmental concerns have placed mounting pressure on the Units for more research information. Some major areas needing additional research on both the national and local level include:

1. *Endangered, Threatened, and Non-game Species.* As of October, 1976 there were 170 wildlife species listed as endangered in the United States and eight as threatened. There is a great interest in these species by the general public as well as federal, state and private conservation agencies. Under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, funds are provided to federal agencies and state conservation departments to conduct research and focus management efforts to perpetuate these species. More needs to be known of the habitat requirements, food habits, reproductive cycles, physiology and life equations for many species, including non-game populations. Knowledge of species requirements is as essential as protection of habitat, such as provided by refuges. It is through immediate and long-term research studies that the Units can make many essential contributions.

2. *Environmental Pollution.* Most people today are fully cognizant of the plight of planet earth brought about by contamination and degradation of the environment. The needs of fish and wildlife are essentially the same as those of man. By studying fish and wildlife and their habitats, man can detect and measure the impacts of air, land, and water pollutants and the resultant changes upon fish and wildlife health and populations. A healthy wildlife environment is a healthy human environment.

Through long experience the Units are equipped to conduct needed ecological field studies. Furthermore, through university contacts they

generally have access to chemists, agronomists, limologists, etc., and the laboratory equipment for analyses. Pollution research, abatement and clean-up is necessary, not only for the welfare of fish and wildlife, but for the well-being of mankind.

3. *Surface Mining*. Habitat destruction, pollution, and esthetic degradation result from surface mining. The need for energy and minerals is well known and the specter of an energy crisis hangs over the world. Surface mining is often the least expensive method of extraction, yet it leaves complex problems in its wake. Many Units located near mining areas have the capacity to research the effects of various mining techniques on water, plants, and animals. Here again, the proximity of university facilities and staff strengthens the capability of Units conducting research on this topic.

4. *Stream Alteration*. Even though thousands of miles of streams in the United States have been channelized or altered from their natural state in the name of flood control or stream improvement, little is known of the effect of these practices upon fish and wildlife habitats and populations. Some Units have accumulated years of experience from working on streams. However, many questions remain to be answered. The pressing need is for well designed research to yield ecologically sound guidelines for stream modifications.

If the Units are to respond effectively to these and other critical research needs and simultaneously train individuals to be ecologically knowledgable biologists, managers, and administrators, additional funding is imperative. Current funding for Unit operations is critically low.

Base funding for the Cooperative Fishery and Wildlife Research Units has not increased since FY 1968, except for salary adjustments. In the subsequent nine years, the cost of doing business has increased nearly 55 percent. This devaluation of purchasing strength, coupled with insufficient allocations for cost of living expenses and increased overhead costs (GSA space rentals, postal charges, support service costs, etc.), has resulted in the current critical funding situation.

In FY 1977, 97 percent of the current base funding is needed for salaries of technical personnel directly involved in the cooperative program, leaving only $500 per Unit for operational costs. This funding level is insufficient

to provide for operations at each Unit, to implement broader interdisciplinary and regional research, to expand needed inservice training for state and Federal resource management personnel, and to replace equipment as needed. Inability of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to meet its basic obligations to the cooperative program has perpetuated a continuing degrading situation.

In FY 1977 the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service provided a total of $2,997,000 for the forty-five Units. Cooperators provided an additional $2,200,000, plus services and facilities. However, this Service base is insufficient to support the 94 authorized well-trained individuals in the Units at current levels of research and training activities.

An additional $1,000,000 is needed for FY 1978 to meet existing budget deficiencies, prevent further degradation of the essential cooperative Unit program, and help assure the Nation's needs for fishery and wildlife research and training are met. These additional funds will provide approximately $22,000 more for each Unit. This increased support is necessary if the Units are to continue to function in meeting their obligations to State, university, private, and Federal cooperators and supporters.

STATEMENT OF DONALD H. GOTT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, FINE HARDWOODS/ AMERICAN WALNUT ASSOCIATION

Chairman Byrd and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am Donald H. Gott, Executive Director of the Fine Hardwoods/American Walnut Association, representing the Hardwood Council for an industry vitally interested in the research programs of the Forest Service. The Hardwood Council was founded in 1963 to create a composite force to enjoin and plan for the betterment of the hardwoods industry with a single and united voice. The Council is made up of 20 hardwood trade associations, involving over 2000 manufacturing companies with an average of 100 plus employees. The Hardwood Council is vitally interested in the research programs of the Forest Service.

I would like to comment specifically on two Forest Service research programs: the first is Renewable Resources Evaluation and second is the Research Program to better harvest and utilize eastern hardwoods.

Last year the Hardwood Council requested additional funding to accelerate the Renewable Resources Evaluation which provides vital information to our members on the amount and location of the timber supply. I want to thank you on behalf of the Hardwood Council for the additional funding you appropriated for the Resource Survey. We are also pleased to see additional funding is requested in the President's budget for Renewable Resources Evaluation. These amounts will result in more timely resource

information and let us turn our attention to an equally pressing problem, the problem of hardwood harvesting and utilization.

While the Hardwood Council strongly supports research to extend timber supplies, we are especially interested in research dealing with improved hardwood harvesting and utilization to help meet the Nation's demand for wood at reasonable prices. For the past several years, we have been aware of a growing problem in this Nation. We are not paying enough attention to and not making full use of our hardwood forests. We have relied too much on softwood timber, even though more than half of the forest land in this country is in hardwoods, primarily in the East where the resource is close to major wood markets.

Our softwood timber is a valuable resource and it will continue to be in strong demand for construction. But we are overdependent on softwoods, and at the present demand rates, shortages of reasonably priced wood will occur within a relatively short period of time. The consequences of softwood shortages are severe. Homebuilding would be adversely affected and we would be forced to use substitute materials that require more processing energy and higher cost to the consumer. The irony of this situation is that while the softwoods are being overused, our hardwood resource is substantially underutilized. Our Eastern hardwood resource is a key to maintaining ample supplies of wood at reasonable cost. There are, however, some technical problems which will have to be solved if we are to make better use of our hardwoods.

We need to develop new technology to efficiently harvest entire trees from the eastern forests, so that we can make use of the whole tree. This technology must have the capability to thin and harvest small diameter trees as well as larger more conventional sizes. We need systems for extracting hardwood timber from a variety of sites, including steep slopes that are susceptible to logging damage with some conventional methods. Forest landowners want assurances that their land will not suffer permanent damage, and timber operators need methods and equipment that will permit them to operate competitively with a fair profit margin. Skyline and other logging systems need to be tested in the East, and their impact on soil, water, and wildlife needs to be assessed, along with impacts on forest land esthetics.

A second major area needing research is in wood processing and the economic criteria to be used to determine the best use for a unit of wood before it is processed. We need new processing methods to improve the yield of material used for its beauty or for its fiber content. We need new methods for determining the best mix of products in order to maximize the effectiveness of new hardwood harvesting and utilization practices. In other words, we need the economic information to assure each piece of wood goes to its highest value use. Improved technology could substantially increase the amount of hardwoods used for sheathing and framing in home construction. With proper technology, we could build bridges and perhaps produce pallets and railroad ties that would last a lot longer. Along with the need to make better and more complete use of our hardwood raw material, we need to reduce the amount of energy required in processing. In short, these lines of research can make substantial reductions in costs and energy requirements, and at the same time, extended supplies of timber.

It is well known that there are still huge quantities of residues left in the forest and at the mills and plants. There are also great amounts of used wood and fiber that are now considered as waste. Research must develop new and economical ways to capture and reuse this waste material. Some of the possibilities, such as in-the-woods chipping of tops and limbs need limited additional research

and others facilitating possibilities such as livestock feed from wood wastes, are being tested. Their widespread use, however, awaits improved scientific technology to become practical. Finally, this new technology must also be accompanied by research efforts to insure that information developed can be effectively and rapidly transferred and put to use.

Increased hardwood utilization as a result of accelerated Forest Service research will develop hardwood building products for construction, provide practical techniques for increasing hardwood pulp yields, develop greater utilization of bark and wood residues that are now a liability, improve yields and reduce energy costs in the production of appearance products, and develop technology to produce ties and pallets from recycled materials and to extend the service life of these products.

We are indeed fortunate that the Forest SErvice has a number of outstanding laboratories with the scientific capabilities of mounting an accelerated harvesting and hardwood utilization research program in (1) Forest Products Utilization; (2) Forest Economics and Marketing; and (3) Forest Engineering. The Forest Products Laboratory, the Northeastern, Southeastern, North Central, and Southern Forest Experiment Stations all have unique talents for solving significant parts of the hardwood program. The rate at which problems are solved will be directly related to the annual funding level.

We recommend that $2,400,000 over the present base be appropriated to the Forest SErvice in fiscal year 1978 for research to extend the timber supply through improved hardwood utilization.

Statement of the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources

In many states, federal lands play an important role in providing lands for hunting and fishing. Fish and wildlife habitat management has been notoriously underfunded or not funded at all. Habitat management is most often a by-product of actions aimed at other resources, i.e. timber, water, or some other forest use. On West Virginia's approximately one million acres of National Forest land, about 85 per cent ($275,000) of the national forest wildlife program is financed by the State.

The need to develop total programs for the wise use of products of well managed land has been recognized in the past. The Multiple Use - Sustained Yield Act, Endangered Species Act of 1973, Resources Planning Act of 1974, the National Forest Planning Act of 1976 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 were a result of recognition of the need for well-rounded programs directed at all products, uses, and users.

The Sikes Act was amended in 1973 to stimulate cooperative wildlife planning between states and several federal land managing agencies. The amendment fosters joint development and agreement on wildlife management needs and priorities.

Requirec national forest plans have been developed in 34 states. Approximately 24 million dollars will be required to implement these plans.

The Bureau of Land Management has completed 82 habitat management plans in 11 states which will require approximately 8,000,000 dollars to implement.

Wise use and management of the fish and wildlife resource benefits all Americans. Throughout the nation, fish and wildlife habitat is being destroyed and altered by mineral development, channelization, urban expansion, highway development, wetland destruction, and a myriad of other actions. This alone requires wise habitat management on public lands.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

The American Association of Nurserymen with offices at 230 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. is a trade association of more than 2,700 member firms involved in the sale, installation and production of environmental nursery stock and fruit trees and vines, small fruits, trees and shrubs for orchardists, ranchers, farmers and home owners.

One of the most valuable and often unappreciated resources in and around our cities today is our trees and forests. Trees and forest vegetation in urban areas modify and improve living conditions, provide a home for wildlife, help abate noise, reduce temperature extremes, control wind currents, filter dust and other air pollution, visually screen industrial and transportation units and generally enhance our urban setting for aesthetic enjoyment.

Four environmental dangers threaten the human habitat in urban areas: destruction of the natural flora and fauna, water pollution, air pollution and soil erosion. To help counter these threats a national program in urban forestry research is needed. Man is, it seems, increasingly out of place in the city, yet increasingly dependent upon it. Central to the problems urban man faces is a general lack of sensitivity to his biological nature and his relationship to, and dependence upon, his natural environment that is essential for improving the quality of his life. The American Association of Nurserymen suggests an additional appropriation of $2,400,000 for urban forestry research which would be regionalized as follows:

Northeastern Metropolitan Seaboard -- Research should concentrate on municipal water sheds, ways to abate noise, changes in climate associated with urban plantings, better habitats for wildlife (particularly for song birds), design, management, and protection of forest recreation facilities, and recycling waste water in Northeastern soil and forest conditions.

Lower Great Lakes Metropolitan Region -- Research should emphasize the demand -- present, potential, and latent -- for a wide variety of forest recreational activities in and near urban areas. Utilization of and satisfaction with recreational opportunities in forested environments should be studied. Possibilities for using a forest to renovate waste water from industries should be explored.

Metropolitan area of the Southeast -- Research should involve regional planning, programming and genetics of urban forest vegetation.

Cities of California and the Southwest -- Research should emphasize problems of the above regions, but in the unique setting of arid lands, intense summer heat and greatly different forms of trees, plants and wildlife.

Another area of concern to us is the newly confirmed presence in the United States of a virulent strain of Scleroderris canker. We recommend $200,000 be budgeted for research aimed at control and if possible eradication of the new virulent strain of Scleroderris canker identified for the first time in the United States in 1976. The canker is caused by the fungus Scleroderris lagerbergii. The mild strain of the canker has been present in Northeastern and Lake States conifer nurseries, Christmas tree plantings, and in conifer forest plantations for at least 20 years. Research at the North-central Forest Experiment Station developed chemical and cultural controls that minimized losses in young plantations.

The recent outbreak of the more virulent strain has now been identified in nine counties in New York's Adirondack Mountain area. This new strain appears capable of killing trees in older pine plantations throughout the Northeast and Lake States. Infected trees have now been identified on 34,000 acres. Tree mortality has exceeded 90% on 2,300 acres. Seriological work has shown the new strain to be identical to the strain present in Norway and Finland that has extensively damaged conifers.

The $200,000 would enable the scientist who has been working half time on this disease to work full time as well as add one new scientist, plus the supporting technicians and supplies necessary to develop techniques for more rapidly identifying the new strain, analyze the life cycle of the new strain and to seek means of controlling the disease so as to restrict its spread or to completely eradicate it. At the present time it is taking two months of seriological testing to separate the new strain from the regular. It has been determined that the fungus will remain viable in cut Christmas trees for two months or more.

New York State is anticipating promulgating an interior quarantine and expanded inspection to protect the non-infested areas of New York and the states to which New York Christmas trees and conifer nursery stock is normally shipped. State and federal inspection during the next six to eight weeks, time the fungus is most evident, will enable the cooperating agencies to identify more precisely the infested area. Only nine small nurseries totaling 26 acres are known to be in the infested area. Movement of host plants from these nurseries would be restricted to the quarantine zone.

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. SAMMONS, M.D., EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Dear Senator Byrd:

In your deliberations on appropriations for the Indian Health Service, the American Medical Association urges that consideration be given to our appropriations recommendation for IHS.

The AMA recommends an increase of $27 million to the President's request of $442 million, bringing the total up to $469 million. This additional amount would allow for the recruitment, training and retention of skilled health professionals to provide improved health care for Indians. It would also allow for the renovation and expansion of existing IHS facilities to bring them up to proper health standards.

Many health needs of American Indians are met through IHS activities and the Service should have adequate funding to continue its work. New demands were placed on IHS with the passage of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, P. L. 94-437 which was strongly supported by the AMA. These must be considered in setting appropriations levels.

The American Medical Association requests that full consideration be given to our recommendation.

STATEMENT OF DON K. ZUCK, PRESIDENT, IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Dear Senator Byrd,

Please include these statements in your subcommittee hearings as part of the record.

I represent the Idaho Wildlife Federation, the largest organized Sportsmen Conservation organization in our great State of Idaho. We are affiliated with the National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D. C.

We speak in support of the $8,000,000 and the $26,000,000 appropriations being considered for the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service respectively. The Sikes Act Amendment (PL 93-452) designates the cooperative use of these funds between the B.L.M. and Forest Service and our State Fish and Game Department, who is responsible for all game in our State.

Over 60% of our state is public lands under the jurisdiction of either the B.L.M. or Forest Service and the $600,000 and $2.5 million designated for Idaho is of great importance to us.

Idaho offers unlimited opportunities for wildlife on the public land if given the appropriations necessary to bring about the food, water and shelter requirements which are so important and necessary.

Idaho's 60% Public Land produces the following:

1. Most of our deer and elk
2. Practically all of our moose, antelope, bighorn sheep and mountain goat.
3. Great importance for production of chukar partridge, forest grouse, and sage grouse.
4. Water courses for migratory waterfowl.
5. Isolated tracts in densely agriculture oriented areas are prime importance to pheasant populations.
6. Two thirds to surface acreage of water.
7. Thousands of birds and small animals in the non-game species which all make up the eco-system.
8. Habitat for birds of prey. Among these raptors are the endangered peregrine falcon.
9. Spawning areas and rearing ponds for anadromous fish - salmon and steelhead.

The most promising means now present for our troubled northern elk populations and our diminishing pheasant populations in Southern Idaho is proper funding under the Sikes Act Amendment.

The requested funding will accomplish some of the following critical programs:

1. Remove migration barriers and hazards, improve spawning areas, develop rearing ponds on headwater drainages for anadramous fish.
2. Inventory, planning and habitat improvements to benefit endangered and threatened species.
3. Closure of unneeded roads to provide sanctuary areas.
4. Evaluate the impact of phosphate mining on wildlife habitats.
5. Improve stream and reservoir habitats for resident species of fish
6. Inventory, planning and habitat management for upland birds, furbearers, waterfowl and non-game species.

Now is a great opportunity for past mistakes in the multiple use concept to be corrected. It is time wildlife gets a fair shake with the other uses of the public domain.

We solicit your favorable consideration for this most urgent need.

STATEMENT OF DAVID GARDNER, PRINCIPLE CHIEF OF THE CHOCTAW NATION OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee: My name is David Gardner, Principle Chief of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma. I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you to express the dire need of American Indians to receive maximum benefits from the Indian Health Care Improvement Act -- P.L. 94-437.

Staff personnel of the Choctaw Nation have followed the progress of this Act with interest and concern for a number of months. We have attended numerous meetings regarding the Act held on the local, the area, and also the national level. We are convinced that the Indian Health Care Improvement Act expresses the concern of the Congress regarding the Health Care Delivery System for the Native Americans who must rely on Indian Health Service to provide for their health needs. In conjunction with this committee's study of the Act, I am sure you are all aware that the Health Care currently provided the Native Americans si far below the national level.

Indian tribes of Oklahoma along with Indian tribes all over the country are facing a multitude of health care problems. The federal government has charged the Indian Health Service with the responsibility of serving the health needs of the Indian population and this they accomplish to the best of their ability with the funding limitations facing them.

We are encouraged by the possibilities offered through public law 94-437 and are optimistic that the United States Government is sincerely interested in bringing our sub-standard health care upwards toward the national level. In an effort to meet this goal Congress has recognized the needs of Native Americans, relected by their approval and authorization of the necessary resources needed to accomplish the objectives outlined in the Indian Health Care Act.

If the Act is to be effective and to provide visible and measurable improvements in the level of health care presently received by Native Americans, I respectfully request two items of action from you. First, to endorse the full funding of the Indian Health Service base budget, and second, to approve and provide the full and total amount authorized by Congress to implement the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

After careful study of this Act, the opinion of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma is that any amount less than the full authorized and recommended amount would not be sufficient to effectively implement the type of plan that would overcome the inadequacies of our health delivery system.

The Indian Health Service has developed their implementation plan based on the full funding of the proposed budget authorized by Congress. Even so, some critical health needs would not be met. With the reduction made to the proposed budget, the Choctaw Nation's hopes for improved health care service is diminishing. As priorities are now arranged, without full funding it is doubtful that our area will receive any of the benefits provided for in the Act.

Since I cannot address the needs of all Indian tribes, I would like to express some of the problems related to the Choctaws which are prevalent in our area and representative of similar problems faced by other Native Americans in the United States.

Three major areas of concern facing the American Indian today are income levels, health service, and housing. American Indians residing in Oklahoma share these same problems. Oklahoma has one of the largest concentration of American Indians of any state in the Union.

Indian tribes in Oklahoma are made up of Federally recognized tribes of non-reservation status as designated by the Secretary of Interior. The Choctaw Nation representation of Oklahoma resides in a ten thousand square mile area in southeastern Oklahoma. Most are settled in rural areas.

In southeastern Oklahoma there is a great need for better access to health facilities. Most of the area of the Choctaw Nation is mountainous with rugged terrain. Gravel and dirt roads are prevalent in the most isolated areas and many of these roads are impassable in inclement weather. Many Indians reside great distances from the nearest IHS facility. A great number do not own an automobile and in most areas, public bus transportation is unavailable. Because of this isolation we also suffer from a shortage of housing for the resident medical personnel who serve our

area. In the event that additional services and facilities would be forthcoming, there would be a drastic need for staff housing in our isolated area.

Statistics indicate critical income levels fo the Indian population and indicate that adequate health care can only be received by the majority of the Indian population through utilization of free midical services provided by the Indian Health Service. (The Bureau of Indian Affairs has established $1,735.00 as the average Indian income per year in our area.) Southeastern Oklahoma suffers from a very high unemployment rate, with one county within the Choctaw Nation having the highest employment rate in the state.

At the present time, there is one hospital and only eight physicians to provide for the major medical needs of over 17,000 American Indians residing in the Choctaw Nation. In addition to the one hospital, threee understaffed clinics provide out-patient care for all but critical patient needs. All the health facilities serving the area are widely separated in four counties, leaving the greater portion of six counties outside the optimum service range of 20 miles as determined by IHS. Because of the lack of transportation, the condition of country roads, and the extreme poverty which prohibits the people from travelling great distances, at least two more clinics would be needed to adequately serve the health needs of the area. Only one of these three clinics has the services of a physician. The physician availability is obviously inadequate with a population service area of over 17,000 people. All of the eight physicians who serve the Nation are of foreign extration. Low pay dictates staff employment and these foreign doctors are forced to accept reduced wages until they become "established" in the United States. The inability of the foreign doctors to understand the Choctaw/English dialect of the patients and the inability of the patients to understand the foreign/English diction of the doctors often results in mass confusion when the patient attempts to decipher and follow medical instructions.

There is a great demand for health personnel with Indian blood. This permits better relationships with the patient. It is a fact that many Indian students drop out of school before completing a high school degree. Few go on to attend college. Many find that vocational schools are a solution to their training problems. In many instances the parents, because of low income, environmental conditions, etc., simply do not encourage a professional dream they believe cannot be fulfilled. With the advent of educational opportunities for Indian youth, the situation would be reversed and an increasing number of Indian youth would seek health careers.

Title I of the Act will lend to meeting the manpower needs by providing opportunities for Indian youth to pursue health related careers with financial assistance offered to insure completion of schooling.

Besides the direct health care, the Act provides sanitation and environmental health improvements which is needed desperately. The Choctaw Nation has utilized the services of Housing and Urban Development, and has built approximately 350 houses per year. There is a backlog of 5,000 approved applications for housing. The Act, if fully funded would not, of course, provide new houses, but it would enable us to provide desperately needed sanitation improvements such as a supply of pure water and sewerage disposal. Many families transport water for their households and utilize outdoor facilities, posing health hazards. Without adequate funding, many desperately needed and vital improvements eliminating health deficiencies will again go unmet.

I fully endorse the policy established by the Indian Health Care Act to assure the highest possible health status for the American Indian people. The declaration of concern shown by Congress in authorizing the necessary funds has been most encouraging. The importance of health care can not be questioned nor can the necessity to maintain and enjoy decent health standards for all people. The health needs of the American Indian are critical and must be met if this segment of the American population is to overcome the many obstacles facing them today. The Indian Health Service has strived to provide the type of health care required to meet the needs of the Indian populace. Despite the progress made by Indian Health Service there are still servere deficiencies. Since IHS is the primary vehicle by which the Federal Government fulfills its responsibilities of providing health services to Indians it is vital that Indian Health Service receive the necessary resources to meet the necessity of providing adequate health delivery systems to the American Indian and Alaska Native. I firmly believe that only with full funding of the amount authorized by Congress, can P.L. 94-437, The Indian Health Care Act, be successful in reaching its goal.

The views expressed today represent the Choctaw Nations position on P.L. 94-437. Thank you for your time and consideration.

STATEMENT OF THE PAPAGO TRIBE OF ARIZONA

The Papago Tribe of Arizona has previously submitted its Special Appropriation Request for Projects and Programs on the Papago Indian Reservation for Fiscal Year 1978, through the offices of Senator Byrd to members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. It proposes to offer oral testimony concerning said Request by means of the following witnesses:

Max Norris, Vice Chairman of Papago Council
Tony Felix, Representative to Papago Council
Edward Kisto, Representative to Papago Council
William E. Strickland, Tribal Attorney.

A summary of the Tribe's Special Appropriation Request is as follows:

I.	Emergency Priority Request for the purpose of developing Papago Farms and preserving its underlying aquifer from depletion by Mexico		$ 7,500,000
II.	Five Critical Tribal Priorities:		
	1) Tribal Government	$ 467,000	
	2) Housing & Domestic Water	2,400,000	
	3) Education	10,270,000	
	4) Law Enforcement and Judicial System	2,213,900	
	5) Roads	5,970,000	
			21,320,900
III.	Other Tribal Priorities:		
	1) Livestock Complex		
	2) Electrification	$ 750,000	
	3) Solid Waste Disposal	150,000	
	4) ITAC Funds	500,000	
	5) Arts and Crafts	100,000	
	6) Public Transportation	250,000	
			1,750,000
			$30,570,900

I. Emergency Priority Request - The Papago Tribe is in the lamentable position of losing the water in, and water rights and priorities to underground waters contained in an aquifer underlying Papago Farms (which consists of 25,000 acres of arable tribal land) to agricultural interests across the international border in Mexico who are rapidly subjugating their desert lands and appropriating and depleting the waters from the tribal aquifer. The first phase of development of Papago Farms will require:

1)	Construction of an all-weather road	$3,750,000
2)	Extension of electric power lines	900,000
3)	Rehabilitation of old wells and drilling of new wells	900,000
4)	Subjugation of land	500,000
5)	Working capital, equipment, services and cost estimates for second development phase	1,750,000
		$7,500,000

II. Five Critical Tribal Priorities:

1. Tribal Government - Increasing complexity of governmental problems, and assumption by the Tribe of additional responsibilities dictate that members of its Council become fulltime functionaries. The Tribe has been awarded a $26,000,000 land judgment. In order to develop a plan for the use and distribution of these funds it will be necessary to complete a tribal roll (the base roll was lost by BIA from U. S. Archives) and develop a plan. This will require:

1)	Interim financing to insure fulltime Papago Council	$ 242,000
2)	Completion of tribal roll	50,000
3)	Preparation of land judgment plan	50,000
4)	Development of fiscal control system	50,000
5)	Training of Council, officers and staff	75,000
		$ 467,000

2. Housing, Water and Community Development - In order to move the Papago Reservation from a situation in which 85% (2100) of existing housing units are below the minimum national standard; 60% (1500) of such units lack electricity or flush toilets; and 9 villages have no domestic water supply, the following funds are needed:

1) To construct 60 new low income housing units and weatherize, repair, electrify and install plumbing in 100 units	$1,500,000
2) Install, renovate or replace 8 village water, 20 village disposal and 100 septic systems	900,000
	$2,400,000

3. Education - To complete construction of schools, classroom facilities and teacher housing needed to service 2300 children on a Reservation with one of the nation's lowest school tax bases, the following funds are needed:

1) To construct 13 portable classrooms and 5 kindergartens	$1,420,213
2) To construct 10 portable and 32 housing units for teachers	2,250,000
3) To complete construction of San Simon and Santa Rosa schools	6,600,000
	$10,270,213

4. Law Enforcement & Judicial System - To implement the needs, described as "crucial" in a comprehensive on-site evaluation, of law and order on the Papago Reservation by an independent consultant, the following funds are needed:

1) To upgrade and increase personnel	$ 351,000
2) To train existing and additional personnel	108,000
3) To build and remodel 2 justice buildings and a youth detention center	1,546,000
4) To purchase needed vehicles and equipment	208,900
	$2,213,900

5. Roads - To maintain 264 miles of hardtop and 485 miles of dirt roads; to pave 20 of 142 miles of unpaved main roads (school bus travel); and to replace and widen 22 miles of road servicing the Hecla Mine, the following funds are needed:

1) To maintain 264 miles of hardtop and 485 miles of dirt road	$ 670,000
2) To construct a wider heavy duty road to service Hecla Mine	3,500,000
3) To pave 20 miles of heavily used road	1,800,000
	$5,970,000

III Other Tribal Priorities - The Papago Tribe sets out six other priorities dealing with the operation of its livestock complex, electrification, waste disposal, ITAC funds, arts and crafts and public transportation in its Special Appropriation Request which are indicated in the summary on page one of this statement.

STATEMENT OF THE COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES

SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND

The Colville Business Council of the Colville Confederated Tribes located in the State of Washington are here today requesting the this Committee set aside 2 Million, 250 Thousand Dollars ($2,250,000) from Public Law 94-437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, Title III, to construct a new Outpatient Health Clinic. Public Law 94-437 also authorizes the construction of housing for Clinic staff and provides new personnel positions to properly deliver Health Services to an Indian Reservation. Therefore, it is requested that an additional 760 Thousand Dollars ($760,000) for sixteen (16) additional staff members to operate the Nespelem Health Clinic according to Public Health Standards.

The present Clinic at Nespelem, Washington, is very inadequate, inefficient, and costly to maintain and operate. The Nespelem Clinic

has been designated by Resolution by the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board as the highest priority for Clinic replacement in the Indian Health Service Portland Area jurisdiction. The facility was built in 1935 as a Hospital to serve the Colville people. In 1959 the Hospital was converted to an Outpatient Clinic. The conversion from a Hospital to a Clinic does not allow for proper waiting rooms or reception area. It increases patient frustrations. There is no records room. There is an inefficient flow of patients through the Clinic. There is a lack of privacy for patient-doctor relationships. There is no mental health treatment area. The inefficiency in staff time, poor utilization of staff and resources, and increased costs for maintenance and operation results in poor management.

The Nespelem Clinic is an old fashioned cement type Hospital building. High ceilings in the rooms cause extra costs for heating and air-conditioning and multiplies the noise factor tremendously. The building is of a cement structure with no insulation. It has an antiquated boiler heating system with all pipes implanted in the cement. The sewer system is now dependent upon a lift pump in the basement of the Clinic to transfer wastes to the main sewer lines. The large floor to ceiling windows that are also uninsulated and designed for patient comfort are critical factors in costs of heating and air-conditioning. Most inportantly, it is not designed to serve the Colville population as an Outpatient Clinic.

The structural condition of the building is not good. The flat type ceiling has developed numerous leaks. The electrical system is exposed in most areas and would not meet State standards. The individual bathrooms in each room are costly to maintain and increases janitorial time. The medical laboratory is extremely crowded and requires additional working space. The medical records room is a walkway between the main corridor and the medical Clinic corridor. The facility has no ventilation system. The old boiler heating system has been supplemented with baseborad heating. The lighting is less then 50% adequate. The footcandles available through the facility is 510 while Public Health Service standards require 1,210 footcandles of illumenation.

The Nespelem Clinic has approximately 9,500 feet of floor space. The Public Health Service required square footage is over 18,000. This has caused several programs, both Indian Health Service and Tribal, to be located throughout the local area in different facilities. The inability to house the Health Services Program in one facility is extremely determental to the delivery of good health services to the Colville people.

The Nespelem Clinic due to the above inefficiencies is serving only forty-five (45) Outpatient visits per day when in fact there are sixty-five (65) patients requiring service. These twenty (20) patients utilize contract health services at locations off the Reservation. The concept of practicing rural medicine on the Colville Reservation for such a vast, mountainous, and drastic weather changing area with just two Doctors and an antiquated Clinic is not realistic.

In summary, we respectively request this Committee to set aside 3.27 Million Dollars ($3,270,000) of Public Law 94-437 Appropriations to construct a new Outpatient Health Clinic, related staff increases, and staff housing. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF FRANK R. PETERSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, KODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee and guests. My name is Frank R. Peterson, Executive Director of the Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA). I wish to thank the Committee on behalf of the officers, directors and staff of the KANA for this opportunity to present our statement to this sub-committee regarding requests

for additional appropriations for programs funded through the BIA and IHS within our region in Alaska.

The KANA is the tribal entity formally organized in November of 1966 which was involved in the pursuit of the settlement to the Alaska Native land claims of the mid-60's along with the other Alaska Native Tribes which formed the Alaska Federation of Natives. Although the primary interest of KANA then was the pursuit of the settlement of the Alaska Native Land Claims, the eminent objectives of the KANA were and are: 1) To promote pride on the part of the Natives of Alaska in their heritage and traditions; 2) To preserve the customs, folklore and art of the Native races; 3) To promote the physical, economic and social well-being of the Natives of Kodiak; 4) To discourage and overcome racial prejudice and the inequities which such prejudice creates; and, 5) To promote good government by reminding those who govern and those governed of their joint and mutual responsibilities.

At this time our request for additional appropriations relate only to the health needs of the Alaska Natives within the Kodiak area. It is presently the expressed intent of the KANA to contract for certain programs under P.L.93-638 from both the IHS and BIA. Specifically, we intend to provide the following services via a contract with the BIA hopefully during FY '78: Social Services, Employment Assistance, Destination Services, Housing Improvement Program, Tribal operations and others as are determined to be feasible by the directors and staff of the KANA.

Indian Health Service Program Requests:

We are hereby requesting additional appropriations in the amount of $1,750,000 for the Indian Health Service to be dedicated and apportioned to the Alaska Area for the Anchorage Service Unit and specifically for the Kodiak area. The breakdown for this additional request is as follows:

1. $800,000 for the transportation and construction of an outpatient facility which will be utilized for emergency care, general medical services and training for the Native people of the Kodiak area.

2. $750,000 for the operation, staffing, maintenance and other auxillary services related to the implementation of the outpatient health service facility.

3. $200,000 for the planning, design, transportation, and construction of five emergency and holding clinics for the communities of Ouzinkie, Old Harbor, Akhiok, Karluk and Larsen Bay.

Justification

The KANA is one of the twelve tribal non-profit organizations whose geographical boundaries are co-terminous with the KONIAG regional profit corporation established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. The KANA is also one of the five regions whose Native beneficiaries of IHS are served by the Anchorage Service Unit Hospital.

For the past two decades there has been little change and improvements relative to the system of health and medical services available to the Native beneficiaries of the Kodiak area. Initially, those patients requiring health and medical attention were required to travel to the Anchorage Hospital or were provided the health service by itinerant medical personnel of IHS no more than twice per year. Then there was the State Public Health Nurse who also made periodic and sporadic visits to the villages to provide limited health care to those needing care. More recently, the IHS has expanded their contract Health Services with the local medical practitioners to the amount of IHS dollars exceeding the total of $450,000 annually. Even with this sum of IHS dollars being funneled through the local medical and health practitioners via the contracts, the contract funds are usually exhausted by mid-month and such notices and signs as "No IHS Funds Available" or "No ANS (Alaska Native Service) Funds" were displayed in and around the receptionist areas of the local practitioners' offices.

At the present time the Native patient is deluged with the proliferation of health services available to him which is usually confusing, discouraging and sporadic. We have the contract health service through the local medical and health practitioners; we have the infrequent itinerating medical personnel from the Anchorage Service Unit; we have the local State Public Health Nurse who periodically itinerates to our villages; we have a limitation of hospital stay in the local hospital of only three days regardless of the health or medical problem; then the patients have to be transferred to the Anchorage Service Unit Hospital for any care

beyond the three day period; and then, we have many patients who travel to the Anchorage Hospital for health and medical care, even though the service is available locally.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, there is no question that we are appreciative of both the IHS and the BIA agencies. We are aware of their bureaucratic problems and good intentions. However, we realize, as you have, the difficulties in attempting to improve the responsiveness of these two agencies, which led to the passage of P.L.93-638, entitled Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975. We now wish to exercise our options within the terms and provisions of P.L. 93-638 relative to administering grant and contractual services to the members of the KANA within the Kodiak area.

In closing, we implore the committee in light of P.L.93-638 to review and evaluate program planning and evaluation process of both the BIA and IHS. In your review you should pay particular attention to the level that the IHS planning process reaches in the development of the program packages annually as related to tribal needs and priorities as well as the band analysis for program planning and evaluation of the BIA. With the enactment of P.L.93-638, the band analysis process has essentially been outdated and is ineffective for all practical purposes relative to tribal needs. The Band Analysis is an antiquated process of the nineteenth century that is most difficult and frustrating to implement in this modern day. Should the two processes be improved or substituted for a better system of program planning, development, implementation and evaluation reflective of true tribal needs and priorities, it will ultimately lead to improving the socio-economic situations of the Alaska Native people of the Kodiak area, as well as to possibly reduce the expenses in the long run.

Thank you.

Statement of Frank Haw, Acting Director, Washington State Department of Fisheries

MR. CHAIRMAN AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS, THANK YOU FOR LETTING ME SPEAK BEFORE YOU TODAY.

BY THE EARLY 1970'S, THERE WERE SEVERAL VERY SERIOUS PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE SALMON INDUSTRY OF WASHINGTON STATE: (1) THE NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERMEN WAS INCREASING BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS WHILE THE SIZE OF THE HARVESTABLE RESOURCE WAS, AT BEST, STABLED; (2) A MAJOR AND INCREASING SHARE OF THE CHINOOK AND COHO SALMON BEING PRODUCED IN WASHINGTON STATE WAS BEING HARVESTED IN CANADA; AND (3) DUE TO COMPETING USES OF WATER AND WATERSHEDS, WE WERE LOSING THE NATURAL SPAWNING AND JUVENILE REARING AREAS THAT ONCE, WHEN COMBINED WITH THE MARVELOUS PRODUCTIVITY OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN, YIELDED HUGE CROPS OF FIVE SPECIES OF PACIFIC SALMON. THIS GREAT NATURAL RESOURCE WAS ALREADY IN SERIOUS TROUBLE WHEN, EARLY IN 1974, FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT JUDGE GEORGE BOLDT RULED THAT CERTAIN TREATY INDIAN TRIBES HAD A RIGHT GUARANTEED BY TREATIES WITH THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, TO CATCH OVER 50% OF THE HARVESTABLE STOCKS OF SALMON RETURNING TO THE PUGET SOUND REGION. THESE TREATIES HAD BEEN SIGNED ABOUT 35 YEARS BEFORE WASHINGTON BECAME A STATE.

YOU HAVE PROBABLY HEARD ENOUGH ABOUT OUR PROBLEMS WITH SALMON AND I WOULD RATHER TALK ABOUT SOME SOLUTIONS.

TO HELP LESSEN THE PRESSURE ON THE AVAILABLE RESOURCE, THE WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE PASSED A LAW PROHIBITING THE SALE OF NEW COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHING LICENSES FOR THE PUGET SOUND AREA. IN ADDITION, YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES IN CONGRESS PROVIDED OUR STATE WITH SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS TO ASSIST THE ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FEDERAL COURT'S DECISION. OF THOSE FUNDS, ABOUT $3.5 MILLION IS BEING USED TO BUY BACK LICENSES, VESSELS, AND GEAR FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN WHO FOUND IT DIFFICULT TO MAKE A LIVING AS A RESULT OF THE 1974 FEDERAL COURT DECISION. TO DATE, OVER 200 COMMERCIAL FISHING LICENSES HAVE BEEN PERMANENTLY RETIRED WITH ENOUGH FUNDS STILL REMAINING IN THE PROGRAM TO RETIRE ANOTHER 150 LICENSES. WHILE THE BUY-BACK PROGRAM IS GOING VERY WELL AND NEEDS TO CONTINUE, 350 RETIRED LICENSES IS JUST A GOOD START. WE WILL BE MOST APPRECIATIVE OF YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT OF THIS IMPORTANT PROGRAM.

ANOTHER PART OF AN OVER-ALL SOLUTION WILL INCLUDE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE CONTINUING NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA SO THAT OUR TWO COUNTRIES CAN BE ASSURED OF PROFITABLE RETURNS OF WILD AND CULTURED SALMON TO THEIR HOME WATERS. ONCE WE CAN CONTROL INTERCEPTIONS OF SALMON WE CAN TURN TO MASSIVE, COST-EFFECTIVE SALMON ENHANCEMENT. OUR STATE HAS ON THE "DRAWING BOARDS" A PROGRAM THAT WILL PRODUCE OVER 4 MILLION NEW SALMON IN THE CATCH AT A BENEFIT:COST RATIO OF ABOUT 8:1. ENHANCEMENT INVOLVES MAKING OPTIMUM USE OF OUR REMAINING NATURAL AREAS, RESTORING SOME THAT HAVE BEEN LOST, AND TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE BEST METHODS OF ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION. THE KEY IS SIMPLY INCREASING THE NUMBERS OF HEALTHY YOUNG SALMON THAT REACH THE STILL BOUNTIFUL SEA.

ONE OF THE FEATURES OF NEW ENHANCEMENT WILL BE AN EMPHASIS ON CHUM SALMON - ONE OF THE MOST NEGLECTED MEMBERS OF THE PACIFIC SALMON GENUS IN NORTH AMERICA. THIS HAS NOT BEEN THE CASE IN JAPAN, HOWEVER, WHERE UP TO 15,000,000 ARTIFICIALLY PRODUCED CHUMS HAVE BEEN HARVESTED IN ONE SEASON. WE HAVE LEARNED FROM THE JAPANESE AND OUR PILOT PROGRAMS INDICATE WE CAN DO THE SAME. WHY CHUM SALMON? THEY REQUIRE RELATIVELY LITTLE CARE AND FEED, THEY ARE NOT TAKEN OFF THE WEST COAST OF CANADA

AND BECAUSE OF THEIR UNIQUE TIMING AND BRIEF STAY IN HATCHERIES, THEY WILL COMPETE VERY LITTLE WITH THE PRODUCTION OF OTHER SPECIES.

YOU HAVE BEFORE YOU A REQUEST FROM THE TULALIP TRIBES FOR MONEY TO FUND AN ENHANCEMENT PROJECT ON THEIR RESERVATION. I WOULD LIKE TO OUTLINE SEVERAL IMPORTANT REASONS WHY THIS REQUEST SHOULD MERIT YOUR ATTENTION.

THE TULALIP TRIBES HAVE DONE MUCH IN HELPING TO EASE THE FISHING TENSIONS ON PUGET SOUND. I ONLY WISH THAT OTHER USER GROUPS HAD BEEN AS COOPERATIVE AND RATIONAL. THEY ARE TO BE COMMENDED FOR INITIATING DISCUSSIONS TO REDUCE THOSE TENSIONS. FOR SEVERAL YEARS THE TULALIPS AND THE WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES HAVE WORKED TOGETHER SUCCESSFULLY ON SALMON ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS. WE ARE NOW CLOSE TO COMPLETING AN AGREEMENT THAT WILL SIGNIFICANTLY ENHANCE THE RESOURCE AND WILL BENEFIT ALL FISHERMEN. WE ARE COMMITTED TO THIS FORM OF NEGOTIATION, AND I HOPE WE WILL BE INITIATING SIMILAR CONVERSATIONS WITH OTHER TRIBES IN THE NEAR FUTURE. THIS AGREEMENT REPRESENTS A FIRST SIGNIFICANT STEP TOWARD SOLVING A PROBLEM RATIONALLY AND TO THE BENEFIT OF ALL. THE AGREEMENT IS SIMPLY ONE THAT ELIMINATES CONFLICT BETWEEN STEELHEAD FISHERMEN AND TRIBAL NET FISHERIES WHILE IT ALSO INCREASES THE NUMBERS OF FISH AVAILABLE FOR ALL COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN. STARTING THIS YEAR, THE DEPARTMENT WOULD PROVIDE THE TULALIP TRIBES WITH 1 MILLION YOUNG CHUM SALMON AND INCREASING IT TO 10 MILLION CHUM PER YEAR BY 1980. IN RETURN, THE TULALIP TRIBES WOULD DISCONTINUE THE COMMERCIAL FISHING OF STEELHEAD TROUT IN THE SNOHOMISH AND STILLAGUAMISH RIVER BASIN FROM NOW THROUGH 1980. HOPEFULLY, BY 1980 A CHUM SALMON FACILITY FOR THE TULALIPS WILL HAVE BECOME A REALITY. WHAT BETTER WAY COULD THERE BE TO SOLVE A PROBLEM?

THANK YOU.

Statement of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe

The Rosebud Service Unit (RSU) has the responsibility for providing comprehensive health services to the Indian people within the Rosebud Reservation, an area totalling 5,500 square miles. Primary beneficiaries (Indian people residing within the Reservation) total approximately 8,000 people. Secondary beneficairies (Indian people residing adjacent to the reservation, transient Indian people , and non - Indian emergency patients) total approximately 2,000.

The RSU is a 41 bed non-accredited acute care general hospital offering outpatient and in-patient services in general medicine, surgery, obstetrics and pediatrics.

The physical plant has been judged inadequate and a proposal for a new 70 bed facility is in the Master Plan Stage of developement awaiting funding.

The community is relatively isolated fromsources of speciality referral care. The nearest facility offering multi speciality referral care is Rapid City, 185 miles distant. Because of the distance to other sources of health care and the and the limited resources other than IHS locally, it is necessary that the primary emphasis for the Service Unit be the actual delivery (as opposed to Contract - funding) of the best health care possible within the available resources. Preventive medical service, screening programs, dental care, environmental health, and referral contract care services are also vital functions of this Service Unit.

The reason for our presentation is to discuss the need for the new Rosebud Health Facility. Our existing facility doesn't meet codes and standards established to provide acceptable medical care. Even with acceptable remodeling, the existing facility would provide only 23% of the total space needed. It is also doubtful if an improvement can be made with present poor layout and desion.

The projected cost for remodelino the existing facility is $14,580,000.00 and the new complex would cost $15,000,000.00. The difference is approximately $420,000.00.

The image of the present health facility on the present site does not inspire confidence nor pride in either the people served or the staff providing service.

In summary, the Rosebud Health Facility on a new site is a better value for the dollar expanded in terms of total health care both now and in meeting future needs of the community.

STATEMENT OF THE SPORT FISHERIES INSTITUTE

Dear Senator Byrd:

The Sport Fishing Institute wishes to offer written testimony concerning the proposed FY 1978 Budget of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and respectfully requests that this letter become part of the record of public hearing.

In general the Sport Fishing Institute supports the proposed Fish and Wildlife Service FY 1978 Budget. In the past the Sport Fishing Institute has repeatedly called for increased funds for the Fish & Wildlife Service. The proposed increase of $33,251,000 over the FY 1977 Budget certainly is substantial. Now that the increase has been proposed, priorities become the important issue.

A function that has received a sizable increase is the Environmental Contaminant Evaluation Program. The importance of this program cannot be over emphasized. The collection of environmental contaminants data and storing that data so that it can be combined with data collected by other Federal Agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is presently critical and its importance will be magnified in the future.

The proposed increase of $1,000,000 for Wetland Inventory program should be larger. Wetland resources are constantly being depleted. It is going to be very difficult for this Nation to develop a sound Wetland Policy without an up-to-date inventory. The work being accomplished by the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Wetland Inventory program is outstanding and should be dramatically increased. A greatly accelerated Wetland Inventory should be a top priority item.

Perhaps the greatest disappointment to the conservation community in the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Budget is $2,997,000 request for the Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Units. This is the same amount appropriated in FY 1977 which then was inadequate. In 1977 approximately 97% of the base operating funds from the Fish and Wildlife Service for the Units were required for salaries leaving little money for operating expenses and no money for research. The Sport Fishing Institute calls for minimum increase of $2,000,000 for FY 1978 for the Cooperative Unit program. For the 45 Units this would provide $44,444 per unit, an extremely small amount for this important research and training function.

The obvious thrust of the FY 1978 Fish and Wildlife Budget is for Wildlife Resources and cyclical maintenance. The percentage increase by function under the activity Resource Management reveals an obvious disparity between Fishery and Wildlife Resources: An increase of 21% for Habitat Preservation, a 22% increase for Wildlife Resources, a 19% increase for Endangered Species, and a meager 5% increase for Fishery Resources. Under the activity Construction and Anadromous Fish there is a decrease of 26% in FY 1978 from FY 1977. The decrease in funds to the State of Washington stemming from the Judge Boldt decision is understandable, putting that aside still leaves a negative thrust.

We certainly feel that the meager 5% increase in the Fishery Resource function and the negative thrust of the Anadromous Fish program is inappropriate when viewed in the context of a growing demand on fishery resources by the angling public. The Inland fisheries and reservoir research program has been insufficiently funded for years, research and management needs are not being met in Great Lakes fisheries, and coastal anadromous fish activities are declining when they should be accelerating.

In summary, the Sport Fishing Institute applauds the proposed increased level of spending in the FY 1978 Fish and Wildlife Service Budget but strongly suggests a review of priorities.

Sincerely yours,

Gilbert C. Radonski
Executive Secretary

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

The American Dental Association shares with Congress and the American public a continuing concern about the health and general well being of American Indians and Alaska Natives. These people have the lowest educational, economic and health levels of any recognized minority group in the Nation. It is of particular concern to the Association that dental care is among the great health needs and one of the most sought after of all health services.

It may be noted that, of the afflications of mankind, the oral diseases are among the most common, the most easily detected, most effectively treated and, if left untreated, will most surely lead to chronic, destructive and socially and physically debilitating conditions. American Indians exhibit no social or cultural barriers to dental care nor has any Indian or Alaska Native group been known to refuse water fluoridation or any other oral health preventive measure. Indian organizations invariably make dental care a major component of their health services. It is also the observation of the Association that privately practicing dentists near or in Indian and Alaska Native communities have the capacity, and are willing, to be of service to these people.

The American Dental Association is pleased to note that the Indian Health Service program is conducted cooperatively with Indians and Alaska Natives rather than for them. Each of hundreds of tribal entities and community organizations can best determine what oral health services are needed and how the services could be delivered to most appropriately meet their needs. The Indian Health Service dental program provides services through a variety of resources including federal employees, privately practicing dentists under several different contracting arrangements, volunteer services, cooperative arrangements with dental and dental hygiene schools, state assistance, and shared arrangements with other agencies. The Indian Health Service also serves as a catalyst by working with American Indian and Alaska Native leaders for fully utilizing available resources to provide oral health services in a manner that is most acceptable to each community.

The dental program has shifted its emphasis from a school-based program oriented to children to one in which the family is the center of attention and responsibility. The importance is stressed of strong parental leadership and support in diet control, good oral health practices, and periodic preventive and clinical services. The Indian Health Service places major emphasis on cooperative efforts with communities in the development and maintenance of fluoridation of community water supplies, care for those who cannot care for themselves, health management services and community education. The dental program is clearly moving positively toward becoming a highly flexible support group for effective community action.

The majority of persons employed by the Indian Health Service dental program are of Indian or Alaska Native descent and from rural areas. It is encouraging that Indian dentists are beginning to emerge in the program and that, in the recently approved Indian Health Care Improvement Act, P.L. 94-437, American Indian or Alaska Native persons will have increased opportunities for attending U.S. dental schools.

The dental program encounters many special problems not common to private practice and which require innovative approaches and special community arrangements. Over half of the dentists employed by the Indian Health Service work in more than one community. Because of the rural nature of the program, it is important that services be convenient to each community and treatment, including preventive services, occurs

before oral conditions deteriorate to the point of disability. The logistics of rural care are complicated. For instance, about 200 villages are served regularly in Alaska, mostly through the use of portable equipment flown into remote communites which are not accessible by road. Nearly 80 communities, outside Alaska and with road access, are served regularly by mobile dental units. In many Indian communities in the Great Plains, Rocky Mountain and desert areas, the extremes in climate and distances and the uncertain nature of roads, communications and power supplies pose significant problems which make conventional methods of dental practice impractical. It is a pleasure to note that, with careful planning and cooperation between the dental program and Indian and Alaska Native communities, solutions to these problems have been identified and implemented resulting in the routine provision of oral health services in isolated communities. Many children are now in excellent health as a result of preventive measures and years of periodic treatment. There is a generation of healthy young people as a result of steady Congressional support and competent program management. Still, over half of the dental services available for treatment are not provided because of insufficient resources.

The American Dental Association is very pleased that Congress enacted P.L. 94-437 and is in full support of this Act being funded in all of its titles in the FY 1978 budget. Particularly appropriate in addressing the great oral health need among Indians is the full funding of Title II which would provide 75 positions and $1,346,000 in the direct service program and $100,000 to $200,000 in the contract program, Title III which would improve water supplies including the installation of water fluoridation units as appropriate and Title V which would assist urban Indians in gaining access to local health care services. Indian and Alaska Native people are filled with hope that Congress recognizing their need by enacting P.L. 94-437 shall now act upon their intent by funding the Act as planned. Certainly the dental profession stands ready to provide much needed services upon the lowering of barriers to care.

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. It is our most respectful request that this Committee will continue to demonstrate an active interest in the serious oral health problems that exist among American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Statement of Charles H. Callison, Executive Vice President, National Audubon Society

The National Audubon Society is one of America's oldest and largest conservation organizations with local chapters and affiliates in all the states and, as of March 1, 1977, 365,595 members.

It was at the urging of early Audubon leaders that President Theodore Roosevelt established the first units of the National Wildlife Refuge system by executive order withdrawals from the public domain. The Refuge system, now one of the major federal categories of reserved lands, remains a major concern of our Society. We have been distressed to witness its deterioration through neglect and inadequate funding in recent years. The deterioration has continued through the current fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, the federal budget for fiscal year 1978 takes a decided turn for the better by proposing increases totaling some $10 million for the administration and maintenance of the National Wildlife Refuges. But even that isn't enough to begin the task of catching up. Last April we urged the Subcommittee to add $20 million for the system: $10 million for operations so management and maintenance personnel can be brought up to a level resembling adequacy and so several new refuges could, for the first time, be made operational; another $10 million to begin rehabilitation of facilities. Throughout the Refuge system, fences, water management structures, roads, buildings and equipment are run down, broken down and worn out for lack of maintenance and replacement. We repeat

our request, Mr. Chairman. We respectfully urge you to double the budget increases for the Refuge system. The level of operations and maintenance would still be far below that of the National Park System, which is comparable in total area.

Small to moderate increases are proposed for a number of programs of the Fish and Wildlife Service. We support all the increases—some should be greater—except one which we believe totally unnecessary. This unnecessary and unwise increase is for animal damage control and is nothing more than appeasement for noisy organizations of livestockmen who tend their sheep carelessly and overgraze the public lands at the expense of natural resources of great importance to the public. Overgrazing encourages the rodents that attract the coyotes, some of which kill some sheep in areas where there are too many sheep anyway. We submit for the record a copy of a report prepared by National Audubon Society scientists after a careful review of studies showing the relation between overgrazing, predator damage to livestock, and deterioration of soil and water resources.

Funds for predator control operations should be cut back, not increased.

There is one particular program, and one vital function benefiting several programs of the Fish and Wildlife Service where we strongly recommend sharp increase.

The particular porgram is implementation of the Endangered Species Act. The proposed increase of $5 million is grossly inadequate for a program that has never been properly funded. The increase for fiscal year 1978 should be in the neighborhood of $15 million.

Finally, we are totally baffled by the psychology within the Service, the Department of Interior, and the Office of Management and Budget, that insists on starving the law enforcement function. The field enforcement staff was already spread razor thin before Congress passed the Endangered Species Act, the Marine Mammals Protection Act and the Airborne Hunting Act, all of which added to their responsibilities. The task of enforcing the migratory bird hunting regulations has grown, not diminished, as more hunters seek a fair share of the diminishing waterfowl resource. If anybody thinks poaching and hunting without licenses and even market hunting rings are a thing of the past, he is dreaming. The greedy will always be among us.

We urge sufficient funding to fill the authorized positions that have been kept vacant, and also enough to add 25 new positions. And, of course, enough money for travel and equipment to allow the agents to do their work.

We thank you for this opportunity to present our views.

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS NICHOLAS, TRIBAL GOVERNOR OF THE PASSAMAQUODDY RESERVATION

My name is Francis Nicholas and I am Tribal Governor of the Passamaquoddy Reservation at Pleasant Point. I am here to testify on the supplementary budget requests of the Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The amount of funding requested for the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Tribes is as yet undetermined by the Office of Management and Budget.

The Passamaquoddy Reservation at Pleasant Point covers only 100 acres of mostly ledge, sloping to the Passamaquoddy Bay and its salty water inlets. The Reservation is located two miles east of U.S. Rt. 1 and on U.S. Rt. 190, which divides the Reservation. The main body of the Reservation is on the southeast side of Rt. 190.

The Passamaquoddy Reservation at Indian Township consists of two populated areas, bordered on two sides by Big and Long Lakes. Indian Township covers over 17,000 acres, nearly 95% of which is woodland.

Our Tribal Roll accounting is 1160 for Pleasant Point and 658 for Indian Township. Most of the employment is through federally-funded community, social and housing programs and short-term housing and public works projects. The unemployment rate for Pleasant Point is 48% and 35% for Indian Township.

The governing bodies of both Reservations is comprised of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and a six-member Council. The two Tribal Councils work independently on matters affecting each community and jointly on matters concerning the Passamaquoddy Tribe as a whole.

Adequate health services have never been available to the Passamaquoddys or the Penobscots. Since 1820 the State of Maine has assumed sole responsibility for meeting the health needs for the two Tribes. This responsibility was delegated to various State Departments at different times, but rested for the most part with the Department of Health and Welfare. A public health physician was designated to take care of the Tribe's health needs. This arrangement proved totally inadequate as the people received minimal service and in some years no service at all. Around 1940 the Department of Health and Welfare exerted additional effort which continued through the 1950s. However, the services provided during this time left everything to be desired as the total care provided consisted of conducting physical exams on school children. There was no follow-up, no referrals, and no treatment. Records of findings were not made available to the community. Medical teams came and left and with them information they gathered.

In 1966 the Department of Indian Affairs was created by the Maine State Legislature. Although some money was appropriated for medical and dental care, the funds were insufficient and are still insufficient. For example, in the area of dental health, money is available for extractions only.

The entire appropriation requested by the Indian Health Service for Fiscal Year 1977 is needed to finally establish comprehensive health care and services for the two Passamaquoddy Reservations. In addition, the Tribe requests that the Passamaquoddys be included in the regular appropriation cycle of the Indian Health Service beginning in Fiscal Year 1978, and that it be a continuing process.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has never serviced the Penobscot Nation and the Passamaquoddy Tribe and this assistance is necessary to develop the process of Tribal self-determination. No single agency assists the Tribes in community or economic development, education, land development or management, housing, public safety, public works, social services, or Tribal administration. The Tribes have had to make do with very limited resources. We know that the funds made available from the Bureau of Indian Affairs will not be the total answer to the many Tribal problems. But it will allow the Tribes to begin the process of controlling our rate of growth, serving our people, and solving the problems that we can correct with the necessary funding.

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economic conditions on the Reservation. The basic element here is the absence of decent housing which we are working to resolve, along with the lack of decent employment on or near the Reservation.

The Penobscot Indian Nation has had some very difficult years and is still struggling to meet the bare necessities of life. But in the past five years, improvements have been made in the general living condition of Tribal members through community and social services. We are determined to improve the conditions on the Reservation, so that Penobscot Indians eventually can attain the standard of existence that non-Indian communities have enjoyed.

Although assistance has been secured from various state and federal agencies, this assistance has been only enough to take care of the most dire needs. Funds from Indian Health Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs are needed to bring us closer to self-sufficiency. It is imperative that these funds be made available to us without further delay.

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With the development of new housing units we must be prepared to deal with the lack of adequate sanitation facilities and water and sewage treatment plants and plumbing.

A good health education program is necessary in the interest of preventative measures. Training in the health field for our people must be made more accessible if we hope to develop the human resources.

We have stretched available resources to the fullest extent possible, and we have only begun to scratch the surface of the problems which keep the health level of our people far below that of the general population. We urge you to consider our great need for funding in this area. We will be able to make no more than token progress with the resources presently available.

It has been said by many Tribes and individual Indians that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is the cause of many problems on federally-recognized Reservations. On March 4, 1977, Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus, in a letter to Secretary Joseph Califano of Health, Education and Welfare, outlined the responsibilities of his office to the Penobscot Nation and Passamaquoddy Tribe. We consider this letter to be the beginning of a new day for us and we welcome the opportunity to utilize the services from Bureau of Indian Affairs.

It has been said that education is at least half of the solution to the problems that we face. We believe that education can be very beneficial when it is tailored to the needs of the people. Our children up to eighth grade are taught in Reservation grammar schools, where they have the benefit of bilingual and community-based education. All of the schools are overcrowded, with two or three grades in one classroom. The schools are understaffed and have not the financial means available to adequately provide for the special needs of the students. The major problem in the schools is the reading level of the children, which ranges from six months to two years below grade levels.

The remainder of the problems we face relate to conditions that our people encounter when they either finish or dropout of school. To address and correct the problems and to make the Reservations conducive to a wide range of opportunities, strong Tribal governments and administration are the key factors. We have capable and skilled leaders to attain the necessary standards of good government, but do not have the funding necessary for their full-time employment. Next in importance, is the development of current land resources and creation of business opportunities with relating full-time employment. The business opportunities will assist the Tribes in establishing an economic base, leading to gradually developing economic stability. To insure a full range of services, the following equally important areas must be addressed: community and social services, public works, home rehabilitation, training, public safety, tourism, and recreational development.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has programs within its agency that can address the areas I have outlined and they can be instrumental in meeting its obligation to the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Tribes. Fulfilling this obligation has been a long time in coming. We have stood outside and cried out for help but were not heard. We ask you to hear us, to approve this Fiscal Year 1977 supplemental budget and to include us in the regular funding cycle of the Bureau of Indian Affairs beginning in Fiscal Year 1978.

Statement of Joseph B. De La Cruz, President of the Quinault Tribe of Indians

The Quinault Indian Nation's mark-up appropriation request for FY 78 (exclusive of our approved indirect cost rate) is summarized below in table form. Our request for $1,811,530 in addition to funds already requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs represents basic financial needs for programs designed to continue and enhance our current self-determination efforts.

	TOTAL FUNDING NEED	ALREADY REQUESTED	MARK-UP REQUEST
I. TRUST SERVICES			
A. Quinault Law Enforcement Program	$ 295,123	$ 135,764	$ 159,359
B. Department of Jurisdictional Development	84,382	0	84,382
Subtotal	$ 379,505	$ 135,764	$ 243,741
II. COMMUNITY SERVICES			
A. Department of Community Development	$ 168,219	$ 0	$ 168,219
B. Social Programs	443,200	60,300	382,900
Subtotal	$ 611,419	$ 60,300	$ 551,119
III. EDUCATION			
A. Community Education	$ 368,770	$ 0	$ 368,770
IV. NATURAL RESOURCES			
A. Quinault Forestry Program	$ 915,600	$ 848,000	$ 67,600
B. Quinault Fisheries Program	897,000	490,000	407,000
C. Economic Development	173,300	0	173,300
Subtotal	$1,985,900	$1,338,000	$ 647,900
TOTALS	$3,345,594	$1,534,064	$1,811,530

Documents detailing proposed programs and budgets have been provided for your reference; however, I would like to briefly describe the items for which we have requested additional funding.

Quinault Law Enforcement — $159,359 Mark-up Request

In our efforts to efficiently utilize manpower and equipment, we are consolidating ten law enforcement programs into a single administrative unit. We are experiencing problems in integration that severely inhibit good management and result in duplication, inefficiency, and waste. To accomplish our objective, adequate financial support from a single source must be provided.

Jurisdictional Development — $ 84,382 Mark-up Request

Our Department of Jurisdictional Development which centralizes the definition and implementation of the legal sovereignty of the Quinault Nation is a vital part of our self-determination efforts. The Department consists of two divisions. The Office of the Reservation Attorney serves functions analogous to those of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals of United States, but also drafts tribal legislation. The Planning Commission, established in 1967, reviews all land use decisions on our reservation including zoning, coastal zone management, and recreational development.

Community Development — $ 168,218 Mark-up Request

Our Department of Community Development manages and maintains tribal utility systems, public buildings and facilities, and community recreation and public relations programs. It institutionalizes governmental services essential for development into an organization responsible for continuous comprehensive planning and management. Additional financial support is needed to enable us to enhance this vital tribal program.

Social Programs — $382,900 Mark-up Request

Effective response to sometimes disruptive social problems which result from rapid and significant lifestyle changes in developing Indian communities is difficult and expensive. We are committed to develop positive human services programs which will enable our people to adapt to these changes; however, our concerns must be supported by adequate funding.

Community Education — $368,770 Mark-up Request

Self determination requires a well-trained and educated staff, but future success will depend upon our people's willingness and ability to participate in the development effort. We are deeply concerned that concerted efforts be undertaken now to develop individual talents and skills so that they may contribute toward attainment of our tribal goals. We propose to initiate a comprehensive, continuous, and positive community education program designed to enable our people to participate fully in our development process. The program must be designed to encompass all age groups and achievement levels and will require continuous financial support.

Quinault Forestry Program — $67,600 Mark-up Request

We urge Congress to increase funding for Indian forestry programs to sufficient levels to enable it to meet its trust responsibilities for avoiding the substantial annual losses which accrue to their wards from the underharvest of their timber and for less than full development of the potential benefits attainable from properly managed Indian forests. We further urge that any appropriated funds be distributed in an equitable, expeditious, and efficient manner to make them more readily available to tribally controlled forestry development efforts. Over the last two years, the Quinault Tribe has molded its technical forestry staff into an operational organization with the expertise and functional machinery necessary to effectively restore the productivity of our forests. It will take many years of hard work to complete the massive job of correcting the deplorable conditions which were called to your attention last year through the testimony of our forest manager, Gary Morishima. The $475,000 appropriated for our forestry development efforts this fiscal year will enable us to make substantial progress, but the stumbling blocks we have experienced at the field station, agency, area, and national levels of the BIA in trying to implement our efforts lead us to request full, direct funding for our forestry program through the BIA central office. Time will not permit us to state the justifications for our requests here; however, we have provided documents for your review which explain our reasoning and describe in detail our forestry development efforts proposed for FY 78.

Quinault Fisheries Program

The Quinault fisheries program has improved over the past five years to a position of leadership in Indian fisheries management. The program has been expanding to meet the needs of the Tribe and fulfill responsibilities defined by the U.S. District Court (U.S. v. Washington, Civil No. 9213). Our fisheries program is necessary for the eventual restoration of Quinault salmon stocks and eventual solution of Washington's salmon management problems.

The Quinault fisheries program has a credible record of successful technical management and cooperation with State and Federal agencies. Our joint and cooperative programs with other agencies include harvest management, environmental protection and salmon propagation and enhancement. We have joined with the Washington Department of Fisheries to advocate the development of a comprehensive salmon propagation plan to benefit all user group and solve many of the management problems we face. Our fisheries program is leading efforts toward developing a salmon management compact among coastal tribes and the State of Washington.

During a five year phase of testing and developing propagation methods and facilities suitable to the Quinault Reservation, the program has made significant contributions to Washington salmon harvests. We now propose to transform our research and development facilities into complexes suitable for continuing production. The eventual form and capacity of our facilities will depend upon agreements reached in the coastal management compact and comprehensive propagation plan. However, the facility improvements we are proposing are necessary for effective salmon production at any level.

Economic Development $173,000 Mark-up Request

Our reservation contains 180,000 acres of land with unlimited potential for economic development in water, mineral, timber, and fisheries. Development of a viable economy based upon these natural resources requires sound technical and financial foundations. This vital link of self-determination will require special expertise to determine the most efficient and profitable avenue of development and operation. These projects will provide badly needed jobs for tribal members and will directly and indirectly enhance the economy of the reservation, the county and the state.

STATEMENT OF ANTHONY L. NERTOLI, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, MICHIGAN INDIAN HEALTH BOARD

I. BACKGROUND

The American Indian population in the state of Michigan is dispersed, economically depressed, and in poor health. About 5% of the 30,000 Native Americans in Michigan live on four Indian reservations, another 45% reside in rural areas off the reservations, and about half of the Indians in the state are urban residents. Income is low, around $8,000 per family on $2,000 per capital. Unemployment among heads of Indian households in Michigan runs to over 30%, a rate greater than that of the nation as a whole in 1933, the worst year of the Great Depression.

According to a 1971 survey, "...poor health is a primary factor in the relatively high unemployment rate among Indian household heads. Although less than one out of ten Indian household heads claimed to have a health problem which kept them from working at all, almost three out of ten claimed to be limited in the type or amount of work which they can undertake."

A major reason for the poor health of Indians in Michigan has been their lack of participation in the health care system. As a recent state study put it, "one of the greatest problems encountered by off-reservation Indians is their lack of awareness of existing health and health-related resources, as well as their lack of knowledge of the way to obtain health care services.

Another study of an Indian community was conducted by the University of Michigan and the Commission on Indian Affairs in 1970. The study was basically a nutritional evaluation of Indian children on the Hannahville Reservation near Escanaba in the Upper Peninsula. By comparison with the area white population, Indian children tended to be obese and show other signs of malnutrition; they also experienced many more hospitalizations than their white counterparts. New population figures indicate an Indian population in excess of 50,000; since the federal census count in 1970 was only 16,989, the health problem almost certainly also are magnified three times over. The new figures are the result of the Department of Education's school census. The Indian Education Act has actually counted more than 20,000 K-12 students in Michigan schools.

With an Indian population of 30,000 plus, according to the Touche Ross report of 1971, or 50,000 Nisnawbees according to the Indian Education Title IV Act, the federal Indian Health Service created the first ever nonreservation health board, in Michigan, entitled the Michigan Indian Health Board. The purpose of this organization is to develop a health care delivery system for the non reservation Indian of this state which includes rural and urban areas.

REFERENCES

1. State Health Planning Advisory Council and Office of Health and Medical Affairs, Meeting the Health Needs of Migrants and American Indians, Lansing,
2. Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan and Michigan Indian Rural Health Board, "A Study of the Indigenous Health and Socioeconomic Status of the Michigan Indian Community." October, 1975, p. 19.
3. Touche Ross and Co., The Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs, A survey of the Socioeconomic Status of Michigan Off-Reservation Indians, November, 1971, p. 9.
4. Meeting the Health Needs of Migrants and American Indians, op cit, p. 36.

II. THE PROBLEM

To formulate an Indian Health Care Delivery System in Michigan with an Indian population divided equally between urban and rural areas, having all the problems associated with poverty plus added barries to health accessibility and acceptability created by geography and cultural differences.

III. OBJECTIVES

The broad long-term objective of the MIHB is to assure that Indian peoples of a non reservation status have access to comprehensive health services.

To identify and make maximum use of existing health care resources, by using new approaches and concepts directed at combining, coordinating, and strengthening health service delivery resources and activities through establishment of linkages between primary, secondary, and tertiary care.

To attract and use non-physician providers wherever possible to extend the capacity of physician providers.

To integrate primary care services into a complete system of health care delivery that is financially viable, professionally attractive, and able to become self-sustaining.

To emphasize programs of prevention and health education to gain full utility from the medical resources available to a rural area.

Development of special programs to accelerate the assimilation of Indians into the current health system. These special programs would be both culturally acceptable to Indians and provide the special emphasis required in these problem areas, i.e., substance abuse, otitis media, malnutrition, etc.

Development of clinic facilities in Indian communities designed to make full services available to Indians as well as the other ethnic people within the service area. The clinics would offer both preventive and curative services, including a response to the demand for nutritional, alcoholic, mental and social health counselling.

IV. METHODS

Work with Indian communities, the Indian Health Service, the Academy of Family Practice Physicians and other agencies such as foundations and the Legislature to develop the necessary resources to assist the MIHB in the establishment of full-service clinics in population centers in non-reservation areas.

Utilize the state-funded Community Health Representatives in Michigan whose work with off-reservation Indians are supervised by the Michigan Indian Health Board, headquartered in Sault Ste. Marie. The health board is supported financially by the Indian Health Service, which sees it as a worthy experiment for involving off-reservation Indians in the management aspects of their own health care. The arrangement that has been established is that the Michigan Department of Public Health contracts with the Michigan Indian Health Board to run the state-funded CHR program. Assessing the value of that contract with the health board, Maurice S. Reizen, M.D., the Director of the State of Michigan Department of Public Health, has written:

> The CHR program, which is in existence, has the full support of the Commission on Indian Affairs, the Inter-Tribal Council, and the Indian Health Board. The MDPH contracted with the Indian Health Board to oversee the day-to-day activities of the CHR's. In reality, the Indian people are running their own health service program by virtue of this contract.

It should be noted that the MIHB Community Health Representative program is the only one in the United States that is funded by a state legislature.

V. BUDGET

The MIHB is proposed a budgetary appropiation of 225,000. This will maintain a staff that can adequately meet the objectives and methods put forth in this testimony and provide for increased Indian Health Service functions in Michigan through use of Public Law 94-437. The allocation is proposed for admin through the Bemidjii Area Office to be contracted to the Michigan Indian Health Board.

VI. SUMMARY

What has been proposed to this honorable body in the above testimony is an ambitious program designed to meet the needs of the non reservation Indian in Michigan. It is hoped that you will meet our Indian needs by granting us the appropriations requested in this testimony. The MIHB would further like to mention the report of the American Indian Policy Review Com. concerning Urban and Rural Non-Reservation Indians and we quote:

Rural non-reservation:

A visible absence in the needs assessment of this task force is that the rural nonreservation communities, particularly of offreservation bordertowr. Problems of these areas, it should be noted, far surpass a mere echoing of reservation or rural Indian community problems. Without doubt, these areas form a front in all areas of conflict between cultures. The very nature of their problems are so pervasive that few agencies have actively worked toward any assessment of the tangled interrelated problem areas. Primary studies by various state agencies of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission have uncovered numerous problem areas, but the brunt of statistical analysis lie far in the future.

Certainly, the above-mentioned areas, because of their very nature, have been difficult areas for this task force, given its limitations, to begin to adequately delve into. Notably, the impetus of our study has depended to an immeasurable extent upon a basic assumption of existing urban Indian organizational systems. We have been fortunate in being able to identify organizations (see Directory of Indian Organizations - appendix A) involved in the many urban areas we have contacted. It is largely through their cooperative effort that our series or task force hearings have been possible.

Regrettably, it can be said that often where these types of organizations are so direly needed, they suffer considerable growing pains and find it particularly difficult to participate in attempts such as ours. In the interest of avoiding any further such occurrences, we solemnly submit that a vital need of rural nonreservation communities is that of establishing

essential data-gathering entities and needs assessment of general advocacy for such Indian communities significantly in need.

Urban:

Urban Indian health needs have gone largely unassessed, other than basic assumptions that the health problems of urban Indians are similar to those of rural Indian communities and those of reservation communities.

Existing off-reservation health agencies have not, for the most part, assumed responsibility toward either assessing or meeting the specific health needs of urban Indians.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That such agency as is responsible for the health care of all Indians assume a lead in assuring that urban Indian health needs are assessed and that vital coordination between Indian Health service and local, State, county, and private health facilities is pursued to assure adequate health care for urban Indian people.

That such agency as is responsible for the health care of all Indians assume a lead in assuring that good health maintenance education be available to urban Indian persons, and that such agency involve cooperative efforts of related agencies and representative bodies of Indian people.

May the MIHB say that in Michigan this the agency to fulfill the recommendation of the American Policy Review Commission and the tool to implement Public Law 94-437. With national goals to provide the quantity and quality of health service which will permit the health status of Indians to be raised to the highest possible level and to encourage the maximum participation of Indians in the planning and management of those services in essence Indian Self Determination.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL D. ZAGATA, FIELD DIRECTOR, THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY

Mister Chairman, I am Michael Zagata, Field Director for The Wildlife Society headquartered at 7101 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Suite 611, in Washington, D.C. I am a wildlife professional with a Ph.D. in Wildlife Biology.

The Wildlife Society is a private organization having 10,000 members in more than 70 countries representing all segments of the wildlife profession. The Society's four main objectives are: (1) To develop and promote sound stewardship of wildlife resources and of the environments upon which man and wildlife depend; (2) to undertake an active role in preventing man-induced environmental degradation; (3) to increase awareness and appreciation of wildlife values; and (4) to seek the highest standards in all activities of the wildlife profession.

We appreciate the invitation to comment upon the proposed appropriations for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service for FY 78.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (F&WS)

Under the Bicentennial Land Heritage Program (BLHP) ~~the~~ F&WS is scheduled to receive a long needed increase in its budget and personnel ceiling. The Wildlife Society supports these increases, but calls attention to the fact that this new money only partially reduces the backlogs in operation and maintenance, land acquisition and land management and personnel caused by years of inadequate funding. It is a catch-up program and will require the continued support of Congress if it is to become a progressive program.

Much needed increases are proposed for the National Wildlife Refuge System in both the FY 77 Supplemental and the proposed FY 78 budgets. When enacted, those increases will add over $10 million for Refuge System operations and rehabilitation. Because of the severe shortfall in operation and maintenance (O&M) needs, an additional $15 million should be made available for O&M in FY 78 to reduce further deterioration of existing facilities.

We support the increased funding for new construction and renovation proposed in the FY 77 Supplemental (add $7 million to $13,698,000 base = $20,698,000) and the proposed FY 78 budget (add $30 million to the $9,170,000 base = $39,170,000).

One of the primary responsibilities of the F&WS is its migratory bird management program. For this program to be a success, it is imperative that key waterfowl production areas, migratory resting areas and wintering areas be acquired and managed. The Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps, commonly called "Duck Stamps", provide the principal source of funding for waterfowl habitat acquisition. The F&WS estimates that $22 million will be generated in FY 78 from the sale of these stamps. We support the Carter amendment adding $10 million in Loan Advance Funds to this base, thus giving a total of $32 million for waterfowl habitat acquisition in FY 78.

To be effective the F&WS must, in addition to its existing management programs, conduct research. We feel that the proposed FY 78 budget is lacking in its research support. Specifically, the F&WS needs an additional $2 million for waterfowl research and an additional $2 million for non-game migratory bird research. It has also become apparent that, in the absence of any funding increase, the potential of the 45 Cooperative Fishery and Wildlife Research Units is not being realized. Therefore, we advocate an additional $1 million be added to the FY 78 budget specifically for the Cooperative Research Units.

An additional $10 million for Habitat Preservation is called for in the proposed FY 78 budget. This money will be used by the F&WS to monitor and to research the impacts of environmental contaminants and ecological perturbations on fish and wildlife. The F&WS is the Federal agency with the expertise to provide these kinds of data and we encourage your support of its efforts in this area. For sound decisions to be made about various environmental issues, we need the facts in advance.

The Wildlife Society is most pleased to see the Carter Administration recommend $3 million for Grants-in-Aid to the States under the Endangered Species Program. The Grant-in-Aid program will have 6 additional states participating by the end of 1977 and has led to positive strides on behalf of our endangered species. However, the Office of Endangered Species needs an additional $3 million to implement endangered species recovery plans, to implement the provisions of Section 8 of the Endangered Species Act, and to employ and train additional law enforcement personnel to monitor airports in conjunction with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM)

At present, there are no increases for wildlife programs in the FY 78 request for BLM. However, the National Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 gave BLM, via multiple use authority, responsibility for wildlife habitat. BLM manages more wildlife habitat than the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Park Service and Forest Service combined. More than 450 million acres, including 369 million acres of big game habitat, 386 million acres of small game habitat, 30 million acres of waterfowl habitat, five million acres of lakes and reservoirs and 259,000 miles of fishing streams are administered by BLM. At its FY 77 funding level of $6,400,000 for wildlife, BLM is spending less than 1.5 cents/acr on fish and wildlife. Because of inflation, this amount would be lessened in FY 78.

BLM needs an additional $4.5 million and 60 positions for FY 78. This money is needed to initiate and implement agreements and cooperative management plans with the states (Sikes Act), to conduct research on the ecological impact of wild and free roaming horses and burros, to do range rehabilitation work, to study and manage key wildlife habitat and to effectively manage threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats. Part of this money, about $250,000, is needed to assure, in compliance with the National Land Policy and Management Act, a minimum level of law enforcement on BLM lands.

The funding authority for BLM to engage in cooperative management plans is vested in the Sikes Act. However, the potential for this Act to benefit wildlife is almost totally unrealized because of a historical lack of funding. For example, there have been 24 Cooperative Management Plans drawn with several western states. To-date, $910,000 has been appropriated (by add-ons) for these plans while $7,024,000 is needed to refine and implement them. In FY 78 11 more states will sign cooperative agreements. It will take a minimum of $4,450,000 and 60 positions to implement them.

Without adequate funding, the initial enthusiasm of the states will wane and again the wildlife resource inhabiting these 450 million acres will suffer. We urge that Congress overcome its historical reluctance to adequately fund the wildlife programs administered by BLM. The monies appropriated for Sikes Act plans to-date have been add-ons. We urge that the FY 78 budget reflect the Administration's and Congress' expressed concern for the future of our nation's wildlife by including a vastly improved funding level for BLM's wildlife program.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE (FS)

It will require $35,013,000 to achieve the FY 78 goal for wildlife established by the Resources Planning Act (RPA) document entitled: "RPA - A Recommended Resource Program". However, the Administration's budget proposes only $16 million for fish and wildlife habitat management. This represents only 46% of the recommended funding level for fish and wildlife habitat management while timber management is funded at the 70% plus level. Put another way, the $16 million for fish and wildlife represents only about 3% of the total funds requested for Forest Protection and Utilization. Not only the wildlife monies have fallen short. Overall, the FS

appropriations equal about half of what is called for in the RPA proposal and these yearly deficiencies are cumulative.

To-date, 35 states have developed cooperative management plans with the FS under the authority of Title II of the Sikes Act (P.L. 93-452). The implementation of these plans will continue to be delayed until the funding for fish and wildlife in the FS is increased. For FY 78, about $26 million is needed to improve habitat via these cooperative plans. Because of the recognition by Congress during its deliberation on the National Forest Management Act of 1976 of the increasing public demand that our National Forests produce more than timber, we feel that additional monies should be forthcoming.

Therefore we urge that, as a minimum, Congress appropriate at least the additional $26 million necessary to meet the FS's 1978 RPA goal.

Recreation-Use also suffers from underfunding. FY 78 funding calls for $65,587,000 but $105,862,000 is needed to meet the FY 78 RPA goal. This funding deficit will likely result in a shortfall in recreational visitor days and in the quality of the recreational experience, i.e. closed or poorly maintained trails and campgrounds. Therefore, The Wildlife Society recommends that another $14.4 million be appropriated for Recreation Use which would bring the total to $80 million.

The FS budget for Wildlife, Range and Fish Habitat Research falls about $3 million short of the FY 78 RPA goal of $9.9 million. We recommend that this shortfall ($3 million) be eliminated and that the appropriated money be allocated accordingly: $1.2 million for endangered species research at Alexandria, Clemson, Columbia, Ft. Collins, Fresno, Honolulu, LaGrande, Missoula, Nacogdoches, Orono, P.R., Provo, Rio Piedras - $700,000 for range management research at Provo, Logan and Alexandra; $200,000 for wildlife habitat research at Stonewall and Lubbock; $100,000 for non-point range pollution at Logan; and $800,000 for anadromous fish at Arcata, Boise, Corvallis and Juneau.

Further, we recognize the value of the Cooperation in Forest Management (CFM) program and recommend that the funding level be raised by $4 million to $11.37 million. The additional money, although still short of the FY 78 RPA goal, would provide for valuable technical assistance to wood-using industries, to non-industrial woodlot owners, municipalities, and to those concerned with the management of private forests. The CFM program, with adequate funding, has the potential to enhance all forest resource values on about 300 million acres (60% of the nation's commercial forest lands classified as private, non-industrial woodlots.

The Wildlife Society also supports the $65 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to be used for acquisition of recreational lands, the $30 million allocated to the Youth Conservation Corps, and the $65.227 million for reforestation and timber stand improvement. In accordance with the National Forest Management Act of 1976, we urge the FS to use some of its K-V funds for wildlife habitat enhancement.

Lastly, we urge your committee to evaluate the impact on the FS of its restrictive personnel ceiling. For the past twelve years, in spite of expanded responsibility, the FS has been limited to about 20,000 permanent, full-time employees. To meet its increased charges, the FS must utilize part-time personnel; a practice that may have adverse repercussions.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit our views.

Statement of Dr. Robert Klotman, President, Music Educators National Conference

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of this Committee. I appear before you today to seek from you and the Congress full funding of the two million dollars authorized for the support of the Arts Education Program in fiscal year 1978 under the provisions of Title V of the Arts, Humanities and Cultural Affairs Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-142), the principal purpose of which is to re-authorize funding for the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities.

THE MAJOR NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF PROFESSIONAL ARTS EDUCATORS

I represent the Music Educators National Conference as well as our companion organizations of professional arts educators--the National Dance Association, the National Arts Education Association, and the American Theatre Association. In each of the four principal fields of arts education in the schools, one national organization is the pre-eminent representative of professional arts education in that field.

In the field of music, the Music Educators National Conference (MENC) has a current membership of approximately 64,000 music educators located in the fifty states. Affiliated with the MENC are seven national organizations of specialists in various aspects of music education including: The American Choral Directors Association; American String Teachers Association; National Association of Jazz Educators; College Band Directors National Association; National Band Association; National Association of College Wind and Percussion Instructors; and National School Orchestra Association.

In the field of art, the National Art Education Association (NAEA) currently has 9,000 professional art educators as members. Founded in 1947, the principal purpose of this organization is the advancement of the professional interests and competence of those teaching art at all educational levels. Like MENC, NAEA's membership is dispersed throughout all fifty states. A major national affiliate is the National Association of State Directors of Art.

In the field of dance, the National Dance Association (NDA) currently enrolls 3,000 members in two categories--those whose exclusive professional interest is dance education and those having an interest in some other instructional area as well as dance. NDA is one of the several national associations that make up the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

The American Theatre Association (ATA) with over 6,000 members throughout the nation, is the association of students, individuals, and organizations involved in the non-commercial theatre. ATA supports research significant to the state of theatre; publishes journals, newsletters, and books; coordinates program and research efforts; and provides placement services to employers and members. Among its constituents are the American Community Theatre Association; Childrens' Theatre Association of America; Secondary School Theatre Association; and the University and College Theatre Association.

All four organizations share common characteristics:

1. Their memberships consist entirely or mostly of individuals who voluntarily pay annual dues in order to participate in programs of professional self-improvement.

2. The organizations conduct professional growth programs for their members who are teachers or administrators in the schools and colleges. The programs include the publication of journals, research quarterlies, professional newsletters, monographs, and other special publications; annual professional meetings and in-service conferences: and a variety of similar activities.

3. They all have their national headquarters in or near the nation's capitol.

4. They are actively participating in a coalition called DAMT (Dance, Art, Music Theatre) to support a variety of federal government programs in the arts and in education, and the Arts in Education Program.

THE ARTS EDUCATION PROGRAM

This statement is made with respect to appropriations authorized under legislation for the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities. Title V of the Arts, Humanities and Cultural Affairs Act of 1976 (P.L.94-142), however, is an amendment to Section 409, Title IV of the Education Amendments of 1974. For this reason, a brief summary of the history of the development of the federal Arts Education Program has been included.

In 1972 the DAMT organizations were engaged in an extended dialogue with then-U.S. Commissioner of Education Sidney P. Marland, Jr. The success of the IMPACT Project, created by the DAMT organizations for the U.S. Office of Education, had demonstrated the feasibility of integrating the arts into the educational program of selected elementary schools. Results from this project stimulated interest in a more organized and expanded program of arts education. In 1973, Commissioner Marland proposed the creation of the Alliance for Arts Education as a joint cooperative project of the U.S. Office of Education and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. The DAMT organizations were consulted during the planning stages and represented on the national AAE Committee. Initially, the Office of Education provided funds for salary and expenses. The Kennedy Center contributed office, performance and exhibit space. Early AAE goals were to increase student participation in Kennedy Center activities and to establish the center as a national focus for strengthening the arts in education. In the process of organizing to accomplish these goals, the national AAE leadership stimulated the development of broadly representative AAE units at the state level. Arts education leaders within each state were strongl encouraged to secure participation and involvement from all interested elements of the education and arts communities. As a result, the objectives of the national AAE program were broadened and extended.

Congress recognized the growth of the program in October 1973 by earmarking $500,000 in fis cal year 1974 salary and expense funds specifically for "realizing the aims and goals of the Alliance for Arts Education." An additional $110,000 of descretionary funds were contributed by the Office of Education in fiscal year 1974 to supplement the amount specifi-

cally approved by the Congress. The U.S. Commissioner of Education called for an additiona $500,000 line item appropriation in his budget for fiscal year 1975.

Congress wrote the arts education program of AAE into law in Section 409, Title IV (Special Projects Act) of the Education Amendment of 1974 (P.L. 93-380). The provision authorized a minimum of $750,000 each fiscal year "to encourage and assist State and local education agencies to establish and conduct programs in which the arts are an integral part of elementary and secondary school programs." No appropriation was made under the authorization during fiscal year 1975. The minimum amounts of $750,000 per year were appropriated in fiscal year 1976 and 1977. Last October, the Arts, Humanities, and Cultural Affairs Act of 1976 was enacted (P.L. 94-462) including Title V which authorizes an increase in the appropriation for the support of the Arts Education Program created under the provision of Section 409. An additional $2,000,000 (above the $750,000 authorized in Section 409) is authorized for fiscal year 1978.

During the past year, the composition of the National Committee of the Alliance for Arts Education has been reorganized so that each of the DAMT organizations now has a representative in the group. DAMT organization leaders were actively involved in the process of developing federal regulations for the administration of Section 409 Arts Education Program funds. They participated in the reviewing procedures for the first round grant applications in 1976. The DAMT organizations have disseminated information about the Alliance for Arts Education and about the program of grants to state and local education agencies. Their experience has provided them with an extended opportunity to observe the accomplishments and the problems that currently affect the administration of the Arts Education Program.

PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS: THE ARTS EDUCATION PROGRAM IN SPRING 1977

To date, no single grant has been made in excess of $10,000. The administrative regulations and guidelines for the preparation of 1977 grant applications strongly recommended that no grant application exceed the amount of $10,000. A major effort was made to solicit grant applications from each state education agency and most responded with a grant application, many in amounts of or near the recommended maximum.

SUMMARY OF 1976 AND 1977 PROPOSAL SUBMISSIONS

	Proposals Reviewed		Funds Requested		States Represented		Proposals Recomm.	Funds Recomm.	States Repres.	% of Total Funds Available
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977				
States*	* 48	** 51	678,232	621,026	46	48	45	366,018	45	49%
LEAs	208	304	2,640,996	3,186,300	44	46	44	383,982	32	51%
Total	256	355	$3,319,228	$3,807,326			89	750,000		

*Includes in 1976 41 States, plus the District of Columbia, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and 3 Trust Territories.

**Includes in 1977 44 States, plus the District of Columbia, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and 4 Trust Territories.

From these data, several observations may be made:

1. Most state education agencies have submitted proposals for funding. Most of these have been funded. Funding of state agency proposals accounts for the obligation of nearly half of the available funds.

2. Only approximately one in the five of the local education agency proposals have been funded. Less than one sixth of the funds requested have been awarded. The percentage of the amount awarded to that requested is much higher for state education agencies than for local educational agencies.

The following conclusions are offered on the basis of these observations and other data available to the leaders of the four DAMT organizations.

A. If continued, the disproportionate award of grants to state education agencies may well discourage local educational agencies from planning programs in elementary and secondary schools to be funded by grant awards.

B. The increasing number of proposals from 1976 to 1977 and the number requesting increasing amounts above the $10,000 limit suggest that the $750,000 minimum appropriation may soon produce a counter-productive reaction.

C. The number of proposals submitted are clear evidence that there is a substantial need for more support than that provided by the meager funding available under the provisions of the Arts Education Programs as currently administered.

For these and other reasons, it is clear that the specific need for which the funds previously appropriated have been addressed is far greater than can be served with the minimum appropriation for this grants award portion of the program.

STATE OF ARTS EDUCATION IN THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

It is of particular importance that a Sub-committee of the Congress charged with support for the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities be aware of the state of arts education in the elementary and secondary schools.

If the nation is to continue the growth and development of the Arts that the efforts of the National Foundation has encouraged and supported, the arts education organizations believe that the activities in which their members provide arts education for the young people in the schools become a matter of critical importance. Much of the training that produces future audiences and consumers of the arts begins in the classrooms of the nation. Arts education programs in the schools typically provide the initial stimulus for many of the individuals who later become our most successful creative and performing artists.

The current fiscal squeeze on the elementary and secondary schools of the nation is forcing school boards and school administrators to be increasingly restrictive about the depth and breadth of local educational offerings. Arts education is rarely mandated by local and/or state ordinance and is frequently regarded as the option of the more fiscally able school systems. Our memberships report that the arts education programs of local school systems are steadily being cut back or even eliminated. Specific cases of these events can be documented in articles appearing in the public press and our own publications. Cutbacks of arts programs have recently occurred or been threatened in such major cities as Louisville, Kentucky; Columbus, Ohio; and Detroit, Michigan. Other examples in the recent past are the arts education cutbacks in New York City, Chicago and San Francisco. Nor is the problem limited only to large cities. In the nearby state of Virginia, severe arts education cutbacks are being considered in Fairfax County. The state of Washington is actively considering state legislation that could limit the state's fiscal support responsibility to a basic education program that is defined so as to exclude instruction in the arts.

This is now, more than ever, the time for this Sub-committee and this Congress to reinforce the positions already taken in the enactment of the enabling legislation by fully funding the modest authorization of the additional $2,000,000 specified in Title V of the Arts, Humanities and Cultural Affairs Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-462).

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JAMES A. RYNEARSON OF THE ALASKA LOGGERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am J.A. Rynearson, Vice President - Woods Division for Alaska Lumber & Pulp Company, Sitka, Alaska. I appear before you today representing the Alaska Loggers Association, an Association of Logging companies, Wood processors and associated support companies located throughout Alaska.

At the present time practically 100% of all timber processed in Alaska is harvested from National Forest lands located within the Tongass or Chugach National Forests. These forests compromise over 18 million acres of Southeastern and South Central Alaska.

Unlike most of the other National forests within the system, vast areas of these forests are roadless and were dramatically impacted by this 1972 Forest Service out-of-court agreement with the Sierra Club. This agreement requires the Forest Service to prepare an environmental impact statement for each non-selected prime candidate area for wilderness

study. Impact statements normally require 2 to 3 years of preparation by trained professional personnel including not only foresters but, hydrologists, fisheries and wildlife biologists, range specialists, soils scientists, archaeologists, engineers, Landscape architechs and economists.

Interdisiplinary reviews by most of this same team of specialists are now a requirement of all timber sales in Region 10. Further time consuming special purpose reviews are often necessary where archaeological sensitive areas exist or the sale may adversly effect the socio-economic climate of a small community.

Environmental Constraints have substantially contributed to increased demand for timber sale perparation personnel and dollars. For instance, prior to 1972 logging units in Region 10 averaged 200 plus acres with interconnecting road networks that developed in excess of 3 MMBF per mile of road. Today the average cut unit is perhaps somewhat less than 60 acres with road mileage at times developing less than 1 MMBF per mile.

Region 10 is unique in that most timber sales require that the operation must, by necessity, build a small community to accomodate the labor force. E.P.A., Corps of Engineers, State tidel and a multitude of other necessary federal and state permits are necessary before moving into the timber sale to commence work. These permits can require from 18 to 36 months for processing and approval. Although industry has procurred most of the permits in the past, the Forest Service will now be required to apply for and maintain most permits. Time delays of this magnitude, plus sale preparation (that can now take up to four or five years) makes it mandatory for industry to keep at least a five year supply of unharvested timber under contract. As most of you know, long term sales in Alaska somewhat relieve this situation but are not exempt from the delays inherant to independent sales in the area.

The timber industry in Southeastern Alaska directly effects annual employment in excess of 4,000. U.S. Forest Service, logging and wood processing personnel have combined salaries and wages of over $88,000,000. Indirect employment contributes another 1,700 jobs with a payroll in excess of $30,000,000. As previously stated, the timber industry in Alaska is practically 100% dependant on Forest Service timber. any major dissruption in timber sale production and offerings has a profound effect on industrial employment.

Forest Service manning tables in 1970 showed 20,914 permanent full time employees with an additional 20,377 part time. Fiscal 1978 indicates a ceiling on permanent full time employment of 20,100 and an increase to 21,075 part time.

Speaking of our companies own experience since 1972 we have increased our Forester-Engineering crew from 6 to 16, added a full time helicopter to expedite their work, and increased woods division accounting staff from a single person in 1972 to a total of five in 1977. It therefore seems quite realistic and normal if the changes in the past 5 years have impacted industry to this degree a raise in Forest Service manpower ceilings to reflect these changes is in order.

While I have addressed my remarks to Alaskan conditions that I am now closley related to, I have been connected with the forest industry in the West all of my life and know from past experience that although Alaska has many unique problems the rest of the country has been experiencing like environmental and beaurocratic considerations.

I urge that this subcommittee support full funding of the forest service requested budget and manpower ceiling adjustments. Without these adjustment it seems unlikely that programs such as the Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the recent National Forest Management Act, can be fully implimented without sacrificing timber sale preparation as well as other Forest Service management obligations.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before this Subcommittee. Although most industry personnel often disagree with Forest Service policies and their implimentation, I think we would all agree the need for full funding is indeed critical at this time.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator HATFIELD. There being no other witnesses present we will recess until 9:30 a.m. on Monday, April 25, when we will hear the fiscal year 1978 budget request of the Forest Service.

[Whereupon, at 3:10 p.m., Friday, April 22, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 9:30 a.m. April 25.]

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