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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1985

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois, Chairman

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NORMAN D. DICKS, Washington
WILLIAM R. RATCHFORD, Connecticut
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TOM LOEFFLER, Texas

FREDERICK G. MOHRMAN, D. NEAL SIGMON, KATHLEEN R. JOHNSON, and JOCELYN BUCK, Staff Assistants

PART 12

Table with 2 columns: Testimony of Members of Congress, Public Witnesses (National Endowment for the Arts, National Endowment for the Humanities and Institute of Museum Services) and Page numbers (1, 653, 851).

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1985

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PART 12

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1985

TESTIMONY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OTHER
INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

WITNESS

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

Mr. MURTHA. The committee will come to order.

The distinguished gentleman, Mr. Breaux.

Mr. BREAUX. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is always good to be before the Appropriations Subcommittee and present the testimony on behalf of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, and our Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment.

I would think perhaps it may be a good idea—hopefully the Chairman would not object to me not reading all of this and just having it submitted for the record.

Mr. MURTHA. Without objection, your entire statement will appear in the record.

[The statement of Mr. Breaux follows:]

(1)

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN B. BREUX
 BEFORE THE
 SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
 IN REGARD TO THE
 U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1985
 MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, IT IS A PLEASURE TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY TO TESTIFY WITH REGARD TO APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FOR FY 85. THE BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS I WILL PRESENT IN THIS TESTIMONY REFLECT THE VIEWS OF THE ENTIRE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE, AND ARE IDENTICAL TO THE VIEWS PRESENTED TO THE BUDGET COMMITTEE.

THE DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE ADMINISTRATION'S BUDGET REQUEST HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED AND I WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS SOME OF THESE RECOMMENDATIONS IN GREATER DETAIL.

AS YOU KNOW, MR. CHAIRMAN, ADMINISTRATION BUDGET REQUESTS FOR THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IN RECENT YEARS HAVE BEEN DISAPPOINTING IN THE LOW PRIORITY THEY HAVE ACCORDED FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. I APPRECIATE THE CONCERN WHICH YOUR COMMITTEE HAS DEMONSTRATED IN HELPING TO MAINTAIN THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AS A VIABLE AND EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION. THE ADMINISTRATION BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR FY 85, HOWEVER, IS A PLEASANT SURPRISE AND A MARKED DEPARTURE FROM PROPOSALS OF RECENT YEARS. WHILE I BELIEVE THAT SEVERAL AREAS REQUIRE GREATER EMPHASIS THAN THEY ARE ACCORDED IN THE ADMINISTRATION REQUEST, I HOPE THAT THIS BUDGET REQUEST REFLECTS A TURNING POINT IN ADMINISTRATION CONCERN FOR THE HEALTH OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I CANNOT STRESS TOO STRONGLY THE IMPORTANCE OF HABITAT PROTECTION IN CONSERVING OUR FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. THIS THEME, HABITAT PROTECTION, IS A CENTRAL FOCUS OF MANY OF THE COMMITTEE'S BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS, AND WE HAVE EMPHASIZED THIS NEED IN SEVERAL WAYS. FIRST, WE ARE CONCERNED WITH RESEARCH, ASSESSMENT, AND MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANTS AND OTHER FACTORS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO HABITAT LOSS OR DEGRADATION. THE ADMINISTRATION IS SUGGESTING A TOTAL INCREASE OF \$1.6 MILLION TO IMPROVE RESEARCH AND MONITORING OF CONTAMINANTS IN AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE FISH AND WILDLIFE QUALITY, AND I HEARTILY SUPPORT THIS REQUEST. IN ADDITION, THE ADMINISTRATION IS REQUESTING \$6 MILLION IN NEW MONIES TO STUDY MITIGATION TECHNIQUES FOR ACIDIFIED SURFACE WATERS. WHILE THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE RECOGNIZES THE SERIOUS PROBLEM WHICH THIS PROGRAM INTENDS TO ADDRESS, WE HAVE DOUBTS ABOUT THE SCOPE OF THE PROGRAM. \$5 MILLION OF THIS PROGRAM WOULD BE PROVIDED DIRECTLY TO STATES TO FUND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, PRIMARILY INVOLVING THE APPLICATION OF LIME OR OTHER ALKALINE AGENTS TO ACIDIFIED WATERS. \$1 MILLION WOULD BE USED BY THE SERVICE TO FUND RESEARCH AND ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE STATE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS. THE COMMITTEE SUPPORTS THIS PROGRAM, BUT BELIEVES THAT, AT THIS INITIAL PHASE, A MORE MODERATE FUNDING LEVEL IS APPROPRIATE. WE SUGGEST A \$3.5 MILLION PROGRAM, \$2.5 MILLION OF WHICH WOULD BE USED FOR STATE GRANTS AND \$1 MILLION FOR SERVICE RESEARCH.

As an additional priority for maintaining habitat quality, the Committee is recommending increases totalling \$600,000 to fund research on waterfowl habitat loss and degradation. Several species of Arctic nesting geese have been experiencing sustained declines in recent years, and the Service has implicated both breeding and wintering habitat in these declines. We propose a \$300,000 increase in research to assist in identification of the causes of these declines.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that the importance of wintering habitat in supporting healthy migratory waterfowl populations has perhaps not received the attention it deserves. The Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center has devoted considerable attention to research on waterfowl nesting areas over the years. Recently, the Center has expanded its activities to include limited wintering habitat research in California, but no large-scale research effort has been devoted to the crucial wetland habitat areas of the Southeast. The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands alone support nearly 70 percent of the wintering waterfowl of the Mississippi Flyway, serve as a production area for over 50 percent of the continental mottled duck population, and are an important breeding area for a wide range of wading and shore birds. Therefore, the Committee is proposing a modest increase of \$300,000 to be devoted to increased wintering waterfowl habitat research and to assess the need for a regional wintering habitat research facility in Louisiana.

A SECOND THRUST OF OUR BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HABITAT PROTECTION IS CONCERNED WITH ENCOURAGING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT WHICH PROTECTS FISH AND WILDLIFE VALUES. THE FIELD OPERATIONS BUDGET CATEGORY IS CONCERNED WITH CONDUCTING FIELD STUDIES AND PROVIDING TIMELY INFORMATION TO GUIDE DEVELOPMENT, AND WITH PROVIDING RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH WILL PROTECT FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT. WE BELIEVE THAT SERVICE INVOLVEMENT AT AN EARLY STAGE IS PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE AND BENEFICIAL IN PROVIDING GUIDANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT, RATHER THAN TRYING TO CORRECT PROBLEMS AFTER THEY OCCUR. THE WORKLOAD AND EXPENSES ASSOCIATED WITH FIELD OPERATIONS ARE INCREASING, AND THE COMMITTEE SUGGESTS A BUDGET INCREASE OF \$2 MILLION TO IMPROVE THE CAPABILITY OF THE SERVICE TO FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY IN THIS AREA. THIS INCREASE WILL ALLOW THE SERVICE TO PROVIDE REVIEWS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A GREATER NUMBER OF DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES THAN IS CURRENTLY POSSIBLE.

OUR THIRD BUDGET FOCUS FOR HABITAT PROTECTION INVOLVES ACQUISITION OF CRITICAL HABITAT. I VIEW LAND ACQUISITION AS A MEANS OF LAST RESORT TO PROTECT VITAL AND PARTICULARLY FRAGILE HABITAT AREAS, TO INSURE SURVIVAL OF THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES, OR TO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL BREEDING, WINTERING, OR MIGRATORY HABITAT FOR A VARIETY OF FISH AND WILDLIFE SPECIES. FOR FY 85, THE ADMINISTRATION IS PROPOSING A \$57.5 MILLION LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM FUNDED THROUGH THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND, INCLUDING \$27.5 MILLION FOR STATE AND FEDERAL WETLANDS PROTECTION. THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE

IS RECOMMENDING A \$45.4 MILLION PROGRAM OF FEDERAL REFUGE ACQUISITION, PLUS \$15 MILLION IN STATE GRANTS FOR WETLANDS PROTECTION, FUNDED FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND. THESE STATE GRANTS, WHICH ARE CONTINGENT UPON PASSAGE OF PENDING LEGISLATION, ARE EXPECTED TO BE EXTREMELY VALUABLE TO THE STATES IN THEIR EFFORTS TO PROTECT THREATENED WETLAND AREAS. FOR EXAMPLE, THIS TYPE OF STATE ASSISTANCE WOULD BE BENEFICIAL IN THE COOPERATIVE PROTECTION PROGRAM UNDER DEVELOPMENT FOR THE ATCHAFALAYA BASIN IN LOUISIANA. IN ADDITION, THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT \$20 MILLION BE APPROPRIATED FROM THE WETLANDS LOAN FUND TO ACQUIRE VITAL WETLANDS HABITAT. I RECOGNIZE THE MAGNITUDE OF THESE RECOMMENDATIONS, MR. CHAIRMAN, BUT I FEEL THEY REFLECT A PROPORTIONATE RESPONSE TO SERIOUS PROBLEMS OF HABITAT LOSS AND DEGRADATION.

BEYOND OUR EMPHASIS ON HABITAT PROTECTION, THE COMMITTEE IS ALSO RECOMMENDING SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES FROM THE ADMINISTRATION'S REQUEST IN SEVERAL OTHER AREAS. I AM PLEASED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION HAS NOT ATTEMPTED TO ELIMINATE THE COOPERATIVE RESEARCH UNITS AS IN RECENT YEARS. I BELIEVE THAT THESE UNITS ARE AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF BRINGING TOGETHER FEDERAL, STATE AND ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS TO CONDUCT NEEDED AND TIMELY RESEARCH ON TOPICS WITH APPLICABILITY TO FISHERY AND WILDLIFE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. HOWEVER, THE ADMINISTRATION DOES PROPOSE A RESTRUCTURING OF THE PROGRAM AND A SUBSTANTIAL BUDGET CUT FOR FY 85. WHILE THE COMMITTEE CONCURS WITH THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE PROGRAM, WE RECOMMEND THAT THE UNITS CONTINUE TO BE FUNDED AT THE

BASE LEVEL. FURTHER, WE SUGGEST THAT THE INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEE CONTINUE TO PROVIDE LANGUAGE WHICH WOULD MAINTAIN CURRENT FEDERAL PERSONNEL LEVELS.

AS I NOTED EARLIER IN THIS TESTIMONY, ACQUISITION OF CRITICAL FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT FOR INCORPORATION INTO THE FEDERAL REFUGE SYSTEM IS VITAL FOR PROTECTION OF A VARIETY OF SPECIES. IT IS EQUALLY IMPORTANT FOR THE SERVICE TO HAVE THE MEANS AVAILABLE TO ADEQUATELY MANAGE AND MAINTAIN THESE FEDERAL REFUGE AREAS. I KNOW THAT YOU SHARE MY CONCERN IN THIS AREA, MR. CHAIRMAN, AND I APPRECIATE THE INTEREST YOU HAVE SHOWN WITH REGARD TO MAINTENANCE OF REFUGE FACILITIES IN LOUISIANA. THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE HAS A CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN REFUGE EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES OF \$1.9 BILLION, REQUIRING AN ESTIMATED \$56 MILLION IN ANNUAL MAINTENANCE. THE MAINTENANCE BUDGET WAS ONLY ABOUT \$12 MILLION FOR FY 83 AND \$28 MILLION FOR FY 84. THIS SUBSTANTIAL FUNDING DEFICIT EACH YEAR HAS RESULTED IN ACCELERATED DETERIORATION OF REFUGE FACILITIES, PARTICULARLY THE WATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES WHICH ARE A CENTRAL PART OF MANY REFUGE OPERATIONS. THE CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION HAVE BOTH RECOGNIZED THE NEED TO MEET THIS MAINTENANCE SHORTFALL. FOR FY 83, AN ADDITIONAL \$12.1 MILLION OF ONE-TIME JOBS BILL MONEY WAS AVAILABLE FOR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE MAINTENANCE. BEGINNING IN FY 84, THE SERVICE INITIATED AN ACCELERATED REFUGE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM TO HELP REDUCE THE EXTENSIVE MAINTENANCE DEFICIT WHICH HAS DEVELOPED IN RECENT YEARS. I APPLAUD THIS EFFORT AND RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF AN ADEQUATE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM IN

ORDER TO PROTECT BOTH FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT ON REFUGES AND THE PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN REFUGE EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES. HOWEVER, THE ACCELERATED MAINTENANCE EFFORT MUST REMAIN A COMMITMENT FOR AN ADEQUATE TIME PERIOD IF A MEANINGFUL REDUCTION IN THE MAINTENANCE BACKLOG IS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED. \$14.6 MILLION DOLLARS IN ACCELERATED REFUGE MAINTENANCE FUNDS WERE ADDED IN FY 84, AND THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS AN ADDITIONAL \$8 MILLION FOR FY 85. WE MUST MAINTAIN THIS COMMITMENT TO REFUGE UPKEEP IF WE ARE TO ACHIEVE THE MAXIMUM BENEFITS POSSIBLE FOR BOTH WILDLIFE AND THE PUBLIC FROM THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THE ONGOING QUESTION OF AN APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT IN THE OPERATION OF FISH HATCHERY FACILITIES REMAINS WITH US AGAIN THIS YEAR. THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT INTENDS TO HOLD HEARINGS THIS SUMMER IN AN EFFORT TO DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL HATCHERY POLICY TO IDENTIFY FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND GUIDE FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND FUNDING OF HATCHERY FACILITIES. WE HAVE ALREADY INITIATED DETAILED RESEARCH AND REVIEW IN THIS REGARD IN COOPERATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE. IT IS OUR HOPE THAT SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL HATCHERY POLICY WILL PROVIDE GREATER STABILITY TO BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE FISHERY PROGRAMS.

AS A LAST NOTE REGARDING THE BUDGET, MR. CHAIRMAN, I THINK YOU KNOW THAT WE HAVE BEEN REVIEWING THE MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT IN THIS SESSION. FOR SEVERAL YEARS NOW, THERE HAS BEEN AN

IMPASSE REGARDING SERVICE PLANS FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE CALIFORNIA SEA OTTER, A MARINE MAMMAL THAT IS ALSO LISTED AS A THREATENED SPECIES UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT. THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE CONTROVERSY INVOLVING THE SERVICE'S ANALYSIS OF THE THREAT TO THE OTTER FROM PROPOSED OCS DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS ADJACENT TO THE SEA OTTER'S CURRENT RANGE AND THE SERVICE PLANS TO TRANSLOCATE THE OTTER. IN RECENT DAYS, MANY OF THE PARTIES HAVE AGREED TO PARTICIPATE IN A PROCESS TO RESOLVE THESE ISSUES. THE PROCESS WOULD INCLUDE THE PREPARATION OF A DRAFT EIS WHICH WOULD CONSIDER TRANSLOCATION AND THE ALTERNATIVES FOR SEA OTTER CONSERVATION. I THINK THAT SUCH A PROCESS IS ESSENTIAL TO RESOLVE THE ISSUES AND PROTECT THE OTTER. SINCE THIS AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED ONLY RECENTLY, I HAVE NO PRECISE ESTIMATE OF WHAT SUCH AN EIS WOULD COST. HOWEVER, I HAVE BEEN GIVEN A ROUGH ESTIMATE OF \$300,000. ONCE AGAIN, I THINK THIS IS A CRITICAL STEP IN THE CONSERVATION OF THE SEA OTTER AND I CALL IT TO THE COMMITTEE'S ATTENTION.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS SEVERAL POLICY ISSUES THAT HAVE BEEN RAISED BY OTHER WITNESSES. FIRST, I UNDERSTAND THAT THERE IS SOME CONCERN RELATIVE TO SNOW GOOSE HUNTING ON BOSQUE DEL APACHE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO THE EFFECTS OF THE HUNTING ON THE SMALL, RE-ESTABLISHED WHOOPING CRANE FLOCK THAT WINTERS ON OR NEAR THE REFUGE. AS YOU KNOW, WE REVIEWED THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT QUITE CAREFULLY IN THE LAST CONGRESS. AS PART OF THAT REVIEW, WE DEVELOPED AN AMENDMENT RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL

POPULATIONS OF ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES. ESSENTIALLY, THE PROBLEM WE FACED WAS THAT THERE WAS OFTEN OPPOSITION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ENDANGERED SPECIES POPULATIONS IN NEW AREAS BECAUSE OF FEAR OF THE RESTRICTIONS ON DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD ACCOMPANY THE TRANSLOCATED ANIMALS. A LOT OF THE CONTROVERSY REGARDING THIS ISSUE CAME OUT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL WHOOPING CRANE POPULATION THAT WINTERS IN NEW MEXICO. STATE OFFICIALS WHO ENCOURAGED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POPULATION WERE UNDERSTANDABLY CHAGRINED TO LEARN THAT THEY MIGHT HAVE TO RESTRICT THEIR SNOW GOOSE HUNT DRASTICALLY BECAUSE OF THE WHOOPING CRANES. OUR AMENDMENT RECOGNIZED THAT, TO ENCOURAGE SUCH EXPERIMENTAL POPULATIONS, WE HAD TO BE ABLE TO ASSURE STATE WILDLIFE MANAGERS, PRIVATE LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS THAT THE TRANSLOCATED ANIMALS WOULD NOT DRASTICALLY AFFECT THEIR MANAGEMENT OR DEVELOPMENT PLANS.

OUR AMENDMENT TO THE ESA RECOGNIZES THE SPECIAL NATURE OF EXPERIMENTAL POPULATIONS AND PROVIDES FOR A DIFFERENT LEVEL OF PROTECTION FOR THESE ANIMALS. IF WE ARE GOING TO ENCOURAGE FUTURE TRANSLOCATIONS OF EXPERIMENTAL POPULATIONS, WE MUST BE CAREFUL NOT TO PROVIDE DISINCENTIVES TO TRANSLOCATION. I THINK CLOSING THE REFUGE TO HUNTING WOULD SEND THE WRONG SIGNAL TO STATE WILDLIFE MANAGERS AND OTHERS NATIONWIDE AND WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE ENDANGERED SPECIES PROGRAM IN THE LONG RUN.

FINALLY, MR. CHAIRMAN, I WOULD LIKE TO BRIEFLY ADDRESS AN ISSUE THAT HAS TROUBLED ME FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS--THE PRACTICE OF PROHIBITING THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR FROM EXPENDING FUNDS INCLUDED IN THE APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR PRE-LEASING AND LEASING ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT.

I BELIEVE THAT SUCH A PRACTICE IS NOT IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THIS NATION. THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF IS AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT SOURCE OF ENERGY AND IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN SO WELL INTO THE NEXT CENTURY. BY THE END OF 1983, AMERICA'S OFFSHORE RESOURCES REPRESENTED ALMOST 10.8 AND 23.7 PERCENT OF OUR TOTAL DOMESTIC OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION, RESPECTIVELY. NONETHELESS, OUR OFFSHORE LANDS ARE THE LEAST EXPLORED OF ALMOST ANY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL NATION IN THE WORLD.

DESPITE THESE FACTS, THE PAST THREE YEARS HAVE SEEN EVER LARGER AREAS PROHIBITED FROM PRELEASE, LEASE AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES. ALL TOLD, THE FY 84 APPROPRIATIONS BILL RESTRICTED ACCESS TO OVER 52 MILLION ACRES ON THE OCS. IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF SUBCOMMITTEE OF OUR FULL MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE ON APRIL 25, SECRETARY CLARK STATED THAT:

"LOSSES FROM DELAYS IN LEASING THE AREAS UNDER PROHIBITION HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED TO BE AS FOLLOWS: (1) APPROXIMATELY 328 MILLION BARRELS OF OIL WILL BE FOREGONE (RESOURCES LOST ARE EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF RISKED BARRELS OF

OIL EQUIVALENT); (2) THE INTEREST LOST ON BONUSES IS ESTIMATED AT \$44 MILLION; AND (3) THE NET ECONOMIC VALUE LOSSES ARE ESTIMATED AT \$111 MILLION.

"MOREOVER, IF THE AREAS PROHIBITED IN THE FY 84 APPROPRIATIONS ACT WERE TO BE 'FOREVER REMOVED' FROM LEASING, THE COSTS BECOME EVEN GREATER. FOR EXAMPLE, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT OVER 2.24 BILLION BARRELS OF OIL WOULD BE FOREGONE (AS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF RISKED BARRELS OF OIL EQUIVALENT), BONUS MONIES LOST WOULD TOTAL APPROXIMATELY \$3.5 BILLION, AND NET ECONOMIC VALUE LOSSES WOULD TOTAL \$8.8 BILLION.

"THERE ARE THOSE WHO ARGUE THAT THESE MORATORIA ONLY REMOVE THE ACREAGE IN QUESTION FROM CONSIDERATION FOR A YEAR. HOWEVER, EACH YEAR SINCE FY 82 THE PROHIBITION ON LEASING PORTIONS OF CENTRAL AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA HAS BEEN EXTENDED BY CONGRESS. ALSO, THE 1984 MORATORIUM FOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC PROHIBITED THE PRELEASE STEPS FOR THE SCHEDULED 1986 SALE, THUS EFFECTIVELY EXTENDING THE MORATORIUM FOR TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS. WE, THEREFORE, HAVE SEEN NO EVIDENCE WHICH WOULD ALLOW US TO CONCLUDE THAT THIS TREND WILL NOT CONTINUE. IT WOULD BE PARTICULARLY UNNECESSARY TO INCORPORATE THE MORATORIA NOW FOUND IN THE FY 84 APPROPRIATIONS ACT INTO THE FY 85 APPROPRIATIONS BILL SINCE NO LEASE SALES ARE PLANNED IN THESE AREAS DURING FY 85.

"FURTHERMORE, THESE LEASING RESTRICTIONS HAVE THE EFFECT OF LIMITING THE AVAILABILITY OF DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED OIL AND GAS IN THE FUTURE. SEVERAL YEARS OF LEAD TIME, OFTEN MORE THAN A DECADE, CAN BE REQUIRED TO EXPLORE AND BRING SUBSTANTIAL PRODUCTION ON LINE. BY ELIMINATING POTENTIAL RESOURCE AREAS FROM CONSIDERATION UNTIL SOME FUTURE TIME, VALUABLE AND NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ENERGY RESOURCES WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE UNTIL SOME YET MORE DISTANT YEAR. IN ADDITION, RESTRICTIONS PRECLUDE US FROM INVENTORING THOSE RESOURCES, FROM DETERMINING WHAT WE HAVE IN OUR ENERGY 'BANK'. DUE TO PROHIBITIONS AGAINST EXPLORATION IN PRIME AREAS OF INDUSTRY INTEREST, THERE COULD BE FEWER GOOD PROSPECTS AND FEWER LARGE RESERVES TO BE FOUND."

I BELIEVE, MR. CHAIRMAN, THAT THE SECRETARY'S ASSESSMENT IS CORRECT, THAT THE MEANS FOR BALANCING THIS NATION'S NEED FOR AN INDEPENDENT SOURCE OF OIL AND GAS WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS OF COASTAL AREAS IS WELL ESTABLISHED IN LAW AND POLICY, AND THAT THE CONTINUED PRACTICE OF IMPOSING A MORATORIUM ON LEASING ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE OCS IS NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THIS NATION.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I HAVE APPENDED THE DETAILED MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THIS TESTIMONY. THE COMMITTEE HAS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED THE ADMINISTRATION BUDGET PROPOSAL AND, BASED UPON OUR EXPERIENCE WITH, AND OVERSIGHT OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, WE BELIEVE THAT THESE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PRUDENT, NECESSARY AND FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE. WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT YOUR COMMITTEE WILL CONTINUE TO PROVIDE THE SAME THOROUGH AND KNOWLEDGEABLE CONSIDERATION WHICH HAS CHARACTERIZED YOUR REVIEW OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE BUDGET IN PAST YEARS. IF I CAN PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR MATERIAL, PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO ASK. I APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY BEFORE YOU TODAY, AND I WILL BE PLEASED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS.

-2-
 MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
 SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR/FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 (in thousands of dollars)

| ACCOUNT/PROGRAM | Approp. PY 84 | Admin. Request PY 85 | Subco. Rec. PY 85 | Sub. Change From Admin. Request | CBO PY 85 |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| C. FISHERY RESOURCES | \$ 41,457 | \$ 43,148 | \$ 45,148 | +\$ 1,000 | |
| 1. Hatchery Operations & Maintenance | 22,916 | 22,799 | 23,099 | + 300 | |
| 2. Refuge Operation & Maintenance | 2,175 | 2,217 | 2,417 | + 200 | |
| 3. Law Enforcement | 327 | 2,187 | 2,187 | 0 | |
| 4. Population Management | 1,686 | 1,758 | 1,758 | 0 | |
| 5. Research and Development | 10,624 | 10,596 | 11,096 | + 500 | |
| 6. Youth Conservation Corps | | | | | |
| 7. Lower Snake River Compensation Plan | 3,729 | 4,591 | 4,591 | 0 | |
| D. ENDANGERED SPECIES | \$ 21,947 | \$ 25,242 | \$ 25,242 | \$ 0 | |
| 1. Listing | 2,577 | 3,028 | 3,028 | 0 | |
| 2. Law Enforcement and Protection | 6,133 | 6,263 | 6,263 | 0 | |
| 3. Consultation | 2,570 | 2,646 | 2,646 | 0 | |
| 4. Recovery | 4,577 | 4,982 | 4,982 | 0 | |
| 5. Research and Development | 4,090 | 4,323 | 4,323 | 0 | |
| 6. Grant to States | 2,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 0 | |
| E. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION | \$ 35,213 | \$ 36,788 | \$ 36,788 | \$ 0 | |
| 1984 Pay Annualization | \$ 2,700 | | | | |

-----transfer funds-----

-3-
 MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
 SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR/FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 (in thousands of dollars)

| ACCOUNT/PROGRAM | Approp. FY 84 | Admin. Request FY 85 | Subo. Rec. FY 85 | Sub. Change From Admin. Request | CBO FY 85 |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| II. CONSTRUCTION AND ANADROMOUS FISH 14-1612-0-1-303 | \$ 27,301 | \$ 9,127 | \$ 9,627 | +\$ 500 | \$28,711 |
| A. CONSTRUCTION & REHABILITATION | \$ 23,301 | \$ 5,627 | \$ 5,627 | \$ 0 | |
| 1. Wildlife Refuges | 13,340 | 1,023 | 1,023 | 0 | |
| 2. Fish Hatcheries | 2,547 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3. Research Facilities | 4,351 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4. Dam Safety | 1,160 | 3,604 | 3,604 | 0 | |
| 5. Capital Development & Maintenance Management | 1,903 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | |
| B. ANADROMOUS FISH | \$ 4,000 | \$ 3,500 | \$ 4,000 | +\$ 500 | |

-4-
 MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
 SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR/FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 (in thousands of dollars)

| ACCOUNT/PROGRAM | Approp. FY 84 | Admin. Request FY 85 | Subco. Rec. FY 85 | Sub. Change From Admin. Request | CBO FY 85 |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| III. LAND ACQUISITION (from LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND) 14-5020-0-2-303 | | | | | |
| A. Federal Refuge Lands | <u>\$12,297</u> | <u>\$57,500</u> | <u>\$61,365</u> | <u>+\$ 3,865</u> | unknown |
| B. Federal Refuge Wetlands | 40,797 | 29,000 | 45,365 | 16,365 | |
| C. State Wetlands Grants | 0 | 20,000 | 0 | -20,000 | |
| D. Acquisition Management | 0 | 7,500 | 15,000 | + 7,500 | |
| IV. NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND (Refuge Revenue Sharing) | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | |
| | <u>\$12,538</u> | <u>\$12,500</u> | <u>\$12,500</u> | <u>\$ 0</u> | |
| Receipts 14-5091-0-2-852-01 | \$ 6,778 | \$ 6,740 | \$ 6,740 | 0 | \$ 6,778 |
| Appropriations | \$ 5,760 | \$ 5,760 | \$ 5,760 | 0 | \$ 6,345 |
| V. MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT | <u>\$21,182</u> | <u>\$16,376</u> | <u>\$36,376</u> | <u>+\$20,000</u> | |
| WETLAND LOAN FUND ADVANCE (Appropriations/Loan) 14-5137-0-2-303 | \$ 7,000 | \$ 0 | \$20,000 | +\$20,000 | \$ 7,352 |
| Receipts from "Duck Stamp" 14-5137-0-2-303-01 | \$14,182 | \$16,376 | \$16,376 | \$ 0 | \$30,046 |

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
 Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment
 Department of the Interior/Fish and Wildlife Service

(in thousands of dollars)

| ACCOUNT/PROGRAM: | Approp. FY84 | Admin. Request FY85 | Sub. Rec. FY85 | Sub. Change From Admin. Request | CBO FY85 |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| ••VI. MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS | \$127,512 | \$138,700 | \$138,700 | -0- | \$161,930 |
| 14-9923-0-2-303 | | | | | |
| A. FEDERAL AID-FISH RESTORATION (D-J) | 33,705 | 33,100 | 33,100 | -0- | |
| B. FEDERAL AID-WILDLIFE RESTORATION (P-R) | 93,707 | 105,500 | 105,500 | -0- | |
| C. PROCEEDS FROM SALES/WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS | 100 | 100 | 100 | -0- | |
| VII. CONTRIBUTED FUNDS | \$3,572 | \$3,738 | \$3,738 | -0- | \$4,130 |
| 14-8216-0-7-303 | | | | | |
| A. SEA LAMPREY CONTROL | 3,472 | 3,638 | 3,638 | -0- | |
| B. OTHER CONTRIBUTED FUNDS | 100 | 100 | 100 | -0- | |

HABITAT RESOURCES/FIELD OPERATIONS

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$18,202 | \$18,484 | \$24,716 | \$24,216 | -\$500 |

Program Description:

The Field Operations Program provides fish and wildlife information and recommendations on Federally-sponsored land and water development projects and Federal permit and licensing decisions. The program also provides all of the Service's operational activities concerned with the contamination of fish and wildlife resources from polluting substances such as petroleum, pesticides and other toxic chemicals.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

Permits and licenses workload as projected does not take into consideration recent consent decree between the Corps of Engineers and the National Wildlife Federation, projected increases in Federal Energy Regulatory Commission applications, and projected increases in state assumption of Dredge and Fill permitting. Improvements are needed in follow-up monitoring of permit recommendations, NPDES discharge permitting, and the reduction of "No Action" responses. We are recommending an increase of \$2 million in this program. However, we believe that the proposed \$5 million addition in this program for "acidified surface waters" is overblown and not justified. We believe that \$2 million could be cut from this program without decreasing the effectiveness of the research.

HABITAT RESOURCES/NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROX | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$3,716 | \$3,753 | \$6,053 | \$6,053 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

The National Wetlands Inventory involves preparation of a wetland data base in map form. The data base records the characteristics and extent of the nation's wetlands and deepwater habitats. Periodic reports on the status and trends of wetlands are prepared. Benefits to be expected from the National Wetlands Inventory are development of uniform concepts and terminologies for wetlands, reducing conflicts through more efficient planning, and quick and easy reference for business communities and others in the private sector. The Administration request for FY '85 includes \$800,000 for an emergency wetlands study to identify mechanisms which induce wetlands destruction and the ways in which current Federal expenditures may inadvertently encourage wetlands degradation.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee is recommending no change in this element.

HABITAT RESOURCES/RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECON | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$13,560 | \$14,145 | \$15,523 | \$15,523 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

The Service's contaminant research program focuses on fish and wildlife resources of high national interest or concern. Wildlife research efforts are conducted at one lab supported by four field research stations. Fishery research is conducted at two national fisheries laboratories supported by three subsidiary research laboratories and seven field stations. The Service conducts applied research directed towards addressing resource issues and fish and wildlife management needs. Included this year is an additional \$1 million to support research on mitigation of acidified surface waters.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee recommends no change in this element.

HABITAT RESOURCES/NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$3,716 | \$3,753 | \$6,053 | \$6,053 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

The National Wetlands Inventory involves preparation of a wetland data base in map form. The data base records the characteristics and extent of the nation's wetlands and deepwater habitats. Periodic reports on the status and trends of wetlands are prepared. Benefits to be expected from the National Wetlands Inventory are development of uniform concepts and terminologies for wetlands, reducing conflicts through more efficient planning, and quick and easy reference for business communities and others in the private sector. The Administration's budget for FY '85 includes \$800,000 for an emergency wetlands study to identify mechanisms which induce wetlands destruction and the ways in which current Federal expenditures may inadvertently encourage wetlands degradation.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee is recommending no change in this element.

HABITAT RESOURCES/RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECON | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$13,560 | \$14,145 | \$15,523 | \$15,523 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

The Service's contaminant research program focuses on fish and wildlife resources of high national interest or concern. Wildlife research efforts are conducted at one lab supported by four field research stations. Fishery research is conducted at two national fisheries laboratories supported by three subsidiary research laboratories and seven field stations. The Service conducts applied research directed towards addressing resource issues and fish and wildlife management needs. Included this year is an additional \$1 million to support research on mitigation of acidified surface waters.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee recommends no change in this element.

HARVEST RESOURCES/COOPERATIVE RESEARCH UNITS

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$4,774 | \$4,929 | \$3,855 | \$4,929 | +\$1,274 |

Program Description:

The objective of the Cooperative Research Unit is to provide a medium for conducting cooperative Federal, state, and university research on resource management issues of high priority. The 43 units currently in operation at 31 state universities also provide advisory, training, technical assistance, and production of conservation education. The service proposes to consolidate these units into 24 combined Fish and Wildlife Units and five Fishery Units.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee agrees with the attempt to streamline operations, but recommends funding at the FY '85 base levels to preclude the drop in output of research projects estimated by the Service.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES/REFUGE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$90,275 | \$92,434 | \$93,066 | \$102,066 | +\$9,000 |

Program Description:

This program provides the management, maintenance and operational expenses for the National Wildlife Refuge System including provision of interpretative and recreational facilities where they do not interfere with the purpose of the refuge.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee recommends an increase of \$1 million to accelerate the preparation of Comprehensive Conservation Plans to meet the mandates of ANILCA. The plans are currently behind schedule. An increase of \$8 million is recommended to support the Accelerated Refuge Maintenance Management Program.

HABITAT RESOURCES/COOPERATIVE RESEARCH UNITS

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | Site |
| \$4,774 | \$4,929 | \$3,655 | \$4,929 | |

Program Description:

The objective of the Cooperative Research Unit is to provide a medium for conducting cooperative Federal, state, and university research on land management issues of high priority. The 49 units currently in operation at state universities also provide a range of training, technical assistance, and promotion of conservation education. The service proposes to consolidate units into 24 combined Fish and Wildlife Units and five Fishery Units.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee agrees with the attempt to streamline operations, recommends funding at the FY '85 base levels to preclude the drop in research projects estimated by the Service.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES/REFUGE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$90,275 | \$92,434 | \$93,066 | \$102,066 | +\$9,000 |

Program Description:

This program provides the management, maintenance and operational expenses for the National Wildlife Refuge System including provision of interpretative and recreational facilities where they do not interfere with the purpose of the refuge.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee recommends an increase of \$1 million to accelerate the preparation of Comprehensive Conservation Plans to meet the mandates of ANILCA. The plans are currently behind schedule. An increase of \$8 million is recommended to support the Accelerated Refuge Maintenance Management Program.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES/LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROTECTION

| FY84 APPROP | (in thousands of dollars) | | | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECON | |
| \$11,515 | \$10,118 ^{1.)} | \$10,250 | \$10,250 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

The objective of this program is to inform citizens of appropriate laws and to detect, investigate, apprehend, and refer for prosecution violations of the laws and regulations intended to protect domestic and foreign wildlife species, protected by treaty or otherwise under Federal jurisdiction, that enter into interstate and international commerce and to issue permits, when appropriate.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee recommends no changes in this element.

1.) Includes a shift of \$1,603 to Fisheries Resources/Law Enforcement.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES/POPULATION MANAGEMENT

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECON | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$18,714 | \$19,074 | \$19,337 | \$11,632 | -\$7,705 |

Program Description:

This program element provides national and international direction and coordination of migratory bird management. Population status and forecasts are used to set annual hunting regulations and to guide habitat protection efforts. This element also provides assistance to states and Federal agencies to carry out sound wildlife management programs and operational and technical damage control assistance to reduce wildlife induced damage.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee recommends a cut of \$9.64 million from this element in funding for control of animal damage by resident mammal species on livestock resources. This proposed reduction in funds reflects the philosophy that controlling damage by resident mammal species is primarily the states' responsibility. The Subcommittee recommends an increase of \$1.935 million to enhance animal damage control operations for migratory bird species which are under Federal jurisdiction.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES/RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTS RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$11,930 | \$12,268 | \$11,822 | \$12,422 | \$+600 |

Program Description:

Wildlife research is conducted in the following major areas: waterfowl population status; waterfowl ecology; wildlife health; nongame species; wildlife ecology on public lands; animal damage control; and marine mammals.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee recommends an increase of \$300,000 in funding for research on Arctic nesting geese and an additional \$300,000 for increased research on the effects of habitat loss on wintering waterfowl including a study on the feasibility of establishing a wintering waterfowl research facility.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES/ALASKA SUBSISTENCE

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$0.0 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

This activity will reimburse the state for reasonable costs relating to state subsistence programs in accordance with ANILCA.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee recommends no change in funding for this program element.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES/PAYMENTS OF REWARDS

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$250 | \$250 | \$250 | \$250 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

This element provides for the payment of rewards for information leading to civil and criminal actions for violations of the Lacey Act or Endangered Species Act.

Subcommittee Recommendations:

The Subcommittee agrees with the Administration's request.

FISHERY RESOURCES/HATCHERY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

| FY84 APPROP | (in thousands of dollars) | | | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | |
| \$22,916 | \$23,395 | \$22,799 | \$23,099 | \$+300 |

Program Description:

Ten hatcheries were proposed for closure, of which three are to be picked up by the states. Of the remaining seven hatcheries, there is some interest by the states in three. Maintaining these three hatcheries for an additional year would require approximately \$300,000.

S committee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee recommends an additional \$300,000 to allow for continued operation of the three hatcheries for which there is interest in state assumption.

FISHERY RESOURCES/REFUGE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$2,175 | \$2,217 | \$2,217 | \$2,417 | \$+200 |

Program Description:

This program provides cooperative assistance in fishery resource management on National Wildlife Refuges, especially in Alaska.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee recommends a \$200,000 increase in funding for fisheries management activities on refuges in the contiguous 48 states.

FISHERY RESOURCES/LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROTECTION

| FY84 APPROP | (in thousands of dollars) | | | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | |
| \$327 | \$1,972 ^{1.)} | \$2,187 | \$2,187 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

This program conducts activities to enforce Federal laws pertaining to fish, with primary emphasis on international, interstate and Indian-related fishery activities.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee agrees with the Administration request which provides level funding for this element.

1.) Includes \$1,603,000 transferred from Wildlife Resources/Law Enforcement.

FISHERY RESOURCE/POPULATION MANAGEMENT

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECON | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$1,686 | \$1,758 | \$1,758 | \$1,758 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

This program provides technical assistance to Federal agencies, Indian tribes, and state agencies on management of fisheries. Predominant emphasis is on anadromous fish data and management methods.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee agrees with the Administration request which provides level funding for this element.

FISHERY RESOURCES/RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$10,624 | \$10,896 | \$10,596 | \$11,096 | \$+500 |

Program Description:

This program provides for the operation of one national fishery research center, eleven major labs, and twenty-five field stations. They provide research on: (1) fish husbandry including health, nutrition, genetics, fish culture technology, chemical and drug registration; and (2) ecology including population dynamics and assessment, relationships between species and their environment, and fish control.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee recommends that the \$300,000 cut relating to chemical and biological methods of fish control and the registration of drugs and chemicals for fish control and fish culture be restored because of the importance of these programs in the development of viable aquaculture projects. The Subcommittee also recommends an increase of \$200,000 for increased research on the potential impacts of the introduction of exotic (non-native) fish species at the Gainesville Lab.

LOWER SNAKE RIVER COMPENSATION FUND

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$3,729 | \$3,741 | \$4,591 | \$4,591 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

The Lower Snake River Compensation Plan will mitigate for fish and wildlife losses resulting from Corp of Engineers water development projects on the Lower Snake River. The essential elements of the compensation plan include construction and operation of fishery facilities, construction and operation of hatchery facilities, and acquisition and development of projects in other lands for public access and habitat development.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee agrees with the administration's request for this program.

ENDANGERED SPECIES/LISTING

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$2,577 | \$2,628 | \$3,028 | \$3,028 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

The objective of this program is to identify and list species in danger of extinction (Endangered) and those likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future (Threatened), using a priority system based on degree of threat, type of species and taxonomic status, including the development of a credible data base for justification.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee agrees with the Administration request.

ENDANGERED SPECIES/LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROTECTION

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$6,133 | \$6,263 | \$6,263 | \$6,263 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

This program provides for surveillance to protect against taking of endangered species, inspection at shipping points to reduce illegal international and interstate transportation for listed species, and the detection, investigation, apprehension, and referral for prosecution of violations of the Endangered Species Act.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee recommends no change in this element.

ENDANGERED SPECIES/CONSULTATION

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$2,570 | \$2,646 | \$2,646 | \$2,646 | \$0 |

Program Description:

This program ensures, through formal and informal consultations, that Federal agency actions properly consider listed species and that options are selected which will avoid jeopardizing listed species or destroying Critical Habitats.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee agrees with the Administration request which provides level funding for this element.

ENDANGERED SPECIES/RECOVERY

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$4,577 | \$4,663 | \$4,982 | \$4,982 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

This program develops and implements recovery programs for Endangered and Threatened species to the point where they can be removed from the list. Actions include species monitoring, relocation, habitat acquisition, and predator and competitor control.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

- 1 Subcommittee agrees with the Administration's request for this element.

ENDANGERED SPECIES/RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(in thousands of dollars)

| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| \$4,090 | \$4,155 | \$4,323 | \$4,323 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

This program develops tools and techniques which will allow more effective management of Endangered and Threatened species, including indepth studies of individual species, or groups of species, within a given ecosystem, habitat evaluations, identification of limiting factors, and development of techniques and procedures for coping with specific management problems.

Committee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee agrees with the Administration's request.

ENDANGERED SPECIES/COOPERATION WITH STATES

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$2,000 | \$2,000 | \$4,000 | \$4,000 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

This program provides grant-in-aid, and other assistance to the states, for the development and implementation of state programs for the conservation of Endangered and Threatened species.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

: Subcommittee agrees with the Administration's request.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$35,213 | \$36,842 | \$36,788 | \$36,788 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

This program provides for overall agency executive direction including planning, developing, and managing all operational programs, and representing the interests of fish and wildlife resources. It also provides professional administrative support, such as personnel management, contracting, and general services; financial management, and safety and security. Finally, this element includes the Service's operating overhead accounts, such as base rental, postage, telephone, payroll processing, etc.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee agrees with the Administration's request.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION/WILDLIFE REFUGES

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECON | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$13,340 | \$0.0 | \$1,023 | \$1,023 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

This program will provide projects at four wildlife refuges. The program also has funds remaining from previous years' appropriations.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee agrees with the Administration's request.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION/FISH HATCHERIES

(in thousands of dollars)

| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| \$2,547 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

This program has funds remaining from previous years' appropriations.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee agrees with the Administration's request.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION/RESEARCH FACILITIES

(in thousands of dollars)

| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECON | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| \$4,351 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

This program has funds from FY '84 appropriations.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee agrees with the Administration's request.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNTS/WETLAND LOAN FUND ADVANCE

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$7,000 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$20,000 | \$20,000 |

Program Description:

The Service acquires important breeding areas, migration resting places and wintering areas for waterfowl under terms of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act and the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act. The areas acquired become part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The Migratory Bird Conservation Account also includes receipts from the sale of the "duck stamp." For FY 84, the Administration estimates that receipts from sales of duck stamps will increase from \$14.182 million to \$16,376 million.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Administration's proposed FY '84 budget requests no advance of funds from the Wetlands Loan Fund. The Subcommittee recommends that the \$20 million proposed for Federal Refuge Wetlands Acquisition from the LWCF be funded from advance to the Migratory Bird Conservation Account.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

(in thousands of dollars)

| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECON | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| \$5,760 | \$5,760 | \$5,760 | \$5,760 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

The National Wildlife Refuge Fund shares with the counties the economic return from Service lands to alleviate the taxes lost because of the exempt status of the land holdings. At current rates, the fund pays 65% of the tax loss. In addition to the appropriation of \$5.76 million, the service expects to receive \$6.740 million in revenues, for a total of \$12,500,000 available for payment.

Committee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee agrees with the Administration's requests and estimates which provide for level funding.

LAND ACQUISITION/MANAGEMENT

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$1,500 | \$0.0 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

This funding supports technical and administrative costs of acquisition, such as title searches and appraisals.

Subcommittee Recommendations:

The Subcommittee agrees with the Administration's request for this program element.

LAND ACQUISITION/STATE ASSISTANCE

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY94 APPROP | FY95 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$7,500 | \$15,000 | +\$7,500 |

Program Description:

This program is contingent on passage of H.R. 3082. It would allow for 3 to 1 matching grants to the states for wetlands acquisition.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee believes that \$15 million could be effectively utilized by the states, particularly if the need arises to acquire public use areas in the Atchafalaya Basin in Louisiana.

LAND ACQUISITION/FEDERAL REFUGE WETLANDS

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$20,000 | \$0.0 | -\$20,000 |

Program Description:

This program is contingent on passage of H.R. 3082. It would allow appropriations out of the Land and Water Conservation Fund for Federal wetland acquisition.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee recommends use of the existing wetland loan act authority for this program for FY '85.

| <u>TYPE OF ACQUISITION</u> | <u>PROJECT/STATE</u> | <u>ACREAGE</u> | <u>COST</u> | <u>RUNNING TOTAL</u> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| SL | Minnesota Valley, Minn. | 370 | 1,000 | 39,400 |
| FWS/56 | Brazoria, Texas | 400 | 500 | 39,900 |
| FWS/56 | Great Swamp, New Jersey | 68 | 465 | 40,365 |
| ES | Fringe Toed Lizard, California | -- | 5,000 | 45,365 |

NOTE:

FWS/56 = Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956

ES = Endangered Species

SL = Specially Legislated

LAND ACQUISITION (Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>TYPE OF ACQUISITION</u> | <u>PROJECT/STATE</u> | <u>ACREAGE</u> | <u>COST</u> | <u>RUNNING TOTAL</u> |
|----------------------------|---|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| FWS/56 | Lower Rio Grande, Texas | 5,000 | \$7,500 | \$ 7,500 |
| FWS/56 | Masked Bobwhite Quail (Buenos Aires Ranch), Arizona | 23,500 | 1,500 | 9,000 |
| ES | American Crocodile, Florida | 4,000 | 5,000 | 14,000 |
| ES | Key Deer, Florida | 450 | 500 | 14,500 |
| FWS/56 | Lower Suwanee, Florida | 20,000 | 3,450 | 17,950 |
| ES | Moapa Dace, Nevada | 56 | 800 | 18,750 |
| ES | Kirklands Warbler, Michigan | 1,376 | 750 | 19,500 |
| ES | Florida Panther, Florida | 8,000 | 4,000 | 23,500 |
| ES | Ozark Big-Eared Bat, Oklahoma | 100 | 100 | 23,600 |
| ES | Blunt-Nosed Leopard Lizard, California | 2,240 | 3,200 | 26,800 |
| ES | Pahrump Killifish, Nevada | 40 | 180 | 26,980 |
| FWS/56 | Karl Mundt, South Dakota | 660 | 300 | 27,280 |
| SL | San Francisco, California | 3,984 | 1,350 | 28,630 |
| SL | Great Dismal Swamp, North Carolina/Virginia | 1,500 | 1,500 | 30,130 |
| FWS/56 | Trustom Pond, Rhode Island | 230 | 650 | 30,780 |
| ES | Clear Creek Gambusia, Texas | 10 | 20 | 30,800 |
| FWS/56 | National Elk, Wyoming | 350 | 4,600 | 35,400 |
| FWS/56 | Currituck NWR, North Carolina | 650 | 3,000 | 38,400 |

LAND ACQUISITION\FEDERAL REFUGE LANDS

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$40,797 | \$0.0 | \$29,000 | \$45,365 | +\$16,365 |

Program Description:

The Service's Land Acquisition Program acquires lands (and interests) which aid in meeting the objectives of several programs; 1) habitat for Endangered and Threatened species, 2) projects specifically authorized by Congress, and 3) additions to existing wildlife refuges. Funding for this program is under the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which derives from Outer Continental Shelf revenues, sales of Federal land, and taxes on motorboat fuels.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee recommends the use of \$45,365,000 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) for the acquisition of over 73,000 acres of fish and wildlife habitat. Emphasis is placed on habitat acquisition for the conservation of listed Endangered and Threatened species (masked bobwhite quail, American crocodile, key deer, Moapa dace, Kirkland's warbler, Florida panther, Ozark big-eared bat, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, Pahrump killifish, Clear Creek gambusia, and the fringed-toed lizard). Funds would also be provided for addition to the following national wildlife refuges: Lower Rio Grande, Lower Suwanee, Karl Mundt, San Francisco Bay, Great Dismal Swamp, Trustom Pond, National Elk, Currituck, Minnesota Valley, Brazoria, and Great Swamp. The Administration is requesting \$100 million from the LWCF for Park Service land acquisition for FY '85.

ANADROMOUS FISH

| (in thousands of dollars) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
| \$4,000 | \$4,000 | \$3,500 | \$4,000 (\$3,500) ¹ | +\$500 (\$0.0) |

Program Description:

The Anadromous Fish Conservation Act provides financial grants to the states and other non-federal entities for projects that contribute to the purposes of the Act. Project funds can be used for construction, research, production, facility operation and maintenance, coordination, and planning.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee recommends an increase of \$500,000 to provide for the continuation of the Emergency Striped Bass Study carried out under Section 7 of the Act.

¹ Subsequent to preparation of budget recommendations, the Subcommittee held hearings on reauthorization of Section 7 and related issues. As a result of this hearing, the Subcommittee has determined not to reauthorize Section 7. Therefore, the Subcommittee and Administration recommendations are identical.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION/CAPITAL
DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT

(in thousands of dollars)

| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| \$1,903 | \$0.0 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

The Capital Development and Maintenance Management is a program to design and implement a computerized system for identifying and managing capital development and maintenance needs, and to initiate advanced planning for future construction projects.

Committee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee agrees with the Administration's request for this much needed program.

CONSTRUCTION/DAM SAFETY

(in thousands of dollars)

| FY84 APPROP | FY85 AGENCY BASE | ADMIN REQUEST | SUBCTE RECOM | SUB CHANGE FROM ADMIN |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| \$1,160 | \$0.0 | \$3,604 | \$3,604 | \$0.0 |

Program Description:

Dam Safety Program will conduct inspections on dams, plan, design and construct corrective actions for 15 dams.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

The Subcommittee agrees with the Administration's request.

Mr. BREUX. The other thing, I would just ask for a moment, if I could summarize by looking at the charts we have behind our statement, I will just make some comments based on that summary chart, that is—I tore it out of mine, but I guess it is after page 12—that summarizes basically the functions we would like to present to the subcommittee for their consideration. These are all the functions under our subcommittee's jurisdiction.

I would note on the "Resource Management," "Habitat Resources," the first category, appropriations that this committee gave last year were \$40,252,000. The administration is requesting an increase—our subcommittee is recommending an increase of \$774,000.

I point out under this "Habitat Resources," one of the things the committee should know, the Administration requested about \$6 million for acid rain in this category. We felt the Administration request was too much. We doubt whether they would be able to find a way to spend it that was effective.

We are suggesting \$3.5 million. The Administration wants to take an additional \$5 million and spread it around the states. It is not the best way to go unless we know something about it. So we are suggesting halving the grants to the states and keeping the million dollars—we are suggesting \$1 million for the research, which I think is important, but let's not waste the money until we know which direction it should be spent in.

So under that whole category, we have reduced it by \$2½ million for the acid rain program. On the other hand, we took \$2 million and increased it in the Permits and Licensing section of the Field Operations program.

The second is "Wildlife Resources," category B. You would note that in the first category, subcategory 1, the "Refuge Operations & Maintenance," we are asking for an increase of \$9 million. Page 7 of the statement covers the reasoning for that request and why we think it is important.

If you look down a little bit further, interesting category—B-3, "Population Management." This is the old Coyote Control Program. If you have a state that has coyotes, you are very interested in it. Population management—we are recommending that that program, \$9.6 million that goes to the states to handle the coyote program, be turned back to the states.

Now, the Coyote Management Program—coyotes are resident creatures. They are not migratory. We think that it is the responsibility of the state.

Now, you can imagine what the fellows who represent the states feel about that. They think the Federal Government ought to go in there and take care of the resident population that is causing problems. There is no question they cause problems. We need a management program.

Our suggestion—and I doubt whether it is going to survive the entire legislative process—is that the states should do the coyote management program. That is our suggestion.

We suggest that migratory bird damage control, which is an appropriate Federal responsibility, be increased by roughly \$1.9 million. That leaves a net change under the Population Management category of minus \$7.7 million.

We have added \$300,000 under that B category.

Mr. MURTHA. If I could interrupt, we don't have too many coyotes in Pennsylvania, but we do have a Texas Member here.

Mr. BREAU. I think I am familiar with the gentleman, yes.

Anyway, we have added \$600,000 for two waterfowl studies in that area. That completes resource management.

Under page 2 of our summary, you see the "Fishery Resources." These are the hatchery operations. All of those, 1 through 7, that we have, we are not recommending a real big increase in that area.

Hatchery resources, to keep open three hatcheries that are proposed to be closed, we are proposing \$300,000.

I would say to the committee that the hatchery problem has been an ongoing problem. The Federal Government wants to get out of the hatchery business. Obviously, the Members of Congress who have a hatchery in their district do not want the Federal Government to get out of the hatchery business; they want to keep them open.

We have tried to accommodate the problems over the years. I can say to the subcommittee that what we are doing is embarking upon a series of hearings specifically to study the hatchery problems, to come up with something whereby we can turn it back over to the states and allow the Members in whose districts they are located to have something which would keep them open and, at the same time, keep the financial burden off the Federal Government's back.

It really should be a state program. Hopefully, the hearings will come up with some suggestion, but until then we are suggesting this type of approach.

"Endangered Species" programmatic report to the committee, that is working well. We have asked for no increases or subtractions from what the Administration is requesting. And, in many instances, categories 1 through 6, you will see that they are recommending fairly close to level funding. The grant program to the states, they are recommending an increase, but in other categories it is pretty much a level funding, considering inflation.

Page 3 is "Construction and Anadromous Fish" program—I never could pronounce that. We are recommending the Administration level of funding.

That is a change I want to bring to the committee's attention. All of the other programs are also no increase over what the Administration is recommending.

The next page is "Land Acquisition." This, of course, is the program whereby the Federal Government acquires the federal refuges and all the land purchases that are needed.

The first category represents a pretty big increase—"Federal Refuge Lands." It is a \$16 million request. As the Chairman knows, the Land and Water Conservation Fund is OCS revenues and funds from the sale of surplus property go into the Land and Water Conservation Fund. It is used to purchase refuge lands. We are recommending a \$16 million increase to the Administration request in that area.

These are all authorized refuges, I would say to the Chairman and committee. You have a list of the ones we are requesting that money to be used for.

We are recommending, on the other hand, a \$20 million reduction in the Administration's request with regard to acquisition of wetland areas.

Category IV is "National Wildlife Refuge Fund," a federal refuge revenue-sharing. There is no change from the Administration. It is, in some cases, less than we appropriated last year.

"Migratory Bird Conservation Account," the Duck Stamp program directly related to that.

"Wetland Loan Fund Advance" is the loan that we ultimately pay for by the sale of the Duck Stamps. We are asking for a \$20 million increase in place of the \$20 million request for Federal wetlands.

The money is there. I think it can be well spent.

Mr. Chairman, that pretty much highlights, represents a summary, I would say, for the record. It also represents, of course, the position of the Minority side of the subcommittee and the Chairman and Ranking Members of the full committee.

Mr. MURTHA. We appreciate the summary and will take your testimony into strong consideration, because we all know your hard work and dedication and expertise. Each of us appreciate your suggestions, and they will weigh heavily on the decisions made by the committee.

Mr. BREAUX. Are there any words of wisdom we might pass on to the coyote population in light of the committee's strong recommendation?

Mr. MURTHA. I think that may be—

Mr. BREAUX. Under advisement.

Mr. MURTHA [continuing]. A debatable issue that will be resolved by very close vote.

Mr. BREAUX. I thank the Chairman for his advice.

Mr. MURTHA. And I think Chairman Yates would agree with your proposal.

Mr. BREAUX. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

FOSSIL ENERGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAMS, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY; AND EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION PROGRAM, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WITNESS

HON. DON FUQUA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. MURTHA. The gentleman from Florida.

Mr. FUQUA. I hope Mr. Breaux didn't get it all.

Mr. MURTHA. Not much left, but always something for the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. FUQUA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have two statements. One of them briefly relates to a matter that this subcommittee has been very helpful for in the past. That is the National Fisheries Laboratory in Gainesville, Florida. It is

now reality. I am pleased to report that the building was completed under budget, which is something of a rarity in these days.

They do need some operating money which I found to my dismay was not requested by the department. I do not know why they failed to recognize that, if you have a lab, they must have some money to operate it. I have contacted them by letter asking for this information, and as of this date I have not received a reply. I hope by the time the committee is in markup that those figures will be available.

I have received informal information it will be something in the neighborhood of \$600,000 that they would need. But I hope to get a more definitive statement from the Bureau very soon.

I would like to submit the statement for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MURTHA. Without objection, the statement will appear in the record.

Mr. FUQUA. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Fuqua follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE DON FUQUA
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
MAY 2, 1984

NATIONAL FISHERIES LABORATORY
Gainesville, Florida

Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to you and the members of the subcommittee for your assistance in establishing the National Fisheries Laboratory in Gainesville, Florida. This project is now a reality and I am pleased to be able to report that the building will be completed under budget, which is something of a rarity these days.

The Fish and Wildlife Service, much to my dismay, did not request any operating funds for FY 1985. I do not know why they failed to recognize that if you have a lab, you must have money to operate but, be that as it may, I urge the subcommittee to include adequate funding for the coming fiscal year. I contacted the Service to request figures on amounts needed but have had no reply as of this date. It is my hope that prior to your subcommittee's mark-up of that section of the bill, the figures will be available from the Service.

This lab is doing extremely important research into tropical species and, I might add, this work is not duplicated by any other lab in the country. This work has important national implications and is deserving of support.

Mr. MURTHA. The committee pays close attention to what the department recommends. But when the gentleman from Florida makes a recommendation, we are very careful to consider his recommendations. And if it had not been for him, this fisheries laboratory in Gainesville would never have been accomplished.

So we credit you with bringing it to our attention, being so persuasive. For the good of that entire area, for the good of the country, this committee decided on an overwhelming vote to fund it and I am sure will take into strong consideration your views. You have convinced us of the importance of this particular fisheries laboratory.

Mr. FUQUA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MURTHA. Let me ask a technical question. Is there some money needed to complete—you are not asking for money to—

Mr. FUQUA. No. The building is completed and under budget.

Mr. MURTHA. The second phase. We think we need a little money for the second phase.

Mr. FUQUA. It is my understanding they need operating funds at this time, but I will check on that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MURTHA. If you will send us a letter clarifying that position.

Mr. FUQUA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MURTHA. We are under the understanding you not only need operating money but need \$3 million to \$4 million for the second phase completion.

Mr. FUQUA. Which is the ponds, and so forth.

Yes, I think that is correct. I will get that for you.

Mr. MURTHA. Okay.

[The information follows:]

DON FUQUA
2D DISTRICT
FLORIDA



2209 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

May 2, 1984

Hon. Sidney R. Yates, Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior
House Appropriations Committee
Washington, D. C. 20515


Dear Mr. Chairman:

During my testimony earlier today, a question arose concerning Phase II construction at the National Fisheries Laboratory at Gainesville, Florida. As I indicated, Phase I was under budget and no funds remain for a portion of the Phase II costs.

I believe we can complete the final construction for \$2.5 million in FY 1985. The project is developing rapidly and I would hope that it would be unnecessary to request further construction monies. If the Fish & Wildlife Service believes additional funds are necessary, that request could be considered in a supplemental appropriations bill at a later date.

Your assistance is always appreciated.

Sincerely,



DON FUQUA
Member of Congress

DF/Bcg

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Chairman, the main reason to be here today is to present the recommendations of the Committee on Science and Technology for Fossil Energy and Energy Conservation programs for DOE, and an Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program for the USGS for fiscal year 1985.

The DOE recommendations are contained in H.R. 5244 and H.R. 5245, reported by the committee on April 3, 1984. The recommendations total \$492.2 million, which is \$79.1 million above the budget, but only \$6.1 million more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

In light of the stringent constraints on spending in fiscal year 1985, we believe these amounts are consistent with providing a viable research and development program while remaining fiscally responsible.

The committee recommends a fossil energy appropriation of \$324 million, which is \$51.2 million above the budget request. That recommendation does not include the reductions assumed by the department by using unobligated prior year balances or deobligated funds, but only reflects total program recommendations. The major additions recommended are in fuel cells, MHD, gasification and liquefaction facilities, and coal-fired turbines.

Our recommendations for fuel cells would continue the ongoing development programs cut by the Administration's budget and represent an increase of almost \$28 million.

For MHD, we would recommend deleting cost-sharing requirements, and would also consider additional funds if the department develops a comprehensive plan.

For gasification and liquefaction, we recommend keeping three critical facilities operating: The Waltz Mill, Pennsylvania gasifier—

Mr. MURTHA. You got my attention.

Mr. YATES. Would you repeat that about the Waltz Mill?

Mr. FUQUA. Yes.

In the gasification and liquefaction recommendations we made, three facilities were not included in the Administration's budget request.

Overall in conservation, we recommend an appropriation of \$168.2 million, \$28 million above the budget request. The Department of Energy's request for these programs was equivalent to the appropriation for fiscal year 1984, except for the automotive Stirling engine development program, the Energy Extension Service, and the Appropriate Technology program.

The committee recommends \$17.5 million for continued work on the MOD II Stirling engine, \$10 million to fund the Energy Extension Service at the fiscal year 1984 level, and \$1.25 million to continue the National Appropriate Technology Assistance Service into fiscal year 1986.

Except for those items, the committee redirected funds from lower priority items, such as capital equipment, to higher priority activities such as refrigeration and combustion systems, whole building performance research, industrial process efficiency, and cogeneration.

For fiscal year 1985, the Administration has requested a \$2.4 million reduction for earthquake research. On March 22, 1984, the

fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985 authorization for the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction program was signed into law. The new law authorizes the fiscal year 1985 program at \$37.3 million, which is 5 percent above the fiscal year 1984 appropriation. This level would maintain the current level of earthquake prediction networks, monitoring networks and geologic field projects along active faults in California, Utah, Nevada, Washington, and other seismic areas in the Eastern U.S., such as the New Madrid area.

In conclusion, I would like to thank you and the Members of the committee for your attention that you have given to our recommendations. Over the years, both of our committees have been in substantial agreement on the magnitude and content of the fossil and conservation programs as well as the earthquake program. I appreciate the cooperation we have had in assuring viable programs in these important areas, particularly in Pennsylvania.

[The statement of Mr. Fuqua follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE DON FUQUA
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
MAY 2, 1984

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to be here today to present the recommendations of the Committee on Science and Technology for the Fossil Energy and Energy Conservation programs of the Department of Energy and the Earthquake Hazards Reduction program of the U.S. Geological Survey for fiscal year 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The DOE recommendations are contained in H.R. 5244 and H.R. 5245, reported by the Committee on April 3, 1984. The recommendations total \$492.2 million, which is \$79.1 million above the budget, but only \$6.1 million more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation. In light of the stringent constraints on spending in fiscal year 1985, we believe these amounts are consistent with providing a viable research and development program while remaining fiscally responsible.

Fossil Energy

The Committee recommends a fossil energy appropriation of \$324 million, which is \$51.2 million above the budget request. That recommendation does not include the reductions assumed by the Department by using unobligated prior year balances or deobligated funds, but only reflects total program recommendations. The figures also do not include \$15 million for the TVA atmospheric fluidized bed demonstration which was appropriated last year. The major additions recommended are in fuel cells, MHD, gasification and liquefaction facilities, and coal fired turbines.

Control Technology and Coal Preparation. The Committee increased the Administration's request for Control Technology and Coal Preparation by a net of \$2.9 million, for a total of \$35.05 million. Within that total, the Committee reduced the flue gas cleanup activity by \$2.6 million, by reducing an initiative to develop cheap retrofit scrubbers for existing coal installations. The Committee added \$1.5 million to the gas stream cleanup activity and \$2.0 million to accelerate work in chemical and physical coal cleaning to develop products that can replace oil and gas in new and retrofit applications in boilers, heaters, and heat engines of all kinds. A \$2.0 million increase in cleanup base technology is for research in management of coal wastes to minimize environmental concerns and enhance energy recovery.

Advanced Research and Technology Development. The Committee increased the Administration's request for Advanced Research and Technology Development by \$2.0 million for a total of \$42.267 million. Within this total, the Committee added \$2.0 million to the direct utilization activity for fuel cells and \$2.5 million to the materials and components activity, while making a general reduction of \$2.5 million in other categories.

Coal Liquefaction. The Committee increased the Administration's request for Coal Liquefaction by \$9.2 million, for a total of \$23.1 million. This increase will allow two facilities to remain available for R&D; the liquid phase methanol plant at LaPorte, Texas, and the two stage liquefaction pilot plant at Wilsonville, Alabama.

Combustion Systems. The Committee decreased the Administration's request for Combustion Systems by a net of \$12.5 million for a total of \$19.175 million. The Committee did not specifically authorize the previously appropriated atmospheric fluidized bed (AFB) demonstration plant (\$15 million) and added \$1.5 million for repair of existing DOE financed AFB boilers. An increase of \$1.0 million is recommended to accelerate work on developing advanced combustors to allow the use of coal to replace oil and natural gas in new or retrofit utility or industrial boilers.

Fuel Cells. The Committee increased the Administration's request for Fuel Cells by \$27.9 million for a total of \$41.6 million. The Committee added \$22.2 million to phosphoric acid systems for a total of \$29.4 million, and \$5.7 million to molten carbonate systems for a total of \$9.8 million.

Heat Engines. A total of \$12.65 million is recommended for Heat Engines, an increase of \$5.0 million. \$1.0 million of the increase is for research on coal-fired diesels, and \$4.0 million is for accelerated research on "fuel-flexible" turbines.

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD). The recommendation of the Committee in MHD deletes the requirement for immediate cost-sharing and provides a total of \$24.8 million for fiscal year 1985, an increase of \$7.0 million above the request. The Committee also expressed its willingness to consider additional funds once a comprehensive plan is in place for this technology.

Surface Coal Gasification. The Committee increased the Administration's request for Surface Coal Gasification by \$6.5 million for a total of \$21.5 million. The increase is to continue support for the Wailz Mill, Pennsylvania gasifier.

Advanced Process Technology. The Committee reduced arctic and offshore technology by \$0.7 million to bring it to a level of \$1.0 million.

Enhanced Oil Recovery. The Committee decreased the Administration's request for Enhanced Oil Recovery by \$2.125 million for a total of \$11.275 million. The Committee's action still allows a 23 percent increase over FY 1984, and a growth of almost 75 percent since FY 1983.

Oil Shale. The Committee increased the Administration's request for Oil Shale by \$2.0 million for a total of \$14.0 million. The \$2.0 million was added for eastern oil shale technology.

Unconventional Gas Recovery. The Committee increased the Administration's request for Unconventional Gas Recovery by \$1.0 million for a total of \$9.55 million. The Committee added \$1.0 million to the eastern gas shales activity.

Program Direction. The Committee increased the Administration's request for Program Direction by \$3.0 million for a total of \$48.228 million. This would allow continuation of current personnel levels.

Conservation

Energy conservation activities recommended by the Committee include research on energy use in buildings; research and development on energy efficient equipment for buildings and community systems; development and testing of new techniques to recapture waste heat and improve process efficiency in industry; advanced research on fundamental processes and materials, and research and development on new automotive vehicle and engine concepts. Also included are a number of technology transfer and information dissemination programs, including the Energy Extension Service.

The Department of Energy's FY 1985 request for these programs was equivalent to the appropriation for FY 1984, except for the automotive Stirling engine development program, the Energy Extension Service, and the Appropriate Technology program. The Committee recommends sufficient funds for each to continue at a reasonable level in FY 1985. Specifically, we recommend \$17.5 million for continued work on the MOD II Stirling engine, \$10 million to fund the Energy Extension Service at the FY 1984 level, and \$1.25 million to continue the National Appropriate Technology Assistance Service into FY 1986.

Overall the Committee recommends an increase of \$28 million to the DOE request of \$140.2 million for a total of \$168.2 million. Except for those items mentioned above, the Committee redirected funds from lower priority items, such as capital equipment, several new technology transfer initiatives, and a very large increase in the Energy Conversion Technology (EQU) budget, to higher priority activities such as refrigeration and combustion systems, whole building performance research, industrial process efficiency, and cogeneration.

Buildings and Community Systems. In Buildings and Community Systems the Committee recommends increases of \$5.0 million to building equipment to restore important research on refrigeration and combustion systems and to expand the effort on Stirling and absorption cycle heat pumps, \$1.5 million for building systems interaction, \$0.5 million for indoor air quality research, and \$2.0 million for the urban consortium energy task force in community systems.

The increases were offset by reductions in integrated community energy systems (\$0.5 million) analysis and technology transfer (\$2.0 million), BCS capital equipment (\$1.1 million), and in EQU (\$6.15 million). In analysis and technology transfer the Committee recommends eliminating a proposed energy efficient building center which appears redundant with existing technology transfer mechanisms and reducing a proposed fellowship program from \$2.0 million to \$0.5 million. We also recommend adding \$1.0 million for research utilization, for a net reduction of \$2.0 million in analysis and technology transfer.

In EQU DOE proposed to increase the program from \$9.0 million to \$21.25 million in one year. Although the Committee strongly supports increased funding for EQU we do not believe that such a rapid increase is needed, or can be effectively assimilated by the program. Therefore, we recommend reducing the proposed increase by \$6.15 million: \$4.0 million from operating expenses and \$2.15 million from capital equipment.

Industrial Energy Conservation. In Industrial Conservation the Committee recommends increases of \$1.0 million in the waste energy reduction subprogram, \$2.0 million in the process efficiency subprogram, and \$2.0 million in the cogeneration subprogram. A thin-strip steel casting initiative would fund a modest research effort on whichever casting process is not selected for the pilot plant. We also recommends \$0.5 million to expand the number of Energy Analysis and Diagnostic Centers from ten to fifteen. These increases were offset by a reduction of \$4.4 million for capital equipment, which does not have a clear programmatic justification, and by eliminating \$1.1 million proposed for a national industrial efficiency information center.

Transportation. In transportation the Committee recommends increases of \$2.5 million to the automotive gas turbine program to continue full engine characterization activities by both contractors, and \$1.5 million to the electric vehicle program to continue technology development of lead-acid and nickel-iron batteries. These increases were offset by a \$4.0 million reduction in construction funds for the High Temperature Materials Laboratory (HTML). The Committee believes that the total estimated cost of constructing the HTML is excessive for the type of building proposed, and recommends a \$2.7 million deferral to FY 1986 and an overall reduction of \$1.3 million from the project.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Earthquake Hazards Reduction

For the second consecutive year the Administration has proposed reducing the earthquake research program of the U.S. Geological Survey. The FY 1985 request is \$33.138 million, a reduction of \$2.396 million from FY 1984.

A recent Federal Emergency Management Agency/National Security Council Report states that the probability for a catastrophic earthquake in California in the next three decades is greater than 50% and that we are unprepared for such an occurrence. In addition, earthquakes are not limited to the West. A damaging earthquake occurs somewhere in the Eastern U.S. on the average of every 25 years. On that basis, it would not be wise to reduce the current level of effort for earthquake prediction research and for monitoring seismic activity.

On March 22, 1984, the FY 1984 and FY 1985 authorization for the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (P.L. 98-241) was signed into law. For FY 1985, the authorization is \$37,300,200, which is 5 percent above the FY 1984 appropriation. This amount would maintain the current level of earthquake prediction networks, monitoring networks, and geologic field projects along active faults in California, Utah, Nevada, Washington, and other seismic areas in the Eastern U.S., such as the New Madrid area. I urge you to support this funding level.

In conclusion, I would like to thank you for your attention to our recommendations. Over the years both of our Committees have been in substantial agreement on the magnitude and content of the fossil and conservation programs, as well as the earthquake program. I appreciate the cooperation we have had in assuring viable programs in these important areas.

DON FUQUA
20 DISTRICT
FLORIDA



2200 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

May 7, 1984

Hon. Sidney Yates, Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior
House Appropriations Committee
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

During my testimony last week, I made an oversight in not mentioning the continuing land acquisition efforts for the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge. State and local efforts are continuing and the federal government should not shirk its responsibility.

Although approximately \$6 million would be needed to complete acquisition, I believe an appropriation of \$3.45 million would be adequate for FY 1985 and I urge your subcommittee to consider further action this year. I shall be pleased to discuss this with you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Don Fuqua".

DON FUQUA
Member of Congress

DF/Bcg

Mr. YATES. Good.

What about Illinois?

Mr. FUQUA. We have two excellent Members on our committee from Illinois, and it is well taken care of, particularly the Carbon-dale area and southern coal area.

Mr. YATES. I am glad to know that. They are a little distant from Chicago, but we will consider that at another time.

Mr. MURTHA. There is nothing left you can take care of in Chicago, because the Chairman takes care of everything in Chicago.

Mr. YATES. Oh, yes. Thank you.

Any questions?

Mr. FUQUA. I appreciate it, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The attachments to Mr. Fuqua's statement follow:]

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
 Summary of Recommendations
 (\$ In thousands)

| | FY 1984 B/A (Estimate) | FY 1985 DOE Request | FY 1985 Committee Authorization |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| FY 1985 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AUTHORIZATION | | | |
| Fossil Energy | | | |
| Operating expenses: | | | |
| Control technology | 26,000 | 32,150 | 35,050 |
| Advn. research & tech. develmnt. | 39,250 | 40,267 | 42,267 |
| Coal liquefaction | 28,900 | 13,900 | 23,100 |
| Combustion systems | 18,200 | 31,675 | 19,175 |
| Fuel cells | 42,600 | 13,700 | 41,600 |
| Heat engines | 6,500 | 7,650 | 12,650 |
| Underground coal gasification | 6,000 | 5,850 | 5,850 |
| MHD | 30,000 | 17,800 | 24,800 |
| Surface coal gasification | <u>36,790</u> | <u>15,000</u> | <u>21,500</u> |
| Subtotal, coal | 234,240 | 177,992 | 225,992 |
| Advanced process technology | 5,000 | 6,200 | 5,500 |
| Enhanced oil recovery | 9,150 | 13,400 | 11,275 |
| Oil shale | <u>16,150</u> | <u>12,000</u> | <u>14,000</u> |
| Subtotal, petroleum | 30,300 | 31,600 | 30,775 |
| Enhanced gas recovery | 15,500 | 8,550 | 9,550 |
| Program direction | <u>43,000</u> | <u>45,228</u> | <u>48,228</u> |
| Subtotal, operating expenses | 323,040 | 263,370 | 314,545 |
| Capital equipment | 1,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| Construction | 5,040 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Total program | 329,580 | 272,870 | 324,045 |
| Energy Conservation | | | |
| Building and community systems | 34,208 | 29,214 | 34,614 |
| Industrial energy conservation | 33,712 | 33,294 | 33,294 |
| State and local | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 |
| Multi-sector | 12,777 | 26,548 | 21,648 |
| Policy and management | 1,280 | 1,783 | 1,783 |
| Transportation | 64,538 | 49,352 | 66,852 |
| Total program | 156,515 | 140,191 | 168,191 |
| FY 1985 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AUTHORIZATION | | | |
| National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program | 35,524 | 33,138 | 37,300 |

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
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THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

LAND ACQUISITION

WITNESS

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. YATES. We are pleased and honored to have the distinguished Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Honorable Dante Fascell of Florida.

Mr. Fascell, we would be very glad to hear you.

Mr. FASCELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a prepared statement which I would like to submit for the record; then talk for just a minute or so.

Mr. YATES. That may be admitted to the record.

[The statement of Mr. Fascell follows.]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN DANTE FASCELL BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS

May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate having the opportunity to appear before you today in support of land acquisition funds for three Department of the Interior units in the 19th Congressional District of Florida--two within the National Park System and the other, within the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

All three have long been recognized as containing valuable natural resources requiring federal protection. The primary principal involved here now is the issue of fairness to private property owners who have not yet been paid for their land by the federal government, yet must continue to pay local taxes and are, for all practical purposes, precluded from realizing any income or profit from those lands by virtue of the fact that they are in designated federal boundaries. This is, in effect, condemnation without compensation and we have an obligation to provide the necessary funding to purchase these lands as quickly as possible.

The three units are the Biscayne National Park, the Big Cypress National Preserve and the Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

BISCAYNE NATIONAL PARK

Expansion of the boundaries of the Biscayne National Park, in South Dade, Florida, was authorized in 1980. The authorizing legislation specifically mandated that all privately owned lands must be acquired within three fiscal years of enactment. We are now

discussing appropriations for the fifth fiscal year since then and the first piece of property has yet to be acquired.

To date, \$5.9 million has been appropriated. This is not believed to be sufficient to purchase the six Ragged Keys, which have been designated as having top priority for acquisition. An additional \$4.1 million is required to complete the authorized ceiling and I urge you to provide this amount so that funds will be available to meet court-ordered awards when they are made.

Additional funds will also be needed to purchase the remaining in-holdings along the mangrove shoreline of the Park. While efforts are under way to secure donations of some of this property, I believe proper compensation must be paid in those cases where donations cannot be negotiated. I disagree with this administration's determination that these lands can be adequately protected by state and local regulation and, therefore, need not be acquired through fee simple purchase. As I said before, this is simply not fair to the property owners.

BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE

The budget request for FY 1985 includes \$5 million for this project. This is the amount expected to be required by court-ordered awards. However, an additional \$3-4 million is believed to be necessary to complete total acquisition in the Preserve and I hope that at least a portion of this additional amount can be provided.

In what I consider to be an unconscionable position, the administration has refused to file condemnation suits for the remaining tracts. This leaves those owners in limbo, with no hope of being paid for their property. Once again, this is in clear violation of the congressional intent which stated that substantially all privately owned lands be acquired within 6 years of authorization. It is now 10 years since the Preserve was authorized in 1974.

CROCODILE LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

\$5 million is included in the budget for the refuge and this is hoped to be enough to complete acquisition. The American crocodile is an Endangered Species and there are only 50-100 remaining in the Refuge area, which is a critical nesting area. The refuge is also a habitat for five additional endangered or threatened species. The area is under very heavy pressure for development, which would have a devastating effect on these animals. Equally important, however, is the need, once again, to provide prompt and adequate compensation to the property owners. Therefore, I hope you will approve the full amount of the administration's request.

The budget also includes a request for \$500,000 for additional land acquisition in the National Key Deer Refuge in the Florida Keys. If budget considerations permit, a supplemental \$2.5 million could be used to purchase property on No Name and several other keys which are primary habitats for the key deer. A total of \$3 million is supported by a variety of conservation interests.

I also support full funding for the States' share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to support state projects in need of protection or for recreation use.

Mr. Chairman, you have always been most receptive to the needs of South Florida's unique ecology and its preservation and I am grateful for your continued interest and support.

Mr. FASCELL. First, let me thank you and Members of the subcommittee for your continued consideration on projects that are vital not only to my district but to the country. If we didn't have the continuity that this subcommittee, under your leadership, has shown throughout the years, we would be in sad shape in this country in terms of trying to protect and preserve natural resources for the enjoyment of mankind.

It is tragic that we have to fight uphill constantly. I really do not understand it. Talking about our country's own beauty, our own natural resources; things that satisfy the soul and spirit: these are the very heart of our country. Yet, we have to fight uphill all the time to preserve them, not only because there are disagreements about the value of doing these things, but also because we have to take into account budget considerations.

I have a full appreciation of your responsibility, and I am grateful for everything this committee has been able to do, not only for me, but for the rest of the country.

There are some outstanding basic projects in my district—Biscayne National Park, Big Cypress National Preserve, and Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge. They all have the same problem, Mr. Chairman, and you know what it is. There isn't enough money to do the job and to do it within the timeframe that makes sense.

Mr. YATES. I know.

Mr. FASCELL. In every one of these cases, we have decided as a matter of national policy that it is important to preserve this land. Yet, in every one of these cases we have not been able to do it in a timeframe that is fair or sensible. We have designations, we have legislative authorizations, etc. They are nice—unless you are a property owner. If you are a property owner and the law says land must be acquired within three years in Biscayne National Park, for example, and none of it has been acquired after nine or ten years, you begin to wonder about what is right and what is wrong in this country.

It is not right for property owners to be in that status. They can't sell their land; yet, they have to pay taxes. This designation destroys it for them.

In effect, the land has, for all practical purposes, been taken now. Now, you know that is just not right. And we can't meet our legislative schedules.

Therefore, I am asking, again that you perhaps set priorities on those projects that are the longest or lightest, or whatever, I am just urging you to do it. We have got some money set aside in the budget, thanks to your efforts, on Biscayne National Park, but the officials won't spend it. They haven't acquired the first piece of land. There is not enough now to acquire the first six little islands at the north end of Biscayne National Park.

Mr. YATES. We will make inquiry about that.

Mr. FASCELL. Yes.

But, as you know, this acquisition is national policy. Officials state that the property can be donated, or that the state will donate it. You and I know better than that.

Mr. YATES. Right.

Mr. FASCELL. The state, in this case, has made tremendous contributions to this park.

Now, there is this new policy that says we are going to have to contribute 100 percent. This not only changes the rules in the middle of the game, it is unfair. It is also not practical; and it is not going to happen.

On the Preserve——

Mr. YATES. On Cypress?

Mr. FASCELL. The Cypress property owners think there is enough money there to pay the court-awarded judgments. Others are not even going to file. So if you are a property owner and in the designated area, what are you supposed to do?

Mr. YATES. You are stuck.

Mr. FASCELL. That is inequitable.

In the Crocodile Refuge, we have the same problem. This is the last remaining preserve with respect to the crocodile and other species. It is simply a question of getting the dough. With regard to the Key Deer Refuge, same way, Mr. Chairman.

The urgency there is not as great as with the other projects because this is simply acquiring additional habitat. But we still need to do it because the deer have very skittish growth in terms of preservation. We have, however, turned it around. Key Deer is a reality, and the land is there. Because of donations and other things, we have been able to increase the habitat. But we need to continue that effort. There is a small amount of money in the bill. If budget considerations allow it, I think it would be a very, very helpful thing.

Thank you very much.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND OTHER BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

WITNESS

HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF OHIO

Mr. YATES. Mr. Seiberling, good morning.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, we held four days of hearings on the budget request and recommendations have been forwarded by the full committee to your subcommittee. Today, I would like to highlight some of those recommendations and make other suggestions.

The Administration's total budget request is \$840 million for the National Park Service, or almost \$60 million less than Congress appropriated for fiscal year 1984. While there are fairly large increases for construction, these are more than offset by cuts in funding for land acquisition, historic preservation, urban parks, various planning activities and technical assistance.

Funding and staffing for Alaska parks would continue at the current low levels. Incidentally, in our formal report we point out that the Alaska portion of the National Park system has by far the greatest number of acres of any portion of it. Yet, it has an infinite

tesimal number of staff to protect and serve the public in those vast areas.

No funds have been allocated to complete a State of the Parks report by the Administration's budget. No funds have been requested for the U.S. contribution to the International Council on Monuments and Sites, nor for the completion of the Computerized Archaeological Resources Data Base, which was initiated with funds provided this year.

Although some increases in park operations and maintenance activities are requested, personnel ceilings would actually be cut, including 180 positions eliminated as a result of accelerated implementation of OMB Circular A-76.

As you know, I have joined in a letter with Representative Pat Williams and others urging that your committee take steps to delay implementation of A-76 with regard to the Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mr. YATES. We have already done that.

Mr. SEIBERLING. That is wonderful. I can put that aside.

For the operating programs of the National Park Service, the Interior Committee is recommending an appropriation of \$721,620,000. I would not go into the details of that—they are in my statement—except to say this represents an increase of approximately \$10 million above the Administration's request.

I am going to slide over some other items. But, Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring your attention to a very small, but I think very important, recommendation of the Interior Committee—that is, adding \$90,000 to the budget for an in-depth survey of the status of national parks around the world. As we learn more about our global biosphere, we are learning how interrelated all of these questions are.

A lot has been done in recent years to focus on the status of natural areas and their preservation. It does seem to me these are all interrelated. It is one biosphere. We are all dependent on the species and resources of tropical areas, for example. I think that an in-depth survey, which could be done very cheaply, would be extremely valuable and cost-effective in the long run.

Mr. Chairman, the committee recommended \$170 million for Park Service land acquisition. While the Administration this year, as you know, did request \$100 million for the first time asking for funds on new requisition, we feel that is still too low and recommend the \$170 million.

Going to the BLM, we are asking for an appropriation of \$457 million for ongoing work, and \$5 million for land acquisition funded from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The Interior Committee's report to the Budget Committee outlines in detail the areas in which we think the Administration requests are inadequate. But I would simply highlight—

Mr. YATES. Do you think we ought to put that money into range land improvement without getting an appropriate increase in grazing fees?

Mr. SEIBERLING. My personal view is that grazing fees ought to be made competitive with the costs of managing comparable private land, because otherwise we are subsidizing some ranchers in competition with others who own their own land. Therefore, it does

seem to me that that is in order. However, we are going to review the whole grazing fees policy in our committee.

And now that you mention it, I would hope that you would hold off until the Legislative Committee has reviewed that subject.

Mr. YATES. Based upon the history of what the Legislative Committee does, I don't know that we will hold off.

Mr. SEIBERLING. There are two views. There are my personal views—my personal views may or may not reflect the majority view of the committee—

Mr. McDADE. When are you going to do that, John?

Mr. SEIBERLING. We are planning to do that later this year, review the whole question of grazing fees and grazing policies under FLPMA.

Mr. YATES. As I understood it, though, Mr. Seiberling, the so-called study that is being made isn't scheduled to be completed until 1985.

Mr. SEIBERLING. That is correct.

Mr. YATES. Are you really going to look into it this year before you receive the study?

Mr. SEIBERLING. We are going to, as soon as we have gotten the study.

Mr. YATES. But that is next year.

Mr. SEIBERLING. We are hoping maybe it can be accelerated.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Go ahead, John.

Mr. SEIBERLING. However, I have a personal view which, as you probably imagine, may not be the majority view on that issue.

Mr. YATES. That is why I said what I did before.

Mr. SEIBERLING. However, I still feel it is a legislative policy matter, and I would hope you would give us that opportunity to review it.

I am not going to give you details of our recommendations, but we are recommending substantial increases for BLM—

Mr. YATES. We will take those out of your statement.

Mr. SEIBERLING [continuing]. Above the Administration's recommendation.

On the Forest Service land acquisition, the Administration is requesting only \$9,635,000 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund—a decrease of more than \$28 million from the fiscal year 1984 appropriation. We think a total of \$45 million for the Forest Service for land acquisition is very important for them to be able to make progress and complete rounding out the national forests and take advantage of opportunities to acquire lands when they become available at a reasonable price.

Mr. YATES. Let me complete my statement.

I think, of course, we will refer to your committee and Mr. Udall's leadership on that. I do think we ought to take a look at it, though.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I think you should; I agree.

Mr. YATES. We put a provision into last year's appropriation bill, which was stricken out in conference, which would have equalized, presumably, the charges on the basis of what private lands—

Mr. SEIBERLING. That is my personal view. I concur with you on that.

Mr. YATES. Yes. And we weren't able to get agreement on it.

We have had a study by our investigative staff since that time, which indicates that even other federal lands are getting as much as \$15 per AUM.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Yes.

Mr. YATES. And the amount for BLM lands, no matter what quality, even the best quality, is only \$1-something per acre.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I can't quarrel with your position.

Mr. YATES. Okay. Go ahead.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I think both our committees are interested in the matter.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. SEIBERLING. And we ought to have the opportunity.

But, Mr. Udall may have some further thoughts when you get to him.

Mr. YATES. I am sure he will.

Mr. SEIBERLING. On the Land and Water Conservation Fund generally, the committee recommended \$100 million for state grants from the fund. The Administration, of course, recommended zero.

I think that is a very, very important program. I think it saves the Federal Government a tremendous amount of responsibilities for managing parks that might otherwise be federal parks.

We are also recommending \$10 million for the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery program, a modest amount, but it would help keep that program alive. It meets some real needs in some of our inner cities.

There is one other subject I think needs explanation, Mr. Chairman. The committee recommended \$300 million for fiscal year 1985 for the federal and state Youth Conservation Corps program, or in the event it becomes law, the American Conservation Corps program, which has passed the House but not the Senate. I would hope serious attention to be given to that possibility, particularly with the youth unemployment problem and great need for work in our national parks, state and local, and other public lands.

Historic Preservation Fund: The administration requested no appropriation. We are recommending \$40 million.

I would make another plea of \$500,000 for the matching grant for the National Building Museum. In that connection, there is another museum that the gentleman and I have discussed. That is the Children's Museum, National Learning Center. Just this week, our subcommittee approved a bill which would authorize a grant of \$500,000 a year for four years to help that very worthwhile museum carry out its building and museum maintenance programs.

But we felt we should not allow the bureaucratic camel to get its nose any further in the tent than that, because the beauty of that is that it is a private operation and can do a lot of things without going through bureaucratic procedures.

Finally, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation we have recommended be funded at \$1.6 million, which is its traditional level, instead of being cut by a third, as the administration recommends.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, that request is \$77,000 under the CBO base line, and \$30,000 under the

Administration's request. I would like to add that we are concerned with PADC's lack of responsiveness to our committee and to the Congress, particularly, regarding issues relating to housing and historic preservation.

Mr. YATES. Good. Thank you very much.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a special pleading at this point, if I may.

Mr. YATES. Well, you are five minutes over your time.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Oh, well—

Mr. YATES. Do you want to make that to me later, after the hearing?

Mr. SEIBERLING. The Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, you may have heard of before.

Mr. YATES. Never heard of it.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Let me just make a couple observations.

Mr. YATES. I am sure Mr. Udall will yield some of his time to you.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, he has other areas of concern, however.

Let me just say—and I have prepared remarks which will be self-explanatory—that the Administration has recommended \$5 million next year for land acquisition. Our committee has recommended \$6 million instead of \$5 million. We are advised that if we can get \$6 million for next year and the following year, we will have completed the land acquisition program in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

And, like the Indiana Dunes and some of the other urban national recreation areas, it is already receiving a very large public visitation. There were officially nearly a million visitors in fiscal year 1983. But, in terms of the actual number of people who use non-federal recreation facilities inside that park, we are talking about six or seven million people a year. So it does serve an important purpose.

I would only say one other thing: That is, I would hope we could provide additional operating and development funds, also.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much for your courtesy.

[The statement of Mr. Seiberling and attachments follow:]

Statement of Honorable John F. Seiberling
before the
House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee
on Fiscal 1985 Budget Recommendations
May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks held four days of hearings on the Administration's fiscal 1985 budget request. Recommendations for programs under our jurisdiction were subsequently approved by the full Committee and included in our report to the House Budget Committee. Today I would like to highlight our recommendations and make a number of other suggestions concerning the fiscal 1985 appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The Administration's total budget request is \$840,911,000, or almost \$60 million less than Congress appropriated for fiscal 1984. While there are fairly large increases for construction, these are more than offset by cuts in funding for land acquisition, historic preservation, urban parks, various planning activities and technical assistance. Funding and staffing for Alaska parks would continue at extremely low levels.

No funds have been allocated to complete a State of the Parks report. No funds have been requested for the U. S. contribution to the International Council on Monuments and Sites [ICOMOS] nor for the completion of the computerized archeological resources data base, initiated with funds provided in fiscal 1984.

Although some increases in park operations and maintenance activities are requested, personnel ceilings would actually be cut, including 180 positions eliminated as a result of accelerated implementation of the [OMB] Circular A-76 contracting directive. As you know, I have joined in a letter with Representative Pat Williams and others urging that your Committee take steps to delay the implementation of A-76 with regard to the Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service. For our part, I have scheduled a hearing on the subject for May 22 before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks.

For the operating programs of the National Park Service, we are recommending an appropriation of \$728,620.

In particular, we recommend the following:

| Account | Committee's recommendation | Recommended Increase above President's Request |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Operation of National Park Service | \$633,090,000 | \$8,442,000 |
| 2. National recreation and preservation | \$ 9,700,000 | \$ 157,000 |
| 3. Construction | \$ 79,830,000 | \$1,555,000 |
| 4. Visitor facilities fund | \$ 6,000,000 | \$ none |

Rather than simply repeat the detailed comments in the Committee's report, I would like to highlight some of our major concerns and recommendations by subject area.

Alaska parks: The Committee recommended a 50% increase in staffing and funding of the park system units in Alaska--an increase of \$8,090,000. It is our intention that the Park Service will utilize, to the maximum extent possible, the "Local-Hire" provisions contained in the Alaska National

Interest Lands Conservation Act. Furthermore, I intend to look into the needs of the Alaska units when our Subcommittee holds its oversight hearings on ANILCA next month.

Resource Preservation: \$2.3 million should be added for resource preservation as part of the PRIP program. Within this, the Park Service should prepare and submit to Congress an updated State of the Parks Report early next year. I understand this could be done for around \$50,000 for a 6-month study using an improved survey form which has been developed. This is the type of area where contracting might be more appropriate than having it done in-house.

Visitor Transportation Systems: Funding for the visitor transportation system at Denali National Park should remain until such time as appropriate legislation is authorized and a concessioner is found. The restoration of the railcars at Indiana Dunes should continue, and it may be desirable to continue the Cape Cod shuttle system, at least on weekends.

Cooperative Programs: Under various accounts, we recommend continued funding of \$50,000 for the National Council for the Traditional Arts; \$200,000 for the Mary McCloud Bethune National Historic Site; \$10,000 to reestablish the Advisory Committee of the Historic American Buildings Survey; and \$155,000 for the International Council on Monuments and Sites.

Recreation programs: The Committee recommended the restoration of \$450,000 for "external Federal recreation programs," including technical and analytical assistance to States and for the surplus property program.

International programs: In addition to the amounts requested, I would also like to recommend adding \$90,000 to the budget for an in-depth survey of the status of national parks around the world. A pilot study was completed at the University of Idaho under a small grant from the World Wildlife Fund. A summary of that study and a letter from the author outlining the benefits of a larger, more in-depth survey is attached to my remarks.

Land Acquisition: The Committee recommended \$170 million for Park Service acquisition. Although for the first time in 3 years the Administration has requested funds for new parkland acquisition (previously the requests were limited to pay old court awards), the request is inadequate. A coalition of 11 conservation groups listed projects totalling \$210 million for 47 newly authorized areas and for inholdings and acquisition management. (The Administration's request of \$100 million includes \$75 million for new areas with completed land acquisition plans).

Attached to my remarks is a breakdown from the National Park Service on how they would propose to spend the additional \$70 million recommended by the Committee. Since I only received this yesterday afternoon, I have not had an opportunity to analyze it. Indeed, this list, as well as the ones that follow later for the BLM and the Forest Service, are

supplied for your information but do not necessarily reflect any specific recommendations or endorsements by the Interior Committee.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

For the BLM we are asking for an appropriation of \$457,500,000 for ongoing work and \$ 5 million for land acquisition funded from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The Interior Committee's report to the Budget Committee outlines in detail the areas in which the Administration's budget requests for BLM are inadequate.

Bureau Operations: We note that Administration's priorities have not changed, despite changes in personnel and public relations. Thus, the Administration is requesting as follows: For energy resources and nonenergy resources, a total increase of \$5.5 million above the fiscal year 1985 base--but for grazing management; soil, water, and air management; wildlife habitat management; and planning, there is requested a total decrease of \$12.44 million below the fiscal year 1985 base.

Overall, our recommended amount for ongoing programs is \$6,773,000 below the CBO baseline. But it would be much better than the Administration's figures in terms of adequate funding for a number of important programs necessary for the proper maintenance of the resources of the public lands and for sound management planning. In particular, it would enable BLM to do more in the areas of grazing management; soil, water and air; wildlife habitat management; planning; and cadastral survey.

Following is a breakdown of the Committee's recommended increases over the Administration request:

| Program . | Interior Committee Recommendation | Recommended increase above President's request |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Grazing Management..... | \$32,238,000 | \$3,800,000 |
| Soil, Water, and air..... | \$20,882,000 | \$8,000,000 |
| Wildlife habitat management.... | \$16,005,000 | \$4,300,000 |
| Cultural resources..... | \$ 5,187,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| Recreation resource management.\$ | 6,738,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| Planning..... | \$10,471,000 | \$2,000,000 |
| Cadastral survey..... | \$23,781,000 | \$3,500,000 |

Land Acquisition: The Administration failed to request any funding for land acquisition. Our recommendation of \$5 million is modest, especially considering that a coalition of conservation organizations indentified priority BLM acquisition needs of more than \$8 million. Attached is a copy of how the \$5 million could be expended, which the Bureau supplied at our request.

LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUND

As noted under the individual agency items, the Committee made a number of recommendations for funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for Federal agencies totalling \$250 million. The Committee also recommended \$100 million for state grants from the fund. Following is the breakdown, comparing the Committee's recommendations with the Administration's request and the fiscal 1984 appropriations:

| Agency/program | In millions | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Fiscal year 1984 realized appropriations | Fiscal year 1985 request | Fiscal year 1985 committee rec's |
| National Park Service | \$92.5 | \$100 | \$170 |
| State grants | 75.0 | 0 | 100 |
| Pinelands | 6.2 | 0 | 0 |
| Fish and Wildlife Service | 42.3 | 57.5 | 30 |
| Forest Service | 38.6 | 9.6 | 45 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 1.4 | 0 | 5 |
| Total | 256.0 | 167.1 | 350 |

In addition to the comments on other agencies, the Committee noted that it did not include the \$27.5 million the Administration requested for the Fish and Wildlife Service for the proposed wetlands acquisition program, which has not been authorized. The Committee did recommend the full remaining \$30 million for the Service's authorized acquisitions.

URBAN PARK & RECREATION RECOVERY PROGRAM

The Committee is recommending that at least \$10 million be appropriated for the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery grant program [UPARR]. The administration has again requested no funds for this program, planning instead to close it out. The grants, created under P.L. 95-625, are available to urban areas to restore and rehabilitate recreational areas and parks. If possible, \$40 million would be preferable to cover the projects most in need of UPARR grant moneys.

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS/AMERICAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The Committee recommended \$300 million for fiscal year 1985 for Federal and State Youth Conservation Corps programs (or the American Conservation Corps program should the authorizing legislation, H.R. 999, be enacted). The ACC bill passed the House on March 1, 1983 by a vote of 301-97; it is now pending on the Senate Calendar. The purpose of the YCC and ACC programs are twofold: to provide jobs for unemployed youth and conserve public lands and community resources.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Once again, the administration has requested no appropriations for the Historic Preservation Fund. The Interior Committee recommended a total of \$40 million, earmarked as follows: \$23 million to the States, on a matching basis, for survey and planning grants, \$12.5 million to the States for matching development grants, and \$4.5 million for the National Trust.

MUSEUM GRANTS

The Committee recommended \$500,000 for the matching grant to the National Bulding Museum, pursuant to P.L. 96-515. This week, the Subcommittee approved legislation that would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide the museum with an additional \$1.5 million annually for fiscal years 1985-1988; also \$500,000 annually for maintenance and security of the National Learning Center (better known as the Capital Children's Museum).

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The Committee rejected the Administration's proposal to cut the Council's budget by a third, and, instead, recommended funding at \$1.6 million. This week, the Subcommittee approved legislation to reauthorize the Council's funding at \$2.5 million annually through fiscal 1989. The Subcommittee has reviewed various concerns raised by the Justice Department concerning the Council's regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and also the

membership of the Council itself. It is felt that the Council's existing statutory authorities are adequate and that the regulations that have been proposed by the Council satisfactorily carry out the intent of the existing law.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Committee recommended \$6,800,000 be appropriated to the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation [PADC] for fiscal year 1985. This amount is \$77,000 under the CBO baseline, and \$30,000 under the administration's request.

We continue to be concerned with the PADC's lack of responsiveness to the Congress, particularly with regard to issues relating to housing and historic preservation.

SOURCE: National Park Service - Response to letter of March 14, 1984
from Hon. John P. Seiberling

Question 9: What would be the Park Service's priorities for expending the additional \$70 million appropriation which the Interior Committee has recommended to the House Budget Committee over the Administration's request? Please include as the basis for your priorities any threat to park resources, willingness of potential sellers, and significance of recreational, natural and cultural values.

Answer: The priorities for expending the additional \$70 million appropriation for land acquisition would be as follows:

| <u>Priority</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Amount</u> |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|
| 1 | Acquisition Management | \$ 1,000,000 |
| 2 | Sleeping Bear Dunes NL | 8,000,000 |
| 3 | Delaware Water Gap NRA | 2,000,000 |
| 4 | Channel Islands NP | 26,360,000 |
| 5 | Appalachian Trail | 2,000,000 |
| 6 | Sequoia NP (Mineral King) | 500,000 |
| 7 | War in the Pacific NHP | 1,800,000 |
| 8 | Manassas NB | 1,000,000 |
| 9 | Big Cypress N. Pres. | 2,000,000 |
| 10 | Big Thicket N. Pres. | 1,000,000 |
| 11 | Chaco Culture NHP | 500,000 |
| 12 | Cuyahoga Valley NRA | 1,000,000 |
| 13 | Antietam NB | 500,000 |
| 14 | Golden Gate NRA | 4,000,000 |
| 15 | Rocky Mountains NP (Boundary Expansion) | 1,000,000 |
| 16 | Point Reyes NS | 2,000,000 |
| 17 | New River Gorge NR | 2,000,000 |
| 18 | Golden Spike NRE | 298,000 |
| 19 | St. Croix WSR | 1,000,000 |
| 20 | Indiana Dunes NL | 1,000,000 |
| 21 | Lower St. Croix WSR | 500,000 |
| 22 | Jean Lafitte NHP & Pres. | 2,000,000 |
| 23 | Mound City Group NM | 1,000,000 |
| 24 | Lyndon B. Johnson NHP | 1,000,000 |
| 25 | Chattahoochee River NRA | 2,000,000 |
| 26 | Santa Monica Mtns NRA | 4,542,000 |
| | Total | \$ 70,000,000 |

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management: letter to Hon. John F. Seiberling
from James M. Parker, Acting Director

Question 4. What would be the BLM's priorities for expending a \$5 million appropriation for land acquisition such as that which our committee has recommended to the Budget Committee? In developing your response to this question, please give an indication of needs within each state and prioritize your list based on threats to the resource, willingness of potential sellers, and national significance of recreational, natural, and cultural values.

| Answer: | <u>Priority</u> | <u>State</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>\$000's</u> |
|---------|-----------------|--------------|---|----------------|
| | 1 | California | King Range Nat. Conservation Area | 3,000 |
| | 2 | California | Pacific Crest Trail | 200 |
| | 3 | California | Bizz Johnson (Susan River) Trail | 70 |
| | 4 | New Mexico | Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River | 25 |
| | 5 | Montana | Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River | 1,705 |

Question 5. What would be your personnel needs for maintaining a land acquisition program at a \$5 million level?

Answer: Personnel needs would be an additional 11 FTE's (Full-Time Equivalents).

SOURCE: U.S. Forest Service; letter to Hon. John F. Seiberling
 from Chief Peterson, FY 1985
 April 2, 1984 L&MCP Needs
 \$45 MM Level

| <u>Area</u> | <u>Acres</u> | <u>\$ MM</u> |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| <u>Composites-Inholdings-Cash Equalization</u> <u>Prodominately Eastern National Forests</u> | 16,000 | 10.0 |
| <u>National Recreation Areas</u> | | |
| Arapaho (CO) | 212 | 1.35 |
| Mc. Rogers (VA) | 1,000 | 1.00 |
| Rattlesnake (MT) | 1,278 | 1.60 |
| Sawtooth (ID) | 1,200 | 3.0 |
| Whiskeytown Shasta-Trinity (CA) | 592 | .51 |
| Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks (W. VA) | 750 | .75 |
| Mc. St. Helens | 510 | .31 |
| <u>Wild and Scenic Rivers</u> | | |
| Plathood, Main Salmon, Middle Fork Salmon, Middle Fork Panther, North Fork American | 1,500 | 4.0 |
| <u>National Trails</u> | | |
| Appalachian | 1/ | 1.00 |
| Pacific Crest | (40) miles | .04 |
| <u>Wilderness</u> | | |
| Boundary Waters Canoe Area | 275 | 2.75 |
| Other Wilderness | 5,000 | 4.0 |
| <u>Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species</u> | | |
| California Condor, Bald Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, Indiana Bat, Gray Bat, Big Ear Bat Timber Wolf, and Great Blue Heron(s) | 2,921 | 3.0 |
| <u>Wildlife Management</u> | 243 | .30 |
| <u>Lake Tahoe</u> | 1,250 | 5.04 |
| <u>Deficiencies 2/</u> | --- | 1.35 |
| <u>Acquisition Management</u> | --- | 5.0 |

1/ The majority of the funds for the Appalachian Trail will be used to improve protection of the trail and minor relocations. No miles are shown as most of the rights-of-way have been previously acquired.

2/ These funds are needed to pay for additional awards by the Courts for Attorneys Fees under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

SOURCE: U.S. Forest Service; letter to Hon. John F. Seiberling
 from Chief Peterson,
 April 2, 1984

FY 1985
 L&WCF Needs
 \$45 MM Level

| <u>Area</u> | <u>Acres</u> | <u>\$ MM</u> |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| <u>Composites-Inholdings-Cash Equalization</u> Predominately Eastern National Forests | 16,000 | 10.0 |
| <u>National Recreation Areas</u> | | |
| Arapaho (CO) | 212 | 1.35 |
| Mc. Rogers (VA) | 1,000 | 1.00 |
| Rattlesnake (MT) | 1,278 | 1.60 |
| Sawtooth (ID) | 1,200 | 3.0 |
| Whiskeytown Shasta-Trinity (CA) | 592 | .51 |
| Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks (W. VA) | 750 | .75 |
| <u>Mt. St. Helens</u> | 510 | .31 |
| <u>Wild and Scenic Rivers</u> | | |
| Flathead, Main Salmon, Middle Fork Salmon, Middle Fork Peather, North Fork American | 1,500 | 4.0 |
| <u>National Trails</u> | | |
| Appalachian | 1/ | 1.00 |
| Pacific Crest | (40) miles | .04 |
| <u>Wilderness</u> | | |
| Boundary Waters Canoe Area | 275 | 2.75 |
| Other Wilderness | 5,000 | 4.0 |
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TEACHING/RESEARCH/SERVICE
Forest Resources

 **University of Idaho**
College of Forestry,
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April 30, 1984

Representative John F. Seiberling
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Seiberling:

Thank you very much for meeting with me April 24th and listening to the results of our pilot survey of the status of parks around the world. We have designed the work so that the results are relevant to policy makers as well as scientists and managers, and your interest is greatly appreciated. I am enclosing a brief summary of the pilot study. I shall send you a copy of the Final Report.

As was requested, I have prepared some ideas regarding an in-depth and larger survey of national parks around the world. Our pilot efforts suggest the technical problems of such a survey can be overcome. The results would be a detailed profile of the problems facing these precious resources, a data-base useful to policy makers, managers and scientists, and an international network of cooperating institutions.

There are several specific benefits that would come from the project:

1. It would uniquely satisfy certain requirements of the International Environmental Protection Act of 1983 (PL98-164). Specifically, Section 704(3a) requires "liaisons with international resource conservation organizations," and (3d) requires "the acquisition and description of reliable data on the conservation status of lands and waters upon which wild fauna depend."
2. The survey would provide an important vehicle for increased cooperation between Interior and State Departments, for the data from such a survey would be valuable in guiding international efforts of the National Park Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and project development within the Agency for International Development. For example, the data-base could be made available to Bureaus and individual Missions, and could be used to analyze the potential impacts of AID projects upon a host country's parks, preserves and endangered species.

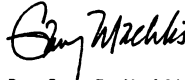
The University of Idaho is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer and educational institution.

3. Other international development and conservation organizations, from the World Bank to the World Wildlife Fund, would be able to use the results in planning, budgeting and policy making. Much of the data would help satisfy specific information needs outlined in the World Conservation Strategy, adopted by many nations. This kind of assistance—providing specific scientific data to key decision makers—can have visible, immediate and long-term impacts on the role national parks play in economic development where, in many countries, tourism is a key industry and a central source of foreign exchange.
4. The project would strengthen the U.S.'s role in providing technical assistance to the world park movement, for both the technique (a world-wide survey) and the results (a complete and current data-base) would be "state-of-the-art" and could be made available to park managers around the world.
5. The scientific community could better focus research efforts on those issues (such as fire, poaching, etc.) that managers feel most threatening to ecosystems. Applied research, training programs and monitoring efforts could be made more cost-effective by focusing on key problems identified by the survey.
6. Park managers from neighboring countries would benefit from increased understanding of the ways threats to their parks are interrelated. As we discussed, specific threats to parks in one country (such as acid rain or erosion) may directly threaten parks in another nation. International cooperation between managers could be made easier by the availability of the survey data.

Because of these and other benefits, such a project would be timely, cost effective, and significant. The basic survey could be completed for approximately \$90,000 and in 18 months. I would be glad to prepare a more detailed description of how it could be accomplished.

I hope these ideas are useful to you, and thank you again for taking time out of your busy schedule to hear of the results of our work.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Gary E. Machlis
Sociology Project Leader
Cooperative Park Studies Unit
College of Forestry, Wildlife and
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GEM:jlk
Encl.

STATUS OF NATIONAL PARKS:
AN INTERNATIONAL SURVEY

by

Gary E. Machlis
David L. Tichnell

Summary

A two-year study funded by the World Wildlife Fund-U.S. was conducted to learn about the kind, causes and extent of threats to the natural resources of national parks around the world.

Little is known about the ecological health of many national parks; previous research has focused on U.S. Parks or has been case studies of particular parks.

A mail questionnaire was used to survey managers of 135 national parks selected to represent different biomes, stages of economic development and management programs.

Park resources were categorized into six different subsystems (air, water, soil, animal life, vegetation, and management) and potential threats listed for each. Questionnaires were prepared in English, French, and Spanish.

Ninety-eight parks, or 73 percent of the sample returned the survey, representing 49 countries. The majority of respondents were field managers, had over ten years' experience and had completed some university work.

The report includes over 40 tables, figures and charts which detail the survey's results.

The managers reported substantial and diverse threats. Threats were reported for each subsystem--the majority were to the animal life, vegetation and management subsystems.

Many threats were not well documented, were influenced by activities outside the park, and caused by man. Most threats were reported to have localized rather than general impacts on park environments.

Threats differed to varying degrees among parks located in countries at different stages of economic development, in different biomes, and affiliated with certain management programs.

One threat, illegal removal of animals, was reported by more than 75 percent of the managers; other frequently cited threats included lack of personnel, removal of vegetation and erosion.

A series of recommendations are provided to international park organizations, park managers and research scientists.

Appendices include additional tables, copies of the multi-language questionnaire, references, and additional information.

For more information, please contact:

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University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Mr. Chairman, I also want to mention a few needs that I have identified at the Cuyahoga Valley NRA. But first, I want to let you know of some of the successes we have experienced at the Cuyahoga in the last year.

The Cuyahoga Valley NRA was the host site last fall for the 45th annual National Folk Festival, an event organized and produced by the National Center for Traditional Arts which was held at Wolf Trap Farm Park for the previous 10 years. The festival was a thoroughly enjoyable outdoor event and was attended by over 50,000 people--breaking the previous attendance records for the festival by a substantial number. Events such as this festival play an important role in introducing the park to many area residents. And, events like this and the increased recognition of the recreation area have boosted overall visitation substantially: the CVNRA had 596,309 visitors in 1981; 724,279 in 1982; 974,831 in 1983; and 335,553 so far in 1984.

There are some exciting development opportunities which have presented themselves at the Cuyahoga in the last several months, and I hope that the Subcommittee will find a way to provide for them. First, the property on which Brandywine Falls is located has now become available to the Park Service. The falls are most impressive, but they do pose a safety problem. It is estimated that \$75,000 would be sufficient to establish a visitor use area on that property.

Funds are also needed for development of the Indigo Lake visitor use area, an abandoned quarry along Riverview Road, and for site development of the Coonrad Farm. I hope the Subcommittee, as well, will be able to support the continued work it provided for in the FY 84 appropriations in the areas of signs, the Everett Covered Bridge, the Everett residential structures, and additional trails. Specifically, it seems to me that the

the abandoned trails located on the former Greenwood Village property (which was acquired under a Declaration of Taking last spring) and a new, north-south hiking-biking trail along Akron-Peninsula Road between Akron and Peninsula are the highest priorities. I have attached a listing of these projects and estimates of the costs of the work that could be performed during the next fiscal year.

As you know, the Administration has also requested funding for the reconstruction of the parking lot at the Canal Visitors Center. The Visitors Center there is the main link from the park to the northern areas such as Cuyahoga County. The Administration also slated funds from PRIP to go towards mitigating health and safety hazards--septic tanks and uncapped gas wells--and for further restoration work on the Locktender's House.

The House Interior Committee Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks has taken exception to the level of funding proposed by the Administration for land acquisition. The Committee budget recommendations would increase the request from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, and I think that at that level the Park Service can substantially complete its land acquisition work within two years.

Mr. Chairman, one area of funding which seems to be ignored is the operations budget. With the growth in development work, visitor use, and actual visitation at the Cuyahoga Valley NRA, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the park staff to meet the many demands on it. As you know, the FTE level at CVNRA was reduced from 90 to 86 in FY 84. An increase in the operations budget of \$140,000 could provide for an additional 7 FTEs, and I hope that this Subcommittee can recommend both increases.

In addition, in order to fund some other important activities, such as continuing work on safety and health threats, including erosion control work on federal lands, a further increase of \$160,000 in the operations budget is needed.

Mr. Chairman, I am concerned about the Department of the Interior's plans for accelerated implementation of the A-76 contracting program. Not only does this approach raise serious questions about the advisability of implementation in specific work areas, it also has had a negative effect on NPS employee morale. It is my understanding that the threat of job loss resulting from A-76 implementation led to the formation, last month, of a union for employees at the Cuyahoga Valley NRA.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring to the attention of your Subcommittee the passage by the House this week of HR 3739, a bill to authorize appropriations of \$500,000 in FY 1985 for erosion control on public and private lands in the CVNRA. If this four year program can be completed, the Corps of Engineers estimates that it will reduce the Corps' current \$4 million per year cost of dredging Cleveland harbor by \$1 million per year.

FY 85 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Brandywine Falls Visitor Use Area | \$ 75,000 |
| Coonrad Farm (Stabilize barn and complete site development) | 60,000 |
| Indigo Lake Site Development | 500,000 |
| Trails | |
| Greenwood | 140,000 |
| Akron-Peninsula | 610,000 |
| Signs | 80,000 |
| Everett Covered Bridge | 30,000 |
| Everett Structures | <u>60,000</u> |
| | \$1,555,000 |

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND OTHER BUDGET
RECOMMENDATIONS****WITNESS****HON. MORRIS K. UDALL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF ARIZONA****Mr. YATES.** Mr. Udall, we are pleased to have you.**Mr. UDALL.** Mr. Chairman, this is one of the highlights in the yearly cycle of the workings of the Congress.**Mr. YATES.** I don't know whether that says anything about the workings of the Congress.**Mr. UDALL.** The Wall Street Journal had an item the other day, that Secretary Block of Agriculture has \$15 billion worth of dairy surplus and said the situation is so damn bad he doesn't even smile when the photographer says "cheese."**Mr. YATES.** Maybe he would if he said "prunes."

Your statement will be made a part of the record.

[The statement of Mr. Udall follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE MORRIS K. UDALL
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Wednesday, May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to appear before your Subcommittee once again to discuss the next fiscal year's appropriations for the Interior Department and related agencies. Our committees share numerous important responsibilities, and I have always been most thankful that we are able to discharge them with such effective cooperation.

So I appear before you today both as Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and as a Member representing a large portion of Arizona. I will be brief in enumerating some of the spending concerns that strike me as most important for Fiscal Year 1985.

I know I do not have to convince this Subcommittee and its Chairman of the value of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Over the years of this fund's existence, it has been responsible for more good for more people than almost any program within our jurisdiction that I can think of. In my judgment, it also is a model of cost-effectiveness and federal-state cooperation. This year, the Administration has requested a total of \$167 million in federal-side spending and, once again, nothing for the state grants. Given the Congress's repeated and strong expressions that such levels for the Land and Water Conservation Fund are indefensibly low, I am even more disappointed by this request.

Our Committee has taken a very hard look at this question and determined that a total of \$350 million--which includes \$100 million for the state grant program--would be entirely appropriate. Breaking this down a bit, the Committee believes that \$170 million of the federal share should be made available to the Park Service. I would point out that the Park Service alone has a backlog of acquisition priorities totaling \$550 million. Even that figure is based solely on the previously authorized ceilings without considering rapidly rising land values. Eleven major conservation organizations took a very stringent look at Park Service acquisition needs and came up with a list of 47 projects totaling \$210 million. Our request for \$170 million would fund many of these important projects.

Our Committee also recommends \$30 million for the Fish and Wildlife Service and a total of \$45 million for the Forest Service. The Administration's Forest Service request of less than \$10 million is particularly disappointing given the Forest Service's needs and last year's level of nearly \$39 million and FY 1983's level of \$63 million.

I also would like to bring to your attention three acquisition priorities in Arizona. Last year, \$350,000 was provided for purchase of lands and interests in the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge in Yuma County. I would ask that an identical amount be provided in the coming year to acquire more than 16,000 acres of state surface and subsurface rights as well as some patented mining claims covering additional acres of the public domain. This would close out the patented

claims in the refuge before expiration of the temporary public land closure in 1993 and would continue the acquisition by exchange of state-owned inholdings. As you know, the Kofa is one of the most important habitats for desert bighorn sheep in the Southwest.

A second item concerns the potential acquisition of all or part of the Buenos Aires ranch in southern Pima County adjacent to the international border. Last year, a total of \$5 million was provided in an effort to purchase 119,000 acres of private lands and interests in public lands. This year, it appears that an additional \$2.5 million will be necessary to complete the transaction which I understand is essential to preserve the habitat of the endangered masked bobwhite quail and other resident wildlife. Although this proposed acquisition has generated some considerable controversy in the local community, I would note that the acquisition is supported by the Governor and the State Director of Fish and Game, is the second highest nationwide priority of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and was, in fact, initiated by the current landowner. I also would note that making these funds available does not guarantee that an agreement will be consummated with the landowner, but if it is consummated many of the concerns of the local community will be addressed when a management plan is prepared.

Finally, I would call your attention to a \$4 million request to help purchase the Slide Rock property in spectacular Oak Creek Canyon on the Coconino National Forest.

This land is in danger of imminent development in one of the most popular and beautiful natural areas in Arizona. This acquisition is the top priority of the Forest Service in the entire Southwest, and I fully support it.

Two other quick points on the Land and Water Fund. I understand that there is a list of \$4 million worth of land acquisitions in wilderness areas alone. 1984 may be the greatest year yet for the designation of wilderness areas in this country, and I think it would be especially appropriate if this Subcommittee would give that list special attention. Also, the state grant program is one of the more quiet but effective programs for outdoor recreation that benefits the average citizen. I would urge the Subcommittee to keep up its excellent work in this regard.

I also would like to touch on the Office of Surface Mining. The Subcommittee's work in this area has been uniformly constructive, and I will not belabor OSM's major needs. I would call your attention, however, to the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. The Administration estimates that if its request of \$263 million is granted, an unappropriated balance of \$359 million will still remain in the fund at the end of the fiscal year. From hearings conducted by my Subcommittee, it is obvious that the states are willing, anxious and ready to spend more of their share of the fund and to spend it effectively in this coming year. We have recommended a total of \$300 million in state grants.

I would like to turn now to recommendations on Indian affairs appropriations. I would like first to restate my support for the recommendations of the Interior Committee in its report to the Budget Committee on appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service. In addition, I will be sending you a letter making further recommendations on the budgets of these two agencies.

I would like to emphasize two items on Indian appropriations. First, my Committee ordered reported yesterday H.R. 4567, reauthorizing and amending the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. I will be providing a copy of the reported bill to your Subcommittee for consideration. In addition to reauthorizing the existing programs established by that Act, the bill establishes some new initiatives and innovative programs in Indian health together with necessary funding authorization. I strongly recommend that these programs be funded for this fiscal year.

Second, I urge your Subcommittee to give favorable consideration to the funding of the new high school on the Papago reservation. As you are aware, the impending closure of the Inter-Mountain Indian School will put increased pressure on other off-reservation boarding schools. A significant number of the students attending Inter-Mountain are Papago children. I am not persuaded that the Phoenix Boarding School will be an adequate alternative to the program provided at Inter-Mountain. The best alternative for Papago children is an educational alternative in their own community."

Mr. UDALL. I have set forth some of the priorities in that statement that, in my judgment, occur in the area of the appropriations covered by the subcommittee. I do appreciate a chance to go over quickly a couple of these.

The Land and Water Conservation has been a matter of repeated concern here. This is the first time in four annual appearances that I am not complaining about Secretary James Watt. We might observe this as an important day, but the Administration again wants to cut the fund.

A total of \$167 million is requested; nothing for state grants. The Congress repeatedly and strongly has expressed that these levels are way too low, indefensible.

I am disappointed by the request. I think I have said before, no one program in my experience has done more good for so many communities.

This is a printout of the land and water programs in the State of Arizona over the last 10 years, I think, the period covered. More little pocket parks, hiking trails and regional parks for Phoenix, community centers in Wilcox, Lord only knows what else. I wish sometimes I could do this for each of the congressional districts and simply see what this program has done and can do.

Mr. RATCHFORD. The Administration claims that the states and municipalities will pick up the slack in that area.

What is your response to that, Mo?

Mr. UDALL. It hasn't occurred in the past. I don't think it will occur in the future.

I think it was an unfortunate mistake. We had a bright idea in 1964. Sidney Yates was here and participated in that. All the oil and gas is going to be gone some day, federal oil and gas. We will have nothing to show for it. So we said, let's take a few bucks out of the offshore oil and let's put it in this fund. When we get through, we will have parks for people. That will last forever.

It was a very, very wise thing to do. The money is there. We could clear up the backlog in the national parks, for example, with just a few hundred million dollars and have all of that done. Uncle Sam ought not to be a deadbeat.

We passed a law and said to the people of America, this is going to be a park. Then we welsch on our agreement with them. I think it is an outrage, and the states and local governments are not in a position to pick up the costs.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Thank you.

Mr. UDALL. They haven't done that in the past. I don't think they are going to do it in the future.

Our committee recommends \$30 million for Fish and Wildlife Service, and a total of \$45 million for the Forest Service. The Forest Service requested less than \$10 million, and that is particularly disappointing. We have got all kinds of timber sales problems and difficulties in the forests, and we are putting more and more responsibility on them to make tough decisions and giving them less and less resources and people to do the job. I would hope the subcommittee would take that into account.

I have some Arizona acquisition priorities, if I can wear that hat for just a moment. We want \$350,000 for land in the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge in Yuma County to get rid of some abandoned

mining claims in Arizona that are very troublesome. A second item concerns the acquisition of the Buenos Aires ranch in southern Pima County. Last year \$5 million was provided, and this year we need another \$2½ million.

Finally, I have a \$4 million request to help purchase the Slide Rock property in Oak Creek Canyon on the Coconino National Forest.

Two other matters: One, I would hope we could do something about the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. The Administration says if its request is granted, another \$359 million would still remain in the fund. I can't imagine why we can't go ahead with that program and put parts of it in places other than Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Mr. McDADE. We have big problems up there.

Mr. YATES. It also goes into Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Mr. McDADE. One of the problems we are finding is, the transfer over to the state side, you know, we thought would be such a glorious idea. I am not sure it is. If I had my druthers, I would like to talk to you about changing the legislation and keeping it as a federal program, straight out, with a federal core of expertise; hire people up on a temporary basis if they had to go to a state like Arizona or Pennsylvania; have a core of professionals on the federal side and hire the earth-mover crowd.

All the states are setting up another bureaucracy, making it more difficult to get the job done.

Mr. UDALL. We promised the people when we passed the strip mining bill we would be restoring the land, and we haven't done it.

Mr. McDADE. I think we are doing it, but could do it faster at the federal level. That is my personal opinion.

Mr. UDALL. We ask, Mr. Chairman—I will be giving you some information soon on the health problem in the Indian community. We passed out of our committee yesterday a reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. They need some help. It is a little bit complicated and also involves Mr. Waxman's subcommittee. But we have taken a big step in reauthorizing the Indian Health Care Improvements Act.

Mr. YATES. Good.

Mr. UDALL. We will need some attention to that.

Finally—this is the final one—I will be writing a "Dear Colleague" letter to you and other Members of your subcommittee regarding two oil lease sales scheduled for fiscal year 1985 off the Alaska coast. The environmental community is seriously concerned about the impact on fisheries and natural resources in the area.

Oil involved is not all that big—less than 2½ percent of the total offshore resources scheduled to be offered in fiscal year 1985. I will give you some details on that and hope the subcommittee might pay some attention to it.

Mr. YATES. We will be glad to look at it.

Mr. UDALL. That is all I have. I thank you for your concern.

Mr. YATES. Thank you for coming in and giving us the benefit of your advice. We appreciate it.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, I neglected to cover one very important subject.

Mr. YATES. Is it in your statement?

Mr. SEIBERLING. Well, it is in a separate statement.

Mr. YATES. That separate statement may come into the record, John. We have got three——

Mr. SEIBERLING. Let me just say it deals with the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, Micronesia——

Mr. YATES. All right.

Mr. SEIBERLING [continuing]. Which you are familiar with. I would ask my statement come into the record.

Mr. YATES. Sure, it may.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

FOREST SERVICE PROGRAMS

WITNESS

HON. JAMES WEAVER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Mr. YATES. Mr. Weaver, we are glad to have you here this morning.

Mr. WEAVER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I would appreciate it if my entire statement could be placed in the record.

Mr. YATES. It may.

[The statement of Mr. Weaver follows:]

TESTIMONY ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1985 FOREST SERVICE BUDGET

OFFERED BY CONGRESSMAN JIM WEAVER, CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MINING, FOREST MANAGEMENT, AND
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

MAY 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Subcommittee:

I have closely examined the Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1985, and compared it to the budget requests, appropriations levels, and Resources Planning Act targets for the last three fiscal years.

Several conclusions are obvious:

The Administration's budget requests show a clear bias toward extracting the maximum possible harvest from our public forests over the shortest possible time. I believe that the Administration's proposals seriously threaten long-term sustained timber yields, and reflect a lack of commitment to essential stewardship of other forest resources. Their proposals further illustrate this Administration's skewed budget priorities, and reflect Mr. Crowell's imbalanced view of multiple-use forestry. I believe these requests represent an attempt to undermine the intent of Congress when it passed the Resources Planning Act and the National Forest Management Act.

We are all well aware of the need to control spending. However, much of the spending in the Forest Service budget represents investments in management that are critically important to sustain and improve future timber yields, and to protect such difficult to quantify resources as soils, watersheds, wildlife and recreation. Unfortunately, the zeal to cut spending has sometimes worked to the detriment of resources that do not benefit from powerful economic constituencies.

This imbalance can be seen in a comparison of elements within the Administration's budget for the National Forest System. The FY'85 budget request for the National Forest System is 67% of the 1980 Resources Planning Act target. Assuming the RPA established funding targets for a balanced program of forest management, then it could be expected that all elements within the Administration's budget should fall short of the RPA targets by approximately the same percentage.

This is not the case. Timber Sales Administration and Management is 80% of RPA in the FY'85 request. Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management and Soil and Water Management are approximately 65% of RPA. Recreation use and Forest Trail Maintenance are both just 42% of RPA, while Minerals Area Management is 80% of RPA in the Administration's FY'85 request.

I strongly urge the Subcommittee to fund a management program for our national forests that is more balanced than what is expressed in the Forest Service budget for FY'85. I strongly support the Subcommittee's efforts to obtain this balance. I believe that the specific budgetary changes I suggest today can help accomplish this goal, and I urge you to consider them carefully.

1. While other programs have been reduced from the FY'84 levels and have dropped far below the RPA targets, the Timber Sales Administration and Management budget is 87% of RPA and 108% of the FY'84 appropriation. When road and other timber management costs are added, the timber sales program is estimated by the Forest Service to total \$617 million.

Although a timber sale level of 11.2 bbf is proposed, the Forest Service estimates that there will be at least 40 bbf under contract by FY'85. Even optimistic increases in housing starts cannot absorb expiring contracts let alone a high level of new timber sales. Testimony during a recent hearing of the Forests Subcommittee underscored the ineffectiveness of the Administration's contract extension program as a solution to the problem of high-priced timber sales, and pointed out that large increases in the timber sale program would be an equally ineffective solution.

Therefore, I recommend that the Subcommittee reduce the Administration's proposed timber sale level by approximately 600 million board feet, and provide funding for no more than 10.6 billion board feet. This reduction should be reflected in a sale level for the Pacific Northwest of 4.1 billion board feet. Roughly, the \$33 million that would be saved by this common sense reduction in the Timber Sale and Administration and the appropriated road budgets will help to cover the increases in other budget areas that I seek.

2. The Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management budget is of particular concern to me. The FY'85 request is a million dollars less than the FY'84 appropriation. This budget has been described by fisheries biologists as so low that it can barely mitigate the ongoing damage from timber removal and road construction. In fact, the Administration's budget request offers virtually no benefits for the Pacific Northwest's valuable salmon and steelhead, since it actually cuts \$1.3 million from the FY'84 appropriation for anadromous fish habitat improvement.

According to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Oregon Salmon & Trout Enhancement Program, the Forest Service has identified \$1.65 million worth of anadromous fish habitat enhancement projects that could be carried out immediately in Oregon and Washington. To improve salmon rearing and spawning areas and for barrier removal from streams, the Forest Service has identified the need for an additional one million dollars for the Siuslaw, Siskiyou, Umpqua, Willamette, and Mt. Hood National Forests. Biologists have also identified an additional \$650,000

worth of salmon and steelhead enhancement projects for the Olympia, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, and Gifford Pinchot National Forests.

I strongly urge the Subcommittee to provide these additional funds. The high value of the resource makes investments in salmon enhancement extremely cost-effective, since over three pounds of fish are yielded for every dollar spent on habitat. Further, these funds will help offset the serious decline of the Pacific Northwest's commercial and sport salmon fishery. A significant share of this decline has been attributed to habitat degradation due to logging and associated road construction.

Also, expenditures on Threatened and Endangered species have been reduced by \$1.5 million since FY'84. This money is needed to manage and protect the habitat of a number of species seeking sanctuary on Forest Service lands: Grizzly Bear, Woodland Caribou, California Condor, Red-cockaded Woodpecker and Peregrine Falcon. In the context of increased mineral development, logging, and road construction, this funding is essential to identify important habitat and determine the effects of habitat changes on these threatened populations.

3. The Forest Research budget is another area of concern to me. There has been a steady reduction of dollars appropriated since FY'81, and the Research budget's percentage of the RPA target level has declined from 89% in FY'81 to 47% in the FY'85 request.

One of the most important elements in the Research budget is the Forest Inventory and Analysis, yet its funding has dropped from \$15 million in the FY'81 appropriation to \$11.5 million in the FY'85 request. This has reduced the pace of forest land inventories and will lengthen the reinventory cycle beyond its current 13 years. Without adequate inventory and analysis, the Forest Service cannot be fully aware of the quantity and quality of its resources, nor the effects of its management.

An adequate and thorough Forest Inventory and Analysis is of even more importance in light of the heightened concern over the effects of atmospheric pollution --- including acid rain --- on tree growth and vigor. I recommend restoring this budget to at least \$13 million in order to increase the inventory frequency, and the amount and quality of the data collected.

Because we have inadequate information on the effects of acid rain and other pollutants on forests, I am pleased that the Forest Service is targeting \$2.1 million for this effort under its Forest Watershed Management Research budget. However, the Forest Service is requesting a total of only \$10 million for FY'85 for Watershed research, \$1.1 million less than the FY'84 appropriation. I believe that the acid rain funding should be provided in addition to the base funding for other watershed research programs.

I am extremely pleased that the Forest Service, BLM, and the Fish and Wildlife Service are jointly conducting research on old-growth forests. This rapidly disappearing resource is of enormous economic value to the Pacific Northwest. While it is understood that these forests provide unique wildlife habitats, reserves of genetic diversity, and play a critical role in watershed protection, much more needs to be learned about them.

The Forest Service plans to spend \$1.2 million on this research in FY'85, yet in order to fully implement the proposed research plan, \$2 million is actually necessary. I recommend that the Subcommittee earmark the full amount that is needed for this important research. I urge that this funding be provided in addition to the regular research budget, and that the Forest Service be advised not to use funds now committed to other research in order to carry out its old-growth research program.

4. The State & Private Forestry budget has been cut \$35 million, to just 17% of the RPA target for FY'85. This is a reduction of 58% from the FY'84 budget of \$60.6 million. Such a drastic reduction ignores the tremendous contribution that non-federal landowners can make to timber supply, if given the proper advice and assistance in management and protection of their forest resources. At a minimum, I support the restoration of funds for State and Private Forestry to the FY'84 level of \$60.6 million.

5. The Forest Service budget explanatory notes repeatedly state that 400,000 acres of reforestation and 400,000 acres of timber stand improvement work need to be accomplished annually in order to stay even. While there are substantial backlogs of work in both areas, the budget request seeks funding for only 350,000 acres of reforestation and 319,000 acres of TSI. In fact, by 1985, there will be a TSI backlog of 1,800,000 acres --- nearly the same as at the beginning of FY81, in spite of the Jobs Bill and Reforestation Trust Fund appropriations.

The failure to carry out needed TSI short-changes future forest production, costs jobs, and squanders a forest management opportunity. I strongly urge the Subcommittee to appropriate sufficient funds to accomplish at least 400,000 acres of reforestation and 400,000 acres of TSI in FY'85. If possible, I believe the Subcommittee should direct even greater amounts to further reduce the TSI backlog in this coming fiscal year.

6. Finally, the Subcommittee should appropriate \$500,000 for the acquisition of waterfront scenic easements for six properties (51 acres) on the Wild and Scenic Rogue River in my district. Acquiring these easements will allow the Forest Service to protect the scenic beauty of the Rogue from impending development. The Forest Service has begun the process of acquiring these easements twice in the past, but has run out of money both times. It is beginning the process once more, and should be able to finish the appraisal and field work with FY'84

funds. However, it needs the FY'85 money in order to purchase the easements. The Forest Supervisor and the Regional Forester have both rated acquiring these easements a "High Priority", and I urge the Subcommittee to provide adequate funds for the completion of this project.

Mr. WEAVER. I urge the committee to look closely at my statement, because my staff has done a careful study of the Resource Planning Act figures the Forest Service has used and compared it with the actual budget request. The numbers are entirely out of line, as usual.

Mr. YATES. We will study it very carefully.

Mr. WEAVER. FY 1985 timber sales and road requests are in the greater than 80 percent of the 1980 Resources Planning Act target while the overall average for the RPA targets is 67 percent. And, of course, fish and wildlife, recreation, trails, et cetera, are down at the forties and fifties in percentage, as usual.

I want to impress particularly, however, one thing on the committee and that is that the timber sales program and road program is \$617 million. I think this is just completely out of line. We don't need that many roads.

The Agriculture Committee tried to cut that budget. The Forest Service overbuilds their roads, builds too many roads. I urge this committee to cut back on that.

But I would point out one additional thing, in fact, the major additional thing. That is, that the timber industry is coming to us to ask for timber contract relief. We have now 18 billion board feet in region 6, Washington and Oregon, under contract, purchased and unharvested, still on the stump. The timber industry bought, at very high prices, in the inflation days of 1979, 1980 and 1981, and the timber industry wants to give back a number of these contracts amounting to as much as 10 billion board feet.

If the Congress sees fit to pass legislation to do this—and there will be an attempt made—then we will have back into the sales program as much as 10 billion board feet in region 6 that has already been sold. Much of it has been eroded. Some of the companies have already built their roads up into these sales. So if it is put back into the sales program, it is obvious you can cut millions, tens of millions, of dollars from both sales preparation and roads if this happens. I urge you to consider this very strongly.

I have then recommendations of what to do with the money. I have recommendations, such as salmon and trout enhancement, which is desperately needed. The timber roads have devastated our streams, and frankly my fishermen are all bankrupt. There are no fish any more. The streams are just not producing the spawning that has occurred in the past.

So, in light of this—I have other details in my testimony—but in light of the idea that the timber industry will give back these billions of board feet in contracts, or the present Administration's policy of extension, which is to extend them for another three or four or five years, the roads are simply not needed in either case.

Mr. YATES. I suggested to our staff it might be a good idea to find out where roads now exist, where sales are supposed to be made, and find out whether also included in the budget are funds to duplicate those roads.

Mr. WEAVER. Exactly.

Mr. YATES. We will see whether we can come up with that information. We think it is a very good suggestion you have made.

Mr. WEAVER. One final point about the timber contract relief bill, and it is a bill, by the way, which I support in general and

hope to work on in Congress; that is, that there will be in the bill, if it passes, a cap on the amount of harvest in region 6 of 4.1 billion board feet, roughly.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. WEAVER. And into the 1990's.

If that occurs, you will definitely not need as much money in your timber sales.

Mr. YATES. Thanks, Jim.

Mr. WEAVER. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

**LOWELL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND
PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION**

WITNESS

**HON. JAMES M. SHANNON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS**

Mr. YATES. Congressman Shannon, we are glad to have you here this morning to testify. Your statement may be made a part of the record.

Mr. SHANNON. Thank you.

If I could just summarize, first let me thank you and members of the subcommittee for the terrific support you have given to Lowell Park over the last six years.

Mr. YATES. Well, it is testimony to your efforts and that of former Congressman and now Senator Tsongas.

Mr. SHANNON. Thank you.

The first year the Park had approximately 100,000 visitors. Last year, we had over 430,000. We will have well over half a million in this coming year.

There are some very important projects which we hope to complete during the year. The budget which the Administration has submitted contains no construction and development funds for either the Lowell National Historical Park or the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission. Both the park and the commission have planned key development efforts for fiscal year 1985 which will require a total of \$12,875,000.

In addition, the operations budget for the park as proposed by the Administration for fiscal year 1985 is \$108,000 below the funding level needed for the park to effectively carry out its increasing responsibilities. I am appearing before you this morning to urge you to provide this funding.

This coming year will be a critical one for the Lowell Park, with the city and the private developers looking to the commission and the park to see if their plans are to be realized.

Restoration and development efforts planned for fiscal year 1985 will focus on five areas of primary importance to the park: (1) the Boott Mills; (2) the Boott Mill Cultural Center and Boott Mill Park; (3) the Lower Locks; (4) the rehabilitation of nationally significant buildings; and (5) the Historic Trolley. Significant progress has

been made on each of these projects, and the efforts planned for fiscal year 1985 will bring them close to completion.

It is important that the park and commission be able to go forward with their plans for fiscal year 1985 in order to both avoid disruption in the development of the park's key facilities and exhibits and to assure that these facilities and exhibits can soon be open to the public.

The projects planned for fiscal year 1985, when completed, will become an integral part of the park. They will provide for cultural and educational facilities and will preserve the heritage and story of Lowell as America's first great industrial city.

But the significance of these projects goes beyond their central role in the Lowell Park and what they will mean to visitors to Lowell. They are also important because their development is part of a larger cooperative effort between State and local groups, the Federal Government, and private developers that is so unique to the Lowell Park. Lowell continues to be an important test of what will become a national trend towards cooperative efforts and ownership patterns.

In addition, I urge that the operations budget for the park, as proposed by the Administration, be increased by \$108,000. Last year, this subcommittee and the Congress approved planning and construction funding for the Suffolk Mill Turbine Room exhibit which, when it is completed, will become the central location for interpreting water power, one of the Lowell Park's principal themes.

Now under development, this exhibit will be completed by the fiscal year 1985 visitors season. Its addition to the Lowell Park will result in increased interpretation, maintenance, utility, supply, and janitorial responsibilities for the park. The operations budget proposed by the Administration does not provide for the increased funding needed by the park to meet these growing responsibilities. For that reason, I urge that that funding be provided.

In closing, let me express to you the absolute and unqualified support of the people of Lowell, not only for this funding, but also for the entire national historical park concept. The Lowell Park continues to represent a new approach to historic and cultural preservation in an urban area.

I urge you to support the park this year by providing the funding requested above so that the essential projects planned for fiscal year 1985 can be completed.

Further details concerning the construction and development efforts planned for fiscal year 1985 are attached.

[The statement of Mr. Shannon follows:]

Testimony of
Honorable James M. Shannon
Before the
House Appropriations Subcommittee
on Interior

May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I appreciate having an opportunity this morning to testify on behalf of the Lowell National Park. This Subcommittee and the Congress have strongly supported the development of the Park over the past five years. Before going any further, I want to reiterate my appreciation for that support.

I can tell you this morning that, as a result of your support, the Park has been able to make great strides. The Visitor's Center, which is a product of cooperative efforts involving the Commission, the Park Service, and local private developers, was completed and opened in 1982. Later this month, two replicas of 19th century street cars will begin carrying visitors to the Park and among the various exhibits. Attendance has continued to increase, from just under 100,000 visitors in the Park's first year to 437,000 visitors in 1983. Attendance this year is expected to exceed half a million visitors. Meanwhile, private developers continue to show an increasing interest in the Park, having already invested more than \$100 million in the project area in anticipation of the Commission and Park facilities.

However, once again, the budget which the Administration submitted to Congress contains no construction and development funds for either the Lowell National Historical Park or the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission. Both the Park and the Commission have planned key development efforts for FY 1985 which will require a total of \$12,875,000. In addition, the operations budget for the Park as proposed by the Administration for FY 1985 is \$108,000 below the funding level needed for the Park to effectively carry out its increasing responsibilities. I am appearing before you this morning to urge you to

provide this funding.

This coming year will be a critical one for the Lowell Park, with the city and the private developers looking to the Commission and the Park to see if their plans are to be realized.

Restoration and development efforts planned for FY 1985 will focus on five areas of primary importance to the Park: (1) the Boott Mills; (2) the Boott Mill Cultural Center and Boott Mill Park; (3) the Lower Locks; (4) the rehabilitation of nationally significant buildings; and (5) the Historic Trolley.

Significant progress has been made on each of these projects, and the efforts planned for FY 1985 will bring them close to completion. It is important that the Park and Commission be able to go forward with their plans for FY 1985 in order to both avoid disruption in the development of the Park's key facilities and exhibits, and to assure that these facilities and exhibits can soon be open to the public.

The projects planned for FY 1985, when completed, will become an integral part of the Park. They will provide for cultural and educational facilities, and will preserve the heritage and story of Lowell as America's first great industrial city.

But the significance of these projects goes beyond their central role in the Lowell Park and what they will mean to visitors to Lowell. They are also important because their development is part of a larger cooperative effort between state and local groups, the federal government, and private developers that is so unique to the Lowell Park. Lowell continues to be an important test of what will become a national trend towards cooperative efforts and ownership patterns.

In addition, I urge that the operations budget for the Park, as proposed by the Administration, be increased by \$108,000. Last year, this Subcommittee and the Congress approved planning and construction funding for the Suffolk Mill Turbine Room Exhibit which, when it is completed, will become the central location for interpreting water power, one of the Lowell Park's principal themes. Now under development, this exhibit will be completed by the FY 1985 visitors season. Its addition to the Lowell Park will result in increased interpretation, maintenance, utility, supply and janitorial responsibilities for the Park. The operations budget proposed by the Administration does not provide for the increased funding needed by the Park to meet these growing responsibilities. I urge that that funding be provided.

In closing, let me express to you the absolute and unqualified support of the people of Lowell, not only for this funding, but also for the entire national historical park concept. The Lowell Park continues to represent a new approach to historic and cultural preservation in an urban area. I urge you to support the Park this year by providing the funding requested above so that the essential projects planned for FY 1985 can be completed.

Further details concerning the construction and development efforts planned for FY 1985 are attached.

Lowell National Park

Total request: \$12,983,000

Construction and Development:

Lowell National Historical Park: \$7,000,000

Lowell Historic Preservation Commission: 5,875,000

Total: \$12,875,000

Operations:

Increase for the Lowell National
Historical Park \$108,000

LOWELL PARK

FY 1985 Construction and Development Needs -- total: \$12,875,000

1. Lowell National Historical Park -- total: \$7,000,000

Boott Mills

| | |
|---|-------------|
| exhibits for entire project: | \$1,500,000 |
| planning and design for entire project: | 700,000 |
| construction: | 4,800,000 |

use: Major park interpretative facilities. Buildings will be rehabilitated and exhibits will be developed focusing on textile technology and related major themes.

2. Lowell Historic Preservation Commission -- total: \$5,875,000

a. Boott Mill Cultural Center and Boott Mill Park:

| | |
|--|------------|
| exhibits in cultural center | \$ 200,000 |
| final acquisition and development of the Boott Mill Park | 2,400,000 |

use: Center will contain National Park Service and other exhibits, and serve as cultural center, museum, and educational facility. Boott Mill Park will serve as an outdoor recreation area and open air performance center with exhibits.

b. Canal Related

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| lower locks completion | 600,000 |
|------------------------|---------|

use: improvements on the North Bank, rebuilding of canal wall, removal of piers, relocation of utility lines, to assure complete transportation loop and views of the canal from Central Street.

c. Grants

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| Boott Mills area | 750,000 |
| Park area | 750,000 |

use: rehabilitation of nationally significant buildings

d. Historic trolley

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| upgrading and final track extensions | 375,000 |
| construction of closed car | 300,000 |

use: continued development of visitor transportation system.

e. Project planning 500,000

LOWELL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

FY 1985 Operations Funding Increase Request: \$108,000

Objective:

To provide for interpretation, maintenance, and utilities needed to operate the new Suffolk Mill Turbine Room Exhibit

Request in detail:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Park technicians for interpretation | \$27,000 |
| Janitorial services | 30,000 |
| Maintenance mechanic | 20,000 |
| Utilities | 16,000 |
| Supplies | <u>15,000</u> |
| TOTAL | <u>\$108,000</u> |

Rationale:

The Suffolk Mill Turbine Room Exhibit, with its restored hydroturbine and operating textile machinery, will become the central location for interpreting water power, one of the Park's principal themes.

Now under development, this exhibit will be completed by the FY 1985 visitors season and, as a result, will increase interpretation, maintenance, utility, supply and janitorial responsibilities for the Park. The operations budget proposed by the Administration does not provide the increased funding needed by the Park to meet these increased responsibilities.

If I could, I would also like to submit a letter from the members of the Massachusetts delegation who are on the Appropriations Committee, and one who is not, in support of the funding.

Mr. YATES. That may be received for the record.

Mr. SHANNON. Thank you.

[The letter follows:]

Congress of the United States**Washington, D.C. 20515**

May 2, 1984

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior
Committee on Appropriations
B-308 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We understand that our colleague from Massachusetts, Jim Shannon, will propose in testimony before your Subcommittee that the appropriation for construction and development for the Lowell National Historical Park and the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission be increased by \$12,875,000, and that the operations budget for the Park, as proposed by the Administration, be increased by \$108,000.

As you know, we have supported Congressman Shannon's past efforts to provide sufficient funds for the Lowell National Historical Park and the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission to undertake the tasks required by the authorizing legislation (P.L. 95-290).

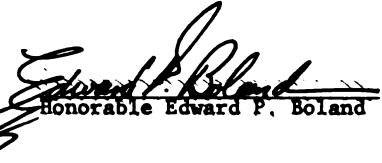
Your Subcommittee has been especially responsive to the need for adequate funding for the Lowell Park, and we hope that you continue to appreciate the significance of the only national park which is dedicated to the Industrial Revolution and the endeavors of working people in America.

In the past year, work on the Park has proceeded in a manner consistent with the authorizing legislation and the preservation efforts in Lowell are well underway. The lack of construction and development funding in this year's budget comes at a crucial time in the Park's development. More than \$72 million in private sector investments in the project area have been made in anticipation of the completion of the Park and Commission facilities and significant progress has already been made on most of the projects planned for FY 1985. A lack of funding could jeopardize that progress and might disrupt much of the private sector development. In addition, the proposed increase in funding for the operation of the Park is needed as a result of the level funding proposed by the Administration while the Park Service's responsibilities have increased substantially with the development of the Park.


We, therefore, support the requested increases in funding for the Park and the Commission as proposed by Congressman Shannon. This funding is necessary to continue our commitment to the preservation and appreciation of America's first major planned industrial city.

Very truly yours,


 Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.


 Honorable Edward P. Boland


 Honorable Joseph D. Early


 Honorable Silvio O. Conte

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

GULF ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

WITNESS

HON. EARL HUTTO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Hutto, your statement may be made a part of the record.

Mr. HUTTO. Thank you, sir.

[The statement of Mr. Hutto follows:]

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN EARL HUTTO
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, I APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS FUNDING FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE NAVAL LIVE OAKS VISITORS' CENTER/HEADQUARTERS AT GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE. AS YOU KNOW, THIS SUBCOMMITTEE SUCCESSFULLY INCLUDED THIS PROJECT IN INTERIOR'S FY 1984 BUDGET. HOWEVER, FUNDING FOR THE PROJECT WAS DROPPED DURING CONFERENCE WITH THE SENATE.

I FIRST CAME BEFORE THIS SUBCOMMITTEE ON MAY 14, 1980 TO DISCUSS THE COMPLETION OF THIS PROJECT. NOW, FOUR YEARS LATER, FUNDING FOR THE VISITORS' CENTER/HEADQUARTERS CONTINUES TO BE IN QUESTION.

AS YOU KNOW MR. CHAIRMAN, THIS PROJECT WAS FIRST AUTHORIZED IN 1978. A NUMBER OF PLANS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED SINCE THEN, EACH ONE REVISED AND SCALED DOWN IN SIZE. THE LATEST DESIGN CALLS FOR A CONTACT STATION ON THE SOUTHSIDE OF HIGHWAY 98 AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES ON THE NORTH SIDE OF HIGHWAY 98 IN THE NAVAL LIVE OAKS PORTION OF THE PARK. THIS SMALL COMPLEX WILL SERVE THE MORE THAN 3 MILLION VISITORS WHO COME TO FLORIDA'S PORTION OF THE GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE EACH YEAR.

THE FIRST PHASE OF THE ORIGINAL PARK SERVICE PROJECT HAS BEEN IN PLACE FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. THE EXISTING ROADS, TRAILS, PARKING LOTS, AND UTILITIES ARE THE RESULT OF AN ALREADY \$1.2 MILLION INVESTMENT. THE LATEST PARK SERVICE PLAN CONFORMS TO THIS EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE.

THE GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE ENCOMPASSES SOME OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND PRISTINE BEACHES IN THE WORLD. AS I MENTIONED EARLIER, 3 MILLION PEOPLE VISIT THE FLORIDA PART OF THE SEASHORE ANNUALLY AND THIS NUMBER IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE AS THE POPULATION IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION OF OUR NATION CONTINUES TO GROW. I BELIEVE THAT TAXPAYING AMERICANS VISITING THE GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE DESERVE TO BE GREETED BY MORE THAN A PARK SERVICE SIGN, FIRE HYDRANTS AND A PARKING LOT.

I AM GRATEFUL FOR YOUR SUPPORT LAST YEAR BUT WAS DISAPPOINTED THAT THE PROJECT FAILED TO SURVIVE IN CONFERENCE. HOWEVER, I AM HOPEFUL THAT WITH YOUR CONTINUED ASSISTANCE THIS YEAR, WE CAN PREVAIL ON THE SENATE TO SUPPORT FUNDING FOR THE COMPLETION OF THIS PROJECT.

I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR EARMARKING \$3 MILLION IN INTERIOR'S FY 1985 BUDGET FOR THE VISITORS' CENTER/HEADQUARTERS. THIS FUNDING WILL SECURE THE COMPLETION OF THIS PROJECT AND PROVIDE FOR ANY UNFORESEEN PROBLEMS THAT MAY CAUSE FURTHER DELAY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THANK YOU FOR GIVING ME THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY ON BEHALF OF THE NAVAL LIVE OAKS VISITORS' CENTER/HEADQUARTERS AND I LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU ON FUNDING THE COMPLETION OF THIS PROJECT.

Mr. YATES. We hope to be helpful again this year, if we can.

Mr. HURRO. Thank you.

It is the discussion of the Naval Live Oaks Visitors' Center/Headquarters at Gulf Islands National Seashore. As you know, this subcommittee successfully included this project in Interior's fiscal year 1984 budget. However, funding for the project was dropped during conference with the Senate.

I first came before this subcommittee on May 14, 1980, to discuss the completion of this project. Now, four years later, funding for the Visitors' Center/Headquarters continues to be in question.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, this project was first authorized in 1978. A number of plans have been developed since then, each one revised and scaled down in size.

The latest design calls for a contact station on the south side of Highway 98 and administrative offices on the north side of Highway 98 in the Naval Live Oaks portion of the park. This small complex will serve the more than three million visitors who come to Florida's portion of the Gulf Islands National Seashore each year.

The first phase of the original Park Service project has been in place for a number of years. The existing roads, trails, parking lots, and utilities are the result of an already \$1.2 million investment. The latest Park Service plan conforms to this existing infrastructure. In other words, we have already spent money.

I know the Administration seems to have a policy of not constructing anything new. This is not new. We have had the infrastructure in but haven't been able to construct a Visitors' Center.

The Gulf Islands National Seashore encompasses some of the most beautiful and pristine beaches in the world. I invite all of you to come down and visit it one of these days.

As I mentioned earlier, three million people visit the Florida part of the Seashore annually, and this number is expected to increase as the population in the southeast region of our nation continues to grow. I believe that taxpaying Americans visiting the Gulf Islands National Seashore deserve to be greeted by more than what we see there, a parking lot, and sign, and so forth.

I am grateful for your support last year, but was disappointed that the project failed to survive in conference. However, I am hopeful that with your continued assistance this year, we can prevail with the Senate.

I would appreciate your earmarking \$3 million in Interior's fiscal year 1985 budget for the Visitors' Center/Headquarters. This funding will secure the completion of this project and provide for any unforeseen problems that may cause further delay.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me this opportunity to testify on behalf of the Naval Live Oaks Visitors' Center/Headquarters, and I look forward to working with you on funding the completion of this project.

Mr. YATES. We hope for favorable consideration.

Mr. HURRO. Thank you; I appreciate it.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

**NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM, LAND AND WATER
CONSERVATION FUND, APPALACHIAN TRAIL****WITNESS****HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF MARYLAND**

Mr. YATES. Mrs. Byron, we are glad to hear you.

Mrs. BYRON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Glad to have you. Your statement may be made a part of the record.

Mrs. BYRON. Thank you. Let me thank you once again for the opportunity for my annual visit to the committee.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mrs. BYRON. I think our National Park System, Trail and River Systems, along with the Federal support to State and local governments are critical elements in providing outdoor opportunities to all of the American people.

Unfortunately, the Administration hasn't always recognized the critical nature of these programs. Your subcommittee and also the Interior Committee, on which I serve, have in recent years had to increase the funding for many of these programs which the Administration has desired to reduce or cut. There is some improvement this year, but I think we still need to provide funding above the requested level.

As I have testified in the past, my district in Maryland is blest with six national parks. We also have numerous State and local parks and forests. I think it provides an outstanding outdoor opportunity not only to the people in my district, but to the two major metropolitan areas of Washington and Baltimore.

Active land acquisition programs are under way currently at Monocacy and Antietam Battlefields, also C&O Park which transcends the Potomac River areas.

The Administration's proposal for the C&O at half a million and the \$1.5 million for Monocacy are very adequate. I believe the Antietam request, which is at \$0.5 million, should be increased to \$1 million. There are still over 1,400 acres which require protection at this important site.

I think Maryland has always made good use of the state assistance grants from the Land and Water Conservation Funds. Again this year the Administration did not request any funding for this program. Without active state programs, pressure on the Federal resources would be probably much, much greater.

The State Assistance Program has been a very effective way to support the State activity. Maryland alone could use about a \$10 million overall amount. We will not get that, I am convinced, but I do support the Interior Committee's recommendation that this program be funded at a \$100 million level.

One thing, this year there is no Federal acquisition proposal for the Appalachian Trail in Maryland. I continue to have a very strong interest in this project and do support the \$7 million proposal for the Park Service acquisition for the Appalachian Trail.

I also believe that \$1 million should be appropriated for the Forest Service acquisition on the Appalachian Trail. Once again, that is a vital link, up and down the east coast.

Finally, let me just reiterate a concern that I have, and I have met with all six of my park superintendents on. That is, the pressure and deadlines from the Administration to the National Park Service in rushing through the various A-76 studies and reports.

I am extremely concerned that unless checked by Congress, the Park Service is going to be forced to contract certain functions which I think are most appropriately functions of the government, and I think that the proper and careful management of the natural and cultural resources of the park systems, the quality experience within the Parks is going to be in jeopardy if we contract out these jobs.

One example in my district, is Catoctin National Park which contains Camp David. To contract out snow removal and maintenance in that area would be, I think, a very serious breach of what we need to do, if for no other reason than the security aspects of the park. The security aspects arise because Camp David is there.

I would request you add appropriate language which, at a minimum, will require a congressional review on contracting resulting from the A-76 studies. I have met with Secretary Clark on this issue. I was not too encouraged from the meeting. Yet I do feel extremely strongly on that one issue.

I think there are certain areas we can contract out. But, I think overall in many of the parks there are maintenance areas which to contract out, I think, would be a great loss not only to the Park system but also to the American public.

Mr. YATES. Good.

Mrs. BYRON. Thank you.

[The statement of Mrs. Byron follows:]

Testimony of Senator G. Burton
 Bayard, 1st District
 before the
 Subcommittee on Interior
 Appropriations Committee
 May 21, 1955

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to testify before your subcommittee today. The ever-increasing importance of outdoor recreation is becoming increasingly important to all of our people today. We are becoming more and more aware of their needs and are becoming more and more aware of their needs for good biological and psychological health. We are also more conscious than ever of the need to protect and preserve our natural resources. Our National Park System, trail systems and other systems, along with our Federal support to state and local governments are all critical elements in providing outdoor recreation to the American people. Unfortunately, the administration has not always recognized the critical nature of these programs. Your subcommittee and the Interior Committee, on which I serve, have in recent years had to increase funding for such programs, the administration desired to reduce or cut. Although there is some improvement this year, we still need to provide funding above the level requested by the administration.

My district in Maryland is blessed with six National Parks and numerous State and local parks and forests. It provides outstanding outdoor opportunities not only to people in the district but to the two major metropolitan areas of Washington and Baltimore. Active land acquisition programs are underway at Monocacy and Antietam Battlegrounds and the Leo Canal Park. While at this time, the administration's proposed FY55 acquisition levels at the C&O Canal of \$500,000 and Monocacy of \$1.5 million are adequate, I believe the Antietam funding should be raised from \$500,000 to \$1 million. There are still over 1,400 acres requiring protection at this important site.

Maryland has always made good use of state assistance grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Again this year, the administration did not request any funding for this program. Without active state programs the pressure on Federal resources would be even greater. The state assistance program has been a very effective way to support state activity. Maryland alone could use \$10 million. I support the Interior Committee recommendation that this program be funded at \$100 million.

While this year there is no federal acquisition proposed for the Appalachian Trail in Maryland, I continue to have a keen interest in this project and support the \$7 million proposed for Park Service acquisition. I also believe \$1 million should be appropriated for Forest Service acquisition for the Appalachian Trail.

Another area targeted for cuts is the Natural Programs portion of the NPS budget. This item provides for river and trails study and for technical assistance to states for rivers and trails work. I would recommend that \$2.041 million be appropriated for this program instead of the \$825,000 recommended by the administration. The administration proposal would virtually eliminate the technical assistance programs.

Finally, I would like to reiterate a concern I know many of us in Congress share. Under pressure and deadlines from the administration, the National Park Service is rushing through various A-76 studies. I am afraid, that unless checked by Congress, the Park Service will be forced to contract certain functions which are most appropriately performed by the government. I believe that the proper and careful management of the natural and cultural resources of the Park System and the quality experience of Park visitors is in jeopardy. I request that you add appropriations language which, at a minimum, will require Congressional review for any contracting in FY85 resulting from A-76 studies.

Thank you again Mr. Chairman for the opportunity to present this testimony.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

**EL MORRO CASTLE, LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION
FUND****WITNESS****HON. BALTASAR CORRADA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
PUERTO RICO**

Mr. YATES. Mr. Corrada, we are pleased to have you today. We are pleased to have your statement, which may be made a part of the record, and whatever else you wish to tell us.

Mr. CORRADA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just came from a mark-up session on the Subcommittee on Education, where I was needed for a quorum.

I would like to offer my entire testimony, and, furthermore, I would offer two documents that have been sent to me by the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources of Puerto Rico, which I would like to be made part of the record.

One is identified as a proposal for the Tortuguera and Cartagena Lagoon; another, a document entitled "Tropical Resources Institute, Funding Proposal to the U.S. Congress by Department of Natural Resources" dated May 3.

Mr. YATES. We may receive those for the files.
[The documents follow:]

First, Puerto Rico is on the verge of losing a number of habitats that are critical for the preservation of migratory birds and endangered species, particularly the Tortuguero and Cartagena Lagoons. These lagoons are the best of the few remaining freshwater wetlands in Puerto Rico. Millions of migratory birds fly over and stop in Puerto Rico during their seasonal journeys along the Atlantic Flyway. The Island possesses an incredible diversity of rare and endangered plants and animals far greater than most areas on the mainland. Many of its ecosystems are unique - existing nowhere else on this planet, and are extremely fragile.

Second, purchase of Tortuguero and Cartagena Lagoons would represent the first application of Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds or Migratory Bird Conservation Funds for the purpose of land acquisition to protect wildlife and endangered species in Puerto Rico, despite the fact that Puerto Rican hunters have purchased Federal Duck Stamps regularly for several decades. It is time that the last remaining wetland habitats in Puerto Rico become elements of the national program.

Third, the increased level of funding and personnel will serve to protect and enhance the investment already made by Congress in National Wildlife Refuges in the Caribbean, and to generate returns on that public investment that will benefit the Puerto Rican people and the Nation.

Fourth, Puerto Rico provides an excellent laboratory to test and demonstrate ecological ideas. Because of its location in the tropics, where nature functions much more rapidly, changes that affect natural resources can be observed in a shorter time frame

revetment. The estimated cost for this project is \$15,332,000 and I am advised that the nature of the work requires that the funding be appropriated in one sum to ensure its continuity. However, if the Subcommittee wishes to divide the appropriation, I am further advised that the estimated cost of the breakwater is \$11,269,000 and for the revetment, the cost is \$4,063,000. I urge the Subcommittee to include these funds in your bill.

There are three other matters of importance to Puerto Rico I would like to address today:

First, we request that \$6,400,000 and 13 personnel be added to the budget of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior for several land acquisition and management projects. These actions are vital to the conservation and restoration of wildlife and endangered species on the Island of Puerto Rico.

The major items for which increased funding is requested are the following:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Acquisition of Tortuguero and Cartagena Lagoons | \$5,150,000 |
| 2. Construction of Water Control Structure and rehabilitation of Cartagena Lagoon | \$ 150,000 |
| 3. Upgrading of Caribbean Island National Wildlife Refuges (and 9 personnel) | \$ 525,000 |
| 4. Federal and Commonwealth recovery and protection actions for endangered species (and 4 personnel) | \$ 575,000 |
| Total | \$6,400,000 |

Total personnel=13

There are a number of reasons which justify this support.

First, Puerto Rico is on the verge of losing a number of habitats that are critical for the preservation of migratory birds and endangered species, particularly the Tortuguero and Cartagena Lagoons. These lagoons are the best of the few remaining freshwater wetlands in Puerto Rico. Millions of migratory birds fly over and stop in Puerto Rico during their seasonal journeys along the Atlantic Flyway. The Island possesses an incredible diversity of rare and endangered plants and animals far greater than most areas on the mainland. Many of its ecosystems are unique - existing nowhere else on this planet, and are extremely fragile.

Second, purchase of Tortuguero and Cartagena Lagoons would represent the first application of Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds or Migratory Bird Conservation Funds for the purpose of land acquisition to protect wildlife and endangered species in Puerto Rico, despite the fact that Puerto Rican hunters have purchased Federal Duck Stamps regularly for several decades. It is time that the last remaining wetland habitats in Puerto Rico become elements of the national program.

Third, the increased level of funding and personnel will serve to protect and enhance the investment already made by Congress in National Wildlife Refuges in the Caribbean, and to generate returns on that public investment that will benefit the Puerto Rican people and the Nation.

Fourth, Puerto Rico provides an excellent laboratory to test and demonstrate ecological ideas. Because of its location in the tropics, where nature functions much more rapidly, changes that affect natural resources can be observed in a shorter time frame

than on the mainland. In one sense, Puerto Rico is a precursor of events on the contiguous states. Accelerated stress is being placed on the natural resources of the Island. With an area of limited land mass and high population density, the Island has been subjected to pollution, urban expansion, and industrial development. This has transformed both the economy and the environment of the area in a relatively short period of time. Investment in the design of new ways for protecting and preserving wildlife resources on the Island will permit the avoidance of future mistakes at the national level and will provide new insights for the resolution of conflicts between development and wildlife conservation.

Mr. Chairman, in summary I believe that support for this program of activities, designed to initiate and sustain a more visible presence by the Fish and Wildlife Service in Puerto Rico and to enhance its partnership with the Commonwealth will be of major benefit both to the people of Puerto Rico and to the nation. It will serve to preserve and protect a major element of the intercontinental Atlantic Flyway, which already is the subject of several international agreements.

Second, I wish to emphasize the need for continued funding for forestry programs. Puerto Rico has recently embarked upon a major reforestation effort which should serve as an example to other areas of the tropics. I am presenting three topics related to forestry for your consideration.

1. Continued funding for the State and Private Forestry program in the United States Forest Service at least at same level as for FY 1984;

2. Continued support for the research efforts of the Forest Service's Institute of Tropical Forestry at least at the same level as for FY 1984, particularly with regard to the research and/or management effort related to the Puerto Rican Parrot; and

3. A special request for a one-time unmatched grant in the amount of \$850,000 through the State and Private Forestry Program for the express purpose of completing the construction of a physical facility for the Tropical Resources Institute of the Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources.

The Forest Service's programs of State and Private Forestry provide direct grants to the States and Territories for such purposes as technical assistance for reforestation, nursery improvements, and wood utilization, which are crucial for the development of sound forest practices in public and private forests. Forestry specialists are brought to Puerto Rico under the program to observe local programs and to advise forestry staff about ways to improve their management efforts. The programs are well organized and function smoothly. They provide an excellent return on the Federal dollars invested in them. An adequate level of funding, at least equal to that provided in Fiscal Year 1984, will assure that resources will be equitably distributed. Therefore, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico strongly endorses the

recommendations of the Association of State Foresters for continued funding of the State and Private Forestry program. In the long term, we expect to generate positive environmental and economic benefits from the reforestation efforts that the program is supporting.

The Forest Service's Institute of Tropical Forestry operates primarily in the Luquillo Experimental Forest, an element of the Caribbean National Forest in eastern Puerto Rico. This is the only tropical rain forest within the entire system of national forests. Much valuable research has been conducted by the Institute with regard to timber production from tropical hardwoods and softwoods, such as mahogany, teak, and Caribbean Pine. Another activity is related to the forest as habitat. We are particularly concerned that the special research program related to the preservation of the Puerto Rican Parrot should be funded at a level sufficient to continue the effort aimed at propagating additional population and developing appropriate habitat areas to prevent the extinction of the species. The funding for the Institute has been reduced during recent years, threatening the survival of the parrot program. We strongly urge that the research and/or management activities of the Institute receive funding at least equal to the level of the current fiscal year.

The location of Puerto Rico in the tropics, its culture and language, and its forestry programs provide a strong basis for a program of International Forestry. In addition, a need exists for a facility at which to provide training for local farmers interested forestry, as well as students and the staff of the

Island's forest service. Such a training center could be a base for international program activities of the Forest Service. The government of Puerto Rico has identified a site suitable for such a facility, at a former Peace Corps training facility in the Río Abajo State Forest. Access roads, electricity and water are available, but the structures must be rehabilitated and enlarged. The Department of Natural Resources has assigned \$200,000 in local funds to this effort in its budget for FY 1985, but additional resources are needed to permit a cooperative training program to be undertaken. The sum of \$850,000 is therefore requested as a one time unmatched grant to complete the development of the Tropical Resource Institute in accordance with plans and specifications.

Third and last, Mr. Chairman, I urge the Subcommittee to provide adequate funding for the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program. I support the request of the National Recreation and Park Association for an appropriation of \$40 million for FY 85. This amount will allow another round for rehabilitation projects grants. In Puerto Rico, the City of San Juan has completed its Recovery Action Plan and we are hopeful that another round of grants will result in the rehabilitation and improvement of urban recreation areas.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee and I will be happy to answer any questions.

MATERIALS ON FORESTRY TO BE INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF THE
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER BEFORE THE INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ON THURSDAY, 3 MAY 1984

Mr. Chairman, I wish now to turn to the topic of forestry programs. As you know, forestry programs are extremely important in many states. Puerto Rico has recently embarked upon a major reforestation effort which should serve as an example to other areas of the tropics. I am presenting three topics related to forestry for your consideration.

1. Continued funding for the State and Private Forestry program in the United States Forest Service at least at same level as for FY 1984;
2. Continued support for the research efforts of the Forest Service's Institute of Tropical Forestry at least at the same level as for FY 1984, particularly with regard to the research and/or management effort related to the Puerto Rican Parrot; and
3. A special request for a one time unmatched grant in the amount of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$600,000) through the State and Private Forestry Program for the express purpose of completing the construction of a physical facility for the Tropical Resources Institute of the Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources.

I believe that these recommendations merit your serious consideration. I submit the following explanatory remarks, together with additional supporting materials which I request be included in the record.

The Forest Service's programs of State and Private Forestry provide direct grants to the States and Territories for such purposes as technical assistance for reforestation, nursery improvements, and wood utilization, which are crucial for the development of sound forest practices in public and private forests. Forestry specialists are brought to Puerto Rico under the program to observe local programs and to advise forestry staff about ways to improve their management efforts. The programs are well organized and function smoothly. They provide an excellent return on the Federal dollars invested in them. An adequate level of funding, at least equal to that provided in Fiscal Year 1984, will assure that resources will be equitably distributed. Therefore, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico strongly endorses the recommendations of the Association of State Foresters for continued funding of the State and Private Forestry program. In the long term, we expect to generate positive environmental and economic benefits from the reforestation efforts that the program is supporting.

The Forest Service's Institute of Tropical Forestry operates primarily in the Luquillo Experimental Forest, an element of the Caribbean National Forest in eastern Puerto Rico. This is

the only tropical rain forest within the entire system of national forests. Much valuable research has been conducted by the Institute with regard to timber production from tropical hardwoods and softwoods, such as mahogany, teak, and Caribbean Pine. Another activity is related to the forest as habitat. We are particularly concerned that the special research program related to the preservation of the Puerto Rican Parrot should be funded at a level sufficient to continue the effort aimed at propagating additional population and developing appropriate habitat areas to prevent the extinction of the species. The funding for the Institute has been reduced during recent years, threatening the survival of the parrot program. We strongly urge that the research and/or management activities of the Institute receive funding at least equal to the level of the current fiscal year.

The location of Puerto Rico in the tropics, its culture and language, and its forestry programs provide a strong basis for a program of International Forestry. In addition, a need exists for a facility at which to provide training for local farmers interested forestry, as well as students and the staff of the island's forest service. Such a training center could be a base for international program activities of the Forest Service. The government of Puerto Rico has identified a site suitable for such a facility, at a former Peace Corps training facility in the Río Abajo State Forest. Access roads, electricity and water are available, but the structures must be rehabilitated and/or replaced. The Department of Natural Resources has assigned

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in local funds to this effort in its budget for FY 1985, but additional resources are needed to permit a cooperative training program to be undertaken. The sum of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars is therefore requested as a one time unmatched grant to complete the development of the Tropical Resource Institute in accordance with plans and specifications.

In March 1984, at the direction of the Congress, the Office of Technology Assessment prepared a comprehensive study titled "Technologies to Sustain Tropical Forest Resources". I quote the following from the Foreword to that well researched document:

" The United States has a stake in the sustained economic development of tropical nations for humanitarian, political, and economic reasons. To a great extent, the development of these nations depends on increasing production from their potentially renewable soil, water, and forest resources. But tropical forest resources, which cover nearly one half of the tropical nations' lands, are being consumed at a rate that may make them non-renewable."

We believe that a grant to permit completion of the Tropical Resources Institute may represent a Congressional initiative in furtherance of that report. The Institute could become a center for training in the management of tropical resources, under cooperative agreements with the U. S. Forest Service and other agencies and thus assure that optimum beneficial use will be

made of funds being expended in tropical areas through other Federal programs. I believe that the funds to be invested in the Institute will provide a maximum positive return within a very short time, as the Department of Natural Resources stands ready to implement the facility construction and training activity as soon as the funding is provided.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO FORESTRY
BUDGET INITIATIVE
3 MAY 1984

SUMMARY OF REQUESTED INCREASES

| <u>Program/Activity</u> | <u>Budget Increase</u> | <u>Personnel Increase</u> |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u> | | |
| Institute of Tropical Forestry Research | Same as FY 1984 | 0 |
| State and Private Forestry | | |
| Regular Program | Same as FY 1984 | 0 |
| One time Unmatched Grant for facility construction | \$600,000 | 0 |
| <u>SUMMARY, total additional for FY 1985</u> | | |
| Construction | \$600,000 | 0 |

Mr. CORRADA. I would like to urge you to provide funds for El Morro Castle.

I would like to express my appreciation to you and the committee for approving a \$4.5 million appropriation in FY 1984 for the restoration of El Morro Castle. The work will be awarded now in September and will be completed by early 1986.

The work to be done under the contract will complete restoration of the structure. However, in order to protect the work already done, it is necessary to construct a breakwater and revetment. The estimated cost for this project is \$15,332,000, and I am advised that the nature of the work requires that the funding be appropriated in one sum to ensure its continuity.

However, if the subcommittee wishes to divide the appropriation, I am further advised that the estimated cost of the breakwater is \$11,269,000, and for the revetment, the cost is \$4,063,000. I urge the subcommittee to include these funds in your bill.

There are three other matters of importance to Puerto Rico I would like to address today.

First, we request that \$6,400,000 and 13 personnel be added to the budget of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior for several land acquisition and management projects. These actions are vital to the conservation and restoration of wildlife and endangered species on the Island of Puerto Rico. In the testimony, I describe this important project.

Secondly, I wish to emphasize the need for continued funding for forestry programs. Puerto Rico has recently embarked upon a major reforestation effort which should serve as an example to other areas of the tropics.

I am presenting three topics related to forestry for your consideration.

One: Continued funding for the State and Private Forestry program in the United States Forest Service, at least at the same level as for fiscal year 1984.

Two: Continued support for the research efforts of the Forest Service's Institute of Tropical Forestry, at least at the same level as for fiscal year 1984, particularly with regard to the research and/or management effort related to the Puerto Rican Parrot; and

Three: A special request for a one-time unmatched grant in the amount of \$850,000 through the State and Private Forestry Program for the express purpose of completing the construction of a physical facility for the Tropical Resources Institute of the Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources. I will not elaborate here, but it is in my written statement, Mr. Chairman.

Third and last, Mr. Chairman, I urge the subcommittee to provide adequate funding for the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery program. I support the request of the National Recreation and Park Association for an appropriation of \$40 million for fiscal year 1985. This amount will allow another round for rehabilitation projects grants.

In Puerto Rico, the City of San Juan has completed its Recovery Action Plan, and we are hopeful that another round of grants will result in the rehabilitation and improvement of urban recreation areas.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee, and I will be happy to answer any questions. This concludes my testimony, and I urge you, Mr. Chairman, as well as all the members of the distinguished subcommittee, to consider this request.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much, Mr. Corrada. We would be very glad to consider your request.

Mr. CORRADA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING

WITNESS

HON. LEON E. PANETTA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. RATCHFORD [presiding]. In the absence of the chairman—and he will be back shortly—let me call the meeting of the subcommittee to order.

We are taking testimony from a series of Members. The next member on the list is the Honorable Leon Panetta of California.

Your statement in its entirety will be made part of the record.

Mr. PANETTA. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you.

If I could briefly summarize some points, I would appreciate that opportunity.

First, I have given to the chairman, and I think distributed to the members, a copy of a letter signed by 28 members of the California delegation, including Senator Wilson and Senator Cranston, that basically supports the position that this subcommittee has taken in the past and Congress has taken in the past to provide for protection for one year for certain areas of our Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) areas of central and northern California.

Mr. RATCHFORD. That letter may be made part of the record also.

Mr. PANETTA. I thank you for making it part of the record, Mr. Chairman.

The history on this issue is one that I think needs to be recalled for the benefit of the members. We have always taken the position that, in dealing with the whole area of OCS drilling and resources located not only off of our coast but also inland as well, that we need to be good stewards of our resources.

That means we need to know how to develop what needs to be developed. We also need to know how to protect what needs to be protected. That is my idea of good stewardship, to try to find that balance.

In the last few years, we have had a problem, particularly with the Department of Interior and the way they approached OCS leasing, in the sense that DoI put everything up for auction and really did not make decisions about the areas that needed to be protected, and the areas that I think, a large majority of this country would

support in terms of protection. There just simply are some areas off our coast that need to be protected.

When considering for possible lease a billion acres of offshore area, it seems to me that 5 to 6 percent of those billion acres, the Administration ought to make a judgment that there are those areas that are important to be protected because they are important natural resources for this country and for our future.

The problem over the last few years is that hasn't been the case. So as a result of that, we have made a number of efforts to try to take steps to make the point about good stewardship of our resources.

We have legislation in the Congress that we have offered to provide for a long term moratorium, at least until the year 2000, for these areas. With this bill, we are making the point that, if there is to be drilling off areas like Big Sur, off the California coast, areas like Mendocino coast, the Santa Cruz Basin areas—that I think there is a consensus are areas which are attractive and unique treasures for this country, and that they ought to be the last alternative turned to. That legislation has had hearing and remains in the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Secondly, we have tried a track in dealing with temporary protection. That is why we have come to the Interior Subcommittee.

I don't particularly relish coming to the Interior Subcommittee to ask for that projection year in and year out, but we have had to resort to that because we have been unable to move more permanent legislation and because we continually run into problems in trying to negotiate an agreement in this area.

This committee over the last few years has been cooperative, and the Congress has supported it both on the House and Senate sides. This last year, we have taken two additional tacks in an effort to achieve this end. One is to deal with the whole issue of the Coastal Zone Management Act, the Supreme Court having knocked down portions of that act recently, and thereby undermined the role of States to participate in the whole offshore leasing process—I think is an extremely important one. Therefore there is legislation that is now pending, and I think as a matter of fact the Oceanography Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will act on it today to try to restore a consistency authority to the States, and hopefully that legislation will go forward. That is extremely important to this whole issue of offshore leasing as well.

The last area that I think needs to be pointed out to this committee is one that I am pleased has developed over the last few months.

As a result of the change in the Administration of the Interior Department, we have extended a hand of negotiation to the new Secretary. He's been much more cooperative in that sense of a willingness to try to look at these issues and see if we can develop a consensus about what areas ought to be protected and what areas ought to be open for lease. I think he recognizes a need to do that instead of going through this constant process we are involved with.

On January 25, Congressman Lowery, Congressman Levine, and I met with the Secretary of Interior. We have presented a position to him, and we are in the process of negotiations at the present

time to see if we can develop a consensus about what can be protected into the future. I think that is the way it should be, and I am pleased that those negotiations are going on.

The problem we have at the present time is that there remains a great deal of uncertainty. We have not completed these negotiations. We still need to get some kind of substantive counter offer from the Department of Interior as to what areas they feel ought to be protected or ought to be included in this kind of approach, how long it ought to be done, how much protection ought to be provided, et cetera.

So for that reason, because there is uncertainty and because the department has indicated that while they do indicate that there is a good possibility they will not proceed with drilling in fiscal year 1985, there is no guarantee at all that that will be the case. They basically say leases in these areas are on hold.

They could move. It is possible that leasing here could happen, and so for those reasons, because we are in these negotiations, and because we are having these discussions, we think it is most important that we at least retain the moratorium through fiscal year 1985 so that we can continue to have a base for negotiations with the Department of Interior.

Let me make clear two other points. One, this is not a partisan issue. This is an issue in which both conservatives and liberals have joined resources because there is no need to argue over whether or not we ought to develop those resources.

The real question is, how do we find that important balance between areas that need to be protected? That is the issue, and, frankly, as I have said, that has drawn both Republicans and Democrats today together. That is why the letter I presented includes Senator Wilson as well as Senator Cranston, Republicans and Democrats alike.

Secondly, I again always hesitate to come to the Interior Subcommittee to ask for these kinds of temporary moratoria. Yet this is a very crucial time to ask that you continue it, because we are in the process of negotiations, because hopefully we can develop an agreement with the department the way we ought to develop an agreement on these issues. We are beginning to move in that direction. It is the first time in three years that we have at least been able to do that.

So it is extremely important that, in the very least, we continue this moratorium pending those negotiations. For that reason, I would ask the subcommittee continue it through this next fiscal year.

[The statement of Mr. Panetta and letter follow:]

STATEMENT
OF
HON. LEON E. PANETTA
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
MAY 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for this opportunity to appear today to discuss a matter of continued regional and national interest: the Department of the Interior's outer continental shelf (OCS) oil and gas leasing program. I thank the Subcommittee for its past efforts to focus attention on this important matter.

Last year, I joined a number of members of the California congressional delegation to urge the Subcommittee's consideration of provisions to the FY '84 Interior Appropriations bill which would exempt certain OCS areas from oil and gas leasing. Implementation of the Department of the Interior's OCS oil and gas leasing program under then-Secretary of the Interior Watt had embroiled the OCS program in controversy. Many in the California delegation felt they had no recourse but appeal to the Subcommittee in an effort to ensure compliance with federal law (the 1978 amendments to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act) requiring the Department to "balance orderly energy resource development with protection of the human, marine and coastal environments". The result, as you know, was a request from a majority of members in the delegation to suspend leasing in particularly-controversial OCS areas offshore the State in the expectation that some more comprehensive resolution of this matter could be effected.

Since Committee approval of last year's Interior bill, there has been a welcome change in leadership at the Department of the Interior as well as a related change in the tenor of the Department's statements regarding implementation of the OCS leasing program. We appreciate the Subcommittee's initiative in responding to concerns expressed over inadequate consideration of OCS-related economic and environmental impacts in leasing decisions. However, those concerns which prompted congressional action remain.

In an effort to alleviate those concerns, a hearing has been held on legislation (H.R.2059) which would provide a long-term exemption from OCS leasing, and I have joined Reps. D'Amours, Studds, Levine, Boxer and others in introducing legislation (H.R. 4589) which would seek to restore to coastal states authority to require consistency of federal activities directly affecting the coastal zone with approved state management programs. I will continue in these efforts.

In addition, negotiations have been initiated with the Department of the Interior. On January 25, Rep. Lowery, Rep. Levine and I arranged a meeting with Secretary of the Interior Clark to discuss OCS oil and gas leasing off our state. We were encouraged by the goodwill expressed by the new Secretary at that meeting, and agreed to submit a written proposal regarding OCS oil and gas development off the California coast. As a result, we submitted to the Secretary on February 3 a lengthy memorandum detailing our concerns over leasing in particularly-sensitive OCS areas offshore California, and subsequently

met with Assistant Secretary Carruthers and Minerals Management Service (MMS) Director Bettenberg to discuss our proposal.

During the course of our negotiations, the boundaries established by the leasing moratoria in the FY '84 bill have consistently served as the foundation from which we seek to negotiate, and from which we are willing to compromise. The subcommittee's past efforts have proven instrumental throughout these negotiations, as approval of the FY '84 leasing moratoria played a fundamental role in conveying to the Department in convincing terms the concerns of many Californians over implementation of the OCS program offshore our state.

We are willing to work with the Secretary to establish a balanced program for offshore energy development on the California OCS, and have communicated that willingness to him. In turn, Interior has indicated a willingness to explore possible compromise in this area. We are hopeful that this mutual interest will lead to further, productive negotiations with the Department. These mutual interests include accomodation of legitimate concerns over OCS development in exceptional areas off our state, and preservation of the national interest in offshore hydrocarbon development.

A negotiated compromise regarding exceptional areas deserving of protection is possible, and could provide for more efficient management of limited coastal resources by ensuring additional consideration of competing coastal uses in formulation of OCS leasing decisions. Such a negotiated compromise is clearly preferable to either persistent litigation, or recourse to extraordinary legislative

remedies such as leasing moratoria. I am personally committed to pursuing such a compromise further.

However, a major obstacle may stand in the way of successful conclusion of these efforts.

This obstacle is the cloud of uncertainty which surrounds the Department's leasing program. This uncertainty is fostered, in part, by distrustful local government officials and representatives upset by the large-scale expansion of the OCS program under Secretary Watt. It is fed by lingering concerns that the Secretary's successor, while more conciliatory in tone, has not chosen to abandon Secretary Watt's controversial "area-wide" leasing concept. It is also harbored in the Department of the Interior which must attempt to re-establish its trust with a concerned Congress feeling that it is without recourse but to seek curbs on offshore leasing activity. This uncertainty is a political reality, and may play a pivotal role in any attempt to resolve concerns expressed over the effect of an accelerated OCS leasing program.

Earlier this Spring, the Secretary stated that those areas exempted from leasing by the FY'84 Interior bill were not scheduled for lease during the 1985 fiscal year. For Californians concerned that leasing may occur within these areas during the 1985 fiscal year, this statement raises significant unanswered questions regarding the Department's plans in two respects:

- a.) a deferred Southern California sale -- L.S. #80 --scheduled

for lease during FY'84 and affected by the FY '84 Interior bill may occur within the 1985 fiscal year. If the sale is deferred another month and occurs at a normal pace, it would necessarily occur within the 1985 fiscal year, contrary to the Secretary's previous assurances;

b.) the statement also included a caveat stating the assumption that a pending Northern & Central California sale -- L.S. #91 -- would slip beyond its scheduled FY'85 sale date into the next fiscal year. The sale may well slip beyond its scheduled date into FY '86, but this caveat still leaves an unanswered question regarding precisely when the sale will occur, and whether or not the sale's scheduled date is consistent with the Secretary's statement.

Further doubt has been cast upon the Secretary's plans for leasing in these areas during the coming fiscal year by the leasing schedule you recently obtained upon request from the Department. The April 6 revised OCS leasing schedule provides no indication of when pending California OCS Sales #80, #91 & #95 (in addition to two North Atlantic sales) may occur, and states only that these sales are "on hold."

Frankly, I am not certain what "on hold" means. As far as I know, the Department has not precisely defined the phrase. Certainly, the phrase does not provide support for the claim that Interior does not plan to lease during the 1985 fiscal year in areas exempted from lease by the FY '84 bill. The April 6 OCS leasing schedule leaves open the possibility that the California OCS areas exempted from lease by the FY '84 Interior bill may be leased during the 1985 fiscal year. The

revised schedule undermines assurances which may have been derived from the Department's previous statement that leasing is not scheduled in moratorium areas through FY '85.

This uncertainty regarding the Department's plans for California OCS development may also serve to undermine the negotiations I referred to earlier by pre-empting options which are essential to good-faith negotiations regarding California OCS development. Continuation of the FY '84 California leasing moratoria through FY '85 is essential if these negotiations are to continue. OCS leases are generally valid for 10 years, and confer upon the lessee both the right to conduct limited exploratory drilling and a priority in submitting plans for exploration and development permits. A compromise regarding leasing in all or parts of those areas exempted from lease by the FY '84 Interior bill would be effectively prevented by the sale of leases in those OCS areas which are under negotiation. Uncertainty regarding whether or not OCS areas under negotiation may be leased serves to undermine our efforts to reach a mutually-acceptable resolution of this matter.

Taking into account the uncertainty surrounding implementation of the OCS program offshore California, the potential for a negotiated resolution of this conflict, and the legitimate concerns of California coastal counties and representatives which have been expressed to the Subcommittee, I strongly urge continuation of the FY'84 California leasing moratorium provisions in the FY '85 bill.

I thank the Subcommittee for its continued interest and support in

ensuring that the federal government "balance(s) orderly energy resource development with protection of the human, marine and coastal environments" as required in the 1978 amendments to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

May 2, 1984

Honorable Sidney R. Yates
 Chairman
 Subcommittee on Interior
 B308 Rayburn House Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Yates:

On November 4, 1983, President Reagan signed into law the FY '84 Interior Appropriations Act (P.L. 98-146), which contained provisions temporarily exempting economically, environmentally and strategically sensitive areas offshore California from oil and gas leasing. We applaud the instrumental role the Subcommittee played in ensuring enactment of these provisions and urge continuation of these exemptions through the 1985 fiscal year.

Indeed, because of the leadership of your Subcommittee and the Congress on this issue, the Interior Department has indicated a willingness to explore a possible compromise in this area. But, while there are continuing discussions on reaching an agreement regarding leasing in these areas, discontinuation of these FY '84 provisions would undermine those discussions.

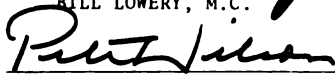
As always, we do not question the need to develop new domestic sources of oil and gas to reduce our dependence upon unstable foreign sources of energy. However, we feel that the strategic and economic necessity of developing our domestic energy resources must be balanced by our responsibility to protect the military operations, economies and environment of our coastal states. We feel that the California OCS provisions in P.L. 98-146 strike such a balance, and urge your support for continuation of these provisions in the FY '85 Interior bill.

Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.


Sincerely,



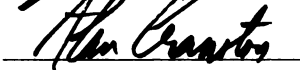
 BILL LOWERY, M.C.



 PETE WILSON, M.C.



 LEON FEJTA, M.C.



 ALAN CRANSTON, M.C.

Duncan Hunter
DUNCAN HUNTER, M.C.

Ron Packard
RON PACKARD, M.C.

Vel Levine
VEL LEVINE, M.C.

Richard Lehman
RICHARD LEHMAN, M.C.

Tim Bates
TIM BATES, M.C.

Vic Fazio
VIC FAZIO, M.C.

Henry Waxman
HENRY WAXMAN, M.C.

Don Edwards
DON EDWARDS, M.C.

Jerry M. Patterson
JERRY PATTERSON, M.C.

Edward R. Roybal
EDWARD ROYBAL, M.C.

Sala Burton
SALA BURTON, M.C.

Tom Lantos
TOM LANTOS, M.C.

Tony Beilenson
TONY BEILENSEN, M.C.

Matthew Martinez
MATTHEW MARTINEZ, M.C.

Barbara Boxer
BARBARA BOXER, M.C.

Howard Berman
HOWARD BERMAN, M.C.

George Miller
GEORGE MILLER, M.C.

Norm Mineta
NORMAN MINETA, M.C.

George E. Brown, Jr.
GEORGE BROWN, M.C.

Ronald Dellums
RONALD DELLUMS, M.C.

Robert S. Matsui
ROBERT MATSUI, M.C.

T. Coelho
TONY COELHO, M.C.

Doug Bosco
DOUG BOSCO, M.C.

Augustus F. Hawkins
AUGUSTUS HAWKINS, M.C.

Mr. RATCHFORD. We thank the gentleman.

We are going through a similar thing with the Georges Bank area with the State of Massachusetts and Department of Interior.

I would say the Secretary has shown more sensitivity than his predecessor, attempting to hammer out differences. But it is the feeling on behalf of this Member that until those differences are solved and there is final settlement, that current restrictions ought to stay in place.

I would take it that is the position you and the majority of the Members from California are taking.

Mr. PANETTA. Exactly.

Mr. RATCHFORD. What is the status of the negotiations? The committee has been supportive of trying to move it along. We are all happy there is a heck of a lot more conversation and dialogue occurring between the Members and Secretary, the governor and apparently the Secretary, and that process is taking place, as you indicated.

Any idea when you would arrive? Is there any way you can put a time frame on it?

Mr. PANETTA. I wish there was, because we had the initial meeting on January 25. On February 3, as a result of that meeting, we indicated in testimony a lengthy memorandum was presented to the department outlining what we felt were—

Mr. RATCHFORD. Was that by your delegation?

Mr. PANETTA. Yes, that is correct.

We presented the memorandum detailing the concerns we had and areas we thought were very sensitive and that needed to be protected.

We then had a meeting with Assistant Secretary Carruthers, with Minerals Management Service Director Bettenberg, to discuss our proposal. They presented an outline of where they were heading. But we have in fact not gotten any kind of return from the department saying yes, we think you are right.

Mr. RATCHFORD. So you have two positions on the table currently, the position the delegation has presented and a position from Minerals Management. If you get responses on that position, there is possible—

Mr. PANETTA. That is our problem right now. We really don't have a position from Minerals Management in response to what we presented.

Basically, we presented, frankly, the areas that have been outlined in our proposal here that you have as kind of our beginning position. We said, "These are the areas we think are sensitive, and we would like to hear your counter-offer."

When we met with them, they indicated what were some of the other areas where the Defense Department has indicated some concerns, but we got no positions that, indeed, these are the key sensitive areas that we would like to protect. I think they all acknowledge, for example, that Big Sur coast is important. Yet—

Mr. RATCHFORD. You have no response.

Mr. PANETTA. That is right.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Is the governor on board with your position, governor of the State? In other words, the delegation and all of you present that to the Secretary, does that represent the view of the

governor and your Department of Environmental Resources, or whatever it might be called in California?

Mr. PANETTA. I don't want to state what the governor's position is, because very frankly, it is—I think he has negotiated with regards to some lease sales.

I don't know about a comprehensive approach in terms of the total coast. I do know that I think he would prefer—and I have discussed this with him—that he would prefer to have an agreement with the Interior Department that outlines those areas that indeed should be protected and those areas that we can proceed with lease sales. I think that would be in the interest of everyone, very frankly.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Thank you very much. We appreciate your help. Representative Loeffler.

Mr. LOEFFLER. Leon, as you are approaching, hopefully, some sort of positive moratorium in the future, but something that will satisfy the competing interests in California, realistically, weighing all the political considerations and the problems involved, and now with a new Secretary of Interior, when do you think there might be an accommodation reached so that we can, in a proper way, move forward with those OCS activities offshore of California?

Mr. PANETTA. I wish I could give you an answer to that, Tom. The sooner we get a response from Interior as to the suggestion we made, I think I would have a better answer for you, but we have not reached that point yet.

We submitted our memorandum on February 2. We have had a meeting with Interior. They presenting kind of their position without, frankly, responding to what areas they thought did in fact need to be protected. So we are kind of waiting for that position to come forward.

My sense—and I guess the point of discouragement that I might mention here—is that I really still have the sense that they were proceeding basically along the same lines and that this was their—the way they were going to approach it, and that they were basically going to wait and let the views of communities come into it, et cetera.

My concern is, we are going to—as soon as there is a notice for lease sale that goes out, it is going to raise unholy hell out in California. I would prefer to try to identify those sensitive areas. We have enough information to do that. We know, very frankly, what those sensitive areas are right now.

I think we could begin to approach the areas that could be set aside. I am not saying, you know, that we lock them up. I am not saying it ought to be done on a permanent basis. But I think we do know what are the sensitive areas that ought to be the last areas that are resorted to. We can identify those now. I wish we could do that within the next few months, but we are, frankly, waiting to see what Interior Department will say in response to our memorandum.

Mr. LOEFFLER. Obviously, you and I disagree on how we ought to approach it, but you and I both understand the political realism. The reason I am asking the question is, I want to see it move forward. I know that (a) notwithstanding what I might advocate, I am

not going to win. I urge you to use whatever sort of effort must be moved from your State.

To follow on what Bill said, is the governor of California involved in your effort?

Mr. PANETTA. I talked with the resources director and talked with the governor on the issue. I don't want to presume his position here. I think, fairly to him as well as the rest of the delegation, the interest is to try to resolve this issue.

There are sensitive areas, I think, the governor would like protected. He would not like to lock up the coast. I think all of us would agree with that. But we need to identify those sensitive areas, and I think he wants to do that as well.

So I am not here to speak in terms of his position. I don't want to present it. But in the discussions we have had, I think it is in the best interest of all of us to try to arrive at an agreement that does protect those areas.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Thank you.

Mr. PANETTA. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY PROGRAMS, URBAN PARKS

WITNESS

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. RATCHFORD. The next witness is Representative Ottinger.

While he is coming to the table, we would acknowledge the fact he was honored last night by the Solar Lobby for outstanding work. We commend him for that.

Mr. OTTINGER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee.

I am pleased to be here again to testify before you on the Interior and Related Agencies fiscal year appropriation. My testimony will focus on the Department of Energy's appropriation and on funding for urban parks.

Both energy subcommittees of the Energy and Commerce Committee have reported an authorization bill, and the full committee is likely to report the bill next week.

The Energy Conservation and Power Subcommittee, which I chair, has been reviewing the Department of Energy's request and has conducted aggressive oversight on the department's programs. My testimony will summarize the authorizations in the bill and how our oversight has shaped those recommendations.

I'd like to acknowledge and commend, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, your strong support over the year for a balanced energy program, restoring funds for the various conservation programs on a bipartisan basis, as well as the Fossil Energy and Oil Pricing Enforcement and Strategic Petroleum Reserve issues, which are in the jurisdiction of Mr. Sharp's subcommittee.

As you know, this is my swan song. I am retiring at the end of the year. So I expect as a going away present that you give us everything we request.

Mr. RATCHFORD. All those in favor, say aye.

Mr. OTTINGER. We have been reasonable of course. Despite our and your best efforts to protect these programs, they have still lost considerable ground. The conservation budget stands at less than half of its level in 1981. Fossil energy is down 75 percent since 1981. Solar is also down 75 percent. And this does not even include the effects of inflation. Meanwhile, nuclear fission, including waste, has been reduced only 5 percent, and nuclear fusion is up 25 percent.

Nuclear fission, including waste, and nuclear fusion account for 62 percent of the Reagan fiscal year 1985 request for various energy technologies, compared to 34 percent in 1981. And what is truly disappointing and all too representative of this Administration's budgets, the fiscal year 1985 request for civilian energy programs is down \$1.4 billion since 1981, but the DOE weapons budget is up \$4.2 billion. In other words, savings in energy programs have served not to reduce deficits, but to feed the Administration's voracious weapons appetite.

The bill our committee has been considering, H.R. 5048, restores the balance in energy spending. However, if your committee is to follow suit, I cannot emphasize enough the importance of allocating spending between your subcommittee and Energy and Water Subcommittee in a manner which reflects a balanced energy budget rather than the Reagan priorities. It would be a tragedy to permit jurisdictional boundaries to inadvertently skew energy spending towards nuclear and away from conservation. Many of these nuclear programs really are irrelevant well into the next century given the tremendous surplus of uranium that exists around the world.

Now let me get to the specifics of the authorization bill passed by our subcommittee and soon to be considered by our full committee.

With respect to the conservation authorization, the bill would raise the President's request by \$181 million. In particular, the bill would restore funding to the State Energy Conservation program—\$35 million—and the Energy Extension Service—\$10 million—programs zeroed out by the Administration.

The schools and hospitals authorization was raised from the requested \$48 million to \$100 million; that is opposed to \$181 million it had in 1981. It has been very successful in helping these institutions which otherwise couldn't raise the money to be able to save themselves the money.

For the first time, the Administration has requested on-budget funds for the mandatory conservation programs, such as appliances and residential conservation service.

Let me say a word about that, and I know Mr. Dannemeyer will express a different point of view, but we took extensive testimony on the program this year. In our draft legislation, the States can institute virtually any kind of conservation measure they wish provided they continue to set progress. We set goals in the legislation that their program has to complete but other than that, they can do virtually anything.

In an amendment by Congressman Synar that I accepted, we included load management as a qualifying effort under the program. This will be particularly helpful to the southern States, because they have found that they can achieve very significant conservation advances by encouraging more efficient air conditioning units within their systems, and with this alternative program, I think we will get a much greater participation than had been so with RCS and would provide tremendous flexibility.

The State puts forward a program. It doesn't have to be approved by the Department of Energy. We just have to show that the program is in fact being implemented by the State as it puts it forward, and the enforcement mechanism is a citizen petition to the Department of Energy. Then eventually they can go to court.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Dick, can I now ask you to summarize? because we have six Members we are going to try to accommodate between now and noon.

Mr. OTTINGER. All right.

That, I think you will find, is the principal point of contention within the committee.

I would like to point out the Texas delegation split—Mr. Brian supported us; Mr. Hall did not—on the committee.

On the Urban Parks Authorization, the Urban Park and Recreation Act of 1978 authorized \$725 million in appropriations for Urban Parks grants over the five year period of 1978 to 1983. Although the initial authorization period has ended, as you know, there is language in the act which states that "any amounts authorized but not appropriated in any fiscal year shall remain available for appropriation in succeeding fiscal years." This has been a very successful program for our urban areas, very important one. We are requesting that you restore this program to a \$40 million level.

Five of our cities that have participated in this. The City of New Rochelle has a model program for the entire country called Fitness for Life, and the recreation program should not just be for the wealthy. They ought to be available for the poorer people in the cities, so that I hope that you will consider a substantial appropriation in that area.

[The statement of Mr. Ottinger follows:]

Testimony of
The Honorable Richard L. Ottinger
before the
Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies

I am pleased to appear before you today to testify on the Interior and Related Agencies FY 1985 Appropriation. My testimony will focus on the Department of Energy's appropriation and on funding for urban parks.

Both energy subcommittees of the Energy and Commerce Committee have reported an authorization bill, and the full Committee is likely to report the bill next week. The Energy Conservation and Power Subcommittee, which I chair, has been reviewing the Department of Energy's request and has conducted aggressive oversight on the Department's programs. My testimony will summarize the authorizations in the bill and how our oversight has shaped those recommendations.

Let me begin by commending the Chairman and the Members of this Subcommittee for their strong actions taken over the past three years to protect and defend programs at the DOE such as conservation, fossil energy, oil pricing enforcement, and the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, from the continuous assault by the

Reagan Administration. The Congress has traditionally supported a balanced energy budget on a bipartisan basis, and you have been leaders of this effort.

Despite our best efforts to protect these programs, they have still lost considerable ground. The conservation budget stands at less than half of its level in 1981. Fossil energy is down 75 percent since 1981. Solar is also down 75 percent. And this does not even include the effects of inflation. Meanwhile nuclear fission, including waste, has been reduced only 5 percent, and nuclear fusion is up 25 percent.

Nuclear fission, including waste, and nuclear fusion account for 62 percent of the Reagan FY 1985 request for various energy technologies, compared to 34 percent in 1981. And what is truly disappointing and all too representative of this Administration's budgets--the FY 1985 request for civilian energy programs is down \$1.4 billion since 1981, but the DOE weapons budget is up \$4.2 billion. In other words, savings in energy programs have served not to reduce deficits, but to feed the Administration's voracious weapons appetite.

The bill our Committee has been considering, H.R. 5048, restores the balance in energy spending. However, if your Committee is to follow suit, I cannot emphasize enough the importance of allocating spending between your Subcommittee and Energy and Water Subcommittee in a manner which reflects a

balanced energy budget rather than the Reagan priorities. It would be a tragedy to permit jurisdictional boundaries to inadvertently skew energy spending towards nuclear and away from conservation.

Now let me get to the specifics of the authorization bill passed by our Subcommittee and soon to be considered by our full Committee. With respect to the conservation authorization, the bill would raise the President's request by \$181 million. In particular, the bill would restore funding to the State Energy Conservation Program (\$35 million) and the Energy Extension Service (\$10 million), programs zeroed out by the Administration. The Schools and Hospitals authorization was raised from the requested \$48 million to \$100 million. For the first time, the Administration has requested on-budget funds for the mandatory conservation programs, such as appliances and residential conservation service, and we support continued funding for these programs, but at slightly higher levels. The bill also increases conservation research funding by about \$160 million. These programs are authorized by the Science Committee, which also increased conservation authorizations.

The Energy and Commerce Committee strongly opposes the Administration's attempt to transfer oil overcharge funds to replace appropriations for conservation programs. These funds cannot be considered general revenues, but rather are trust funds held by the Government for overcharge victims. To the extent

victims cannot be identified, it may be appropriate to enact legislation to use these funds to supplement conservation or fuel assistance programs, but we strongly oppose funding existing program levels with these trust funds. Our opposition was spelled out in a letter signed by Chairman Dingell, Chairman Sharp and me, to Chairman Natcher which I would like to submit as part of my testimony.

Briefly, in other areas at DOE: The Subcommittees have voted to raise the off-budget Strategic Petroleum Reserve account to \$2.4 billion to permit a fill rate of 186,000 barrels per day. The fossil energy budget was raised by \$100 million for a demonstration program in improved coal utilization. The Energy Information Administration request was also increased in order to maintain current programs.

The Subcommittee defeated an amendment to eliminate the personnel floors at DOE established by your Committee. We cannot forget the reasons for these floors--namely, the blatant attempt to destroy programs by firing all of the people who managed them. Had we not maintained these floors, conservation programs would go untended, fossil programs would be ignored, and oil pricing violators would go scot free. While I believe Secretary Hodel is more willing than his predecessor to adhere to Congressional mandates in these areas, we must be cautious in eliminating these floors when the roots of these problems--the President and OMB Director Stockman with their antipathy towards these programs--

continue to call the shots at DOE. If changes to the floors must be made, we would act only after close cooperation with your Subcommittee.

Now I would like to turn your attention to urban parks.

The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 authorized \$725 million in appropriations for Urban Parks grants over the five-year period of 1978-1983. Although the initial authorization period has ended, as you know, there is language in the act which states that "any amounts authorized but not appropriated in any fiscal year shall remain available for appropriation in succeeding fiscal years." We have a balance remaining of approximately \$500 million. It is imperative that the Congress continue to recognize the commitment reflected in this act to urban revitalization and urban recreation by continuing to fund this program at an adequate level.

This program has been instrumental in providing much needed funds to older urban areas for the renovation of parks and recreational facilities, for grants used to develop innovative and cost-effective approaches to recreation services and improved management of urban recreation systems, and planning grants for the assessment of physical, rehabilitation, management and service needs. UPARR grants are matching grants and require substantial commitment on the part of the local communities, therefore the federal funds applied to these efforts have resulted in even

greater impacts by leveraging additional local commitment and funds.

The UPARR Act mandates that these grants be targeted to physically and economically distressed urban areas which are based on distress criteria developed by the Department of Interior. Therefore, the program assists in the improvement of recreational opportunities and the quality of life of those most in need--the immobile poor of our urban centers. To abandon this program now or to starve it to death at low levels such as the FY '84 level of \$6.7 million, which in reality decimates the opportunities the program provides, would constitute a loss of social sensitivity in the environmental actions of this Congress. While I support adequate funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, I feel the UPARR program serves to help correct the Fund's urban shortcomings. For the administration not to request any funds for this program reflects its continued intent to provide for the suburban and rural areas and its abandonment of a progressive urban policy to assist our inner cities. This bothers me greatly and it further promulgates the view that recreation and conservation are for the middle- and upper-income Americans. I urge your subcommittee not to allow this to happen and increase the appropriation for this program to a more realistic level which I have been advised should be \$40 million. This sum should be the final appropriation. Less than this amount would not allow the program to be the job-generating, rehabilitation program which has been so important to our cities.

MEMBER'S HOME ADDRESS

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MICHAEL S. BILEY, OHIO

MICHAEL P. BARNETT, JR.
DEPT. CHIEF/STAFF DIRECTOR

*Com on overcharge
2. Hrg: 3/8/84 Commp*

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U.S. House of Representatives

**Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations
of the
Committee on Energy and Commerce**

Washington, D.C. 20515
April 12, 1984

Honorable William H. Natcher
Chairman
Subcommittee on Labor-Health
and Human Services-Education
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
2358 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We understand from discussions between your staff and ours that consideration may be given by your Subcommittee to include in an appropriations bill a provision authorizing the use by the Department of Energy (DOE) of monies due properly to overcharged customers to be used for specified programs, such as Low-Income Energy Assistance. These are monies which were collected by the DOE through enforcement actions against oil companies that violated the Federal oil pricing and allocation regulations.

Regrettably, we could not support an effort by your Subcommittee toward earmarking these non-Federal trust funds. As you know, the Administration has submitted to the Congress the proposed Petroleum Overcharge Restitution Act which was introduced on February 29, 1984 as H.R. 4972 and was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The bill was submitted after considerable correspondence with the DOE in which we expressed great concern about the extent to which such legislation was necessary or desirable.

During consideration of the pending DOE reauthorization bill for FY 1985, this issue was addressed by several witnesses, including representatives of the States, who expressed opposition to H.R. 4972. Clearly, there has been no outpouring of support for this bill.

It is important to stress that these overcharge funds belong primarily to the persons who were overcharged. To the extent that the DOE is unable to identify those persons, restitution requires that these trust funds be used in some fashion that shows some nexus with the violation. In many cases, the violator, for example, markets a product in only a few States or to a limited class of customers. Earmarking these funds for

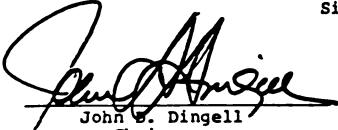
particular programs, as suggested in H.R. 4972, does not necessarily assure that nexus..

We are examining the matter carefully, including the effect of the bill on DOE's efforts to distribute most, if not all, the funds to the overcharged customers which include communities, school districts, utilities, small businesses, transportation groups, farmers, and others. Undoubtedly, hearings will be held in the near future on the bill.

In the meantime, we respectfully urge that you not include any provisions in any appropriation bill concerning these trust funds. Our staffs, as well as ourselves, are available to discuss this and related issues if you think that appropriate.

We strongly support your efforts to fund the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, the Low-Income Weatherization Program, and the Institutional Conservation Program as part of the regular appropriations process. We commend you for your leadership in this regard and stand ready to work with you to insure adequate funding for these programs from direct appropriations.

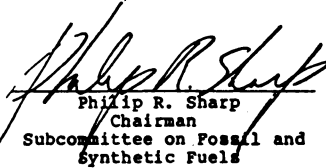
Sincerely,



John W. Dingell
Chairman
Subcommittee on Oversight
and Investigations



Richard L. Ottinger
Chairman
Subcommittee on Energy
Conservation and Power



Philip R. Sharp
Chairman
Subcommittee on Fossil and
Synthetic Fuels

cc: Honorable Jamie L. Whitten
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations

Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations

Mr. RATCHFORD. We thank you for a good statement, and I will miss our Air Florida days with those regular runs.

At this point, unless there are questions—

Mr. LOEFFLER. I won't ask any questions now. I am sure the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Texas will be speaking between now and then.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Well, we thank you both.

Mr. OTTINGER. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING

WITNESS

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

Mr. RATCHFORD. At this point we will accommodate Mr. Hubbard who has a schedule problem.

Mr. HUBBARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to testify before the Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on the Interior and Related Agencies.

I won't give all my remarks but would ask that they be included in the record.

I am here to speak in opposition to moratoria provisions which have hampered past Interior Appropriations Acts. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Panama Canal/Outer Continental Shelf I am indeed interested in any legislation which affects the leasing of offshore tracts for oil and gas development.

Included in the 1982 Appropriations Act, Public Law 97-100, were provisions to prohibit offshore leasing in some areas of northern and southern California.

The fiscal year 1983 Interior Department Appropriations, Public Law 97-394, prohibited the use of funds for leasing and development in certain areas offshore California and New England.

The 1984 Interior Department Appropriations, Public Law 98-146, increased the number of prohibited areas to include southern California, the eastern Gulf of Mexico, and the Georges Bank area off New England, as well as northern California.

I understand that the fiscal year 1985 appropriations could contain moratoria provisions to ban offshore leasing for these areas as well as Alaska. We must end offshore oil and gas leasing moratoria if we are to strive to become a nation which is not greatly dependent on foreign oil imports.

Mr. Chairman, in 1973 we experienced perhaps our most significant energy crisis to date when the Arab nations embargoed oil to the United States. At that time we were importing only 22 percent of our domestic oil needs. In 1979 and 1980, we again were confronted with an energy supply crisis when Iran, the source of 5 percent of our total oil consumption, underwent a revolution.

At that time, 1979 to 1980, we were importing 42 percent of our domestic oil needs. Again in 1982, we ran into domestic problems when OPEC nations reduced the price of oil and increased produc-

tion. In 1983 the United States imported approximately 33 percent of its crude oil.

I am going to conclude by giving you the second reason I hope you will seriously consider. The first has been the need for energy independence of the United States and the fact we continue to import 33 percent of our crude when we have so much available in the OCS.

Let me point out to our deficit-conscious Members of Congress—all of us are—that \$50 billion will have been deposited in the Treasury from 1954 through 1987 in the form of payments from OCS oil and gas royalties and leases. This places the OCS program second—behind income taxes as a source of Federal revenue.

So we see that OCS development represents not only a source of oil and gas that we desperately need to achieve energy independence, but also an important source of critically needed Federal revenue.

I find my constituents want higher taxes and are even more reluctant to hear us talk about specific budget cuts. How much can we admit or cap this type of revenue which is brought in by OCS Royal payments.

I conclude by strongly urging you to reject any proposals to attach one-year moratoria provisions on Federal OCS areas as part of the fiscal year 1985 appropriations for the Department of the Interior.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement of Mr. Hubbard follows.]

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE CARROLL HUBBARD, JR., CHAIRMAN,
 SUBCOMMITTEE ON PANAMA CANAL/OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF
 MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE

BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
 MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, I APPRECIATE YOUR AFFORDING ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY THIS MORNING REGARDING THE FISCAL YEAR 1985 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. AS CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PANAMA CANAL/OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OF THE HOUSE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE, I AM INDEED INTERESTED IN ANY LEGISLATION WHICH AFFECTS THE LEASING OF OFFSHORE TRACTS FOR OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT.

I AM HERE TO SPEAK IN OPPOSITION TO MORATORIA PROVISIONS WHICH HAVE HAMPERED PAST INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS ACTS. INCLUDED IN THE 1982 APPROPRIATIONS ACT--PUBLIC LAW 97-100--WERE PROVISIONS TO PROHIBIT OFFSHORE LEASING IN SOME AREAS OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. THE FISCAL YEAR 1983 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS--PUBLIC LAW 97-394--PROHIBITED THE USE OF FUNDS FOR LEASING AND DEVELOPMENT IN CERTAIN AREAS OFFSHORE CALIFORNIA AND NEW ENGLAND. THE 1984 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS--PUBLIC LAW 98-146--INCREASED THE NUMBER OF PROHIBITED AREAS TO INCLUDE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, THE EASTERN GULF OF MEXICO, AND THE GEORGES BANK AREA OFF NEW ENGLAND, AS WELL AS NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. I UNDERSTAND THAT THE FISCAL YEAR 1985 APPROPRIATIONS COULD CONTAIN MORATORIA PROVISIONS TO BAN OFFSHORE LEASING FOR THESE AREAS AS WELL AS ALASKA. WE MUST END OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASING MORATORIA IF WE ARE TO STRIVE TO BECOME A NATION WHICH IS NOT GREATLY DEPENDENT ON FOREIGN OIL IMPORTS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, IN 1973 WE EXPERIENCED PERHAPS OUR MOST SIGNIFICANT ENERGY CRISIS TO DATE, WHEN THE ARAB NATIONS EMBARGOED OIL TO THE UNITED STATES. AT THAT TIME, WE WERE IMPORTING ONLY 22% OF OUR DOMESTIC OIL NEEDS. IN 1979 AND 1980 WE AGAIN WERE CONFRONTED WITH AN ENERGY SUPPLY CRISIS WHEN IRAN, THE SOURCE OF 5% OF OUR TOTAL OIL CONSUMPTION, UNDERWENT A REVOLUTION. AT THAT TIME, WE WERE IMPORTING 42% OF OUR DOMESTIC OIL NEEDS. AGAIN IN 1982 WE RAN INTO DOMESTIC PROBLEMS WHEN OPEC NATIONS REDUCED THE PRICE OF OIL AND INCREASED PRODUCTION. IN 1983 THE UNITED STATES IMPORTED APPROXIMATELY 33% OF ITS CRUDE OIL.

FEDERAL OFFSHORE PRODUCTION IS ESTIMATED AT APPROXIMATELY 9% OF THE TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF CRUDE OIL. THE UNITED STATES IS THEREFORE DEPENDENT FOR A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF ITS ENERGY REQUIREMENTS ON DISTANT AND SOMETIMES POLITICALLY UNSTABLE FOREIGN NATIONS, MANY OF WHICH ARE MEMBERS OF THE OPEC CARTEL, WHICH SETS WORLD PRICES FOR CRUDE OIL. THE FEDERALLY-OWNED OCS CONTAINS AN ESTIMATED 43 BILLION BARRELS OF UNDISCOVERED OIL AND 230 TRILLION CUBIC FEET OF NATURAL GAS. ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE OCS LANDS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1978--PUBLIC LAW 95-372--WAS TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE OFFSHORE ENERGY RESOURCES IN A SAFE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANNER, WITH PUBLIC INPUT AND COORDINATION WITH THE STATES.

LET ME ALSO POINT OUT THAT OVER 90 BILLION DOLLARS WILL HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY FROM 1954 THROUGH 1987 IN THE FORM OF PAYMENTS FROM OCS OIL AND GAS ROYALTIES AND LEASES. THIS PLACES THE OCS PROGRAM SECOND BEHIND INCOME

TAXES AS A SOURCE OF FEDERAL REVENUE. SO WE SEE THAT OCS DEVELOPMENT REPRESENTS NOT ONLY A SOURCE OF OIL AND GAS THAT WE DESPERATELY NEED TO ACHIEVE ENERGY INDEPENDENCE, BUT ALSO AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF CRITICALLY NEEDED FEDERAL REVENUE.

LAST WEEK, ON APRIL 25, THE SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH I CHAIR HELD A HEARING ON OCS LEASING AT WHICH SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR WILLIAM CLARK TESTIFIED. IN HIS ADDRESS HE WAS ASKED TO FOCUS ON MORATORIA LEGISLATION AND THE DEPARTMENT'S VIEWS ON THE IMPACT OF SUCH LEGISLATION. SECRETARY CLARK TOLD THE MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE THAT THE FISCAL YEAR 1984 APPROPRIATIONS ACT PLACES A MORATORIUM ON OVER 52 MILLION ACRES OF THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF. LOSSES FROM THESE DELAYS IN LEASING FOR ONE YEAR ARE ESTIMATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR TO BE APPROXIMATELY 328 MILLION BARRELS OF OIL; 44 MILLION DOLLARS FROM INTEREST AND BONUSES; AND, NET ECONOMIC VALUE LOSSES OF APPROXIMATELY 111 MILLION DOLLARS. THESE FIGURES WOULD OBVIOUSLY INCREASE SHOULD THE BAN ON CERTAIN LEASING AREAS CONTINUE.

SOME MAY ARGUE THAT THESE MORATORIA WILL ONLY REMOVE ACREAGE UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR ONE YEAR. HOWEVER, THE TREND IN THE PAST FEW YEARS HAS BEEN TO CONTINUE THE EXISTING PROHIBITIONS, AS WELL AS TO EXTEND THEM TO INCLUDE OTHER AREAS. SO THESE MORATORIA PROVISIONS DO NOT JUST AFFECT OCS DEVELOPMENT FOR ONE YEAR.

SECRETARY CLARK CONCLUDED HIS REMARKS ON LEASING MORATORIA BY EXPRESSING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR'S CONTINUING

OPPOSITION TO SUCH LEGISLATION. EXISTING STATUTES, AS WELL AS THE NEW PROPOSED CHANGES INSTITUTED BY SECRETARY CLARK IN THE PRELEASE PROCESS, WILL ENABLE OCS DEVELOPMENT FOR INCREASED DOMESTIC ENERGY SUPPLIES AS WELL AS THE PROTECTION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WOULD LIKE TO CONCLUDE BY SAYING THAT THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PANAMA CANAL/OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF HAS HELD NUMEROUS OVERSIGHT HEARINGS IN WASHINGTON AND IN THE GULF OF MEXICO AREA ON OCS LEASING AND DEVELOPMENT AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT, AS WELL AS THE SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ON LOCAL AND STATE COMMUNITIES. BASED UPON TESTIMONY AT THESE HEARINGS, THE RECORD SHOWS THAT OCS DEVELOPMENT IS INDEED PROPER AND WILL NOT UNDULY HARM THE ENVIRONMENT IF DONE WITH CARE AND CONCERN.

IN THE GULF OF MEXICO AREA, WHERE OVER 95% OF OUR OFFSHORE CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS IS PRODUCED, THE CITIZENS OF COASTAL AREAS OF LOUISIANA AND TEXAS SUPPORT OFFSHORE ACTIVITY BECAUSE THEY KNOW THAT SUCH ACTIVITY REPRESENTS AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF REVENUE AND JOBS. THEY ALSO KNOW THAT OIL RIGS ACTUALLY ENCOURAGE THE GROWTH OF CERTAIN SPECIES OF FISH. THIS IS NOT A FRONTIER AREA SUCH AS ALASKA OR NEW ENGLAND, WHERE NOT ONE DROP OF OIL HAS BEEN PRODUCED FROM FEDERAL OFFSHORE AREAS. THIS IS THE GULF, WHICH DEPENDS ON OFFSHORE ACTIVITY FOR ITS LIVLIHOOD, AND I THINK THAT IT IS IMPORTANT FOR THE VIEWS OF THESE PEOPLE TO BE HEARD.

ONCE AGAIN, LET ME STRESS THIS POINT: TESTIMONY BEFORE MY SUBCOMMITTEE HAS CONVINCED ME THAT OUR OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS

EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES ARE VITALLY NECESSARY FOR OUR NATION'S ENERGY NEEDS AND SAFE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT. AND FINALLY, LET US NOT FORGET THE TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF MONEY DEPOSITED IN THE FEDERAL TREASURY IN THE FORM OF BONUS BIDS AND ROYALTY PAYMENTS FROM OUR OCS LEASES.

I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO REJECT ANY PROPOSALS TO ATTACH ONE-YEAR MORATORIA PROVISIONS ON FEDERAL OCS AREAS AS PART OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1985 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Thank you very much.

Any questions?

Mr. MCDADE. Thank you for your testimony.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY WASTE ENERGY CONVERSION
FACILITY**

WITNESS

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

Mr. RATCHFORD. Next on the list is Bill Nelson.

We would appreciate it if you would summarize your testimony.

Mr. NELSON. I certainly will, and I would like to show some pictures.

This is a project at Walt Disney World, a facility the Department of Energy has already spent \$16.5 million on.

It was built about three years ago as a pilot plant for DOE on evaluating the processing of low level radioactive waste by what is called slagging pyrolysis. Solid waste energy conversion plant.

Once they (DOE) got through with their analysis of the low level radioactive waste through this slagging pyrolysis, they wanted to see, using high temperatures, just how much you could reduce normal day garbage with high temperatures, to a so-called "FRIT." This stuff then, being the by-product, can be used in landfill, and you don't have an environmental problem, because you have got something that is clean and compact. It is considerably reduced from the volume of what you started with, which was normal garbage. And this garbage was coming from Walt Disney World, both Epcot Center and the Magic Kingdom, and all of the resort hotels, and so forth.

Well, what we have proposed, and is now in the authorized legislation that has come out of the Science and Technology Committee, is \$1 million in fiscal year 1985 to proceed with the additional research and development in this process, proceed in the areas of pollution control, process research waste management, and toxic material treatment and disposal.

Now, I will only add this, Mr. Chairman, and I will comply with your request for brevity, and that is that this \$1 million is to be matched with \$1.35 million from Disney, specifically, their division called Reedy Creek Utilities, and another \$1.26 million from other private enterprise participants. Presently, they are talking to Corning Glass and United Technologies.

So you have well in the range of about \$2.5 million to be matched with the \$1 million from the DOE. So we are talking about a considerable private participation, over a 2 to 1 ratio.

That is it, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement of Mr. Nelson follows:]

Statement by REP. BILL NELSON
before the
APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

May 3, 1984

SUMMARY OF SOLID WASTE ENERGY CONVERSION (SWEC)
FACILITY FUNDING PROPOSAL

BACKGROUND

The Solid Waste Energy Conversion (SWEC) facility was initially designed as a full-scale (100/ton per day) pilot plant for the U.S. Department of Energy to evaluate the processing of low-level radioactive waste by slagging pyrolysis incineration (DOE Cooperative agreement # DE/FC07/791012001).

Proof of principle testing has been completed, although the SWEC testing program (of one year) was shortened due to DOE budget constraints and the selection of an alternative radioactive waste handling method. After the completion of the DOE testing program, the intent was to utilize the SWEC facility to reduce municipal wastes and produce energy for operation of the nearby Central Energy Plant serving the WALT DISNEY WORLD Resort Complex. The presently existing investment in the SWEC facility is \$16.5 million.

Following the DOE testing, this plant was fully operational for several months, but it was determined that due to its unreliability, further research and development was needed.

Additional funding for research and development of this high-temperature technology will insure that the benefits of this unique process are made available for private sector use at the earliest date.

Due to the high temperatures involved, this process has several unique features which will help alleviate solid waste disposal problems related to air quality and land use, while, at the same time, allowing municipal refuse to be substituted for fossil fuel energy sources. In addition to the energy produced, the waste product from this process is inert and has been determined to have no environmental impact upon landfilling. In all probability, a

viable use can be generated for this waste product.

PROGRAM PROPOSAL

The plant presently incorporates a number facilities for detailed research and development in the areas of pollution control, process research, waste management, and toxic material treatment and disposal. This offers the us opportunity to analyze and develop a technique under full-scale conditions that in large part has been limited to theoretical, analytic or laboratory experimentation.

A 30-month program will be divided into 4 phases: Engineering Design and Construction (9 months); Process Development and Checkout (6 months); Plant Startup and Shakedown (6 months); and Final Research and Development (9 months).

PROGRAM COST

The total cost would be shared by Reedy Creek Utilities Co. Inc., other private sector partlicants, and the DOE. The cost of this effort would be as follows:

| | |
|---|--|
| Total cost for the 30 month research program is | \$3.895 million. |
| Funding from Reedy Creek Utilities | \$1.135 million |
| Funding from participants. | \$1.260 million |
| Funding from DOE. | \$1 million (first year) and \$500,000 (2nd year) |
| TOTAL. | \$3.895 million |

Mr. RATCHFORD. Thank you very much.
Any questions?

Mr. MCDADE. No. Thank you for your testimony.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING

WITNESS

HON. JACK FIELDS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. RATCHFORD. Jack Fields. He set a tough standard for you, Jack.

Your statement may be made a part of the record.

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Chairman, I request that the statement of the Honorable Don Young of Alaska be included also.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Without objection.

[The statement of Mr. Young follows:]

TESTIMONY BY THE HONORABLE DON YOUNG (R.-ALASKA) BEFORE THE
INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE:
MAY 3, 1984.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, THANK YOU FOR
GIVING ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY TODAY ON A SUBJECT THAT
CONCERNS ME GREATLY -- THAT IS, THE OCS LEASING MORATORIA AND THE
NEGATIVE IMPACT IT HAS ON THIS NATION'S ENERGY SUPPLY PROBLEM.
OF SPECIFIC INTEREST TODAY IS THE OCS LEASING MORATORIA THE LAST
THREE APPROPRIATIONS BILLS HAVE IMPOSED ON VARIOUS AREAS OF THIS
NATION'S OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF. I FEEL IT IS ABSOLUTELY
CRUCIAL THAT THIS NATION GET ON WITH DEVELOPING ITS DOMESTIC
RESOURCES.

AS YOU KNOW, I HAVE BEEN INVOLVED WITH THIS ISSUE FOR MORE
YEARS THAN I CARE TO ADMIT. I WAS A MEMBER OF THE AD HOC SELECT
COMMITTEE ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF WHICH DRAFTED THE 1978
AMENDMENTS TO THE OCSLA. I WAS ALSO A MEMBER OF THE SELECT
COMMITTEE ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF WHICH WAS CHARGED BY
CONGRESS WITH OVERSEEING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THAT ACT. I AM
CURRENTLY A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
COMMITTEE AND THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR
AFFAIRS. I THINK IT IS AN UNDERSTATEMENT TO SAY THAT I HAVE A
STRONG INTEREST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR DOMESTIC OIL AND GAS
RESOURCES.

MY INTEREST DOES NOT SIMPLY STEM FROM THE FACT THAT 12 OUT OF THE REMAINING 29 SALES IN THE FIVE-YEAR LEASING SCHEDULE ARE IN THE FEDERAL WATERS OFF ALASKA, BUT FROM CONCERN FOR THE ENERGY SECURITY OF THIS NATION, WHICH IS FAR FROM A REALITY.

THE ENERGY PROBLEMS WE FACE TODAY ARE NO DIFFERENT THAN THOSE WE FACED IN 1940, 1973, OR 1979. THE DIFFERENCE IS THAT TODAY THERE IS A TEMPORARY, ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF OIL AT STABLE PRICES. THEREFORE, THE AMERICAN CITIZEN DOES NOT HAVE TO WAIT IN GASOLINE LINES OR WORRY ABOUT A SHORTFALL IN HEATING FUEL. IT WAS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE THAT LED TO THIS NATION'S OIL BOOM AND AS LONG AS IT IS POWERING OUR AUTOMOBILES, BUSES, SHIPS, TRAINS, TRUCKS, FISHING VESSELS, AND AIRPLANES, WE WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE ENERGY SUPPLY PROBLEMS UNLESS WE COMMIT OURSELVES TO POSITIVE STEPS TO DISCOVER, DEVELOP, AND DELIVER THIS NATION'S ABUNDANT RESOURCES TO OUR CITIZENS.

IN SPITE OF OUR SUCCESSFUL DOMESTIC EFFORTS AT CONSERVATION, WE ARE STILL SIGNIFICANTLY DEPENDENT UPON FOREIGN NATIONS BEYOND OUR CONTROL FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD OF OUR DOMESTIC OIL NEEDS. WHILE OUR IMPORTS OF FOREIGN OIL HAVE DECREASED FROM A RECORD HIGH OF 51 PERCENT IN 1977 TO APPROXIMATELY 33 PERCENT LAST YEAR, AND HAVE SHIFTED OUR PRIMARY SOURCE OF IMPORTS AWAY FROM THE MIDDLE EAST TO GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICO, WE ARE STILL AT THE MERCY OF OPEC.

LAST YEAR WHILE IMPORTS DID DECREASE, WE STILL PAID FOREIGN NATIONS APPROXIMATELY \$58 BILLION U.S. DOLLARS FOR THE FOREIGN OIL WE IMPORTED. THIS CONTRIBUTED HEAVILY TO THE DEFICIT IN OUR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. IN ADDITION, OPEC'S DECISION ALMOST TWO YEARS AGO TO DECREASE THE PRICE OF OIL AND INCREASE PRODUCTION HAS HAD A LASTING NEGATIVE IMPACT ON OUR DOMESTIC ENERGY INDUSTRY. THE CASH FLOW OF THE U.S. OIL INDUSTRY DROPPED DRASTICALLY, CAUSING A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE U.S. OIL PRODUCTION INDUSTRY. DECREASED REVENUES TO LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS FOLLOWED AS DID DECREASES IN EMPLOYMENT. ANOTHER EFFECT WAS TO DECREASE THE AMOUNT OF EXPLORATION, AND POSSIBLY THE AMOUNT OF MONEY BID FOR TRACTS AVAILABLE ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF. IN 1983 EXPLORATION ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF DROPPED TO APPROXIMATELY 54 PERCENT OF WHAT IT HAD BEEN JUST TWO YEARS EARLIER. INSTEAD OF INCREASING OUR DOMESTIC RESERVES, WE ARE ACTUALLY DRAWING DOWN ON THESE RESERVES, PUTTING OURSELVES IN AN EXTREMELY PRECARIOUS POSITION.

PRODUCTION FROM THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF HAS DECREASED STEADILY SINCE 1973 TO THE POINT WHERE TODAY WE ARE PRODUCING ONLY NINE PERCENT OF THIS NATION'S DOMESTIC OIL FROM THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF. THIS IS INCREDIBLE FOR TWO REASONS: (1) IT IS ESTIMATED THAT OVER 65 PERCENT OF THIS NATION'S REMAINING UNPRODUCED OIL IS LOCATED ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF, AND (2) THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS ABSOLUTE CONTROL OVER THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF, THEREBY PUTTING US IN THE POSITION OF BEING ABLE TO INFLUENCE PRODUCTION FROM THE OCS THROUGH THE LEASING PROCESS.

THE LACK OF CASH FLOW OVER THE PAST 18 MONTHS HAS BEEN ONE REASON FOR OUR DECREASE IN EXPLORATION, AND I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT TWO OTHER REASONS FOR THIS DECREASE ARE: (1) INDUSTRY'S INABILITY TO EXPLORE IN AREAS OF HIGH POTENTIAL ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF BECAUSE OF MORATORIUM LEGISLATION, AND (2) THE NUMEROUS LAW SUITS THAT HAVE PROLIFERATED SINCE THE ARAB OIL EMBARGO IN 1973. IT IS OBVIOUS TO ME THAT THESE SITUATIONS HAVE LED TO THE MANY MERGERS THAT HAVE OCCURRED AND THAT ARE BEING CONTEMPLATED. IT IS THIS NATION'S SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND DEFENSE INTERESTS THAT DEMAND A REVERSAL OF THESE TRENDS, AND WE MUST PROVIDE THE DOMESTIC OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION NECESSARY TO BRING OUR LEVEL OF IMPORTS TO A POINT WHERE OUR NATIONAL SECURITY IS NOT THREATENED. IT WOULD NOT TAKE A GREAT DEAL MORE FOR U.S. INDUSTRY TO DECIDE TO INVEST THEIR MONEY OVERSEAS WHERE THEY ARE ABLE TO LEASE THE RIGHTS TO OFFSHORE AREAS OF HIGH ENERGY POTENTIAL.

OUR ENERGY PROBLEMS ARE REAL, AND WE CANNOT ALLOW A TEMPORARY PERIOD OF ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF FOREIGN OIL TO DETER US FROM CONTINUING TO SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS.

WE APPARENTLY HAVE NOT LEARNED OUR LESSON FROM PAST ACTIVITIES THAT WE CANNOT CONTINUE TO RELY ON THE FUTURE GOODWILL AND STABILITY OF FOREIGN NATIONS BEYOND OUR CONTROL FOR ANY KEY PORTION OF OUR DOMESTIC ENERGY DEMAND.

OUR ENERGY PROBLEMS MUST BE FOUGHT ON MANY FRONTS -- CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES, NUCLEAR POWER, DEVELOPMENT AND REPLACEMENT OF OUR CURRENT TRANSPORTATION POWER PLANTS, GREATER USE OF COAL AND, MOST IMPORTANT, THE ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ABUNDANT HYDROCARBON FLUID RESOURCES.

THIS NATION HAS REMAINING UNPRODUCED APPROXIMATELY AS MUCH OIL AS WE HAVE USED TO DATE AND 60 TO 80 PERCENT IS ESTIMATED TO BE LOCATED ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF. THE ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF THIS OIL IS WITHIN OUR CONTROL. HOWEVER, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ACCELERATED OCS OIL AND GAS LEASING PROGRAM HAS BEEN RIDDLED BY COMPLAINTS, SOME OF WHICH HAVE BEEN BASED ON FEAR RATHER THAN ACTUAL EVENTS. HOWEVER, THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT SOLVED BY REMOVING THE AREAS OF HIGHEST POTENTIAL FROM OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS, WHICH IS WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN PRIOR INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILLS.

LAST YEAR A LETTER WAS SENT TO YOU SIGNED BY JOHN BREAUX, JACK FIELDS, EDWIN B. FORSYTHE, AND ME REQUESTING THAT MORATORIA ON LEASING NOT BE PLACED ON AREAS OF THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF. IN THAT LETTER, CERTAIN POINTS WERE RAISED THAT WE FELT WERE VITAL TO YOUR DELIBERATIONS ON WHAT ACTIONS YOU WOULD TAKE IN REPORTING AN INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL. THESE POINTS ARE:

- 0 IT TAKES FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS FROM THE DATE OF A LEASE SALE BEFORE OIL CAN BE PRODUCED, IF INDEED OIL EXISTS IN THE AREA. THE DELAY OF A LEASE SALE TODAY COULD SEVERELY HINDER THIS NATION'S ABILITY TO RESPOND TO AN OIL EMERGENCY IN THE FUTURE.
- 0 NONE OF THE AREAS INCLUDED IN THE FIVE-YEAR LEASING PROGRAM CONTAIN INSIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF OIL. SALE 78 IS ESTIMATED TO CONTAIN 228 MILLION BARRELS OF PRODUCIBLE OIL. THERE ARE MANY WELLS IN THIS NATION THAT PRODUCE TEN TO FIFTEEN BARRELS OF OIL A DAY, AND CONTAIN MUCH LOWER RESERVES THAN THIS. AS A MATTER OF FACT, THE AVERAGE WELL IN THIS NATION PRODUCES APPROXIMATELY 250 BARRELS OF OIL A DAY. THE AVERAGE LIFE OF THE FIELD RANGES FROM 15 TO 20 YEARS. IF THE OIL IN SALE 78 WAS DISCOVERED AND IF WE EXTENDED THE LIFE OF THE FIELD TO 20 YEARS, THE DAILY PRODUCTION OF THAT FIELD WOULD BE IN EXCESS OF 2,000 BARRELS OF OIL A DAY, OR ABOUT EIGHT TIMES THE PRODUCTION OF AN AVERAGE WELL. EXPANDING THIS TO INCLUDE A FIELD THE SIZE OF THE RECENTLY DISCOVERED SANTA MARIA FIND, OR THE ESTIMATED 400 MILLION BARRELS IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, IT IS EASY TO UNDERSTAND THE CRUCIAL ROLE THESE FIELDS PLAY IN THE OIL PRODUCTION OF THIS NATION.
- 0 THE OCS OIL AND GAS PROGRAM IS ONE OF THE SAFEST METHODS OF ENERGY EXTRACTION AVAILABLE TO THIS NATION.

- O . REVENUES RECEIVED PER LEASE ARE INCREASING UNDER THE NEW FIVE-YEAR LEASING SCHEDULE. THE SCHEDULE AS IMPLEMENTED HAS BEEN ESTIMATED TO HOLD THE POTENTIAL OF OFFSETTING OUR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT BY \$330 BILLION OVER THE LIFE OF THE WELLS THAT WILL BE PRODUCED UNDER THE SCHEDULE.
- O BY LAW, THERE ARE MANY FACTORS THAT MUST BE CONSIDERED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR BEFORE A LEASE SALE CAN BE HELD. ONE SUCH CONSIDERATION IN CURRENTLY PROPOSED LEASE SALES INVOLVES CONCERNS ON THE PART OF THE MILITARY. THIS IS NOTHING NEW, AND THESE CONCERNS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN RESOLVED, AS WAS THE CASE WITH THE EXCLUSION FROM LEASE SALES OF THE BLAKE PLATEAU AREA OFF OF THE EAST COAST OF FLORIDA. PROHIBITING A SALE FROM TAKING PLACE UNTIL THE BEGINNING OF THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR, WHEN AGREEMENTS COULD BE REACHED IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE, COULD SIMPLY FORESTALL REVENUES TO THE TREASURY ANTICIPATED TO OFFSET THE DEFICIT, DELAY THE PRODUCTION OF DESPERATELY NEEDED OIL AND GAS, AND DELAY POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT EMPLOYMENT IN COASTAL COMMUNITIES.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THE WAR BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ COULD DRAMATICALLY BRING TO FRUITION OUR WORST FEARS CONCERNING THE CUTOFF OF IMPORTED OIL. WHILE WE HAVE LITTLE IF ANY OIL BEING IMPORTED DIRECTLY FROM THESE COUNTRIES, THE FACT IS THE INTERNATIONAL POOL OF OIL IS A COMMON POOL AND, IF ONE SOURCE OF OIL IS CUT OFF, ALL CUSTOMERS OF WORLDWIDE OIL WILL SUFFER. WE MUST TAKE STEPS TO CURTAIL OUR VULNERABILITY TO THIS VOLATILE AREA OF THE WORLD.

THE EXISTING FIVE-YEAR OCS LEASING PROGRAM THAT IS IN PLACE AT THIS POINT IS A COMMITMENT BY THIS NATION THAT WE ARE NOT ONLY TO ACCELERATE THE PRODUCTION OF OUR OWN ABUNDANT ENERGY RESOURCES, BUT THAT WE WILL DO SO IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE AND ORDERLY MANNER, PROVIDING A VOICE FOR CONCERNED PARTIES IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS. BASED UPON THE 30-PLUS YEARS OF EXPERIENCE WE HAVE HAD WITH OUR DOMESTIC OIL AND GAS PROGRAM, THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE FINE SAFETY RECORD THAT HAS BEEN DOCUMENTED OVER THE YEARS WILL NOT CONTINUE.

BEFORE TAKING FINAL ACTION ON THE APPROPRIATION BILL, I HOPE YOU WILL GIVE THE POINTS I HAVE RAISED SERIOUS CONSIDERATION. THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN.

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DY:BDM

Mr. FIELDS. I am going to try to follow your desire and be very quick.

I have come to express my deep concern and opposition of inclusion of any OCS moratorium language within the fiscal year 1985 appropriations bill, and while it may seem like ancient history, I want to call to the attention of the committee that Congress demonstrated its commitment to develop our energy resources by establishing in 1975 an Ad Hoc Select Committee with legislative authority to amend the OCS Lands Act in order to accelerate the production of our desperately needed offshore oil and gas reserves.

As a result of the Ad Hoc Committee's efforts, the Congress overwhelmingly adopted by a vote of 338 to 18 the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978.

For the last three years, the subcommittee has ignored the fundamental mandate by insisting on language which has continually diminished on an annual basis the amount of OCS acreage which is available for exploration and development activity.

For instance, just three years ago, your fiscal year 1982 appropriations bill prohibited activity in just four northern basins in central and northern California planning areas which totaled 700,000 acres. Regrettably, these prohibitions have now grown to the point where in fiscal year 1984, moratoriums were placed in some 52 million acres of the OCS.

Since the Outer Continental Shelf contains up to 60 percent of this nation's remaining energy resources, it is clear the OCS plays the major role in providing for the energy needs of the men, women, and children who live in America.

Instead of discouraging energy exploration, Congress should be encouraging the efficient and timely development of the estimated 43 billion barrels of oil and the 230 trillion cubic feet of natural gas which is projected to exist on the OCS.

There is quite a bit of regulation companies have to comply with, and, as a matter of fact, as a result of the Outer Continental Shelf Land Act Amendments, industry must now comply with 74 sets of Federal regulations and nearly three dozen major Federal laws concerned with environmental protection and navigation safety.

To date, the U.S. OCS program has had only one environmental accident of significance, and that was the blowout in the Santa Barbara Channel in southern California in 1969. As a matter of fact, out of the 60 largest oil spills that have occurred in the waters of this nation, only one is the result of OCS oil and gas activities; the remainder are the result of tanker spills, the majority of which were carrying imported oil.

As a representative from Houston, I can assure you that OCS development means jobs and livelihoods for thousands of my constituents. In fact, according to a study prepared by the Texas Department of Water Resources, one new job in the oil and gas industry creates 3.7 new jobs in other sectors of our economy, and it results in almost \$48,200 in wages, dividends, and royalties, almost \$30,300 in Federal, State, and local taxes, and \$528,000 in gross receipts economy-wide.

In the Gulf Coast area, 85,000 jobs are directly or indirectly dependent on the offshore program. Approximately 10,000 of these

jobs are associated with activity offshore from Texas, and 75,000 are related to offshore Louisiana.

In the troubled steel industry, I have a major steel industry in my district, hundreds of jobs and thousands of manhours of work are created during the construction of just one offshore drilling rig which requires some 6,000 tons of American steel.

For these reasons, I think moratoria are ill conceived. I want to express my strong disagreement, opposition, and concern.

I tried to be as brief as I could.

[The statement of Mr. Fields follows:]

OCS MORATORIUMS
BY
THE HONORABLE JACK FIELDS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, AS A MEMBER OF THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE, I APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS MY DEEP CONCERN AND STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE INCLUSION OF ANY OCS MORATORIUM LANGUAGE WITHIN YOUR FY'85 APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

WHILE IT MAY SEEM LIKE ANCIENT HISTORY, WE MUST NOT FORGET THAT CONGRESS DEMONSTRATED ITS COMMITMENT TO DEVELOP OUR ENERGY RESOURCES BY ESTABLISHING IN 1975 AN AD HOC SELECT COMMITTEE WITH LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY TO AMEND THE OCS LANDS ACT IN ORDER TO ACCELERATE THE PRODUCTION OF OUR DESPERATELY NEEDED OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RESERVES.

AS A RESULT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE'S EFFORTS, THE CONGRESS OVERWHELMINGLY ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 338 TO 18 THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1979.

THE FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE OF THE OCSLAA WAS TO "EXPEDITE EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE OCS IN ORDER TO ASSURE NATIONAL SECURITY, REDUCE DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN ENERGY SOURCES AND MAINTAIN A FAVORABLE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN WORLD TRADE."

SINCE THAT TIME, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS PROGRAM HAS PROCEEDED SMOOTHLY. INDUSTRY HAS WORKED WITH VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES BOTH AT THE STATE AND FEDERAL LEVEL TO PROVIDE FOR THE TIMELY AND ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF OUR OFFSHORE RESOURCES IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE MANNER. UNFORTUNATELY, EFFORTS TO CARRY OUT THE LEGISLATIVE DIRECTIVE OF THE OCSLAA HAVE BEEN STIFLED THROUGH THE ACTIONS OF CONGRESS. IN THE LAST THREE YEARS, THIS SUBCOMMITTEE HAS IGNORED THE FUNDAMENTAL MANDATE BY INSISTING ON LANGUAGE WHICH HAS CONTINUALLY DIMINISHED ON AN ANNUAL BASIS THE AMOUNT OF OCS ACREAGE WHICH IS AVAILABLE FOR EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY.

FOR INSTANCE, JUST THREE YEARS AGO, YOUR FY'82 APPROPRIATIONS BILL PROHIBITED ACTIVITY IN JUST FOUR NORTHERN BASINS IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA PLANNING AREA WHICH TOTALED 700,000 ACRES. REGRETTABLY, THESE PROHIBITIONS HAVE NOW GROWN TO THE POINT WHERE IN FY'84, MORATORIUMS WERE PLACED ON SOME 52 MILLION ACRES OF THE OCS.

IT IS MY BELIEF THAT THESE MORATORIUMS ARE SHORT-SIGHTED AND COUNTERPRODUCTIVE TO THE GOALS OF PUBLIC LAW 95-372 WHICH INCIDENTALLY THE MEMBERS OF THIS SUBCOMMITTEE, WHO WERE THEN IN CONGRESS, UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTED ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTHOUGH THE MEMORY OF GAS LINES MAY NO LONGER BE AS VIVID, LET US NOT DELUDE OURSELVES INTO THINKING THAT OUR ENERGY PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN SOLVED.

IT WAS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE IN THE 19TH CENTURY WHICH LED TO THE NATION'S OIL BOOM. UNTIL THIS SOURCE OF POWER THAT DRIVES OUR PLANES, TRAINS, BUSES AND AUTOS IS EITHER REPLACED OR UNTIL WE DEVELOP AN ENDLESS AND INEXPENSIVE SUPPLY OF FUEL FOR THESE POWERPLANTS, WE WILL CONTINUE TO BE DEPENDENT ON OIL AS OUR MAJOR SOURCE OF ENERGY. AS LONG AS WE ARE DEPENDENT FOR ANY APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF DOMESTIC OIL NEEDS FROM SOURCES BEYOND OUR CONTROL, OUR NATIONAL SECURITY IS THREATENED.

THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SUPPORT EFFORTS TO MOVE THIS NATION DOWN THE ROAD TO ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

SINCE THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF CONTAINS UP TO 60 PERCENT OF THIS NATION'S REMAINING ENERGY RESOURCES, IT IS CLEAR THE OCS PLAYS THE MAJOR ROLE IN PROVIDING FOR THE ENERGY NEEDS OF THE MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO LIVE IN AMERICA.

INSTEAD OF DISCOURAGING ENERGY EXPLORATION, CONGRESS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGING THE EFFICIENT AND TIMELY DEVELOPMENT OF THE ESTIMATED 43 BILLION BARRELS OF OIL AND THE 230 TRILLION CUBIC FEET OF NATURAL GAS WHICH IS PROJECTED TO EXIST ON THE OCS.

THE MORATORIUMS AND THE CASH FLOW PROBLEM INDUSTRY HAS HAD, AS WELL AS THE DELAYS CAUSED BY THE PROLIFERATION OF LAWSUITS, CONTRIBUTE TO THIS NATION'S DWINDLING OIL RESOURCES IN SPITE OF OUR SUCCESSFUL CONSERVATION EFFORTS.

WE SIMPLY CAN NOT ACCOMPLISH THE GOAL OF ACCELERATING PRODUCTION BY INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF RESTRICTIONS ON THE OCS AND BY INJECTING SUCH UNCERTAINTY INTO THE LEASING PROCESS.

ONE OF THE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE 1978 AMENDMENTS WAS TO SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL SAFEGUARDS OF THE OCS OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS PROGRAM. THESE CHANGES WERE IN ADDITION TO THE MANY ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, LIKE NEPA, WHICH WERE ALREADY IN EXISTENCE.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, AS RESULT OF THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT AMENDMENTS, INDUSTRY MUST NOW COMPLY WITH 74 SETS OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND NEARLY THREE DOZEN MAJOR FEDERAL LAWS CONCERNED WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND NAVIGATION SAFETY.

AS A LIFE-LONG RESIDENT OF A COASTAL AREA, I HAVE A DEEP RESPECT FOR OUR ENVIRONMENT AND I WOULD NOT SUPPORT THE OCS PROGRAM IF I FELT IT WOULD RESULT IN ANY LONG-TERM DAMAGE TO OUR COASTAL ECOSYSTEM.

TO DATE, THE U. S. OCS PROGRAM HAS HAD ONLY ONE ENVIRONMENTAL ACCIDENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, AND THAT WAS THE BLOWOUT IN THE SANTA BARBARA CHANNEL IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IN 1969. AS A MATTER OF FACT, OUT OF THE 60 LARGEST OIL SPILLS THAT HAVE OCCURED IN THE WATERS OF THIS NATION, ONLY ONE IS THE RESULT OF OCS OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES, THE REMAINDER ARE THE RESULT OF TANKER SPILLS, THE MAJORITY OF WHICH WERE CARRYING IMPORTED OIL.

CLEARLY, THE OCS SAFETY RECORD IS AN EXCELLENT ONE AND WHAT IS IRONIC IS THAT BY ENACTING THESE MORATORIUMS THIS SUBCOMMITTEE IS PROMOTING NOT ONLY INCREASED DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN OIL IMPORTS BUT IT IS ENCOURAGING THE TRANSPORTATION OF OIL ON TANKERS WHICH HAVE A TRACK RECORD OF BEING FAR MORE DANGEROUS TO OUR ENVIRONMENT THAN THE OCS LEASING PROGRAM.

FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO TALK ABOUT THE POSITIVE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS OF THE OCS PROGRAM.

AS A REPRESENTATIVE FROM HOUSTON, I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT OCS DEVELOPMENT MEANS JOBS AND LIVELIHOODS FOR THOUSANDS OF MY CONSTITUENTS. IN FACT, ACCORDING TO A STUDY PREPARED BY THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES: ONE NEW JOB IN THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY CREATES 3.7 NEW JOBS IN OTHER SECTORS OF OUR ECONOMY AND IT RESULTS IN ALMOST \$48,200 IN WAGES, DIVIDENDS, AND ROYALTIES, ALMOST \$30,300 IN FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL TAXES AND \$528,000 IN GROSS RECEIPTS ECONOMY WIDE.

IN THE GULF COAST AREA, 85,000 JOBS ARE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY DEPENDENT ON THE OFFSHORE PROGRAM. APPROXIMATELY 10,000 OF THESE JOBS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH ACTIVITY OFFSHORE FROM TEXAS, AND 75,000 ARE RELATED TO OFFSHORE LOUISIANA.

IN THE TROUBLED STEEL INDUSTRY, HUNDREDS OF JOBS AND THOUSANDS OF MAN HOURS OF WORK ARE CREATED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF JUST ONE OFFSHORE DRILLING RIG WHICH REQUIRES SOME 6,000 TONS OF AMERICAN STEEL.

IN THE LAST THREE YEARS, THE NUMBER OF DRILLING RIGS BEING CONSTRUCTED HAS ALMOST BEEN NON-EXISTENT AND WITH THAT LACK OF ACTIVITY, HUNDREDS OF JOBS HAVE BEEN LOST IN STEEL PLANTS, ENERGY FABRICATORS AND DRILLING OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE GULF COAST AREA.

IN MY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, WHICH INCLUDES ONE OF THE LARGEST PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEXES IN THE WORLD, THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY IS THE LIFEblood OF OUR ECONOMY. WHILE MANY REGIONS OF OUR COUNTRY HAVE EXPERIENCED SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC GROWTH, HOUSTON HAS BEEN SLOW TO RECOVER.

WHAT IS CLEAR IS THAT EVERY TIME THIS SUBCOMMITTEE PLACES A MORATORIUM ON EVEN ONE ACRE OF THE OCS, THIS ACTION COSTS JOBS THROUGHOUT THE HOUSTON ECONOMY. AS A MATTER OF FACT, GENTLEMEN, YOU SHOULD KNOW THAT OCS MORATORIUMS HAVE A SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT NATIONWIDE AS WELL AS REVENUES TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

BY SO DOING, WE WILL REDUCE THE THREAT IMPOSED BY THE IRAN/IRAQ
WAR. WE WILL ALSO REDUCE OUR DEPENDENCE UPON OTHER UNSTABLE
SOURCES OF ENERGY AND WE WILL CREATE THOUSANDS OF NEW JOBS
IN CITIES AND TOWNS THROUGHOUT AMERICA.

I URGE YOU NOT TO INCLUDE ANY SHORT-SIGHTED OCS MORATORIUM LANGUAGE
WITHIN YOUR FY'85 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN, FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY ON THIS
ISSUE WHICH IS SO IMPORTANT TO MY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, AND
I WILL BE HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS.

*Good day to
+ 1000000*

Mr. RATCHFORD. You have done very well.

Would you make this statement across the board without exception? For example, one of the areas we have been concerned with is the fishing rich area off Cape Cod called Georges Bank. Would you extend your statement to that area also, or have you not had chance to look at that?

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Chairman, I would, based on some testimony we received in Houston, Texas. We had an Outer Continental Shelf Subcommittee hearing in Houston, and pending Republican conference approval, I am now the ranking Republican member on that subcommittee.

We received testimony from a scientist from Texas A&M that said that fishing actually improved around the drilling platforms, which I thought was extremely interesting. This was my thought because I had personal knowledge that that is where a lot of the fishing boats tie up to fish.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING

WITNESSES

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

HON. AL McCANDLESS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. RATCHFORD. Bill Dannemeyer.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity of coming and presenting my testimony.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Your statement may be made a part of the record.

Is Mr. McCandless with you?

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Yes, he is.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Would you join him at the table?

Mr. DANNEMEYER. I have letters signed by ten of my colleagues from California serving in the House Delegation in support of stopping the moratorium on OCS. I will have an original brought shortly to share with you.

Mr. RATCHFORD. That may be made a part of the record.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. My colleague was here earlier, Mr. Panetta. Although what Mr. Panetta said was not incorrect, unless you are a close listener of his words, you may get the impression Governor Deukmejian supports the moratorium. If you have come to that conclusion, please—

Mr. RATCHFORD. I didn't get that impression as the person chairing the meeting at that point. I got the impression he couldn't express the governor's position.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. The governor is supporting Lease Sale 73. It is true there were recommendations of deletion of certain modest

number of tracts adjacent to the California tidelines, but his position generally is in support of leasing of the OCS.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Bill, it would be helpful, because we get testimony from some parts of the delegation, other parts of the delegation. That is why I was interested in finding out—who was representing the governor.

If the governor has a position that does say we agree certain tracts ought not to be leased, we think these tracts ought to be involved, it would be very helpful if you folks would communicate with the governor and tell him we would like it as part of the record prior to the time of mark-up. We are lacking that currently, Bill.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. I appreciate the observation and will take care of that.

You know, we are here supposedly representing people, and their position should have influence on what we do.

There was a poll taken in California in September of last year on this issue. These are the questions: Do you favor or oppose development of new oil and gas fields off the coast of California? In favor was 56, and opposed was 37. The second question: Is it possible to protect the oceans and beaches while drilling for oil at the same time? In favor was 57; opposed, 33. A third was, developing U.S. energy is essential to reduce dependence on foreign oil. That was a favorable 87; unfavorable, nine. The fourth is, Californians should allow offshore drilling to help solve our national energy problems. Favorable 55; and opposed, 37.

That was a state-wide poll taken by a reputable polling organization in September, 1983. Clearly, there is a strong majority of constituents in our state that support continued leasing of the OCS. I thought the members would like to know that.

You hear a lot of figures, but the biggest resource unexplored, to be developed, oil reserves and natural gas are on Federal lands; 85 percent of the engineers and statisticians are clear on that. Two-thirds of that is offshore. So the biggest potential for future development of oil and natural gas resources are in the OCS.

Let's not kid ourselves. There is a real dramatic impact on adverse balance of payments. We spent last year \$53 billion in money we sent overseas to buy oil at the rate of about five million barrels a day.

Economists tell us every billion dollars we send overseas costs the economy of this country about 30,000 jobs. So sending this amount of money costs the economy of our country 1.6 million jobs. There is a profound economic impact on this.

In California it was estimated, we have got five billion barrels of oil and 1.5 billion barrels of natural gas off of our coast. I would hope we would have the courage to get on with the development and set aside this moratorium.

I thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Dannemeyer follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

REPRESENTATIVE FROM CALIFORNIA

MEMBER, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior, I appreciate the opportunity to urge you not to place any restrictions on offshore oil and gas leasing in the Fiscal Year 1985 Interior appropriations bill.

My perspective on this issue is strongly influenced by the fact that as a native Californian I have long enjoyed the many beaches and other natural attractions along our coastline. However, my views are also influenced by the fact that I serve on the Committee on Energy and Commerce and its Subcommittee on Fossil and Synthetic Fuels. As a result of these assignments, I am deeply concerned about continuing dependence on imported oil for much of the energy needs of our country.

Simply stated, yet another moratorium on OCS leasing would be inappropriate and inadvisable.

A leasing moratorium would be inappropriate because it would mark the fourth consecutive year in which a moratorium would have been placed on at least some areas of the California coast. At present, around three-fourth's of the California OCS is under a moratorium. Restrictions covering California and other states totaled 700,000 acres in Fiscal Year 1982, 36 million acres in Fiscal Year 1983 and 53 million acres in Fiscal Year 1984.

The proponents of the existing California OCS moratorium requested it on the basis that it was only a stopgap measure. In a June 6, 1983, letter to Chairman Yates, several of my California colleagues described the moratorium as "temporary" and "selective". It was further couched as necessary to preserve Congress' options on the issue.

Well, Mr. Chairman, since the current moratorium was enacted, there has been much discussion and consideration of the OCS issue. We have heard from the U.S. Supreme Court and from a new Secretary of the Interior, Bill Clark. Furthermore, both the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries have held hearings on OCS-related legislation. The moratorium now in effect has accomplished the stated purpose of its supporters; namely, the purchase of time for consideration and adjustment of the OCS process.

In his address to an OCS advisory group in January of this year, Secretary Clark announced changes in the OCS program for the early identification of promising tracts from an energy perspective and problematical tracts from an environmental perspective. The degree of consultation between Interior and the Defense Department, and between Interior and coastal states, has increased.

Under these circumstances, yet another indiscriminate moratorium would be most inappropriate. More importantly, Mr. Chairman, is the fact that another OCS moratorium would be inadvisable from the standpoint of national energy policy and international energy security.

In 1983, the United States sent \$53 billion overseas for the purchase of almost 5 million barrels of crude oil and petroleum product per day. These imports represented approximately one-third of our total daily demand of 15 million barrels. While this level of import dependency is down from the peak in 1977 of 46.5 percent, it is comparable to the 35 percent proportion of our needs met by imports in the OPEC embargo year of 1973.

Unfortunately, our import consumption increased in the third and fourth quarters of 1983. While some analysts thought this would be temporary, the February 1984 level was 5.3 million barrels per day out of 15.4 million total barrels demanded, or 34.4 percent. The February 1984 import level was 43 percent higher than the import level of February 1983.

We simply must move forward to prudently develop the resource base that exists offshore. The 1980 U.S. Geological Survey estimate of the California OCS put the petroleum resource base at 5 billion barrels and that of natural gas at 1.5 billion barrels of oil equivalency. We cannot lock-up or delay the leasing process and expect to achieve the goal of national energy independence.

As you know, the OCS leasing program is a multi-year endeavor. Leasing itself is but an early step in the long process of exploration, development, and ultimately, actual oil and gas production. There are extensive requirements for permitting and review along the way, which continue when a production platform actually goes into operation.

While the energy security considerations are significant, there is also a broader economic element to the overall issue. The U.S. trade deficit was \$42.7 billion in 1982, \$69.4 billion in 1983 and is expected to come in around \$100 billion in 1984. The \$53 billion drained from the economy to pay for imported oil last year represents three-fourth's of the overall trade deficit. Using the rule of thumb which equates 30,000 jobs lost for every \$1 billion in our trade deficit, the oil import effect is a loss of 1.6 million jobs.

Mr. Chairman and colleagues, as a Californian I am here to say that the Outer Continental Shelf is a national resource. While OCS development must be a partnership, we cannot permit a select few to close it off from the Nation. California is the second largest consumer of petroleum, demanding in excess of 600 million barrels annually. The state I am privileged to represent has the most vehicles (17.5 million), the most drivers (16.0 million) and the most vehicle miles (160 billion) of any other state in the Union (1981 figures). If we are to enjoy the benefits of energy consumption, we must share in its orderly production.

Despite what one might imagine judging by decibel levels alone, the citizens of California support energy development generally and the offshore OCS program in particular. A September 1983 statewide survey of public opinion by V. Lance Tarrance & Associates for the Western Oil & Gas Association found the following breakdown in response to four key statements:

1. Do you favor or oppose the development of new oil and gas fields off the coast of California?

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| STRONGLY FAVOR/FAVOR | 56% |
| STRONGLY OPPOSE/OPPOSE | 37% |

2. It is possible to protect the oceans and beaches while drilling for oil at the same time.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| STRONGLY AGREE/AGREE | 57% |
| STRONGLY DISAGREE/DISAGREE | 33% |

3. Developing more U.S. energy is essential to reduce our dependence on foreign oil.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| STRONGLY AGREE/AGREE | 87% |
| STRONGLY DISAGREE/DISAGREE | 9% |

4. Californians should allow offshore drilling to help solve our national energy problems.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| STRONGLY AGREE/AGREE | 55% |
| STRONGLY DISAGREE/DISAGREE | 37% |

In summary, Mr. Chairman and colleagues, it is my considered judgement that another moratorium on OCS lease sales, in California or elsewhere, would be bad procedure and bad policy. For these reasons, it is inappropriate and inadvisable. Accordingly, I strongly recommend that no restrictions be added to the Fiscal Year 1985 Interior appropriations bill. As always, many thanks for the opportunity to share my views with the subcommittee.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

May 3, 1984

Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are writing to express our opposition to yet another blanket moratorium on offshore California lease sales as part of the Fiscal Year 1985 Interior appropriations bill.

As you know, at least some portion of the California OCS has been placed under a moratorium since Fiscal Year 1982 and the area covered has grown each year. The stated purpose of the moratorium has been to allow Congress and the states an opportunity to review and revise the leasing program. Greater consultation is being accomplished under Interior Secretary Bill Clark. Offshore leasing tracts will be identified earlier in the process as to energy potential and environmental protection. The most sensitive areas are being carefully scrutinized. Under these circumstances, another indiscriminate moratorium would be inappropriate.

We continue to believe that prudent offshore development of domestic oil and natural gas is necessary for the energy security of our country. We imported one-third of our oil needs in 1983 and that level of dependency is continuing. We need to tap the OCS just to keep up our existing rate of domestic production over the long term.

We are also mindful that the cost of imported oil is not only felt in reduced energy security, but we pay a heavy price economically as well. The financial drain of imported oil last year was \$53 billion at a time when the overall U.S. trade deficit was \$69.4 billion. Using a common rule of thumb that \$1 billion in

the trade deficit means the loss of 30,000 jobs, oil imports are costing us 1.6 million jobs in the U.S. economy.

Mr. Chairman, we can strike a reasonable balance between energy development and environmental protection. The authorizing committees of the Congress are actively considering OCS issues and the Interior Department is working closely with coastal states. Under these circumstances, and given the continuing need to reduce the level of oil imports, we strongly believe that it would be unwise to place a moratorium in the upcoming Interior appropriations bill.

Sincerely yours,

Calvin Tompkins

Paul Findley

Gene Chappie

Don Stenholm

Jimmy Lewis

Bill Zimmerman

Sam Stuenkel

McClellan

Bill Thomas

Charles Keating

Mr. YATES. Wouldn't it be nice if the California delegation could get together? We have letters from your Senators and Members asking us to again get the prohibition into our bill.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. I can say, in response, we presented you a letter with 10 signatures on there, and those 10 are with the majority.

Mr. YATES. The majority of whom?

Mr. DANNEMEYER. The people.

I alluded to this poll taken in September, 1983.

Mr. YATES. The 26 we have, and two Senators, are not with the majority of the people then.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Can I ask who authored the poll?

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Sure. It is right here.

B. Lance Terrence & Associates took this poll in September of 1983. Here is the polling results.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Could I inquire as to who paid for the poll?

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Western Oil & Gas. But, you know, it was a reputable poll. I think the methodology speaks for its integrity.

Mr. YATES. This is in your statement?

Mr. DANNEMEYER. That is right.

Mr. YATES. That is in the record, and we will give it the consideration it deserves.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Thank you very much.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Representative McCandless wanted to join him.

Mr. YATES. Oh, Mr. McCandless.

Mr. MCCANDLESS. Mr. Chairman, a year ago out of environmental and defense concerns I supported the moratorium. Today, however, I urge the committee to reject another moratorium.

Mr. YATES. Really? What made you change your mind?

Mr. MCCANDLESS. Because—I address this in my statement, and will summarize—I believe the environmental concerns have been addressed—I believe we have a new cooperative attitude and the administration and Secretary Clark, who is sensitive to California, having been a third generation, and appeared in many locations throughout California addressing the need to be more in line with public concerns. I address the five-year OCS plan as court-approved. I address the earthquake and oil rig continuous study. I address the offshore leasing and historic low risk.

I allude to a 1981 study by the National Academy of Sciences which deals with seepage and runoff and routine tanker operations. I deal with the fear which is the greatest deterrent; that of the Santa Barbara blowout and how that has been addressed. Finally, I deal with some statistics in that less than three miles offshore currently 3,346 wells are in operation under the jurisdiction of the State of California versus 692 on federal lands.

One of the concerns I had in asking for the moratorium last year was defense and maneuvers made by the Navy, and also the aspect of the Interior Department, which I believe has been addressed.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I believe the events which have occurred during the past year have gone a long way toward addressing these issues and that we ought to get on with this subject. I urge the committee to not impose a moratorium again on the shores of California.

[The statement of Mr. McCandless follows:]

TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE AL McCANDLESS BEFORE THE INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman:

A year ago, out of environmental and defense concerns, I supported the one-year moratorium on oil and gas leasing which affected tracts off the coast of California. Today, however, I urge the committee to reject another moratorium. I do so because these concerns have been addressed over the past year, and because I believe that we should not continue to tie up these tracts indefinitely.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

None of us wants another Santa Barbara. None of us wants to jeopardize our environment or our wildlife. This concern has caused us to move cautiously when it comes to implementing the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Act. While we must proceed cautiously, however, we need to maintain the perspective that no current form of energy exploration and development is entirely risk free.

The question should not be whether OCS development is risk free—we know it is not. The question we should instead be asking is whether we are doing all we can to minimize the risk. For the reasons which follow, I believe that the Congress and the Interior Department are doing just that.

Secretary Clark--And a Cooperative Attitude

Since coming to the Interior Department last year, Secretary Clark has revised the Department's OCS procedures in order to obtain greater up-front participation by the public at large and by the states. These changes increase the involvement of concerned parties when the Department is determining which tracts will be offered and under what conditions. Secretary Clark has displayed an attitude of cooperation that can only serve to facilitate reasonable development of the outer continental shelf.

The Five-Year OCS Plan--Court Approved

The Congress created the OCS Lands Act to be the framework for the development of our offshore resources. The current "streamlined" Interior Department procedures are consistent with that framework. Its five-year OCS program provides the same environmental protections as prior plans—it simply telescopes the process by doing some procedural steps simultaneously rather than sequentially. This plan was tested in court, and was approved last summer by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. What we have is a court saying that the plan is consistent with the statutory framework established by the Congress.

Earthquakes and Oil Rigs--Continuous Study

With regard to the specific issue of leasing off the coast of California, there has been concern that the geology is too unstable to support exploration. In response to that concern, I would point out that various Interior Department divisions have been conducting ongoing seismic research off the California coast. They are also looking into the effects that earthquakes have on the structural integrity of offshore rigs. Also it is significant that between 1900 and 1974, 15 earthquakes registering 4.0 to 6.9 on the Richter scale occurred in the eastern Santa Barbara channel--an area of extensive oil and gas development--without incident.

Offshore Leasing--Historically Low-Risk

History also demonstrates that while risk exists, offshore development has been very safe environmentally. From 1956 to 1982, over 30,000 wells were drilled offshore. The Department of Interior reports that since 1970, the year after the Santa Barbara blowout, over 4 billion barrels of oil have been produced, and only 791 barrels have been lost due to blowouts.

In 1981, the National Academy of Sciences published a report which indicated that since 1971, the total oil lost from U.S. offshore production, pipeline breaks, and fuel transfers averages less than 5,700 barrels per year. The Academy found that this compared extremely favorably to:

- * 22,000 barrels per year of natural seepage of crude oil in the Coal Oil Point off California;
- * 12 million barrels per year worldwide from river runoff;
- * 5.9 million barrels per year worldwide from routine tanker operations (does not include accidents);
- * 3.3 million barrels per year worldwide from industrial and municipal waste.

Fear--The Greatest Deterrent

While Santa Barbara resulted in stricter regulations and spurred technological advances, I believe it gave us our greatest weapon in assuring it won't happen again: fear. The industry is on notice, it knows it's operating under its second chance. They know if it happens again, they can tear down their rigs and use them for magnificent artificial reefs. They know the implications of an accident, and so have every motivation to prevent an environmentally injurious occurrence. This fear, I submit, is our best assurance that the risks out there are being minimized.

Less Than 3 Miles Offshore--3,346 Wells

I'd like to raise one final point with regard to the environmental concerns of OCS leasing. I want to point out that 3,346 wells have been drilled in California state waters--waters within 3 miles of its coast. Federal leasing, ironically, occurs further from shore.

DEFENSE CONCERNS

Last year, two defense concerns existed in the context of Southern California leasing: (1) the effect exploration and development would have on Naval maneuvers, and (2) the effect such development would have on ocean surveillance. My office has been in contact with both the Interior Department and the Department of Defense, and both agencies have stated that a memorandum of understanding on these issues is imminent.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, because of the events which have occurred during the past year and because of the need, and legislative mandate, to implement offshore oil exploration and development, I urge the committee to decline to again impose a moratorium on OCS leasing off the shores of California.

Mr. YATES. Have any of the other Members of the California delegation reversed their positions taken last year?

Mr. McCANDLESS. I can't speak for those Members.

Mr. McDADE. It is a very helpful statement. I appreciate your thoughtful exchange.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

LOWER RIO GRANDE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING

WITNESS

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. YATES. Mr. Ortiz, we welcome you to the subcommittee, and your statement may go into the record.

Mr. ORTIZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate having this opportunity to inform you of my concern over two matters addressed in the Interior Appropriations bill. First, I want to emphasize my support for funding of the Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge. Second, I want to indicate my strong opposition to extending the leasing moratoria on Outer Continental Shelf tracts and then briefly describe the detrimental effects the fiscal year 1984 ban is having upon the economic and security concerns of our nation.

In regards to the wildlife refuge, I believe maintaining the funding level of \$10 million for land acquisition in the Lower Rio Grande is absolutely essential if the U.S. is to retain the last remnants of the brushland wildlife habitat that once dominated the Valley region. Rapid development on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border has destroyed about 90 percent of this brushland, which is the natural home to over 115 species of wildlife, including our national symbol—the endangered bald eagle. The Lower Rio Grande is also the nation's only home to the jaguarundi and the ocelot. Both animals face imminent extinction if this native brushland is not preserved.

My concern for acquisition of this brushland is not just environmental; it is also economical. The four-county Lower Valley region, two of which are in my district, is a haven for sportsmen and vacationers. The regional economy depends heavily upon the \$500 million annual revenue attributable to use of our parks and refuges. Continuing this land acquisition program will not only help to prevent a decay in our tourist industry, but it will preserve a habitat that will largely cease to exist in five years unless funding is maintained.

Willing sellers of nearly 4,600 acres have been identified and negotiations are underway for an additional 6,500 acres. I earnestly request that the \$10 million tentatively designated for land purchase be maintained in the fiscal year 1985 Interior measure.

Now, on the controversial matter of the OCS leasing moratoria enacted last year, I believe continuation of such a policy is disas-

trous not only to our nation, but also to the State of Texas and in particular to the needs of the 27th District.

I support the five-year leasing plan as enacted under the OCS Amendments of 1978 on the grounds that this plan enhances national security and improves our country's economic well-being. I know all of you have heard the vital statistics before, but I think it is important to again recall some of these hard facts.

I am skipping around in my statement so I can make it short.

Mr. YATES. Good. We appreciate it.

Mr. ORTIZ. Offshore development means thousands of jobs nationwide and, in my district, where almost half the population resides in one of the most historically depressed regions of this country, removing this moratoria would be a significant contribution in assisting many of these people to regain hope for a financially secure future.

Let me give you an example. In Brownsville, Marathon Le Tourneau Company was employing between 1,500 and 1,600 people as recent as two years ago for the purpose of constructing drilling platforms. Now that the moratoria have removed tens of millions of acres of land beneath the sea, this facility employs somewhere in the neighborhood of 750 people, which is quite a reduction.

I believe Jack Fields, my colleague, just stated what jobs are at stake.

Mr. Chairman, I believe there is no solution to this situation which will satisfy everyone. I am aware of the environmental concerns; however, the effects nationwide have been minimal and we have learned from our experiences. As a result, safety and environmental techniques and equipment are state of the art.

If we continue to delay or significantly interfere with a balanced, orderly development of our domestic energy resources, then the prospects for recovery for one of the major industries in my district will be dim and the layoffs will continue.

I support rational and environmentally sound development of our OCS resources; however, I do not believe a general moratoria is the path that will deliver us to this goal.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Mr. ORTIZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement of Mr. Ortiz follows:]

STATEMENT OF
HONORABLE SOLOMON P. ORTIZ
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
BEFORE THE
INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
MAY 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate having this opportunity to inform you of my concern over two matters addressed in the Interior Appropriations bill. First, I want to emphasize my support for funding of the Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge. Second, I want to indicate my strong opposition to extending the leasing moratoria on Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) tracts and then briefly describe the detrimental effects the FY84 ban is having upon the economic and security concerns of our nation.

In regards to the wildlife refuge, I believe maintaining the funding level of \$10.0 million for land acquisition in the Lower Rio Grande is absolutely essential if the U.S. is to retain the last remnants of the brushland wildlife habitat that once dominated the Valley region. Rapid development on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border has destroyed about 90% of this brushland, which is the natural home to over 115 species of wildlife, including our national symbol - the endangered bald eagle. The Lower Rio Grande is also the nation's only home to the jaguarundi and the ocelot. Both animals face imminent extinction if this native brushland is not preserved.

My concern for acquisition of this brushland is not just environmental; it is also economical. The four-county Lower Valley region, two of which are in my District, is a haven for sportsmen and vacationers. The regional economy depends heavily upon the \$500 million annual revenue attributable to use of our parks and refuges. Continuing this land acquisition program will not only help to prevent a decay in our tourist industry, but it will preserve a habitat that will largely cease to exist in five years unless funding is maintained.

Willing sellers of nearly 4600 acres have been identified and negotiations are underway for an additional 6500 acres. I earnestly request that the \$10 million tentatively designated for land purchase be maintained in the FY85 Interior measure.

Now, on the controversial matter of the OCS leasing moratoria enacted last year, I believe continuation of such a policy is disastrous not only to our nation, but also to the State of Texas and in particular to the needs of the 27th District.

I support the five-year leasing plan as enacted under the OCS Amendments of 1978 on the grounds that this plan enhances national security and improves our country's economic well-being. I know all of you have heard the vital statistics before, but I think it is important to again recall some of these hard facts.

One-third of our country's oil supplies still come from foreign sources despite the "lesson" the nation supposedly learned from the 1973-74 oil embargo. To suggest that leasing of some portions of the OCS should be deferred until a crisis develops is for Congress to refuse to anticipate and prepare for another such occurrence. Supply disruptions cannot be easily corrected; a minimum of seven years passes between the sale of a lease and production of oil from that lease.

As a Member of the Armed Services Committee, I am especially concerned about the serious national security breach that could occur due to our lack of preparation in guaranteeing an adequate domestic supply of oil and gas. To end the moratoria would be a significant step in ensuring that U.S. security is not sacrificed due to political upheavals in regions around the world.

The budgetary impact of OCS leasing cannot be ignored either. As you probably know, revenue from leasing and production of OCS lands is the second largest source of revenue to the U.S. Treasury. While rhetoric over how to decrease the deficit fills the newspapers during this election year, Congress continues to ignore OCS revenue as a valuable means of helping to balance the budget. Instead, we make cuts at the expense of the economically and socially depressed segments of our society - people that constitute a goodly portion of my constituents.

Offshore development means thousands of jobs nationwide and, in my District, where almost half the population resides in one of the most historically depressed regions of this country, removing this moratoria would be a significant contribution in assisting many of these people to regain hope for a financially secure future.

Let me give you an example. In Brownsville, Marathon Le Tourneau Company was employing between 1500 and 1600 people as recent as two years ago for the purpose of constructing drilling platforms. Now that the moratoria ^{have} ~~has~~ removed tens of million of acres of land beneath the sea, this facility employs somewhere in the neighborhood of 750 people. When work is completed on current contracts this December, over 500 people will receive their pink slips. Should this moratoria be lifted,

demand for offshore equipment would enable this facility to once again employ about 1500 people. These are the same people who have suffered at the hands of the peso devaluation; these are people predominately of Hispanic origin who have been traditionally denied enjoying the fruits of the oil and gas industry in Texas.

This specific case is not unique; there are about 100 companies in my District affected by these moratoria, from those that build the platforms to those that supply valving and well-head equipment. Not only have all these businesses been severely impacted, but the ripple effect through the communities in my District has been of major proportion.

According to testimony before a Texas House subcommittee, one job in the oil and gas industry creates 3.7 jobs in other sectors. This one job that generated 3.7 others adds the following to the economy of the devastated South Texas region: \$48,000 in wages, dividends and royalties; \$528,000 in gross receipts; and \$30,200 in federal, state and local taxes. In other words, the level of offshore oil and gas production affects every school district, city hall and county courthouse in my District as well as the rest of the state of Texas.

Mr. Chairman, I realize there is no solution to this situation which will satisfy everyone. I am aware of the environmental concerns; however, the effects nationwide have been minimal and we have learned from our experiences. As a result, safety and environmental techniques and equipment are state-of-the-art.

If we continue to delay or significantly interfere with a balanced, orderly development of our domestic energy resources, then the prospects for recovery for one of the major industries in my District will be dim and the lay-offs will continue.

I support rational and environmentally sound development of our OCS resources; however, I do not believe a general moratoria is the path that will deliver us to this goal.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

WITNESS

HON. RAY KOGOVSEK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF COLORADO

Mr. YATES: Mr. Kogovsek.

Mr. McDADE: Ray, you look happier than any witness up here today.

Mr. RATCHFORD: That is because he is coming to my district this weekend.

Mr. KOGOVSEK: I am looking forward to that.

Mr. YATES: You have a statement which may be made a part of the record.

[The statement of Mr. Kogovsek follows:]

STATEMENT OF

THE HONORABLE RAY KOGOVSEK

BEFORE

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

REGARDING

FISCAL YEAR 1985 APPROPRIATIONS

MAY 3, 1984

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I WISH TO THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY. I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK ON BEHALF OF VARIOUS IMPORTANT ISSUES, AND SEEK YOUR SUPPORT TO PROVIDE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THESE MEASURES. FIRST AND FOREMOST, I AM SEEKING YOUR SUPPORT FOR A LINE ITEM APPROPRIATION OF \$1,000,000 FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND TO ALLOW THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE TO ACQUIRE 472 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN THE MAROON BELLS-SNOWMASS WILDERNESS AREA OF THE WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST IN PITKIN COUNTY, COLORADO, COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS THE CONUNDRUM CREEK PROPERTY.

AS YOU MAY BE AWARE, THE 1980 COLORADO WILDERNESS ACT EXPANDED THE BOUNDARY OF THE MAROON BELLS-SNOWMASS WILDERNESS TO INCLUDE MOST OF THE CONUNDRUM CREEK VALLEY, WHICH IS JUST A FEW MILES AWAY FROM ASPEN, COLORADO. AT THE SAME TIME, THE ACT RECOGNIZED THE NEED AND STRESSED THE PRIORITY FOR ACQUIRING CRITICAL INHOLDINGS WITHIN THIS AREA.

THIS 472-ACRE PARCEL OF PRIVATE PROPERTY CONTAINS A CENTRAL PORTION OF THE CONUNDRUM CREEK VALLEY, AS WELL AS 2¹/₂ MILES OF POPULAR FOREST SERVICE TRAIL. THIS TRAIL PROVIDES AN IMPORTANT

MEANS OF PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE WILDERNESS AND LEADS TO A BEAUTIFUL AREA OF NATURAL HOT SPRINGS AND MOUNTAIN PEAKS. ITS CONTINUED AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC IS A KEY ELEMENT TO THE RECREATIONAL USE OF THIS AREA. AT THE REQUEST OF THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE, THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND, A PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT LAND CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION, OBTAINED AN OPTION ON THIS PROPERTY AND WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO CONVEY IT TO THE UNITED STATES, SHOULD AN APPROPRIATION BE GRANTED. THIS EFFORT HAS RECEIVED THE UNANIMOUS ENDORSEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS WITHIN PITKIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

BECAUSE THE PROPERTY IS ONLY NINE MILES FROM A NATIONALLY RENOWNED RESORT CENTER, AND HAS ACCESS BY FOUR WHEEL DRIVE ROAD, THERE IS A GROWING THREAT THAT IT WILL BE DEVELOPED FOR RECREATIONAL HOMESITES IN THE NEAR FUTURE. SUCH DEVELOPMENT WOULD DESTROY THE FRAGILE CHARACTER OF THE WILDERNESS AND SERIOUSLY IMPAIR PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE VALLEY. THE PRESENT OWNERS HAVE BEEN MOST COOPERATIVE IN ATTEMPTING TO PRESERVE THIS PROPERTY; HOWEVER, THEY HAVE EXPRESSED AN INCREASING NEED TO DISPOSE OF IT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THUS, MY REQUEST FOR AN APPROPRIATION OF \$1,000,000 FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FOR THIS PURPOSE WILL ALLOW THE FOREST SERVICE TO EFFECTIVELY MANAGE THIS ENTRANCE TO THE WILDERNESS AND TO PROTECT THE PRISTINE AREAS WITHIN ITS BOUNDARIES. EQUALLY IMPORTANT, IT WILL ALSO IMPLEMENT THE LEGISLATIVE INTENT EXPRESSED IN THE 1980 COLORADO WILDERNESS ACT.

I WOULD ALSO REQUEST A LINE ITEM APPROPRIATION, AS MAY BE NECESSARY, FOR THE ACQUISITION OF LANDS IN FEE OR LESS THAN FEE INTEREST, AS APPROPRIATE, WITHIN THE NEWLY PROPOSED BOUNDARIES OF THE BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NATIONAL MONUMENT, COLORADO. I WOULD RECOMMEND THAT APPROXIMATELY \$3.6 MILLION BE MADE AVAILABLE FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FOR THIS PURPOSE, AS WELL AS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VISITORS CENTER AT THE MONUMENT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, YOU MAY ALSO BE AWARE THAT LEGISLATION HAS PASSED THE HOUSE (H.R. 3825) TO EXPAND THE BOUNDARIES OF THE BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NATIONAL MONUMENT. I HAVE BEEN ADVISED THAT THE SENATE INTENDS TO MOVE LEGISLATION THIS YEAR FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.

THE ACQUISITION OF APPROXIMATELY 7,000 ACRES, INCLUDING THE NORTH RIM OF THE CANYON IS CRITICALLY IMPORTANT IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE ESTHETIC VALUE AND VIEWSHED OF THE MONUMENT. ALTHOUGH THE PROPERTY OWNER CURRENTLY HOLDING 4,000 OF THE 7,000 ACRES PROPOSED FOR ACQUISITION HAS BEEN MOST COOPERATIVE IN WORKING WITH US ON THIS MATTER, HE NEVERTHELESS, MUST USE THE LAND TO GENERATE A CASH FLOW FOR HIS RANCHING OPERATION. TO DATE, HE HAS FILED A DEVELOPMENT PLAT WITH THE COUNTY, AND INTENDS TO SUBDIVIDE ONLY IF CONGRESS WERE TO FAIL IN THE LAND ACQUISITION THIS YEAR. THE ACQUISITION PROPOSAL IS SUPPORTED BY THE LOCAL LIONS CLUB, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, THE STATE, PROPERTY OWNERS AND VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS.

PAYMENTS-IN-LIEU-OF-TAXES

I WOULD LIKE TO RECOMMEND AN APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 OF \$95.6 MILLION FOR THE PAYMENTS-IN-LIEU-OF-TAXES PROGRAM. YOU ARE VERY FAMILIAR WITH THIS PROGRAM MR. CHAIRMAN, PROBABLY MORE SO THAN OTHER MEMBERS OF THIS CONGRESS. MANY PEOPLE FROM RURAL AMERICA ARE CONCERNED THAT THIS PROGRAM CONTINUE BECAUSE OF ITS IMPORTANCE TO THOSE COUNTIES HAVING FEDERAL LANDS WITHIN THEIR POLITICAL BOUNDARIES. I WILL NOT GO INTO ARGUMENTS REGARDING THE SERVICES THESE COUNTIES PROVIDE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS. HOWEVER, I DO WISH TO DISCUSS THE EQUITY OF CONTINUING THIS PROGRAM AT THE \$95.6 MILLION LEVEL. LAST YEAR, THIS COMMITTEE INCLUDED LANGUAGE IN THE FY 1984 APPROPRIATIONS MEASURE TO ALLOW THE STATES TO MAKE PILT PAYMENTS TO UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT. THIS WAS A MAJOR STEP IN RESOLVING THE CONFLICT THAT LONG EXISTED BETWEEN COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS, AND THE COMMITTEE SHOULD BE COMMENDED. HOWEVER, THE ISSUE OF WHERE THESE PAYMENTS WILL COME FROM CONTINUES TO BE A CONCERN FOR THE COUNTIES ACROSS THE NATION. AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE INTERIOR COMMITTEE WHICH HAS JURISDICTION OVER PILT AND PUBLIC LAND ISSUES, I MUST REMIND YOU THAT PILT PAYMENTS ARE AUTHORIZED TO COME ONLY FROM GENERAL REVENUES AND NOT FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE, PARTICULARLY MINERAL LEASING RECEIPTS. I INTRODUCED LEGISLATION TO MAKE SUCH PAYMENTS FROM MINERAL LEASING RECEIPTS TWO YEARS AGO, AND THE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE (INTERIOR) HAS NOT ACTED ON THIS MEASURE. THEREFORE, THE AUTHORITY IS NOT THERE.

EQUALLY IMPORTANT, THIS COMMITTEE SHOULD NOTE THAT JUST AS THE WESTERN STATES RECOGNIZE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AGRICULTURAL AND MUNICIPAL OR INDUSTRIAL WATER SUPPLIES, SO IS THERE A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE USE OF SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE LANDS. JUST BECAUSE REVENUES ARE GENERATED FROM THE SUBSURFACE DEVELOPMENT OF FEDERAL LANDS DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT EQUITY PAYMENT FOR USE CAN BE ASSUMED AS HAVING BEEN MET, WITHOUT FAIR CONSIDERATION OF SURFACE USE AS WELL. MR. CHAIRMAN, ALL WE ARE REQUESTING IS A SHARE OF THE REVENUE GENERATED BY MINERAL DEVELOPMENT, AND COMPENSATION FOR THE SERVICES RENDERED ON FEDERAL LANDS. THIS IS NOTHING MORE THAN WE ARE ENTITLED TO BY LAW.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO REQUEST THAT THE SUBCOMMITTEE EXAMINE THE NEED FOR INCREASED FUNDING FOR THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. I HAVE WORKED CLOSELY WITH THIS AGENCY FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS AND CAN COMMENT FIRST HAND ON THEIR ABILITY TO PROVIDE SIGNIFICANT AND VALUABLE SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE AND CONGRESS. HOWEVER, I HAVE COME ACROSS A SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM WHEN DEALING WITH LEGISLATION THAT INVOLVES BOUNDARIES FOR WILDERNESS AREAS OR OTHER LAND-USE PURPOSES. THE PROBLEM IS SIMPLY THAT RELEVANT INFORMATION AND UP-TO-DATE MAPS ARE SIMPLY NOT AVAILABLE FOR TWO VERY SAD REASONS. FIRST, THE U.S.G.S. IS NOT CONSISTENTLY PROVIDED INFORMATION CONCERNING RESOURCES, BOUNDARIES OR ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS ON THE FEDERAL LANDS.

FURTHERMORE, NEITHER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IS REQUIRED TO SUBMIT THIS INFORMATION ON A TIMELY BASIS FOR INCLUSION ON U.S.G.S. MAPS. HENCE, SUCH REFERENCE TOOLS ARE OUT OF DATE TO THE EXTENT THAT IT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTS THE LEGISLATION WE ACT UPON. IF I WERE TO EXPLAIN THE PROCESS WE MUST GO THROUGH TO OBTAIN A COMPREHENSIVE MAP FOR AN AREA IN MY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, YOU WOULD WONDER WHY WE BOTHER. YET, WITHOUT SUCH A MAP, WE WOULD HAVE TO "LEGISLATE IN THE DARK" BECAUSE PERTINENT INFORMATION WAS NOT READILY AVAILABLE. IN MANY CASES, WE HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO DRAW BOUNDARY LINES THROUGH FOREST SERVICE MAINTENANCE ROADS, STOCK PONDS, HEADGATES, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, OR OTHER DEVELOPMENT FEATURES ON FEDERAL LANDS, SIMPLY BECAUSE WE DID NOT KNOW IT WAS THERE. IF WE REQUEST A U.S.G.S. MAP WE ALSO HAVE TO SUPPLEMENT IT WITH A FOREST SERVICE, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT MAP AS WELL, IN ORDER TO HAVE ALL THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

SECOND, I HAVE NOTICED THAT THE REQUESTS BEING MADE OF U.S.G.S. BY CONGRESS CANNOT BE CARRIED OUT UNLESS THE AGENCY IS GRANTED AN INCREASE IN FUNDING AND PERSONNEL. THIS IS SOMETHING I WOULD STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT THE COMMITTEE TAKE A CLOSE LOOK AT IN ORDER TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR FY 1985. AS I THINK YOU WILL AGREE, THE U.S.G.S. IS A VALUABLE AGENCY FOR BOTH THE CONGRESS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC. IT HAS THE TECHNICAL STAFF AND TOOLS AVAILABLE TO MEET THE DEMANDS. WE SHOULD NOT CONTINUE TO OPERATE IN A MANNER THAT SEGREGATES PERTINENT LAND USE

INFORMATION BY AGENCY. BECAUSE THE U.S.G.S. IS WIDELY RECOGNIZED FOR ITS MAPPING ABILITY, I URGE THE COMMITTEE TO DIRECT THIS AGENCY TO HAVE COMPREHENSIVE MAPS AVAILABLE, AND THAT OTHER AGENCIES BE REQUIRED TO COOPERATE IN THIS REGARD.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SINCE I HAVE DECIDED TO RETIRE FROM CONGRESS, THIS WILL BE MY LAST YEAR AS THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE 3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF COLORADO. THEREFORE, IF YOU WILL JUST BEAR WITH ME MR. CHAIRMAN, I HAVE ONLY TWO MORE REQUESTS TO FULFILL MY AGENDA FOR THE PEOPLE I REPRESENT. FIRST, I WOULD LIKE TO BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMITTEE A REPORT FROM MY ANASAZI ADVISORY COMMITTEE REGARDING THE BLM SACRED MOUNTAIN PLANNING UNIT IN SOUTHWEST COLORADO. I FORMED THIS COMMITTEE BECAUSE OF THE CONTROVERSY OVER LAND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THIS AREA BY THE BLM. THE COMMITTEE IS REPRESENTATIVE OF A BROAD SPECTRUM OF INTERESTS RANGING FROM CONSERVATIONISTS TO DEVELOPERS, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS, CATTLEMEN TO ARCHEOLOGISTS. BESIDES THE FACT THAT THIS REPORT IS REFERENCED IN THE BLM'S SAN JUAN/SAN MIGUEL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN, IT IS OF SIGNIFICANT IMPORTANCE BECAUSE IT IS A CONCERTED EFFORT TO DEAL WITH THE MANY, MANY DEMANDS ON THE RESOURCES AND LAND IN THIS AREA, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME PROVIDING FOR THE PROTECTION OF ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDS IN THE NATION. THE BOTTOM LINE IN THIS REPORT IS THAT THE BLM MUST HAVE MORE FUNDING

AND PERSONNEL TO ADEQUATELY DEAL WITH THE RESOURCES OF THE AREA. BECAUSE OF THE DEFICIENCY AT HAND, IT IS QUESTIONABLE WHETHER THE BLM IS CURRENTLY ABLE TO ENFORCE THE CURRENT LAWS IN THIS AREA, LET ALONE CARRY OUT ITS LEGISLATIVE MANDATES. WE DO NOT NEED MORE LAWS TO PROTECT AND ADEQUATELY MANAGE THE RESOURCES. WE DO, HOWEVER, NEED TO BE ABLE TO ENFORCE THOSE LAWS THAT ARE ON THE BOOKS TODAY. I AM ALSO PRESENTING THIS REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS SO THAT THEY MAY WORK WITH YOU TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BLM FUNDING IN THIS AREA.

UTE MOUNTAIN UTE INDIAN TRIBE

FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS AN ISSUE WHICH I HAVE SPOKEN TO THIS COMMITTEE ABOUT BEFORE. PUBLIC LAW 96-492 WAS PASSED IN 1980 AND PROVIDED A LAND TRANSFER AND \$4 MILLION IN COMPENSATION TO THE UTE MOUNTAIN UTE TRIBE FOR LANDS LOST IN A BOUNDARY DISPUTE. THE LAND TRANSFER WAS ACCOMPLISHED QUICKLY AND EASILY. HOWEVER, NO FUNDING HAS YET BEEN PROVIDED FOR THE ENERGY PROGRAM, WHICH THE TRIBE PLANS TO DEVELOP WITH THE \$4 MILLION AWARD. IN FACT, THE LAW REQUIRES THAT THE MONEY BE USED FOR THIS SPECIFIC PURPOSE.

THE TRIBE HAS EXPERIENCED UNNECESSARY AND UNCALLED FOR DELAYS. LAST MONTH SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, WILLIAM CLARK, APPROVED THE TRIBE'S ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AND IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT THE DEPARTMENT SUPPORTS SOME LEVEL OF FUNDING

NOW THAT THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN APPROVED. THEREFORE, I WOULD REQUEST THAT THE NOW APPROPRIATE THE \$4 MILLION DURING THE NEXT TWO YEARS. AN ACCEPTABLE PLAN WOULD INCLUDE FUNDING IN THE FY 1984 SUPPLEMENTAL BILL, AND THE BALANCE IN THE FY 1985 APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

I MIGHT ADD THAT THERE IS SOME EFFORT ON THE PART OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO CONSIDER A PL 93-638 GRANT ISSUED TO THE TRIBE, PRIOR TO THE SECRETARY'S APPROVAL OF THE PLAN, AS PART OF THE \$4 MILLION. THE 1980 LEGISLATION SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT NO MONEY WILL BE APPROPRIATED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENERGY PLAN UNTIL SUCH PLAN IS APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY. BECAUSE HIS APPROVAL CAME ONLY ONE MONTH AGO, PREVIOUS GRANTS UNDER DIFFERENT PUBLIC LAWS SHOULD NOT BE COUNTED AGAINST THE \$4 MILLION.

THANK YOU.

Mr. KOGOVSEK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate being in front of your committee, even if for the last time.

Mr. YATES. You may come back, you know.

Mr. KOGOVSEK. Mr. Chairman, let me be very brief this morning. Thank you for making my statement a part of the record.

I wanted to appear in front of you this morning to thank you for the work, you especially, and your committee, have done as far as working out the problem we are having between the cities and counties, townships and counties, last year on payments in lieu of taxes. At the last minute, you were able to work out a compromise.

I am here asking for the same amount of money you have given us the past several years, and I think that is important.

Let me talk a minute about wilderness. If you had a chance to read the front page of this morning's Washington Post, an agreement has been reached between Mr. Seiberling on the House side and Senator McClure on the Senate side. Hopefully, this is going to finally break the log jam of wilderness bills we have had stacking up, mainly in the Senate, over the past several years, because of release language. We have some language both sides can evidently agree to. I think that means boundaries of wilderness areas will be that much more important.

One of the requests, consequently, I am making in my testimony this morning is that you take a look at the U.S. Geological Survey and have your staff find out if they are being properly funded to provide assistance for what we are going to have to do in the future, as far as mapping, and so on. It is my feeling, probably, that they are going to need some help, and I would appreciate it if you would take a look at that.

In closing, I would like to indicate to you that one of the bills I passed this year, and am the proudest of, is an extension of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument Boundary. We are finding in the Gunnison, Montrose and Delta area, which is one of the prettiest scenic areas in the country—we call it the Grand Canyon of Colorado—

Mr. YATES. It is beautiful. I have been there.

Mr. KOGOVSEK [continuing]. We are finding people developing right up to the canyon rim. We are stopping that by extending the monument boundaries. But we have to go to the private landowners. They have been very cooperative in allowing the Federal Government to buy scenic vistas so that they will always remain open and undeveloped. I think that is going to probably cost about \$3,600,000 for acquisition and the visitors center.

I have passed a bill in Mr. Seiberling's committee, Mr. Udall's committee, and the full house. I would appreciate your looking at that and supporting a line item appropriation.

Mr. YATES. Good.

Mr. KOGOVSEK. In conclusion, I would say the wilderness bill I passed back in 1980 is going to be completed this year, hopefully in the next couple of months, through Mr. Seiberling's committee. That is not going to cost us extra money. But, once again, it gets back to the geologic surveys that are going to be so important as we start setting up the wilderness boundaries.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That is my testimony. Thank you for your past help.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much. I appreciate your direct testimony and brevity.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

**GREAT KILLS PARK, GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION
AREA, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK**

WITNESS

**HON. GUY V. MOLINARI, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF NEW YORK**

Mr. YATES. Mr. Molinari, we are glad to have you. Your statement may be made part of the record.

You are here for an appropriation for Gateway and Great Kills Bathhouse.

Mr. MOLINARI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The bathhouse is one portion. It is the recreation area.

Let me try to move as quickly as possible. This subcommittee appropriated \$3.7 million for Park Service necessary improvements in fiscal year 1983, what they call phase 1. Another \$5.9 million was requested in phase 2 and approved and passed the House. When it got over to the Senate, it was deleted after some serious efforts on our part to keep the money in the pot.

Since then, things have taken a very serious turn for the worse. In March and April of this year, we had a very bad storm that took away a good portion of the waterfront at Gateway National Park. And Great Kills, Staten Island, has 600,000 people a year come to the place. There is a bathhouse that is undermined, a very large one—15,000 square feet—that is in danger of collapse. We lost over 30 feet of the waterfront. We lost the highway, roadway in front of the bathhouse.

At the present time, we are very vulnerable to more serious erosion problems. The bulkheads have to be repaired. We have had children injured. The question is so serious today that if we don't get on quickly with the appropriation and spending of monies to protect that waterfront, we are losing a very valuable resource.

Perhaps more significantly, Mr. Chairman, is something that took place in the last couple of days. FEMA appropriated to the City of New York only a matter of a couple days ago somewhere around a couple million dollars for damage to the city beaches, the city beaches owned by the City of New York, as a result of these recent storms. Here we are with federal property that is a showcase of the city, and we are ignoring it. The repairs, if they are not done in the very near future, we are going to lose something that is so very important to the Gateway area and to the people that visit it.

Mr. YATES. Has this been looked at by the Corps of Engineers?

Mr. MOLINARI. The Corps is looking at it now.

I spoke—incidentally, for the benefit of the Members of the subcommittee—I spoke to the Interior Department, because they left it

out of the appropriation this year. I asked them why. I said, do you not deem this to be a serious matter? They said, well, we think it is more serious than ever. I said, how do you expect me to make a request for monies if you left it out? Their answer was, well, the Senate deleted the monies last year. I said, well, you know you shouldn't be making a judgment on the basis of what the Senate does; let the House do what they are going to do. Then we will take our problems to the Senate and fight the battle over there.

I have enlisted support—you talked before about the California delegation. I think it is safe to say the New York delegation is 100 percent behind this, Mr. Chairman. They are united—Senator Moynihan, Senator D'Amato, and virtually all the Members of the House. So there is united support in this case. We need it; we need it today.

The final problem I would like to touch upon is this: This entire project was landfill. Then they brought in beach nourishment to establish beach areas. We have lost the beach so fast we are about to the point where we reach in the very near future where they will be hitting the landfill area, and we are going to have a serious pollution problem of the waterways there unless we can do something in a hurry.

So I beg you, I appeal to you for whatever clout you have—and I know you have substantial—to help us in this very serious problem.

[The statement of Mr. Molinari follows:]

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STATEMENT
OF
CONGRESSMAN GUY V. MOLINARI
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES ON THIS SUBCOMMITTEE FOR ALLOWING ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY THIS MORNING. I INTEND TO FOCUS ON AN ISSUE OF IMMEDIATE CONCERN TO THE PHYSICAL INTEGRITY OF A PART OF MY HOME DISTRICT, THE GREAT KILLS PARK OF THE GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA ON STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK. MORE SPECIFICALLY, I WILL ADDRESS ACTION THAT THE CONGRESS CAN TAKE TO DEAL WITH SOME OF THE VERY SERIOUS EROSION PROBLEMS WHICH THREATEN THIS MOST VALUABLE PUBLIC RESOURCE. MY CONCERN HERE TODAY IS WITH THE RECONSTRUCTION OF A SEAWALL IN THIS AREA AND THE RESTORATION OF THE BADLY ERODED BEACH AROUND THE GREAT KILLS BATHHOUSE.

I NEED NOT EMPHASIZE TO YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN, HOW VALUABLE A RESOURCE GREAT KILLS REPRESENTS TO THE ENTIRE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA. THERE ARE OVER 600,000 SWIMMERS, PICNICKERS AND SUN-WORSHIPPERS WHO LOOK TO GREAT KILLS EVERY SUMMER FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO RELAX AND OTHERWISE ENJOY THEMSELVES AWAY FROM THE HECTIC PACE OF NEW YORK CITY. IN FACT, FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO DO THEIR SWIMMING ON STATEN ISLAND, THE BEACH AT GREAT KILLS IS THE ONLY REMAINING LOCATION THAT IS SUITABLE. THE BOATING AND FISHING ACTIVITIES OF THE HARBOR ARE ALSO A VITAL PART OF THE RECREATION AREA AND OF LIFE IN THE REGION.

CREATED BY NEW YORK CITY IN THE 1950S, GREAT KILLS PARK WAS ORIGINALLY A LANDFILL SHAPED BY A DREDGED SAND SHELF AND A TIMBER

AND STEEL SEAWALL. COASTAL EROSION AND THE DETERIORATION OF THE SEAWALL HAVE WORSENERED DRAMATICALLY OVER THE LAST FEW YEARS. THE ONE-MILE STEEL BULKHEAD SEAWALL IN THE CROOKES POINT SECTION OF THE PARK IS BADLY RUSTED AND CONSIDERED A SAFETY HAZARD. THE WALL WAS BUILT IN THE 1930S AND REPAIRED ONLY ONCE, JUST AFTER WORLD WAR II. RUSTED STEEL, RODS, AND LOOSE TIMBER ARE QUITE PREVALENT IN THOSE AREAS WHERE DETERIORATION IS MOST SEVERE. WITH 126,000 VISITORS ANNUALLY, TO THIS SPECIFIC SITE, THE POTENTIAL FOR INJURY IS ENORMOUS. THE JAGGED STEEL AND LOOSE TIMBER CAN BE SEEN CLEARLY IN THE PHOTOS OF EXHIBIT ONE, WHICH IS ATTACHED TO MY PREPARED STATEMENT.

THE BEACH AROUND THE GREAT KILLS BATHHOUSE IS THE OTHER SERIOUS ISSUE I BRING TO THE COMMITTEE'S ATTENTION TODAY. EROSION IN THIS AREA HAS BASICALLY LEFT THE BATHHOUSE PERCHED ON A SMALL CLIFF GOUGED OUT BY SEVERE EROSION. EXHIBITS TWO THROUGH FIVE SHOW THE PROGRESSION OF DETERIORATION AT THE FRONT OF THE BATHHOUSE. ABOUT 25 PERCENT OF THE BATHHOUSE BUILDING, OR 15,000 SQUARE FEET, IS SEVERELY UNDERMINED AND STANDS ON WOOD PILING NOT DESIGNED FOR STANDING IN WATER. SEVERAL PORTIONS OF THE BATHHOUSE, INCLUDING THE CONCESSION STAND, SHOWN IN EXHIBIT SIX SURROUNDED BY ERODING BEACH, ARE NOW UNUSABLE AND THE LONG-TERM USE OF THE REMAINING PORTIONS OF THE BATHHOUSE ARE ALSO IN QUESTION. WITHOUT IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, THE RESULT HERE CAN ONLY FALL ONE WAY: THE TOTAL COLLAPSE OF THE BATHHOUSE FROM THE SHIFTING SANDS BELOW.

IMPLICIT IN THIS POTENTIALLY DISASTEROUS SITUATION IS ANOTHER WHICH WARRANTS EVEN MORE DIRECT ATTENTION. AS I MENTIONED, THE PARK AND THE BEACH WERE CREATED BY A LANDFILL OPERATION IN THE 1940S. MUCH OF THE LAND ENCLOSED BY THE SEAWALL IS IN FACT PART OF THIS OLD LANDFILL. IT FOLLOWS, THEN, THAT IF THE EROSION SHOULD TAKE ITS FULL EFFECT, THE LANDFILL MATERIAL MAY BE EXPOSED ONCE ALL THE SAND IS WASHED AWAY. A PARK SERVICE GEOMORPHOLOGIST HAS STATED THAT THE BEACH IS ERODING FASTER THAN EVER BEFORE. HE EMPHASIZED THAT GREAT KILLS BEACH IS MAN-MADE AND WAS NEVER INTENDED TO BE WHERE IT IS NOW. "IT'S REALLY ARTIFICIALLY EMPLACED LAND," HE SAID. HE CONTINUED, "IF THAT AREA ISN'T SUPPOSED TO BE LAND, THE ACTIONS OF NATURE WILL TEND TO REMOVE IT." IN OTHER WORDS, THERE IS THE DISTINCT POSSIBILITY THAT THE WHOLE AREA UNDER AND AROUND THE BATHHOUSE COULD ERODE ALL THE WAY THROUGH TO THE HARBOR. OF COURSE, THE END RESULT WILL BE A HARBOR FILLED WITH SAND, COMPLETELY UNAVAILABLE TO BOATERS AND FISHERMAN.

HAVING ILLUSTRATED THE PROBLEM AND ITS POTENTIAL FOR WORSENING, PERMIT ME NOW TO FOCUS ON SOME OF THE FUNDING BACKGROUND. I DO NOT WANT TO CONVEY THE IMPRESSION THAT THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAS NEGLECTED THIS SITUATION. QUITE THE CONTRARY, MAJOR STEPS HAVE ALREADY BEEN TAKEN TO TRY TO ALLEVIATE THE CURRENT DEVASTATION AND INSTITUTE MEASURES WHICH WOULD PREVENT FUTURE DETERIORATION. FOR EXAMPLE, IN FY 1983, \$3.7 MILLION WAS REQUESTED BY THE PARK SERVICE, AND APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS, FOR THE PHASE I - BULKHEAD RECONSTRUCTION SEGMENT. ANOTHER \$5.9 MILLION WAS REQUESTED FOR THE

PHASE II - SEAWALL COMPLETION AND BATHHOUSE STABILIZATION SEGMENT IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 1984 BUDGET. THE HOUSE, IN 1984, COOPERATED AND PASSED THE \$5.9 MILLION. THE SENATE, ON THE OTHER HAND, REFUSED TO APPROPRIATE THE FUNDS AND EVEN TOOK ONE STEP FURTHER BY WITHDRAWING THE \$3.7 MILLION IN THE FY 1983 BUDGET. THIS YEAR, FUNDS WERE NOT REQUESTED IN THE FY 1985 BUDGET BECAUSE OF ALLOCATION AND CEILING CONSTRAINTS, BUT I AM ASSURED BY THE PARK SERVICE THAT THE GREAT KILLS PROJECTS ARE INDEED "CRITICAL" AND THAT THEY SUPPORT THE REQUEST I AM MAKING TODAY.

DESPITE THE NEGATIVE ACTION TAKEN BY THE SENATE, THE PARK SERVICE DID MANAGE TO COMPLETE A NUMBER OF STUDIES AND DESIGN SOLUTIONS FOR THE SEAWALL PORTION OF THE PROJECT. THE DESIGN REFLECTED A PLAN TO REPLACE THE STEEL SEAWALL WITH A ROCK RIP RAP, WHICH IS A MORE PERMANENT SOLUTION. THE PLAN FOR THE BATHHOUSE AREA ENVISIONS THE ERECTION OF A NEW SEAWALL (WHERE NONE PREVIOUSLY EXISTED) FOR 1,000 FEET ALONG THE BEACH IN FRONT OF THE BATHHOUSE STRUCTURE. WAVES HITTING SUCH A SEAWALL, WITH THE PROPER DESIGN, WOULD BE DEFLECTED IN SUCH A WAY THAT FUTURE EROSION WOULD BE PREVENTED. SURVEYS ARE CURRENTLY BEING CONDUCTED IN OBTAINING A FINAL ANALYSIS OF THE COASTAL STORM DYNAMICS IN FRONT OF THE BATHHOUSE AND THE LANDFILL POLLUTION THREAT.

WE SHOULD NOT HESITATE IN CONFRONTING THE SERIOUS PROBLEMS I HAVE DESCRIBED, MOTHER NATURE WILL NOT RETREAT AND WAIT FOR US TO ACT. THOUGH SENATE DISCUSSION ON THIS ISSUE CONCLUDED THAT THE

GREAT KILLS PROJECT WAS "LOW PRIORITY" AS COMPARED TO OTHERS, THE PARK SERVICE HAS NEVER BEEN UNCLEAR AS TO ITS VIEW OF THE SITUATION. ACCORDING TO ROBERT MCINTOSH, SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, THE SITUATION "WILL SURELY GET WORSE BEFORE IT GETS BETTER". THE SUPERINTENDENT KNOWS VERY WELL, FROM RECENT EXPERIENCE, OF WHAT HE SPEAKS. THE STORM OF THIS PAST MARCH 29 DID AS MUCH EROSION DAMAGE IN ONE DAY AS MIGHT NORMALLY OCCUR IN THREE YEARS. AS A RESULT OF THE THREE STORMS THAT HIT THE NORTHEAST DURING MARCH AND APRIL, OVER 30 FEET OF THE SHORELINE ON BOTH SIDES WERE LOST, LEAVING A 15 FOOT CLIFF AT THE SAND'S EDGE. IN ADDITION, OVER 40 FEET WERE ERODED UNDER THE BATHHOUSE STRUCTURE. YOU CAN SEE, IN EXHIBITS SEVEN AND EIGHT, HOW THE EROSION PROGRESSED FROM THE SECOND WINDOW AT THE BACK OF THE BATHHOUSE ALL THE WAY TO THE THIRD WINDOW. SEVERAL LARGE TREES WERE ALSO LOST. THE SEWER LINE SERVING THE BATHHOUSE WAS TOTALLY EXPOSED AND NOW RESTS ON PILING EXPOSED ON THE BEACH. THE SEWER CAP AND LINE CAN BE SEEN IN EXHIBIT NINE. THIS AREA HAD ORIGINALLY BEEN PART OF A WALKWAY ALONG THE BATHHOUSE.

IN CONCLUSION, LET ME QUOTE FROM AN APRIL 26, 1984 LETTER I RECEIVED FROM NORTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL DIRECTOR HERBERT S. CABLES OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS I RAISED ABOUT THE GREAT KILLS ISSUE:

"THE RATE OF EROSION IS INCREASING YEAR AFTER YEAR AND THE TIME FOR A SOLUTION IS NOW. IT WILL ONLY GET MORE EXPENSIVE. FURTHER DELAYS IN ADDRESSING

THE PROBLEMS AT GREAT KILLS WILL RESULT IN CONTINUING SAFETY PROBLEMS AND IN TIME MAYBE POLLUTION FROM THE OLD LANDFILL."

IT IS CLEAR THAT THE PARK SERVICE CONSIDERS THE GREAT KILLS EROSION PROBLEM A HIGH PRIORITY FOR RESOLUTION. THIS COMMITTEE FOLLOWED THE PARK SERVICE'S RECOMMENDATION LAST YEAR AND COMMITTED ITSELF BY ACKNOWLEDGING THE CURRENT DANGERS AND POTENTIAL LOSS OF A VALUABLE PUBLIC RESOURCE. I URGE YOU TO ONCE AGAIN EXERCISE THIS PERCEPTION AND RESTORE THE FUNDING, PREFERABLY AT THE LEVEL APPROPRIATED IN FY 83 AND REQUESTED IN FY 84, IN ORDER THAT WE MAY PREVENT GREAT KILLS FROM SLIPPING OUT TO SEA.

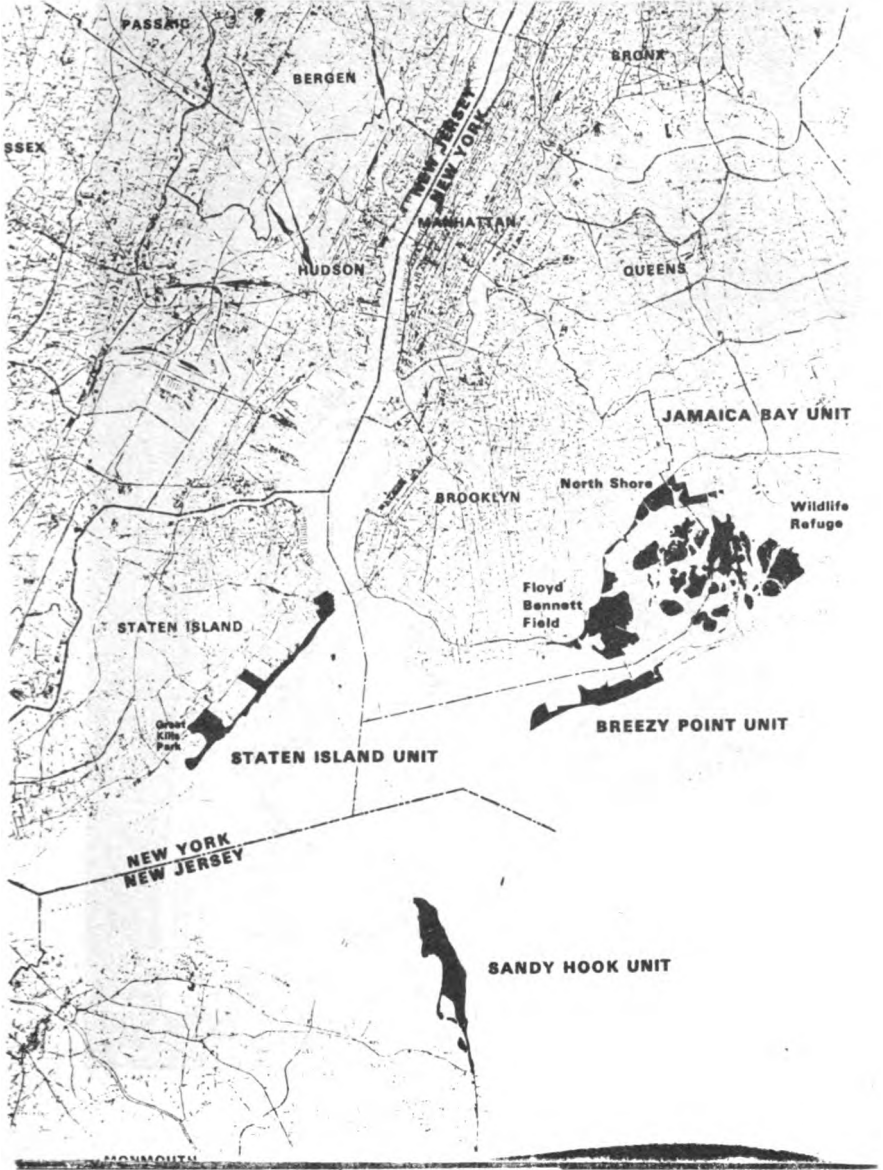


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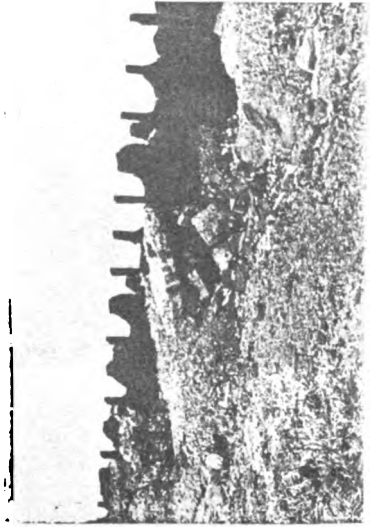
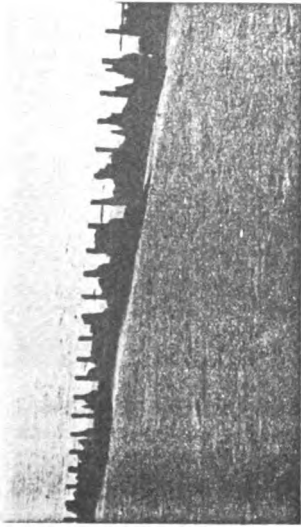
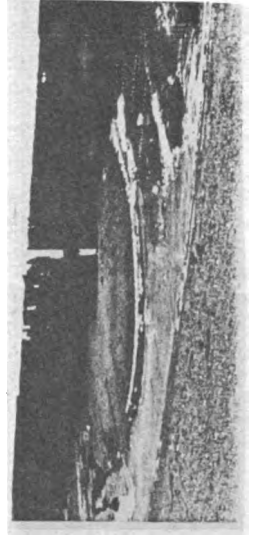




EXHIBIT TWO



EXHIBIT THREE

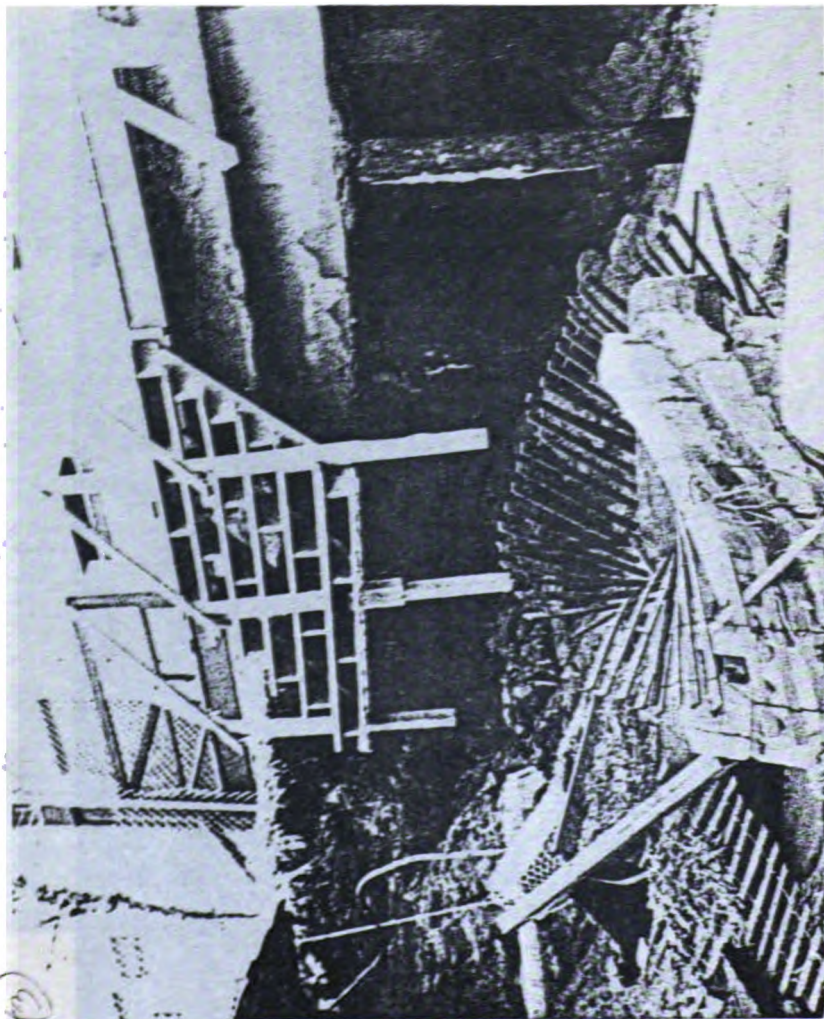


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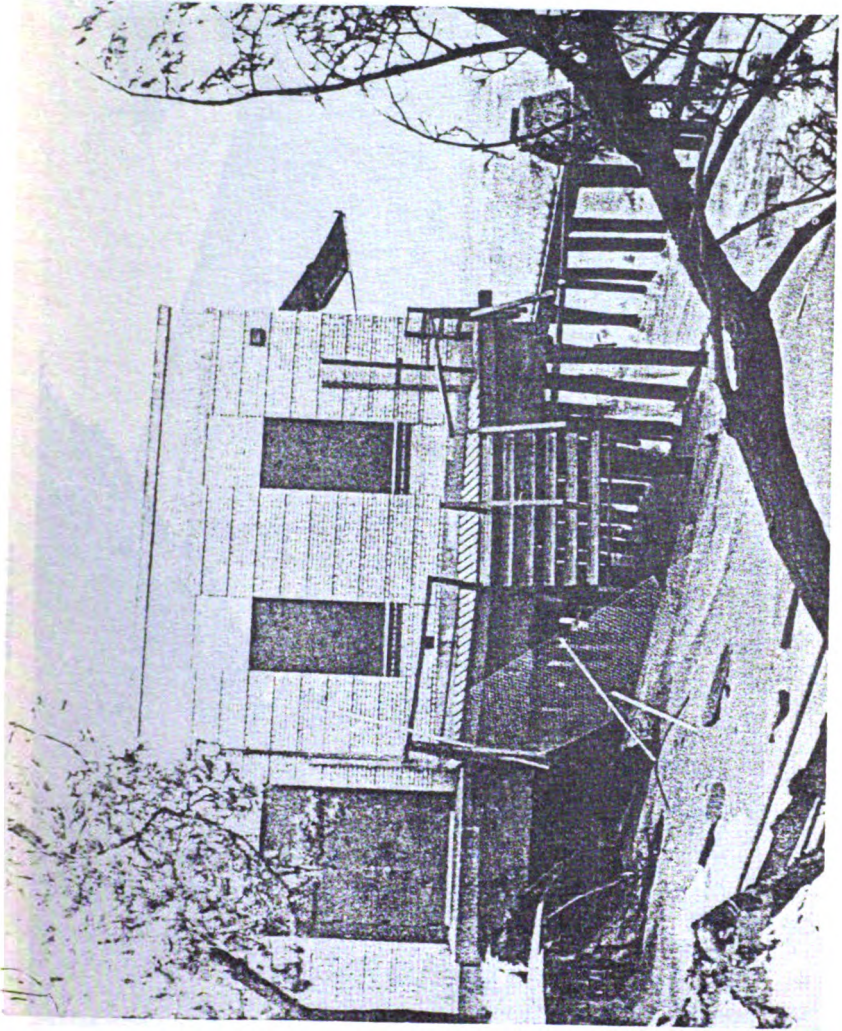


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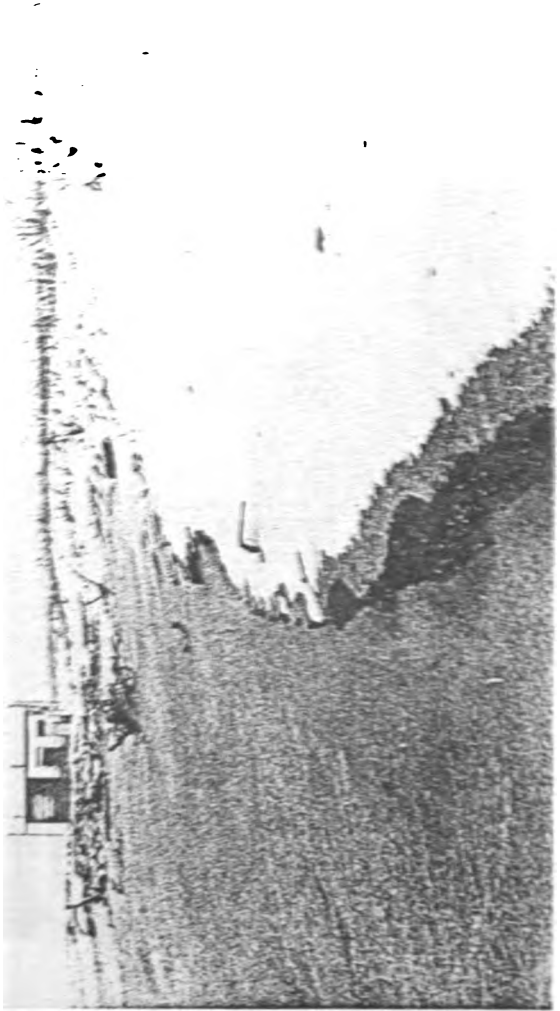


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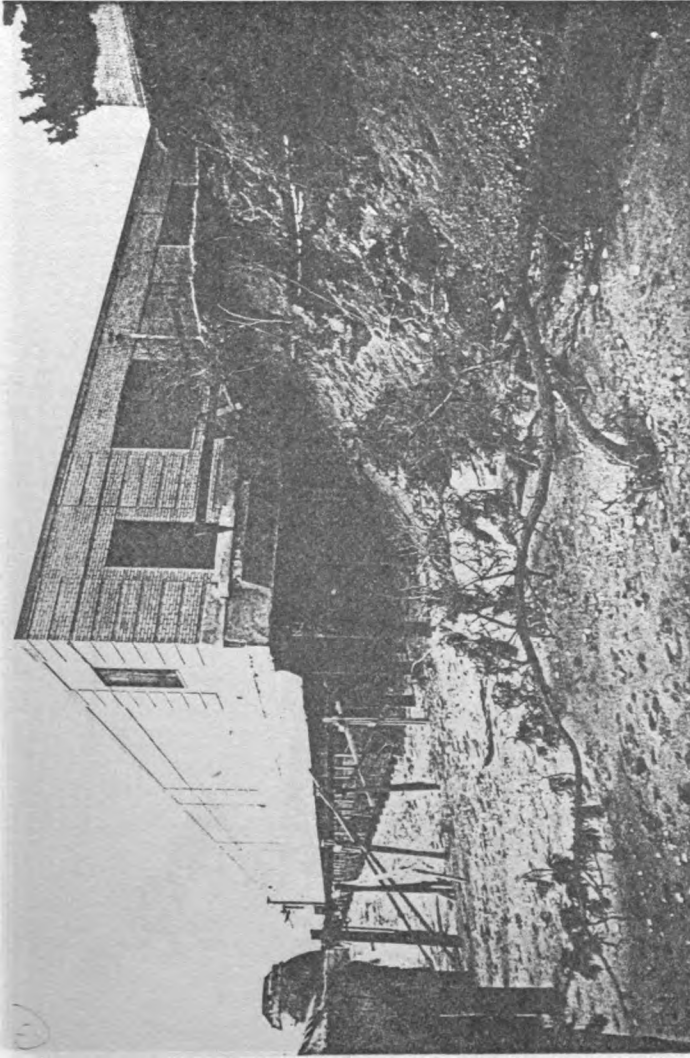


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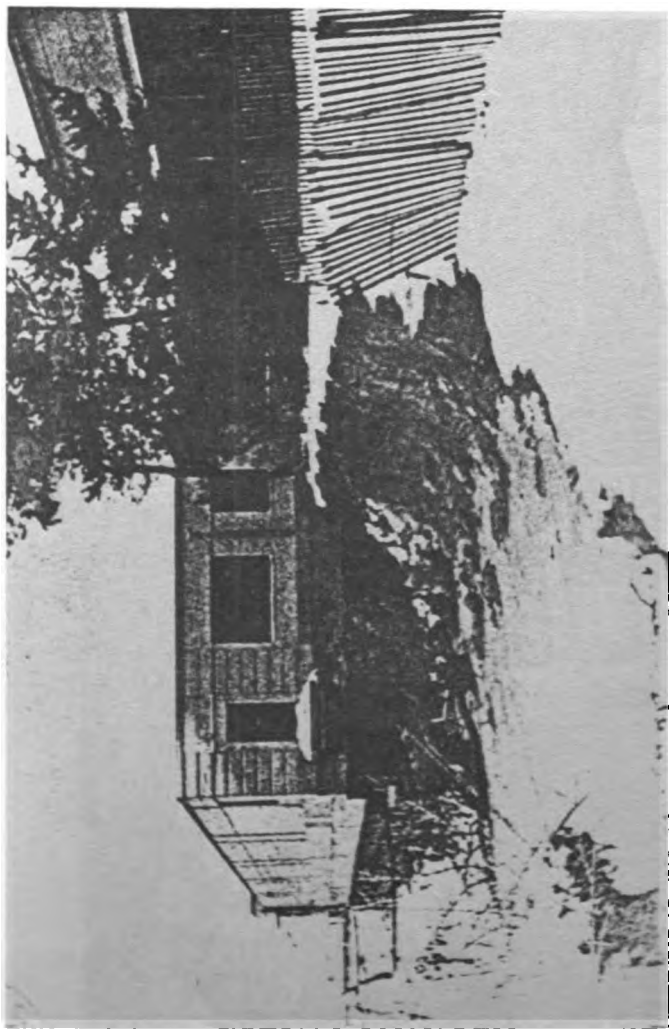


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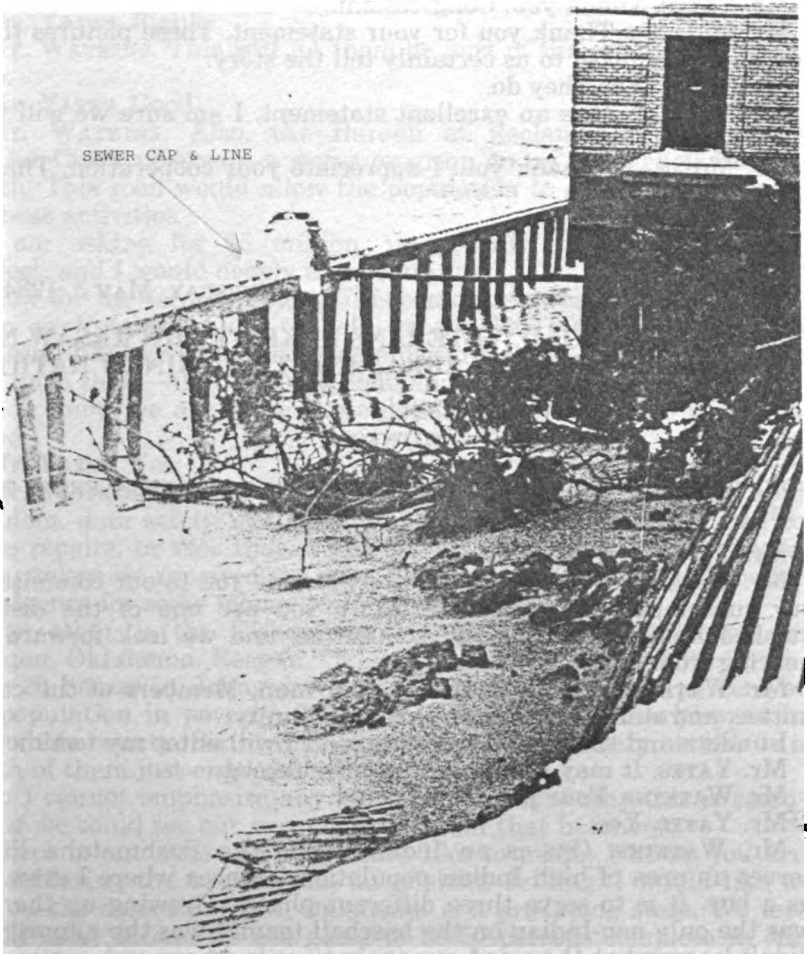


EXHIBIT NINE

Mr. YATES. Thank you, Congressman.

Mr. McDADE. Thank you for your statement. These pictures that you have submitted to us certainly tell the story.

Mr. YATES. Yes, they do.

Mr. McDADE. It is an excellent statement. I am sure we will try to help you.

Mr. MOLINARI. Thank you. I appreciate your cooperation. Thank you very much.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

PUSHMATAHA ROAD, VETERANS LAKE AT CHICKASAW NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, AND TISHOMINGO NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY

WITNESS

HON. WES WATKINS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Watkins.

Mr. Watkins, we are very glad to welcome you to our committee, our subcommittee, because certainly you are one of the distinguished Members of our full committee, and we look forward to hearing from you.

Mr. WATKINS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Members of the committee, and staff. I appreciate this opportunity.

I understand the need for brevity, and I will enter my testimony.

Mr. YATES. It may be entered into the record.

Mr. WATKINS. Four points, if I could.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. WATKINS. One is an Indian road. The Pushmataha Road serves an area of high Indian population, an area where I grew up as a boy. It is to serve three different phases. Growing up there I was the only non-Indian on the baseball team. I was the minority. I didn't know what the word meant, but my brothers and sisters are the Choctaw Indian tribe, and we played ball together. We did a lot of other activities together besides just living together.

This road goes north out of Bryan County, where I grew up—and serves Choctaw, Atoka, and Pushmataha Counties. The road is for the three purposes: One, to allow—

Mr. YATES. Is all this in your statement?

Mr. WATKINS. Yes, sir—no, not all of it. I am giving you a little personal background.

Mr. YATES. Well, a personal tour.

Mr. WATKINS. One, the road would lead to the Indian health facilities in Talihina in order for the Indian population to be able to get out of there on an all-weather road. We are not asking for a major highway.

Two, because of the poverty situation among the Indians in the area, one of the things we are doing just north of there is putting in an agricultural research center to work on vegetables and small fruit production.

Mr. YATES. Right.

Mr. WATKINS. This will let them be part of the research activity, also.

Mr. YATES. Good.

Mr. WATKINS. Also, the Bureau of Reclamation is building McGee Creek reservoir, a water program on up the highway to the north. This road would allow the population to get out to all three of those activities.

I am asking for \$5 million, respectfully, to help build that project, and I would deeply appreciate that.

Now for the second project. This committee was good enough last year on Veterans Lake to help us get \$200,000 for repairs and cleanup. I am bringing back some pictures of actual work—I think you have them—that is being done and completed there. So I want you to know we are using those dollars wisely that you have provided.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. WATKINS. As we did the work, it drew some attention to a problem, dam safety. An agency of the state said the dam had to have repairs, or else they would have to drain the lake, if necessary, unless we repaired the dam. So I am asking the committee for indulgence for some money to repair the dam.

The other is the Tishomingo Hatchery, ironically located in Reagan, Oklahoma. Reagan, Oklahoma is just a settlement of probably 20 homes in Johnston County. The county has 25 percent of its population in poverty. There are only 61 federal employees in the whole county. Six of them are at the fish hatchery, so this is a tenth of them just employed there.

So I cannot emphasize any more vivid picture why this is essential if we could see our way clear to retain that hatchery.

There is one other point I would like to make. I know you are reconsidering the moratorium on offshore drilling. I would like to say on the domestic front, Oklahoma is a producing state. We feel in the next decade we are going to be 50 percent complete in our domestic drilling, and there is still a third of it coming in from foreign countries.

I would just like to ask your consideration when that comes up to try to have careful consideration of what we do in future years there.

[The statement of Mr. Watkins and attachment follow:]

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STATEMENT OF THE

HON. WES WATKINS

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

THIRD DISTRICT, OKLAHOMA

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, THANK YOU FOR ALLOWING ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT WITH YOU BRIEFLY TODAY. I WANT TO ASK YOUR ASSISTANCE ON THREE PROJECTS: THE PUSHMATAHA ROAD, VETERANS LAKE AT CHICKASAW NATIONAL RECREATION AREA AND THE TISHOMINGO NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY.

THE ROAD IN OKLAHOMA LOCATED BETWEEN US 70 AT BOSWELL AND SH 3 EAST OF ATOKA IS FREQUENTLY CALLED THE PUSHMATAHA INDIAN ROAD, AND IS IN DESPERATE NEED OF REPAIR. THIS APPROXIMATELY 21 MILES OF LOCAL ROAD IS THE ONLY MEANS OF DIRECT TRAVEL BETWEEN BOSWELL AND THE COMMUNITIES OF ATOKA AND TALIHINA; CONSEQUENTLY THE HIGH INDIAN POPULATION IN THE BOSWELL AREA DEPENDS ON IT HEAVILY FOR TRAVELING TO THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL AT TALIHINA FOR NECESSARY MEDICAL CARE. IN ADDITION TO SERVING THE INDIAN POPULATION, THE ROAD ALSO SERVES AS A MAIL ROUTE, A SCHOOL BUS ROUTE, AND THE ONLY ACCESS FROM THE SOUTH TO THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION'S NEW MCGEE CREEK LAKE AND RECREATIONAL AREA.

THE INDIAN POPULATION IN SOUTHEAST OKLAHOMA IS DEPENDENT ON THE USE OF THIS ROAD, YET NEITHER LOCAL, STATE NOR FEDERAL HIGHWAY FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE ROAD'S IMPROVEMENT. I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST YOUR ASSISTANCE IN PROVIDING \$5 MILLION IN FEDERAL FUNDS UNDER THE INDIAN ROADS PROGRAM FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THIS ROAD. APPROPRIATION OF THESE FUNDS IS SUPPORTED BY THE CHOCTAW NATION OF OKLAHOMA, STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS AND AREA RESIDENTS.

LAST YEAR THIS COMMITTEE GRACIOUSLY PROVIDED THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ~~\$200,000~~ TO CLEAN UP AND IMPROVE VETERANS LAKE AT THE

CHICKASAW NATIONAL RECREATION AREA IN SULPHUR, OKLAHOMA. TODAY I WANT TO GIVE THE SUBCOMMITTEE A PROGRESS REPORT ON HOW THAT MONEY IS BEING SPENT. BEFORE YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN, YOU HAVE PICTURES DOCUMENTING THE WORK THAT IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED WITH THIS MONEY. GREAT THINGS ARE BEING DONE. BUT EARLIER THIS YEAR, THE STATE DAM SAFETY OFFICE CONDUCTED AN INSPECTION OF THE DAM AND TOLD CHICKASAW NRA OFFICIALS THAT UNLESS REMEDIAL ACTION IS TAKEN, THE LAKE WILL HAVE TO BE DRAINED. TOTAL COST OF REMEDIAL SAFETY REPAIRS TO THE DAM IS \$500,000. MR. CHAIRMAN, I THANK YOU FOR WHAT THE COMMITTEE HAS ALREADY DONE, BUT WE CANNOT JEOPARDIZE EITHER THE LIVES OF LOCAL RESIDENTS OR THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE. I RESPECTFULLY URGE YOU TO PROVIDE AN ADDITIONAL \$500,000 TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TO FUND THIS DAM SAFETY WORK.

ANOTHER SUBJECT WE DISCUSSED LAST YEAR AND THE YEAR BEFORE IS THE TISHOMINGO NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY IN REAGAN, OKLAHOMA. TWICE THE ADMINISTRATION HAS SOUGHT TO CLOSE THIS FACILITY, AND TWICE YOU HAVE KEPT THE PROJECT GOING. AS YOU KNOW, THE ADMINISTRATION HAS AGAIN REQUESTED A SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO CLOSE TISHOMINGO AND OTHER HATCHERIES. THE TISHOMINGO HATCHERY ONLY HAS SIX EMPLOYEES AND ABOUT A \$220,000 ANNUAL BUDGET. I'M SURE THAT DOESN'T SOUND LIKE MUCH TO THE BOYS AT OMB. BUT THERE ARE ONLY 61 FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN ALL OF JOHNSTON COUNTY, WHERE THE HATCHERY IS LOCATED. CLOSING THE HATCHERY WOULD REDUCE THE FEDERAL WORKFORCE BY 10 PERCENT IN A COUNTY THAT HAS HAD OVER 10 PERCENT UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE LAST YEAR. THIS WOULD HAVE A DEVASTATING EFFECT ON THE COUNTY, WHERE MORE THAN 25 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES HAVE INCOMES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL. I URGE YOU IN THE

SUPPLEMENTAL TO PROHIBIT THE USE OF ANY FUNDS TO CLOSE THIS HATCHERY AND TO PROVIDE ~~\$250,000~~ IN THE FY 1985 APPROPRIATION TO CONTINUE ITS OPERATION.

FINALLY, MR. CHAIRMAN, I KNOW THE SUBCOMMITTEE WILL BE CONSIDERING PROPOSALS TO RENEW OFFSHORE LEASING MORATORIUMS NOW IN EFFECT AND POSSIBLY TO EXTEND OR IMPOSE NEW MORATORIUMS ON ADDITIONAL OFFSHORE ACREAGE. BUT RIGHT NOW OUR NATION IS IMPORTING MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE OIL WE CONSUME, AT A COST OF \$60 BILLION A YEAR. BY THE END OF THIS DECADE -- ONLY SIX YEARS AWAY -- ABOUT HALF OF THE OIL FROM EXISTING PRODUCING DOMESTIC SOURCES WILL BE GONE. BY THE TURN OF THE CENTURY -- ONLY 16 YEARS AWAY -- MOST OF OUR CURRENT RESERVES WILL BE PRODUCED, EVEN FROM THE GIANT NORTH SLOPE PRUDHOE BAY FIELD. THIS FIELD NOW ACCOUNTS FOR NEARLY 20 PERCENT OF UNITED STATES OIL PRODUCTION. IN SEVEN YEARS, ITS PRODUCTION WILL HAVE DECLINED TO ABOUT HALF OF WHAT IT IS TODAY.

UNFORTUNATELY, THROUGH THE MORATORIA DURING THE LAST THREE CONSECUTIVE YEARS WHICH PUT 53 MILLION ACRES OFF LIMITS TO LEASING, CONGRESS IS SERIOUSLY LIMITING OFFSHORE FRONTIER EXPLORATION -- WITH SERIOUS CONSEQUENCE TO OUR FUTURE ENERGY SUPPLIES.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I RECOGNIZE THAT SOME OF MY COLLEAGUES WILL REMAIN UNCONVINCED AND WILL CONTINUE TO ADVOCATE OFFSHORE MORATORIUMS. I'M SENSITIVE TO THEIR CONCERNS ABOUT POTENTIAL ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT. SECRETARY CLARK SAYS HE'S SENSITIVE TO THESE CONCERNS ALSO, AND WILL NOT OFFER FOR LEASE ANY OFFSHORE TRACTS SUBJECT TO THIS CONTROVERSY UNTIL THESE CONCERNS ARE ADDRESSED. LET'S GIVE HIM A YEAR TO DEMONSTRATE THAT COMMITMENT.

I AGAIN THANK EACH OF YOU FOR WHAT YOU'VE DONE IN THE PAST FOR MY CONSTITUENTS. THEY NEED YOUR HELP AGAIN. THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE.



Veterans Lake
Old landfill to be removed
and restored



Veterans Lake - Piles
of trash



Veterans Lake
Old Toilet to be removed



Veterans Lake
Borrow Pit to be restored



Veterans Lake Spillway
Repairing first erosion drop



Veterans Lake Spillway
Repairing first erosion drop



CHICKASAW NRA 2/29/84
ROUTING ROCKS SET IN
spillway



CHICKASAW NRA 3/25/84
ROUTING ROCKS SET IN
spillway



Veterans Lake Spillway
Siphons + Pump



Veterans Lake Spillway
3-9-84
Repairing first erosion drop



Veterans Lake Spillway
3-9-84
Repairing first erosion drop



Veterans Lake Spillway
Repairing first erosion drop



*Veterans Lake Dam
Before clearing brush & trees*



*Veterans Lake Dam
Clearing brush & trees*



*Veterans Lake Dam
Clearing brush & trees*



*Veterans Lake Dam,
After clearing brush & trees*



*Veteran's Lake
New Dock*



*Veteran's Lake
New Dock*

Mr. YATES. Thank you for a very good statement and very brief statement.

Mr. WATKINS. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. I appreciate it.

We will recess until 1:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

HOPETON EARTHWORKS, LAND ACQUISITION

WITNESS

HON. BOB McEWEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. YATES. Mr. McEwen.

Mr. McEWEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. We are pleased to have Mr. McEwen before us this afternoon to testify in support of an appropriation he wants to invite our attention to. His statement may go into the record at this point.

[The statement of Mr. McEwen follows:]

Statement of the Honorable Bob McEwen before the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior

May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to call your attention to an important situation at the Mound City Group National Monument in Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1980, Congress enacted legislation which authorized \$1 million for the National Park Service to add 150 acres of land containing valuable archeological remains to the Monument. The new site, called the Hopeton Earthworks, is a National Historic Landmark. The funding authorized for this site is urgently needed to protect its archeological resources from continued degradation.

The existing Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation in 1923 and was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service in 1933. It commemorates the Hopewell Mound Builders whose culture flourished for approximately 900 years--from 300 B.C. to about A.D. 600. Items from as far away as the Gulf Coast, the Rocky Mountains, Michigan, and the Appalachians were crafted into superior objects and ornaments that were integral to their religious ceremonies.

Action by the Congress in 1980 enlarged the boundary of the park to include the Hopeton Earthworks just across the

Scioto River from the existing Monument. The Earthworks offer the best opportunity for further scientific research since this site is believed to have been the religious center for the culture.

We must act now to protect the valuable resources within this site from the effects of farming activities. According to information included in the Draft Land Protection Plan recently issued by the Monument personnel:

"Continued plowing of this site will eventually result in the destruction of all qualities which make it a National Landmark. Application of modern chemicals alter the chemistry of the soil, making interpretation of archeological deposits difficult and perhaps increasing the disintegration rate of organic artifact remains. As plowing and subsequent erosion expose these fragile remains, mechanical weathering will result in further fragmentation and ultimately render them unidentifiable. Termination of destructive types of agriculture. i.e., field cropping, in the resource area is mandatory under any responsible plan for long term conservation of the archeological resource."

This situation has caused the Hopeton site, a designated National Historic Landmark since 1964, to be placed on the list of Damaged and Threatened National Historic Landmarks required by Section 8 of the General Authorities Act of 1976.

Mr. Chairman, I urge you to include the \$1 million authorized for the purchase of the 150-acre Hopeton Earthworks site in Interior's 1985 fiscal year budget. We can not expect the owners of the property to stop all farming operations until the Government buys the property.

The land protection plan for the site is scheduled to be completed late this summer. Nevertheless, the draft plan now circulating recommends that the land be acquired in fee, based on the specific requirements of the authorizing legislation. There is little question, therefore, that the final land protection plan will also recommend that the Hopeton site be acquired in fee.

Mr. Chairman, thank you again for the opportunity to testify in behalf of this outstanding Monument. I urge this subcommittee to appropriate the full \$1 million authorization for the urgently needed acquisition of the Hopeton Earthworks at Mound City Group National Monument.

Mr. McEWEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is my pleasure to be here. I will look over my testimony and hit the highlights. In 1980, the Congress authorized \$1 million for the National Park Service to add 150 acres, known as the Hopeton Earthworks, to the Mound City Group Monument. It is my understanding that since 1923 a presidential proclamation transferring it to the Park Service had been projected. However, in the later 1970's, it was farmed due to a change in ownership, and since it cannot be actually acquired until an appropriation by the Congress, it is in a state of annual decay. It is on the list of Damaged and Threatened National Historic Landmarks. I urge the committee's consideration.

Mr. YATES. How much is involved?

Mr. McEWEN. \$1 million. The Hopeton Earthworks was a center for the Indians that had a civilization from 300 B.C. until 600 A.D. The artifacts there, on both sides of the river, reveal goods made from products as far away as the Rocky Mountains, throughout all of North America, and were brought there for finishing and it is now in a state of decay.

Mr. YATES. Thank you, Mr. McEwen.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

MOUNT ST. HELENS, FORT VANCOUVER, NHS

WITNESS

HON. DON BONKER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. YATES. Mr. Bonker.

Mr. Reporter, please include in the record statements by Senator Patrick Daniel Moynihan—Mr. Bonker is here. Mr. Bonker's statement may go into the record at this point. Following Mr. Bonker's testimony we have the Moynihan statement. We have a letter signed by Mr. Jones to go in the record, and one by Mr. Mavroules and one by Representative Sala Burton, and one by Representative Thomas Downey, and one by Representative Tom Lewis.

[The statements of Mr. Bonker, Senator Moynihan, and the letters follow:]

The Hon. Don Bonker

May 3, 1984

Before the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior

Mr. Chairman, I would like to begin by extending my thanks to you and Members of the Subcommittee for consistent support of projects important to the Pacific Northwest. Today I seek your continued support for two of those projects, the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument and Fort Vancouver.

Congress enacted legislation in 1982 creating the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, a 110,000-acre area to be managed by the Forest Service as a scientific and recreational resource. For the past two years, the Forest Service largely has been undertaking planning efforts to ensure that this monument will be accessible to visitors from throughout the nation.

Now that the Forest Service is ready to begin development of the Monument, however, there are no funds available. The two most critical items for fiscal year 1985 are construction of a major visitors center and reconstruction of key roads and bridges to provide access to the area.

As my colleagues Norm Dicks and Les AuCoin know, development of monument facilities will be of tremendous economic benefit to the Northwest as well as providing access to our visitors from throughout the nation. Counties such as Lewis, Cowlitz, Clark, and Skamania were hard hit by the devastation of the volcano. The tourism which will result

from creation of the monument, providing that the federal government fulfills its responsibility, will result in many new jobs and sustain existing businesses. For this reason, funding of the monument is critical to all the localities surrounding the mountain and indeed throughout Washington State and Oregon.

I am pleased to have the support of my Washington State Colleague from the other side of the aisle, Sid Morrison, to secure funds for the monument. Congressman Morrison is the coauthor of the monument legislation and we share the pleasure of representing surrounding counties.

I would like to detail the funds we are requesting that the Subcommittee add to the Forest Service budget for FY 1985, totalling \$15.91 million.

Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument

A. Annual Operating Costs

1. General operation and maintenance including staffing of visitors center, naturalist programs, maintenance of recreation and administrative facilities, trail maintenance, operation of emergency coordination center for volcano hazards. \$ 900,000
2. Cooperative law enforcement to Skamania County Sheriff to provide additional enforcement, patrol and accident investigation resulting from influx of visitors. \$ 120,000
3. Maintenance of existing roads and bridges that provide access to the Monument. \$1,000,000
4. Forest Service law enforcement and public safety program to control areas restricted due to volcanic hazards. \$ 170,000
5. Miscellaneous programs including soil and watershed monitoring, coordination with the Corps of Engineers on Spirit Lake, Castle Lake, and Coldwater Lake management, operation of Scientific Advisory Board established by Congress, and coordination and administration of research. \$ 120,000

B. Capital Investments in Key Facilities

1. Construction of a visitor center at Silver Lake. The center, to be built 5 miles east of Interstate 5 at Seaquest State Park, will be ready for construction in 1985. It will include many visitors services for interpretation of landmarks left by the volcano and is planned to accommodate 6,000 visitors per day. Theater space for 120 will be provided for orientation films and special audio-visual programs. Facilities will be provided for special presentations to tour bus groups and classroom educational groups. Another major feature will be interpretive displays to tell the story of Mount St. Helens before, during and after its eruptions and to explain the natural restoration of the land that the Monument legislation provides for. Total costs also cover road and parking facilities, and utility and sanitary needs. \$5,000,000

2. Recreation and other visitor facilities. These include the Iron Creek Campground, Windy Ridge Viewpoint, Pine Creek Visitor Contact Station, Yale and Iron Creek Visitor Entrance Portals, and major viewpoints along main travel corridors. \$ 800,000

3. Planning, reconstruction, and construction of trails for visitor access. Trails to be constructed will be in compliance with the Comprehensive Management Plan. \$1,100,000

4. Reconstruction of roads and bridges necessary for public travel, and preconstruction survey and engineering work necessary for future road improvements and construction. Major roads are 99 and 25. Major bridges are Muddy, Eagle Cliff, Lower Pine, and Upper Pine. Road work will comply with Comprehensive Management Plan. \$6,700,000

The Fort Vancouver National Historic Site in Vancouver, Washington, was the most important outpost during the exploration and settlement of the Pacific Northwest. Operated by the Hudson's Bay Company, the Fort became the staging point for shipment of fur pelts to the East and Europe because of its prime location on the Columbia River.

Fort Vancouver represents a monument to the pioneer

spirit which led to America's westward expansion. In the 1840s, thousands of settlers followed the treacherous Oregon Trail to the Oregon Territory, an area comprised now by the states of Washington and Oregon. Without food or money, these settlers turned to the Ft. Vancouver trading post and its Chief Factor, John McLoughlin, now referred to as the father of Oregon.

The Fort and Company were a stabilizing force in the region. Peaceful relations with the Indians were cultivated by those at the Fort, along with efforts to explore the vast wilderness of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Alaska, and British Columbia. The Fort was purchased by the U.S. Army in 1860, shortly after the boundary along the 49th parallel became the border between the United States and British colony of Canada.

Six years later, the Fort burned to the ground.

In 1948, the site was declared a national monument by Congress. The Fort was redesignated in 1961 as a national historic site, managed by the Park Service. Following archeological explorations to determine exact locations of the structures, reconstruction began in 1964.

During her chairmanship of this Subcommittee, my distinguished predecessor, Julia Butler Hansen, ensured that funds were included in the National Park Service Budget for reconstruction and a museum.

I would like to commend Chairman Yates for his continued commitment to Fort Vancouver and ask Subcommittee members for their help in carrying out this project of

national significance. Already, tremendous progress has been made on the site. Visitors regularly enjoy slide shows and craft demonstrations by costumed artisans. The site contains reconstructions of the Blacksmith Shop, Bakery, Indian Trade Store, Chief Factor's House, stockade and Bastion. The next step in the Park Service's master plan is reconstruction of the Fur Store, clearly the most important interpretive structure to the site.

To do this, the Park Service will need \$168,200 in FY 1985 for planning and development of this building, which will also have an adaptive use as a storage center for archeological artifacts. Actual construction would occur in FY 1986. The cost breaks down as follows:

| | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Architectural Design of reconstruction, Fur store | \$42,000 |
| 2. Topographic Survey (to determine site location) | \$75,000 |
| 3. Soil tests (to determine stability) | \$ 7,200 |
| 4. Utility connection blueprints | \$14,500 |
| 5. Fur store reconstruction blueprints | \$12,500 |

Again, I sincerely thank the Chairman and Members of this Subcommittee for their support of these important sites. I will be pleased to assist with any further information Members may require.

Testimony Submitted

by

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan

to

Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies

Committee on Appropriations

United States House of Representatives

May 3, 1984

President Reagan and the Administration express their commitment to cultural life, but the words have a hollow ring. Their actions pose, in fact, a serious threat.

The President's current budget requests for nearly all cultural activities -- the appropriations for the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Institute for Museum Services, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation -- are substantially lower than for the previous fiscal year. Even those modest levels, moreover, resulted from your strong leadership, Mr. Chairman, and not from the President's budget last year.

I submit, you cannot reduce Federal support and still believe you are serving this vital aspect of our national life. There is no positive message in the President's budget for this country's performing arts institutions, museums, libraries, liberal arts colleges and universities, or historical organizations.

Indeed, the implicit claim of the Administration, that less is more, flies in the face of commonsense and all available empirical evidence. There simply is no basis for accepting the reassurances of the agency heads, that they only need greater flexibility to assure that all quality work will receive proper support. Numerous public witnesses have attested to the broad range of unmet needs.

Dean Canarroe stated the case for the humanities with precision: "America's potential for excellence in the Humanities is vast -- we have barely scratched the surface -- and that

generous support from the National Endowment for the Humanities is critical both for continuing projects and for new initiatives."

The Humanities Alliance sponsored four regional conferences earlier this year, in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Atlanta. Concerned parties from the entire range of the humanities have registered an array of unmet needs, including the need to expand fellowship opportunities, programs linking the scholarly community with the public, improving the preparation of high school students for college, and preserving the vital historical, literary, material resources deteriorating today in libraries and museums.

The same message comes from all aspects of the arts. The Arts Alliance put it this way: "While federal support in dollar terms may appear insignificant, this money, which requires matching funds, has a multiplier effect that generates other sources of arts support."

A survey of museum directors turned up evidence of "growing financial insecurity", and this has translated into "dwindling support for educational, professional development and outreach activities." The report's conclusion rings as a chorus for this whole sector: "the proposed FY 1985 Endowment appropriation can only exacerbate these problems."

Such harm is doubly felt. I have already noted the dampening effect of the loss of Federal monies. Consider as well the chilling effect, when the Federal government reduces the priority of cultural support, by lessening its concrete commitment to cultural life.

The studies by the Business Committee on the Arts, the Endowments themselves under prior Administrations, the Port Authority of New York, even the President's own Task Force and the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities, seem to show that the causal relationship between public and private support is a direct one: more public monies have been met by greater private sector and community support. Peter Marzio, Director of the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston, called federal grants "a seal of approval."

In this way, the proposed cutbacks in funds confound the President's stated commitment to cultural life. To increase private sector support, you need strong and positive action. This means more money.

It is appropriate to stand for excellence. It is another matter to define excellence in ways that serve no more than as a convenient excuse for reducing expenditures. Mr. Chairman, is this the true intent of the President's request?

I have no numbers to recommend this morning, Mr. Chairman. I defer to your expertise and good counsel. But I have reviewed the funding levels recommended by the cultural organizations themselves. They are substantially higher, and yet not at all unreasonable. Moreover, they are rooted in the facts, rather than lofty and empty rhetoric.

The sums requested by this Administration seem to me woefully inadequate. They send a message inconsistent with the facts of cultural vitality, and even with this Administration's own objectives.

Thank you.

NICHOLAS MAVROULIS
ONE DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

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May 3, 1984

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior
8308 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Yates:

I am writing with regard to the appropriations for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Specifically, I request that you consider a line item appropriations of \$400,000 for the off-island development of Administrative Offices and a Visitors Center for the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge on Plum Island in Newburyport, Massachusetts. This item would fall under the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, which appropriates funds for the Federal acquisition of property.

Five years ago, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposed a plan to build a headquarters facility in the middle of the Parker River Refuge on Plum Island. This plan has been consistently opposed by local residents and environmental organizations because of the fragile and precious nature of this barrier island, which is incapable of supporting extensive development.

Through the three year master planning process and in production of a draft Environmental Impact Statement, the Service had maintained that they would proceed with an on-island site for the facility.

As a result of continuing and overwhelming public opposition to the draft EIS, the Service now has revised its final EIS and has determined that first priority will be given to the location and acquisition of an off-island site for construction of the headquarters facility. There is much concern, however, that if funds are not made available for the land acquisition, the Service will proceed with its original plan for on-island development, thus disrupting this fragile habitat.

If this appropriations is approved, the Service will then have the resources to proceed with their off-island search, and will be in the best position to pick up the option on a suitable piece of property on the mainland which has been identified and which may become available soon. It would also end this long standing controversy.

Furthermore, an 11 member coalition of national environmental groups have endorsed an appropriations level of \$400,000 for Federal land acquisition for the Parker River Refuge in their presentation on the Land and Water Conservation Fund - the Conservation Alternative for Fiscal Year 1985. A number of State Senators in Massachusetts, also, have expressed strong support for the development of an off-island facility. I have included for the record copies of the coalition's proposal, and the engrossed resolution as approved by the Massachusetts State Senate.

I, therefore, urge you to keep these considerations in mind when debating the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service budget, and I request that funding be included specifically for the off-island development of a headquarters facility for the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge on Plum Island in Massachusetts.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Nicholas Mavroules
Member of Congress

NM/cg

SENATE No. 457

By Mr. Costello, a petition (accompanied by resolutions, Senate, No. 457) of Nicholas J. Costello and other members of the General Court for the adoption of resolutions memorializing the Congress of the United States to act for the protection of the Plum Island portion of the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge. Federal Financial Assistance.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-four.

RESOLUTIONS MEMORIALIZING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PLUM ISLAND PORTION OF THE PARKER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE IN ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

WHEREAS, The Plum Island portion of the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge is an important New England coastal barrier island-salt marsh complex providing optimum dune, freshwater marsh, and salt marsh habitat for migratory and resident wildlife, and

WHEREAS, The primary purpose of a national wildlife refuge is the protection of wildlife and its habitat, and

WHEREAS, A portion of the refuge's island area has been designated as a National Natural Research Area and as a proposed National Wilderness Area, with the entire island portion having been designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern by the Massachusetts Secretary of Environmental Affairs, and

WHEREAS, The United States Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior is considering, as the refuge's land managing agency, the construction of major headquarter, maintenance and visitor facilities on this environmentally sensitive portion of the refuge, and

WHEREAS, Such construction on the island would contravene federal and state policies as expressed in state and federal executive orders and laws regarding barrier island, floodplain and wetland protection, and

WHEREAS, Local residents, concerned citizens and state and

local agencies of government have expressed strong and continuing opposition to such proposals of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service which suggest construction on Plum Island, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the General Court of Massachusetts respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to act for the protection of the Plum Island portion of the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge in Essex County, Massachusetts, by insuring that any funds appropriated by the Congress for construction of refuge buildings be directed to a location which exists off the island, and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the Clerk of the Senate to the presiding officer of each branch of the Congress and to members of each branch from the Commonwealth.

Filed by:

Senator Nick Costello
Representative Barbara Hildt
Senator Bob Buell
Representative Tim Clark
Representative John Gray

Engrossed by the Massachusetts Senate, 4/27/84

**THE
LAND AND WATER
CONSERVATION
FUND**

**The Conservation Alternative
for Fiscal Year 1985**

**American Rivers Conservation Council
Defenders of Wildlife
Friends of the Earth
Frank Walton League
National Audubon Society
National Parks and Conservation Association
National Recreation and Parks Association
National Wildlife Federation
Sierra Club
Trust for Public Land
The Wilderness Society**

THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND --
RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

The undersigned organizations are requesting that Congress appropriate \$404.55 million for the federal share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund in Fiscal Year 1985. During the past three months, representatives of these organizations, with a collective membership of about five million people, have assembled the attached list of projects for which we request funding. This is a comprehensive and detailed assessment of federal land acquisition needs, and has involved extensive research by the staff of our organizations. Our data has been provided by local citizen groups from around the country and by federal agency personnel.

The Land and Water Conservation Act provides that \$900 million be credited annually to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, with annual appropriations to be determined by Congress. The unappropriated balance in the Fund at the start of FY1985 is expected to be \$3.9 billion. Receipts for the Fund are derived from surplus property sales, motorboat fuel taxes, and Outer Continental Shelf leases and royalties. By far the largest source of revenue for the LWCF, total Outer Continental Shelf revenue in FY1985 is expected to be \$7.4 billion.

In developing the list, we have focused on identifying acquisition priorities where there exists one or more of the following:

- (1) court awards already existing or expected for which the federal government has an obligation to compensate land owners;
- (2) a serious threat to lands, waters, and/or wildlife;
- (3) a strong possibility of willing sellers and/or hardships to land owners;
- (4) a Congressional mandate to complete a project within a specific time period.

We propose the following level of funding of each of the affected federal land managing agencies:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| National Park Service | \$210.05 |
| Fish and Wildlife Service | 92.28 |
| Forest Service | 94.12 |
| Bureau of Land Management | <u>8.1</u> |
| | <u>Total \$404.55 million</u> |

There are many projects deserving of funding that are not included in this list. However, in light of tight fiscal constraints, this list only includes the highest priority projects based on the above criteria. Our organizations will continue to work for the funding of all Congressionally authorized acquisition for parks, wildlife, and related purposes in the years ahead.

Our organizations support a priority wetlands acquisition program and recommend at least \$75 million in funding for wetlands protection. As pending legislation authorizing wetlands acquisition from the Land and Water Conservation Fund may not be passed in time to grant appropriations authority prior to passage of the general appropriations bill, we suggest that the wetlands acquisitions proposed by the Administration be considered for funding under Migratory Bird Conservation Act authority.

We also recommend that Congress appropriate at least \$125 million for the state share of the Land and Water Fund. During the past two decades, LWCF state assistance has supported one of the most successful conservation and outdoor recreation programs in America. A survey conducted this year of 50 state LWCF grant officials indicates that requests for assistance will total \$366.5 million in matching funds for FY1985. A \$125 million appropriation would continue the process begun by the Congress of rebuilding the appropriation level for the state share of the Fund.

For further information, contact:

Chris Brown
American Rivers Conservation Council -- 202/547-6900

Steve Parcels
Defenders of Wildlife -- 202/659-9510

Dave Conrad
Friends of the Earth -- 202/543-4312

Maitland Sharpe
Izaak Walton League -- 703/523-1818

Amos Eno
National Audubon Society -- 202/547-9009

Bill Liensch
National Parks and Conservation Association -- 202/265-2717

Barry Tindall
National Recreation and Parks Association -- 703/820-4940

Bob Davison
National Wildlife Federation -- 202/797-6887

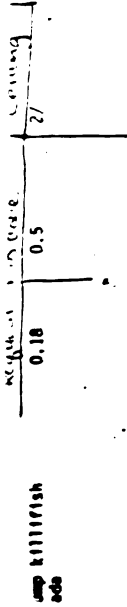
Larry Williams
Sierra Club -- 202/547-1141

Harriet Burgess
Trust for Public Land -- 415/495-4014

Cris Coffin
The Wilderness Society -- 202/828-6600

Fish and Wildlife Service

| | FY1985 Request (millions of dollars) |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Aleutian Canada goose-Castle Rock NWR | \$ 1.5 |
| American crocodile-Crocodile Lake NWR | 5.0 |
| Bald eagle-Bear Valley NWR | 0.4 |
| Bald eagle-Karl Mundt NWR | 0.3 |
| Blunt-nosed leopard lizard | 3.2 |
| Bogue Chitto NWR | 2.7 |
| Bon Secour NWR | 5.0 |
| Brazoria NWR | 0.5 |
| California condor | 4.0 |
| Clear Creek gambusia | 1.2 |
| Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard | 5.0 |
| Currituck NWR | 3.5 |
| Florida panther | 5.0 |
| Fox River NWR | 1.0 |
| Great Dismal Swamp NWR | 1.5 |
| Great Swamp NWR | 1.8 |
| Key Deer NWR | 3.0 |
| Kirtland's warbler | 0.75 |
| Kofa NWR | 0.35 |
| Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR | 10.0 |
| Lower Suwanee NWR | 8.5 |
| Masked bobwhite quail | 3.0 |
| Minnesota Valley NWR | 4.3 |
| Moapa dace | 0.8 |
| National Elk NWR | 10.0 |
| Ozark big-eared bat | 0.5 |
| Pahrump killifish | 0.18 |
| | |
| San Francisco Bay NWR | 1.35 |
| Tinicum NEC | 3.4 |
| Trustom Pond | 0.65 |
| Wertheim NWR | 1.0 |
| Acquisition Management | <u>2.5</u> |
| Total, Fish and Wildlife Service | 592.28 |



Subdivision development threatens to deplete the water supply underlying Corn Creek Pond which is one of the only remaining suitable habitats for the Pahrump killifish. Pumping of water for irrigation has destroyed the entire native habitat of the killifish. The species now survives only in transplanted populations in two locations - Corn Creek Springs Pond in Desert NWR and Shoshone Ponds on BLM lands. The Shoshone Pond is only a temporary holding site which makes acquisition of Corn Creek Pond crucial to the species' survival. This funding level has been proposed by the Administration.



0.0 5/

The Fish and Wildlife Service is anxious to construct a headquarters for this coastal refuge on the northeastern tip of Massachusetts, but there is no land available on the island where construction would not have a negative environmental impact. A site on the mainland is available for \$400,000 from a willing seller, who will develop it if not purchased soon by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

San Francisco Bay NWR
California

1.35 11.6 13.2

Five endangered species are provided habitat and protection by the refuge - the California Clapper rail, California least tern, brown pelican, red-bellied salt marsh harvest mouse and the peregrine falcon. The refuge also protects the colony of harbor seals in San Francisco Bay and is used by literally millions of shore birds. Public use and education is a primary purpose for the refuge, and more than one million visitors per year are anticipated once acquisition and development is complete. This funding level is proposed by the Administration, and may complete acquisition.



Tinicum NEC
Pennsylvania

3.4 9.6 5/

The Tinicum National Education Center was established on the last tidal marsh in Pennsylvania to provide wildlife education for the large urban population around Philadelphia. The recommended funds would be used to purchase the last unprotected properties in the refuge.

TESTIMONY OF
THE HONORABLE TOM LEWIS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
MAY 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to present testimony before this Subcommittee in support of the State of Florida's requests for programs funded under the Department of Interior for fiscal year 1985.

I would like the record to show that I support the requests made by the State of Florida to the subcommittee, and I would also like to direct the subcommittee's attention to several projects of vital importance to the Twelfth Congressional District of Florida.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has requested \$4.0 million in the Administration's budget for acquisition of unprotected land adjacent to the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve in South Florida. Mr. Chairman, this is an important step in preserving one of the few remaining areas in the State inhabited by the near-extinct Florida panther. Fewer than 30 of these panthers exist today. The proposed land acquisition is a critical habitat for one of the three remaining population centers of the endangered panther, and will provide an extremely important corridor of natural habitat between the Fakahatchee Strand, the Big Cypress National Preserve, and the Everglades National Park. The proposed acquisition also contains one of the largest concentrations of endangered plant species and native orchids in the United States. Mr. Chairman, in light of the perilous state of the Florida panther, and the importance of proceeding with this land acquisition, I would urge the Subcommittee to support

the Administration's request.

The second program of concern is the level of funding for Big Cypress National Preserve to cover judgments on property currently in condemnation, and to acquire some of the 7500 acres of private lands still outstanding. The National Park Service has requested \$5.0 million for this program in the President's budget. However, the \$5.0 million is expected to only cover property in condemnation. It will not contribute to additional acquisition needs. As Big Cypress is also one of the few areas of habitat of the Florida panther, prompt acquisition of the remaining private lands would help assure the endangered panther of the undisturbed habitat it requires. Mr. Chairman, I would urge the Subcommittee to consider appropriate funding above the level needed to cover judgments on property in condemnation. It is necessary to start appraising additional property and make offers to landowners whose property has not yet been condemned in order to complete federal acquisition in the Preserve.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your kindness in allowing me to present testimony on behalf of the State of Florida's requests.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE SALA BURTON

Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations
May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee:

Although this marks my first appearance before your subcommittee, Mr. Yates and I have worked behind the scenes on many of these issues and have a very good track record, thanks to his able leadership.

Naturally, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area ranks number one on my list of concerns. As you all know, Phillip Burton was the architect of this urban national park, which happens to be the most visited park in the nation, and I am totally committed to continuing the Burton tradition of securing the funds needed for its successful operation.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area1. Land Acquisition

The President has requested only \$1.0 million in his FY'85 budget for GGNRA land acquisition -- a figure far below the amount needed to perfect the boundaries of the park. Out of the total \$77.1 million acquisition ceiling for the GGNRA, only about \$21.0 million remains unobligated to purchase more than 25,000 acres identified for inclusion.

I am requesting \$4.5 million to acquire additional urban parcels in Sutro Heights, as they are prioritized in the GGNRA Land Protection Plan. With the existing backlog of funds available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund, it is difficult to imagine why these lands are not acquired under the ceiling now as it will only cost the government and our taxpayers more tomorrow.

Additionally, there are several ranches in Marin County, with willing sellers, where subdivisions and other incompatible activities are fast closing in on their property lines. To purchase these lands on a piecemeal, emergency basis is a dilatory process with wide-ranging negative effects on neighboring lands. Buying one parcel out of a dozen not only means adjoining lands will increase in value, but that the delay over time will discourage sellers and invite developers.

2. Historic Ship Repair

The GGNRA operates and maintains the largest single fleet of historic ships in the world. One of these ships, the Wapama, is in immediate need of major structural repairs. This 200-foot wooden steam schooner, built in 1915, played a vital role in our state's development and economy in transporting lumber to build California's cities.

Just this year, Secretary Clark designated the Wapama a National Historic Landmark, the highest recognition that can be accorded any historic object. Today, this ship is rotting away in drydock -- it may well be the most threatened resource of the park.

The estimated cost of repair has now accelerated to \$5.7 million -- \$2 million more than it would have cost to repair the Wapama three years ago. The National Park Service indicates this restoration program can be completed in phases, beginning with a special appropriation amount of \$900,000 for first-phase repairs to fully stabilize the ship's hull.

Private citizens of the Bay Area have contributed endless hours of time painting, scraping and providing other light maintenance work.

They are willing to continue this work, but are unable to do the heavy restoration work now required. I encourage the Committee to appropriate \$900,000 for this purpose, with the full knowledge that an appropriate level of funding be provided in subsequent years until the Wapama is fully restored, with the help of volunteers.

The Wapama is the last of its kind -- there are no other remaining wooden coastal steam ships in the United States. It is an integral part of our maritime history in California and should be preserved as an example of the contribution these ships made to our West Coast trade.

3. Park Maintenance

On a recent visit to the GGNRA, I was concerned about the general appearance of the facilities. Basic upkeep of restrooms, beaches, parking areas and walkways appear to require more frequent servicing and removal of litter.

It is my observation that the maintenance responsibilities have increased with the acquisition of new lands and beaches, but funding has not increased proportionately. Combined with inflation, this has resulted in a less than acceptable level of service -- one below what we normally expect in a national park. To alleviate this condition, I propose a modest increase in the park's maintenance funding of \$250,000.

Continuing in the Burton tradition, I would like to mention some issues and areas, not related directly to my district, but of extreme importance to our state.

Historic Preservation Fund

The Administration, once again, has not requested appropriations for the Historic Preservation Fund.

I support the Interior Committee's recommendation of \$40 million for this fund. This amount includes \$23.0 for the states, on a matching basis, for survey/planning grants; \$12.5 million for state development grants and \$4.5 million to the National Trust.

Historic preservation funding is essential to continue the successful federal-state partnership that exists to commemorate our heritage.

Lake Tahoe

As authorized in the Burton-Santini Act of 1980, I recommend that \$2 million be included for required erosion control and that the annual funding level of \$10 million be maintained through 1985.

This is an area of considerably increased real estate activity and it would be unthinkable to abandon the acquisition funding program that has been so successful over the past few years.

Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing

Mr. Chairman, you are, by now, probably in receipt of a letter from the California delegation requesting support of Outer Continental Shelf prohibition language similar to what was included in P.L. 98-146.

One of the truly incomparable scenic and recreation attractions of our state is its coastal beauty and we in California are committed to its protection. It is important to us that language be included for FY'85 to continue the exemption of selected OCS regions off our California shores from oil and gas development in 1985.

Pt. Reyes National Seashore

There are several hardship cases here where property owners are waiting for the opportunity to sell and prospectors are clamoring for the opportunity to develop. Some of these properties are already subdivided and the owners have been waiting for the last four years to sell to the National Park Service. Encroaching development and escalating land costs underscore the need to avoid further delay in acquiring these lands.

The Administration's request of \$1.5 million is not enough to acquire critical lands and adequately protect park resources. I recommend that \$3.5 million be made available to acquire the most sensitive parcels now to avoid higher costs in the future.

Redwood National Park

The Administration is supporting an appropriation of \$10 million for a highway facility to bypass Redwood National Park. It is my understanding that the original law provided for this construction and that it is generally supported by the local and environmental communities. I recommend the Committee act to include the necessary funds for this new alignment that will divert traffic from the heart of the park.

In the event the whole amount is not required for the project, it is my hope that any remaining funds will be recycled within California for land acquisition of other national parks in our state in need of funding.

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

This may well be one of the most deficient national park areas, in terms of acquisition policy, in our entire state. For the over 10 million residents of the Los Angeles metropolitan area, this park represents one of the few open-space, scenic and recreational areas in southern California.

Since its establishment, the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area has lagged behind other parks so that its land acquisition program is inadequate to protect critical resource values and to provide a recreational outlet for this high-density, urban area.

I recommend the Committee appropriate \$35 million for the purpose of acquiring lands threatened by development in this area.

Land and Water Conservation Fund/
Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program

In San Francisco, Golden Gate Park is a perfect product of successful community efforts combined with matching federal assistance through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to create a model urban park. Unfortunately, adequate federal funding has not been committed to maintain its current quality of care.

On behalf of the City of San Francisco, I would like to submit for the record the following resolution in support of increased funding for the state side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and for the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grant Program:

City and County of San Francisco

Recreation and Park Commission



Dianne Feinstein, Mayor

Thomas Malloy
General ManagerEugene L. Friend
PresidentAmy Meyer
Vice PresidentKeith Eickman
Tommy HarrisFrances McAlear
Jeff Mori

G. Samantha Yruegas

Katherine Colzani
Secretary

April 26, 1984

Honorable Sala Burton
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Burton:

The Recreation and Park Commission, at its Regular Meeting held on Thursday, April 19, 1984, adopted Resolution Number 13633, voting unanimously to support appropriations for the State side of Land and Water Conservation Fund and for the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) Grant Program.

A certified copy of Resolution Number 13633 is enclosed for your information.

Sincerely,

Eugene L. Friend
President

Katherine Colzani
Secretary

KC/cm

cc: Honorable Barbara Boxer
Honorable John Seiberling

RECREATION AND PARK COMMISSION

OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

RESOLUTION NO. 13633

WHEREAS, The Administration again has requested no funding for the State side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund for Fiscal Year 1985, and has again requested no funds for the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) grant program for Fiscal Year 1985, and is apparently planning to eliminate this program of proven benefit, and

WHEREAS, San Francisco's parks and recreational resources have benefitted greatly from both of these programs including: development of John McLaren Park, San Francisco's largest unrealized reservation of open space, and development of bicycle trails with money from Land and Water Conservation Fund; as well as substantial renovation of Golden Gate Park including: reforestation, reconstruction of Conservatory of Flowers, reconstruction of Sharon Building, and renascence of Chain of Lakes; and development of the City's unique multi-faceted gymnasium complex in the Mission District, an innovative Outreach Program in the Tenderloin and South of Market Districts with emphasis on projects of benefit to children and the influx of Southeast Asian refugees with money from UPARR Program, and

WHEREAS, The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives has recommended that \$100 million be appropriated for the State grants program, which provides matching grants to the States for acquisition and development of parks and recreation facilities, and that \$50 million be appropriated for the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) grant program, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Recreation and Park Commission favors significant increases in the entitlement for both of these programs, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Recreation and Park Commission urges that each of these programs be funded at minimum at the level recommended by the House Committee, which recommendation should be considered as a "Floor" for such appropriations since previous experience has shown such sums to be inadequate to meet the nationwide need, and be it

FINALLY RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to our representatives in Washington, D.C., and to the Chairmen of the appropriate Congressional Committees.

Adopted by the following vote:

313

TESTIMONY OF
CONGRESSMAN THOMAS J. DOWNEY
SUBMITTED TO THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to share my comments regarding the Fiscal Year 1985 budgets for the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities (NEA and NEH) and the Institute of Museum Services (IMS).

America's Cultural Support: 1983

Over the past two decades, support for America's cultural organizations has evolved into a complex partnership of all levels of government, corporations, foundations, and individuals. Each partner's involvement adds a unique and necessary aspect to the overall fiscal foundation of our Nation's museums, libraries, and performing arts institutions. According to preliminary projections from the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, corporations, foundations, and individuals contributed approximately \$3.95 billion in 1983 to the arts and humanities. Support from state legislatures totalled more than \$135 million; local governments contributed an estimated \$300 million; and the federal government's share through NEA, NEH, and IMS was just over \$322 million.

The federal portion, although averaging only \$.73 per person, is a vital part of the entire system. In fact, many of the private contributions were raised through federal matching programs. Since 1977, for example, when the NEA Challenge Grant Program was launched, \$110 million in federal challenge funds has been matched by more than \$800 million in private donations. Federal funds for the arts and humanities are vital, and the efforts of this distinguished Subcommittee have been principally responsible for holding that support at a consistent level in spite of continued attempts by the current Administration to reduce it.

Needs and Challenges

During 1983, all partners in the cultural support network wisely strengthened their involvement, yet an assessment of the various segments of the arts and humanities community indicates that much needs to be done.

In testimony prepared for this Subcommittee on April 10, representatives of the arts community outlined four areas of immediate concern: 1) long-term stability for arts institutions; 2) creativity and originality within arts institutions; 3) development of individual artists and their careers; and 4) accessibility of the arts to the American people.

According to Theatre Facts 1983, a national survey published by the Theatre Communications Group (TCG), "health and long-term stability still elude America's nonprofit professional theatres." Theatres must continue to devote substantial amounts of money to fundraising and marketing. From 1979 to 1983, total income for the 32 theatres in TCG's sample group increased nearly 56 percent, but expenses climbed 61 percent. According to OPERA America, more than 80 percent of America's professional opera companies were forced to raise ticket prices in 1982-1983 to meet increased expenses. As budgets became tighter, the total number of orchestra performances declined in 1983, and for the first time in a decade, there was no growth in the total professional orchestral audiences they serve. After fifteen years of dynamic growth, the dance field has entered a no growth period, at a time when national studies indicate a potential audience four times greater than those currently attending.

Museums also face a similar fiscal restraint. According to the Association of Art Museum Directors, "operating funds as a percent of all museum expenditures have increased in the past decade from one-half of all museum financial activity in 1970 to two-thirds in 1980."

In their efforts to achieve long-term financial stability, cultural organizations across the country are experiencing "artistic deficits" -- few new works are being performed, while time and money for experimentation has decreased. According to OPERA America, for example, only two new operas were produced in the United States in 1983-1984.

Support of individual artists continues to be another major concern. Dancers -- the lowest paid of the performing artists -- average \$8,800 annually. These artists, as well as many musicians, are often hired for only a portion of a year. In addition, low salaries and minimal benefits have caused many theatre artists to move into the more lucrative fields of film and television.

Cultural institutions are often forced to eliminate many outreach programs, in an attempt to balance the above needs. Those least able to afford access to the arts -- the disabled, the elderly, other minorities -- are finding that the few programs offered to them are being eliminated.

Finally, arts education fails to receive adequate attention and support. At a Committee on Education and Labor hearing, initiated by the Congressional Arts Caucus this past February, NEA Chairman Frank Hodsoll outlined an NEA survey that showed that most Americans have never had any form of artistic instruction: 53 percent have had no instruction in music; 76 percent, no ballet; and 82 percent, no creative writing. Mr. Hodsoll stressed that arts education has become a priority with the Endowment and emphasized that the Endowment was willing to "work with the Congress, other federal agencies . . . to encourage awareness of the very vital benefits of arts education." Members of the Congressional Arts Caucus are presently formulating specific legislation aimed at strengthening the role of the arts in our educational system.

The humanities must also deal with minimal resources. Edward Bloustein, President of Rutgers University, told this Subcommittee: ". . . a humanist education requires at its best a direct, . . . , almost an intimate, relationship between teacher and student. Unfortunately, however, all of us in positions of administrative responsibility in colleges and universities are painfully aware that there are severe budgetary limitations to our capacity to fulfill this ideal on each of our campuses."

Preservation of library resources is, according to Dr. Bloustein and other university administrators, an additional area of great need to educational institutions nationwide.

FY '85 Budget Request

Given the overwhelming number of concerns in the arts and humanities, a decrease in support from the federal government can hardly be justified, although both NEA Chairman Hodsell and NEH Chairman William Bennett have advocated funding cuts in statements before this Subcommittee. A decrease from \$162 million to \$143 million, according to Mr. Hodsell, "enables the Endowment to continue to exercise leadership and provide on-going support for excellence and access to it." But the Five Year Plan submitted by Mr. Hodsell reiterates the many concerns expressed by representatives of the arts community, lists nearly one hundred needs of the various fields, and states: ". . . support of the arts must be planned, for support is in general not for particular works, but for a process to further excellence and access to it. The Endowment has made a significant contribution in the past. We hope through planning to strengthen that contribution for the future."

A strengthened contribution by NEA cannot begin by stepping backward to a reduced level of support. Only by increasing the budget of NEA, as well as the budgets of NEH and IMS, from the current levels of \$162 million, \$140 million, and \$20.15 million to figures closer to \$190 million, \$165 million, and \$25 million, respectively, can a positive trend of support continue. (These figures are well below the original authorizations of \$250.5 million, \$247.5 million, and \$45 million approved in 1980.)

These modestly higher budget figures will allow the agencies to continue their existing programs and begin to strengthen areas of greatest need. Arts

education efforts, for example, could receive more funding in each of the budgets. Perhaps additional funds could be provided to NEA for summer seminars for high school teachers similar to those organized by NEH.

Increased federal funding for the arts and humanities is often based on the economic argument -- that money given to the arts creates a "multiplier effect," helping the rest of the economy. As examples, the recent New York Port Authority study showed that in 1982 the arts generated \$5.6 billion in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area, and last year's Vatican art show in New York City attracted 426,700 out-of-town visitors who added \$101 million to the city's economy.

But the ultimate and most powerful argument supporting a strong federal involvement in the arts and humanities is that American culture is an American "public good." Daniel Grant, editor of Art & Artists, clarified this concept in an article last September in the Wall Street Journal:

"There is no need to hide behind statistics -- the art experience is our experience. Learning about art is learning about ourselves, our culture, our values, our goals. Art is not escapism but a discovery, and its abundance and accessibility are factors in determining our quality of life. It is to maintain this that governments are created, and on this basis that governments are judged."

By allocating additional funds to our major federal programs serving the arts and humanities, this Subcommittee will help assure that our government is judged not on its military might, but on its recognition of the value of the arts and humanities to all civilizations.

SIXTIETH CONGRESS

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U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on
Merchant Marine and Fisheries
 Room 1334, Longworth House Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20515

April 30, 1984

The Honorable Sidney Yates
 Chairman
 Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations
 B-308 Rayburn House Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am transmitting herewith my statement to your Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations regarding the Fiscal Year 1985 Fish and Wildlife Service budget, since I will be unable to appear in person due to previous commitments.

Particularly, I am requesting a \$3.5 million appropriation for land acquisition for the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge from the Land and Water Conservation Fund under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956.

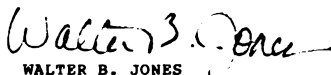
The Currituck sound area supports one of the largest wintering waterfowl concentrations on the East Coast. Despite its designation as undeveloped under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982, making it ineligible for various types of Federal Assistance which tend to promote development, it is still under considerable pressure. A large portion will be protected due to recent action by the Migratory Bird Commission establishing a refuge and setting aside funds to purchase wetland areas which will be added to land being donated by The Nature Conservancy. In addition, the State has established an estuarine sanctuary adjacent to the refuge on the south. The money I am requesting would be used to purchase two remaining upland tracts, acquisition of which should stymie any further push to develop these pristine areas.

I have instructed my staff to make the background information regarding this refuge available to you, and I will be happy to answer any questions you have on the issue.

I would greatly appreciate your Subcommittee's favorable consideration of this request as well as my Committee's recommendations regarding the Fish and Wildlife Service budget.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,



WALTER B. JONES
Chairman

cc: The Honorable John P. Murtha
The Honorable Norman D. Dicks
The Honorable William R. Ratchford
The Honorable Edward P. Boland
The Honorable Les AuCoin
The Honorable Joseph McDade
The Honorable Ralph Regula
The Honorable Tom Loeffler

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE WALTER B. JONES, CHAIRMAN,
COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, THANK YOU FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF PRESENTING
TESTIMONY ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1985
BUDGET FOR THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (FWS).

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE,
I FULLY SUPPORT THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF OUR
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND THE
ENVIRONMENT, MR. BREAUX, IN HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE YOU. HIS
RECOMMENDATIONS ARE IN ACCORD WITH THE VIEWS AND ESTIMATES REPORT
ADOPTED BY THE FULL MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE. IN
ADDITION, I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO STRESS THOSE
AREAS OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE TO ME.

FIRST OF ALL, THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSED FY 85 BUDGET FOR
LAND ACQUISITION IS \$57.5 MILLION DOLLARS, OF WHICH \$20 MILLION
IS REQUESTED UNDER THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FOR
WETLANDS ACQUISITION WITH NO EXISTING AUTHORITY. AUTHORIZATION
FOR THIS \$20 MILLION IS DEPENDENT UPON PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION
PENDING BEFORE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE TO
ESTABLISH A WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND AND AUTHORIZE AN
APPROPRIATION OF \$75 MILLION DOLLARS FOR WETLANDS ACQUISITION AND
GRANTS TO STATES, AND I AM VERY OPTIMISTIC THAT THIS LEGISLATION
WILL PASS AND BECOME LAW. HOWEVER, I AM SKEPTICAL OF

RECOMMENDING A \$20 MILLION DOLLAR APPROPRIATION BASED ON ANTICIPATION THAT LEGISLATION MAY BECOME LAW. THEREFORE, I AM RECOMMENDING THAT \$20 MILLION BE APPROPRIATED AS AN ADVANCE UNDER THE WETLANDS LOAN FUND.

THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE ADOPTED A RECOMMENDATION OF \$61.365 MILLION FOR LAND ACQUISITION UNDER THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

TWO AREAS INCLUDED IN THE RECOMMENDATION ARE LOCATED IN MY DISTRICT AND ARE AREAS OF GREAT CONCERN TO ME. THESE ARE CURRITUCK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND GREAT DISMAL SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

THE CURRITUCK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE MIGRATORY BIRD COMMISSION ON AUGUST 2, 1983, AND CONSISTS OF 350 ACRES OF WETLANDS ON THE "MONKEY ISLAND TRACT" LOCATED ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COASTAL BARRIER ISLAND BETWEEN THE VIRGINIA LINE AND THE TOWN OF COROLLA. IT IS IN THE PROCESS OF BEING PURCHASED BY THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FOR AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$500,000. AN ADDITIONAL 4,600 ACRES OF WETLANDS ON THE "SWAN ISLAND TRACT" IN THE SAME AREA IS BEING DONATED TO THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE BY THE NATURE CONSERVANCY. I AM REQUESTING AN APPROPRIATION OF \$3.5 MILLION UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE ACT OF 1956 TO ACQUIRE THE UPLAND AREAS OF BOTH THE SWAN ISLAND AND MONKEY ISLAND TRACTS. THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, THE DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE AND

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY ALL REQUESTED FUNDS FOR ACQUISITION OF THESE LANDS TO COMPLETE CURRITUCK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AFFECTED INCLUDE THE BARRIER BEACH ECOSYSTEM AND THE ASSOCIATED ESTUARINE COMPONENTS. THE CURRITUCK SOUND AREA SUPPORTS ONE OF THE LARGEST WINTERING WATERFOWL CONCENTRATIONS ON THE EAST COAST CONTAINING 6 PERCENT OF THE ATLANTIC FLYWAY'S POPULATION OF DUCKS AND GEESE. ENDANGERED SPECIES, INCLUDING THE BALD EAGLE, PEREGRIN FALCON, AND THE THREATENED LOGGERHEAD TURTLE, USE THE AREA FOR FEEDING AND FOR NESTING ACTIVITIES. PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST LOCATED IN THE AREA INCLUDE OSPREY, LEAST TURN, HERONS, AWLEAFED MUDWORT AND QUILL AMMANIA. ADDITIONALLY, THE AREA IS A MIGRATORY CONCENTRATION ROUTE FOR RAPTORS.

THE NATURAL FEATURES INCLUDE A TYPICAL BARRIER BEACH CROSS SECTION RANGING FROM ESTABLISHED FORE-DUNE AND OVERWASH AREAS TO MID-DUNE ZONES AND MARITIME FORESTS AND GRADATION INTO MARSHLAND ON THE SOUND SIDE. SPECIAL NATURAL FEATURES INCLUDE ACTIVE DUNE FIELDS AND RELICT INLET AREAS. HISTORIC FEATURES PRESENT INCLUDE CURRITUCK LIGHTHOUSE AND SEVERAL OLD COAST GUARD STATIONS AND HUNT CLUBS. ALSO PRESENT IS AT LEAST ONE PREHISTORIC INDIAN SITE ON MONKEY ISLAND. THE CURRITUCK SOUND SUPPORTS AN EXCELLENT BASS FISHERY AND ALSO PROVIDES MANY HOURS OF WATERFOWL HUNTING FROM APPROXIMATELY 740 BLINDS THAT DOT THE SOUND.

I HAVE PROVIDED YOUR STAFF WITH THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

ON THIS REFUGE AS WELL AS DETAILED MAPS AND WOULD BE PLEASED TO ANSWER ANY ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS REFUGE.

GREAT DISMAL SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE IS LOCATED IN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA. THE ADMINISTRATION REQUESTED \$1.5 MILLION IN ADDITIONAL ACQUISITION FUNDS FOR THIS REFUGE. THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE CONCURRED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION'S REQUEST. OF THE 113,000 ACRE REFUGE, 10,850 ACRES REMAIN TO BE ACQUIRED.

THERE IS A CRITICAL TRACT OF LAND LOCATED WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF GREAT DISMAL SWAMP THAT COULD BE PARTITIONED BY THE COURTS AS A RESULT OF PROBATE AT ANY TIME. TOGETHER WITH THE MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR FY 1984, APPROPRIATION OF THE REQUESTED \$1.5 MILLION WILL PUT THE FWS IN POSITION TO ACQUIRE ALL THE NECESSARY LAND TO PREVENT OR MINIMIZE THE EFFECTS OF ANY SUCH PARTITION.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO A VALUABLE PROGRAM WHICH HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH GOOD WORK AND GOOD WILL IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES BUT WHICH HAS BEEN ELIMINATED FROM THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET THIS YEAR. SINCE 1976, THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE HAS CARRIED ON WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS IN INDIA, PAKISTAN AND EGYPT USING FOREIGN CURRENCIES. AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF THESE MONIES -- WHICH COST THIS COUNTRY NOTHING -- WAS FORMERLY CARRIED AS A LINE ITEM UNDER THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY BUT AS OF THIS YEAR WOULD BE INCLUDED IN

THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE BUDGET WERE IT TO BE FUNDED.

IN THE PAST THESE MONIES HAVE DEVELOPED NATIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGIES; INVENTORIED ENDANGERED PLANTS, BIRDS, AND REPTILES OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN; AND RESEARCHED HABITAT AREAS PARTICULARLY CRITICAL FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES SUCH AS BHARATPUR -- A PROTECTED AREA IN INDIA WHICH CONTAINS HALF AS MANY BIRD SPECIES AS THE WHOLE U. S., INCLUDING 5 CRANES AND ALL OF THE EAGLES KNOWN TO EUROPE. IT HAS PRODUCED WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES, A WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK, POSTERS, FILMS, BROCHURES AND OTHER PUBLIC AWARENESS PRODUCTS, AND A FIELD GUIDE TO INDIAN BIRDS.

THE SERVICE REQUESTED \$5 MILLION UNDER THIS PROGRAM IN MOSTLY INDIAN AND A SMALL AMOUNT OF PAKISTANI RUPEES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985. THIS MONEY WOULD BE USED OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD TO HELP ESTABLISH A WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE IN INDIA WHICH WOULD SERVE ALL OF THE COUNTRIES IN THIS AREA. THE UNITED STATES WOULD PROVIDE CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, GUEST LECTURERS, MATERIALS, RESEARCH CENTERS ON WETLANDS AND ARID ECOSYSTEMS, AND CONTINUED RESEARCH ON ENDANGERED SPECIES. THE AIM OF THIS PROGRAM IS TO LEAVE INDIA CAPABLE OF CARRYING OUT ITS OWN EFFECTIVE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND OF SERVING AS BOTH A MODEL FOR AND PROMOTER OF SIMILAR EFFORTS BY ITS NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES. THE PAKISTANI FUNDS WOULD CONTINUE ENDANGERED SPECIES AND OTHER WILDLIFE RELATED PROGRAMS IN THAT COUNTRY.

DESPITE THE REMARKABLE RECORD OF THIS PROGRAM AND THE FACT THAT IT HAS THE WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, OUR AMBASSADOR TO THAT COUNTRY, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND JUST ABOUT EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER BEEN CONNECTED WITH IT, OMB DOES NOT FIND THE USE OF THESE FOREIGN CURRENCIES FOR THIS PURPOSE TO BE WORTHWHILE. THAT AGENCY HAS SAID THAT THERE ARE NO RUPEES AVAILABLE BUT I HAVE IT ON EXCELLENT AUTHORITY THAT, IN FACT, THERE ARE MANY TIMES OVER THE NUMBER OF RUPEES THAT WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR THESE PROGRAMS SIMPLY SITTING IDLE.

I URGE THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THIS MATTER AND MAKE THESE FUNDS AVAILABLE. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT FOR A SMALL AMOUNT, WHICH IN NO WAY ADDS TO THE DEFICIT, WE CAN MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION THAT WILL PAY DIVIDENDS IN GOOD WILL THROUGHOUT THE UNDERDEVELOPED WORLD FOR MANY YEARS TO COME.

ANOTHER AREA OF CONCERN TO ME IS PERMITS AND LICENSES, A SUBACTIVITY OF FIELD OPERATIONS UNDER HABITAT RESOURCES. THE PERMITS AND LICENSES WORKLOAD AS PROJECTED DOES NOT TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE RECENT CONSENT DECREE BETWEEN THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, PROJECTED INCREASES IN THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION APPLICATIONS, AND THE PROJECTED INCREASES IN THE STATE ASSUMPTION OF "DREDGE AND FILL" PERMITTING. IMPROVEMENTS ARE NEEDED TO FOLLOW UP MONITORING OF PERMIT RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE REDUCTION OF "NO ACTION" RESPONSES. THEREFORE, THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AN ADDITIONAL \$2 MILLION ABOVE

THE REAGAN REQUEST OF \$5.053 MILLION FOR "PERMITS AND LICENSES," BRINGING THE RECOMMENDED LEVEL TO \$7.053 MILLION. I BELIEVE THIS INCREASE IS VITAL TO THE CONTINUED EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SERVICE IN THIS AREA.

AN ISSUE WHICH CONGRESS DEALS WITH EACH YEAR IS THE COOPERATIVE UNITS. WHILE THE ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDED SOME MONEY FOR THE PROGRAM THIS YEAR, IT CUT ENOUGH OUT OF THE PROGRAM, WHICH ALREADY OPERATES ON A SHOESTRING, TO HAMPER ITS EFFECTIVENESS. WHILE THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE BELIEVES IN COMBINING FISH COOPERATIVE UNITS WITH WILDLIFE COOPERATIVE UNITS WHEREVER THIS WOULD RESULT IN INCREASED EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS, THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS A FULL FUNDING LEVEL OF \$4.929 MILLION TO PRECLUDE THE DROP IN OUTPUT OF RESEARCH PROJECTS ESTIMATED BY THE SERVICE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I URGE YOU AND THE MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO ACCEPT AND SUPPORT THE RESTORATION OF FUNDS AS RECOMMENDED FOR CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND UTILIZATION OF OUR FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES, AND I DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR CONSIDERATION OF MY VIEWS IN THIS REGARD.

Mr. YATES. Now, Mr. Bonker, we are delighted to have you and would be pleased to hear your testimony.

Mr. BONKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I really appreciate the chance to appear before you and make a plug on behalf of two projects in my district. As you know, I represent the district of your distinguished predecessor, Julia Butler Hansen, who is doing quite well and is enjoying her retirement.

Mr. YATES. Good. What is the name of her town?

Mr. BONKER. Cathlamet. She lives in a historical house there. She is still a dynamo.

The important project is Mount St. Helens. As you know, in 1980 we had that massive eruption from which we have not yet fully recovered. But Sid Morrison and I, along with the entire delegation, a few years ago introduced and passed legislation to declare a national monument area. It is of tremendous scientific and recreational value. It is a source of continuing fascination and attention worldwide.

But the idea behind the monument is that we would not only officially declare this national event, but establish a boundary which would encompass the area. We had to develop an exchange program with the private timber companies and the Forest Service so that it would all be one complete area. So all that work is behind us, but the other part, the monument, is to set up a visitors' center to accommodate the additional traffic, to reconstruct roads, to manage the scientific research and recreational opportunities that necessarily exist there.

We will not achieve the full potential of that monument unless we have a visitor center with set-up slide presentations, and do all the other necessary things associated with the volcanic explosion of 1980.

I am informed Vancouver, B.C., is going to have the World's Fair in 1986. All that traffic from the United States must necessarily go through Washington State in order to get to Vancouver, British Columbia. It would really be not only a good thing for our country, but I think terribly important to the economy of the area that we do have a visitors' center so that people who pass through Washington State can really get a full appreciation of Mount St. Helens. Our biggest request is for \$15.9 million to develop that monument area. Most of it is in capital projects like the visitor center itself. Then roads have to be reconstructed.

Mr. Chairman, when that volcanic eruption hit it just wiped out most of the roads and bridges and utterly devastated areas below the mountain. They have not been fully repaired. Again, if we are going to make proper use of the monument possible or to give access to tourists, we need to reconstruct those roads and bridges. I am hopeful that you can look favorably upon the request. It is a lot of money. At least if we can get started with the visitor center we will show some promise.

The second request has to do with the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. This is one of Julia's big projects.

Mr. YATES. Looks like a little project from the picture.

Mr. BONKER. The Fort is kind of like a Williamsburg West. They have reconstructed the stockade. It all sits on National Park Serv-

ice property. This was the settling area of the Hudson's Bay Company. I will let you look through the book.

Mr. YATES. All right.

Mr. BONKER. Julia managed to get enough funding to have the Fort fully restored and many of the buildings inside, but it is not yet completed. There are about three or four other buildings, and then outside they have to reconstruct the church and the school-yard. It would be helpful if we could get the \$168,000 to proceed with the planning and development of the next building, which is—the fur store.

We have already done the blacksmith shop, bakery, general store, the stockade and bastion. All those structures are in place, but there are a few more buildings to be built and the first is the fur store.

Mr. YATES. Then are you going to build the ship that is out in the river?

Mr. BONKER. We will have it built in your district and send it down to the Columbia River to be stationed across from the fort.

Mr. YATES. Pretty smart Congressman.

Mr. BONKER. When I was sworn into office and I talked to Julia, she said, "Don, there is only one promise I want you to make to me." I said, "What is that, Julia?" She said, "I want you to help make sure that the restoration is complete." I said at the time, with God's help I will do what I can. I should have said with God and Sid Yates' help, I will do what I can. So we would both appreciate your help very much.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much. God and my right. A Damon Runyon story. Story of a boxing champion.

Mr. BONKER. Well, I think it applies here. In this case it is not a boxing champion, it is a committee chairman.

Mr. YATES. All right. Thank you.

Mr. BONKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. At this point Congressman Thomas' statement may go in the record.

[The statement of Mr. Thomas follows:]

Statement of U. S. Rep Lindsay Thomas
before the
Subcommittee on the Interior
House Committee on Appropriations
May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, I greatly appreciate this opportunity to advise you of my strong support for the National Park Service appropriation request for land acquisition at Fort Frederica National Monument on St. Simons Island, Georgia.

The Park Service is requesting \$300,000 for a combination of acquisition and scenic easements for 3.0 acres of land— the only remaining tract within Monument boundaries which is not under Federal protection.

Fort Frederica was one of the earliest settlements in the Colony of Georgia. Originally built in 1736 as a stronghold against Spanish invasion from the south, it played a major role in one of the most famous and significant battles in the pre-revolutionary history of North America— the Battle of Bloody Marsh. The battle led to the signing of a treaty between Spain and Great Britain which secured a safe southern border for the British colonies and allowed them to flourish. In 1946, it was established as a National Monument in order to protect and preserve the colonial town and fort.

This appropriation would fund the purchase of three-quarters of an acre on which is found a primary archeological resource of the Monument— the ruins of the Southwest Bastion or guard tower of the Fort. In addition, the appropriation would be used to secure a conservation easement allowing passive recreation on the remaining 2.25 acres of the tract. These actions would permit maximum protection and visitor interpretation of the Southwest Bastion while permitting an area of open space that will preserve the historical and visual integrity of the Fort.

Visitors to the Fort are presently able to stand at the edge of the Frederica River and see the same view as the British saw in 1736 when they first arrived on St. Simons. Few, if any, National Monuments can make a similar claim.

However, this vista and its archeological resources are now threatened by the prospect of commercial development on the 3.0 acres in question. If we lose this unspoiled vista, the entire experience of a visit to the Fort will be dramatically impacted.

The special magic of this Monument is to be able to stand at the site of the Fort and look out across the open area of marsh and forests that preserves the historical context of the Fort. It permits us to reach across the centuries and imagine the reenactment of the dramatic conflict that shaped our earliest American history.

In addition to the vista, without this 3.0 acres we would lose the ruins of the bastion, an actual part of the Fort itself.

Mr. Chairman, let me assure you that this is a judicious and carefully considered request by the Park Service. It is the result of careful study and planning at the local, regional and national levels as to the best and most cost effective method to preserve the fundamental purpose of the Fort Frederica National Monument. I respectfully request that the Subcommittee approve this budget request.

Again, thank you for your consideration of my testimony and I sincerely appreciate your help.

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THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING/SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS

WITNESSES

HON. MEL LEVINE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Levine, your statement is in the record.

Mr. Beriman—

Mr. LEVINE. Did you want to hear about OCS or Santa Monica Mountains, or both at this point?

Mr. YATES. I would think you would want to support your testimony for both, and your statements to that. So brevity is the soul of impression here.

Mr. LEVINE. We are for both in very large numbers.

Mr. YATES. I know.

Mr. LEVINE. I would be happy to yield to my colleague who has to be on the floor.

Mr. YATES. Both your statements may go into the record.

Mr. BERMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will just speak about the Santa Monica Mountains and support everything my colleague says about both that issue and OCS.

The subcommittee knows full well the whole history on the issue.

Mr. YATES. Yes, we do.

Mr. BERMAN. Congress authorized \$155 million. I think approximately \$55 million at this point has been appropriated. The Administration for the first time has proposed a much too small amount, but at least has ended its moratorium on acquisition proposals. I think it is an indication of the importance of this area.

The point that can't be made too many times, is that every year that goes by development pressures are intense. This very metropolitan area, the pressures are escalating rapidly and we would very much appreciate if the subcommittee would recommend in the area of \$30 to \$35 million.

Mr. YATES. I wish we could. We will certainly consider it.

Mr. BERMAN. Congressman Beilenson will present specifics in his testimony.

Mr. YATES. He is scheduled for later.

Mr. BERMAN. He will identify some of the specific parcels that should be the highest priority in the recreation area. There is one specific thing I think we all agree, is to see some portion of that money, perhaps \$2.5 million to be used as part of the authorization made with the initial legislation of grants to the States for this area.

Mr. YATES. Apart from the Land and Water Fund?

Mr. BERMAN. We authorized, in the original legislation creating the recreation area, I believe \$50 million for grants to the States. No money has ever been appropriated. The reason is the potential seen time and again to leverage that in terms of a variety of land swaps to save some of the key areas in the most urban part of this park area, as well as to provide some key maintenance kinds of costs. So as the subcommittee deliberates, I would urgently request to take a small portion of the money, again I suggest the figure of \$2.5 million. And in the appendix to my testimony is a list of the projects for which that money could be used to leverage with State money and local money, with private monies to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy to make that special kind of provision this time.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Berman follows:]

TESTIMONY OF HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN
26th DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TO TESTIFY IN SUPPORT OF FUNDING FOR THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA. AT THE OUTSET I WANT TO THANK THE COMMITTEE FOR ITS CONTINUING SUPPORT FOR THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS; THE NEED PERSISTS TO PROTECT THIS IMPORTANT AREA.

CONGRESS CREATED THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA IN 1978. IT RECOGNIZED THE URGENCY OF PRESERVING THE UNIQUE BEAUTY AND PRECIOUS RESOURCES IN THE MOUNTAINS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING A SPECIAL URBAN RECREATION AREA.

THE ADMINISTRATION HAS FINALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THE AREA'S IMPORTANCE IN ITS FY85 BUDGET REQUEST; IT HAS ASKED FOR \$5.9 MILLION FOR LAND ACQUISITION. THIS REVERSES THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT'S MORATORIUM ON PURCHASE OF PARK LAND. THE ADMINISTRATION HAS CHANGED ITS COURSE; I HOPE THAT WILL BE THE FIRST STEP IN OBTAINING THE FUNDS NECESSARY TO ACQUIRE IMPORTANT PARCELS OF LAND.

WE FACE A CONTINUING PROBLEM; THE LONGER WE WAIT TO OBTAIN PROPERTIES, THE MORE LIKELY THAT THEY WILL BE LOST AND CAN NEVER BE REGAINED. COMMERCIAL DEVELOPERS WANT THE LAND; CONSTANTLY RISING LAND VALUES MAKE THE TASK OF LAND ACQUISITION MORE DIFFICULT WITH EVERY PASSING YEAR.

ALTHOUGH \$155 MILLION WAS AUTHORIZED FOR ACQUISITION, ONLY \$57.2 MILLION HAS BEEN APPROPRIATED THROUGH FY84. THIS HAS

ALLOWED THE PARK SERVICE TO ACQUIRE ABOUT 7,700 ACRES OF KEY LANDS.

AN APPROPRIATION FOR FY85 OF ABOUT \$35 MILLION WOULD PERMIT THE ACQUISITION OF APPROXIMATELY 5300 ACRES OF LANDS WHICH ARE AT THE TOP OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PRIORITY LIST. THIS WILL BRING THE PARK CLOSER TO THE NEW LAND ACQUISITION PLAN GOAL OF 30,000 ACRES OF FEDERALLY PURCHASED LAND. IN ADDITION, SUCH A SUM WOULD PERMIT ACQUISITION OF OTHER ACREAGE AND OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DEVELOPMENT.

THE PARK SERVICE DESCRIBES PARCELS THAT PROTECT COASTAL CANYONS AND SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL AREAS, AS WELL AS AREAS THAT ARE IMPORTANT OUTDOOR ACTIVITY CENTERS AS MOST IMPORTANT. LANDS WITH SPECTACULAR MOUNTAIN SCENERY AND THREATENED TRAIL CORRIDORS ARE ALSO HIGH PRIORITIES. I UNDERSTAND THAT CONGRESSMAN BEILINSON WILL DISCUSS THE SPECIFIC DETAILS OF THE PRIORITY PARCELS.

BUT THE LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE PARK SERVICE ARE ONLY ONE ASPECT OF THE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA. THE ORIGINAL LEGISLATION RECOGNIZED THIS FACT WHEN IT AUTHORIZED \$30 MILLION FOR GRANTS TO THE STATE. I WOULD MAKE A SPECIAL REQUEST THAT MEMBERS USE PART OF THIS YEAR'S ALLOCATION TO APPROPRIATE \$2.5 MILLION OF THE AUTHORIZED \$30 MILLION.

THE PARK SERVICE BUDGET FOR NEW, ESSENTIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IS LIMITED BY STATUTE. THE GRANT PROGRAM CAN GREATLY ENHANCE THE WORK OF THE PARK SERVICE, WHILE CONTINUING TO ENSURE THE INTEGRITY OF THE RECREATION AREA. GRANT FUNDING WOULD

ALSO ALLOW ACQUISITION OF CRITICAL PROPERTIES NOT NECESSARILY ON THE HIGH PRIORITY LIST OF THE PARK SERVICE.

A PROJECT SUCH AS THE PROPOSED NATURE CENTER AT THE NATIONALLY RENOWNED WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS OUTDOOR CLASSROOM CANNOT BE A PART OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE'S WORK BECAUSE THE SITE IS ADJACENT TO PARK SERVICE LAND. THERE IS LITTLE DISAGREEMENT OVER THE IMPORTANCE OF THE OUTDOOR CLASSROOM TO THE ENTIRE RECREATION AREA. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO SUBMIT FOR THE RECORD A DESCRIPTION OF OTHER PROJECTS THAT WOULD BE POSSIBLE ONLY WITH GRANT FUNDING.

CONGRESS SHOULD DEMONSTRATE THE VIABILITY OF THE FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAM IF THE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA IS TO REACH ITS FULL POTENTIAL. THE AUTHORS OF THE AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION ENVISIONED A UNIQUE, FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP TO IMPLEMENT THE PLAN. THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA SET UP THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PURPOSE IN 1980, AND THIS AGENCY HAS SINCE ACQUIRED HUNDREDS OF ACRES OF KEY PROPERTIES. WITHOUT THE EFFORTS OF THE CONSERVANCY, CITIES, COUNTIES, AND PARK AND RECREATION DEPARTMENTS, THE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA WILL REMAIN INCOMPLETE. GRANT SUPPORT IS NECESSARY TO KEEP THEIR WORK ALIVE.

THE CONSERVANCY AND MANY OF THE LOCAL JURISDICTIONS WORKING WITHIN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE REGION, AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE RECREATION AREA'S DEVELOPMENT. THESE ENTITIES CAN AND SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO CONTINUE THEIR VALUABLE EFFORTS TOWARD IMPLEMENTING THE RECREATION AREA. I BELIEVE ACTIVATION OF THE GRANT PROGRAM WILL PROVIDE AN INCENTIVE FOR COOPERATION AMONG THE AGENCIES AND

GOVERNMENTS WORKING IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

AS MY COLLEAGUES AND I SPEAK ABOUT THE CRUCIAL NEED TO FUND THE LAND ACQUISITION AND THE GRANT PROGRAM, I WANTED TO NOTE ONCE AGAIN THE SPECIAL NATURE OF THIS PARK. LONG BEFORE WE BEGAN THE WORK TO CREATE THE RECREATION AREA, MUCH OF THE HILLS AND CANYONS OF THE LOS ANGELES AREA HAD BEEN SWALLOWED UP BY THE BROAD-RANGING DEVELOPMENT THAT MAKES THE LOS ANGELES AREA WHAT IT IS TODAY. THE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA STRIKES AN IMPORTANT BALANCE. PARTS OF IT SIT ON THE EDGES OF DEVELOPED CITY; OTHER PORTIONS ARE UNSPOILED WILDERNESS. THE RECREATION AREA IS AN IMPORTANT PRESERVATION OF NATURAL BEAUTY, AT THE SAME TIME ACCOMODATING AS BEST IT CAN TO THE CONSTANT CRUSH OF DEVELOPMENT.

WHILE THE ADMINISTRATION REQUEST IS WELCOME, IT IS NOT ENOUGH. I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO SUPPORT AN APPROPRIATION OF ABOUT \$35 MILLION TO ALLOW THE ACQUISITION AND IMPROVEMENT OF A LARGE NUMBER OF THE KEY LANDS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Levine.

Mr. LEVINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. With that challenge on the issue of brevity, I will try and compete on that criterion.

Mr. YATES. Maybe I can help you. Are you in favor of the OCS prohibition along the lines that was approved last year?

Mr. LEVINE. Yes, that is the essence of what I would like—if I could just spend a minute and a half.

Mr. YATES. Sure.

Mr. LEVINE. Let me associate by reference Congressman Berman's comments with regards to the mountains.

Mr. YATES. Sure.

Mr. LEVINE. He covered the points I wanted to cover on that. Frankly, Mr. Chairman, I had hoped not to have to be back at the subcommittee this year to discuss OCS leasing. What you did last year was terrific. It was extremely helpful and just what we needed.

Our colleagues, Mr. Panetta and Mr. Lowery, and I, have been negotiating with Secretary Clark to try to see whether we can come up with a long-term resolution to the California OCS issue. I should say the atmosphere at Interior has markedly improved from last year when we were trying to deal with Secretary Watt, who didn't so much as participate in the kind of meetings we are having with Secretary Clark and other officials at the Interior Department.

Because of the history of this issue, the enormous significance that it holds to our constituents, the fact that this Administration has given mixed signals regarding what it will do along the coast, and because we have not yet achieved the kind of resolution we hoped to with Secretary Clark, we request the subcommittee to extend the moratorium one more year. The moratorium would provide the kind of protection that is essential and the framework to achieve a more long-term result so that we wouldn't have to keep coming back year after year.

The answer to your question is yes, that is exactly what we are seeking. We haven't yet accomplished in the negotiations everything we have hoped to. But at least we are involved in negotiations, which is a better position than we were in a year ago when we came before you.

Mr. YATES. We will keep that in mind.

Mr. LEVINE. We appreciate it very much.

[The statements of Mr. Levine and the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy follow:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN MEL LEVINE
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
FISCAL YEAR 1985 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS
MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY BEFORE YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE FY '85 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL. AS YOU MAY RECALL, I CAME BEFORE THIS SUBCOMMITTEE LAST YEAR TO REQUEST INCLUSION OF TWO PROVISIONS IN THE FY '84 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL (P.L. 98-146). THEY INCLUDED A MORATORIUM ON OIL AND GAS LEASING IN CERTAIN ECONOMICALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS OF THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OFF THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA AND AN APPROPRIATION FOR LAND ACQUISITION IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA. I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY GRATITUDE TO THE MEMBERS OF THIS SUBCOMMITTEE FOR RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTING THESE PRECIOUS AREAS AND INCLUDING THESE PROVISIONS IN THE FY '84 BILL. I HAVE COME BACK HERE TODAY TO SEEK YOUR SUPPORT FOR A CONTINUATION OF THESE PROVISIONS IN THE FY' 85 APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

AS A RESULT OF THE INCLUSION OF THE OCS MORATORIUM AND A NEW ADMINISTRATION AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, WHICH APPEARS TO BE MORE OPEN TO DISCUSSION, MY COLLEAGUES LEON PANETTA, BILL LOWERY AND I HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT OVER WHICH AREAS OFF THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE PROHIBITED. I WAS ENCOURAGED BY SECRETARY WILLIAM CLARK'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THIS SUBCOMMITTEE IN FEBRUARY IN WHICH HE PROJECTED THAT THE MORATORIUM AREAS WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN ANY ULTIMATE SALE IN THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REGION AND THAT OF THE NINE

PROPOSED SALES FOR FY '85, NONE WOULD INCLUDE ANY AREA NOW UNDER MORATORIUM FROM LAST YEAR. AT THAT TIME, WILLIAM BETTENBERG, DIRECTOR OF THE MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICES, TOLD THIS SUBCOMMITTEE THAT LEASE SALE 91 IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA, WHICH WAS SUPPOSED TO TAKE PLACE IN SEPTEMBER, 1985, IS RUNNING ABOUT TWO MONTHS BEHIND SCHEDULE AND WILL PROBABLY NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL FY '86. FROM THESE STATEMENTS WE CAN ASSUME THAT NO LEASE SALES WILL TAKE PLACE IN CALIFORNIA IN FY '85, THAT LEASE SALE 80 IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WILL TAKE PLACE IN FY '84 UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE MORATORIUM, AND THAT LEASE SALE 91 WILL TAKE PLACE DURING FY '86. GIVEN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, THERE IS NO IMMEDIATE CAUSE FOR CONCERN THAT THE ECONOMICALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS PROTECTED IN THE FY '84 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL WILL BE LEASED.

HOWEVER, THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT PUBLISHED A REVISED 5-YEAR OFFSHORE LEASING SCHEDULE ON APRIL 6, 1984. AS A RESULT OF THIS DOCUMENT, WE NOW SEEM TO BE GETTING CONFLICTING MESSAGES FROM THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN, LEASE SALES 80 AND 91 ARE PUT ON HOLD. GIVEN THIS ADMINISTRATION'S PAST RECORD OF OPENING VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF TO OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION WITHOUT REGARD TO ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS, THERE REMAINS SIGNIFICANT CONCERN OVER THE FAILURE OF THE ADMINISTRATION TO GIVE ASSURANCES OF EXACTLY WHEN THESE LEASE SALES WILL TAKE PLACE. THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT COULD POSTPONE LEASE SALES 80 AND SPEED UP LEASE SALE 91 AND THAT THESE SALES WILL TAKE PLACE WITHOUT THE MORATORIUM PROTECTIONS. THEREFORE, 28 MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION HAVE REQUESTED

AN EXTENSION OF THE FY '84 OCS MORATORIUM IN FY '85.

THE OCS MORATORIUM INCLUDED IN THE FY '84 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL WAS SUPPORTED BY A BIPARTISAN COALITION. THE MORATORIUM WAS THE RESULT OF EXTENSIVE NEGOTIATION AND COMPROMISE, BASED UPON PREVIOUS CONGRESSIONAL ACTION, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXEMPTIONS BY FORMER INTERIOR SECRETARIES. WHILE RECOGNIZING OUR NEED TO DECREASE OUR DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN SOURCES OF OIL, THE MORATORIUM INCLUDES ONLY THOSE AREAS IN WHICH THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON THE LOCAL ECONOMIES, ENVIRONMENT AND THE MILITARY OUTWEIGH THE BENEFITS OF THE POTENTIAL ENERGY. IT DELETED LESS THAN 2.5% OF THE OCS AREAS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR LEASE BY THE DEPARTMENT'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN, LEAVING 12 MILLION ACRES OFF THE COAST OPEN FOR LEASE. THE MORATORIUM WILL NOT REDUCE THE STATE'S 1.2 MILLION-BARREL DAILY CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTION, AND PERMITS CONTINUED EXPLORATION OF FRONTIER AREAS OFF PT. ARGUELLO, IN THE SANTA BARBARA CHANNEL, AND ON THE TANNER AND CORTES BANKS OFF SAN DIEGO. THE MORATORIUM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

*NORTHERN AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA: THE AREA BETWEEN A LINE HEADING WEST FROM A POINT NEAR MORRO BAY, CALIFORNIA AND A SIMILAR LINE FROM THE OREGON BORDER TO THE SEAWARD EDGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NORTHERN AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA PLANNING AREA.

*CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

*SANTA BARBARA CHANNEL ECOLOGICAL PRESERVE AND BUFFER ZONE

*SANTA MONICA BAY

*SAN DIEGO/ORANGE COUNTY: A 20 MILE BUFFER ZONE FROM

NEWPORT BEACH SOUTH TO THE MEXICAN BORDER.

I URGE YOU TO CONTINUE THE FY '84 MORATORIUM PROVISION FOR ANOTHER YEAR TO PRESERVE OUR PRECIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL AND VITAL ECONOMIC RESOURCES WHICH CONGRESS RECOGNIZED WORTHY OF PROTECTION LAST YEAR.

THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS PROVIDE A UNIQUE PARK FOR THE RESIDENTS OF LOS ANGELES AND THE MILLIONS OF VISITORS WHO VISIT THIS AREA EACH YEAR. I COMMEND THIS SUBCOMMITTEE FOR ACKNOWLEDGING THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTINUING ACQUISITION OF PARKLANDS IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS BY APPROVING \$25 MILLION FOR LAND ACQUISITION FOR FY '84. AS YOU KNOW, FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS, THE PRESIDENT HAS REQUESTED AND THE SENATE HAS APPROVED NO FUNDING FOR THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS. THE CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA ARE GRATEFUL FOR THE \$15 MILLION WHICH WAS FINALLY INCLUDED IN P.L. 84-146. THIS APPROPRIATION WHEN ADDED TO PAST APPROPRIATIONS TOTALS \$57 MILLION OF THE TOTAL \$155 MILLION AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS FOR THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS IN 1978. THIS MONEY HAS GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD PROVIDING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WITH THE ABILITY TO PURCHASE SOME IMPORTANT PARCELS OF LAND AND TO OPERATE PROGRAMS IN THE MOUNTAINS. HOWEVER, THE JOB IS FAR FROM BEING COMPLETED.

FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION HAS REQUESTED SOME MONEY FOR THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS. I AM ENCOURAGED BY THE ADMINISTRATION'S CHANGE OF HEART. HOWEVER, \$5.9 MILLION IS FAR FROM ADEQUATE FOR ATTAINING THE GOAL OF ESTABLISHING THE PARK NEAR THE LOS ANGELES URBAN AREA WHICH CONGRESS ENVISIONED.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE'S DRAFT LAND PROTECTION PLAN LISTS LAND ACQUISITION PRIORITIES FOR FY '85. THESE PARCELS ARE ESTIMATED TO

BE WORTH APPROXIMATELY \$35 MILLION. I REALIZE THAT THIS IS A LARGE SUM OF MONEY. BUT THESE ACQUISITIONS REPRESENT WHAT COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED IF WE WERE LIVING IN A PERFECT WORLD IN WHICH WE ENJOYED INEXHAUSTABLE FUNDING.

THE FOLLOWING AREAS COULD BE ACQUIRED AT THIS FUNDING LEVEL. 1) ABOUT \$12 MILLION WOULD BE NEEDED TO COMPLETE THE ACQUISITION OF ZUMA AND TRANCAS CANYONS, WHICH ARE COASTAL CANYONS WITH UNUSUAL HABITATS FORMING A KEY LINK IN THE PARK. 2) THE OREN REALTY PROPERTY, HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL AREA. THE RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING OAK SAVANNA GROW IN THIS AREA. THIS PROPERTY ALSO PROTECTS THE ZUMA RIDGE TRAIL. IT WOULD COST ABOUT \$5 MILLION TO PURCHASE. 3) THE CLARETVILLE PROPERTY WHICH OFFERS A VARIETY OF OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES INCLUDING PICNICING, HIKING AND RIDING TRAILS IS ESTIMATED TO COST \$12 MILLION. 4) THE LEO CARRILLO/RANCHO SIERRA VISTA CONNECTION, WHICH INCLUDES THE MOST SPECTACULAR MOUNTAINOUS SCENERY IN THE PARK, WOULD COMPLETE THE CORE OF THE RESOURCES NEEDING PROTECTION IN THIS PART OF THE PARK. THIS PARCEL WILL COST ABOUT \$6.9 MILLION. 5) THERE ARE SEVERAL TRAIL CORRIDORS THAT ARE ESSENTIAL FOR PUBLIC ENJOYMENT. THESE TRAILS ARE PRESENTLY BEING USED BY THE PUBLIC, BUT ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE THREATENED BY DEVELOPMENT. APPROXIMATELY \$500,000 WOULD BE NEEDED TO PROTECT THESE TRAILS.

IN ADDITION, I URGE THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO ACTIVATE FUNDING OF THE FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAM TO THE STATE. IN THE LAW AUTHORIZING THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, \$30 MILLION OF THE TOTAL \$155 MILLION WAS EARMARKED FOR GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS. TO

DATE, NO FUNDS HAVE BEEN APPROPRIATED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

WHEN THE AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION WAS DRAFTED, CONGRESS ENVISIONED A UNIQUE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP TO IMPLEMENT THE PARK. THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHED THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY TO COORDINATE THIS EFFORT. THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY, ALONG WITH THE CITIES, COUNTIES, PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICTS AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS ARE WORKING TOGETHER TO ACQUIRE NEW LAND AND TO IMPROVE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PARK PROJECTS. THESE ARE FUNCTIONS WHICH THE PARK SERVICE CANNOT PERFORM. FEDERAL FUNDING IS NEEDED FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE GOALS. THE CONSERVANCY HAS ESTABLISHED A LIST OF PRIORITY PROJECTS TOTALING \$2.5 MILLION WHICH COULD BE FUNDED THROUGH THE STATE GRANTS PROGRAM.

THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS HAVE THE FLEXIBILITY TO UNDERTAKE PROJECTS WHICH CANNOT BE PERFORMED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. WHILE THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CONCENTRATES ON ACQUIRING MAJOR PARCELS OF LAND, ITS BUDGET FOR NEW, ESSENTIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IS LIMITED BY STATUTE. HOWEVER, THERE ARE MANY AREAS OF PARKLAND WHICH REMAIN INACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC AND LACK NEEDED FACILITIES. THIS IS WHERE THE GRANT PROGRAM CAN BE BENEFICIAL.

THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS CAN ALSO ACQUIRE CRITICAL PROPERTIES WHICH ARE NOT NECESSARILY HIGH PRIORITY ACQUISITIONS FOR THE PARK SERVICE, BUT ARE VERY IMPORTANT TO THE FUTURE OF THE PARK.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE PROPOSED NATURE CENTER AT THE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS OUTDOOR CLASSROOM, CANNOT BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BECAUSE THE SITE IS OUTSIDE ITS LAND JURISDICTION. THERE IS

NO QUESTION ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS FACILITY. THIS IS A PROJECT WHICH THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

THE COLD CREEK RANCH, WHICH INCLUDES A MAJOR TRAIL CENTER, IS ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF HOW THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS CAN MAKE A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE PARK. THIS PROPERTY IS IN DANGER OF BEING DEVELOPED. WHILE THE PARK SERVICE HAS COMMITMENTS TO EQUALLY IMPORTANT PARCELS ELSEWHERE, THROUGH A GRANT TO THE STATE, THE PROPERTY COULD BE ACQUIRED.

FUNDING FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND THE GRANTS PROGRAM WOULD MAKE A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THIS PRECIOUS PARK AND WOULD GIVE PLEASURE TO THE MILLIONS OF RESIDENTS AND VISITORS WHO ENJOY THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BEACHES.

THANK YOU AGAIN FOR ALLOWING ME THIS OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE THIS SUBCOMMITTEE.

SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY

107 SOUTH BROADWAY, ROOM 7117
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
(213) 428-3221



April 26, 1984

In enacting the legislation which created the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, the 95th Congress authorized funds for a Federal Grant Program to the State, and through the State, to local governments, to complement the work of the National Park Service in the Santa Monica Mountains. Title 16 U.S.C., Section 460 kk, Subsection (n), which calls for these grants to the State, requires that such grants be made upon application of the State, and that all projects receiving federal grants be for park, recreation or conservation purposes. The Statute also requires that no such application for a grant may be made after November of 1985. Section 33202 of the California Public Resources Code states that the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy "shall apply for all grants authorized pursuant to Section 507 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978" (16 U.S.C. 460 kk).

In carrying out this mandate, the Conservancy made an initial application in December of 1980. This application included proposals for acquisitions of land along the Zuma Ridge, Corral Canyon, and Cold Creek Trails. Unfortunately, the new administration did not choose to make funding available for the newly authorized grant program at that time. The Conservancy chose not to renew its application until this year because of a desire not to take any action which would hamper the efforts of the National Park Service for full funding of its land acquisition program. However, because of the impending deadline on the eligibility to apply for the authorized grant funds, and because of the tremendous opportunities

presented by the project proposals contained herein, the Conservancy believes that a consensus exists among State and local governments to activate the federal grant program.

The Conservancy, at its meeting of April 19, 1984, authorized the development of a program of priority projects for funding with federal grant monies, subject to the final approval of the Conservancy. Funding over and above that requested by the National Park Service would be sought. Initiation of the Grant Program in this budget year is important for a number of reasons:

1. Funding this program now will acquire lands that cannot be acquired by the NPS, or where it is inappropriate for the NPS to acquire lands, and still provide essential public facilities.
2. The program will provide needed public access and make existing public areas available to the general public. The current limitation on NPS facility development calls into question the ability of large numbers of people to use the newly acquired recreation resources. A good deal of the proposed program is designed to remedy this problem through facility improvements.
3. Since the approval of the Santa Monica Mountains Comprehensive Plan in 1980, many local governments have complied with the Plan and have spent their own funds to acquire properties. Others have a record of more mixed compliance. In every instance, compliance has been demonstrably better since 1980 and the Comprehensive Plan. However, there is some question about the sincerity of the Congressional commitment to a federal, state, and local government partnership to implement the

National Recreation Area.

4. There is an opportunity in fiscal year 1965 to take advantage of State and local government willingness to commit to operation and maintenance of local projects if the capital outlay funds are available.
5. The existing legislation, Section 507(n)(4)(B), specifically requires conditions in all grants to provide that lands acquired shall not be converted to other than park, recreation, and conservation purposes. Further, there are guarantees in the Conservancy's statute that all grants will be authorized pursuant to the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978.

In this regard, a conceptual program has been developed that would fund needed improvements and land acquisition within the Santa Monica Mountains Zone. These projects have been well thought out to provide balanced recreation opportunities and have widespread community support. A cost estimate is provided as a guide for developing the total \$5.0 million grant proposal. The program summary on the next page is followed by general project descriptions.

SUMMARY PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS
(From East to West)

1. SENNETT CANYON IN GRIFFITH PARK: Named for its prior owner and movie director Max Sennett, this is one of the last major undeveloped canyons in Griffith Park. This project envisions a unique educational experience with nature trails and a wildlife observation area. Improvements would enable the adjoining Los Angeles Unified School District Magnet School to use the area for educational and interpretation purposes. Such a use would enhance these opportunities for organized classes and the general public. CD-24

2. FRANKLIN CANYON/WODOC NATURE CENTER: Plans have been developed by the William O. Douglas Outdoor Classroom (WODOC) in conjunction with UCLA for a nature/education center and other related visitor improvements. WODOC has an existing agreement with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power for use of the Upper Franklin Canyon Reservoir site; efforts are underway to make a portion of the Reservoir site a part of the NPS fee ownership. WODOC represents the premier example of a nonprofit organization supporting the National Recreation Area and was commended by former Interior Secretary Watt for its outstanding contribution. CD-26

3. MULHOLLAND CREST (TRADEWOOD) IMPROVEMENTS: This property represents a window to the San Fernando Valley and its over 1 million residents. The land is situated both north and south of Mulholland Drive and adjacent to state park land; however, there are currently no visitor improvements designed to afford widespread access for the public. Development of trails, an observation station/scenic overlook, and possibly a caretaker's residence are envisioned to make this property the principal access point to public recreation areas from the San Fernando Valley. CD-23

4. SANTA YNEZ CANYON ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS: Palisades Drive and Santa Ynez Canyon Park are an important point for the public to gain access to Topanga State Park. Necessary trailhead improvements on existing public land will increase access to Topanga State Park from the south. CD-27

5. COLD CREEK RANCH ACQUISITION: This 93 acre ranch is one of the few remaining areas within the mountains that offers a year round stream and ample flat land for recreation. The property is adjacent to lands proposed for NPS fee acquisition, has good access from Mulholland Highway and Cold Canyon Road, and will serve as the hub for the Cold Creek Trail system now being developed by the Conservancy. This acquisition is urgent because the property is under consideration for a 30 unit subdivision and no other funds are available from state or local sources at this time. The ranch was included in the Conservancy's initial federal grant application submitted in December of 1980 and has strong community support. CD-21; CD-23 is across the road.

6. CHEESEBORO/PALO COMADO CANYON ACCESS IMPROVEMENT ACQUISITION: A grant to the City of Agoura Hills would provide for the acquisition and improvement of an equestrian and hiker staging area to serve the Zuma Ridge Trail and the Cheeseboro/Palo Comado Unit of the National Recreation Area. A facility located on Cheeseboro Canyon Road would have excellent access off the Ventura Freeway, be situated along the Zuma Ridge Trail, and preserve the integrity of the Valley Oak Savannah within Cheeseboro Canyon. The need for major improvements on future and existing NPS fee ownership in Cheeseboro Canyon would be obviated. CD-21

7. PETER STRAUSS RANCH VISITOR IMPROVEMENTS: This ranch was purchased by the Conservancy and is scheduled for transfer to the NPS in 1985. Prior to transfer, important visitor improvements must be made to provide the public with adequate facilities. Restrooms, adaptive re-use of the old swimming pool area, and other related visitor serving improvements are proposed to accommodate the anticipated heavier public use once the NPS opens the ranch on a daily basis. CD-21 .

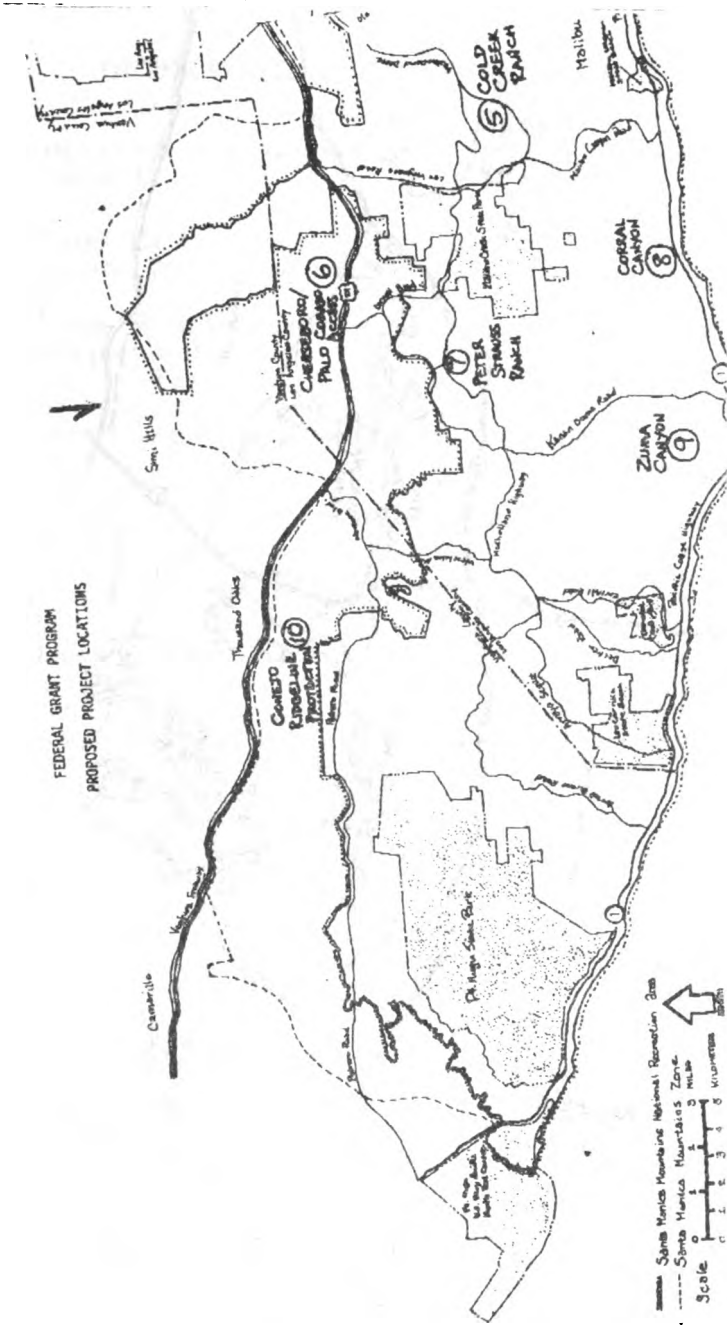
8. CORRAL CANYON VISITOR IMPROVEMENTS: Lower Corral Canyon, the Bob Hope ownership, is scheduled for purchase by the Conservancy after July 1, 1984. Corral State Beach is directly across Pacific Coast Highway from this project and currently receives heavy public use.
- Development of visitor parking, picnic areas, trails, and camping on the property will provide that important mix of public use essential where the canyons of the Santa Monica Mountains meet the coast. The shortage of overnight camping along the coast is critical during peak demand periods; appropriate campground development in Lower Corral Canyon will begin to address this issue. Transfer of this coastal canyon to the NPS with newly constructed visitor facilities will make the property more readily accessible to the widest range of public. CD-23
9. ZUMA CANYON EQUESTRIAN CENTER: The Malibu High School site, already held in public ownership for recreational purposes, is the site of the equestrian center. This land is available for long term public use by virtue of an agreement reach in January, 1981 by the Conservancy, the County of Los Angeles, and the Santa Monica Unified School District. The center would serve as the designated staging area for public entry onto the Zuma Ridge Trail; both the Conservancy and the NPS are currently working on the acquisition of Zuma Ridge Trail right of way. The project is proximate to the Zuma Canyon unit of the National Recreation Area. CD-2:
10. CONEJO RIDGELINE PROTECTION: A grant to the Conejo Recreation and Park District would provide for acquisition of a visual buffer to the Rancho Sierra Vista unit of the National Recreation Area. Stretching from near Westlake Blvd. and Hampshire Road in Thousand Oaks to Rancho Sierra Vista, the major ridgeline south of the Ventura Freeway affords visual relief from the emerging city. Small lots along the skyline that could be built upon pose the greatest threat to this nearly unspoiled ridgeline. CD-21

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAM PROPOSAL

| <u>CD</u> | <u>Projects</u> | <u>Cost Estimate</u> |
|-----------|--|--------------------------|
| 1. 24 | Sennett Canyon in Griffith Park | \$50,000 |
| 2. 26 | Franklin Canyon/WODOC Nature Center | \$750,000 |
| 3. 23 | Mulholland Crest (Trabwood) Improvements | \$350,000 |
| 4. 27 | Santa Ynez Canyon Access Improvements | \$100,000 |
| 5. 21/23 | Cold Creek Ranch Acquisition | \$1,850,000 |
| 6. 21 | Cheeseboro/Palo Comado Canyon Access Improvements | \$500,000 |
| 7. 21 | Peter Strauss Ranch Visitor Improvements | \$400,000 |
| 8. 23 | Corral Canyon Visitor Improvements | \$500,000 |
| 9. 23 | Zuma Canyon Equestrian Center | \$300,000 |
| 10. 21 | Conejo Ridgeline Protection | \$200,000 |
| | TOTAL | \$5,000,000 |

(numbers relate to locations on map from east to west)

FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAM
PROPOSED PROJECT LOCATIONS





THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING

WITNESS

HON. TOM LANTOS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Lantos, the Chair is yours.

Mr. LANTOS. Well, I have been waiting outside for the appointed moment.

Mr. YATES. Well, your moment has arrived. Your statement will be made a part of the record.

Mr. LANTOS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Many years ago when my older daughter was still a little girl—now she has four children of her own—she used to tell me she has an agenda of three items, thank you, please, and pretty please. So I have three items on the agenda. First, thank you.

I am deeply grateful for your help in the acquisition of Sweeney Ridge. On May 12 we will have a communitywide, nationwide festivity and celebration and we will be publicly expressing our gratitude to you because without you it would never have come about.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Mr. LANTOS. The please, Mr. Chairman, is a small cleanup item relating to Sweeney Ridge. There is another reprogramming request coming from Interior which threatens the complete acquisition of Sweeney Ridge. As you know, I wrote a letter to you and I have a copy of it here—

Mr. YATES. That may go into the record.

Mr. LANTOS [continuing]. Signed by my colleagues requesting that this reprogramming request be denied. I would like to reiterate our serious concern in this regard. There is a small tract of land owned by the State of California, which really is access to the park. This is a tiny but strategic tract. It was overlooked since Interior is requesting that the remaining Sweeney Ridge be reprogrammed for a completely different purpose. It is our request that you deny that reprogramming proposal and provide us with access to Sweeney.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. LANTOS. Now, to pretty please.

Mr. YATES. Right.

Mr. LANTOS. I am not alone. A lot of my colleagues will talk about it, and I know we don't need to.

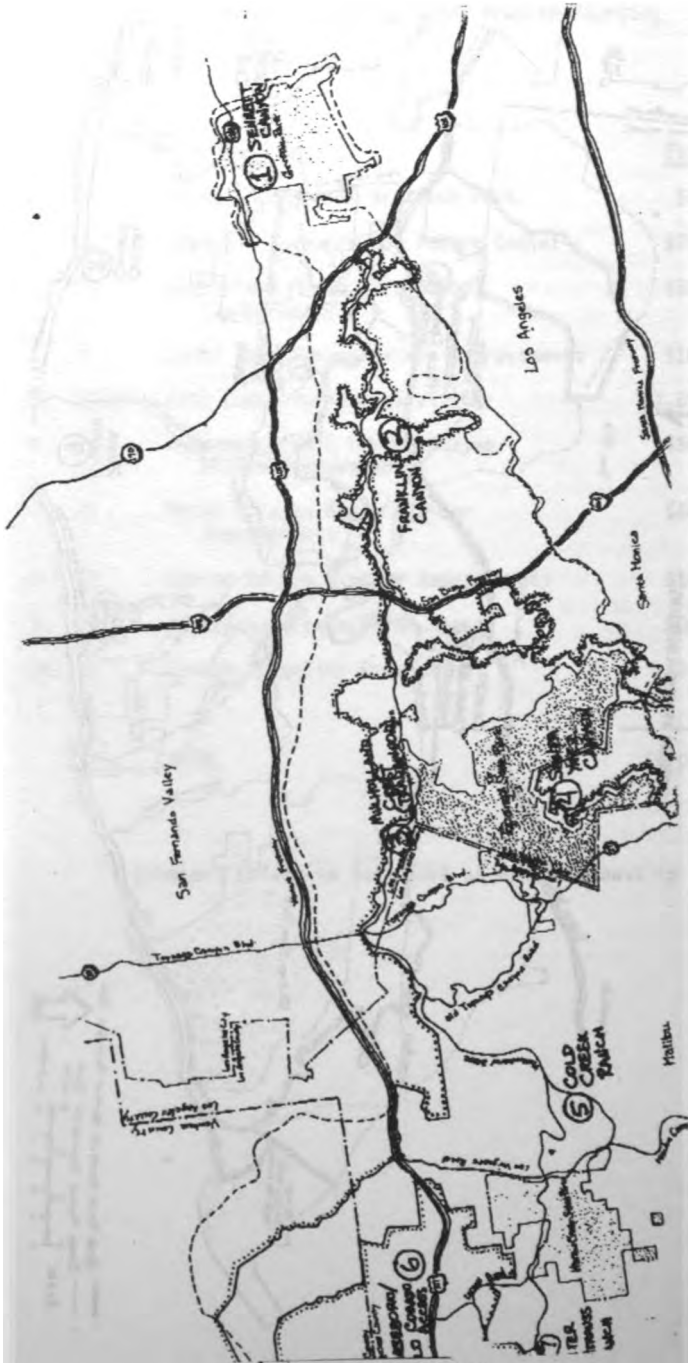
Mr. YATES. Is this OCS?

Mr. LANTOS. It is OCS.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Levine was just in, and he said, in response to my question, that as far as he is concerned he would hope the subcommittee would take the same approach it did last year. I assume that is your position.

Mr. LANTOS. Precisely, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement and letter of Mr. Lantos follow:]



THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

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Mr. LANTOS. Precisely, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement and letter of Mr. Lantos follow:]

Testimony of Congressman Tom Lantos
Hearing of before the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations
May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity to address the subcommittee. I wish to raise two issues of significant importance to my district.

First, I wish to deal with a matter related to Sweeney Ridge. The recent acquisition of Sweeney Ridge for inclusion in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area has been the cause of much celebration in the Bay area. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and your subcommittee staff for the critical part you played in that acquisition — not only in supplying the required appropriation, but in denying former Interior Secretary James Watt's repeated attempts to reprogram the funds that the Congress appropriated for the purchase of the historic ridge.

Once again, however, a reprogramming request from the Department of the Interior threatens the complete acquisition of Sweeney Ridge. As you know, I wrote to you yesterday with my colleagues Congresswoman Sala Burton and Congressman Ed Zschau requesting that this reprogramming request be denied. I would like to reiterate to you and the members of the Subcommittee our serious concerns in this regard. The small tract of land owned by the State of California, on which the Sheldance Nursery is located, is within the authorized boundaries of the Park. In 1980, the National Park Service began preliminary negotiations for purchase of this land. Today, perhaps in the excitement following the completion of the main purchase, this tiny but strategic tract has been overlooked since Interior is requesting that the remaining Sweeney Ridge appropriation be reprogrammed for a completely different park.

This tract must not be overlooked because it is essential for access to the Sweeney Ridge Recreation Area from the town of Pacifica. Currently there is no public access to the recently purchased property, and the Sheldance site would provide the only possible access and parking for the Park from the scenic highway 1.

The Park Service has given me assurances that several options to provide access to the park are under consideration, and public opinion will be considered in this process. It is not my intent here to debate the merits of the various options for access. My interest is to assure that the reprogramming of the remaining acquisition funds does not preclude the consideration of what seems to me the most sensible and rational option. For this reason, Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge that you disallow any reprogramming requests for the remaining Sweeney Ridge appropriation until the authorized Park lands have been purchased.

The second issue I would like to discuss is offshore oil leasing. I am extremely concerned about the potentially disastrous effects of Lease Sale 91 on the environmentally sensitive coast of Central and Northern California. This Outer Continental Shelf lease sale was part of James Watt's outrageous stepped-up leasing program and was explicitly prohibited for one year by Congress. The tract is dangerously close to the shore, and the most attractive drilling areas are in the Northern Santa Cruz Basin — as close as three miles from the coast of my district.

Drilling in this area poses a severe threat to the waters, coast, and marine life of the San Mateo coast. Even if all drilling operations are completely without incident — a most improbable situation — drilling muds injected into the wells inevitably seep out into the ocean. These and other byproducts are hazardous enough on land, and it is not yet known what effect they have in the water.

Frequently, as we know all too well, things do not go smoothly, and the potential for environmental damage is great. A recent report by the U.S. Marine Mammal Commission dealing with approximately 200 square miles between Pismo Beach and Pacifica indicates the potential for disaster. Between 1977 and 1981 almost 47,000 gallons of crude oil, diesel oil and other petroleum byproducts were spilled in drilling activity. In 1980 alone there were 49 spills. On one occasion in 1981, 1,000 gallons of crude oil were spilled because of an accident while a pipe was being cleaned. That same year, another 420 gallons of diesel fuel were spilled after it accumulated on a rig. The records show numerous instances of mishandled valves, ruptured pipes, and overflowing tanks in just this one small area of the ocean.

The coastal communities in my district are vitally dependent on the tourist industry. We are extremely proud of our local beaches, parks and marine sanctuaries which welcome thousands of visitors each year. The local economies would suffer irreparable harm from the degradation caused by drilling in the nearby waters. The well-being of these communities and their precious natural resources must be balanced with the potentially small contribution to our domestic oil supply that Lease Sale 91 could provide.

I wish to emphasize that opposition to this sale is not the act of a selfish state anxious to shift the burden of production to others. California is the third largest producer of oil in the lower 48 states and produces the second largest amount of offshore oil. Even my home county of San Mateo has 28 working wells with applications pending for 8 new ones.

As you know, the Department of Interior's Minerals Management Service has recently declared Lease Sale 91 "On Hold." It was originally scheduled for September of 1985 and Secretary Clark has promised to delay it until Fiscal Year 1986. I commend Secretary Clark's expressed willingness to work with the State of California in resolving controversies created by Interior's leasing program, and I look forward to increased cooperation with the Department on this issue.

At this point, however, Congress has been given no firm assurance as to just what "On Hold" means for Lease Sale 91. In the absence of an explicit ban in the appropriation bill, it is my understanding that this sale could proceed in December of 1985. Mr. Chairman, I urge this subcommittee to request written, binding assurances from the Department of Interior that Lease Sale 91 will not take place in FY85. If this assurance is not forthcoming, I urge this subcommittee expressly to continue the lease sale bars in the FY84 Interior Appropriation Act into the FY85 Act.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for providing this opportunity for members to express views on these important issues that your subcommittee will consider.

Congress of the United States

Washington, D.C. 20515

May 2, 1984

The Honorable Sidney Yates
 Chairman
 Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations
 B308 Rayburn H.O.B.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The recent acquisition of Sweeney Ridge for inclusion in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area has been the cause of much celebration in the Bay Area, and it is due in no small part to your efforts. We particularly thank you for three times denying former Secretary Watt's requests to reprogram the funds appropriated for the purchase of Sweeney Ridge.

Unfortunately, access to Sweeney Ridge is a problem. There is currently no public access to the recently purchased property. A small tract of land on which the Shelldance Nursery is located is within the authorized boundaries of the park, and its acquisition would provide appropriate access to Sweeney Ridge Recreation Area. The Park Service in 1980 had begun to pursue this acquisition, but it seems now to have been forgotten.

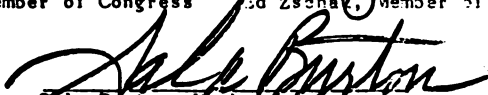
This strategic tract of land, currently owned by the State of California, would provide the only possible access and parking for the Park from the famous and scenic Highway 1. Our concern is to secure this critical link between Sweeney Ridge and the town of Pacifica.

This key tract could be acquired by the Park Service with the appropriated funds remaining from the West Aspin purchase. We urge you to disallow any reprogramming requests for the remaining Sweeney Ridge appropriation, until the authorized Park lands have been purchased.

Cordially,


 Tom Lantos, Member of Congress


 Ed Zschau, Member of Congress


 Patsy Mink, Member of Congress

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

Mr. LANTOS. I hope to thank you, and the please, also.

Mr. YATES. Wonderful statement.

Mr. LANTOS. Thanks very much.

Mr. YATES. Mickey Edwards of Oklahoma has filed a statement which we are pleased to put in the record at this point.

[The statement of Mr. Edwards follows:]


Congressman Mickey Edwards

Statement for the Record
May 3, 1984
Interior Subcommittee
Committee on Appropriations
Congressman Mickey Edwards

Mr. Chairman: I am pleased to have this opportunity today to comment on what has been a continuing series of actions that I believe is harmful to the exploration and development of our domestic oil and gas reserves.

I refer specifically to the leasing moratoriums that have been placed on certain offshore tracts: 700,000 acres in 1982, 36 million acres in 1983, and 53 million acres in 1984. Unfortunately, these moratoriums have focused on the most promising areas.

While none of us want to return to the petro-politics we experienced in 1973, I am concerned that if we don't expedite our domestic development that we will only increase our dependence on foreign sources of crude oil and once again find ourselves at the mercy of foreign nations who are willing to use their supplies against United States interests.

The Saudi Arabian oil minister recently warned in a speech that the present oversupply of international crude oil supplies is expected to be reversed within the next few years and by 1988 OPEC will again be in a position to either cut-off or curtail our vitally needed supplies of energy resources. In view of the past actions of OPEC, we have to take those comments seriously.

Secretary of State George Shultz recently appeared before the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, on which I serve. I asked him about the likelihood of the Persian Gulf being closed as the result of the war between Iran and Iraq. His response: "It is a real possibility."

I well recognize the concerns that many Members of Congress have concerning development of our offshore areas, but, as in all situations, we have to prioritize our concerns. I believe that in this instance there are overwhelming national security interests that should prevail, particularly when one looks at the environmental progress that has been

made.

Additionally, moratoriums on the OCS tracts result in a loss of a large amount of monies paid to the federal government. In the period between 1953 and 1982, oil companies paid the federal government more than \$41 billion in cash bonuses simply for the right to search for oil and gas in federal waters. Another \$302 million was paid in rental fees. The federal government received \$17 billion from royalties on the petroleum produced from leases on federal offshore lands. Through 1982, the U.S. Treasury received almost \$59 billion from offshore petroleum companies.

The 53 million acres currently removed from leasing are estimated by the Minerals Management Service to contain 1.35 billion barrels of oil equivalent. Estimated bonuses lost from sales not held are \$372 million. The net economic value lost, in 1982 dollars, assuming losses for a one year delay, is \$1.63 billion.

There are serious concerns about our future energy supplies. Currently, we are importing more than 1/3 of the oil we consume, at a cost of \$60 billion a year. Just to maintain our imports at this level the petroleum industry must maintain a vigorous exploration effort to find new resources to offset the 10% to 15% natural decline in production from existing fields.

We cannot allow overconfidence in our country because of the current oversupply of oil and natural gas. Our supplies are very fragile, and because of the political situation in many of the countries on which we depend, a single assassins bullet can dramatically impact, virtually overnight, our supply. We must have a dependable supply of energy resources.

In the next ten years we must find an average of more than 8 1/2 million new barrels of oil every day in the United States -- a total of about 31 billion barrels -- just to stay even and replace the domestic crude we expect to be using over that period, assuming no unusual demands for oil and gas. By the end of this decade, only six years away, about half of the oil from existing producing domestic

sources will be gone.

By the turn of the century -- only 16 years away -- most of our current reserves will be produced, even from the giant North Slope Prudhoe Bay field. This field now produces nearly 20% of the oil in the United States. It has already produced 3 billion barrels -- almost a third of its known reserves -- a brief six years after the start of production and in 7 years its production will have declined to about half of what it is today.

The OCS has extremely high potential for oil and gas. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates that America's undiscovered and recoverable offshore energy resources range up to a maximum of 44 billion barrels of crude oil, 231 trillion cubic feet of natural gas and almost 5 billion barrels of natural gas liquids. In excess of 60 percent of future domestic U.S. reserves are located on the Outer Continental Shelf.

The record of safety in offshore operations is well documented. From 1956-1982, 20,995 wells were drilled and 6.0 billion barrels of oil and 58.2 trillion cubic feet of gas were produced in federal waters. The Santa Barbara blowout in 1969 is the only major oil spill resulting in significant amounts of oil reaching shore.

Since then, the level of technology has improved enormously. Since 1970, over 4 billion barrels of oil have been produced while only 791 barrels have been lost to blowouts.

During 1980 only two spills of more than 50 barrels occurred within U.S. Outer Continental Shelf waters from all types of operations, one of which involved 135 barrels of oil. During 1981, the maximum size of a spill was 83 barrels. The next largest spill was 50 barrels. In 1982, the two largest spills amounted to 86.3 barrels and 64 barrels.

In the U.S. Coast Guard's 1982 annual report to Congress on the administration of the Offshore Oil Pollution Compensation Fund, established by Title III of the OCS Lands Act Amendments of 1978, it was reported for the fourth consecutive year since the fund was established that no actual federal cleanup or removal activity costs were incurred and no

damage claims were made against the Title III fund. On a worldwide basis, the National Academy of Sciences estimates that only slightly over one percent of all oil entering the world's oceans comes from offshore production.

New initiatives by Secretary Clark to the leasing program are allowing all interested parties to participate in the leasing program. States concerns, in particular, are being effectively addressed. The revisions include adjustments to provide for fuller state and public participation in the program.

More public hearings and scoping sessions are being scheduled, depending on the geographical area and particular local problems and sensitivities. On January 12, 1984, the Department restored the concept of "planning milestones" which the states depended upon so much in the past to plan their own process of review and comment on federal OCS activities. In fact, the Department of Interior has published a new tentative planning milestone schedule covering the entire five year leasing schedule 1987.

I am very hopeful that the moratoriums will be lifted.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING

WITNESS

**HON. GERRY E. STUDDS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS**

Mr. YATES. Mr. Studds. We are pleased to have the Honorable Gerry Studds appear before our subcommittee to testify, and we have his statement which may be made a part of the record.

Mr. Studds, we would be glad to hear what you have to say.

[The statement of Mr. Studds follows:]

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE GERRY E. STUDDS
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, I APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY IN BEHALF OF PROVISIONS TO PROTECT THE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OF NEW ENGLAND FROM UNWARRANTED RISKS POSED BY OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING.

LAST YEAR, THE CONGRESS WISELY PROHIBITED THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT FROM ISSUING OIL LEASES IN FOUR HIGHLY SENSITIVE AND HIGHLY VALUABLE AREAS OF THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC. I ASK YOU TO INCLUDE IDENTICAL LANGUAGE IN THE 1985 APPROPRIATIONS BILL. THESE LIMITATIONS WILL BY NO MEANS CRIPPLE OIL LEASING ACTIVITIES OFF THE NEW ENGLAND COAST. THEY ARE THE MINIMUM DELETIONS REQUIRED TO REFLECT AVAILABLE SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA, AND COMMON SENSE.

THE FOUR AREAS PROPOSED FOR DELETION INCLUDE TRACTS LOCATED WITHIN 50 MILES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COAST, WITHIN THE LOBSTERING CANYONS, BENEATH SHALLOW WATERS ON GEORGES BANK, AND WITHIN THE GREAT SOUTH CHANNEL. I HAVE ATTACHED TO MY STATEMENT A SHEET THAT DESCRIBES THESE FOUR AREAS IN GREATER DETAIL.

THE PROVISION INCLUDED IN LAST YEAR'S BILL APPLIED TO OCS LEASE SALE 82, A SALE SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY OF 1984. THAT SALE IS PRESENTLY "ON HOLD" AND MAY NOT OCCUR UNTIL FISCAL 1985. IT IS FOR THIS REASON THAT I REQUEST THE INCLUSION OF LAST YEAR'S PROVISIONS IN THE BILL YOU ARE CONSIDERING FOR THE COMING YEAR.

I WOULD POINT OUT THAT OFFICIALS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS ARE PRESENTLY NEGOTIATING WITH THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXCLUDING ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AND ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT AREAS FROM THE PROPOSED LEASE SALE. I SUPPORT THEIR POSITION, AND HOPE THAT THESE NEGOTIATIONS SUCCEED. OUR NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, WILLIAM CLARK, HAS PROMISED TO DO A BETTER JOB THAN HIS PREDECESSOR IN TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE VIEWS OF STATE GOVERNMENTS WITH RESPECT TO OCS LEASING. THAT WILL NOT, OF COURSE, BE PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT. I WELCOME HIS ATTITUDE, BUT I ALSO NOTED IN THE PRESS HIS RECOMMENDATION TO PRESIDENT REAGAN THAT HE VETO LEGISLATION TO APPLY THE "FEDERAL CONSISTENCY" PROVISIONS OF THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT TO OCS LEASE SALES. IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE, I BELIEVE, SIMPLY TO ASSUME THAT THE RHETORIC OF THE NEW LEADERSHIP AT INTERIOR WILL BE TRANSLATED SATISFACTORILY INTO ACTION IN THE MONTHS AHEAD.

I WANT TO EMPHASIZE MY GRATITUDE, AS WELL AS THAT OF STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN MASSACHUSETTS, FOR YOUR WILLINGNESS LAST YEAR TO ACT TO PROTECT OUR COASTAL ECONOMIC INTERESTS FROM THE POLICIES OF SECRETARY WATT. I THINK YOUR ACTION HAS HELPED TO CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH GENUINE, EVEN-HANDED DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICIALS ARE MORE LIKELY TO OCCUR THAN HAS BEEN THE CASE IN YEARS PAST. SUCH DISCUSSIONS ARE ESSENTIAL, I BELIEVE, TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN OCS LEASING PROCESS FREE FROM THE CHRONIC DELAYS AND FREQUENT LAWSUITS THAT ROB THIS SYSTEM OF ITS CREDIBILITY, PREDICTABILITY, AND MUCH OF ITS VALUE TO THE COUNTRY.

I ASK, IN CLOSING, THAT YOU SIMPLY MAINTAIN THE POSITION ADOPTED LAST YEAR, AND I HOPE THAT SUCH A POSITION CAN BE

APPROVED WITHOUT MAJOR CONTROVERSY EITHER WITHIN THIS COMMITTEE
OR ON THE HOUSE FLOOR.

NORTH ATLANTIC AREAS COVERED IN 1984 BILL:

- * A FIFTY-MILE BUFFER ZONE AROUND THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, INCLUDING CAPE COD, MARTHA'S VINEYARD AND NANTUCKET. THIS DELETION IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE MASSACHUSETTS COAST -- WHICH SUPPORTS A VITAL INDUSTRY IN TOURISM -- AGAINST COASTAL OIL SPILL DAMAGE. THE BUFFER ZONE HAS BEEN RESPECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BOTH IN OCS LEASE SALE #42 AND IN PROPOSED LEASE SALE #52.
- * TRACTS IN AND AT THE HEAD OF SUBMARINE CANYONS OFF GEORGES BANK. THESE AREAS PROVIDE IMPORTANT HABITAT FOR LOBSTER, WHOSE POPULATIONS COULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY EXPOSURE TO OIL SPILLS, DRILL MUDS, OR THE SILTATION THAT WOULD ARISE FROM DRILLING ACTIVITY.
- * GEORGES BANK TRACTS IN WATERS OF 60 METERS OR LESS IN DEPTH. THIS AREA SERVES AS AN IMPORTANT SPAWNING GROUND FOR HADDOCK, GREY SOLE, FLOUNDER, COD, AND SEA HERRING. ALSO, THE WATER CIRCULATION PATTERN IN THESE SHALLOW WATERS IS SUCH THAT AN OIL SPILL COULD BE RETAINED IN THE AREA FOR A LONG PERIOD OF TIME, THEREBY CAUSING SERIOUS POPULATION DECLINES IN ONE OR MORE SPECIES.
- * THE GREAT SOUTH CHANNEL. THIS AREA IS ONE OF THE PRIME FISHING GROUNDS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, WITH YIELDS AMONG THE HIGHEST (IN TERMS OF TONNAGE PER YEAR) IN THAT REGION. FURTHER, THE BOSTON HARBOR SHIPPING TRAFFIC LANE AND THE AMBROSE-NANTUCKET

SHIPPING TRAFFIC LANE MERGE IN THIS CHANNEL. THE CHANNEL ALSO APPEARS TO BE THE PASSAGEWAY OF THE NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE -- AN ENDANGERED SPECIES -- INTO THE GULF OF MAINE.

Mr. STUDDS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I really appreciate your consideration and kindness over the years. I am here, as you know, on behalf of my own State to ask you to do again, if you can see your way clear in doing so, what you did for us in the current fiscal year with respect—

Mr. YATES. Do you have a different set of boundaries than you had last year? Last year you expressed some unhappiness I think with the action of the conference. I wonder whether you had changed. I see your bodyguard shaking his head in the background, no, we don't have a difference.

Mr. STUDDS. I appreciate that hint. No, we are asking for exactly what in its wisdom the conference finally wrote into law last year.

Mr. YATES. Then you think the lobster pots were protected by the language.

Mr. STUDDS. Not only they but lobsters as well. You are quite correct, we were, a year ago fighting for more, broader language, for the exclusion of more areas, but we got the best we could with your strong assistance and we think it is adequate at the moment. It sends a clear message, it seems to us. The four areas are precisely the four we talked about before. Those within 50 miles of the coast, within your Gates Memorial Lobstering Canyons, beneath the shallow waters of the Bank and within the Great South Channel. Now, of course, we are talking about fiscal year 1985.

I think you know at least as well as anyone, Mr. Chairman, that the new Secretary, has promised to do a better job than his predecessor in taking into account the State governments in use of OCS leasing. That will not be particularly difficult to do, that is to say a better job than his predecessor. We, in New England, welcome his attitude, but also note in the press his recommendation to the President that he veto legislation to apply the Federal consistency provisions to the Coastal Zone Management Act. I think it would be a mistake to assume that the new rhetoric will be translated to action in the months ahead, although we have, as we always do, hope.

I want to emphasize my gratitude as well as that of the State for your action last year. It has helped to create an atmosphere in which honest-to-God evenhanded discussions can occur between State and Federal officials. Those discussions are essential and are, as you know, at the heart and soul of the Coastal Zone Management Act, which recognizes that decisions in the zone or decisions which affect the State's coastal zone are decisions which by their nature involve both Federal and State responsibilities. I must say I have never understood why this Administration of all Administrations was not a fervent supporter and advocate of the coastal zone management program. It is a supremely Federal, if you will, concept and ought to be consonant with the most traditional Republican notions of shared responsibilities within a Federal system. It acknowledges that there is a national interest in the coastal zone, acknowledges at the same time the greater concern and knowledge on the part of people who live in particular States and particular coastal regions, and attempts to strike a balance which reflects the facts of life in that regard.

In sum, Mr. Chairman, as you know, we are asking you do again in fiscal year 1985 what you did in fiscal year 1984. It accomplished

its purpose. The areas of most concern to the people of Massachusetts and people of New England have indeed been protected, a lease sale which would have gone over those wishes and ignored them has been deferred as it should have been. And discussions, we know not how they will come out, are at least underway which would not have occurred in all likelihood without the leadership of this subcommittee for which we are very grateful.

Mr. YATES. We are glad for your intervention, too.

Mr. Ratchford?

Mr. RATCHFORD. I know you have the backing of the entire delegation. Do you have the backing of the Governor in the effort, too?

Mr. STUDDS. Absolutely. We have had the backing of a successive series of diametrically opposed Governors as well.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Are there conversations between the State and Department?

Mr. STUDDS. There are, in response to the chairman's initial observation, even beyond that in this request. This is what we think is the bare minimum needed to protect infinitely renewable resources which might otherwise be put at risk.

Mr. RATCHFORD. I share your point of view, until the negotiations lead to a formalized settlement I think it would be premature and a mistake on behalf of this committee and Congress itself to lift the restriction. So that is the point of view we have. But I think we are helped by having your delegation and your State together. We have heard differing points of view from the State of California, which confuses our responsibility.

Mr. STUDDS. I appreciate that.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING

WITNESS

HON. BILL LOWERY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Lowery?

Mr. Lowery, your statement may go into the record at this point. [The statement of Mr. Lowery follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
CONGRESSMAN BILL LOWERY
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
COMMITTEE ON
APPROPRIATIONS

MAY 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the subcommittee, thank you for providing me the opportunity to address the OCS issue which is, as you know, of tremendous importance to my San Diego constituents.

At the outset, let me emphasize my support for developing new domestic sources of oil and gas to reduce our dependence on foreign energy suppliers. However, the economic necessity of developing our energy potential, and in particular the Outer Continental Shelf, must be balanced by our responsibility to protect the economies and environments of our coastal communities.

Unfortunately, former Secretary Watt's 5-year OCS leasing program, opening up one billion acres for development, showed little concern for balancing the equities, and, in fact, displayed a total lack of sensitivity to legitimate California concerns about OCS leasing. In contrast to Watt's huge proposal, only 50 million acres total had been offered during the OCS program's first 26 years (1954-1980), which is less than the 59 million acres proposed to be opened off California alone!

Ever since the 1969 blowout and oil spill in federal waters in the Santa Barbara Channel, Californians have had serious reservations about OCS development and have opposed leasing tracts where risks exceed benefits. Thus, it is hardly surprising that Watt's accelerated, area-wide lease program hit the state like a "ton of bricks," causing a negative backlash which has manifested itself in the form of OCS moratoria.

To his credit, Secretary Clark has done much to ease tensions and restore credibility to the Department of Interior's leasing program. I am particularly impressed with Secretary Clark's efforts to improve communications with Congress, DOD and other federal offices involved in OCS activity. He and his staff have been informative, cooperative and, perhaps most importantly, available.

With respect to Lease Sales 80 and 91, Secretary Clark has stated publicly, on more than one occasion, that no leasing would occur in Fiscal Year 1985. As recently as last week (April 25, 1984), in testimony before the House Merchant Marine OCS subcommittee, Judge Clark said:

"It would be particularly unnecessary to incorporate the moratoria now found in the FY '84 Appropriations Act into the FY '85 Appropriations bill since no lease sales are planned in these areas during FY '85."

While I am encouraged by the Secretary's statements before Merchant Marine and before your subcommittee earlier this year, I am somewhat distressed by the Interior Department's revised OCS leasing schedule, released April 6th and showing Lease Sales 80 and 91 "ON HOLD." My concern is that the revised schedule, by not specifying dates beyond the FY '85 time frame, does not adequately reflect Secretary Clark's statements before your committee and before Merchant Marine.

In the next few weeks before you begin mark-up, Mr. Chairman, I hope the Interior Department will reconcile Judge Clark's statements with its revised 5-year leasing plan. Short of such a reconciliation and assurances that leasing in the FY '84 moratorium areas is not planned for FY '85, my California colleagues and I will be hard-pressed not to urge this subcommittee to extend the existing moratorium into FY 1985.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, with your indulgence, I would like to briefly outline San Diego's major concerns with OCS development and why I would be hard-pressed to extend moratoria absent assurances from DOI.

First, it is important to note that 26 nearshore San Diego tracts excluded from previous lease sales were extensively studied in 1979. The resulting resource estimates were deemed not significant enough to justify the production risks. Therefore, the 26 tracts were deleted from the sale (Lease Sale 48). Now, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Lease Sale 80 projects an even lower resource yield, so it is hard to see how the benefits will outweigh the risks given the historical precedent of Lease Sale 48.

Second, drilling in these nearshore areas would pose a potential threat to San Diego's greatest natural resource -- its coastline and beaches.

Tourism is San Diego's third largest industry. Again, the Draft EIS estimates a loss of \$142 million to San Diego's economy in the event of a 30-day closure of the beaches due to an oil spill. From an economic as well as environmental standpoint, it is easy to see why my constituents express such strong sentiments for protecting the nearshore areas from the risks imposed by offshore drilling.

Third, the introduction of offshore drilling would interfere with current and ongoing military activities off the San Diego coast. San Diego is the Navy's principal West Coast homeport. Last August, the Navy, in a letter to the Minerals Management Service, said:

"...there is no place within the Southern California Lease Offering area in which oil and gas exploration or production, even with the most stringent stipulations, can occur without significant impact to DOD and to the nation's defense."

Clearly, the introduction of offshore structures off the San Diego coast would compromise the Navy's ability to carry out its mission, and would not be in the best interests of the country. It is my understanding that Secretaries Clark and Weinberger have recently reached some sort of agreement which would partially mitigate the Navy's strong position on this issue, but significantly, none of the tracts being removed from DOD deferral by this agreement are purportedly within the moratorium boundaries.

Finally, there is serious concern the OCS drilling would negatively impact San Diego's efforts to comply with the Clean Air Act's ambient air quality standards. While we are making progress, San Diego remains one of 218 non-attainment areas in the country. Reports demonstrate that the introduction of petroleum development and its associated hydrocarbon emissions would exacerbate San Diego's current problems in achieving federal air quality standards.

Naturally, I would prefer cooperation to confrontation. Secretary Clark is in the process of implementing changes to the pre-lease analysis which are intended to provide greater opportunity for State and public involvement, early resolution of conflicts, and a thorough consideration of potential conflict with approved State coastal zone management programs. In addition, Secretary Clark is undertaking a number of other policy changes which are designed to encourage production while protecting the ocean and coastal environment. I would submit that Judge Clark's diligent efforts will never bear fruit in a hostile atmosphere; for what good are new policies which remain "landlocked" by continuous moratoria?

Mr. Chairman, the Outer Continental Shelf, with its energy resource potential, is extremely important to the future of America. Proper management will strengthen us economically, bolster our national security, and safeguard our environment. Yet, proper management cannot take place without consultation, cooperation, and negotiation with all interested parties. Secretary Clark has indicated a strong desire to fuse these criteria because I believe he fully appreciates the gravity of the situation: either we move forward together, or, as we witnessed last year, we move nowhere at all.

Thank you.

Mr. LOWERY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. We have had several of your colleagues testifying. Some of their testimony is that if the committee in its wisdom were to draft a prohibition with the same language as approved last year they would find that satisfactory. Is that your position, too?

Mr. LOWERY. Yes, it is, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Is there anything else you want to tell us?

Mr. LOWERY. A couple points. First, I want to commend you and the committee—

Mr. YATES. That point you can waive.

Mr. LOWERY [continuing.] Secondly, I would like to praise Secretary Clark and his deputies for improving communications with the Congress and encouraging a spirit of cooperation.

Mr. YATES. We will tell the Secretary.

Mr. LOWERY. Secretary Clark's tenure has been quite refreshing compared to the previous administration at Interior.

Mr. YATES. We hope we can get them to agree with you.

Mr. LOWERY. We hope we can, too.

Mr. YATES. On your lines.

Mr. LOWERY. One specific point, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make.

Mr. YATES. Sure.

Mr. LOWERY. Secretary Clark has said there will be no leasing in the moratorium areas during fiscal year 1985, particularly with respect to Lease Sales 80 and 91. He has made that statement on more than one occasion. We have some concerns because the Department's schedule that was released April 6, 1984, has Lease Sales 80 and 91 listed as "ON HOLD". We are quite concerned that by not specifying dates beyond the fiscal year 1985 time frame, the schedule does not adequately reflect Secretary Clark's statements before your committee and before the Merchant Marine Committee. We would like to reconcile the Secretary's statements, and the Department's schedule, and I am hopeful that this committee will aid us in those efforts.

Mr. YATES. One of the questions we will ask Secretary Clark when he appears before our committee on Tuesday, assuming that appointment can be firmed up, will be his attitude on the prohibition in California.

Thank you, Mr. Lowery.

Mr. LOWERY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING

WITNESS

HON. JAMES M. JEFFORDS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF VERMONT

Mr. YATES. Mr. Jeffords?

Glad to see you here, Mr. Jeffords.

Mr. JEFFORDS. It's a pleasure to be here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Your statements may be made a part of the record at this point.

[The statement of Mr. Jeffords follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE
 JAMES M. JEFFORDS
 before the House Appropriations Committee,
 Subcommittee on Interior
 May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to once again submit testimony on matters handled by this subcommittee. Specifically, I would like to discuss proposed funding levels for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, National Park Service river assistance program, the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In addition would urge funding for specific Vermont parcels for the U.S. Forest Service.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF):

As in previous testimony before this subcommittee, I wish to express my support for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, one of the most successful programs in the Interior Department, and for a leveling of funding for this program that will ensure its continued effectiveness. Your support of the LWCF in the past has been commendable and very much appreciated.

I would like to address three particular issues with respect to the LWCF: land acquisition by the U.S. Forest Service, the Appalachian Trail Project and the state grants portion of the fund.

Use of the LWCF for Forest Service acquisitions is very important for consolidation of National Forest lands to improve the cost effectiveness of management capabilities and facilitate the effective implementation of management plans. In my mind, it is essential that funding for federal land acquisition under LWCF include an adequate allocation for the Forest Service.

In Vermont, there are two specific tracts whose inclusion in the Green Mountain National Forest would make full use of the LWCF; enhancing the resource planning potential and quality of the Forest. The first is 861+/- acres in two parcels owned by the International Paper Company in Winhall Township. This land is within the congressionally-designated ~~and~~ Brook Wilderness. Acquisition of this property would certainly facilitate the management of this area as wilderness. The value of the total area is estimated to be \$250,000.

The other tract is 18,000+/- acres in two parcels owned by Trenor P. Scott et al. in the Township of Glastenbury. Acquisition of this land by the Green Mountain National Forest would consolidate one of the largest roadless areas in the state and by eliminating 29 miles of National Forest boundary would greatly improve the effectiveness of managing this area. This property also includes a section of the Appalachian Trail. The estimated value of the total property is \$3.15 million. In both cases the owners have expressed a willingness to sell.

I have discussed these tracts with officials of the Green Mountain National Forest and a number of conservation organizations in the state. They all agree that they would be valuable additions to the Forest. The Forest Service has

identified both of these areas as high priority acquisitions in their planning efforts. I have attached to my testimony a location map, detailed maps of these tracts and a descriptive overview of each. I hope you will give them your full consideration when establishing a funding level for the Forest Service under LWCF.

On the Appalachian Trail Project, Mr. Chairman, I would like to reiterate my support for this program and urge that funding continue to be provided through the LWCF to complete this scenic and historic natural link between the North and South. I am pleased to see that the Administration has recognized the value of protecting this national treasure and has requested funds for National Park Service acquisitions. I hope you will augment this request by providing funds for the Forest Service to expedite the completion of their Appalachian Trail protection efforts.

Two years ago I came before this subcommittee to express my support for the state grants portion of the LWCF and to urge you to restore funding for this program. Today, I want to reaffirm my support for this program.

Since this program's inception in 1965, nearly \$2.8 billion in federal money has been used to purchase more than 2 million acres of state and local lands for recreational purposes and to develop over 29,000 outdoor recreation projects. In my own state of Vermont, the LWCF has assisted in 380 state and local projects.

These projects not only create recreational opportunities but provide wildlife habitat, farmland and open space protection as well. In Vermont, we have seen the value of a balanced approach to development and environmental protection to the preservation of the character and economic health of our state. The state grants program of the LWCF is an effective and popular tool in helping to achieve this balance. I urge you to continue to support this program.

National Park Service River Assistance Program:

I would like to briefly touch on the need for funding for the National Park Service River Conservation Technical Assistance program. This program allows Park Service personnel to assist states and local organizations in developing river conservation strategies. This is very important as our remaining free-flowing, undeveloped rivers continue to feel the pressures of development along their shores, increased recreational use and potential hydroelectric projects. It is critical that we be able to make well-informed decisions regarding the future of these waterways.

In Vermont, the state Agency of Environmental Conservation is currently in the process of conducting a study with National Park Service assistance of our state's river resources. The goal of this work is to develop a planning strategy for these rivers that considers their recreational potential, aesthetic qualities, and wildlife and fisheries resources, as well as hydroelectric and development potentials. This is a very worthwhile endeavor.

The technical assistance of the National Park Service in this project is extremely important. With this as a good example

of the value of this assistance, I urge you to support a level of funding for the National Park Service River Conservation Program that will ensure its continued involvement and effectiveness in projects such as this.

National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities:

As Co-chairman of the Congressional Arts Caucus, and a patron and appreciator of the arts, I cannot stress enough the value of the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities and the need to provide them with adequate funding. In this day of emphasizing private contributions and support for the arts and humanities, the National Endowments have proven to be the catalyst for private participation. The figures for private contributions to the arts and humanities for 1983 will soon be released and I have been informed that the total is close to \$4 billion. To put this into perspective, before the establishment of the National Endowment for the Arts in 1964, the total private giving for the arts was estimated to be \$205 million. Clearly, the National Endowment provides a seed that stimulates private actions.

Over the last few weeks, I have heard from numerous Vermont organizations and individuals on their personal involvement with the National Endowments and their unbridled support for these programs. These have ranged from the casual art appreciator to museums to theatre companies to a mime troupe. Their message is the same - the arts and humanities, as a reflection of ourselves as a culture and society, are essential and deserve continued support.

In a rural state, like Vermont, the benefits of the National Endowments as a spark for artistic expression and activities are even more pronounced. Far from our country's art and cultural "centers", the rural countryside is filled with communities with an insatiable desire for cultural activities and events that rivals "cityfolk." The National Endowments provide the stimulus that enriches our rural areas and defies those that claim these areas to be "cultural wastelands."

Reviewing recent announcements of grants from the National Endowment for the Arts to Vermont organizations, I saw awards for a chamber music festival, a series of dance performances, a program of recitals of emerging American artists and an exhibit of antique circus posters. These projects run the gamut of the art world. They are a testimony to the artistic spirit of rural Americans and the invaluable contribution of the Endowments.

I urge you to continue to support the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities and suggest that you fund these programs for FY 85 at the levels suggested by the authorizing committee.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today.

JEFFORDS May 3, 1984

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

These parcels are located within the east edge of the Lye Brook Wilderness.

Topography slopes to the east with numerous surface rocks. The land is covered with medium-sized mixed northern hardwoods and conifer timber with heavy underbrush. A small stream forms the easterly boundary of the property. Dispersed recreation opportunities include hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, backpacking, gathering wood products, wildlife observation, solitude and the general enjoyment of the outdoors and nature.

The Bourn Pond side trail to the Appalachian National Scenic Trail crosses the larger tract.

The property consists of two parcels. One is 860± acres and the other is 1± acre. The value of the total area is estimated to be \$250,000.

There are no improvements on the property.

JEFFORDS May 3, 1984

TREMOR P. SCOTT, et al

This wooded property is generally steep mountain land lying on both sides of the Green Mountain range. Elevations range from 980 to 3,300 feet, with about 5,000 acres over 2,500 feet.

The Appalachian National Scenic Trail and the Bald Mountain side trail cross the property in two locations. Major areas of the property provide the primary view from the trail and extend far beyond the 200' right-of-way easement presently in public ownership.

Much of the watershed for the City of Bennington's municipal water supply is located on the property.

Dispersed recreational opportunities are many such as hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, backpacking, gathering wood products, wildlife observation, solitude and the general enjoyment of nature and the outdoors.

Placing the property in public ownership would significantly improve the cost effective management capabilities of the Green Mountain National Forest. Acquisition will eliminate 29 miles of National Forest boundary line.

The new State Highway 7 passes along the western edge of the property, providing a scenic backdrop characteristic of mountainous countryside.

The entire property is identified as high priority for acquisition in the South Half Composite Plan.

The property consist of 18,000± acres in two separate parcels. One is 13,400± acres; the other 4,600± acres. The estimated value of the total property is \$3,150,000.

There are no improvements of any value on the property.

Mr. JEFFORDS. I will be brief. First, on behalf of the Arts Caucus I want to commend you again for your real support and enthusiastic support for the Endowments. I have a couple specific things I would like to bring to mind about the Land and Water Conservation Fund and use of it.

Vermont is obviously in the Northeast and we are undergoing tremendous development. So we see projects on the floor protecting millions of acres in the West, we say wouldn't it be wonderful. But what we need is a few thousand acres to try to at least give us a glimpse of what can be beautiful from the past.

We have some specific items. One is the Appalachian Trail preservation which you are well aware of. I appreciate your support in the past. We do want to bring that to completion as soon as possible. Again that is in my statement.

Secondly, there are two tracts of land for purchase by the Forest Service which they want to purchase and which has the enthusiastic support of all the environmental groups and people interested in it.

I would bring those to your attention. One is a tract of around 18,000 acres for \$3.15 million. The other is a small addition to the Lye Brook Wilderness of 860 acres, about \$250,000. I would hope that you would, your staff and committee would take a special look at those and give us some help because I think these parcels are fast disappearing as we have vast expansion of our ski areas and people coming in to take advantage of our beautiful State.

Mr. YATES. Good. Thank you very much.

Mr. JEFFORDS. I would like to make this letter part of the record.

Mr. YATES. It may be part of the record, as would your statement. I don't know whether the maps are reproducible, but if they are, we will include those. If not, we will accept them for our files.

[The letter follows:]

April 26, 1984

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
 Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior
 House Committee on Appropriations
 Room B-308
 Rayburn Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Yates:

We are writing to express our support for funding a unique land acquisition opportunity in the Green Mountain National Forest of Vermont. While we recognize that there are many worthwhile land acquisition requests before your Subcommittee, we strongly believe that the limited area of public land in the Northeast, the proximity of the Green Mountain National Forest to several large population centers, the high natural and recreational quality of this available land, coupled with a relatively low acquisition cost, represent compelling reasons for a special land acquisition appropriation for the Green Mountain National Forest in Fiscal Year 1985.

It is very important that appropriations be made available to permanently protect some 19,000 acres of remote and exceptionally beautiful land in the Green Mountain National Forest, as described below:

Glastenbury Tract - 18,000 acres - \$3,150,000

Glastenbury Town existed for over 150 years as a small but stable community based upon mining and timbering until it was abandoned and declared an unorganized township in 1937. Glastenbury and adjacent Somerset Town are the only two unorganized townships in Southern Vermont, and together represent a huge undeveloped landmass offering valuable watershed, wildlife, and recreation opportunities. The Glastenbury tract is currently crossed by Vermont's Long Trail, joined by the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, and by the Bald Mountain and the West Ridge Trails. The area is actively used for snowmobiling and has the potential to accommodate many other dispersed recreational activities.

The Scott family, current owners of the property, has been approached by development buyers, but would prefer to convey this land into National Forest ownership. We are concerned that unless funding is made available in Fiscal Year 1985 that the family will be forced to sell to these alternative buyers.

It should be stressed that the Glastenbury tract is a key parcel for Forest Service acquisition, filling in a major gap in the southern part of the Green Mountain National Forest. This addition would clearly improve the GSNF's ability to manage the southern half of the Forest as a logical, connected unit.

Lye Brook Wilderness - 860 acres - \$250,000

This tract is the last significant parcel of privately-owned property in Vermont within the bounds of a federally-designated wilderness area. Located within the east edge of the Lye Brook Wilderness, this land is actively used by hunters and fishermen, and is quite popular with hikers, snowshoers, and cross-country skiers.

Lye Brook Wilderness

The Lye Brook Trail, a side trail to Vermont's Long Trail and to the Appalachian Trail, crosses the property. Acquisition of this land would also complete the protection of the remote shoreline of Bourn Pond.

While the land's wilderness attributes alone justify its acquisition, we also believe that the federal government has an obligation to the private landowner, International Paper Company, to purchase the property. Since the Lye Brook Wilderness was established in January 1975, the International Paper Company has cooperated with the Forest Service by not cutting timber on this land. We feel that it is only fair that the Company receive compensation for the property without further delay.

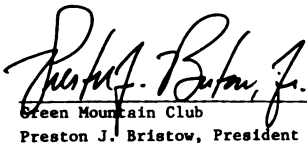
Appalachian National Scenic Trail

We are also writing to express our support for funding for the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service ongoing land acquisition programs to protect the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. We support the Reagan Administration's request for \$7 million for the National Park Service A.T. Project, and request an additional \$1 million for important Forest Service acquisitions.

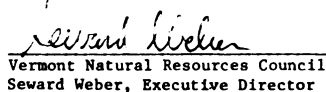
Of these important Forest Service A.T. acquisitions, one high priority is to restore Vermont's Long Trail and the Appalachian Trail to their traditional route over Stratton Mountain. The view from the Stratton fire tower is magnificent. Both James Taylor, the founder of the Long Trail, and Benton Mackaye, the founder of the Appalachian Trail, credit Stratton Mountain as a point of great inspiration in their decisions to establish these famous footpaths. A second high priority is the protection of nearby Stratton Pond - a popular swimming and camping spot for A.T. hikers. To date, the Green Mountain National Forest has only been able to acquire six of the twelve subdivided lots on the Pond's shoreline.

The Park Service has invested some \$2,900,000 to protect the A.T. in Vermont alone. The Forest Service has likewise spent about \$3,800,000 for purchase of the Trail right of way and adjacent lands. The efforts of both agencies in the State and elsewhere have been highly successful, and it is essential for funding to continue to complete the job.

In summary, we respectfully urge your Subcommittee to carefully consider this request, and recommend a special appropriation for Green Mountain National Forest land acquisitions. In addition, we respectfully urge your Subcommittee to support appropriations of \$7 million for National Park Service A.T. acquisitions and \$1 million for U.S. Forest Service A.T. acquisitions.


 Green Mountain Club
 Preston J. Bristow, President

Sincerely,


 Vermont Natural Resources Council
 Seward Weber, Executive Director

Corrin Peter Strong
 Conservation Society of
 Southern Vermont
 Corrin Peter Strong, President

Robert O. Linck
 Connecticut River Watershed
 Council
 Robert O. Linck, Associate Executive
 Director

Stephen F. Young
 National Audubon Society
 Stephen F. Young, Northeast Regional
 Representative

Earl Jette
 Appalachian Trail Conference
 Earl Jette, Vice-Chairman, Board of
 Managers

Richard W. Carbin
 Ottauquechee Land Trust
 Richard W. Carbin, Executive Director

Raymond M. Gonda
 Vermont Chapter,
 Appalachian Mountain Club
 Raymond M. Gonda, Chairman, Conservation
 Committee

Lowell Krassner
 Vermont Group, Sierra Club
 Lowell Krassner, Wilderness and
 Forestry Committee

Peter B. Smith
 Vermont Wilderness Association
 Peter B. Smith, President

Leigh W. Seddon
 Vermont Friends of the Earth
 Leigh W. Seddon, Chairperson

Wallace M. Elton
 Vermont Audubon Council
 Wallace M. Elton, President

E. Warner Shedd
 National Wildlife Federation
 E. Warner Shedd, New England Regional
 Director

cc: Congressman James Jeffords
 Members of the House Subcommittee on Interior

Mr. YATES. The statement by Representative Jim Bates of California may be made a part of the record, as may a statement of Mr. Robert Mrazek.

[The statements of Mr. Bates and Mr. Mrazek follow:]

JIM BATES
6TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515



HONORABLE JIM BATES

House Appropriations Committee
Subcommittee on Interior

May 3, 1984

JIM BATES
6TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515



Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I appreciate the opportunity to testify before your Subcommittee on the fiscal year 1985 budget for the Department of the Interior.

For the last few years the Congress through its budget process has told the Department of the Interior it cannot use its monies for oil and gas leasing offshore certain California areas. Nobody particularly likes moratoriums. Most everyone - including both California Senators and many members of the California Congressional Delegation - would prefer that the Department of the Interior work with the state, local and federal interests which would be affected by the oil and gas leasing to develop a plan. But the fact of the matter is that moratoriums are one of the best ways Congress can ensure that the Department of the Interior will listen.

As the record indicates, considerable bipartisan concern from local governments, the state tourism and fisheries industries and the military branches has been expressed over oil and gas leasing. Although both the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Coastal Zone Management Act direct the

JIM BATES
4TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515



Department of the Interior to consult with the states, this process has not worked as well as it could. Just last month the Department of the Interior released its tentative five-year offshore leasing schedule which categorizes five lease sales as "on hold." While I am not exactly sure what "on hold" means, I do know that there continues to be widespread opposition to oil and gas leasing in the lease sale numbers 80, 91 and 96 offshore California. These proposed sales were listed "on hold" in the Department of the Interior's five-year schedule.

Because I am concerned that when the "on-hold" status is lifted and the provisions exempting certain sensitive California areas from leasing expire in September of this year the Department of the Interior could stop negotiating with the California state interests and start offering lease sales, I encourage the House Appropriations Committee to adopt the California Outer Continental Shelf Provisions in Public Law 98-146. This language exempts economically, environmentally and strategically sensitive coastal areas from offshore oil and gas leasing.

While I understand the need to develop domestic sources of oil and gas, I also know that this need must be balanced by our responsibility to protect the military operations, economic interests and environment

1022 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-6482

JIM BATES
6TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515



along the California coast. Again, I respectfully request that the California Outer Continental Shelf provisions in last year's interior appropriations bill be maintained in the fiscal year 1985 interior bill.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify here today.



CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

ROBERT J. MRAZEK
2ND DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Honorable Sidney Yates
Chairman
House Interior Subcommittee

COMMITTEE ON
APPROPRIATIONS

Robert J. Mrazek
Robert J. Mrazek, M.
May 3, 1984

Mr. Speaker, as one of the millions of Americans who regularly attend and enjoy theatre, museums, and films, I would like to submit for the record testimony in support of maintaining a strong federal commitment to the arts.

Obviously, I don't need to impress upon you the importance of maintaining the integrity of our cultural programs. The arts serve as a creative expression for all of us. The arts serve to enlighten, educate and provide insight to both young and old. As the noted French author Marcel Proust once stated, "Only through art can we get outside of ourselves and know another's view of the universe which is not the same as ours and see landscapes which would otherwise have remained unknown to us like the landscapes of the moon."

The success of our arts programs is the result of a long-standing partnership that has developed between the government and the private sector. It is only through the strength of commitment by both of these sectors that our cultural organizations have been able to flourish.

As consistent with its policies over the past three years, the Reagan administration has once again proposed that the federal government's role in this partnership be reduced. The FY '85 administration budget proposal calls for an 11% reduction in funding levels for the National Endowment for the Arts, a 10% decrease for the National Endowment for the Humanities, as well as a 42% reduction in the funding level for the Institute of Museum Services below FY '84 levels. The administration has justified these cuts by claiming that private sector initiatives will make up for the gap. However, it appears highly unlikely that corporation and other groups

in the private sector will again increase their level of support to offset these cuts.

And even if private institutions were willing to make up the difference in funding levels, studies have shown that there would still be a decrease in the variety of initiatives undertaken. Corporations tend to sponsor programs that are "low risk," like already existing successful cultural programs, and shy away from artistic ventures that are avant-garde or experimental. It has been in this area that the government, through the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities, has been most successful in encouraging creativity in this country.

More than 90% of arts-endowment funds must be matched on a 1 to 1, 2 to 1 or 3 to 1 basis by private enterprise, and some have been matched by as much as 7 or 8 to 1. The Challenge Grants are one example of such a program. These grants are used to initiate funding for major arts programs such as helping to establish an endowment for an institution, or for building projects. The federal-private sector partnership in the Challenge Grant program is expected to generate approximately \$108 million in non-federal funds from grants made last year.

While some would look at this figure and conclude that federal funds are unnecessary since the private sector is taking such an active role in contributing to various arts programs, a much stronger argument can be made in support of maintaining federal initiatives. Seed money, in the form of federal grants, has served as a catalyst for private sector involvement. Many corporations use the grant process to gauge the legitimacy of the many arts programs that are undertaken. In other words, those programs that have received federal grants also receive attention from corporations that are looking to become actively involved in an arts project. Decreasing the federal government's role would work to the detriment of many of these arts programs.

In light of this evidence, I ask you today to maintain the current levels of federal funding for the arts. While I recognize the need for fiscal austerity in setting federal budget levels, I

believe that we cannot neglect this critically important aspect of our lives. As John F. Kennedy said, "This country cannot afford to be materially rich and spiritually poor."

I urge my colleagues to resist the administration's attempt to weaken the arts by further reducing the valuable contributions of the federal government to this nation's artistic community.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on this important matter.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

PIAUTE TRIBE OF UTAH LAND RESTORATION ACT**WITNESS**

HON. DAN MARRIOTT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

Mr. YATES. We are pleased to have Mr. Marriott of Utah before our committee to testify in support of an appropriation or two. Your testimony, Mr. Marriott, may be made a part of the record.

Mr. MARRIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I will summarize, if I may, and submit it for the record.

Mr. YATES. Good, that is the best kind of witness.

Mr. MARRIOTT. I will give you my 10-minute speech in one and half minutes and spare the committee.

Public Law 96-227 authorized up to 15,000 acres of land to be restored to the Piante Indian Tribe. We passed that bill in 1980. Public Law 98-219, the Piante Indian Land Tribe of Utah Land Restoration Act, was passed by the House and Senate and signed by the President on February 17, 1984, after five years of negotiations.

This bill provides that we give the Piautes 4,770 acres of land rather than the 15,000 under the previous bill and also provides them with the \$2.5 million trust fund that they can then use for economic development. We will put the \$2.5 million in the trust fund and they will utilize the interest off of that money to try to become self-sufficient and develop their economic base.

The bill passed after the budget request was already in for 1985. So what I am here to do is ask if this committee could add the \$2.5 million to the 1985 budget request, rather than waiting until the 1986 budget request and help us get the Piante Program off and running in Utah.

I can give you a long speech about why we should do it.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. MARRIOTT. Basically that is the request.

Mr. YATES. You make a very persuasive case and we are glad to hear your testimony. We will give it every consideration.

Mr. MARRIOTT. You have the testimony. If you can do that for us, we would be most appreciative.

Mr. YATES. Thank you, Mr. Marriott.

Mr. McDADE. Thank you for an excellent statement, Danny.

[The statement of Mr. Marriott follows:]

STATEMENT OF
THE HONORABLE DAN MCKEITT
SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT -- UTAH
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN:

THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY ALLOWING ME TO APPEAR BEFORE THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE TODAY TO TESTIFY ON BEHALF OF H.R. 2898, NOW PUBLIC LAW 98-219, AS IT WAS SIGNED INTO LAW ON FEBRUARY 17, 1984. THE NECESSARY APPROPRIATION TO FUND THE AUTHORIZATION CONTAINED IN THIS ACT IS A ONE-TIME \$2.5 MILLION WHICH WILL BE PLACED IN A TRUST FUND TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PUBLIC LAW 98-219 ESTABLISHING THIS TRUST FUND FULFILLS THE PROMISE OF A 1980 ACT OF CONGRESS THAT RESTORED FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED STATUS TO THE FIVE BANDS WHICH COMPRISE THE PATUTE INDIAN TRIBE OF UTAH. THAT ACT, PUBLIC LAW 96-227, PERMITTED THE TRIBE TO SELECT AND HAVE ADDED TO THEIR RESERVATION UP TO 15,000 ACRES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

IN VIEW OF THE GENERALLY POOR QUALITY OF AVAILABLE LANDS AND THE TRIBE'S CURRENT IMPOVERISHED CONDITION, THE INTERIOR COMMITTEES OF BOTH THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE, THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE TRIBE AGREED TO A COMPROMISE PROPOSAL, IN LIEU OF THE FULL 15,000 ACRES OF LAND. THAT PROPOSAL, ADOPTED AS A AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2898 BY THE HOUSE INTERIOR COMMITTEE LAST YEAR, PROVIDES THE TRIBE WITH 5 PARCELS OF VACANT LAND TOTALLING 4,770 ACRES, AND A 2.5 MILLION DOLLAR TRUST FUND. THERE ARE PROVISIONS IN THE LAW STATING THAT THE INCOME FROM THE FUND CAN BE USED ONLY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENT PURPOSES, AND THE FUNDS CANNOT BE USED ON A PER CAPITA BASIS.

H.R. 2898 WAS A PRODUCT OF OVER TEN YEARS' EFFORT BY THE CONGRESS, NOT ONLY TO PROVIDE STATUS AS A TRIBE TO THE PAIUTE TRIBE OF UTAH AND RETURN THE LAND THEY LOST THROUGH TERMINATION, BUT ALSO TO HAVE THE TRIBE OBTAIN THE MEANS BY WHICH TO MAKE GENUINE PROGRESS TOWARDS ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

THERE IS BROAD SUPPORT FOR THIS ACT BOTH IN UTAH AND IN WASHINGTON. THE ENTIRE UTAH DELEGATION SUPPORTED THE MEASURE AS WELL AS THE GOVERNOR, COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, AND OF COURSE, THE TRIBE. IN WASHINGTON, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND THE ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTED ENACTMENT OF THE MEASURE WHICH WAS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED IN BOTH CHAMBERS.

UNFORTUNATELY AS THE BILL WAS PASSED IN EARLY FEBRUARY, 1984 AND SIGNED INTO LAW ON FEBRUARY 17TH, IT WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE FY 1985 BUDGET REQUEST SUBMITTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

I AM HERE BEFORE YOU TODAY TO ASK THAT THE COMMITTEE INCLUDE THESE FUNDS AS AN ADD-ON TO THE FISCAL YEAR 1985 BUDGET REQUEST, AND APPROPRIATED AT THE BEGINNING OF FY 1985. THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS MEASURE CANNOT BE OVERSTATED -- IT IS EXTREMELY VITAL TO THE WELFARE OF THE PAIUTE TRIBE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WILL NOT GO INTO DETAIL ON THE HISTORY OF THIS LEGISLATION AS I BELIEVE THE INTENT OF CONGRESS IN PASSING THE LEGISLATION SERVES AS JUSTIFICATION. BUT I DO WISH TO IMPRESS UPON YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN, AS WELL AS THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE, THAT THE ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY OFFERED BY PUBLIC LAW 98-219 IS CRITICAL.

THE LANDS SET ASIDE PURSUANT TO H.R. 2828 ARE GOOD LANDS, SOME WITH TRIBAL SIGNIFICANCE, BUT LANDS THAT HAVE LITTLE ECONOMIC VALUE TO THE TRIBE. UNLESS THE \$2.5 MILLION FUND IS MADE AVAILABLE, THE INTENT OF THE CONGRESS TO PROVIDE THE OPPORTUNITY OF ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY TO THE TRIBE WILL NOT BE ACHIEVED.

IN MY OPINION, THE PAIUTE TRIBE HAS TAKEN A RESPONSIBLE, CONSERVATIVE APPROACH TO THE UTILIZATION OF THE TRUST FUND. RECOGNIZING THAT THE FUND REPRESENTED THE ONLY FORESEEABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR PROVIDING INCOME TO THE TRIBE, THE CURRENT TRIBAL COUNCIL PROPOSED THAT THE LEGISLATION PROVIDE THE FUND BE HELD IN TRUST AND THAT ONLY THE INCOME BE AVAILABLE FOR USE BY THE TRIBE. FURTHER, THE TRIBE REQUESTED THE LEGISLATION PROHIBIT THE USE OF THE FUND FOR PER CAPITA PAYMENTS TO MEMBERS OF THE TRIBE.

WHEN THE TRIBAL COUNCIL APPEARED BEFORE YOUR COMMITTEE LAST FEBRUARY, THEY INDICATED THAT THEY HAVE FORMED A BUSINESS COMMITTEE WHICH WILL RECOMMEND TO THE COUNCIL HOW THE FUND SHOULD BE UTILIZED. THIS COMMITTEE HAS AVAILABLE TO IT SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS EXPERTISE AND ALSO REPRESENTS EACH CONSTITUENT BAND OF THE TRIBE. THIS COMMITTEE WILL BE CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF WORKING WITH THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN DEVELOPING AN INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR THE TRUST FUND AND THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN REQUIRED BY PUBLIC LAW 93-219.

RESTORATION OF FEDERAL STATUS OF THE PAIUTE TRIBE IN 1980 REVITALIZED THE TRIBE. HOWEVER, THE TRIBE FACES SOME STAGGERING PROBLEMS. UNEMPLOYMENT IS 45%. FAMILY INCOME AVERAGES ONE-FOURTH THAT OF A TYPICAL UTAH FAMILY. AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT IS AT THE EIGHTH GRADE LEVEL AND ALCOHOLISM IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM. THE AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY OF A PAIUTE INDIAN IS 42.5 YEARS AND FULLY 75 PERCENT OF THE TRIBE'S 525 MEMBERS ARE UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE.

DESPITE THESE PROBLEMS, THE TRIBE IS MOVING AHEAD UNDER YOUNG, INTELLIGENT AND CONSCIENTIOUS LEADERSHIP. THEY ARE UNITED IN THEIR AWARENESS OF THEIR HISTORY, THEIR CULTURE AND THEIR WILL TO SURVIVE AND PROSPER THROUGH HARD WORK.

WITH THE REQUEST FOR THE TRUST FUND, IN LIEU OF THE FULL 15,000 ACRES OF LAND, THE PAIUTE TRIBE REALIZED THAT AN ECONOMIC BASE MAY ALLOW THE TRIBE, IN FUTURE YEARS, TO BE ON A SOUND FINANCIAL FOOTING -- ELIMINATING THE CURRENT DEPENDENCY UPON THE OVER \$500,000 THEY RECEIVE FROM THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DURING THE HEARINGS ON H.R. 2898 IN JULY, 1983 HELD BY THE HOUSE INTERIOR COMMITTEE, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS, JOHN W. FRITZ TESTIFIED ON THE TRUST FUND. I QUOTE, "WE SUPPORT THE PAYMENT OF THE \$2.5 MILLION TO THE TRIBE PROVIDED IN SECTION 4(C). WE...OBJECT TO THE EARMARKING OF MINERAL LEASING RECEIPTS FOR THE FUND. RATHER, WE BELIEVE THAT CONGRESS SHOULD APPROPRIATE THE \$2.5 MILLION IN ONE SUM."

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL, THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR WILL MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE TRIBE IN QUARTERLY PAYMENTS, WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTIONS, ANY INCOME RECEIVED FROM THE INVESTMENT OF THE FUND. THE USE OF THE INCOME FROM THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND SHALL BE CONSISTENT WITH AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN DEVELOPED BY THE TRIBE AND APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY.

I WAS GRATEFUL WHEN THE CONGRESS PASSED THIS ACT AND THE PRESIDENT SIGNED IT INTO LAW. I AM NOW ASKING THAT THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES IN BOTH THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE AGREE TO FUND THE AUTHORIZATION CONTAINED IN P.L. 98-219. WITH THIS ACTION, THE TRIBE WILL NOT ONLY REGAIN THEIR STATUS AS A TRIBE AND THE LAND THEY LOST THROUGH TERMINATION, BUT WILL ALSO OBTAIN THE MEANS BY WHICH TO TAKE GENUINE PROGRESS TOWARDS ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, AGAIN I THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO COME BEFORE YOU TODAY WITH THIS APPROPRIATION REQUEST. I KNOW THAT YOU HAVE HEARD A GREAT DEAL OF TESTIMONY DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS ON THE NEED FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS. YET, I AM CONVINCED THAT THE APPROPRIATION REQUEST FOR THE ONE-TIME FULFILLMENT OF PUBLIC LAW 98-219 IS A WORTHY ONE, DESERVING THE FULLEST ATTENTION OF THIS COMMITTEE.

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

NPS, FOREST SERVICE

WITNESS

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Oberstar. Mr. Oberstar, we are glad to see you. Your testimony may be made a part of the record.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, has more impact on my district than does any other subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. We have so many areas of natural interest that are affected by the actions of this committee and are indebted to the members of the committee for their concern, interest, time and patience and perseverance in putting up with me year after year coming back with Voyageurs National Park, Boundary Waters Canoe Area, St. Croix Wild and Scenic River, the two national forests, Chippewa and Superior.

We are just sort of an outdoors mecca in Northern Minnesota and even the upper Mississippi River. We do have some particularly vexing problems and most of them relate to funding.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. OBERSTAR. This committee has again been the guarantor of the promise made in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness legislation of 1978, assuring that adequate funding has been provided. In each zone you have exceeded the Administration's request by providing an appropriation nearly that which the Congress had authorized in that legislation.

Mr. Chairman, we are most grateful.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Mr. OBERSTAR. You have given a great deal of time personally; as has Mr. McDade, as ranking member. I shall always remember your reaffirmation, very simple but direct language, of the pledge that Congress made and it should be fulfilled. So we then continue to come back to you for additional requests and with a report on it, which I ask be submitted for the records.

Mr. YATES. It may.

[The information follows:]



**Disabled
Veterans
Recreation
Inc.**

118 S. 4th Ave. E.
Ely, MN 55731

(218) 365-3231
Or
(218) 365-3656

**DISABLED VETERANS
RECREATION, INC. -- PHASE II**

Request for funds from the Federal Government as per implementation of Phase II of original Disabled Veterans Wilderness Retreat proposal.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Remodel remaining 27 cabins for use by handicapped (ramped approaches, special showers, 36" doors, etc.): | \$148,500.00 |
| 2. Energy saving improvements: insulation and wood-burning stoves: | 11,000.00 |
| 3. Build deck and patio improvements on Main Lodge building: | 6,000.00 |
| 4. Up-grading of existing water system: New underground pipes, changing from galvanized to copper to eliminate rust problems. Tie in cabins at Squaw Bay end of complex with new well at Sunny Dene end: | 60,000.00 |
| 5. Winterization of additional cabins: | 5,500.00 |
| 6. Install elevator capable of handling wheelchairs in Main Lodge Building: | 24,500.00 |
| 7. Bituminous surfacing of remainder of complex and site development: | 30,000.00 |
| 8. Make additions to heating plant in Lodge to include heat in men's bathroom and heat for west end at kitchen/storage area: | 5,000.00 |
| 9. Architectural and/or engineering fees for items 1-4 and 6-8: | 28,500.00 |
| 10. Contingency: | <u>6,000.00</u> |
| TOTAL REQUESTED: | \$325,000.00 |

Details of Expenditure of the \$125,000.00 U.S.P.S. Grant

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Ck. #</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Payee</u> | <u>Item</u> |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 4-27-83 | 1055 | \$15,768.00 | Kovall Const. | Payment #1 on kitchen/lobby remodel (bathrooms for handicapped, bring kitchen up to code, kitchen equipment, plumbing, wiring, carpentry, painting, labor & materials). |
| 5-3-83 | 1060 | 11,178.65 | Peterson Drilling | Bring lobby well up to code and capacity, drill new well at Sunny Dene side, labor & materials. |
| 5-16-83 | 1106 | 4,422.25 | Jerry Nemanich | Bituminous surfacing and site development. |
| 6-3-83 | 1155 | 47,252.00 | Kovall Const. | Payment #2 on kitchen/lobby remodel. |
| 6-21-83 | 1221 | 20,607.75 | Jerry Nemanich | Bituminous surfacing and site development. |
| 7-6-83 | 1249 | 7,519.00 | Kovall Const. | Final payment on kitchen/lobby remodel. |
| 7-12-83 | 1255 | 3,252.35 | Jerry Nemanich | Misc. Blacktop work. |
| 8-15-83 | 1320 | 15,000.00 | Architectural Resources | 1. Feasibility study. 2. Schematic design phase. 3. Design development. 4. Contract documents. 5. Contract observation. 6. Site work on roads, trails, etc. |
| TOTAL | | \$125,000.00 | | |

Mr. OBERSTAR. You recall last year I gave several years summary. Just in 1983 there was reforestation of 20,000 acres, timber stand improvement on 10,000 acres, maintenance of 1,200 miles of road and 21 million seedlings generated.

I won't burden you with seedlings this year. So the Administration has included in the budget the \$3 million for State and Federal Matching Program. The State has already appropriated its \$750,000 match. There is a need for an additional \$2.5 million to complete land acquisition. These people, they are in limbo. They don't know what to do.

They have been told the land is going to be bought out and it should be. It just shouldn't have to just sit there, and have them not be able to invest or improve their facilities. I came to the subcommittee with a proposal for development of resources that were to be closed by action of that Boundary Waters Canoe Area legislation for a wilderness retreat for disabled veterans.

And, Mr. Chairman, this is what has happened in stage 1. The project has been over subscribed, been very heavily used. Already this year for the coming season, some 400 veterans have been signed up. And they come from all over the State of Minnesota and as this map will show, throughout the entire United States.

This is truly a national facility for disabled veterans. The group has far exceeded the phase 1 plans. They didn't anticipate getting into phase II for several years to come, but they are at that stage now. I am asking the subcommittee to include, not for operation, but for rehabilitation of the resort, an additional \$325,000 for the next phase and \$120,000 in connection with the overall BWCA Wilderness Program for lake access sites in the Superior National Forest, outside of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

On Voyageurs National Park, the Administration had asked a million dollars for land acquisition. That certainly is inadequate. There again you have the specter of people just sitting in limbo, not knowing what to do, whether they can improve it. Is the value of the timber worth anything? Put in a \$3 million acquisition, complete the program and get it out of the hair of the people locally.

We were promised 14 years ago when John Blotnick—got enacted this legislation, that there would be a visitor center, access facilities and so on. None of those promises have been kept until this committee acted and provided in the course of two appropriation sections, funding for the construction of a visitors center. Ground breaking finally will take place. But for the next fiscal year, I am asking the subcommittee to continue the work on that visitor center, \$2.5 million.

Here is this community isolated up on the Canadian border, wood fiber is its base. And there just isn't anything else for 100 miles around. The only employment is the travel and tourism industry. We are told now these lands have been acquired. People, resorts put out of business. They could have been operating and generating taxes in the private sector without a dime of Federal money, but they were put out of business.

And the Government said we are going to put up a nice visitors center, make this very attractive. But it hasn't been done. So I ask, please, to consider the continuation of the program that has already been initiated with the ground breaking, with the funding.

In the Grand Portage National Monument, all of the work is done by the Grand Portage Indian Reservation members; they work there. They do the construction work. They serve as guides at points of interest within the National Monument. By your appropriation you are doing two things; you are preserving this national monument, which is a historic symbol of the fur trade and providing job opportunities for the Indian reservation which otherwise would have something like 70 percent unemployment.

The visitor contact station of some \$230,000 would really make that National Monument a very important tourist attraction, right on the road to Canada, as Canadians come south and Americans go north. I have other requests for the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge and urge the committee to restore, on a national basis, funding for the State and private forestry which the Administration has proposed cutting by more than half.

Mr. YATES. Good. Thank you very much, Mr. Oberstar. Appreciate it.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. We will certainly give consideration to every one of your requests.

[The statement of Mr. Oberstar follows:]

**STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JAMES L. OBERSTAR
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agency Appropriations
May 3, 1964**

MR. OBERSTAR. MR. CHAIRMAN, Members of the Subcommittee.

No single Appropriations Subcommittee has as visible and as recognized an impact on my District as your Subcommittee. My District includes Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota's only national park; the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, the largest wilderness east of the Rockies; the Superior National Forest, the Chippewa National Forest, Grand Portage National Monument, the St. Croix Wild and Scenic River, and the Upper Mississippi River.

Your Subcommittee has provided essential funding for the implementation of extensive conservation and recreational enjoyment of some of our nation's greatest natural resources.

This is the sixth consecutive spring in which I have testified before you. My persistence in testifying is certainly not an indication of insensitivity on your part to the projects within my District, nor of your unwillingness to provide necessary funding. Rather, it is the case that you have done such a responsible, thorough job that those of us in Minnesota who are concerned about these natural resource projects have come to rely upon the

Subcommittee for a full and fair hearing. In planning my testimony, in meeting with constituents and with conservation groups, I have repeatedly told them that it is essential that we make our best case before the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee. I have told them that if the Subcommittee does not agree to include funds, that it would be extremely difficult to improve upon the Subcommittee's very good work at a further stage.

Historically, with respect to the programs authorized by the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act of 1978, the amount approved by this Subcommittee has always been the amount actually signed into law by the President after the Appropriations bill has gone through the full Committee, the House, and the entire process again in the Senate.

I am here today to discuss requests for funding for several Minnesota projects, as well as for programs distributing funds throughout the United States, but which are important to conservation, recreation and forest management effort in Minnesota.

Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act — The President's fiscal 1985 budget contained a welcome surprise in this area. For a change, the budget request for BWCAW programs would be acceptable with one relatively small addition.

I first testified before this Subcommittee in 1979. Six months previously, Congress had enacted the Boundary Waters Area Canoe Wilderness Act of 1978, which imposed a number of restrictions on the traditional use of the BWCA. In addition, the legislation authorized programs to ameliorate the impact of the restrictions. The enactment process had been divisive within

Minnesota; there were considerable doubts as to the willingness of Congress to fulfill the funding commitments made in the 1978 Act.

The appropriations process that first year was critical to the faith of the people in the legislative process. Congress, and particularly the Subcommittee, responded by providing the promised funds.

In the years since, both Democratic and Republican Administrations have failed to include one or another important component of the BWCAW programs.

The process of educating the Administration as to the importance of the BWCA programs has borne fruit in the fiscal 1985 budget. While later in my testimony I shall detail deficiencies in administration budget requests for other natural resource programs, I do want to commend the 1985 budget with respect to the BWCA program. It provides a \$3 million for the State's Intensive Forest Management Program. The 1978 Act authorized a \$3 million grant annually for the State to intensify forest management activities to offset loss of softwood timber as a result of the Act's prohibition against timber harvest in the BWCA. The 1978 Act requires that the state match the federal grant on an 80-20 basis. The state has consistently provided its \$750,000 annual match. In 1983, the Minnesota State Legislature, with the strong support of Governor Rudy Perpich, approved the match for the 1984-85 biennium.

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has prepared an accomplishment report for fiscal 1983 detailing the use to which it has put the federal and state funds in the BWCAW Forestry Intensification Program. I

ask that a copy of this report be made part of the Subcommittee hearing record today. Program accomplishments during 1983 included reforestation of 20,000 acres, stand improvement on 10,000 acres, road maintenance of 1,200 miles, and production of 21 million seedlings.

Targets for fiscal 1984 and 1985 for the same activities include:

| | <u>FY 1984</u> <u>(planned)</u> | <u>FY 1985</u> <u>(planned)</u> |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Reforestation (acres) | 17,000 | 15,000 |
| Timber stand improvement (acres) | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Road maintenance and improvement (miles) | 610 | 610 |
| Seedling production (MM seedlings) | 26 | 26 |

The state program has been well managed. It has had the strong support of both the timber industry, labor, and of the environmental community. The success of the program represents a cooperative effort to honor successfully, promises made six years ago.

In addition, the budget includes \$2.5 million for land acquisition.

The 1978 Act authorized a program to assist the owners of small resorts who had been dependent on the historic level of motorized use of the BWCA. Section 5 of the Act allows these resort owners to require the Forest Service to purchase their business if they find they can no longer operate economically following the imposition of the restrictions under the 1978 Act. Resort owners have until September 30, 1985, to exercise the option. The

appropriations request will enable the Forest Service to continue to fulfill its responsibilities under Section 5, as well as to continue the program of acquiring the remaining private holdings actually within the wilderness. In October, 1983, the Forest Service concluded a purchase agreement with United States Steel for the acquisition of approximately 2/3 of the remaining private holdings withing the BWCAW.

I urge the Subcommittee to approve the land acquisition and state grant requests, as well the other elements of the President's budget request relating to the 1978 Act programs with the following addition:

Disabled Veterans Recreation Retreat -- Two years ago, this Subcommittee included \$125,000 in the fiscal 1983 appropriations bill to help fund the establishment of the Disabled Veterans Wilderness Retreat in Ely, Minnesota.

The Retreat was the product of a cooperative effort among local people, veteran service officers, veterans groups, the State of Minnesota, the United States Forest Service, and this Subcommittee.

In early 1982, the Disabled Veterans Recreation Inc. was formed to utilize resort properties which the Forest Service had acquired under Section 5. The group sought to use the resorts to provide a recreation area for disabled veterans.

I enthusiastically supported the concept because it would provide a second life for the resorts which otherwise might have been without any productive use. I was pleased to be able to come before this Subcommittee and

ask for funding for a project which I knew would provide an important service for disabled veterans. With the Subcommittee's help, the Retreat became a reality. I have for the Subcommittee the details of how the Disabled Veterans Recreation Inc. used the \$125,000 appropriation provided by the Subcommittee to the U.S. Forest Service.

I also have provided the details of my request on behalf of the DVRI for an additional \$325,000 to complete phase two of the construction at the Retreat.

I have limited my request to strictly capital improvements at the Retreat consistent with my discussions with the Chairman and with the Subcommittee two years ago.

The goal is to make this project a national asset for disabled veterans.

The Board of Directors has provided me with a map showing the states represented by firm reservations for the 1984 season. As of March 23, the Retreat had firm reservations for over 400 veterans. In the coming weeks, I would be happy to provide the Subcommittee with whatever information it needs to consider request which I make on behalf of the Disabled Veterans Recreation Inc. I would be pleased to arrange for a meeting with the Subcommittee staff and the Board of Directors, either in Washington or in Minnesota. I know that the Board of Directors would welcome the opportunity to show off its excellent facility and has offered to pay the expenses of an on-site inspection by committee staff.

Section 18 recreational program Section 18 of the 1978 Act authorized an intensified program to improve and disperse recreational opportunities in the Superior National Forest. Congress intended that the Forest Service provide additional snowmobile trails, remote campsites on lightly developed lakes, and lake access sites and parking facilities to provide motorized recreation opportunities similar to those previously available in the BWCA. The purpose is to compensate for recreational opportunities lost as the result of the 1978's Act restrictions on motorized use of the BWCAW. Unfortunately, this program has not received adequate funding. The Border Lakes Tourism Task Force has identified a need in fiscal 1985 of \$112,000 for lake access site development in the Superior National Forest outside of the BWCA.

I support the request. It's important that Congress earmark funds for an expanded program of access site construction. I urge that the Subcommittee provide those funds.

Voyageurs National Park -- Voyageurs is Minnesota's only national park. It is unique in the national parks system in that it is primarily a water park -- 2/3 of the area is water. It is a relatively new park--established in 1975. Delays in the planning process and Administration and Senate reluctance to approve construction funds delayed appropriation of the necessary funds for a Visitors' Center until fiscal 1984. Last year, we finally got the construction funds for phase one of the Visitor's Center project for the Park. Assuming that the Senate acts on a pending Parks Service request for concurrence in a declaration of taking, the Parks Service expects groundbreaking on the Visitors Center site this summer. I very much hope to be there in person for the ceremony which will represent such a significant step in the history of the Park.

The Administration budget contains no funds for phase two construction, and requests only \$1 million for acquisition.

I ask that the Subcommittee remedy both deficiencies:

\$2.433 million for phase two construction of the Park Visitor Facility;

* A total of \$3.8 million for acquisition, an increase of \$2.8 million above the administration request.

This Subcommittee recommended, and Congress appropriated \$4 million in fiscal 1984 for land acquisition. In 1982, when I testified before the Subcommittee, I said that I believed we could essentially complete land acquisition in the period fiscal years 1983-1985 by providing approximately \$4 million annually in each of those three years. In 1982, Congress passed my bill, and that of Senator Dave Durenberger, which increased the authorization level by approximately \$12 million. Appropriating \$3.8 million for fiscal 1985 we can complete the three year effort. Further acquisitions in the out-years could be funded under the authority of the "Burton Amendment." The request for construction and acquisition funds is supported enthusiastically by the State of Minnesota's Citizens Council on Voyageurs National Park. In addition, the conservation community, in its The Conservation Alternative for Fiscal 1985, supports the \$3.8 million request.

I have two further requests to make with respect to Voyageurs National Park.

Public Law 97-405, in addition to increasing acquisition authority, and making a number of boundary adjustments, authorized federal assistance to encourage visitor use of Voyageurs National Park and the surrounding region. Voyageurs has been designated by the National Park Service as a pilot project for a new tourism and recreation program. P.L. 97-405 authorized a \$250,000 appropriation. I urge the Subcommittee to consider including funds for this program.

Finally, the Park Service's historic Kettle Falls Hotel is desperately in need of extensive rehabilitation both for safety and health reason, and in order to provide an acceptable level of comfort for visitors. The hotel is operated under a concession agreement with the Park Service.

The Park Service Class C estimate of the rehabilitation cost is \$1.87 million. This would provide 20 guest rooms on the upper level, remodelling of administrative facilities, and a new structure for laundry and cold storage.

Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge -- The Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge, originally authorized by Congress in 1976, extends from Fort Snelling State Park in the southern suburbs of Minneapolis, upstream to Carver Rapids near Jordan. The Refuge is composed of a series of flood plain marshes along the main channel of the Minnesota River. The valley bluff, lakes and marshes provide habitat for twenty-four species of waterfowl along with 250 other species of birds, in addition to fish and about fifty different kinds of mammals.

While the Refuge is managed primarily to protect and enhance wildlife resources, its location in a metropolitan area increases its value as an educational and recreational area. The visitor's center, to be located in Bloomington, is expected to attract between 500,000 and 750,000 visitors a year, providing a major boost to the tourism industry in the Metro area. Development of the visitor center in the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge has been delayed because none of the \$6 million originally authorized for the center has been appropriated. I request that the Subcommittee approve \$750,000 for design of the visitor center for fiscal 1985 so work can begin on this important part of the Refuge.

The size of the Refuge, as originally authorized, is 9,500 acres. So far some 3,350 acres have been acquired. The Senate very shortly will complete final action on legislation passed by the House reauthorizing land acquisition and increasing Refuge boundaries by 2,900 acres and the authorization level to \$29.5 million to reflect the cost of the additional land. This expansion of the boundaries is in accordance with the master plan completed for the Refuge in 1982 and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Congress has appropriated a total of \$7.7 million for refuge land acquisition since 1976 -- not including \$1.6 million appropriated and later rescinded -- one million was appropriated in fiscal 1984. Refuge management estimates that a minimum of \$3 million is needed for land acquisition in fiscal 85 and I request that the Subcommittee approve this amount.

Grand Portage National Monument -- Grand Portage commemorates the connecting link between Lake Superior and the Pigeon River Waterway which led into the northwest. It was between 1660 and 1805 a major, vital fur trade route leading to the heart of the North American continent. The British-owned Northwest Company controlled the fur trade spanning the North American continent from this location. Between 1783 and 1803, the Company maintained its inland headquarters and its supply depot there. Each July during those years, more than a thousand northwest company employees gathered here annually -- a remarkable meeting of fur trapping voyageurs and Company officials at a time when this area was beyond the frontier of the United States of America.

In 1951, then Secretary of the Interior Chapman declared the area to be a national historic site because "of its important association with the fur trade, the exploration and colonization of the northwest, and its location as a historical and geographical link between the United States and Canada." Public Law 85-910 established the National Monument "for the purpose of preserving an area containing unique historical values."

It is about time that the National Monument had a visitor contact station. The construction of such a site is long overdue.

I understand that last year fiscal constraints made it impossible for the Subcommittee to grant my request for preliminary planning funds. I urge the Subcommittee, however, to provide the necessary funding in fiscal 1985. At my request, the National Park Service provided me with an estimate that planning design for the contact station, administrative offices, and maintenance facility would cost \$230,000.

State Assistance Programs

State and private cooperative programs -- In 1984, Congress appropriated \$60.6 million for this program. Unfortunately, the Administration proposes a budget of only \$25.5 million in fiscal 1984 -- a 58% reduction over the 1984 appropriations. It is the largest percentage reduction in the Forest Service budget requests. The program provides essential assistance to state forestry in area forest pest management, fire protection, forest management and utilization, including the nation's urban forestry program. The Director of Forestry in my home state of Minnesota enthusiastically supports this program, and I would like to add my voice in support of any effort that this Subcommittee will make to improve an inadequate budget request in this area.

Land and water conservation fund -- state grant program: Our state and local parks and recreations systems provide an essential complement to the efforts which we undertake on the federal level to provide the people of the United States with recreational resources on public lands. In Minnesota, our state parks system provides recreational opportunities within easy driving distance.

The proposal to eliminate the state's side of the land and water conservation fund is a mistake. The conservation alternative for fiscal 1985 present an inventory of state needs totalling \$366.5 million in fiscal 1985. I understand that the Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Insular Affairs has recommended including \$100 million for this program in 1985. I join our colleague, the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Sieberling, in support of this level.

River Conservation Technical Assistance Program -- This program allows Park Service personnel to provide technical assistance to states and local organizations in developing river conservation strategies. It is a relatively small program, funded in 1984 at \$1 million. The administration proposes to reduce the funding to \$250,000 in fiscal 1985. The program not only promotes river conservation, it encourages local citizen involvement and conflict avoidance in the conservation process. This program complements federal efforts for protection of our national rivers. I suspect that ultimately we will spend a great deal more if we fail to adequately fund the River Assistance Program. For that reason, I join with the American Rivers Conservation Council in requesting funding at the level of \$1.25 million in fiscal 1985.

ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BWCAW FORESTRY INTENSIFICATION PROGRAM

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 1983

**Minnesota Department of
Natural Resources
Division of Forestry
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 20, 1983**

This is the fourth in a series of annual program accomplishment reports covering the State of Minnesota's Forestry Intensification Program funded by the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAN) Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-495). The report is intended to appraise the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR), the United States Forest Service (USFS), and the public of the program's performance during Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 1983. All program accomplishments are reported here in relation to their respective goals and objectives (or targets) for the program as set fourth in the Program Work Plan, copies of which are on file with both the USFS and the LCMR.

ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Federal fiscal year 1983 (October 1, 1982 to September 30, 1983) is the third year in which the BWCAN program was fully operational for 12 continuous months. Program accomplishments have generally continued to meet or exceed Work Plan goals. Table 1 enumerates the BWCAN program targets and actual accomplishments for FFY 1983. This comparison of planned versus actual accomplishments is discussed below.

State Forest Development: Actual program accomplishments in this area continue to run well ahead of planned targets. Included in the 14,594 acres of reforestation are 5,824 acres of improved natural regeneration area made possible by program personnel providing improved timber sale layout, design and supervision. The 7,184 acres of timber stand improvement work accomplished in FFY 1983 includes 5,052 acres of thinnings and other improvement cuttings accomplished through commercial timber sales, and 1,132 acres of actual "force" account activities, such as chemical release.

State Forest Nurseries: The Program Work Plan called for shipping 28 million seedlings from the nurseries during FFY 1982. Some 27.941 million seedlings were available at the nurseries for shipment, but only 20.86 million seedlings were finally shipped during FFY 1982. This represents a 26% shortfall of accomplishments below targets caused by low timber harvesting activity in prior years reducing the amount of current cutover acreage needing seedling regeneration. In addition, improved natural regeneration on state lands (due to improved timber harvesting practices) has reduced the demand for state nursery stock.

State Forest Roads: Accomplishments for FFY 1983 included 8.2 miles of new road construction, which brings the program's three year total of new construction to 35.4 miles, or 142% of the planned new construction goal for the entire 11 year period. Road reconstruction and maintenance activities amounted to 194% of planned targets again this year. Only in the area of bridge repairs did the actual accomplishments fall short of planned targets during FFY 1983. Bridge repair projects were proposed for FFY 83, however, the legal status of the easements for these structures proved to be questionable. Without sound legal easements it was deemed advisable to delay these projects until all legal questions were resolved. At present, these questions are being resolved with the assistance of the DNR Land Bureau.

TABLE 1.

State of Minnesota, BWCAW FORESTRY INTENSIFICATION PROGRAM
Targets vs Accomplishments, FFY 83

| <u>PROGRAM ELEMENT</u> | <u>TARGET</u> | <u>ACTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</u> |
|--|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1. State Forest Development | | |
| Reforestation (acres) | 10,000 | 14,594 |
| Timber Stand Impv. (acres) | 7,000 | 7,184 |
| 2. State Forest Nurseries | | |
| Seedlings Shipped (Millions) | 28.00 | 20.86 |
| 3. State Forest Roads | | |
| Bridge Repairs (each) | 3 | 0 |
| Rd Reconst. & Maint. (miles) | 570 | 1,107 |
| New Construction (miles) | 0 | 8.20 |
| 4. State & Co. Forest Inventory | | |
| Acres field Survey (thousands) | 976.0 | 1,004.0 |
| 5. Forest Resource Planning | | |
| Statewide Plan (% completed) | 100% | 100% |
| 6. County Forest Development | | |
| Reforestation (acres) | 5,000 | 6,120 |
| Tbr. Stand Impv. (acres) | 500 | 411 |
| Rd Reconst. & Maint. (miles) | 40 | 58.6 |
| 7. Private Forest Management* | | |
| Reforestation (acres) | 2,000 | 1,470 |
| Tbr Stand Impv. (acres) | 1,000 | 304 |
| Mkt. & Util. Assist. (cu.ft.) | 1.3mm | 2.40mm |
| General Mgt. Assist. (acres) | 8,000 | 14,677 |

*NOTE: PFN definitions of reforestation and Timber Stand Imp. differ slightly from those used in reporting state and county targets and accomplishments.

State and County Forest Inventory: The continued use of contracting with County Land Departments, plus use of state crews, has allowed accomplishments to exceed targets in this program area for a third straight year. Prospects appear excellent for an "on-time" completion of field survey work on state and county lands by mid-year of FFY 1985.

Forest Resource Planning: All seven volumes of the State Forest Resources Plan have now been completed. This statewide plan was completed on target in June, 1983. A concentrated effort on unit planning was then begun, with the issuing of a unit planning concept document which is now in it's public review phase.

County Forest Development: For the third year in a row, program accomplishments in reforestation have exceeded targets. Timber stand improvement work, however, did fall 18% short of expectations. This shortfall is not considered serious by the County Assistance Program Supervisor. With the advent of the BWCAW program in FFY 80, county reforestation programs have been significantly accelerated. Within the next few years, many of these BWCAW plantings will require release and thinning. This suggests that TSI activities in the next few years may well exceed targeted levels, thus eliminating any current deficit in accomplishments. Road construction and maintenance activities significantly exceeded target levels, and helped to erase most of the shortfall experienced in prior years.

Private Forest Management: Marketing and utilization assistance to manufacturing firms and private landowners continues ahead of target levels for a third straight year. Private land reforestation, fell 26 percent short of planned targets. Timber stand improvement accomplishments fell 70 percent short of planned target levels. A reduction in the allowable payments in the federal cost sharing program with private landowners for tree planting practices during FFY 83 adversely effected private landowner financial capabilities and, hence, tree planting activities. A continued poor market for pulpwood material from plantations, plus the elimination of TSI activities from federal cost sharing programs during FFY 83 essentially precluded any TSI accomplishments what-so-ever. General Management Assistance to non-industrial private forest owners is a new target category reported for the first time this year. Its intent is to capture PFM accomplishments, such as Management Planning, which have not been credited to the BWCAW program, but rightfully should be. Based on the two and one-half years of PFM forester activity under the BWCAW program, a logical annual goal of 8,000 acres per year has been established. Based on that target, FFY 82 accomplishments were 21.6% ahead of planned levels.

PROGRAM EVALUATION AND PROSPECTS

Taken together, the program activities and accomplishments for FFY 1983 are consistent with the Work Plan targets, and the goals of increased softwood production and hardwood utilization as outlined in Public Law 95-495, the BWCA Wilderness Act of 1978. Table 2 enumerates the program's cumulative accomplishments to date in relation to planned targets during the four years that the program has been in existence. With few minor exceptions, all elements of the program are on or ahead of schedule.

State Forest Nursery shipments are 9.2% behind target levels as a result of the general economic recession which reduced demand for, but not nursery production of, seedlings. Next year (FFY 84) nursery production will fall behind demand for shipments, and only 22 rather than the planned 26 million seedlings will be available for shipment. Animal (deer and rabbit) damage and disease losses in the nursery beds created this shortfall situation. The Division has made arrangements with private nurseries to procure container grown seedlings for use in FFY 84. Procuring this purchased stock should help reduce the shortfall in FFY 84. Seedling inventories and seeding plans for future years will exceed the target levels, and should reduce any remaining accomplishment deficit, provided that demand for seedlings increases as expected.

The Private Forest Management element of the BWCAM program has suffered a severe setback due to the reduction in federal cost sharing payments to landowners for tree planting and TSI activities. (note: payments for TSI were eliminated in FFY 83, but have been restored to a 65% level for FFY 84). Therefore it is advisable to reduce the target levels for these two activities. Tree planting will be reduced from 2,000 acres per year to 1,500 acres per year beginning in FFY 84. TSI will be reduced from 1,000 to 500 acres per year, also beginning in FFY 84. This will free manhours which will then be devoted to other forms of landowner assistance. Thus, the General Management Assistance target will be revised from 8,000 to 10,000 acres per year beginning in FFY 84.

Beyond those items discussed above, the overall prospects for program success remain excellent. Program managers still perceive the possibility of a cash shortage in relation to planned targets during FFY 1985. This perceived shortfall results from targets increasing before the inventory element begins to phase down in FFY 1985. On the positive side, continued cost in reforestation activities appears to have been controlled. New developments in Minnesota forestry initiated by the Forest Management Act of 1982, combined with continuing economies of scale, will have a profound influence on the success of the BWCAM forestry intensification program in the coming years. The Division of Forestry is continuing to predict that this program, upon completion in 1990, will prove to be one of the most successful cooperative (state-county-federal) forestry programs in the state's history.

TABLE 2

State of Minnesota, BWCW FORESTRY INTENSIFICATION PROGRAM
Cumulative Targets and Accomplishments
FFY 80 to Present

| <u>PROGRAM ELEMENT</u> | <u>CUMULATIVE TARGET</u> | <u>CUMULATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT</u> |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. State Forest Development | | |
| Reforestation (acres) | 32,500 | 39,514 |
| Tbr. Stand Imp. (acres) | 20,000 | 27,804 |
| 2. State Forest Nurseries | | |
| Seedlings Shipped (millions) | 85.00 | 77.17 |
| 3. State Forest Roads | | |
| Bridge Repairs (each) | 20 | 10 |
| Rd. Reconst. & Maint. (miles) | 2,280 | 2,779 |
| New Construction (miles) | 25 | 35.4 |
| 4. State & Co. Forest Inventory | | |
| Acres Field Survey (thousands) | 4,112.0 | 4,225.7 |
| 5. Forest Resource Planning | | |
| Statewide Plan (% Completed) | 100% | 100% |
| 6. County Forest Development | | |
| Reforestation (acres) | 14,200 | 18,037 |
| Tbr. Stand Imp. (acres) | 3,100 | 2,430 |
| Rd. Reconst. & Maint. (miles) | 222 | 205.82 |
| 7. Private Forest Management* | | |
| Reforestation (acres) | 6,425 | 4,459 |
| Tbr. Stand Imp. (acres) | 4,750 | 1,014 |
| Mkt. & Util. Assist. (cu.ft.) | 4.00mm | 5.83mm |
| General Mgnt. Assist. (acres) | 28,000 | 37,385.8 |

*NOTE: PFM definitions of reforestation and Timber Stand Imp. differ slightly from those used in reporting state and county targets and accomplishments.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

NPS, FOREST SERVICE

WITNESSES

HON. ALAN B. MOLLOHAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

HON. NICK RAHALL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Mollohan.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, my colleague, Mr. Rahall, and I are both testifying on similar matters.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Rahall, we are glad to have you. Your statements may be made a part of the record.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure to come before this distinguished subcommittee today and advocate continued funding for Interior programs which have proven their worth in my home State of West Virginia, as well as throughout the nation.

I appreciate the support you and members of this subcommittee have given to the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program, Bureau of Mines and programs administered by the National Park Service.

The only comment I have with regard to the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program is that the Office of Surface Mining still owes West Virginia \$8.8 million this fiscal year. In January, West Virginia was awarded a \$27.2 million grant but, thus far, the State has received only \$18.4 million. Therefore, this agency may need a supplemental appropriation to meet its commitment to West Virginia.

Concerning the National Park Service, the Administration has regrettably not requested funding for three vital programs—the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery, Land and Water Conservation Fund, and Historic Preservation.

I am pleased to report, however, that the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on which I am privileged to serve has approved a fiscal year 1985 budget recommendation of \$10 million for UPARR, \$350 million for LWCF, and \$40 million for historic preservation activities. I would be most appreciative if you and the members of your subcommittee would endorse these budget recommendation figures and defend them during the impending House-Senate conference deliberations.

Mr. Chairman, the rest of my statement elaborates on how important these programs are to the district and we would certainly appreciate your consideration.

[The statement of Mr. Mollohan follows.]

TESTIMONY OF
HON. ALAN B. MOLLOHAN
OF WEST VIRGINIA
BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, IT IS A PLEASURE TO COME BEFORE THIS VERY DISTINGUISHED SUBCOMMITTEE TO ADVOCATE CONTINUED FUNDING FOR INTERIOR PROGRAMS WHICH HAVE PROVEN THEIR WORTH IN MY HOME STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AS WELL AS THROUGHOUT THE NATION.

I APPRECIATE THE SUPPORT THAT YOU AND THE MEMBERS OF THIS SUBCOMMITTEE HAVE GIVEN TO THE ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION PROGRAM, BUREAU OF MINES, AND PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

THE ONLY COMMENT I HAVE WITH REGARD TO THE ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION PROGRAM IS THAT THE OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING STILL OWES WEST VIRGINIA \$8.8 MILLION THIS FISCAL YEAR. IN JANUARY, WEST VIRGINIA WAS AWARDED A \$27.2 MILLION GRANT BUT, THUS FAR, THE STATE HAS RECEIVED ONLY \$18.4 MILLION. THEREFORE, THIS AGENCY MAY NEED A SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO MEET ITS COMMITMENT TO WEST VIRGINIA.

CONCERNING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, THE ADMINISTRATION HAS REGRETTABLY NOT REQUESTED FUNDING FOR THREE VITAL PROGRAMS-- THE URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION RECOVERY (UPARR), LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND (LWCF), AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION.

I AM PLEASED TO REPORT, HOWEVER, THAT THE HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, ON WHICH I AM PRIVILEGED TO SERVE, HAS APPROVED A FISCAL YEAR 1985 BUDGET RECOMMENDATION OF \$10 MILLION FOR UPARR, \$350 MILLION FOR LWCF, AND \$40 MILLION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES. I WOULD BE MOST APPRECIATIVE IF YOU AND THE MEMBERS OF YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE WOULD ENDORSE THESE BUDGET RECOMMENDATION FIGURES AND DEFEND THEM DURING THE IMPENDING HOUSE-SENATE CONFERENCE DELIBERATIONS.

ADDITIONAL MONIES ARE NEEDED FOR EACH OF THESE PROGRAMS TO CARRY OUT RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROJECTS AS WELL

AS TO PROVIDE JOBS IN THE PROCESS.

SINCE ITS INCEPTION IN 1979, THE UPARR PROGRAM HAS PROVIDED MUCH-NEEDED RECREATION FUNDING TO TWO ELIGIBLE COUNTIES--OHIO AND WOOD--IN MY DISTRICT. THESE COUNTIES ARE ACTIVELY IMPLEMENTING THEIR RECOVERY ACTION PLANS, BUT FURTHER MONIES WILL BE NEEDED TO ADEQUATELY REHABILITATE EXISTING CITY AND COUNTY PARKS.

IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT A TRANSFER OF FISCAL YEAR 1984 MONIES FROM THE UPARR PROGRAM TO THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT HAS FROZEN PLANNING ACTIVITIES. MOUNTWOOD PARK IN WOOD COUNTY IS DEEPLY INTERESTED IN UPARR PLANNING FUNDS TO CONTINUE A POSITIVE MARKETING STUDY OF THE PARK, WHICH CONTAINS WITHIN IT A \$4.5 MILLION NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT DESIGNED TO PROVIDE INNOVATIVE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR HANDICAPPED AND SENIOR CITIZENS. MR. CHAIRMAN, I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR REVIEW OF THIS MATTER AND REQUEST THAT THE SUBCOMMITTEE TAKE THE APPROPRIATE ACTION TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL UPARR PLANNING MONIES.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SOURCE OF RECREATION FUNDING IS THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND. I WOULD LIKE TO SUBMIT FOR THE RECORD A COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE I RECEIVED FROM THE GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA, CITING THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS PROGRAM. ALSO PROVIDED FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S PERUSAL IS A COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF 84 PROJECTS FUNDED THROUGH THE LWCF PROGRAM IN MY DISTRICT. SINCE THIS LIST WAS COMPILED, AN ADDITIONAL PROJECT WAS APPROVED-- A \$43,000 AWARD TO THE HANCOCK COUNTY COMMISSION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PICNIC AREAS AND SPORTS FIELDS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY.

ANOTHER NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PROGRAM WHICH ENJOYS WIDE AND BROAD-BASED SUPPORT IS THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM. WEST

VIRGINIA'S RICH HERITAGE HAS BROUGHT WITH IT MANY HISTORIC LANDMARKS AND THE DESIRE TO PRESERVE SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC SITES.

THE INCLUSION OF MONIES FOR FOR ALL THREE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PROGRAMS IN THE EMERGENCY "JOBS BILL" IS A TESTAMENT TO THEIR PRIORITY. THIS FUNDING ALLOWED 30 PROJECTS WITH A TOTAL VALUE OF \$2.5 MILLION TO BE APPROVED THROUGHOUT WEST VIRGINIA. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 400 TO 500 JOBS WERE CREATED IN THE STATE AS A RESULT, AND I CAN'T TELL YOU HOW MUCH THESE JOBS MEANT TO WEST VIRGINIA WHICH, UNFORTUNATELY, SUFFERED THE BRUNT OF THE ECONOMIC RECESSION.

AGAIN, MR. CHAIRMAN, I APPRECIATE THE ATTENTION YOU DEVOTE TO INTERIOR PROGRAMS AND YOUR RESPONSIVENESS TO CONCERNS BROUGHT BEFORE YOU. I LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING CLOSELY WITH YOU AND MEMBERS OF THIS SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE FUNDING MATTERS I HAVE CITED.

THANK YOU.



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CHARLESTON 25305

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV
GOVERNOR

April 3, 1984

Dear Alan,

I am certain you are aware the Reagan Administration budget has once again zeroed the state side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program.


I hardly think it is necessary to explain to you the vital importance of that program to West Virginia. I am, however, submitting for your review a list of projects funded through that program since its inception in your Congressional District. The Land and Water Conservation Fund is the only federal program having a significant impact on recreation in West Virginia communities.

The paradox of this whole issue is the fact that the Reagan Administration has espoused new federalism and block grant approaches to meeting community needs. They fail to recognize the fact that the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program provided allocations to the respective states to be used for a multitude of public park and recreation improvements--a block grant concept. In addition to being a state administered program, it requires a 50/50 match; therefore, the impact of any allocation made for public park and recreation purposes is doubled. The program has proved to be a true federal, state, and local partnership.

I am encouraging you to preschedule an appointment through Congressman Yates' Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations to make a statement in support of the state side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. It would be most helpful for you to do so during "Members Day" now scheduled for May 3, 1984 at 10:00 a.m.

I trust this information will be of some assistance to you in deliberations on budget issues as they affect West Virginia. I will be most pleased to provide you with any additional documentation that you may need concerning this program.

Sincerely,


John D. Rockefeller IV

Honorable Alan B. Mollohan /
Member, United States House
of Representatives
516 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Funded Projects

Congressional District 1

| <u>Sponsor Name</u> | <u>LWCF Amount</u> |
|--|--------------------|
| City of Wheeling | 304,193 |
| City of Wheeling | 63,906 |
| City of New Martinsville | 48,226 |
| City of Follansbee | 14,181 |
| City of Wheeling | 8,878 |
| City of Follansbee | 12,702 |
| City of Follansbee | 12,372 |
| Bear Rocks State Park | 3,899 |
| City of McMechen | 64,000 |
| City of Clarksburg | 6,000 |
| Conway Run Public Fishing Area | 10,413 |
| Valley Falls State Park | 550 |
| Wetzel Public Hunting Area | 1,024 |
| City of Wheeling | 20,600 |
| City of Clarksburg | 33,014 |
| Valley Falls State Park | 11,691 |
| City of Salem | 54,555 |
| Brooke County | 118,642 |
| Wheeling Park Commission | 216,447 |
| Wheeling Park Commission | 48,410 |
| Tomlinson Run State Park | 184,669 |
| Pleasants County Parks Commission | 12,135 |
| Benwood City Park | 232,708 |
| Doddridge County | 255,177 |
| City of Wheeling | 806,250 |
| Marshall County Parks and Recreation | 868,835 |
| City of Weirton | 73,692 |
| Town of Rainelle | 996 |
| City of Wheeling | 102,699 |
| City of Moundsville | 3,925 |
| City of Wellsburg | 31,204 |
| City of Follansbee | 22,886 |
| City of Weirton | 57,845 |
| Marion County | 100,351 |
| City of Chester | 11,320 |
| City of New Martinsville | 9,293 |
| Hancock County | 39,310 |
| Wood County Parks and Recreation Commission | 177,842 |
| City of Moundsville | 330,426 |
| City of Clarksburg | 24,961 |
| City of Weirton | 58,074 |
| Hancock County | 76,602 |
| Wood County | 443,958 |
| Pleasants County Parks and Recreation Commission | 18,701 |
| City of Chester | 59,166 |
| Village of Bethlehem | 186,675 |
| Brooke County Commission | 760,000 |
| City of Clarksburg | 252,263 |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Town of Anmoore | 34,025 |
| Grave Creek Mound State Park | 200,000 |
| Town of Pine Grove | 9,000 |
| City of Paden City | 32,500 |
| City of Wheeling | 167,600 |
| Town of Nutter Fort | 4,690 |
| City of Follansbee | 246,330 |
| Marshall County Parks and Recreation Commission | 333,100 |
| City of Wellsburg | 115,468 |
| City of Fairmont | 337,450 |
| City of Bridgeport | 60,000 |
| City of Bridgeport | 33,700 |
| Town of Stonewood | 7,500 |
| Hancock County Commission | 162,263 |
| Marion County Commission | 447,000 |
| Harrison County Commission | 48,200 |
| City of Moundsville | 138,500 |
| Town of Pine Grove | 23,717 |
| City of Vienna | 121,000 |
| City of Follansbee | 70,497 |
| Harrison County Commission | 29,863 |
| Wetzel County Board of Education | 59,114 |
| Wheeling Park Commission | 145,200 |
| City of Bridgeport | 86,400 |
| Harrison County Commission | 62,500 |
| Town of Stonewood | 19,500 |
| Harrison County Parks and Recreation Commission | 17,500 |
| Tomlinson Run State Park | 300,000 |
| Tygart Lake State Park | 170,311 |
| Pleasants Creek Hunting and Fishing | 57,885 |
| Grafton-Taylor County Parks and Recreation Commission | 20,162 |
| Taylor County Board of Education | 170,000 |
| City of Grafton | 30,000 |
| North Bend State Park | 264,850 |
| Harrisville Community Park | 62,400 |
| City of Weirton | <u>17,500</u> |
| 84 Projects | \$10,361,391 |

Mr. YATES. Thank you. Mr. Rahall.

Mr. RAHALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to testify before the subcommittee this afternoon and express my support for programs funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and specifically, the State side of the fund.

I associate myself with the remarks of my colleague, Mr. Mollohan, and will briefly mention a couple points, most of which will be a reemphasis of what my colleague has stated.

As he stated, the Administration requests no funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund State grants. In its budget recommendations, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs stated that this is a short-sighted approach which ignores nearly 20 years of partnership between the States and Federal Government to preserve and protect our nation's natural and cultural heritage.

I would urge the subcommittee to consider an appropriation of \$100 million for the State share of the LWCF pursuant to the Interior Committee recommendation. This subcommittee is also to be commended for its past support of this program. In my congressional district, for example, 42 projects totaling \$5.5 million are currently being funded under the LWCF.

Mr. Chairman, I would be amiss if I did not express my appreciation to the subcommittee for providing adequate funding for State grants under the Abandoned Mine Reclamation program. However, it must be noted that the Office of Surface Mining still owes West Virginia \$8.8 million of its \$27.2 million fiscal year 1984 grant award. Based on information my staff has obtained, it appears the agency will need a supplemental appropriation in order to meet its obligation to West Virginia. I respectfully urge your consideration of this matter.

In West Virginia we are seeking a balance between developing the land and preserving the environment. Your continued support of the LWCF program, the AML program and coal R&D funding will help us achieve this goal.

Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Mr. RAHALL. Finally, if I might insert into the record three documents that I have. The first is OSM's news release of January 1984 announcing the \$27.2 million grant to West Virginia, and second, a letter I wrote to OSM and agency response regarding items pertaining to the RAMP Program, and third, a copy of letters I received from 10 out of 14 Soil Conservation Districts in West Virginia along with letters from the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Committee and Soil Conservation District Supervisors Association expressing their support of the RAMP Program.

Mr. YATES. They may be received for the record.

[The statement of Mr. Rahall and other information follow.]

STATEMENT OF HON. NICK RAHALL
Before the Subcommittee on Interior
May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman. I would like to briefly take this opportunity to express my support for programs funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and specifically, the state side of the fund.

As you know, the Administration requests no funding for LWCF state grants. In its budget recommendations, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs stated that this is a short-sighted approach which ignores nearly 20 years of partnership between the states and the federal government to preserve and protect our nation's natural and cultural heritage.

I would urge the subcommittee to consider an appropriation of \$100 million for the state share of the LWCF pursuant to the Interior Committee recommendation.

This subcommittee is also to be commended for its past support of this program. In my Congressional District, for example, 42 projects totaling \$5.5 million are currently being funded under the LWCF.

Mr. Chairman, I would be amiss if I did not express my appreciation to the subcommittee for providing adequate funding for state grants under the Abandoned Mine Reclamation program. However, it must be noted that the Office of Surface Mining still owes West Virginia \$8.8 million of its \$27.2 million FY84 grant award. Based on information my staff has obtained, it appears the agency will need a supplemental appropriation in order to meet its obligation to West Virginia. I urge your consideration of this matter.

In West Virginia we are seeking a balance between developing the land and preserving the environment. Your continued support of the LWCF program, the AML program and coal R&D funding will help us achieve this goal.

Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to insert into the Record three documents.

The first is OSM's new release of January 1984 announcing the \$27.2 million AML grant for West Virginia;

The second is a copy of a letter I wrote to OSM, and the agency's response, regarding items pertaining to RAMP and West Virginia's FY84 AML grant;

The third item are copies of letters I received from 10 out of the 14 Soil Conservation Districts in West Virginia along with letters from the West Virginia Dept. of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Committee and Soil Conservation District Supervisors Association expressing support for RAMP.

OSM news release

U.S. Department Of The Interior Office Of Surface Mining



JAN 17 AM 1:22

For Release January 1984

Dick Leonard (202) 343-4719

OSM AWARDS WEST VIRGINIA RECORD \$27,197,000
FOR ABANDONED MINE LAND RECLAMATION WORK

The Interior Department's Office of Surface Mining (OSM) has awarded West Virginia a \$27,197,000 Federal construction grant for reclamation work on 43 abandoned coal mine projects throughout the State.

"This is the largest construction grant we've approved for any State," OSM Director James R. Harris pointed out. "This means more jobs and more public protection from such abandoned mine hazards as refuse piles, fires, slides, subsidence, open shafts and drainage problems in West Virginia."

Harris said the award is a three-year construction grant and the money is available to West Virginia as the State needs it in the form of a letter of credit. \$18,433,598 is immediately available to the State, with the remaining \$8,763,402 to be provided when additional funds are available.

The 43 projects are located in 20 counties across the State, including seven in Logan, six in Kanawha and five in Monongalia counties. Marion, Harrison and Fayette counties have three projects each, while Mingo, McDowell and Preston have two each.

Other projects are located in Boone, Brooke, Grant, Lewis, Ohio, Raleigh, Randolph, Upshur, Wyoming and Clay-Nicholas counties.

This marks the third construction grant West Virginia has received from OSM since June, making a grand total of \$55.7 million in reclamation funds earmarked for the State in the last seven months.

"West Virginia has more than \$6 million worth of abandoned mine land reclamation projects under way now," Harris said. "The State plans to have more than \$12 million in additional work under contract early in 1984."

"This mine land reclamation is like a new industry for West Virginia. It creates jobs and creates better living conditions in the coal fields."

The reclamation program is administered by the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources headed by Willis H. Bertig Jr.

• • •

NICK J. RAHALL II
4th District, West Virginia

COMMITTEES
PUBLIC WORKS AND
TRANSPORTATION
SUBCOMMITTEES
AVIATION
WATER RESOURCES
SURFACE TRANSPORTATION
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
MINES AND MINING
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT
STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL
CONDUCT

COPY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

March 5, 1984

440 Cannon Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 555-3000
DISTRICT OFFICE:
815 Fifth Avenue
Martinsburg, West Virginia 26101
(304) 822-4422
RANK BUILDING
Martinsburg, West Virginia 26101
(304) 822-3000
1005 Federal Building
Martinsburg, West Virginia 26101
(304) 822-6222
10 H Building
Lynch, West Virginia 26001
(304) 752-4004

Mr. William Schmidt, Assistant Director
Program Operations and Inspection
Office of Surface Mining
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Bill:

During the Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment's February 27, 1984, oversight hearing on OSM's FY85 budget request, I expressed a number of concerns which I would like to reiterate.

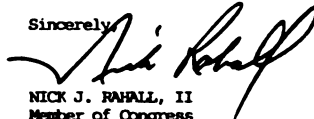
First, I strongly believe that RAMP funding must continue to flow through the Soil Conservation Service to local Soil Conservation Districts. OSM's proposal to transfer this responsibility to the states was not beneficial to the program in FY83 and I do not see how this situation would change in FY85. In addition, in OSM's January 25, 1984, AML Policy Statement, a number of deductions would be made from the Secretarial-share of the AML Fund prior to apportionment to the states, e.g., administrative costs, emergency projects, AML research, however, RAMP funds would be counted against a state's apportionment. As I stated in the hearing, RAMP funds must also be deducted prior to apportionment. RAMP is a federal, not a state, program and is separate and distinct from state AML projects.

Secondly, during the hearing you indicated that the AML Policy Statement would stay in draft form for six months and that no official revised AML Inventory figures would be made until January 1985. I would ask that OSM notify the states of this so that they have ample time to formulate amendments to their AML Inventories which would have a reflection on the amount of their apportionments.

Thirdly, as you are aware, West Virginia is owed \$8.8 million in FY84 AML funds. At the hearing, I asked when that funding would be provided. Either you or Director Harris said this information would be made known by the time the Appropriations Committee holds its OSM hearing. I would ask that you provide this information to me in writing at the appropriate time.

With warm regard, I am

Sincerely,



NICK J. RAHALL, II
Member of Congress

NJR/jz

cc: Hon. John Murtha
Hon. Ralph Regula
Hon. Joe McDade

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

1984 APR 13 AM 11:44

APR 1 1 1984

Honorable Nick J. Rahall, II
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Rahall:

Thank you for your letter of March 5, 1984, to Assistant Director Schmidt in which you expressed concerns about the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP), the implementation of the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Policy Statement, and West Virginia's fiscal year 1984 AML grant.

With respect to RAMP, the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) again proposes to fund projects now accomplished under this program through the State grant mechanism. We believe that section 405(d) conveys to the States the exclusive responsibility and authority for implementing approved AML plans. It is for this reason that we have phased out OSM's direct reclamation activities in primacy States. Having the Federal Government also performing such reclamation work interferes with the intent of section 405 that the States rather than the Federal Government should set priorities for accomplishing AML projects. We believe that the States should be free to use the local soil conservation service apparatus and to take advantage of prior RAMP design work if the States find this approach and those projects cost-effective.

The reason that RAMP funds are considered part of a State's apportionment is that such projects are part of the universe of projects within a State. They exist now and work can be implemented when the reclamation authority wishes. While discussions with the States indicate that they generally feel that RAMP projects are of lower priority, nevertheless, they are part of the total AML projects within a State. The State as a geographic entity has a fixed number of eligible existing AML projects. Reclamation activities by the State government or by RAMP reduce the count of eligible AML sites. Since the intent of Title V of the Surface Mining Act is to eliminate these problems, reclamation activities, whether by State or RAMP, should be funded from the total funds available to correct AML problems within the geographic borders of the State.

Emergency projects undertaken by OSM differ from RAMP projects in that, by definition, they occur suddenly and present an extreme danger. OSM undertakes these projects to satisfy a direct Secretarial responsibility under section 410 of the Act. Since these projects occur suddenly and randomly across the Nation, they cannot be planned and it is impossible to apportion funds by State in advance for their abatement. While both RAMP and the emergency projects program are federally administered, this difference in program scope justifies the difference in policy.

We are working closely with States on the National Abandoned Mine Lands Inventory update process. The States are aware of the means for updating the Inventory and the required time frames, and are receiving training concerning the update process. By May all States will have received this training. They will then be able to submit new or revised data on AML problem areas and reclamation costs. Consequently, you should be assured that the update process is working and will further improve the Inventory's utility as a program planning and management tool. As we testified at the February 27 hearing, we intend to provide an updated Inventory about the first of calendar year 1985. We will notify the States of this.

As you know, West Virginia has been awarded an AML grant of \$18.4 million. The remaining \$8.8 million requested by the State has also been awarded, subject to the future availability of funds. As promised in the February 27 hearing, we are reviewing the AML grant funding situation and expect to present our findings at the April 11 Appropriations Committee hearing.

Sincerely,

J. Lisle Reed
Deputy Under Secretary



1984 FEB 23 AM 10:33

GUS R. DOUGLASS
COMMISSIONER

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CHARLESTON 25305

February 15, 1984

The Honorable Nick Joe Rahall
House of Representatives
440 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

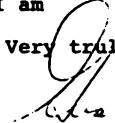
Dear Nick:

Members of my staff and I have been looking with wonderment at OSM's management of the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP). It's my personal feeling, and that of my advisors, to leave RAMP with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service wherein there is less paper work and red tape than if it were passed on to the Soil Conservation Districts. To put it in another fashion, the differences we see is that, if the money comes through to the State, their projects will have to be let out on an advertised contract. If SCS has the money, they can work with the landowner and, in some cases, the landowner can also be the contractor.

Again, my preference is to leave it with SCS. If it comes in the other direction, I'll certainly be in a position to try and get the most value, money and the practices applied on the land.

With warmest regards, I am

Very truly yours,


Gus R. Douglass
Agriculture Commissioner

GRD:sah

cc: Ed Bumgarner

MEMBERS

Gov. R. Douglas, Chairman
Charleston

Dale W. Zinn
Morgantown

R. Rudy Fisk
Morgantown

David C. Callaghan
Charleston

Loace Taber
Princeton

Robert Harper
Moorefield



1984 FEB 21 AM 10:26

Edward Bungarner
Executive Secretary
Charleston

Lawrence Adelman
Field Agent
Elk Garden

Robin H. Swank
Advisory Member
Morgantown

State of West Virginia
Soil Conservation Committee
Charleston 25305

February 15, 1984

Honorable Nick J. Rahall, II
House of Representatives
440 Cannon Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Rahall:

I am very pleased to know that you are still keeping abreast of the RAMP situations as they change or are proposed to change from time to time.

We, meaning those of us working with SCS, soil conservation districts and landowners, are happy to have the RAMP funds available in either form. However, we do feel that there is less paper work involved when the funds are passed on to SCS. Anytime money comes to the State, they have to let a contract. If SCS receives the money, they can work directly with the landowner and most of the time the landowner can be the contractor.

Hope the above thoughts will be helpful to you.

Thanks for getting in touch.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Edward Bungarner".

Edward Bungarner
Executive Secretary

PRESIDENT

Charles Pugh
Route 1
Chester 26034

VICE-PRESIDENT

Carl Amick
Route 87, Box 42
Hinton 25951



22 FEB 2 30

SECRETARY

Frank Glover
664 Villa Place
Morgantown 26505

TREASURER

Dale Miller
Route 1
Moatsville 26405

FEBRUARY 16, 1984

HONORABLE NICK J. ROHALL
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
440 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

DEAR SIR:

I APPRECIATE THE CHANCE TO INDICATE THAT WE FAVOR THE RAMP PROGRAM REMAINING WITH THE U. S. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE.

THE STATE SUPERVISORS ASSOCIATION FEELS THE MOST EFFICIENT WAY TO HANDLE THIS PROGRAM IS FUNDS GOING DIRECTLY TO THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE WITH THE EXPERIENCE THEY HAVE IN SOIL RELATED PROBLEMS, GOES HAND IN HAND WITH RAMP.

THE OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING COULD PASS FUNDS TO DISTRICTS FOR USE BY SCS, BUT WHY GO THIS ROUTE WHEN NOT NECESSARY.

I THEREFORE URGE YOUR SUPPORT IN FAVOR OF INCREASED FUNDING IN FISCAL YEAR 1985 FOR THE RAMP PROGRAM.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

Charles L. Pugh
CHARLES L. PUGH
PRESIDENT

CLP/DH

OTHER DIRECTORS

E. O. Cantley
Route 5, Box 304-B
Charleston 25312

Harold Dowdy
Route 1
Union 24983

Robert Holloway
Fraziers Bottom
25082

Boyd Meadows
P.O. Box 553
Milton 25541

Delmer Schell
Scherr Station
Keyser 26726

Richard Cook
Box 6 Catalpa Hghs.
Clarksburg 26301

Franklin Higgins
Route 1
St. Marys 26170

James Louthan
Box 142
Rippon 25441

Margaret Mills
Star Rt. 3, Box 28
Wallback 25285

John Sims
New England 26154

**SOUTHERN
SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

475 Ragland Road
Beckley, West Virginia 25801
Phone: (304)253-0261



February 16, 1984

Honorable Nick J. Rahall, II
440 Cannon Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Rahall:

Thank you for your letter of February 8, 1984, asking for our views on RAMP funding.

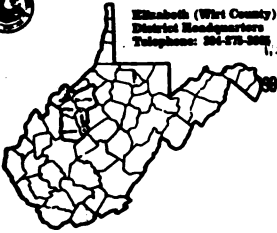
At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the Southern SCD on February 16, 1984 your letter was discussed and it was the Board's opinion funding through the SCS would be best for RAMP.

Sincerely,

Aubrey Riner

Aubrey Riner
Chairman

1984 FEB 21 11 10:43



Elizabeth (Wirt County)
District Headquarters
Telephone: 204-575-2828

Little Kanawha 121 322
Soil Conservation District

1984 FEB 16 AM 10: 05

P. O. Box 172
Elizabeth, West Virginia 26116

February 14, 1984

Honorable Nick J. Rahall
House of Representatives
440 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Rahall:

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to respond to your letter regarding the future of the Rural Abandoned Mines Program (RAMP).

I definitely feel that funds need to be provided direct to the U. S. Soil Conservation Service for carrying out the Rural Abandoned Mines Program. This is the most effective and efficient procedure for correcting problems associated with abandoned mine lands. Direct funding provides better continuity for planning and implementation of land treatment measures.

In my opinion, passing funds from the Office of Surface Mining to Soil Conservation Districts for use by SCS in treating RAMP sites is effective but not very efficient.

As you know, SCS is a multi-discipline agency with a wide range of soil and water conservation programs to assist individuals and communities with the management of their land and water resources. Their experience and expertise in soil and water conservation complements the RAMP program. The same SCS personnel who assist SCD cooperators with their land problems or the county and municipal governments with their flooding problems are also working on the RAMP sites. I feel this is an excellent arrangement that cannot be duplicated by Office of Surface Mining or the state reclamation agencies.

I am taking this opportunity to urge you to support increased funding of RAMP in fiscal year 1985.

Sincerely

John Sims
Past President

For Land's Sake

**WEST FORK
SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

Rt. 1, Box 204-E
Mt. Clare, West Va. 26408

1984 FEB 13 PM 2:24

February 10, 1984

The Honorable Nick J. Rahall, II
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
440 Cannon Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Rahall, II:

We certainly appreciate your letter to the West Fork Soil Conservation District advising of the OSM's fiscal year 1985 budget in which they propose that no new RAMP projects be funded and that responsibility for this program be transferred from the SCS to the States which would have the option of using their AML reclamation program grants to fund the type of projects currently addressed through RAMP. We were very happy to see that the 1984 fiscal year budget had restored RAMP to SCS. We are sorry to hear of the revised "thinking" again.

I am writing you on behalf of all of the other eight (8) supervisors of this Soil District. We feel that the BEST FOR RAMP IS FOR THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE TO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE AT LEAST 20% OF THE OSM MINE FUNDS FOR PLANNING AND ADMINISTERING RAMP. They have the planning expertise, are very efficient in carrying out their commitments and do an excellent job of getting the most out of every dollar.

Again we inform you that we feel that OSM funds channeled through the States and Dept. of Natural Resources working with SCDs is not the route for RAMP. They have sufficient other funds from this mining "tax" to carry out the other programs in the state and may not use a good portion because of the time element. Going from one to up to 3 or four agency sources is a WASTE of monetary resources IF there is another alternative, even if it is only an alternative on 20% of the money in question.

You may inform the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs at their hearing Feb. 27, 1984, that this board of supervisors strongly SUPPORT 20% of RAMP funds to BE GIVEN BY OSM TO THE USDA, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, where we feel it belongs. We work closely with the SCS and find the relationship INVALUABLE.

Very truly yours,

Zellet W. Law
Zellet W. Law, Supervisor
FOR THE ENTIRE 9 BOARD MEMBERS
WEST FORK SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT



**TYGARTS VALLEY
SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

P.O. Box 592
Philippi, West Virginia 26416
Telephone: 457-3026

Honorable Nick J. Rahall, II
Member of Congress
House of Representatives
440 Cannon Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Rahall:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 8, 1984, calling our attention to matters affecting the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP).

As you know our district has been quite concerned for a number of years about the extremely low level of funding for RAMP. Our district has had experience working directly with the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) through the RAMP program and also cooperating with Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to secure funding during fiscal year 1983.

Although the cooperative efforts with DNR appear to be successful, we strongly favor the continuation of RAMP funding through SCS. This procedure seems to us to be more efficient.

The lack of a stable funding level for RAMP has made it extremely difficult for SCS and districts to operate effectively. For example, if no new RAMP planning or construction is permitted one year, the program is seriously impaired for the next one or two years. Continuous funding at an adequate level is essential for the program to operate as it should.

We appreciate your continued support for RAMP funding through SCS and urge you to continue the fight. Please keep us informed of progress.

Sincerely,

Junior B. Hedrick
Junior B. Hedrick
Chairman

1984 FEB 21 AM 10:55
WASHINGTON, DC

1984 FEB 22 AM 10:30

**EASTERN PANHANDLE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

Room 423, Federal Building
P.O. Box 1090, Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401
Phone (304) 263-7559

February 15, 1984

Hon. Nick J. Rahall, II
Member of Congress
440 Cannon Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Sir:

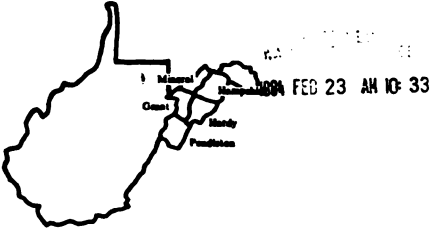
I greatly appreciate the opportunity to answer your request on the RAMP program funding or any other issue in the future.

I support your position that SCS should handle these funds as they have all the facilities to handle the money. Most important, SCS has the technical knowledge to advise proper implementation. SCS also has the most comprehensive working relations with Districts and should remain that way.

Best regards,

James L. Louthan
Chairman, Board of Supervisors
Eastern Panhandle Soil Conservation District

cc: Rollin Swank, State Conservationist
SCS, Morgantown, WV 26505



**POTOMAC VALLEY
SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

472 N. High Street
~~PO BOX 1000~~
 Romney, West Virginia 26757

Telephone: (304) 822-5174

February 17, 1984

Honorable Nick J. Rahall II
 440 Cannon Building
 Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Rahall:

Regarding your letter on the proposed change to the Rural Abandoned Mine Program, in my opinion the Potomac Valley Soil Conservation District would prefer that the program be administered through the Soil Conservation Service.

We have a good working relationship with the SCS and feel that they have the expertise to better handle the program than the Office of Surface Mining, the State, or our Soil Conservation District.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposal.

Sincerely,

W. C. Taylor

W. C. Taylor, Chairman
 Potomac Valley
 Soil Conservation District

WCT/jht

cc: Bob Ensor, SCS Area Conservationist



**GREENBRIER VALLEY
SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT**
Agriculture Service Center
Route 4, Box 4-A
Lewisburg, West Virginia 24901

Serving Greenbrier, Monroe and Pocahontas Counties

February 23, 1984

**Board
of
Supervisors**

Dewey F. Sharp, Chairman
Dunsmuir

Earl Roth, Vice-Chairman
Remick

Neal Kellison, Secy.-Treas.
Marlinton

Harold Dandy, Member
Union

Warren Ellison, Member
Greensville

C. Al McHale, Member
Lewisburg

Leslie Montgomery, Member
Buckeye

Ralph Warren, Jr.
Lewisburg

Honorable Nick J. Rahall, II
Member of Congress
440 Cannon Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Rahall:

This letter is in reference to your letter dated February 8, 1984, concerning the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP).

Unfortunately, we did not have time to discuss this proposal at a regularly scheduled board meeting. However, we did check into this request and it is our opinion that the RAMP Project can best be handled and administered by the Soil Conservation Service. Planning, as you mentioned, would be a problem on the state or local agency level and again, SCS is better staffed to perform this function. We have had one (1) RAMP Project in our Soil Conservation District in the past, and we believe this is a good and viable program. Our only objection is there should be more money turned loose, thus, more RAMP projects getting underway.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this proposal.

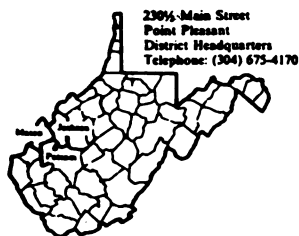
Sincerely,

Dewey F. Sharp *DFD*

Dewey F. Sharp
Chairman

DFS/JED/ajc

1984 FEB 27 PM 10:40



Western
Soil Conservation District

22 1/2 C First St.
PO BOX 2324
Point Pleasant, West Virginia 25550

February 22, 1984

Honorable Nick J. Rahall
House of Representatives
440 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Rahall:

We are writing in answer to your letter dated February 8, 1984, in regard to the Rural Abandoned Mines Program.

The Western Soil Conservation District is in favor of direct funding of this program to the Soil Conservation Service. We feel that this agency is better equipped to handle such a program, and since they are administering it at the present time, we feel it would be very costly and inefficient to change agencies. The Soil Conservation Service has the experience and expertise in soil and water conservation to implement the program.

Thank you for asking us to comment on this subject.

Sincerely,

Clay Edwards

Clay Edwards
Secretary

CE:hlb

WA 0000000000
FEB 24 AM 10:21

CAPITOL SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

1422 Federal Building

500 Quarrier St.

Charleston, W. Va. 25301

February 22, 1984

Honorable Nick J. Rahall
House of Representatives
440 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Rahall:

The Capitol Soil Conservation District(CSCD) is responding to your letter of February 8, 1984, regarding the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP).

The Board feels that monies need to be directly provided to the U. S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) for administering RAMP. Direct funding achieves better continuity for planning and implementation of land treatment measures. Since SCS is a multidisciplined agency, it provides a wide range of soil and water conservation programs to individuals and communities. The SCS's expertise and experience in these programs enhances RAMP.

The CSCD urges you to support increased funding of RAMP in fiscal year 1985.

Sincerely,

R. C. Alford

R. C. Alford

Chairman

Board of Supervisors

RCA/efn

1984 FEB 24 AM 10:22

MAIL ROOM



Guyana Soil Conservation District
4329 Hughes Branch Road - Huntington, WV 25701

February 23, 1984

Nick J. Rahall, II
440 Cannon Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Nick J. Rahall, II:

Concerning your recent request for comments on the Rural Abandoned Mine Program dated February 8, 1984.

The Guyana Soil Conservation District is a strong supporter of the RAMP program. We believe this fund should be funded to the maximum extent possible, and also, that this fund should come directly through Soil Conservation Service. We appreciate your interest in this program and would be glad to help your effort in any way we can.

Sincerely,

Lovil R. Dolin, Chairman

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, in addition, I have two attachments.

Mr. YATES. They are included.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

SARATOGA NHP

WITNESS

HON. GERALD SOLOMON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. YATES. Mr. Solomon, we are pleased to have you here today.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Chairman, last year I came before the subcommittee in regard to a negotiation between Senator Moynihan and myself where we had reached an agreement and had passed a bill which expanded the Saratoga National Historical Park—a historically significant park in America. That was the turning point of the Revolutionary War, as you know.

For years, the park had no boundary and many landowners had held the property from development just out of the goodness of their heart and because they were patriotic people. Many of them, of course, have grown old in the years that have passed and, developers were interested in developing the property next to the park.

Consequently, we did your subcommittee did authorize \$1 million last year, but during the Senate conference on the bill it was reduced to \$500,000. This left us with a shortfall of \$500,000 that we had promised to the park would be available to buy the remainder of those properties.

For us to complete the park it is necessary to have your subcommittee appropriate the additional \$500,000. That is why I am here today.

Mr. YATES. Good.

Mr. SOLOMON. Just to tell you we want to see the Congress and the United States Government live up to their commitment they made to the people.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

Mr. SOLOMON. Appreciate the opportunity very much.

[The statement of Mr. Solomon follows:]

STATEMENT BY
GERALD B. SOLOMON
INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS WITH YOU THE NEEDS OF THE SARATOGA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK. FIRST, HOWEVER, I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE IN SECURING \$500,000 FOR LAND ACQUISITION AT THE SARATOGA PARK IN FISCAL YEAR 84. ALTHOUGH THE HOUSE PASSED THE ENTIRE \$1 MILLION RECOMMENDED BY THIS SUBCOMMITTEE, THE SENATE WAS NOT SO GENEROUS. IN APPROVING THE AUTHORIZATION BILL FOR THE SARATOGA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK THE CONGRESS MADE A COMMITMENT TO THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE PARK AND A COMMITMENT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. I BELIEVE THAT WE SHOULD LIVE UP TO THESE COMMITMENTS. AS I EXPRESSED LAST YEAR WHEN I CAME BEFORE THIS SUBCOMMITTEE, PUBLIC LAW 97-460, WHICH ESTABLISHED A STATUTORY BOUNDARY FOR THE PARK, ALSO INCLUDED \$1 MILLION FOR LAND ACQUISITION. ALTHOUGH THE PARK WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1948 THE 1983 ACT AUTHORIZED, FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS.

WITH YOUR KIND ASSISTANCE, SARATOGA RECEIVED \$500,000 LAST YEAR. THOSE FUNDS HAVE ENABLED THE LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM AT SARATOGA TO PROCEED AT A RAPID PACE. SINCE VIRTUALLY EVERY LAND OWNER IS A WILLING SELLER, THE \$500,000 APPROPRIATED IN FY 84 IS EXPECTED TO BE OBLIGATED PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1, 1984. AS A RESULT, THE REMAINING \$500,000 WILL BE NEEDED THIS YEAR TO KEEP THE PROGRAM GOING AT ITS CURRENT PACE. YOUR ASSISTANCE AGAIN THIS YEAR WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

THE LANDS TO BE PROTECTED BY THE FUNDS ARE THOSE TRACTS WHERE THE AMERICAN ENCAMPMENT AND FIELD HOSPITAL WERE LOCATED. SINCE THE PARK WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1948, THOSE HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT TRACTS HAVE REMAINED UNPROTECTED AND SUBJECT TO DEVELOPMENT.

MANY OF THE OWNERS OF THOSE TRACTS HAVE REFUSED TO SELL THEIR PROPERTY TO DEVELOPERS FOR YEARS IN ORDER THAT THEY COULD HOLD IT FOR FUTURE PARK USE WHENEVER THE GOVERNMENT WAS READY TO BUY.

ACTION BY THIS SUBCOMMITTEE TO APPROPRIATE THE ENTIRE REMAINING \$500,000 BALANCE OF THE AUTHORIZATION WILL INSURE FULL PROTECTION OF THOSE SITES IN AN EXPEDITIOUS MANNER. THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTINUED INTEREST IN SARATOGA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY TODAY.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

LWCF—FOREST SERVICE

WITNESS

HON. JAMES McCLURE CLARKE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Clarke, we are glad to have you appear before the committee to testify. Your statement may be made a part of the record.

Mr. CLARKE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee. I appreciate your making my statement part of the record. I would request that the Forest Service be authorized to purchase 355 acres of land now held by the Linville Improvement Company in Avery County, North Carolina, at a cost of \$350,000.

This property is an interior holding in the National Forest, adjoins the Blue Ridge Parkway, between Pisgah National Forest and Blue Ridge. As you know the parkway has millions of visitors every year, great tourist attraction.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. CLARKE. The second request I would make is that the Forest Service be allowed to purchase 1,185 acres in Clay County, North Carolina, now held by the Dorothy Thomas Foundation. This is an inholding in the Nantahala National Forest; lies on the head waters of the Tallulah River and has elevations as high as 5,200 feet. It also skirts the Appalachian Trail.

The cost of the 1,185 acres would be \$1,250,000. It is one of the last three major inholdings in the Nantahala National Forest.

Mr. YATES. We would be glad to consider it.

Mr. CLARKE. Thank you, sir.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

All right, your statement may be made a part of the record.

[The statement of Mr. Clarke follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN JAMES MCCLURE CLARKE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
MAY 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I would like to thank you for allowing me the opportunity to testify before you today. This Subcommittee is charged with the important task of determining funding levels for a vast array of programs that impact all Americans. As a Member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee which deals with many of these programs through the authorizing process, I know how vast your responsibilities are. I admire your work and appreciate your efforts.

As the Subcommittee prepares its deliberations for the fiscal year 1985 appropriations bill, I would like to bring to your attention two important parcels of land in my own State of North Carolina. I believe their purchase and inclusion in our National Forest System are very important.

The first parcel involves the purchase of approximately 355 acres at a cost of \$375,000 now held by the Linville Improvement Company near Grandfather Mountain in Avery County, North Carolina. This property which is an interior holding in the Pisgah National Forest adjoins the Blue Ridge Parkway.

As you know, the Blue Ridge Parkway will celebrate its 50th anniversary next year. In 1983 the parkway recorded nearly 19 million visitors. As a unit of the National Park Service, the Blue Ridge Parkway is certainly one of the

country's finest resources. It is not only of great benefit to the Appalachian region but is an asset to the nation.

The tract lies between the current Pisgah National Forest ownership, and the Blue Ridge corridor. Elevations on the tract range from 4,200 feet, providing a spectacular view of Grandfather Mountain and the beautiful surrounding mountain area which we are all so proud of in Western North Carolina.

This particular tract falls within the boundaries of the Pisgah National Forest, and as a part of that forest, will allow many public uses and benefits. Among them are hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, and primitive camping, all of which help bring needed tourist revenues into an economically depressed region.

This tract will provide additional protection for the critical overlook areas from the Blue Ridge Parkway. The National Park Service and the Federal Highway Administration are spending nearly \$40 million for completion of the final link of the parkway in this area. The acquisition of the Linville Mountain Company property will protect this investment. It will provide almost 100 percent National Forest ownership south of the parkway, giving protection from development that would diminish the beauty of the area so much of which can be seen from the parkway.

The purchase of the property will provide additional protection for the upper watershed of Wilson Creek, a beautiful stream approximately two miles from Grandfather Mountain, and not far from the communities of Blowing Rock and Linville.

You will also hear today from my friend and distinguished colleague from North Carolina, Congressman Jim Broyhill, about this property. We both believe that the acquisition of this tract will provide enormous benefits and greatly improve and protect the Pisgah National Forest and the Blue Ridge Parkway.

The second tract involves the purchase of approximately 1,185 acres at a cost of \$1,250,000 now held by the Dorothy Thomas Foundation in Clay County, North Carolina, in the Nantahala National Forest.

For the past several years the Thomas Foundation tract has served as a primitive Girl Scout Camp. It lies on the headwaters of the Tallulah River on the west side of the Little Tennessee Valley. The town of Franklin, North Carolina, is some 25 miles northeast of the property. The tract has an excellent view of lower North Carolina and Georgia, with elevations ranging up to 5,200 feet. The Tallulah River, which runs along the west side of the tract, is a high quality trout fishing area.

The northeast side of the tract skirts the Appalachian National Scenic Trail which I would like to discuss later in my statement.

The Thomas tract is the largest of three inholdings which remain in the Nantahala National Forest. With the likely passage of the North Carolina Wilderness Act approved by the House last November, it is possible that without the purchase of this tract of land we could some day find development taking place right in the heart of a wilderness area.

Similar outdoor recreation opportunities to those in the Linville tract exist in this area as well.

It is very important that this major inholding in the Nantahala National Forest be included as part of the National Forest System. I hope that the Subcommittee will understand the importance of this addition and support its inclusion.

Before I close permit me to add another word about the Appalachian Trail.

Great progress has been made in the acquisition program for this 2,100 mile long footpath which traverses the Appalachian Mountain chain from Georgia to Maine. But work remains to be done. I am pleased to see that the Administration has included sufficient funds for National Park Service acquisition in its fiscal year 1985 budget. I am alarmed, however, that the Forest Service does not have funds earmarked for land acquisition in the eastern states, particularly along the trail. I am hopeful that the Subcommittee will see fit to include additional monies in order to continue the work which needs to be done to finish the job. More than 350 miles of the trail must still be protected through land acquisition.

The State of North Carolina is proud of its 362 mile section of the Appalachian Trail within its borders. Much of that is in my own Congressional District.

Each year some three to four million people utilize some part of the Appalachian Trail system in one of the fourteen states in which this magnificent hiking trail is located. I urge the Subcommittee to give

careful consideration to continuing its fine work of purchasing rights of way and the land through which the Appalachian Trail passes.

Volunteer groups and organizations have done a splendid job of providing operation and maintenance but they cannot provide the needed funds for land acquisition along the Trail. Only Congress can perform that task and I am hopeful that we will continue to do this.

Once again, let me thank you Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee for the opportunity to appear before you today and share these concerns.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

TOIYABE NF—LAND ACQUISITION

WITNESS

HON. HARRY REID, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEVADA

Mr. YATES. We are glad to have you, Mr. Reid.

Mr. REID. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to offer my support for acquisition by the U.S. Forest Service of private lands within the Toiyabe National Forest. The appropriation will be used to purchase 1,082 acres of private lands on Mount Charleston.

The National Forest covers 62,292 acres on Mount Charleston. Over 4,000 acres still remain in private hands within the National Forest. The proposed appropriation of Land and Water Conservation Funds for this purchase represents one quarter of the privately-owned lands remaining on the mountain.

Nearly 1,500,000 visitors enjoy Mount Charleston each year, a mountain which boasts ancient stands of bristlecone pine, unparalleled scenic views, waterfalls, campsites and hiking trails. Mount Charleston is also home to 25 endemic plant species and to the Palmer's Chipmunk, which are found nowhere else in the world.

Mount Charleston is only 35 minutes away from Las Vegas. Because of easy access to the mountain, it is a virtual haven for those who wish to escape the desert's heat. In the winter, the 12,000 foot mountain offers the only skiing and snow play for 300 miles.

This is the picture of the desert which is just a few miles from the mountains.

Mr. YATES. A very good looking Joshua Tree.

Mr. REID. That is not the area we are trying to acquire, but that is a picture of what is right next to it.

In the winter, as you can see in the back of the picture there is a 12,000-foot mountain. The people ski on it, it is the only skiing within 300 miles.

Southern Nevada has experienced a rapid increase in population in recent years, with more than half a million people living in the area. As Nevada's population continues to climb, the demand for outdoor recreation activities will grow as well. The present recreation facilities on Mount Charleston are badly overcrowded with no opportunity for expansion. That is why acquisition of some additional 1,000 acres of privately owned land on the mountain is essential. If the land is not purchased and protected, it is subject to subdivision and development.

It is also important to point out that support for acquisition of this private land is considerable. In 1982, nearly 10,000 Clark County residents signed petitions supporting adoption of the Mount Charleston Comprehensive Land Use Plan to promote appropriate uses of the unique mountain area.

Others have also let me know of their unwavering support for Forest Service acquisition, including the Trust for Public Land, the

Sierra Club, the Mount Charleston Town Advisory Board, the League of Women Voters, the Governor of Nevada, the Clark County Board of Commissioners, the Girl Scouts, the Soroptomists, and the local Chambers of Commerce.

In fact, the current owner of the land, Summa Corporation, some of you may recognize as the old Howard Hughes owned entity, has indicated its willingness to proceed with the proposed purchase and has stated, "The proposed sale not only is consistent with our business needs, but also with the environmental and recreational value for the greater Las Vegas community."

One reason, Mr. Chairman, we are anxious to get this as soon as we can is that Summa does have the ability to develop this. Once it is developed it is lost forever.

In conclusion, I would like to show you the rest of the photographs which show some of this beautiful area. If you would take this picture of the Joshua tree, five or six minutes away, you hit that. It is almost unbelievable. It is a resource that is not only good for the people in my congressional district, but certainly all over the United States.

I respectfully request—

Mr. YATES. Very pretty.

Mr. REID [continuing]. That this money be appropriated to save something that—

Mr. YATES. Is irreplaceable.

Mr. REID. That's right. It really is.

Mr. YATES. Thank you, Mr. Reid, we will consider your request.

Mr. REID. Thank you very much.

[The statement of Mr. Reid follows:]

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TESTIMONY OF

THE HONORABLE HARRY REID

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

MAY 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman and Distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to offer my support for acquisition by the U.S. Forest Service of private lands within the Toiyabe National Forest. The appropriation will be used to purchase 1,082 acres of private lands on Mount Charleston.

The National Forest covers 62,292 acres on Mount Charleston. Over 4,000 acres still remain in private hands within the National Forest. The proposed appropriation of Land and Water Conservation Funds for this purchase represents one quarter of the privately-owned lands remaining on the mountain.

Nearly 1,500,000 visitors enjoy Mount Charleston each year - a mountain which boasts ancient stands of bristlecone pine, unparalleled scenic views, waterfalls, campsites and hiking trails. Mount Charleston is also home to 25 endemic plant species and to the Palmer's Chipmunk, which are found nowhere else in the world.

Mount Charleston is only 35 minutes away from Las Vegas. Because of easy access to the mountain, it is a virtual haven for those who wish to escape the desert's heat. In the winter, the 12,000 foot mountain offers the only skiing and snow play for three hundred miles.

Southern Nevada has experienced a rapid increase in population in recent years, with more than half a million people living in the area. As Nevada's population continues to climb, the demand for outdoor recreation activities will grow as well. The present recreation facilities on Mount Charleston are badly overcrowded with no opportunity for expansion. That is why acquisition of some additional 1,000 acres of privately owned land on the mountain is essential. If the land is not purchased and protected, it is subject to subdivision and development.

It is also important to point out that support for acquisition of this private land is considerable. In 1982, nearly 10,000 Clark County residents signed petitions supporting adoption of the Mount Charleston Comprehensive Land Use Plan to promote appropriate uses of the unique mountain area. Others have also let me know of their unwavering support for Forest Service acquisition, including the Trust for Public Land, the Sierra Club, the Mount Charleston Town Advisory Board, the League of Women Voters, the Governor of Nevada, the Clark County Board of Commissioners, the Girl Scouts, the Soroptomists, and the local Chambers of Commerce. In fact, the current owner of the land - Summa Corporation $\frac{2}{1}$ has indicated its willingness to proceed with the proposed purchase and has stated, "The proposed sale not only is consistent with our business needs, but also with the environmental and recreational value for the greater Las Vegas community." 3

In closing, I would like to show the Members of the Subcommittee photographs of this forested oasis. Mount Charleston offers a striking contrast to the familiar desert surroundings of the Las Vegas Valley. Mt. Charleston is a precious resource not only for the residents of Southern Nevada, but also for the nation as well. Therefore, I respectfully request that the proposed \$4 million appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for Fiscal Year 1985 be approved. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

TOIYABE NF—LAND ACQUISITION**WITNESS****HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF NEVADA**

Mr. YATES. Ms. Vucanovich, we are delighted to have you. Come sit at the table and tell us what you want us to do for you. Your statement may be made a part of the record.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee. It is with great pleasure that I come before you, representing the people of the 2nd Congressional District of the State of Nevada. I appreciate this opportunity to testify in support of an acquisition by the U.S. Forest Service of 1,082 acres in the Mount Charleston area of the Toiyabe National Forest.

Mount Charleston soars to nearly 12,000 feet above the surrounding desert and is home to the only accessible Conifer Forest within 200 miles of Las Vegas. Because of the area's beauty, relatively low summer temperatures, and close proximity to Las Vegas, more than a million and a half people visit there annually.

Used for cool outdoor recreation in summer or skiing in winter, the forest is now strained to capacity. If, as projected, our area population in Southern Nevada doubles to over one million, the mountain and the recreation it offers will become even more important.

One of the most popular areas on the mountain, Mary Jane Falls, is located within the proposed property to be acquired. Also among the lands to be acquired are those along the Kyle Canyon Road which provides one of two access points to the back country. These lands are particularly critical because they are zoned for development.

Further, since this area of the National Forest is only 62,000 acres, the 1,082 acres under consideration represent a significant expansion of the forest lands available for outdoor recreation in Southern Nevada. Finally, both Clark County and the Forest Service have identified these lands for addition to the National Forest System.

There is broad based support in Nevada for the acquisition of these lands because of their environmental importance, their scenic splendor and their recreation value. Specifically, the acquisition is supported by Governor Bryan, the Clark County Commissioners, the Mount Charleston Town Advisory Board, the Sierra Club, the Girl Scouts, and the Nevada Wildlife Federation, just to name a few. I, too, heartily endorse an appropriation of \$4 million for this important land acquisition.

Again, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today and urge your support of a Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriation of \$4 million to acquire these beautiful lands at Mount Charleston. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Appreciate it. We will give it every consideration.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. Thank you very much.

[The statement of Ms. Vucanovich follows:]

STATEMENT OF
BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH
ON LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND APPROPRIATIONS

BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

MAY 3, 1984

THANK YOU, CHAIRMAN YATES, MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE. IT IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE THAT I COME BEFORE YOU, REPRESENTING THE PEOPLE OF THE 2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA. I APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY IN SUPPORT OF AN ACQUISITION BY THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE OF 1,082 ACRES IN THE MOUNT CHARLESTON AREA OF THE TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST.

MOUNT CHARLESTON SOARS TO NEARLY 12,000 FEET ABOVE THE SURROUNDING DESERT AND IS HOME TO THE ONLY ACCESSIBLE CONIFER FOREST WITHIN TWO HUNDRED MILES OF LAS VEGAS. BECAUSE OF THE AREA'S BEAUTY, RELATIVELY LOW SUMMER TEMPERATURES, AND CLOSE PROXIMITY TO LAS VEGAS, MORE THAN A MILLION AND A HALF PEOPLE VISIT THERE ANNUALLY. USED FOR COOL OUTDOOR RECREATION IN SUMMER OR SKIING IN WINTER, THE FOREST IS NOW STRAINED TO CAPACITY. IF, AS PROJECTED, OUR AREA POPULATION IN SOUTHERN NEVADA DOUBLES TO OVER ONE MILLION, THE MOUNTAIN AND THE RECREATION IT OFFERS WILL BECOME EVEN MORE IMPORTANT.

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR AREAS ON THE MOUNTAIN, MARY JANE FALLS, IS LOCATED WITHIN THE PROPOSED PROPERTY TO BE ACQUIRED. ALSO AMONG THE LANDS TO BE ACQUIRED ARE THOSE ALONG THE KYLE CANYON ROAD WHICH PROVIDES ONE OF TWO ACCESS POINTS TO THE BACKCOUNTRY. THESE LANDS ARE PARTICULARLY CRITICAL BECAUSE THEY ARE ZONED FOR DEVELOPMENT. FURTHER, SINCE THIS AREA OF THE NATIONAL FOREST IS ONLY 62,000 ACRES, THE 1,082 ACRES UNDER CONSIDERATION REPRESENT A SIGNIFICANT EXPANSION OF THE FOREST LANDS AVAILABLE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN SOUTHERN NEVADA. FINALLY, BOTH CLARK COUNTY AND THE FOREST SERVICE HAVE IDENTIFIED THESE LANDS FOR ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM.

THERE IS BROAD BASED SUPPORT IN NEVADA FOR THE ACQUISITION OF THESE LANDS BECAUSE OF THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPORTANCE, THEIR SCENIC SPLendor, AND THEIR RECREATION VALUE. SPECIFICALLY, THE ACQUISITION IS SUPPORTED BY GOVERNOR BRYAN, THE CLARK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, THE MOUNT CHARLESTON TOWN ADVISORY BOARD, THE SIERRA CLUB, THE GIRL SCOUTS, AND THE NEVADA WILDLIFE FEDERATION, JUST TO NAME A FEW. I, TOO, HEARTILY ENDORSE AN APPROPRIATION OF \$4 MILLION FOR THIS IMPORTANT LAND ACQUISITION.

AGAIN, I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY AND URGE YOUR SUPPORT OF A LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND APPROPRIATION OF \$4 MILLION TO ACQUIRE THESE BEAUTIFUL LANDS AT MOUNT CHARLESTON. THANK YOU.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984

SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL—LAND ACQUISITION

WITNESS

HON. HAROLD S. SAWYER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Mr. YATES. Mr. Sawyer, we are delighted to have you here. Would like to come forward and testify? Your statement may be made a part of the record.

Mr. SAWYER. Yes, sir, well, thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to appear to testify.

The matter I am here on is the so-called North Manitou Island situation. While North Manitou Island is not in my district, some of the beneficiaries are in my district. North Manitou Island was owned by a trust or foundation which over the years had given shares of the trust to various educational and charitable institutions, so that ultimately the island came to be indirectly owned through the foundation.

The equitable owners were a number of colleges, one in my district, Calvin College, a private Christian reformed-oriented college, Jordan College, a smaller non-religious college in my area. We have the Michigan Environmental Action Committee, which is in my district, the YMCA of Grand Rapids, which is in my district and so forth so that these beneficiaries were based on the current award made by Judge Noel Fox, our U.S. District Judge.

The island was valued by him at \$11,066,000. Of course, that is being taken as part of the Sleeping Bear Dunes which I assume you are aware of. But, for example, Calvin College, its interest in the award is \$572,000; the YMCA, \$255,000; Environmental Action Committee, \$255,000; Jordan College, \$138,000.

Obviously, these are significant interests. These are all constituents of mine and they are very interested. All they had in the fund was three and a quarter million dollars which they made a deal and paid the Park Service to the Foundation on the basis that that would stop timber cutting during the meantime, give them access to island and use of some of the buildings on the island and would ultimately apply at whatever the purchase price was agreed to be.

The Judge, as I say, awarded \$11,066,000. Recently the foundation appealed. The foundation was not satisfied, having some disagreement on it. The Park Service was satisfied with the award. We have talked with the Park Service, however. They feel that in any event they need the money and that they have no money, funding with which to handle this.

And if they have the funding they feel they can probably work out a settlement of the appeal before the appeal goes through because the differential on the appeal isn't all that big. Some of the internal land has been valued by their appraiser as suitable for fruit culture, cherry cultures, a big cherry area up there. And the district judge did not buy that and therefore put a lesser value on that land.

On the other hand, he increased some shoreline values and some other values, stumpage values, what not. So they feel the differen-

tial is such that if they had the money, the thing could be settled and disposed of. And I may just comment, way back when I was practicing law, which was now some few years ago, which I will be returning to, I had a number of clients who owned property in the Sleeping Bear Dunes area.

And for a long time the Congress, although they authorized the project, never appropriated the money. We had people who were really locked into their property. They couldn't sell it. They couldn't do anything because they had this cloud hanging over it. Yet, there was no way they could get the Federal Government to take it off their hands either, because they didn't have any money.

That has been almost the history of the Sleeping Bear Dune thing. It really has imposed a great hardship on many people I knew that had large land holdings there that were rendered useless to them and they just were stuck with them through five, six, eight, ten years and couldn't do anything with them because of the cloud.

Now with the Manitou Island thing, it has been five and a half years in litigation to get it to where it is now. But we don't have any money. I have a written statement I would like to ask be made part of the record.

[The statement of Mr. Sawyer follows:]

Testimony before the Subcommittee on Interior, Committee on Appropriations on North Manitou Island, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan.

I appreciate the opportunity to come before this subcommittee to discuss a line item in the 1984 budget which is earmarked for North Manitou Island in Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.

This island's value was recently determined in 1983 at \$11,066,000. Hearings in the condemnation case began in 1978 after the Park Service and the private Angell Foundation could not agree on the purchase price. The Park Service condemned the 14,500 acre island for inclusion in the Dunes park. Judge Noel Fox, a federal district court judge in Grand Rapids, Michigan charged a 3 man condemnation panel to establish the worth of the island to make a recommendation. Judge Fox set the "just compensation" of the island at \$11,066,000 in the 5½-year-old condemnation case.

As you are no doubt aware, this appropriation has been in the 1982 Interior Appropriations bill earmarked for North Manitou Island at \$8 million and in the 1983 Interior Appropriations at \$12 million and both times was deleted from the final bill.

The National Park Service has made a \$3.25 million deposit on the island and is requesting \$7.9 million in the 1984 bill which is again earmarked for North Manitou Island.

My interest in this appropriation comes from several educational and charitable organizations in my district that have had sections of North Manitou island granted to them by the Angell Foundation. These educational and charitable organizations are anxious to see this matter settled as is the National Park Service in Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.

I am sure that you can understand the interest of these institutions in seeing this matter settled. They are no longer able to physically use the land which they had been granted since the condemnation of the island. Yet, they have not benefited from the sale of the island as they have not been paid for their share in it.

With the island valued at \$11,066.00 million, one of the educational institutions equity in the island is valued at approximately \$500,000. Two of the charitable institutions equity is valued at \$255,300. The other educational institutions equity is valued at approximately \$140,000.

With these amounts of money in consideration, and with the need of our educational institutions for funds on the increase, it is time to get this sale completed.

Thank you for letting me come and present this case. I hope that this line item will not be deleted from the budget for the Interior Department this year.

Harold S. Sawyer
5th district Michigan
Member of Congress

Mr. YATES. That is already in the record.

Mr. SAWYER. I have a whole bunch of copies.

Mr. YATES. Thank you. Appreciate it very much, Mr. Sawyer.

Mr. McDADE. I am very personally sorry to know that you are retiring. I don't blame you, but we are going to miss you, my friend. We wish you well.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. SAWYER. Sometimes I kind of felt like being a minority in one of these institutions. You are like a football coach. You have to keep convincing yourself that what you are doing is important.

Mr. McDADE. Well, as important as practicing law anyway.

Mr. SAWYER. I am not too sure. I wouldn't have missed it for anything, Joe. While there are parts of it I will be glad to forget like I am sure other members will, I will never forget the people. I met the finest group of people I have ever had the pleasure and opportunity to associate with. I have enjoyed it.

Mr. YATES. I am sure they reciprocate that feeling, too.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

PISGAH NF—LAND ACQUISITION

WITNESS

HON. JAMES T. BROYHILL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Broyhill, we are glad to hear your testimony. Your statement may be made a part of the record.

Mr. BROYHILL. Do you have copies of it?

Mr. YATES. Not yet, but we will have.

Mr. BROYHILL. I want you to buy us a piece of North Carolina real estate.

Mr. YATES. That is very good real estate?

Mr. BROYHILL. Yes, sir. The committee, as you know, has been helping fund the completion of the Blue Ridge Parkway. It started almost 50 years ago. Bob Doughton, former chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is known as the father of that, my predecessor in Congress.

It is in a beautiful area—

Mr. YATES. Is he still living?

Mr. BROYHILL. No, he passed away in 1964.

This shows the area we are talking about.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. BROYHILL. What I am asking is funding for 355 acres of land that lies between the parkway and Pisgah National Forest shown by this mark and this is the color picture, same picture here. I will let you take a look at that.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. BROYHILL. This is the viaduct that is really a bridge, what we call the missing link of the Blue Ridge Parkway that you helped fund.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. BROYHILL. We are most appreciative of that.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Mr. BROYHILL. And of course everyone wants to make sure that continues. This property is from that area. You see it on the picture there. This viaduct you see there in the background, right, so that property is starting here.

This is just a closeup to show you what some of that scenery is like. These are some other pictures from different perspectives that can show you what this is like.

Mr. YATES. How much money is involved?

Mr. BROYHILL. We are asking \$375,000.

Mr. YATES. All right. We will be glad to consider it, Jim. It looks like a good piece of property.

Mr. BROYHILL. It is a good piece of property. It is on the head waters of the Wilson Creek, which is one of the recreation creeks or streams in our area. I say Pisgah is bounded on one side. We are concerned that the owners of this could misuse it in some commercial way.

It is sort of an inside tract. We think this is in the public interest and protection, not only for the parkway, but Pisgah and also added protection for that upper water shed of Wilson Creek which flows into the river.

Mr. YATES. Good, thank you very much.

Mr. BROYHILL. Didn't take too long.

Mr. YATES. No, fine.

[The statement of Mr. Broyhill follows:]

TESTIMONY BY

THE HONORABLE JAMES T. BROYHILL

MEMBER OF CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
THURSDAY, MAY 3, B-308, RAYBURN BUILDING, 3:00 P.M.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate your giving me the opportunity this afternoon to seek your endorsement of funding for the purchase of some 355 acres of land which is adjacent to and in the foreground view of the Blue Ridge Parkway in Avery County, which is partly in the 10th Congressional District, which I represent, and the 11th Congressional District, which is represented by the Honorable Jamie Clarke.

The approval of this purchase is necessary, in my opinion, to protect the scenic beauty of this area of the Blue Ridge Parkway. It is located near the spectacular Parkway's Linn Cove Viaduct which is now under construction. The tract of steep forest land lies between the current Pisgah National Forest ownership and the Blue Ridge Parkway corridor. Elevations on this tract range up to 4,200 feet, providing excellent views of Grandfather Mountain and the surrounding mountain area. It lies on the upper headwaters of Wilson Creek, approximately two air miles from Grandfather Mountain. The town of Linville in Avery County is located five miles west of the property and Blowing Rock in Watauga County is 15 miles to the east.

Mr. Chairman, there are many reasons why approximately \$375,000 should be earmarked for the purchase of this property. First and foremost is a concern on the part of the people in this area who believe the land may be sold to developers in the very near future. Unwise development in this area would be most unwelcome, but we would be unable to control it under the present circumstances.

The purchase of this tract, which is within the Pisgah National Forest, would give added protection for the viewing areas from the Blue Ridge Parkway. More than \$40 million dollars will be spent by the National Park Service and the Federal Highway Administration for the adjacent parkway extension. We need this additional land to help protect this investment.

In addition, as a part of the adjoining National Forest, it would provide recreational opportunities, including fishing, hunting, primitive camping, backpacking, and hiking. It would also give added protection to the upper watershed of Wilson Creek.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I would like to ask for your consideration and that of the other members in supporting this joint request from Congressman Clarke and me. This is without a doubt one of the most beautiful areas of our country, and we certainly want to do everything possible to make sure that unwise development does not occur so close to the Blue Ridge Parkway. I know you have a difficult task in deciding which projects to fund, and I appreciate your consideration of this one. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA—LWCF

WITNESS

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Beilenson, you came right at the right time.

Mr. BEILENSON. I came early, sir, but thank you very much.

Mr. YATES. I know. We are glad to have you.

Mr. BEILENSON. Thanks.

Mr. YATES. Your statement may be made a part of the record.

Mr. BEILENSON. Thank you, kindly.

Mr. YATES. You are here for Santa Monica Mountain money.

Mr. BEILENSON. Same old request. Same old park, but it is getting better all the time.

Mr. YATES. Well, all the time.

Mr. BEILENSON. Well, it is. That is the truth. We appreciate the help you gave us in the past. Congress gave us \$15 million last year, thanks to your efforts. We hope to get additional funds this year. We are heartened to see that for the first time the Reagan Administration has included a modest amount of money for the park.

As you are well aware, the Administration's past policy of not purchasing park land has been particularly damaging to parks of this kind which are new and which have not been fully established. They have been badly hurt because we haven't had the funds to fight off the development in some areas where we otherwise would have been able to acquire lands.

The timetable for acquisition was included in the original authorization bill foresaw that pressure for development and asked for the \$155 million in the first five years so we could acquire the land quickly before it was subdivided. As you are well aware, sir, despite your valiant efforts to be of help and those of your committee, that hasn't happened.

We have had \$57 million in appropriations over the first six years. That is a beginning. It has allowed us to build the beginning of a special park but unfortunately, the money didn't come as fast as we had intended. The Park Service has had to scale down acquisition plans to reflect that land has been lost and that funds have not been coming at quite the rate we originally had hoped.

Even with the lesser Federal acreage, though, it is becoming and will be a magnificent park which I think we can all be very proud of. There are a number of parcels the Park Service would like to acquire this year. They are mentioned in the written testimony.

I will be happy to give you any backup information on them if you like because I think it is important that you know what is in the works so the money will be wisely spent. I won't mention them unless you want me to, but we do lay out a list of parcels the Park Service wants and believes are desirable and which we can get for a decent price.

In addition, if I may, Mr. Chairman, let me say a couple of words about operations and maintenance. In addition to funding for land

acquisition, I would like to request an increase in operation and maintenance funds for the Santa Monica Mountains.

I spend a lot of time with the Park Service when I am out there every month or two. They need additional funds there to help meet the increased demand for visitor services and help protect and maintain the land which we are now, as you know, acquiring decent amounts of.

Since the land base is expanding and the park is becoming better known, it is probable that in the future the Park Service will have even more requests for visitor-connected service programs than in the past. They had to turn down two-thirds of the requests they received last year.

We are asking for an additional \$100,000 for visitor services, which would be extremely helpful. We are also asking, Mr. Chairman, if it is at all possible, for increased maintenance funds in the sum of \$660,000. We had \$1.5 million for this year in operation and maintenance funds. Three years ago with a park only one-third the size it is now we had \$1.4 million.

So the Park Service has virtually the same amount of money they had three years ago even though the size of the park has tripled in that time. So we are asking for those additional funds.

Finally, please let me end with two points which I shall be brief about because I have made them before. I think they are important and, if I may respectfully suggest, you should keep them in mind when you think about these things.

One is that is the park is, as you know, situated in the middle of a very densely populated area where about 10 million people live within an hour's driving time of the park, an area which also gets 8 million other Americans from around the country visiting each year. Interestingly enough, this little national recreation area has the potential of being the most heavily utilized segment of our entire national park system in terms of visitor days.

There will be millions of visits when the park is finally in shape. You will be helping a very great number of people for a relatively modest amount of money. There is, we feel—a biased point of view, of course, but thought we would mention it to you—no better use of scarce National Park Service funds than continued acquisition of lands in the Santa Monica.

Secondly, interestingly and also quite truthfully, the Santa Monica Mountains as we have told you before are particularly prone to fires, floods and mudslides. Unfortunately, in my opinion, the Federal Government to a certain extent underwrites insurance for people who should never have been allowed to build homes there in the first place, but who do and who have their property destroyed by these natural disasters.

The interesting thing is that over the next several decades the Federal Government will spend more money in disaster relief and flood insurance for people who are allowed, unfortunately, to develop there, than if we just bought the land outright and used it for all folks, making it available as a public park as we are attempting to do now.

I wanted to mention that to you. I think land acquisition in the Santa Monicas is a wise and sensible use of money. I also want to take this occasion as I did at the outset, Mr. Chairman, and Mr.

McDade, my friend, to thank you very much for your stalwart support. You have been marvelous.

Mr. YATES. Well, it is a good cause and we appreciate your statement.

Mr. BEILENSEN. Thank you, sir.

Mr. MCDADE. Good to see you.

Mr. BEILENSEN. Good to see you, sir.

[The statement of Mr. Beilenson follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN ANTHONY C. BEILENSON
BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify before your subcommittee in support of funding for the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (NRA) which is located partially in the Congressional district I represent. We very much appreciate the \$15 million appropriation approved by Congress last year for our region's park, and we hope that there will be additional funds forthcoming in FY 85 to continue the land acquisition program there.

It is heartening to see the Reagan Administration formally supporting the expansion of the Santa Monica Mountains NRA by requesting \$5.9 million for land acquisition there. As you know, in the three years previous to this one, the Administration sought a moratorium on park land purchases, which was a particularly damaging policy for the Santa Monica Mountains and other newly authorized parks. The turn-around in land acquisition policy at the Department of Interior under Secretary Clark is very encouraging to those of us who recognize that, unless substantial progress is made toward completing the Santa Monica Mountains NRA during the next few years, many important parcels will be built upon and lost for recreational use forever.

When Congress authorized \$155 million for the Santa Monicas in 1978, the timetable for acquisition was intentionally designed so that large amounts of money would be spent relatively quickly because of the development pressures on much of the desirable land there. Of that \$155 million, originally intended to be

appropriated over a five-year period, only \$57 million has been made available over the course of six years. That \$57 million has allowed the National Park Service to acquire some key parcels and begin operating programs in the mountains, but the progress made in establishing the park is far from what it could have been by now.

In fact, some of the areas the Park Service originally wanted to acquire have already been lost to residential development, and the Park Service has scaled down its acquisition plans to reflect both that the land has been lost and that funds have not been forthcoming at the rate which was originally anticipated. However, even with less federal acreage, the Santa Monica Mountains NRA will be a magnificent park and an extremely valuable natural resource to the nation--if the National Park Service can purchase the critically important parcels before they are turned into residential developments.

There are a number of parcels that the Park Service could acquire now, if funds were made available:

The Park Service would like to complete the acquisition of Zuma and Trancas Canyons, which form a key link in the park and constitute an area that represents one of the best remaining opportunities available to protect coastal canyons and their unusual habitats. With FY 84 funds, the Park Service will be able to acquire about half of this parcel. But, it will take approximately \$12 million more in FY 85 to complete this acquisition.

Another example of a desirable site includes Oren Realty property, costing an estimated \$5 million. This area contains

the quickly disappearing oak savanna habitat and protects a portion of one of the key links in the park, the Zuma Ridge Trail.

Another important acquisition could be Claretville, at an estimated cost of \$12 million, which would be perhaps the single most important visitor activity site within the NRA.

The area connecting Leo Carrillo State Beach to Rancho Sierra Vista could be acquired for an estimated \$6.9 million. This area includes some of most spectacular mountain scenery in the NRA and would complete the core of the resources needing protection in this part of the park.

I mention these specific tracts to show the subcommittee how easily the Park Service could use an appropriation in the range of \$35 million. There are many other desirable and available sites, such as properties located in Topanga and Solstice Canyons, and I would hope that this subcommittee could support an appropriation which would allow the purchase of various parcels in the most cost-effective and useful way possible.

In addition to land acquisition, I would like to request an increase in operation and maintenance funds for the Santa Monicas. The Park Service needs additional funds there to help meet the increased demand for visitor services and to protect and maintain additional new properties that are being acquired by NPS or transferred to them from the State of California.

Last year, the Park Service received 800 requests from non-profit organizations for visitor service-connected programs, but was only able to provide 300 programs serving approximately 8,000 people. Requests for 500 programs which would have served 15,000 people were denied. Since the land base is expanding and the park

is becoming more known, it is probable that in the future the Park Service will receive more than the 800 requests for visitor services they received in 1983. In order to accommodate more these needs, it would be extremely helpful if this subcommittee would recommend an additional \$100,000. That sum would provide enough money to hire an additional three staff persons, doubling the current number of staff coordinating the visitor service program there.

The increase in National Park Service properties has also increased the need for additional maintenance funds. In 1981, the park consisted of 3,000 acres and had an operating budget of \$1.4 million. By the end of this year, the NPS will have more than tripled its 1981 holdings but will be operating under a budget of \$1.5 million, virtually the same amount as four years ago. An additional \$660,000 will be needed in next year's budget in order for the Park Service to adequately maintain and protect the additional lands there they are now responsible for.

Altogether, then, the Santa Monica Mountains NRA will need an additional \$760,000 over last year's operation and maintenance budget, for a total of \$2.2 million.

There are two particularly important points I would like to make about the Santa Monica Mountains, and I shall summarize them briefly since I have made these points in more detail when I have testified before this subcommittee in the past.

First, because this park is located in the midst of a densely populated and rapidly growing metropolitan area where open space is scarce, the Santa Monica Mountains NRA has the potential to be the most frequently visited unit of the National Park System. In terms of providing outdoor recreational oppor-

tunities for the greatest number of people now and in the future, there is probably no better use of National Park Service funds than the continued acquisition of park land in the Santa Monicas.

And, second, the Santa Monica Mountains are particularly prone to fires, floods, and mudslides. If more of the land there is developed, we are almost certain to be spending more in the long run in federal disaster aid for the increasing number of homeowners there who will become victims of natural disasters than if we purchase the land for the park.

In closing, I want to impress upon you the urgency of providing the highest level of funding possible for the Santa Monica Mountains for FY 85. While we appreciate the Administration's demonstration of support for the park, their \$5.9 million budget request is not nearly enough to make the purchases needed to keep many critical areas from being lost to development. I would strongly urge you to support an appropriation that would allow the Park Service to acquire a large number of the needed parcels, ensuring a great deal of progress toward completion of the park.

Thank you, again, for the opportunity to testify today and for your consideration of this request.

Mr. YATES. The statement by Congressman Bill Gray may go into the record at this point as may the statement of Mr. Robert Livingston.

[The statements of Messrs. Gray and Livingston follow:]

Statement of Congressman Bill Gray
Subcommittee on Interior
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman:

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your Subcommittee today. My concern is the level of appropriations for the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program (JPARR).

This program became law in 1978, with a mandate to revive and rebuild parks and recreation facilities in our nation's urban areas. It is a competitive program and requires applicants to demonstrate an ongoing commitment to planning, rehabilitation and operation of their urban park and recreation system. This is not really a program to replace city funds which would otherwise go to the operation and maintenance of parks and recreation facilities. Rather, as the history of the program indicates, it provides funds to cities to do planning, innovative projects and rehabilitation work. This is the type of undertaking which will improve the quality of our parks and maintain them as places which our citizens can continue to use and enjoy.

Since the inception of the program, my city, Philadelphia, has received five grants. The projects which were undertaken with these funds were very important to the city, but are not

the types of projects that cities, strapped for funds, often fund. Philadelphia's premier park, Fairmont Park, received a \$90,000 grant for a park operation and maintenance study in 1980. In 1983, Fairmont Park was provided with another grant of \$80,000 to implement the management plan which came out of the park operation and maintenance study. Philadelphia has also received a grant for a management information system and a recreation planning study. Philadelphia looks to the future in its park and recreation planning and these UPARR grants have been of tremendous help.

Mr. Chairman, I urge you to consider the UPAPP program as a priority when the Subcommittee marks up the Interior Appropriations bill. The cities of this nation and their citizens who are struggling to create a better environment in which to live and enjoy life, will thank you.

Once again, I thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON

HOUSE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

MAY 3, 1984

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today on this very important issue. I would like to speak against appropriations prohibitions to restrict the Interior Department's OCS leasing activities.

As a former member of the House Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf, I believe it is important that this Subcommittee consider the provisions of the 1978 OCS Act before imposing additional restrictions on the appropriations for the OCS 5-year leasing program. I am particularly concerned about efforts to place a moratorium on OCS leasing offerings in the Gulf and southern California and Atlantic areas.

As an Appropriations Committee member, I do not wish to deny our Committee any legislative prerogatives; however, I can assure the Subcommittee that the 1978 OCS Act and the Coastal Zone Management Act provide for lengthy and elaborate consultation and coordination procedures between the states affected by OCS leasing and the Department of Interior. These procedures are specifically provided in Sections 19 through 24 of Public Law 95-372 and include legislative mandates for:

- 1) Coordination & consultation with affected states and local governments
- 2) Environmental studies
- 3) Safety regulations
- 4) Enforcement
- 5) Citizen suits, court jurisdiction and judicial review
- 6) And remedies and penalties

Mr. Chairman, I believe these procedures, mandated by law, allow for the detailed and proper review that our Appropriations and Authorization Committees can only provide on rare occasions for such a complex leasing program. In fact, since Secretary Clark has replaced Mr. Watt, I believe everyone agrees that appeals by all interest groups who have concerns about offshore development will be heard by the department.

Mr. Chairman, by declaring OCS leasing moratoriums on annual appropriations bills before the 1978 Act safeguards and review procedures run their course, we raise the specter of many problems. One in particular deals with section 18 of the 1978 OCS Act. This section mandates that there must be "an equitable sharing of development benefits and environmental risks among the various regions." However, moratoria in the 1984 Appropriations Bill have already placed over 52 million acres of the OCS under wraps.

It is impossible to strike any semblance of a balance in the 5-year OCS program if these and additional areas are deleted from the leasing program. Louisiana, Texas and other Gulf states already recognize this imbalance. In fact, Louisiana has cited this imbalance as a primary reason in their most recent and heretofore unpublized objections to one section of the OCS leasing program.

Whatever the reasons for this recent objection, I can assure the Subcommittee that Louisiana still wholeheartedly supports the fundamental principle of the OCS program. In fact, if OCS development prohibitions were placed by Congress on the Gulf region we would see a depression in Louisiana that would make the '30s seem like the "good 'ole" days. Mr. Chairman, the Louisiana Department of Labor figures for employment related to the oil and gas industry in New Orleans and the surrounding coastal parishes is 152,000!!

Despite the enormous economic benefits of OCS development, its critics continue to attack the program for its "grave" environmental impacts. Nothing could be further from the truth! The environmental record and past history of the OCS program is outstanding.

Offshore Louisiana continues to be the most intensively developed OCS area in the country and the Gulf. From 1954 to 1981 a total of 19,908 wells were drilled in the federal OCS. Over 84%, or 16,734, of these were located in the Louisiana offshore areas. Despite all of this activity, Louisiana has only experienced two significant oil well blowouts. Both of these were in 1970, and neither one resulted in any oil reaching the Louisiana coastline. More astonishing, Mr. Chairman, is the fact that over 26,000 wells have been drilled in state and federal waters since offshore drilling began at the turn of the century. Only one other significant oil well blowout besides the two in Louisiana has occurred. That was the infamous Santa Barbara oil spill in 1969, and studies have documented that the environmental damage there was only temporary. In fact, Mr. Chairman, we have had more major oil spills off our U.S. coasts and around the world as a result of tanker accidents; tankers which in many cases are carrying imported foreign oil into our country.

Mr. Chairman, the OCS program in the Gulf has been a tremendous benefit--not a detriment--to our Gulf states fisheries industry. Since 1953 more than 6 billion barrels of oil and more than 58 trillion cubic feet of gas have been produced in the federal OCS. Over 95% of the Oil and 92% of the gas have come from

the top two states in this development, the Gulf states of Louisiana and Texas. Amazingly, the commercial fishing industry has increased its annual harvest from the same waters in which the petroleum industry operates. Today the Gulf of Mexico is the largest producer of domestic fishery landings in the U.S. The Gulf area now produces 36% of the volume and 26% of the value of all seafood landed in the U.S. In fact, 1982 was a record catch year in the Gulf. In 1982, Louisiana was the top state in the U.S. in fishing landings volume. The Gulf region produced 44% of the total U.S. production and Louisiana produced over half of all the Gulf oysters. The Gulf of Mexico states produced 18.4% of the entire U.S. harvest of Blue Crabs. And, finally, in 1982 Menhaden landings in the Gulf alone were up 31% in volume and 32% in value. I would tell California and the Atlantic coast states that these two industries, fishing and petroleum, can co-exist!

Mr. Chairman, many explanations have been put forward to explain the downturn in exploration for offshore and onshore oil and gas. But drilling contractors and oil service industry representatives in Louisiana and other coastal states have attributed this downturn to several factors. Two of the most important ones are lack of cash flow over the past 18 months and industry's inability to explore in areas of high potential on the OCS because of moratorium legislation. Today we are still only producing 9% of this nation's domestic oil from the outer continental shelf.

This is despite the fact that it is estimated that over 65% of this nation's remaining unproduced oil is located in federal offshore areas. I think it is safe to say that this situation has certainly contributed to the many mergers which have recently occurred and which are now being contemplated.

Mr. Chairman, if we in Congress continue to pursue this moratorium policy, the blame can only be laid on our doorstep in the event of disaster, such as if the war between Iran and Iraq continues to escalate and results in the cutoff of imported oil to our nation again. While we have little oil being imported directly from these countries, the fact is the international pool of oil is a common pool and, if one source of oil is cut off, all customers of worldwide oil will suffer. We cannot afford to allow our dependence on these foreign sources to once again threaten our nation's economic and national security.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for allowing me to present this statement to the Subcommittee.

Mr. YATES. I will go vote and return.
[Recess.]

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

SANTA MONICA MAINTENANCE NRA—LWCF

WITNESS

HON. BOBBI FIEDLER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. YATES. Glad to have you before our committee, Ms. Fiedler. Your statement may be made a part of the record.

Ms. FIEDLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. We would be glad to hear anything you have to tell us. How much money do you want?

Ms. FIEDLER. As much as you will give us. I think you were successful this year in getting the Administration to recognize the importance of this.

Mr. YATES. Yes, it is about time, isn't it.

Ms. FIEDLER. Well, you know, the journey of a thousand miles begins with but a single step.

Mr. YATES. That's right.

Ms. FIEDLER. We are making that step and I want to thank you for your inclusion of funds in the past and I would hope you find a reasonably generous fund, sum of money to be able to put into this particular bill.

Mr. YATES. Well, we hope to.

Ms. FIEDLER. Also in support of what I understand my colleagues also asked for were some funds for grant programs for the State so that the State might have some local authorization authority.

Mr. YATES. Had you taken a position on the prohibition on leasing?

Ms. FIEDLER. No.

Mr. YATES. Well, we had the California delegation split on the question of shore leasing.

Ms. FIEDLER. No, I really haven't been involved.

Mr. YATES. I didn't mean to take your mind off—we covered those and I just want to cover it. We had 28 members who came in in support of a position to the committee last year. We had Mr. Dannemeyer come in with ten other members. The two senators are in favor of that and Mr. Dannemeyer and ten other members are on the other side.

Ms. FIEDLER. Including the two senators?

Mr. YATES. No, they are for the prohibition. The Governor, as I understand it, hasn't taken a position.

Ms. FIEDLER. I think it depends on the area you are from.

Mr. YATES. Where are you from?

Ms. FIEDLER. LA and Ventura County. We have some leasing off shore, but I have always taken a kind of moderate view on those

things. I think it is important to recognize the ecological balance and at the same time make certain existing laws complied with.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much. Is there anything else you want to tell us.

Ms. FIEDLER. Just basically we continue to need the committee's continuing support.

Mr. YATES. Sure.

Ms. FIEDLER. And that we appreciate your support in the past. I am sure most of the argument points you have heard.

Mr. YATES. Sure.

Ms. FIEDLER. . . . from my other colleagues.

Mr. YATES. Good. Thank you, Ms. Fiedler.

Ms. FIEDLER. Thank you very much.

I forgot to tell you I also support Congressman Lagomarsino's effort on behalf of Channel Islands.

Mr. YATES. All right, thank you. Are you from the earthquake area?

Ms. FIEDLER. I represent Los Angeles and Ventura County.

Mr. YATES. Are you on the San Andreas Fault?

Ms. FIEDLER. We are a couple of miles south of the San Andreas Fault. The 1971 quake was in my existing district and there are just a ton of faults that go all through that area including now through Malibu.

I have a piece of Malibu and it runs down that area as well.

Mr. YATES. You are more worried about tidal waves than earthquakes.

Ms. FIEDLER. Well, in California, we don't worry as much about earthquakes, I guess, because we are used to it. But the hurricane, we get scared.

Mr. YATES. Okay. Thank you.

Ms. FIEDLER. Thank you.

[The statement of Ms. Fiedler follows:]

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Testimony of
CONGRESSWOMAN BOBBI FIEDLER
before the
House Appropriations
Subcommittee on Interior

May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be able to appear here today in support of funding for the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

I am most grateful to this subcommittee for their continued commitment to preserving the beauty of the Santa Monica Mountains. Last year, we fought hard to get \$15 million after Senate Appropriations requested zero funding. This year, we seem to share the foresight. Senator Wilson is on board early and the Administration recognizes how much is at stake in the Santa Monica Mountains.

As you know, the Santa Monica Mountains are very important to Southern California. The annual visitors figure is no less than 29 million. The Santa Monica Mountains are one of the closest parklands to any American City, and because of this, should receive the high priority in funding that their heavy use mandates. Their importance was featured in this week's edition of U.S. News and World Report.

The Santa Monica Mountains has lagged behind in land acquisition. When Congress authorized \$155 million in 1978, we expected to acquire land quickly because of the tremendous development pressures in Southern California. However, only \$57 million has been appropriated after five years, allowing us to acquire only 7,000 acres, to date, of our 34,400 acre goal.

We have already lost valuable land to development that we had hoped to acquire. It is imperative that we act quickly before the economic recovery further increases building pressure and land values.

There are a number of parcels the National Recreation Area is ready to purchase if funding is available. The proposed parcels, which are both desirable and available, total \$36 million.

Because of ever-changing options and priorities in land acquisition negotiations, it is important that we give the National Recreation Area the flexibility to respond. Earmarking these funds is not the most efficient way to go. Six months from now, their priorities may change because an unexpected, critical parcel becomes available, and it would be unfortunate if they did not have the flexibility to respond.

In addition, while our land acquisition has increased significantly in the past five years, operating funds have not. It is important that we provide the needed manpower to preserve this vital area.

Mr. Chairman, when the authorizing legislation was drafted, the authors envisioned a unique federal, state and local government partnership to implement the National Recreation

Area. The State of California set up the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy expressly for this purpose in 1980. The Conservancy has requested that a portion of the appropriation be available for grants to the State. The State and local governments have the flexibility to undertake projects within the Mountains Zone which cannot be performed by the National Park Service and I believe that they can greatly enhance our work in developing the National Recreation Area.

Once again, I sincerely appreciate your efforts to date and urge you to support an appropriation this year that allows the National Recreation Area to move forward with their acquisition plans that promise to make this park a national treasure.

In addition, I would like to express my support for Congressman Lagomarsino's efforts to secure funding for land acquisition in the Channel Islands National Park.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

CHANNEL ISLANDS NP

WITNESS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. YATES. Hi, Mr. Lagomarsino. Come to the table. Your statement may be made a part of the record.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, I am here once again, I was here last year.

Mr. YATES. To speak for the Channel Islands. Right.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Speak for the Channel Islands. Inasmuch as the statement is a part of the record, I think I will only emphasize a couple things. One, as you know, the authorizing legislation stipulated that the privately held properties, the Eastern end of Santa Cruz Island and all of Santa Rosa Island be acquired as expeditiously as possible. \$30 million was authorized to date. Only \$4 million has been appropriated although the subcommittee last year and House appropriated another five million.

There are a couple things that are new since then. One is that the management plan has been completed. The appraisals on both of the private properties probably is completed now or about to be completed. We will have that within the next 30 days.

I am told the figure will probably be somewhere between 30 and 40 million dollars which would be within the authorization, with the cost of living. I think that we should go forward. I would like to ask—I know there are real funding problems, but it would seem if we could acquire the whole thing we would be better off.

If we can't do that, and only you can answer that when you get through matching the money to the other projects, then I would hope we could at least try to catch up for the years we haven't got it. Put enough so we can partially acquire significant pieces on the other islands.

Let me add one thing which is important. Both of the groups of owners of these private properties, one of them rather more than the other, supported the legislation when it went through the house. Some of them, one group got a little cold-footed after it passed the House and before it was considered in the Senate, but they didn't oppose it. But they were told at the time that acquisition would be fairly prompt.

They are in a particularly difficult spot because, should one of them die, and one of the families is rather elderly, there could be real estate tax problems. I think it is very unfair for the Government to say we are going to buy your property, then not do it, in the meantime preventing them from doing anything else with it. I know you understand that.

Mr. YATES. It clouds the title. Thank you very much. Have you taken a position on the OCS prohibition?

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. No, sir.

Mr. YATES. All right, thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Lagomarsino follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
REP. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR
OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY TO EXPRESS MY STRONG SUPPORT FOR LAND ACQUISITION FUNDING FOR THE CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK, LOCATED IN MY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IN CALIFORNIA.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 5, 1980 BY P.L. 96-199, LEGISLATION I CO-AUTHORED. CHANNEL ISLANDS BECAME THIS NATION'S 40TH NATIONAL PARK - AN HONOR BESTOWED ON ONLY 43 OF THIS COUNTRY'S MOST MAGNIFICENT AND UNIQUE NATURAL TREASURES. THE FIVE ISLANDS THAT COMPRISE THE PARK LIE OFF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COAST AND ARE ACCESSIBLE TO LARGE NUMBERS OF VISITORS.

TWO OF THESE ISLANDS - SANTA CRUZ AND SANTA ROSA - ARE THE SUBJECT OF MY TESTIMONY TODAY. THE AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION STIPULATED THAT THESE PRIVATELY-OWNED PROPERTIES BE ACQUIRED AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE AND AUTHORIZED \$30 MILLION FOR THEIR ACQUISITION. FOUR YEARS HAVE PASSED AND WE MUST NOW, IN MY JUDGEMENT, BEGIN TO ACQUIRE THIS ACREAGE, WHICH COMPRISES OVER ONE-HALF THE SIZE OF THE PARK.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I HAVE COME BEFORE YOUR COMMITTEE FOR FOUR YEARS TO ASK FOR ACQUISITION FUNDING FOR THE CHANNEL ISLANDS PARK. TO DATE, ONLY \$4 MILLION OF THE AUTHORIZED \$30 MILLION HAS

BEEN APPROPRIATED. HOWEVER, I COME BEFORE YOU TODAY UNDER DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES - THOSE BEING THAT WE ARE NOW READY TO MOVE FORWARD ON THE PURCHASE OF THE PROPERTIES. THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAS COMPLETED THE PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN AND THE LAND PROTECTION/ACQUISITION PLAN FOR THE CHANNEL ISLANDS. IN ADDITION, THE APPRAISALS OF BOTH PROPERTIES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND ARE CURRENTLY BEING REVIEWED BY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERSONNEL. THE RESULTS OF THE APPRAISALS WILL BE AVAILABLE IN APPROXIMATELY 30 DAYS AT WHICH TIME I WILL INFORM THE COMMITTEE OF THE ACTUAL FIGURES. HOWEVER, PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES INDICATE THAT THE TOTAL APPRAISAL PURCHASE PRICE WILL BE SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 40 TO 50 MILLION DOLLARS. IN RECOGNITION OF LIMITED FEDERAL FUNDS, AND WITH THE COOPERATION OF THESE OWNERS, THE PARK SERVICE HAS NOW IDENTIFIED FIRST-PHASE ACQUISITION ACREAGE ON BOTH ISLANDS. THIS FIRST-PHASE PURCHASE OF KEY ACREAGE WILL PROVIDE PUBLIC ACCESS TO AT LEAST LIMITED PARTS OF ALL THE ISLANDS THAT COMPRISE THE NATIONAL PARK.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK VISITORS CENTER WAS COMPLETED IN FEBRUARY, 1982. LOCATED IN VENTURA HARBOR, VISITATIONS TO THE CENTER EXCEEDED 100,000 PEOPLE LAST YEAR AND ARE EXPECTED TO DOUBLE IN EACH OF THE NEXT SEVERAL YEARS. THE PARK ITSELF RECEIVES APPROXIMATELY 400,000 VISITORS PER YEAR. CONSEQUENTLY, ANACAPA ISLAND, THE PRIMARY ISLAND AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC, IS SUFFERING IMMENSELY FROM VISITOR OVERUSE. IN ORDER TO RELIEVE THE STRAIN ON ANACAPA ISLAND, THE PARK SERVICE STRONGLY SUPPORTS IMMEDIATE ACQUISITION OF THE SANTA CRUZ AND SANTA ROSA PROPERTIES TO ALLOW PUBLIC ACCESS TO THESE AREAS AS WELL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT WE BEGIN ACQUISITION OF THESE UNIQUE ISLANDS. WE HAVE WAITED PATIENTLY WHILE FUNDING HAS BEEN PROVIDED TO OTHER AREAS FACED WITH STRONG DEVELOPMENTAL THREATS, BUT I FEEL IT IS TIME THE CHANNEL ISLANDS RECEIVE ACQUISITION FUNDING FOR SEVERAL IMPORTANT REASONS. IN ADDITION TO THE PROBLEM OF OVERUSE OF ANACAPA ISLAND, I FEEL IT IS CRITICAL THAT PROTECTIONS BE PROVIDED FOR THE UNIQUE BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE ISLANDS. THESE INCLUDE A VERY LIMITED COMMUNITY OF ISLAND OAKS ON THE SANTA ROSA PROPERTY WHICH HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED IN THE LOCAL COASTAL PLAN AS AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT AREA AND WHICH HAVE BEEN LISTED AS A RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES BY THE STATE. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SCIENTISTS HAVE RECOMMENDED IMMEDIATE PROTECTION FOR THESE STANDS WHICH SHOW NO SIGNS OF REPRODUCTION.

MOREOVER, WE MUST DEAL WITH THE AFFECTED LANDOWNERS EQUITABLY. THEY WERE AWARE OF THE PUBLIC CONCERN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE ISLANDS, AND GENERALLY SUPPORTED THE PARK LEGISLATION WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT ACQUISITION WOULD BE RAPID. WHICH WAS ALSO THE INTENT OF CONGRESS. HOWEVER, THIS DELAY IN FUNDING HAS IMPOSED A SEVERE HARDSHIP ON THE PRESENT PRIVATE OWNERS WHO ARE SUBSTANTIALLY RESTRICTED ON ALTERNATIVE USES OF THE LAND. WE HAVE, IN EFFECT, TIED UP THEIR PROPERTY FOR 4 YEARS WITHOUT COMPENSATION. I THEREFORE BELIEVE IT IS UNWISE AND UNFAIR TO FURTHER DELAY ACQUISITION FUNDING.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE DELAYS IN FUNDING FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS, I AM REQUESTING \$26 MILLION - THE APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TOTAL AMOUNT AUTHORIZED AND THE AMOUNT APPROPRIATED IN 1981 - TO COMMENCE ACQUISITION OF THE SANTA CRUZ AND SANTA

ROSA PROPERTIES. ALTHOUGH IT WOULD BE PREFERABLE TO RECEIVE THE TOTAL AMOUNT NECESSARY FOR COMPLETE ACQUISITION, I RECOGNIZE THE CURRENT FISCAL CONSTRAINTS ON GOVERNMENT SPENDING. I MIGHT ADD, HOWEVER, THAT FURTHER DELAYS IN THE PURCHASE OF THE PROPERTY WILL SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE THE COST TO THE GOVERNMENT SINCE THE LAND VALUES WILL UNDOUBTEDLY RISE.

WHILE I FEEL THAT CHANNEL ISLANDS HAS NOT RECEIVED THE PRIORITY FUNDING I BELIEVE IT DESERVES, I WOULD ALSO URGE THE COMMITTEE TO ACCORD CONSIDERATION TO THE REQUEST OF MY COLLEAGUE, CONGRESSWOMAN FIEDLER, FOR ACQUISITION FUNDING FOR THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATIONAL AREA. I WAS AN ORIGINAL COAUTHOR OF THE LEGISLATION WHICH CREATED THIS NATIONAL RECREATIONAL AREA. CONGRESSWOMAN FIEDLER WILL, I UNDERSTAND, PRESENT DETAILED TESTIMONY ON THIS FUNDING REQUEST.

THANK YOU AGAIN, MR. CHAIRMAN, FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOUR COMMITTEE TODAY. YOUR FULL CONSIDERATION OF MY REQUEST FOR THE CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK IS MOST APPRECIATED.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WITNESS

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. YATES. Come on up. Glad to have you.
Do you have a statement?

Mr. STAGGERS. Yes.

Mr. YATES. May it be made a part of the record?

Mr. STAGGERS. Yes.

Mr. YATES. You are Mr. Staggers?

Mr. STAGGERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. I knew your father. We came to Congress together at the same time.

How is he?

Mr. STAGGERS. Recovering from the flu at present. Other than that, he is doing well.

Mr. YATES. Tell us what you want your money for.

Mr. STAGGERS. All right.

First, I would like to thank you for allowing me to be before the subcommittee and to express the concerns of the 2nd District.

Mr. Chairman, I am here today on one of the Administration's recommendations—the elimination of the state side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. I feel this contradicts a critical need. The Land and Water Conservation program helps the State invest in a multitude of public park and recreation improvements through the 50-50 matching grant. And since the inception of the program in 1965, nearly \$2.8 billion in federal money has been used to purchase more than 2 million acres of state and local lands to develop 29,000 outdoor recreational projects.

In West Virginia's 2nd Congressional District, which I have the pleasure and privilege of representing, almost \$8.3 million of federal funds have been obligated toward 88 outdoor recreational projects over the past two decades. The Administration's proposed budget for the fund would, I feel, seriously jeopardize the future of these projects.

Furthermore, the unilateral termination of the successful federal-state-local partnership would devastate West Virginia's tourist industry. In the seven-year period, the recreational industry in West Virginia has grown from a \$500 million a year industry in 1975 to a \$1.4 billion industry in 1982. It is now the state's third largest industry and second biggest employer in West Virginia, providing jobs for more than 40,000 people.

This is an extremely important industry in West Virginia since our state does continue to lead the nation in unemployment. The recreation industry is a very large employer in my district, which I consider the most beautiful part of West Virginia.

Mr. YATES. Obviously.

Mr. STAGGERS. We have a lot of tourist attractions. But, as our state does move to a diverse economic base, which I feel we must, the withdrawal of support by the Federal Government for the

state's fastest growing industry will seriously inhibit economic growth.

Also, I would point out that we must not forget the health benefits when we consider funding for outdoor recreation projects. These projects set aside areas where people can exercise and enjoy nature, benefits that you can't place economic value on.

The total demand for state assistance from the Land and Water Conservation Fund in fiscal year 1985 is \$366.5 million. West Virginia would need \$4 million to cover the costs of its outdoor recreational projects.

I wish to express my strong support for sufficient funding for the Fund. It is a sound investment in our future.

In addition, I would like to express my endorsement of legislation to create an Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission, H.R. 2837. The commission would make a comprehensive study of recreational resources in each state and then make recommendations concerning our national recreation park policy.

Mr. Chairman, as national policymakers, I think it is imperative that we have such a study concerning national recreation park policy before taking steps to eliminate the funding and eliminate the partnership which has been successful over the last decade.

I would, once again, thank you. That is basically my concern.

Mr. YATES. Thank you. We were glad to have you.

[The statement of Mr. Staggers follows:]

I WISH TO THANK THE CHAIRMAN AND THE MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS THE CONCERNS OF MY CONSTITUENTS REGARDING THE LACK OF FUNDING FOR THE STATES' PORTION OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND. THE ADMINISTRATION'S RECENT RECOMMENDATION TO ELIMINATE THE STATE SIDE OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND, I FEEL, CONTRADICTS ITS PURPORTED APPROACH TO MEETING COMMUNITY NEEDS; THAT IS, INCREASING STATE INVOLVEMENT THROUGH THE BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM.

THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM HELPS THE STATES INVEST IN A MULTITUDE OF PUBLIC PARK AND RECREATION IMPROVEMENTS THROUGH 50/50 MATCHING GRANTS. SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE PROGRAM IN 1965, NEARLY \$2.8 BILLION IN FEDERAL MONEY HAS BEEN USED TO PURCHASE MORE THAN 2 MILLION ACRES OF STATE AND LOCAL LANDS TO DEVELOP OVER 29,000 OUTDOOR RECREATION PROJECTS.

IN WEST VIRGINIA'S SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, WHICH I HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF REPRESENTING, ALMOST \$8.3 MILLION IN FEDERAL FUNDS HAVE BEEN OBLIGATED TOWARD 88 OUTDOOR RECREATION PROJECTS OVER THE PAST TWO DECADES. THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND WOULD, I FEEL, SERIOUSLY JEOPARDIZE THE FUTURE OF THESE PROJECTS. FURTHERMORE, THE UNILATERAL TERMINATION OF THIS SUCCESSFUL FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL PARTNERSHIP WOULD DEVASTATE WEST VIRGINIA'S TOURISM INDUSTRY.

THE RECREATION INDUSTRY IN WEST VIRGINIA HAS GROWN FROM A \$500 MILLION A YEAR INDUSTRY IN 1975 TO A \$1.4 BILLION INDUSTRY IN 1982. IT IS NOW THE STATE'S THIRD LARGEST INDUSTRY AND ITS SECOND BIGGEST EMPLOYER, PROVIDING JOBS FOR MORE THAN 40,000 PEOPLE. THIS IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT SINCE WEST VIRGINIA CONTINUES TO LEAD THE NATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT. AS THE STATE MOVES TO DIVERSIFY ITS ECONOMIC BASE, THE WITHDRAWING OF SUPPORT BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE STATE'S FASTEST GROWING INDUSTRY WOULD SERIOUSLY THWART ECONOMIC GROWTH.

THE ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR STATE ASSISTANCE FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND IN FISCAL 1985 IS \$366.5 MILLION. IN WEST VIRGINIA, ABOUT \$4 MILLION WOULD BE NEEDED TO COVER THE COSTS OF OUTDOOR RECREATION PROJECTS. IN LIGHT OF THE TREMENDOUS ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL VALUE OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN WEST VIRGINIA AND IN OTHER STATES AS WELL, I WISH TO EXPRESS MY STRONG SUPPORT FOR SUFFICIENT FUNDING FOR THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND. THIS REPRESENTS A SOUND INVESTMENT IN OUR NATION'S FUTURE.

ADDITIONALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY ENDORSEMENT OF LEGISLATION TO CREATE AN OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES COMMISSION, H.R. 2837. THE COMMISSION WOULD MAKE A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF RECREATION RESOURCES IN EACH STATE AND THEN MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING A NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK POLICY.

AGAIN, MR. CHAIRMAN, I WISH TO THANK YOU AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR ALLOWING ME TO SHARE WITH YOU THE VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE OF WEST VIRGINIA'S SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

WITNESS

**HON. JAMES F. McNULTY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF ARIZONA**

Mr. YATES. Mr. McNulty, your statement will be made a part of
the record.

[The statement of Mr. McNulty follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
THE HONORABLE JAMES F. MCNULTY, JR.
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INERIOR
OF
THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
MAY 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman and members of this distinguished Committee, as a Congressman, a representative of the State of Arizona, and a member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear before you and share with you several issues of great import.

All of us know that the Federal deficit is soaring and that great budgetary restraint must be actively pursued to extricate our Nation from this economic crunch. With this in mind, I bring before you several programs which I believe have been developed and forwarded with the greatest degree of fiscal responsibility. These programs, and their companion funding requests, represent the interests of our Nation, and I commend them to your attention.

Water Resources Research

As you know, Congress passed the Water Resources Research Act of 1983 over the objections of the President. In doing so, it has reaffirmed its commitment to water research, supported the need for, and recognized the value of the work performed by the network of water resources research institutes.

For the past 20 years, the federal government has cooperated with the states in supporting a water resources research institute at a land grant university in each state and four other jurisdictions. These institutes have acted as a springboard for water research nationally, establishing a strong network of R&D and expertise and offering opportunities to graduate students. These institutes, then, are based on a thoroughly tested approach that incorporates continuity of effort, national leadership, the creation of new knowledge, interactions between science and education and the dissemination of and adoption of knowledge.

Continuity of effort is essential. To solve our multi-faceted water problems by an "on-again, off-again" project approach is not workable. The dynamic nature of the water resources and the constantly changing patterns of use, require the continuing attention of our best scientists and engineers.

National leadership for this network is required. There must be a focal point of leadership and management, based in a strong and competent federal agency. The new basing-point in the US Geological Survey will provide skilled leadership from an agency with an impressive record of objective appraisal in the scientific and technical approaches to the improved management of water resources.

The creation of new knowledge about water resources will provide new options in its use and management. Only through these scientific endeavors can we stay abreast of the rapidly changing problems in water quality and distribution.

The interactions between teaching and research in the university environment have been the major breeding ground for new concepts and new ideas. To support and encourage these interactions on a national scale is an important feature of this program.

Land-grant universities, where the institutes are located, are uniquely equipped by tradition, experience, and by structure and organization to facilitate the dissemination of new ideas and the adoption of new ideas. Private organizations, citizens and government at all levels are accustomed to relying on these institutions for ideas and innovations, and have developed confidence in the institutions that provide the knowledge and information which they need.

Mr. Chairman, this Water Resources Research Act, authorizes \$10 million per year in operating funds for the national network of water research institutes. It also establishes a basic research grant pool of \$20 million per year and a technology research grant pool of \$6 million per year. The institutes are eligible for the grants as well as are any qualified public or private research entity.

Mr. Chairman, this act streamlines the institutes program and strikes a fair balance between federal and state support. I respectfully request the Committee's consideration of full funding for the three good programs that are the Water Resources Research Act.

State Mining and Minerals Resources Research

Mr. Chairman, as you know, the House passed the State Mining and Mineral Resources Research Program bill (H.R. 4214), of which I am the sponsor, by voice vote under suspension of the rules on April 9. This bill authorizes for five years, from FY 1985 through FY 1989, the State Mining and Mineral Resources Institutes formed under Title III of PL 95-87, of which 31 institutes are currently operating. There were 80 cosponsors of this new authorization measure.

This bill authorizes mining research and demonstration projects of broad application under a progressive funding formula of \$1.5 non-federal for each \$1 federal in fiscal years 1985 and 1986, and \$2 non-federal for each \$1 federal in the remaining three fiscal years. This cost-sharing formula recognizes the cooperative relationship between the mining industry, the conservation community, the academic community and the Federal

government in developing and advancing the mining and mineral research agenda of this Nation. Under this funding formula, more research will be conducted at less cost to the Federal government.

Only qualified institutes, that meet a rigorous set of standards, are eligible for research grants under this bill. In addition, the bill strengthens the existing advisory committee under Title III of PL 95-87. Together, these two provisions will increase the quality and relevance of research conducted under this act and will increase the accountability of the program through the development of a national plan of research and development in mining and mineral resources.

The efforts that have been made to reduce federal expenditures while increasing both the quantity and quality of the research conducted suggests that this program deserves to be funded at the following level:

\$11.7 million for FY 1985 which would provide for mineral institutes, generic centers, competitive scholarships and fellowships and administrative costs for the Bureau of Mines.

The \$11.7 million would be expended as follows:

Grants of \$3.875 million to 31 mining and mineral resources institutes (in contrast to \$4.65 million in 1984). Each institute would receive \$125,000 and have to make a non-Federal match of \$192,000. In contrast, in the present year, under expiring authority, the allocation is \$150,000 ~~per~~ institute with a \$150,000 match of non-Federal money.

Grants of \$7.325 to generic centers and competitive fellowship and scholarship programs to be expended as follows:

\$5 million to the generic centers, which is the same as the Fy 1984 figure.

\$2.325 million for competitive scholarships and fellowships for which all generic centers and all mining institutes would be eligible to compete.

\$500,000 would be allocated to the Bureau of Mines to meet administrative costs of the mining and minerals research program.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the House Interior Committee I would like to express my support for the Committee's budget recommendations as outlined in its report to the Budget Committee.

The Committee is recommending substantial increases in various program areas not adequately provided for in the President's request for fiscal year 1985, while setting the recommended level for all programs under the Committee's jurisdiction substantially below last year's appropriated levels. This was accomplished through very selective decreases from the President's request in certain program areas.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to call attention to my particularly strong support of the Committee's recommendation for \$100 million for the state grants program under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The administration had targeted the state side of the LWCF for zero funding. While this program is used for states to acquire and develop areas of historic, cultural, recreational, and natural value which have not been deemed worthy of Federal ownership or administration, the program nonetheless serves the interest of the Nation by providing a necessary, successful and cost-effective means of protecting our

Nation's natural and cultural heritage. Assistance requests for state LWCF grants will certainly treble the amount provided for by the Committee. In Arizona, the state LWCF program has enabled small communities to develop recreational facilities that would not have been possible without this vital program.

There is no doubt that the states could effectively and efficiently administer this program at an even greater level of funding. I respectfully request that this Committee appropriate for the state grants program of the LWCF no less than the full \$100 million recommended by the Interior Committee.

Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund

Mr. Chairman, I would like to call to the Committee's attention H.R. 5369, the Department of Energy authorization bill introduced by Congressman Udall and cosponsored by myself. This bill, in part, directs the DOE to commit \$2 million in FY 1985 and \$3 million in FY 1986 from the Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund to assess the suitability of copper canisters in the nuclear waste program.

The development of a safe means of disposal for nuclear waste is in everyone's interest, and various reports have suggested that a system using copper canisters deserves serious consideration. A review by the National Academy of Sciences states that "the effectiveness of this barrier to contain the radionuclides in spent fuel rods for hundreds of thousands of years has been adequately demonstrated."

I do not know that copper is the answer to our nuclear waste problems. However, the potential environmental and health benefits that would be derived from an effective repository

program, in my mind, justifies the cost of this authorization.

When this issue comes before this committee, I request that you give it the attention that it deserves.

Cooperative Fishery and Wildlife Research Units

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the President's budget requests \$3.7 million for this program. While any sign of support from the administration for this program is encouraging, this level of funding--\$1 million less than the FY 1984 appropriation--is insufficient.

For its modest investment in this program, the Federal government receives extraordinary returns in fisheries and wildlife research and training of competent professionals. In Arizona, this program has generated high priority research ranging from assessing impacts of Colorado River floods on the mainstream trout fishery to determining habitat requirements of kit foxes. Future contributions will resolve some of the difficult problems of managing fish and wildlife in the rapidly growing State of Arizona.

This Committee has exercised wise judgement in sustaining appropriations for the Units over the past three years. I suggest that an appropriation level of \$5 million for this program is justified by the substantial returns that this program offers.

Supplemental Appropriation for Storm Damage to Forest Service Land

Mr. Chairman, a number of my colleagues and myself wrote a letter to this committee to request a supplemental appropriation for the Forest Service to rebuild roads, repair or replace needed recreational facilities, and restore various habitats that

suffered extensive damage as a result of severe rains, flooding and landslides in the Intermountain Region.

There is no current funding available within the Forest Service's budget to complete repair in many of the most critically damaged areas. In Arizona, these most critical repair needs will cost over \$2 million. Without the supplemental appropriation that was requested, resource outputs in mining, livestock and timber will be reduced, recreation will suffer, and, inevitably, there will be additional damage to roads, trail bridges and irrigation structures as a result of clogged stream channels and additional precipitation.

This is a matter that deserves prompt attention before additional damage is incurred that can only lead to higher costs of repair. I, therefore, request that this committee support the full \$18.7 million supplemental appropriation.

In closing, let me thank the members of the committee again for the privilege of appearing before you today. I appreciate the opportunity to present some of my specific funding concerns about several necessary, effective and cost-conscious programs.

Mr. McNULTY. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. What kind of money do you want? Is it for the Indian people?

Mr. McNULTY. Well, yes, I'm here for that and for other reasons.

Mr. YATES. You are in here for water resources research.

Mr. McNULTY. The House overrode the President, only 98 times since George Washington took the oath of office. I appreciate your vote helping me do that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. I know. Okay.

Mr. McNULTY. I commend this, earnestly, to your consideration.

Mr. YATES. We will study your statement very carefully.

Mr. McNULTY. The program is a lot cheaper than it has been in the past, a lot tougher, more demanding from the states. There is going to be a mining and minerals resource research bill, as well. The bill passed out of here, and a fellow named Senator Warner says it is going to pass the Senate.

Mr. YATES. Well, we will look forward to that.

Mr. McNULTY. That is big medicine in Arizona where the mining industry is sicker than it has been since they arrived there. Lots of people are on the sidewalk.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been a good thing for rural Arizona. The administration says, "Phase it out." I say, please don't.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. McNULTY. I am concerned about the nuclear waste disposal fund. We are going to have much of that in Arizona. One of the answers to this, according to the Republic of Sweden and the Swedish scientific students that study the problem, is to put the stuff in copper canisters. They have been very successful and they are pleased with that.

Mr. YATES. We will know more about that.

Mr. McNULTY. We will, but won't know as much as we would if we did something today; namely, Mr. Hodel could follow through on his vague plan to research this. But with the Swedish experiment a success, we are not asking anybody to fly off into the unknown.

Mr. YATES. Right.

Mr. McNULTY. We have got some hard, demonstrable proof that the idea is worth investigating.

I talk in my written statement about the cooperative fishery and wildlife research unit. I spoke on this subject a year ago. My opinion hasn't changed.

My admiration for you and your help and support of a year ago is unchanged.

Mr. YATES. Good. I am glad it is.

Mr. McNULTY. It remains so.

Last October, Arizona was struck with the most unbelievable flood in the history of the West.

Mr. YATES. I would have thought you would have liked that. You finally got all the water you wanted.

Mr. McNULTY. Yes. That is what the cowboy said—one more rain—as he went down for the third time. But we had a once-in-a-300-year flood that ruined the town.

Mr. YATES. I am sorry.

Mr. McNULTY. It caused enormous damage to everything—Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, the highways. So we are asking for supplemental appropriations for storm damage to the Forest Service land. The size of that thing is beyond belief. Some day I will show you all my prize pictures, an extraordinary natural catastrophe.

Mr. YATES. I look forward to seeing the pictures.
Thank you for coming in.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

WITNESS

HON. ELLIOTT H. LEVITAS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Levitas.

Elliott, glad to see you. We are glad to see you.

I wonder what you are going to tell us today.

Mr. LEVITAS. At the risk of disappointing you, I wanted to start off by first telling you—and I know Mr. McDade will be interested in this, as well—that our authorizing committee is working towards a resolution of the Kennedy Center debt situation. Regardless of what the press reports say, I think we are about to come to some resolution. It is very important that we do it, and do it right now.

Mr. Chairman, my statement, which you have a copy of, I ask to be submitted for the record.

Mr. YATES. That may be placed in the record at this point.

[The statement of Mr. Levitas follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE APPROPRIATION'S SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

THE HONORABLE ELLIOTT H. LEVITAS

MAY 3, 1984

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss a matter of importance not only for Georgians, but for the entire nation. I am requesting that \$4.98 million be included in either the Fiscal Year 1984 Supplemental Appropriation bill or the FY'85 Interior Appropriation Bill for land acquisition for Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. I would like to make several points in support of my request today. First, the area we are speaking of is a unique one, and needs the federal protection that was given to it as National Recreation Area. Second, it is important to fund these land purchases this year, for if we don't, it is likely that we will lose portions of the Park to development particularly because this Park is near a large urban area that is experiencing continued rapid growth.

In 1978, by overwhelming margins, Congress authorized the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area and authorized \$72.9 million for acquisition of the property. Of that, this Subcommittee and Congress has wisely and quickly appropriated \$67.92 million and acquired approximately 3600 acres in the Chattahoochee corridor. Under the presently authorized ceiling, \$4.98 million remains, and I urge you to appropriate it at this time for the land acquisition.

I would like to thank the Chairman for his successful effort to reallocate \$1 million last year for the Chattahoochee. I must remind this Committee, however, that the house bill, as such, has not contained funding for the Chattahoochee for several years.

The House of Representatives has recently re-affirmed its commitment to this area by unanimously passing H.R. 2645, a bill which increases the authorization ceiling for the Chattahoochee Park from \$72.9 million to \$84.6 million. This legislation is currently waiting action in the Senate where it is sponsored by both Senators from Georgia.

There is a sense of urgency in my appeal, and for good reason. The land in the boundaries of the Chattahoochee Park that has not yet been acquired is in great danger of being developed. The Chattahoochee Park is a unique area consisting of 14 parcels of land, strung together by the river like pearls on a necklace. We are indeed fortunate to have such a precious resource so close to Atlanta and the surrounding metropolitan area. We must act now in order to preserve this area for future generations.

The Chattahoochee corridor is under severe threat of development. Several areas have already been lost to development, even in the last year (such as part of the Jones Bridge tract, the Neeley Farm area, and the Island Ford tract.) Many more of the areas currently authorized for the Park are under threat of development, or actually being developed into apartments, townhouses and single-family residential houses (such as the Holcomb Bridge tract, the Island Ford tract, and the Suwanee Creek tract). Further, some of the new areas authorized in our bill, H.R. 2645, are also threatened by the same type of development. Further development for the land would not only hurt the area's recreational values, but more importantly it would cause increasingly damaging pollution and destruction of the natural beauty and wilderness. It is crucial that we move to buy this land now before these resources are lost to us.

This Park is a shining example to the rest of the country. Although quite near the City of Atlanta, it is a largely undeveloped and unspoiled natural resource, located between two major interstate highways, so that people from across the nation have easy access. Last year alone, over 1 million people from all over America used the Park for fishing, hiking, rafting, canoeing, camping, cycling and a number of other outdoor activities, even though the Park is far from full completion. While the Park fulfills many recreational needs, it is essential to protect our natural resources from destruction. In these days where pollutants clog our air, and toxic wastes contaminate our water and land, it is of utmost importance that we take the necessary steps to save our precious and limited resources.

I feel that it is important for the federal government to continue its commitment to this area, showing our strong support and backing of the state and local effort in support of the Park. Ever since the creation of the Park, many concerned individuals, citizens groups, and public officials have worked together for the preservation of this area. The State of Georgia has donated 685 acres of land to the Park. I am proud to say that when I was in the State Legislature, I was the sponsor of the Metropolitan River Protection Act (MRPA) which set standards for controlling development along the River. Last year the State strengthened MRPA, and has also entered into a "concurrent jurisdiction agreement" with the National Park Service to enforce the laws along the River. This continued interest by the State and localities shows the overwhelming regional support for the Park, and I believe we should back their efforts at the national level.

I ask my colleagues today to consider appropriating the remaining \$4.98 million for the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. Just yesterday, the House and Senate showed their concern for protecting our resources by reaching a compromise which will clear the way for the creation of 10 million acres of new wilderness area throughout our country. Congress has also been made too aware recently of the fragility of our resources by threats to our air, land and water. We must act now to protect these resources. Time is not on our side. Each day and month's delay in acquiring this park land means further development and land lost.

As we see the exploitation of some of our resources, let us act to protect those that we still have. Let us show a shining example to the rest of the country and acquire this land now before it is too late. Once these resources are lost, they are gone forever. Let us look to the future and make wise choices now. There will be no second chance.

Mr. LEVITAS. First, I want to thank you and Mr. McDade for your efforts last year to reallocate \$1 million for acquisition of land in Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. But I want to point out that it has been several years now since the House bill has contained any specific appropriation for this park. It is still a matter that has great support in the Congress. In fact, just this year the House of Representatives, by voice vote, passed legislation designating additional areas for acquisition and increasing the authorized amount of funding. I think this indicates that the authorizing committee recognizes the importance of this particular park and its significance for all urban parks—what they call urban parks, but I consider a national park.

I would like to direct your attention, if I may, however, to one paragraph in my prepared statement, because I think it emphasizes the essence of what my concern is. On page 2, the second paragraph—I will just read that one section—it says: The Chattahoochee corridor is under severe threat of development. Several areas have already been lost to development even in the last year.

These names may not mean much to you, but they are quite significant—the Jones Bridge tract, the Neeley Farm area, and the Island Ford tract. Many more of the areas currently authorized for the park are under threat of development, or are actually being developed into apartments, townhouses and residential areas.

Further, some of the new areas authorized in our bill, H.R. 2645, are also threatened by the same type of development. Further development of this area would not only hurt the area's recreational values, but more importantly it would increase pollution in the river itself, destruction of the natural beauty and wilderness and environmental significance. And, obviously, it is going to increase the cost of additional acquisitions in the future to the extent that these lands are actually turned into commercial or multi-family development.

The Senate has in its bill provided funding in the last two appropriations bills for acquisition of parkland. I would strongly urge your subcommittee to appropriate funds for the Chattahoochee this year.

Mr. YATES. We will try to do it.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

NATURAL RESOURCES FUNDING

WITNESS

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Vento.

Mr. VENTO. Thank you.

It is a pleasure to be here today. I know you have had a long day. I will try to be brief.

Mr. Chairman, I am here today to primarily appeal for some money for a river study commission that was authorized in a 1980 law. In 1980 the Interior Department conducted a reconnaissance

study of the river corridor within the Twin Cities of Minnesota, the area I represent. In that study they pointed out certain multiple management conflicts and overlapping jurisdictions.

As a consequence, I sponsored legislation in the 96th Congress which set up a River Corridor Study Commission. The rivers involved here, of course, are the St. Croix, the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers. We have some 2 million people in the Twin Cities alone, and several hundred thousand in Wisconsin, that use these rivers. These rivers are under intense use, very often uses I think best characterized as being contradictory.

The law authorized a \$300,000 study, setting up this commission which is made up of individuals from government, industry, conservationists, boating interests, and so forth. The purpose in putting this group of individuals together, most of whom are volunteering their time and expertise, and who were appointed in consultation with the Governor and Mayors, Don Frazer, a former colleague of ours, Mayor Latimer—is to put together a group that could make recommendations with regard to the governing structure that exists, that faces, I suppose, any metropolitan area where you have this type of water resource.

River management is a very big problem. Our state and municipalities are deeply involved in it. As far as the national government, I am sure the Chairman recalls the designation of the Upper and Lower St. Croix as wild and scenic rivers—a very good move on the part of the Congress—and that resource is just unique. Of course, we have built migratory waterfowl facilities along the river, especially the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge.

Whenever I mention the Mississippi, I am sure we recognize its tremendous role. Here in Minnesota are the headwaters of a major transportation corridor. We have a large barge industry that is headquartered in my district, Mr. Chairman. There is intense use, recreational uses to which these resources are now being put.

So we are trying to get our act together. This River Corridor Study Commission will give us the opportunity to do that.

I am pleased to note that although I have appeared before the committee in the past and requested this funding—and we haven't been successful—that the Interior Department did provide a \$75,000 grant last year to start this, and that there have been private contributions, or pledges of some \$37,000. We hope to have a \$75,000 pledge to meet nearly half of the total costs then with the Department of Interior money. So I would appreciate consideration of the \$150,000 additional needed to complete the study.

The study is all set to go. We want to do it properly in this instance. We are very close to it. With these private funds and mixture of public funds, I think that it would be a very advantageous thing for us and those that care about the character of these particular resources, to see that happen. As I said, the national resources that exist are just tremendous in terms of these water resources. I hope that the committee will look favorably upon that request.

I am also here, of course, to say thanks for the help on the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Again, we have met the challenge. I am happy to report after visiting that area—and looking forward to going again this year—that the Boundary Waters Canoe Area

Wilderness Act is working well. I think a big factor in that, Mr. Chairman, has been your loyalty and the committee's willingness to adequately fund the timber programs and the other commitments that we made in the initial authorization bill that was passed.

It goes without saying that unless we meet those particular commitments, that the legislation and the objectives that it had would not have been achieved. So your role has been perhaps not as noticeable, but it certainly has been a very, very key role in making this a workable measure.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Mr. VENTO. We need the funding this year again, the money for the joint federal-state forestry program and money for the voluntary resort buy-out program that we initiated.

I also want to make a special request for the Voyager National Park. This resource, of course, being I suppose a sister resource to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, has been underutilized for years, principally because of the inadequate visitor facilities and the lack of other resources that it needs.

We did authorize, and there was money appropriated earlier but we need the completion money for the visitor center and some \$3.8 million for land acquisition. This is a resource, as I said, that is in an area that needs fulfilment of the pledges and commitments made here.

I think there is a feeling that park development has not been as consistent and forthcoming as was anticipated. With a reactivated group of individuals working in an advisory capacity there, there is a lot more interest in terms of bringing along the development that is anticipated.

We have made major agreements in recent years when we had problems with some of the park's boundaries, and it looks—I am happy to report today that I think that we are well on the way now to meeting what was initially intended in that legislation.

Mr. YATES. Good.

Mr. VENTO. Thank you. I appreciate your help.

Mr. YATES. We are glad to have your statement.

[The statement of Mr. Vento follows:]

May 3, 1984

Testimony of Congressman Bruce F. Vento
Before The
Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today. Your Subcommittee is faced with the task of making many hard decisions which will affect the future of our national conservation, recreation and preservation programs. The Subcommittee's excellent record of support in preserving the integrity of these programs has been appreciated and your continued commitment to their viability is supported not only by your Colleagues but by the American public as well.

As the Subcommittee undertakes its deliberations on the FY 1985 natural resources funding request, I would like to bring to the Subcommittee's attention a number of Interior Department and Forest Service programs which have a significant impact on the preservation and recreational use of unique resources within the State of Minnesota.

Being the Land of 10,000 Lakes and the headwaters of the Mississippi River, Minnesota takes special pride in the water resources it offers its citizens and the nation. Water has played a vital role in the state's development. In large measure, federal, state and local preservation and recreational programs within the state are directed towards water resources. This fact is exemplified by the governance of the Mississippi, Minnesota and St. Croix Rivers as they flow through the St. Paul-Minneapolis metropolitan area. These rivers are deeply entwined with the economic well-being and

cultural and recreational vitality of the region, as such, all levels of government have been extensively involved with both the utilization and preservation of these magnificent resources.

Given the extensive federal involvement in natural resource programs related to the three rivers, the National Park Service in 1980 conducted a reconnaissance study of the river corridors within the Twin Cities metropolitan area. The Park Service study identified multiple management conflicts and overlapping jurisdictions in the land and water management of the three rivers. Based on these findings and with the support of federal, state and local officials and concerned citizens, I authored legislation that was enacted as Title IX of PL 96-607. Title IX established the Metropolitan River Corridor Study Commission (MARCSC) with a legislative mandate to undertake a cooperative recreational planning and management effort to develop recommendations so as to further the preservation and enhancement of the recreational resources of the three rivers within the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

Congress has already recognized the national recreation and preservation needs of the three rivers resources. The designation of the Upper and Lower St. Croix as a Wild and Scenic River and the creation of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area along the Minnesota River, highlight the federal government's role in the rivers' management. Federal involvement extends beyond land management. The Corps of Engineers plays a significant role in transportation activities along all three rivers and is a most crucial factor on the Mississippi.

The MARCSC, which has already been in operation for over 2-1/2 years, offers real promise for the development of a coordinated management approach for the multitude of federal, state and local

agencies involved with the resources of these rivers. The Commission's work though has been hampered by a lack of funding. The Commission has been diligent in seeking funds from state and local interests to assure that the rivers study is carried out on a cooperative basis. To this end, when the Commission received a grant of \$75,000 from the Fish and Wildlife Service in September, 1983, the Commission undertook and has in good measure succeeded in matching this grant with funds from local interests.

I believe the Commission deserves our support in their efforts. To enable the Commission to continue its work. I am requesting a one-time appropriation of \$150,000 which will enable the Commission to complete the rivers study and make its report to Congress and other relevant governmental agencies within the time period specified in Title IX of PL 96-607.

While I have focused my remarks thus far on the three rivers study, I would also like to highlight several other federal resource programs within Minnesota. National treasures such as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area and Voyageurs National Park are under the management of the federal government and require the continued support of this Subcommittee so as to assure that the goals for which these areas were established are attained.

The Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness is a natural treasure and has been recognized as such by Congress' inclusion of the BWCA in the organic Wilderness Act and through the overwhelming approval of PL95-495, the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act. As you know, that legislation prohibited further logging in the BWCA, addressed the issue of mining in the area and limited motorized use in this highly popular wilderness area. The implementation of this legislation has been successful in reaching many of the goals that were set forth by

Congress. The Subcommittee's support for the programs authorized by PL95-495 has been a major factor in the law's success. I urge the Subcommittee to continue their outstanding record of support and fund the request of \$3 million for the federal-state forestry program and \$2.5 million for land requisition and resort buy-out program.

In Voyageurs National Park, the Administration has recommended funds that are woefully inadequate to carry out the necessary tasks. Last year, this Subcommittee took the lead in establishing funding levels for construction and land acquisition to meet the identified needs. To maintain the progress that has been made, I urge the Subcommittee to appropriate an amount of \$2.5 million for Phase II construction of the visitor center and \$3.8 million for land acquisition.

I want to again thank the Subcommittee for the opportunity to testify and hope that you can give every consideration to the concerns I have raised.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

**U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE, COACHELLA VALLEY
LAND ACQUISITION**

WITNESSES

**HON. ALFRED A. McCANDLESS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**HON. JERRY LEWIS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE
OF CALIFORNIA**

Mr. YATES. Mr. McCandless and Mr. Lewis.

Glad you came in. I thought we had heard you already.

Mr. McCANDLESS. Well, sir, we have multiple choice today, any of the above.

Mr. YATES. Tell us what you want money for.

Mr. McCANDLESS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

What we have here is an endangered species called the fringe-toed lizard, something that you don't have to worry about in Chicago.

Mr. YATES. Do you want to save it, or do you want to make it endangered?

Mr. LEWIS. Do you want a straightforward answer, or do you want it for the record?

Mr. McCANDLESS. I refuse to answer on the grounds it may tend to incriminate me. Anyhow, push comes to shove, and we have reached the point where we have set aside a certain number of acres to satisfy all parties involved—environmentalists, Fish & Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management. It consists of some 19,000 acres, mainly soft blow-sand required for the lizard's habitat.

We have come across a number of contributors, and developers of property in the area have been assessed by the local government and will put up \$7 million toward the preserve in order to continue to develop, which they can now not do.

The Nature Conservancy has spent \$2 million in buying land in the area for this particular preserve. The State of California is contributing \$1 million. And the Federal Government, then under the Fish & Wildlife Service, hopefully will contribute, if we can talk you gentlemen and others into this, the balance necessary for this preserve, in the amount of \$5 million this year, \$3 million in fiscal year 1986, \$2 million in fiscal year 1987.

This is somewhat of a summary of the situation. Certainly, I would answer any questions.

[The statement of Mr. McCandless and attachment follow:]

TESTIMONY OF REP. AL MC CANDLESS BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR, 5/3/84

MR. CHAIRMAN, I HAVE THE HONOR TO REPRESENT THE COACHELLA VALLEY IN THE CONGRESS, AND I COME BEFORE YOU TODAY TO TELL YOU ABOUT ONE OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE COACHELLA VALLEY. HE IS A LITTLE FELLOW WHO HAS BROUGHT TOGETHER ONE OF THE MOST SURPRISING COALITIONS THE VALLEY HAS EVER SEEN. HE HAS MANAGED TO BRING TOGETHER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS, DEVELOPERS, THE FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, AND THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.

HE IS THE FRINGE-TOED LIZARD, AND HE IS ON THE ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST. HE LIVES IN BLOW-SAND, WHICH IS ONE OF THE CASUALTIES OF DEVELOPMENT.

FOR 12 YEARS AS A RIVERSIDE COUNTY SUPERVISOR, I WITNESSED THE DESIRABLE AND ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE COACHELLA VALLEY. I ALSO WITNESSED THE EXPENSE, FRUSTRATION, AND DELAY THE FRINGE-TOED LIZARD ISSUE BROUGHT TO EVERY COMMUNITY IN THE DESERT.

IN AN EXTRAORDINARY EFFORT TO MITIGATE THE THREAT TO THE LIZARD, BUT YET ALSO ALLOW THE CONTINUATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VALLEY, THE IDEA OF A FRINGE-TOED LIZARD PRESERVE WAS BORN. I AM IN COMPLETE SUPPORT OF IT, AND IT HAS THE SUPPORT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES EMPOWERED TO PRESERVE BOTH THE LIZARD AND THE DESERT, AS WELL AS LOCAL COMMUNITIES, MAJOR DEVELOPERS, THE NATURE CONSERVANCY, AND THE COACHELLA VALLEY ECOLOGICAL RESERVE FOUNDATION.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY ACTIVE IN THIS EFFORT, AND RECENTLY PURCHASED 1,920 ACRES IN THE THOUSAND PALMS AREA OF THE PROPOSED PRESERVE. THEIR PURCHASE INCLUDES THE SECOND-LARGEST GROVE OF CALIFORNIA FAN PALMS IN THE STATE, THE THOUSAND PALMS OASIS, WHICH IS HOME TO MANY FRINGE-TOED LIZARDS. UNFORTUNATELY, THIS ACREAGE IS NOT ENOUGH TO ADEQUATELY SUPPORT THE LIZARD'S HABITAT.

DURING THE TIME THAT THE FRINGE-TOED LIZARD WAS IDENTIFIED AS THREATENED, SCIENTISTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT RIVERSIDE, MEMBERS OF THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SPECIES RECOVERY TEAM, THE CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION, AND THE NATURE CONSERVANCY DETERMINED THAT AN ADEQUATE PRESERVE TO PROTECT THE LIZARD WOULD REQUIRE 12,000 ACRES, COSTING \$25 MILLION.

FURTHER WORK BY MANY PEOPLE RESULTED IN A COMMITMENT BY THE STATE TO CONTRIBUTE \$1 MILLION TOWARD THE PURCHASE OF THE PRESERVE. THE NATURE CONSERVANCY HAS SPENT \$2 MILLION BUYING THE ACREAGE I MENTIONED. THEY ARE WORKING WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ON POSSIBLE LAND EXCHANGES, BUT THERE ARE NO DEFINITE AGREEMENTS AT THIS TIME. THE DEVELOPERS THEMSELVES HAVE PLEDGED \$7 MILLION TOWARD THE PRESERVE, AND THAT LEAVES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. I ANTICIPATE THAT THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

COMMITMENT WILL CALL FOR \$5 MILLION THIS YEAR, \$3 MILLION
IN FY '86, AND \$2 MILLION IN FY '87.

I STRONGLY SUPPORT THIS REQUEST. IT IS NOT COMMON TO
FIND SUCH COOPERATION ON A PROJECT, OR SO MANY DIVERSE GROUPS
WILLING TO MAKE A FINANCIAL COMMITMENT.

THE PROPOSAL IS FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE. THE FISH AND
WILDLIFE SERVICE IS MANDATED TO ESTABLISH A PLAN FOR THE RECOVERY
OF THE FRINGE-TOED LIZARD. SUCH A PLAN WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY INCLUDE
THE DESIGNATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE CRITICAL HABITAT,
AND THAT WOULD MOST LIKELY REQUIRE A FEE ACQUISITION. WITH THE
WAY LAND PRICES HAVE GONE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IN THE LAST
TEN YEARS, I CAN SAY WITH ASSURANCE THAT A SOLUTION TO THE FRINGE-
TOED LIZARD PROBLEM IN 1984 WILL BE VASTLY LESS EXPENSIVE THAN
A SOLUTION SOMETIME IN THE FUTURE.

#####



United States
Department of the Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service

Lloyd 500 Building, Suite 1692
500 N.E. Multnomah Street
Portland, Oregon 97232

In Reply Refer To

Your Reference

AFA:SE

February 24, 1984

Mr. Steve McCormick
The Nature Conservancy
156 2nd Street, 5th Floor
San Francisco, California 941005

Dear Mr. McCormick: *Steve*

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would like to take this opportunity to reinforce our support for the efforts of The Nature Conservancy to coordinate the establishment of a preserve for the threatened Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard. The Fish and Wildlife Service has been working in the Coachella Valley for the past year with the City and County governments and with the building and construction industries to facilitate the establishment of a fringe-toed lizard preserve. The Nature Conservancy's efforts have been most welcome and almost indispensable in this regard. As I said previously, we endorse The Nature Conservancy's efforts, we appreciate them, and will work diligently with your organization to see that the Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard preserve becomes an actuality.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard J. Myshak
Regional Director

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD

416 NINTH STREET
ACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814
(415) 445-8448

March 14, 1984

Honorable Al McCandless
Member of Congress
510 Cannon Bldg. -
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McCandless:

Coachella Valley Ecological Reserve, Riverside County

Staff of this agency has recently been involved in a number of discussions with local agencies and interested groups concerning possible funding for future land acquisitions for inclusion in the Coachella Valley Ecological Reserve near Thousand Palms, California.

To date, using State Environmental Protection Program and Energy and Resources Funds, the Board has acquired 426 acres at a cost of \$1.31 million. In the pending State budget for 1984/85 fiscal year, \$3 million has been included for the purchase of ecological reserves and we contemplate a sizeable portion of this will be used for expansion of the State's holdings in the Coachella Valley.

I hope this information will be useful to you.

Sincerely,

COPY ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
W. J. SCHMIDTW. J. Schmidt
Executive Officer

cc: Karen Spencer, Governor's office

bcc: Steve McCormick (TNC) ✓
Resources Agency

RECEIVED

MAR 19 1984

The Nature Conservancy
California Field Office



Coachella Valley Ecological Reserve Foundation

Feb. 29, 1984

Mr. Al McCandless
 U.S. House of Representatives
 510 Cannon House Office Building
 Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. McCandless:

The Foundation supports your endorsement of the Coachella Valley Ecological Reserve and your effort to secure funding that will insure the establishment of the Reserve. A broad coalition of groups support the concept of the Reserve and we have been working together to formulate a Comprehensive Habitat Conservation Plan that will insure the survival of the threatened Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard as well as other species that are endemic to the Coachella Valley. The coalition includes developers, state and federal agencies, local governments, water districts and environmental groups. The Plan reflects the input from all of these parties and is exemplary of what may be accomplished by diverse groups with a common goal. A key provision of the Plan is the purchase of a large area of the federally designated Critical Habitat of the Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard. The Nature Conservancy has already committed several million dollars to the purchase and we would appreciate your effort to secure additional funding from

CVERF, P.O. Box 2821, Palm Desert, CA 92261



Coachella Valley Ecological Reserve Foundation

the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

*The Foundation is ready to assist you in whatever way that we can.
If we can help, please feel free to contact me.*

Sincerely
AMH

Allan Marsh, Ph.D.
Chairman, CVERF

Los Angeles Times

Publishers

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OTIS CHANDLER
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A Preserve for Sensitivity

Some developers and their lawyer were talking about the Coachella Valley, and they agreed that "sooner or later it is going to look like Phoenix." So they decided on an exception, agreeing to support a move already under way to create a 20-square-mile nature preserve where 180 indigenous plants and about 100 species of animals can survive human-kind's intrusion in the years that lie ahead.

This is a splendid idea, modest as it is. But a little lizard and a wise biologist deserve more credit than the big developers do when it comes to creating this sanctuary. Wilbur W. Mayhew of UC Riverside won federal designation of *Uma inornata* as an endangered species, which means that the Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard and its human friends could bring the sprawling development in the lizard's habitat to a halt in the absence of adequate protection for *Uma's* survival.

A coalition led by Nature Conservancy has taken long strides to assure the creation of the preserve. The next step will be approval by the local governments concerned of a development fee that will provide the largest share of the required funding.

Those who knew this part of California a decade or more ago will think all this too little and too late. When environmentalists suggested a trade-off of an acre of preserve for every acre developed, the developers refused and said that it was "ridiculous," much too much. A persuasive argument could be made that 20 square miles is ridiculous, much too little.

But that certainly will not be the case if it proves to be only a first step to a new sensitivity to, a new respect for, all endangered species, including *Homo sapiens*.

Mr. YATES. We will study your statement carefully.

Mr. Lewis.

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The reason I am here is because preceding the rise to prominence of Al McCandless, it was my privilege to represent the Valley.

For the record, it ought to be noted that this particular area is someways outside Palm Springs. Just because the region includes that community, many people don't realize my former constituents in that area are largely made up of a mix of retired families. There is growth involving significant low cost housing. All that balanced development has been stopped as a result of this problem that has been going on almost 10 years now. It is a critical concern.

The fringe-toed lizard is only dangerous to Samoyeds. Otherwise, it is a quiet animal.

Mr. YATES. What is it you want us to do specifically? Put money in for what purpose?

Mr. McCANDLESS. For the purpose of establishing the reserve to be jointly purchased by the various jurisdictions I outlined previously. It is an interesting project, because never has all of the twains come together as they have in this particular way.

Mr. YATES. Good.

Mr. McCANDLESS. From the Nature Conservancy down through the ecologists, environmentalists, builders, state, local.

Mr. YATES. That is the testimony.

Mr. McDADE. Congratulations to both of you.

Mr. McCANDLESS. All of them are kicking in.

Mr. YATES. Can't be all bad if you brought them all together.

Mr. McCANDLESS. It took 12 years as a County Supervisor.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, it came to my attention through my consultant that I should have explained for the record that Samoyeds are large, white dogs that largely operate in Alaska.

Mr. YATES. Thank you. Your statement is in the record.

Mr. McCANDLESS. Thank you very much for your time.

Mr. YATES. We appreciate your testimony.

Mrs. Boxer's statement may be placed in the record at this point.

[The statement of Mrs. Boxer follows.]

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COMMITTEE ON
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ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND
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MARINE AND FISHERIES
SUBCOMMITTEES
COAST GUARD AND NAVIGATION
MERCHANT MARINE
OCEANOGRAPHY
SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN,
YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSWOMAN BARBARA BOXER
BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
3 MAY 1984

CHAIRMAN YATES AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

I AM PLEASED TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY TO BRING TO YOUR ATTENTION CRITICAL NEEDS IN MY HOME STATE OF CALIFORNIA. FIRST, I WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS THE LAND ACQUISITION NEEDS OF THE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA AND PT. REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE.

IT IS REFRESHING TO NOTE THAT, AFTER A LONG DROUGHT, THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR FINALLY CONTAINS SOME FUNDING FOR THESE TWO FACILITIES -- \$1 MILLION FOR GGNRA AND \$1.5 MILLION FOR PT. REYES. UNFORTUNATELY, THESE AMOUNTS ARE WOEFULLY INADEQUATE DUE TO LOCAL CONDITIONS AND THE NATURE OF REMAINING LANDS.

GGNRA HAS TWICE AS MUCH UNACQUIRED LAND, 2591 ACRES, AS PT. REYES, 1133 ACRES.

IN EACH OF THESE PARKS, SOME OF THE REMAINING UNACQUIRED LAND IS READILY DEVELOPABLE, HAVING BEEN DIVIDED INTO PARCELS OF 10-35 ACRES, OR EVEN INTO HOUSE LOTS. THERE IS CONSIDERABLY INCREASED REAL ESTATE ACTIVITY IN WEST MARIN, AND MORE SUBDIVISIONS AND SALES. WHEN THIS HAPPENS ON LANDS NEAR THE PARKS, RISING PRICES ARE REFLECTED IN WHAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

MUST PAY FOR PARKLAND. IT MAY ALSO HAPPEN ON LANDS INCLUDED WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARIES. FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN ONE WEALTHY PURCHASER SAW JUST THE PARCEL SHE WANTED IN PT. REYES, SHE PAID SOME \$15,000 MORE FOR HER SMALL HOME LOT THAN THE "GOING RATE" IN THE AREA. THE PRICE OF ALL SIMILAR LOTS - AND UNSUBDIVIDED PARCELS TOO, ALTHOUGH MORE SUBTLY - INCREASED ACCORDINGLY.

AS LONG AS THE ECONOMY WAS IN A RECESSION PATTERN, LITTLE BUILDING TOOK PLACE. LANDOWNERS PUT THEIR PLANS ON SHELVES AND HOPED FOR EARLY ACQUISITION IF THEY WERE IN THE PARK. NOW, THOSE WHO ARE FRANKLY DEVELOPMENT-MINDED IN THEIR ORIENTATION, AND THOSE WHO ARE ONLY AMBIVALENT, ARE BACK PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT, PARTICULARLY OF HOMES. A MISPLACED DWELLING CAN DAMAGE ONLY THE IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING AREA, OR IT CAN COST THE PARK DEARLY IF THE BUILDING IS LOCATED ON A RIDGETOP OR OTHER HIGHLY VISIBLE PLACE.

ENVIRONMENTALISTS HAVE OPPOSED BUILDING PLANS FOR PARKLAND, BUT SUCH PLANS PUT THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ON A CONFRONTATIONAL AND EMERGENCY BASIS, AND COMPEL USE OF THE DECLARATION OF TAKING PROCESS. THE TERALENA PROPERTY IN SAN FRANCISCO IS A CASE IN POINT, AND THE COST OF THAT PARCEL WILL BE SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER THAN IT WOULD HAVE BEEN IF IT HAD BEEN PURCHASED BEFORE THE OWNER MADE HIS PLANS - AND RECEIVED APPROVAL - FROM THE CITY'S PLANNING COMMISSION.

WATER MORATORIUMS IN INVERNESS ARE BEING LIFTED AND WILL CREATE MORE DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE.

LAST MONTH A REQUEST FOR A COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY ON AN UNACQUIRED PROPERTY WITHIN THE BOUNDARY OF ONE OF THESE PARKS

WAS SUCCESSFULLY FORESTALLED BY PROMPT ACTION. CONCERNED CITIZENS AND THE NPS WERE LUCKY ENOUGH TO LEARN ABOUT THE PROPOSAL IN TIME - AND MIGHT NOT BE SO LUCKY THE NEXT TIME. THIS PARCEL SHOULD HAVE BEEN PURCHASED 3 YEARS AGO. THE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY WAS A CAMEL'S-NOSE-IN-THE-TENT IDEA. THE LAND WOULD HAVE SUFFERED A LOSS OF PARK RESOURCE VALUES, OR COULD ACTUALLY HAVE BECOME UNSUITABLE FOR PARK PURPOSES.

MOST OF THE UNACQUIRED LAND IS ALONG THE EDGE OF EACH OF THE PARKS WHERE INCOMPATIBLE USES TEND TO INFILTRATE. MOST IMPORTANTLY, SUFFICIENT FUNDS NEED TO BE MAKE AVAILABLE TO AVOID PIECEMEAL PURCHASES. THEY HAVE A NEGATIVE EFFECT ON LAND PRICES. IF THERE ARE FIVE RANCHES TO BUY AND NPS BUYS ONE, THE REMAINDER ARE ALL INCREASED SOMEWHAT IN VALUE BY THE LESSENING OF THE AMOUNT OF THIS RESOURCE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE. BY THE TIME NPS HAS BOUGHT FOUR, IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL INFLATION OF PRICE CAUSED BY THE PASSAGE OF TIME, THE LAST RANCH, AS THE ONLY ONE LEFT, IS PROPORTIONATELY MUCH MORE VALUABLE. IT IS IMPORTANT TO DECIDE TO BUY OUT AN AREA AND TO DO IT AS EXPEDIENTLY AS POSSIBLE. AS THIS IS TRUE FOR RANCHES, IT IS EVEN MORE TO THE POINT WITH SMALLER PARCELS AND HOMESITES.

FURTHERMORE, MAJOR CHANGES ARE OCCURRING IN MARIN. A FILM INDUSTRY IS GROWING IN CENTRAL MARIN WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INCREASED DEVELOPMENT. IT HAS MADE WEST MARIN'S LANDS MORE SCARCE AND INCREASINGLY VALUABLE. ADDITIONALLY, BECAUSE OF CHANGES IN STATE LAW AND THE ECONOMY, LOGGERS HAVE APPLIED FOR PERMITS TO CUT 125,000 FEET OF REDWOODS AND DOUGLAS FIRS ALONG A RIDGE IN THE COUNTY. SUCH ACTIVITY MAY WELL HAVE A NEGATIVE EFFECT ON FORESTED UNACQUIRED PARK LANDS.

FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT THAT THE MAJOR NATIONAL CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS HAVE COMPILED THEIR OWN REPORT WHICH SETS NATIONAL PRIORITIES FOR LAND ACQUISITION. THEY RECOMMEND \$4.5 MILLION FOR GGNRA, STATING THAT THE FUNDS ARE NEEDED TO "PURCHASE CRITICAL PARCELS IN OR NEAR LAGUNITAS LOOP ... SEVERAL HARDSHIP CASES ARE ALSO DESERVING OF PROMPT ATTENTION." FOR PT. REYES THE SAME GROUPS URGE FUNDING OF \$3.7 MILLION STATING "THIS NATIONAL SEASHORE IS STILL SERIOUSLY THREATENED BY DEVELOPMENT. THE ADMINISTRATION'S REQUEST OF \$1.5 MILLION IS INSUFFICIENT TO ASSURE PURCHASE OF THE NIMAN/SHELL PROPERTY AT BOLINAS AND TO PURCHASE CRITICAL PARCELS IN THE BEAR VALLEY TRIANGLE AND INVERNESS RIDGE AREAS. SEVERAL OF THESE PROPERTIES ARE OWNED BY LANDOWNERS IN HARDSHIP SITUATIONS."

THIS SAYS IT VERY WELL. I AGREE WITH THE "CONSERVATION ALTERNATIVE" PROPOSAL FOR \$3.7 FOR PT. REYES. THE \$4.5 RECOMMENDED FOR GGNRA IS CLOSE TO WHAT IS NEEDED, BUT I FEEL FUNDING IN A RANGE OF \$5-6 MILLION IS NEEDED TO SOLVE THE PIECEMEAL ACQUISITION PROBLEM WHICH I MENTIONED EARLIER. AS ALWAYS, I FEEL OUR COUNTRY IS WELL SERVED BY ACQUIRING THESE IMPORTANT NATIONAL RESOURCES NOW, RATHER THAN LATER WHEN THEY ARE MORE EXPENSIVE OR PERHAPS EVEN SPOILED BY DEVELOPMENT. THE NEXT ACQUISITION STEP IS AN IMPORTANT ONE TO MINIMIZE SUCH PROBLEMS.

NEXT, I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK BRIEFLY TO THE NEED FOR A CONTINUING OCS LEASING MORATORIUM FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985.

THE PROBLEM OF UNFOCUSED AND BROAD-BRUSH OCS LEASING PROPOSALS CONTINUES TO BE THE SINGLE MAJOR CONCERN IN

CALIFORNIA WITH REGARD TO THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR. THIS PROBLEM IS NOT NEW. FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS THE CONGRESS HAS PLACED SPECIFIC LANGUAGE RELATING TO THIS PROBLEM IN THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILLS. IT IS CLEARLY TIME TO TAKE ACTION ONCE AGAIN.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT POLICYMAKERS TRAVELED TO CALIFORNIA AT THE END OF MARCH 1984 ON WHAT APPEARED TO BE A GEO-POLITICAL OPINION SURVEY, TO TRY TO DETERMINE WHICH AREAS OF THE CALIFORNIA COAST MIGHT BE LEASED WITH RELATIVELY LESSER POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES. TOWARD THIS END THEY MET WITH THE GOVERNOR, HIS AIDES, AND LOCAL ELECTED OFFICIALS REPRESENTING A BIPARTISAN CROSS-SECTION OF THE COASTAL CONSTITUENCY. THE MESSAGE WHICH INTERIOR RECEIVED WHILE IN CALIFORNIA WAS NOT THE NORMAL RECEPTION RESERVED FOR VISITING DIGNITARIES. PERHAPS THIS HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT, WHILE IN CALIFORNIA, OF INTERIOR'S INTENT TO PROCEED FULL SPEED AHEAD WITH LEASE SALE #91, THE NEXT CENTRAL AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA LEASE SALE. THIS PROCESS WILL BEGIN WITH A "CALL FOR INFORMATION". IN CALIFORNIA, INTERIOR ANNOUNCED THAT THE "CALL" FOR SALE #91 WOULD BE RELEASED IN APRIL OR MAY OF THIS YEAR. PUT IN PLAIN LANGUAGE, LEASE SALE #91 TARGETS SOME OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR AND BIOLOGICALLY-SENSITIVE COASTLINE ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD - THE MONTEREY BAY AREA, SANTA CRUZ, THE COAST OF MY OWN DISTRICT OFF OF SAN FRANCISCO AND MARIN, AND THE WORLD-FAMOUS MENDOCINO COAST AS WELL.

ON APRIL 6, THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR RELEASED A NEWLY-REVISED FIVE YEAR OCS LEASING SCHEDULE WHICH SHOWS LEASE SALE #91 MARKED AS "ON HOLD". THE OBVIOUS PROBLEM IS THAT SIMPLY PLACING AN "ON HOLD" STICKER OVER A FIVE-YEAR LEASING

SCHEDULE PROVIDES NOTHING MORE THAN AN INFORMAL REASSURANCE THAT SECRETARIAL DISCRETION IS IN PLACE. THE FACT IS THAT CONGRESS HAS BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN ANY BINDING ASSURANCES THAT SENSITIVE PORTIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA COAST WILL NOT BE OFFERED FOR LEASE DURING FISCAL YEAR 1985.

I SEE NO REASON FOR CONTROVERSY OVER THIS MATTER. THE ANSWER IS APPARENT. IF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR IS, IN FACT, NOT GOING TO GO FORWARD WITH LEASING IN THESE AREAS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1985, THEN THEY SHOULD CLEARLY HAVE NO OBJECTION TO THE CONGRESS CONTINUING THE SAME CALIFORNIA PROVISIONS WHICH ARE PRESENTLY IN EFFECT ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1984 BILL.

FINALLY, MR. CHAIRMAN, I SUPPORT ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE POLICE OFFICERS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2 MILLION. I UNDERSTAND THAT THE PROPOSED FEDERAL BUDGET PROVIDES \$22.8 MILLION. THE NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS AVAILABLE HAS BEEN STEADILY DECREASING WHILE VIOLENT CRIME IN PARKS HAS BEEN RISING. LAST YEAR WAS THE FIRST TIME IN FOUR YEARS WHEN ADEQUATE FUNDS WERE PROVIDED TO TRAIN RECRUITS TO FILL THE PLACES OF RETIRING OFFICERS. THE ADDITIONAL FUNDING I AM REQUESTING WILL HELP US RETAIN ADEQUATE STAFF TO PROTECT THE OVER 100 MILLION PERSONS WHO USE OUR NATIONAL PARKS ANNUALLY.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THESE IMPORTANT ISSUES.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984.

FUNDING FOR THE ARTS, NEA AND NEH**WITNESS****HON. CARDISS COLLINS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS**

Mr. YATES. Well, we are privileged and pleased to have our good friend, Mrs. Cardiss Collins, appear before the committee this afternoon to testify. Her statement may be made a part of the record.

Cardiss, we are delighted to have you here. Where do you want us to put some money?

Mrs. COLLINS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Particularly in the State of Illinois, City of Chicago, but I hope we put a great deal of money. I think the arts have been underfunded, and sure hope appropriations will be sufficient that we can do some of the things we want to do in the arts arena.

Thank you.

[The statement of Mrs. Collins follows:]

TESTIMONY OF REP. CARDISS COLLINS BEFORE THE
HOUSE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
ON "FUNDING FOR THE ARTS"
MAY 3, 1984

CHAIRMAN SIDNEY YATES:

THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU AND YOUR
COMMITTEE TO OFFER A FEW REMARKS ON FUNDING FOR THE ARTS.

MINDFUL OF YOUR MANY CEASELESS EFFORTS TO INCREASE THE BUDGET
FOR THE ARTS, I AM REMINDED OF AN OLD RELIGIOUS HYMN WHICH STATES,
"WHAT A FRIEND WE HAVE IN JESUS!" I AM SURE THAT MANY PEOPLE IN
THE ARTS COMMUNITIES AROUND THE COUNTRY SHARE THAT SENTIMENT FOR YOU!

MY INTEREST IN FUNDING FOR THE ARTS WAS INITIALLY PROMPTED BY MY AWARENESS OF THE MANY CULTURAL TREASURES WE ENJOY IN MY HOME STATE OF ILLINOIS. CHICAGO IS PARTICULARLY BLESSED WITH SOME OF THE WORLD'S FINEST MUSEUMS , SUCH AS THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY, WITH A TOTAL OF 193 SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

THAT LOCAL INTEREST ASSUMED A NATIONAL SCOPE LAST YEAR WHEN I WAS NAMED CHAIRWOMAN OF THE HOUSE GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AND TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMITTEE, WHICH HAS OVERSIGHT JURISDICTION OVER

THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS, THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES, THE INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES, THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION AND THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE FOR THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES.

SHORTLY AFTER I ASSUMED THAT POST, ILLINOIS GOVERNOR JAMES THOMPSON ANNOUNCED THAT OUR STATE WOULD NO LONGER CONSIDER FUNDING FOR THE ARTS AS A PRIORITY. IN HIS BUDGET ADDRESS, HE NOTED THAT THE ILLINOIS STATE ARTS COUNCIL, "WHICH HELPS TO ADVANCE CULTURE AS A SPECIAL AND PRIVILEGED PART OF OUR HERITAGE, WILL BE GONE NEXT YEAR."

ILLINOIS PLAYED A PIVOTAL ROLE IN THIS CONTROVERSY. OTHER STATES HAD ATTEMPTED TO CUT THE BUDGET FOR THE ARTS SIGNIFICANTLY, OR TO ELIMINATE THE COUNCILS ALTOGETHER. THE LIST INCLUDED KENTUCKY, IDAHO, CONNECTICUT, CALIFORNIA, MINNESOTA, UTAH, MISSOURI AND FLORIDA, BUT NO STATE HAD GONE AS FAR AS ILLINOIS IN THIS NEGATIVE PROCESS.

GIVEN THE 1983 ECONOMIC CLIMATE OF RECESSION, UNEMPLOYMENT, INFLATION AND FEDERAL FUNDING CUTBACKS, ILLINOIS WAS SEEN AS PLAYING A LEADERSHIP ROLE FOR OTHER STATES BY POINTING OUT THAT THE ARTS

WERE EXPENDABLE AS A BASIC COMPONENT OF THE STATE BUDGET. THIS WAS AT THE TIME WHEN ILLINOIS WAS EYEING A \$14 BILLION STATE BUDGET!

BESIDES THE POOR PRECEDENT THIS WOULD SET, THERE WERE ALSO LEGAL QUESTIONS WHICH OUR SUBCOMMITTEE WAS CONCERNED ABOUT. IN ORDER FOR ANY STATE TO RECEIVE FEDERAL FUNDS FOR THE ARTS THROUGH THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS, THAT MONEY MUST BE CHANNELED THROUGH A STATE ARTS COUNCIL.

THUS, ON JUNE 17, 1983, OUR SUBCOMMITTEE HELD A JOINT HEARING ON "FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDING FOR THE ARTS IN ILLINOIS," WHICH WAS ALSO ATTENDED BY OUR COLLEAGUE, REP. PAUL SIMON OF DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS,

WHO CHAIRS THE HOUSE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION SUBCOMMITTEE, WHICH HAS AUTHORIZATION JURISDICTION OVER THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS.

AS A RESULT OF THE EXCELLENT TESTIMONY WE RECEIVED, WE BEGAN AN INTENSIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF FUNDING FOR THE ARTS AT THE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS, WHICH RESULTED IN A REPORT WHICH WAS RELEASED THIS PAST DECEMBER.

IN THIS ERA WHEN FEW STORIES HAVE A HAPPY ENDING, I AM PLEASED TO NOTE THE SIGNIFICANT TURNAROUND WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY OCCURRED IN ILLINOIS. INSTEAD OF THE ZERO BUDGET ALLOCATION PROPOSED IN MARCH,

GOV. THOMPSON SIGNED INTO LAW A \$5.5 MILLION REQUEST LAST JULY.

AND THE APPROPRIATION REQUEST FOR THIS CURRENT YEAR HAS NOW BEEN
PEGGED AT \$6.3 MILLION.

THAT INCREASE DID NOT OCCUR WITHOUT THE CONCERTED EFFORTS OF
THOUSANDS OF SUPPORTERS OF THE ARTS, WHO MADE THEIR WISHES KNOWN.

AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL, THE STORY DOES NOT HAVE THAT SAME HAPPY
ENDING.

IN THE DECADE FROM 1972 TO 1982, FEDERAL FUNDING FOR NEA
CLIMBED FROM \$29 MILLION TO \$143 MILLION. BEFORE HE LEFT OFFICE IN

1981, PRESIDENT CARTER PROPOSED A \$175 MILLION BUDGET FOR NEA FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR. HIS SUCCESSOR, PRESIDENT REAGAN, HOWEVER, TRIMMED THE REQUEST IN HALF (TO \$88 MILLION) AND THEN FURTHER WHITTLED IT DOWN TO \$77 MILLION.

KEEP IN MIND THAT THE ARTS ARE SUPPOSED TO BE FOR EVERYONE -- ALL THE 235 MILLION PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY -- WHETHER WE ARE OLD OR YOUNG, RICH OR POOR, ILLITERATE OR SCHOLARLY, URBAN OR RURAL. ACCESS TO THE ARTS SHOULD NOT BE DETERMINED BY OUR ABILITY TO PAY FOR THEM BUT BY OUR REALIZATION THAT THE ARTS ARE A BASIC HUMAN

RIGHT THAT IS DESIGNED TO ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF ALL OF OUR LIVES.

THUS, IT IS VERY DIFFICULT FOR ME TO UNDERSTAND HOW ANYONE CAN CLAIM THAT THE ARTS ARE NOT A FEDERAL PRIORITY -- THEY ARE AS MUCH A FEDERAL PRIORITY AS CLEAN AIR, GOOD SCHOOLS, ADEQUATE HEALTH CARE, AND SAFETY IN THE WORKPLACE.

WE DO NOT FLINCH WHEN WE BUDGET \$221 MILLION FOR ONE B-1 BOMBER BUT WE DECIDE THAT 10 PERCENT OF THAT AMOUNT -- \$20 MILLION -- IS FAR TOO MUCH TO LAVISH ON MINIMAL MAINTENANCE FOR OUR COUNTRY'S 5,500 MUSEUMS, SO WE PROPOSE TO CUT THAT PERCEIVED "LARGESSE" IN HALF.

WE SPEND THOUSANDS ON SENDING OUR ATTORNEY GENERAL AROUND THE WORLD, BUT WE ARE UNWILLING TO SPEND ANYTHING TO INSURE THAT ALL OUR CHILDREN ARE EXPOSED TO THE ARTS.

SINCE THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION ASSUMED OFFICE, MILITARY SPENDING HAS SOARED WHILE WHITE HOUSE REQUESTS FOR FUNDING FOR THE ARTS HAVE DIMINISHED -- WITH REP. YATES WAGING A WAR FOR MORE REALISTIC AMOUNTS.

FOR EXAMPLE, IN 1981, THE ACTUAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION STOOD AT \$182.4 BILLION. BY 1982, IT HAD CLIMBED TO \$218.7 BILLION -- AN INCREASE OF \$36.3 BILLION. IN FISCAL YEAR 1983, IT JUMPED

AGAIN TO \$245.8 BILLION, FOLLOWED BY ESTIMATES OF \$265.3 BILLION AND \$313.4 BILLION RESPECTIVELY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 AND 1985.

THE ARTS MEANWHILE, LIMP ALONG.

ACCORDING TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984, THE ARTS WERE BUDGETED FOR ONLY \$248.7 MILLION IN DIRECT FEDERAL FUNDING, OR .00028 (POINT ZERO, ZERO, ZERO 28) PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FEDERAL BUDGET.

IN 1978, THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT SPECIFICALLY INCLUDED FUNDS FOR ARTS EDUCATION IN ALL SCHOOLS UNDER THE REAUTHORIZATION LANGUAGE. HOWEVER, IN 1981, THIS AND 28 OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS WERE FOLDED TOGETHER INTO A BASIC BLOCK GRANT.

STATES WERE GIVEN FULL DISCRETION ON HOW THE FUNDING SHOULD BE REALLOCATED. UNFORTUNATELY, OF THESE 29 PROGRAMS, THE MAJOR THRUST IS NOW BUYING COMPUTERS AND LIBRARY BOOKS, WHICH ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE, BUT, ART EDUCATION HAS ALL BUT BEEN FORGOTTEN.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS ABNEGATED ITS ESSENTIAL LEADERSHIP ROLE IN THIS AREA, SAYING TO THE STATES: WE DON'T BELIEVE IN FUNDING FOR THE ARTS, SO WHY SHOULD YOU?

I AM VERY HAPPY TO REPORT THAT WE RECENTLY RECEIVED FAVORABLE COMMENTS FROM NEA CHAIRMAN FRANK HODSOLL REGARDING ARTS EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOLS. HE STATED, AND I QUOTE, "WE STRONGLY AGREE WITH

THE REPORT'S EMPHASIS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ARTS EDUCATION. THE
ENDOWMENT, AS PART OF ITS FIVE-YEAR PLANNING EFFORT, IS EXPLORING
HOW BEST THE ENDOWMENT CAN ASSIST THIS EFFORT, IN ITS ROLE AS
CATALYST, ADVOCATE AND PARTNER WITH THE ARTS AND EDUCATION COMMUNITIES
AT THE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS."

MR. HODSOLL EMPHASIZED THAT NEA'S ARTISTS-IN-EDUCATION PROGRAM
IS GROWING, WITH A STATE MATCH OF FEDERAL FUNDS REACHING A RATIO OF
3.2 TO 1 FOR 1982.

THE EFFORTS THUS FAR ARE COMMENDABLE.

AN APPROPRIATION OF \$4 MILLION REACHED 2.3 MILLION CHILDREN.

HOWEVER, WE NOW HAVE MORE THAN 39.2 MILLION CHILDREN IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS. WHAT ABOUT THE OTHER 37 MILLION CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED NO ARTS EDUCATION? ARE THEY TO BE SIMPLY IGNORED? I DON'T BELIEVE THAT IS WHAT WE REALLY WANT TO DO.

AND THE 1985 REQUEST FOR THE ARTISTS-IN-EDUCATION HAS ONLY INCHED UP SLIGHTLY, TO \$5.2 MILLION.

IN ADDITION TO EDUCATION, I AM ALSO CONCERNED WITH THE IMPACT OF FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE ARTS ON THE ECONOMY AND ON EMPLOYMENT.

THE HOUSE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE IS THE CATALYST THAT
CREATES THE RIPPLE EFFECT AS FEDERAL MONEY BLENDS WITH THAT OF THE
STATES AND LOCALITIES TO PRODUCE DESIRED RESULTS.

OUR SUBCOMMITTEE STRONGLY ENCOURAGES THE CONTINUATION AND
GRADUAL EXPANSION OF CHALLENGE GRANTS PROGRAMS WHICH SEEM TO PROVIDE
AN EXCELLENT RETURN ON THE FEDERAL INVESTMENT. LIKewise, WE APPLAUD
PROGRAMS WHICH REACH A BROAD AUDIENCE, BE IT THROUGH AN NEA TOURING
PROGRAM OR AN NEH TELEVISION BROADCAST.

WHILE WE STRONGLY SUPPORT MORE FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE ARTS,
WE ALSO WISH TO STRESS THAT MORE IS NOT AUTOMATICALLY BETTER. ONE
AREA WHERE WE HAVE GREAT CONCERN AS AN OVERSIGHT SUBCOMMITTEE IS
THE BURGEONING BUDGET OF THE SMITHSONIAN, WHICH ADAMANTLY MAINTAINS
IT IS NOT FEDERAL WHEN IT COMES TO FREEDOM OF INFORMATION OR SUNSHINE
REQUESTS, BUT STANDS IN THE FRONT LINES WHEN IT COMES TO GETTING
DOLLARS FROM THE TREASURY.

IT SEEMS SOMEWHAT IRONIC THAT THE ADMINISTRATION IS WILLING TO
REQUEST ONLY \$11.5 MILLION FOR THE NATION'S 5,500 MUSEUMS AND

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS THROUGH THE INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES, BUT AN OVERWHELMING \$196.9 MILLION FOR THE SMITHSONIAN'S COMPLEX OF 12 MAJOR MUSEUMS, PLUS AN ADDITIONAL \$36 MILLION PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE CENTER FOR AFRICAN, NEAR EASTERN AND ASIAN CULTURES ON THE MALL, WHICH IS SLATED TO OPEN IN 1985.

AS PART-TIME WASHINGTONIANS, WE BENEFIT BY BEING ABLE TO EASILY VIEW THESE BUILDINGS AS OFTEN AS WE LIKE BUT HOW DO WE EXPLAIN THIS GROWING EXPENDITURE TO OTHER TAXPAYERS WHO AREN'T SO FORTUNATE?

IN ADDITION TO FEDERAL FUNDING, THE SMITHSONIAN ENJOYS THE ENVIABLE DISTINCTIONS DENIED TO OTHER MUSEUMS THROUGHOUT THIS COUNTRY OF A TAX-FREE GIFT SHOP, A VERY PROFITABLE NATIONAL MAGAZINE AND OTHER BENEFITS WHICH ARE NOT AFFORDED THEIR COLLEAGUES IN THE MUSEUM WORLD. THE SMITHSONIAN HAS THE FURTHER ADVANTAGE OF BEING ABLE TO SEEK SITES UNDER THE FEDERAL GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION TRANSFER PROGRAM WHILE COMPETING MUSEUMS WOULD BE FORCED TO PAY FULL MARKET VALUE FOR SIMILAR TRACTS.

IN CLOSING, LET ME REAFFIRM MY ADMIRATION FOR THE OUTSTANDING
JOB YOU HAVE DONE IN SHEPHERDING THE ARTS OF THIS COUNTRY THROUGH
DIFFICULT ECONOMIC TIMES. YOU HAVE KEPT AN EYE FOR QUALITY, VARIETY
AND GOOD TASTE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF ARTS' PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT
THIS DIVERSE COUNTRY. I PERSONALLY COMMEND YOUR STAFF FOR THEIR
TIRELESS WORK TO CARRY OUT YOUR LEADERSHIP EFFORTS.

SUSTAINING THE ARTS IS AN ONGOING STRUGGLE AND I'M HAPPY TO
JOIN YOU IN THIS DIFFICULT BUT WORTHWHILE PURSUIT.

I'D BE HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU AND OTHER MEMBERS OF
THE SUBCOMMITTEE MAY HAVE.

Mr. YATES. Thank you, Cardiss. We appreciate it very much.
Mr. Conyers will offer a statement.
[The statement of Mr. Conyers follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JOHN CONYERS
BEFORE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, SUBCOMMITTEE
ON INTERIOR
MAY 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee, I appear before you today to express my support for the continued funding of the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR) which was established by Public Law 95-625 in 1978. Through grants and technical assistance, UPARR has helped local governments rehabilitate existing recreation facilities, demonstrate innovative approaches to improve park system management and recreation opportunities, and plan for the overall revitalization of community recreation systems. An appropriation of at least \$40 million would enable cities across the country to continue this work in an effective manner and ensure that all Americans have the opportunity to realize the many benefits of recreational activity.

All societies and cultures are increasingly recognizing the value of recreation as a means of promoting personal growth and positive participation in community life. We now live in an age of leisure where almost 50% of a normal seventy year life span will be spent engaged in leisure time activities, which can either be negative or positive, depending upon the availability of recreational resources and the choices made by individuals. As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, I know well

the problems that result from such negative leisure time pursuits such as vandalism and drug abuse. These socially unacceptable behaviors can be reduced, however, by our efforts here today to make sure that our citizens have positive recreational alternatives available to them.

The Members of this Subcommittee are, I am sure, acutely aware that the need for alternatives is great in our urban centers. There, high rates of unemployment, coupled with limited opportunities for advanced education and training leave great numbers of people with little to do with their time that is constructive.

In my own city of Detroit, for example, previous UPARR grants have enabled our recreation department to renovate five recreation centers. Thousands of Detroiters are now enjoying these facilities. Two current grants are being used to renovate six more centers. This will bring to eleven the number of improved facilities in Detroit with approximately \$6 million in UPARR and city matching funds going into those buildings.

The neighborhood recreation center has become an important institution in today's urban community, it is a "people place" where individuals can socialize with others, learn new skills and share their experiences and accomplishments. By contributing both to the development of good physical and mental health, the centers can prepare our citizens to more fully develop their potential and talents.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity to share my thoughts with you and urge the members of the Subcommittee to continue your support for the UPARR program.

Mr. YATES. A statement by Mr. Edgar of Pennsylvania may go into the record.

[The statement of Mr. Edgar follows:]



**NORTHEAST-MIDWEST
CONGRESSIONAL COALITION**
U.S. House of Representatives

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TESTIMONY OF
THE HONORABLE BOB EDGAR

on behalf of the
NORTHEAST-MIDWEST COALITION

submitted to the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR

of the
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

May 3, 1984

I want to thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on the implications for energy policy of the present Department of Energy budget. My testimony is limited to appropriations for the Energy Information Administration. However, I hope you will maintain funding for state and local grant programs and energy conservation research and development programs.

The Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition has taken an active interest in the Energy Information Administration and its ability to provide Members of Congress, state officials, and the public with information needed to make informed decisions about national, state, and private energy matters. Members of the Coalition are particularly concerned about EIA's fiscal 1985 budget. Many of the reports that we have found to be most important would be delayed, would not have their quality maintained, or would be eliminated from EIA's budget for 1985.

EIA's budget has forced it into a basic allocation dilemma. EIA not only must provide usable data through its surveys, it must also guarantee the reliability of its data by investing in quality maintenance, e.g., checks on models and sample lists. Over the past few years, EIA has chosen to continue collecting data without funding quality maintenance. As a consequence, many of its reports have become less accurate. This year, however, EIA has decided to eliminate or postpone a number of reports in order to spend more money on upgrading the quality of the data collected. Although EIA contends that it will continue some of these affected programs in the future, it will be difficult to avoid a trade-off between collecting data and maintaining the quality of data without an increase in funding.

Essential information used by Members in dealing with a broad range of energy matters currently threatened by EIA's severe budget restraints include:

- o Industrial Energy Consumption Survey
EIA currently has no industrial survey, despite the fact that fully 80 percent of the drop in energy consumption between 1979 and 1982 occurred in the industrial sector. It also has no way to evaluate the possible impact of fuel switching in the industrial sector on possible increases in residential natural gas prices. J. Erich Evered, Administrator of EIA, has described this gap in the data as the most important, omitting 40 percent of present U.S. energy consumption.
- o State Energy Data System (SEDS) and Energy Price and Expenditures (EPEDS)
These two sources of state level energy consumption and expenditure data provide information on a variety of fuels in a single report. SEDS and EPEDS are used in allocating Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) funds at the state level. Both the SEDS and EPEDS have been used extensively by Coalition members and state officials in evaluating the possible impact of federal and state legislation, tax proposals, regulatory issues, and energy budget matters. Despite the wide use of these publications, they have been given a low priority within EIA. The most recent data available from SEDS is 1981 and from EPEDS is 1980.
- o Residential Energy Consumption Survey
Currently, EIA has decided to change from an annual survey to a biennial survey. This particular survey has a variety of uses including distributing funds under Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), a program of vital interest to the colder Northern states. Timely data for these purposes is essential. In the case of LIHEAP, for example, a program which spends over \$2 billion, a 1 percent error could lead to a misallocation of nearly \$20 million.
- o State Heating Oil Grants
EIA provided 13 of our 18 states in the past with State Heating Oil Grants to monitor fluctuations in heating oil prices. This winter, rapid increases

in heating oil prices in New Jersey and other Northeastern states appear to reflect widening price disparities between heating oil prices on the East Coast and other parts of the country. However, since EIA discontinued the Heating Oil Grant Program, current data needed to analyze heating oil price trends has not been available.

o Form EIA-174 ("Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases")

This survey details the sales of liquefied petroleum gases in the U.S. In some states, notably rural states, LPG accounts for a substantial part of petroleum use in certain sectors such as residential energy consumption (98 percent in Kansas, 67 percent in Nebraska, 66 percent in Missouri, and 53 percent in Montana). It is also required by Congressional mandate, but is not being funded by EIA. (Rallsback Provision - Section 507 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act).

o Alternative Fuels Surveys

These surveys monitor wood and solar energy sources. These reports, because of their decentralized nature, are difficult to gather without government help. In areas such as New England, wood as an alternative energy source is already in significant use.

Ten years after the OPEC oil embargo, the nation still feels the impact of rapid energy price increases of the 1970s. The inordinate effect of energy prices on the economy can be comprehended only by comparing energy expenditures with energy consumption. In 1973, the nation paid \$115 billion for 75 quads (quadrillion Btu) of energy; by 1982, the bill was estimated at \$450 billion for 71 quads. In other words, the nation used less energy in 1982 than in 1973, but paid almost four times as much for it. Over the same period, energy expenditures increased from 9 percent of the gross national product to 15 percent.

As a result of these price increases, energy consumption patterns and prices have changed significantly, affecting the future of our industry, our balance of trade, and our ability to compete in the world market. In 1970, 100 pounds of Iowa pork bought five barrels of oil; by 1981, only one barrel. The same held true for a half-ton of scrap steel.

We can ill-afford not to provide EIA with the funding necessary to provide crucial information on a commodity that is the "life blood" of our nation. I urge the Subcommittee to provide EIA with \$76 million -- the amount requested by EIA in its budget submission to the Department of Energy and the amount set by the authorization committee in H.R. 5048.

Thank you again for the opportunity to submit testimony on these important issues. This committee under the leadership of the present chairman has in the past given fair and reasonable consideration to issues concerning energy information and policy. I sincerely hope that these requests can be treated in a similar manner.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Gregg will submit a statement.
[The statement of Mr. Gregg follows.]

JUDD GREGG
26 DISTRICT, NEW HAMPSHIRE

COMMITTEE:
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
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REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

VICE CHAIRMAN:
TASK FORCE ON CONGRESSIONAL AND
REGULATORY REFORM
TASK FORCE ON THE BUDGET PROCESS

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May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

Several users of the White Mountain National Forest have asked the New Hampshire Congressional Delegation to support an appropriation that would enable the U.S. Forest Service to acquire 10,500 acres of land at an estimated cost of \$4 million.

I encourage you to support this appropriation as there is no doubt in my mind that this land will be a valuable addition to the Forest. We have an opportunity to purchase this land now and we can be sure that today's price is less than tomorrow's price. I am sure that other national forests have equally justifiable claims to enlarge their boundaries with funding through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. However, I would hope that this area of the National Forest would be acquired so that we may maintain and expand one of the Northeast's most highly visited scenic areas.

Thank you.



Mr. YATES. That leaves Mr. Lehman. He will submit his statement for the record.

[The statement of Mr. Lehman follows:]

RICHARD H. LEHMAN
18TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

1319 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-4640



COMMITTEE ON
BANKING, FINANCE AND
URBAN AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR
AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

HONORABLE RICHARD H. LEHMAN, M. C.

STATEMENT BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN - - -

AS YOU WILL RECALL FROM LAST YEAR'S HEARINGS ON THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUDGET, I HAVE THE DISTINCT HONOR OF REPRESENTING A CALIFORNIA DISTRICT WHICH HAS EARTHQUAKES ON THE WEST SIDE IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA AND POTENTIAL FOR VOLCANOES ON THE EAST SIDE IN THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS. IN LIGHT OF THIS, THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSED BUDGET FOR EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANO HAZARDS LEAVES ME A BIT SHAKEY. ALTHOUGH SOMEWHAT IMPROVED OVER LAST YEAR'S PROPOSAL, THE FISCAL YEAR 1985 BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WOULD CUT \$3 MILLION FROM THE EARTHQUAKE REDUCTION PROGRAM AND \$1.5 MILLION FROM THE VOLCANO HAZARDS REDUCTION PROGRAM.

Please Respond to:

WASHINGTON OFFICE

FRESNO OFFICE
1900 MARIPOSA MALL
SUITE 301
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA 93721
(209) 487-5780

STOCKTON OFFICE
808 NORTH CENTER STREET
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA 95202
(209) 946-6300

SONOMA OFFICE
8 NORTH WASHINGTON STREET
SONOMA, CALIFORNIA 95370
(209) 533-1426

I HAVE ATTACHED A LETTER FROM THE USGS INDICATING WHAT THESE CUTS WILL DO IF IMPLEMENTED. IN THE EARTHQUAKE PROGRAM, SEISMIC MONITORING WOULD BE SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED, AS WELL AS STUDIES AND FIELD PROJECTS RELATING TO EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION. I WOULD NOTE THAT THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSED CUTS IN THIS AREA ARE PARTICULARLY SURPRISING IN LIGHT OF THE JULY 1983 GAO REPORT WHICH FOUND THAT AN OPERATIONAL EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION SYSTEM HAS NOT BEEN DEVELOPED BECAUSE NECESSARY TECHNICAL ADVANCES HAVE NOT OCCURRED. GAO INDICATES THAT ADDITIONAL BASIC RESEARCH IS NEEDED.

IN THE VOLCANO PROGRAM, MONITORING ACTIVITIES WOULD BE REDUCED, EXCEPT AT MOUNT ST. HELENS AND VOLCANO RESEARCH COULD BE CUT IN SOME AREAS BY AS MUCH AS 25 PERCENT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WOULD REQUEST THAT YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE GIVE STRONG CONSIDERATION TO RESTORING THE USGS BUDGET FOR EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANO HAZARDS. THESE ARE NOT EXTRAVAGANT GOVERNMENT FRILLS, BUT LIFE-PROTECTING SERVICES WHICH ONLY GOVERNMENT CAN PROVIDE ADEQUATELY. I HAVE ALSO ENCLOSED REPORTS OF EARTHQUAKES AS RECENTLY AS LAST WEEK IN CALIFORNIA

TO DEMONSTRATE THAT WHETHER OR NOT WE MONITOR AND STUDY THEM, EARTH-
QUAKES AND VOLCANOES ARE VERY MUCH A FACT OF LIFE, ESPECIALLY IN THE
WESTERN STATES.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO RESPECTFULLY REQUEST YOUR
CONSIDERATION OF RESTORATION OF FUNDING FOR THE URBAN PARKS AND
RECREATION RECOVERY PROGRAM (UPARR). ONCE AGAIN, THE ADMINISTRATION
HAS PROPOSED TERMINATION OF THIS IMPORTANT PROGRAM, AND I BELIEVE IT
IS IMPORTANT THAT CONGRESS DISREGARD THIS REQUEST AND APPROPRIATE A
REASONABLE LEVEL OF FUNDING TO ASSURE THE PROGRAM'S CONTINUATION.

UPARR HAS MADE VERY BENEFICIAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN MY DISTRICT.
FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE CITY OF FRESNO, THIS FEDERAL MONEY HAS BEEN USED
TO RESTORE OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES IN LOW-MODERATE INCOME
NEIGHBORHOODS, REHABILITATE FACILITIES FOR NEW USES BY TEENAGERS AND
SENIOR CITIZENS AND MAKE SWIMMING POOLS AND RESTROOMS ACCESSIBLE TO THE
HANDICAPPED. THESE ACTIONS COULD NOT HAVE OCCURRED WITHOUT FEDERAL
ASSISTANCE. CONTINUING NEEDS FOR RECREATION IMPROVEMENT IN CLOSE PROXIMITY

TO CONCENTRATIONS OF PEOPLE NEEDING RECREATION SERVICES NECESSITATE
THE CONTINUATION OF THIS PROGRAM.

YOUR CONSIDERATION OF MY COMMENTS WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

THANK YOU.



United States Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
RESTON, VA. 22092

In Reply Refer To:
Mail Stop 905

APR 9 1984

Honorable Richard Lehman
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Lehman:

During the week of February 28, 1984, your Legislative Assistant, Mary Lou Cooper, asked the Geological Survey to explain proposed Fiscal Year 1985 decreases in the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program and the Volcano Hazards Reduction Program. We are pleased to respond to Ms. Cooper's request.

For Fiscal Year 1985, the U.S. Geological Survey has proposed to reduce the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program by \$3 million and to reduce the Volcano Hazards Reduction Program by \$1.5 million:

| | | <u>FY 84</u> <u>Approp.</u> | <u>FY 85</u> <u>Base</u> | <u>FY 85</u> <u>Request</u> | <u>Programmatic</u> <u>Change</u> |
|---|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program | \$ (000) | 35,325 | 36,138 | 33,138 | -3,000 |
| | FTE-T | 452 | 452 | 433 | -19 |
| Volcano Hazards Reduction Program | \$ (000) | 10,874 | 11,028 | 9,528 | -1,500 |
| | FTE-T | 119 | 119 | 106 | -13 |

The reductions in the Earthquake Hazards Reduction and Volcano Hazards Reduction Programs should still allow the Department of the Interior to maintain an overall balanced geologic hazards program. Earthquake monitoring, while restricted, would continue in areas where the potential for significant, damaging earthquakes is high. Volcano monitoring would continue at Mount St. Helens, Kilauea, and Mauna Loa volcanoes, where eruptions are underway. Volcanic hazards assessments would continue at a number of volcanoes, including Lassen Volcanic National Park, the Long Valley-Mono Lake area in California, at Mount Rainier in Washington, and on the island of Hawaii, but on a delayed schedule.

Honorable Richard Lehman

Of course, there would be reductions in the two programs:

Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program

- Geodetic and crustal strain monitoring networks would be reduced by approximately 10 percent by eliminating three geodetic networks in Alaska. Other geophysical and geochemical data sites would be reduced by approximately 14 percent through discontinuation of 20 geophysical and geochemical sites in California. The number of seismic monitoring sites would be reduced by approximately 50 stations, including 10 seismograph stations each in California, Utah, Nevada, Washington, and Alaska.
- Theoretical, laboratory, and interpretive studies in earthquake prediction would be reduced through elimination of approximately 10 projects or studies on earthquake mechanism and earthquake prediction.
- Approximately five geologic field projects on earthquake potential in California would be discontinued.

Volcano Hazards Reduction Program

- Monitoring activities at Cascade volcanoes (other than Mount St. Helens) would be reduced by decreasing the frequency of measurements at ground-deformation networks and gravity stations and by reducing gas monitoring and thermal-infrared studies.
- Hazard assessment of Newberry Volcano near Bend, Oregon, would not be undertaken. Hydrologic hazards assessments at volcanoes other than Mount St. Helens, Washington, originally planned for FY 1985, would be delayed.
- Research related to the modeling of rainfall-runoff events to document the long-term effects of ashfall would be discontinued.
- Research would be reduced from five to four geologic topics such as genesis of lava, volcanic-rate processes, volcanic seismicity, and eruptive potential of large magma systems.

We would be pleased to provide additional information on the proposed Fiscal Year 1985 budgets of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction and Volcano Hazards Reduction Programs. Dr. John Filsen, chief of the Office of Earthquakes, Volcanoes, and Engineering, is most familiar with the two programs. Please feel free to contact him directly at 703/860-6471.

Sincerely yours,

Dallas L. Peck

Director

Information Request
April 30, 1984
Congressman Richard Lehman

1984 Mount Hamilton, California, Earthquake

The southern San Francisco Bay region and adjoining areas of the central California Coast Ranges were strongly shaken Tuesday, April 24, 1984, by a magnitude 5.9 earthquake located near Mount Hamilton--about 12 miles southeast of San Jose. The earthquake caused at least \$4.6 million in damage, injured at least 24 people, and forced authorities to declare a state of emergency in Santa Clara County.

The earthquake--largest in the San Francisco Bay area since 1979--caused roofs to collapse and knocked homes and trailers off their foundations in the southern Clara Valleys cities of Morgan Hill and San Martin, and disrupted phone and power service in a number of Bay area communities. At least 24 people were reported injured.

The April 24, 1984, earthquake was centered on the Calaveras fault--a branch fault of the San Andreas fault system. The earthquake was caused by rupture of an approximate 16-mile-long segment of the fault. In the earthquake, the fault apparently tore southward, causing damaging ground motion to be focused toward the Morgan Hill-San Martin area.

The Mount Hamilton earthquake was yet another in a continuing succession of moderate-sized earthquakes that have occurred progressively northward on or near the Calaveras fault during the last two decades. On November 28, 1974, a magnitude 5.1 earthquake occurred near the southern Calaveras fault, about 3 miles north of Hollister. On August 6, 1979, a magnitude 5.9 earthquake occurred on the south-central Calaveras fault east of Gilroy, near Coyote Lake. The April 22, 1984, earthquake was located on the north-central Calaveras fault.

Long Valley Caldera, California

In early January 1983, a particularly intense swarm of earthquakes occurred slightly more than a mile southeast of Mammoth Lakes, within the Long Valley Caldera. During this time more than 7,000 earthquakes were recorded. The earthquake swarm was yet another in a succession of earthquake sequences that have occurred since 1980 in the Caldera at the eastern foot of the Sierra Nevada. Subsequent examination of seismic and geodetic deformation data collected after the January 1983 swarm revealed that the earthquakes were probably associated with the injection of magma into the ring-dike system along the south moat of the Long Valley Caldera.

Seismic, geodetic, and geophysical monitoring has suggested the presence of a partly molten magma reservoir approximately 5 miles beneath the Long Valley caldera, and has revealed that 15 inches of domical ground uplift occurred above it between 1980 and 1982 and is continuing. The deformation of a trilateration network that spans the Caldera is consistent with the intrusion of a vertical, rectangular-shaped tongue of magma that extends upward from a depth of 5 miles to within less than 2 miles of the ground surface.

Concern that the magma could potentially reach the surface and produce an eruption prompted the U.S. Geological Survey in 1982 to issue a formal notice of potential volcanic hazard for the Long Valley Caldera-Mammoth Lakes area.

Mr. YATES. The following statements have been received and may be inserted for the record, Mr. D'Amours, Mr. Hightower, Mr. Bosco, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Applegate, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Parris, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Daschle, and Mr. de la Garza. The subcommittee is adjourned for the day.

TESTIMONY OF
HONORABLE NORMAN E. D'AMOURS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS
WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST LAND ACQUISITIONS
MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY IN STRONG SUPPORT OF AN APPROPRIATION OF \$3.9 MILLION FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FOR THE ACQUISITION OF APPROXIMATELY 10,500 ACRES FOR THE WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST. AS YOU MAY KNOW, THE WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST IS WITHIN A DAY'S DRIVE OF 25% OF OUR NATION'S POPULATION AND ATTRACTS VISITORS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD WHO COME TO EXPERIENCE THE WONDERS OF NATURE. DURING THE SPRING, SUMMER AND FALL MONTHS, THE TRAILS OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST ARE FILLED WITH BOTH DAY HIKERS AND OVERNIGHT HIKERS AS WELL AS SPORTSMEN OF ALL KINDS AS THEY TAKE TO THE FOREST TO ENJOY HER BEAUTIES AND BOUNTIES.

THIS APPROPRIATION WILL ENABLE THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE TO ACQUIRE THREE SEPARATE TRACTS OF LAND - TWO IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AND ONE IN MAINE - AND WILL ADD PRIME RECREATIONAL AREAS TO THE FOREST AS WELL AS PRIME FOREST ACREAGE. THE THREE PARCELS THAT ARE DESIGNATED FOR ACQUISITION ARE ALL NOW IN PRIVATE HANDS AND THE OWNERS HAVE INDICATED THEIR WILLINGNESS TO SELL THE PARCELS TO THE FOREST SERVICE IN ORDER THAT THE LAND WILL BE PRESERVED AND PROTECTED. IT IS TRULY FORTUNATE THAT ALL THREE PARCELS HAVE COME AVAILABLE AT ONE TIME AND THAT THESE ADDITIONAL ACQUISITIONS CAN PROCEED SIMULTANEOUSLY.

THE THREE TRACTS ARE THE PINE MOUNTAIN TRACT IN GORHAM, TOTALING APPROXIMATELY 4,700 ACRES, THE PILOT RANGE TRACT IN STARK, LANCASTER AND NORTHUMBERLAND (GROVETON) TOTALING APPROXIMATELY 4,100 ACRES AND THE VIRGINIA LAKE TRACT IN MAINE, TOTALING

ABOUT 1,750 ACRES.

THE ACQUISITION OF THE PINE MOUNTAIN TRACT HAS LONG BEEN A PRIORITY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FORESTS (THE SOCIETY) AND THE APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB (AMC). ALL OF THE LAND TO BE ACQUIRED FALLS WITHIN THE ORIGINAL PROCLAMATION BOUNDARY. IT STRAODLES ROUTE 16, A MAJOR HIGHWAY THAT LEADS DIRECTLY INTO THE HEART OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST. THE TOWN OF GORHAM HAS BEEN WORKING WITH BOTH THE AMC AND THE SOCIETY ON THIS ACQUISITION IN AN ATTEMPT TO SET-ASIDE A PORTION OF THE PINE MOUNTAIN TRACT AMOUNTING TO BETWEEN 300 AND 500 ACRES BECAUSE IT REPRESENTS SOME OF THE LAST LAND AVAILABLE WITHIN THE TOWN OF GORHAM FOR DEVELOPMENT. THE SITE "WALK ABOUT" IS TAKING PLACE TODAY SO THAT THE PRECISE BOUNDARIES OF THE LAND TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE FOREST SERVICE PURCHASE CAN BE MARKED. IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT THE LAND LEFT OPEN FOR DEVELOPMENT WILL BE SENSITIVE TO THE SURROUNDING FOREST LANDS, THE TOWN HAS REQUESTED THAT THE FOREST SERVICE PURCHASE INCLUDE THE ONLY ACCESS ROAD IN ORDER TO ASSURE STRICT CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT. IN ADDITION, THE TOWN WILL BE WORKING WITH THE PRESENT OWNERS OF THE LAND, WHO THEMSELVES HAVE WORKED FOR YEARS TO ENSURE THE ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY OF THIS PARCEL, IN ORDER TO ATTACH COVENANTS TO THE SALE THAT WILL ASSURE THAT ANY DEVELOPMENT WILL BE COMPATIBLE WITH THE SURROUNDING NATIONAL FOREST ENVIRONMENT.

I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO COMMEND THE TOWN OF GORHAM AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH THE AMC AND THE SOCIETY FOR THE RESPONSIBLE MANNER IN WHICH THESE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED. WE HAVE A LONG TRADITION OF RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE BECAUSE WE VALUE THE TREASURES NATURE HAS ENTRUSTED TO OUR STEWARDSHIP.

THE PILOT RANGE TRACT IS LOCATED IN THE KILKENNY REGION AND OVERLOOKS SOME OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY FARMLAND TO BE FOUND IN EITHER NEW HAMPSHIRE OR VERMONT. THE PURCHASE OF THIS TRACT WOULD PROTECT SOME OF THE

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MAIN RIDGES AND SUMMITS OF THE KILKENNY WHICH ARE NOW LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE KILKENNY'S IRREGULAR AND ILLOGICAL PROCLAMATION BOUNDARY. LEGISLATION TO CHANGE THE PROCLAMATION BOUNDARY TO CORRESPOND WITH THIS ACQUISITION IS BEING DRAFTED RIGHT NOW AND I LOOK FORWARD TO INTRODUCING IT WITH MY COLLEAGUE FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE. IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE THAT THE REMOTE HIGH ROCK CLIFFS, WHICH CHARACTERIZE PART OF THIS LAND, COULD PROVIDE A NESTING SITE FOR THE PEREGRINE FALCON, ONE OF OUR ENDANGERED SPECIES, BECAUSE THE CLIFFS ARE SIMILAR TO OTHER SUCCESSFUL PEREGRINE NESTING SITES.

THE VIRGINIA LAKE TRACT IN MAINE, WHEN ADDED TO THE NATIONAL FOREST, WOULD BECOME THE LARGEST FRESHWATER LAKE IN THE WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST. IT COVERS OVER 100 ACRES. THE ADDITION OF VIRGINIA LAKE WOULD MEAN THAT THE HIKER AND SPORTSMAN WOULD HAVE THREE FRESHWATER LAKES TO ENJOY WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST. THE VIRGINIA LAKE TRACT IS PRESENTLY HOME TO A WIDE VARIETY OF WILDLIFE INCLUDING THE LOON, THE BOBCAT AND THE MOOSE.

I URGE THIS COMMITTEE TO FUND THE ACQUISITION OF THESE THREE TRACTS THROUGH AN APPROPRIATION OF \$3.9 MILLION FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND. WE HAVE A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY BEFORE US TO PURCHASE THESE THREE SEPARATE AND COMPLIMENTARY TRACTS.

WITH REGARD TO A DIFFERENT MATTER ALSO BEING CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE, I WOULD LIKE TO CONVEY MY SUPPORT FOR AN ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE RIVER CONSERVATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. AS THIS COMMITTEE MAY KNOW, EARLIER THIS WEEK LEGISLATION THAT I INTRODUCED TO INCLUDE THE WILDCAT RIVER IN JACKSON, NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR STUDY AS A NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER PASSED THE HOUSE BY VOICE VOTE. WITHOUT THE FUNDS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE WILDCAT STUDY, IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE THAT A RIVER WORTHY OF PROTECTION MAY BE DENIED IT. THEREFORE, I HOPE THE COMMITTEE WILL APPROPRIATE THE NECESSARY \$1.250 MILLION FOR THESE RIVER STUDIES.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION AND CONSIDERATION TO MY REQUESTS AND I LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH THE COMMITTEE TO ENSURE THAT THE WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST REMAINS AN ENVIRONMENTAL TREASURE FOR ALL TO ENJOY.

603

The Honorable Jack Hightower

Testimony Before the
U.S. House of Representatives
Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior
Washington, D.C.

May 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I commend you on the hearings that are being held to receive information which members may bring from their districts to assist you in developing FY 1985 appropriations for the Department of the Interior. I appreciate the opportunity to submit to you my testimony in support of the inclusion in FY 85 appropriations for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service the relatively small sum of \$345,000 which demonstrably will have a more than proportionate impact on my district and on nature study in general.

These funds are requested for the Buffalo Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Randall County, Texas. This has been an F.W.S. refuge for twenty-five years. The lake bed is now dry, and I would stress that my proposal is not concerned with renovation of the dam or the filling of the lake. The area is safe as presently constituted, and use as a wildlife refuge is not greatly diminished by the lack of water in the lake bed. Although the Bureau of Reclamation is making a study of the dam, that has no relevance to improvements needed to immediately enhance utilization of the facility by students, outdoorsmen, and nature lovers.

Interior has on the drawing board long range plans for development and rehabilitation of the area. I have discussed those plans with officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service and with interested local authorities, and we have discovered that certain items of the overall Management Plan if given priority would increase and improve nature study in the refuge for a relatively marginal commitment of funds. In particular, I would like to see acceleration of parts of the plan which better enable citizens to interpret wildlife and which improve access to desirable parts of the facility.

These include \$19,000 for wildlife habitat improvement, \$164,000 for roads and auto tour route, \$60,000 for support facilities, \$81,000

for camping and day use facilities, and \$21,000 for self-guided trail development. All of these items are part of the larger plan considered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, but early completion of these improvements would greatly facilitate observation and interpretation of wildlife.

This refuge, given the requested improvements, should be heavily used by elementary, intermediate, and high school students as well as some of the 35,000 college students in the immediate area. There is a permanent population of quail, pheasant, deer, antelope, coyotes, racoons, porcupines, prairie dogs, and various reptiles which may be seen on any visit to the refuge. Intermittant catchment of runoff provides marsh for water fowl on this North-South flyway for migratories, and approximately 250,000 ducks and 40,000 to 50,000 geese rest and feed in the refuge annually.

An estimated 100,000 visitors annually would avail themselves of this opportunity to observe and commune with nature. Both the F.W.S. Muleshoe District staff and the F.W.S. Albuquerque Regional Office have shown an active interest in this facility and my proposed improvements. Local interest and support was recorded last November when voters of three neighboring counties established a water district board to help revitalize the area. There is also an active volunteer group, the Buffalo Lake Heritage Association.

For the benefit of many people in the immediate area, the thousands of tourists who pass through the Panhandle, and the generations to come I encourage and respectfully request that positive consideration and approval be given to the \$345,000 appropriation for Buffalo Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for affording me this opportunity to recommend to the Committee this most worthy project.

CONGRESSMAN DOUGLAS H. BOSCO
TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
MAY 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman and subcommittee members, I appreciate the opportunity to testify before you today. I am seeking the subcommittee's support for three specific appropriations, and would like to express my concern about several other areas of the President's proposed budget for Fiscal Year 1985.

The first appropriation I am seeking is for \$187,500 to initiate U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service fishery stream flow studies on the Trinity River in Northern California. This study is an essential element of a larger plan to restore salmon and steelhead populations destroyed by the construction of the Trinity River Division of the Central Valley Project in California. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus ordered the study in January 1981 as part of his decision requiring increased water releases into the Trinity River below Lewiston Dam. In his decision, Secretary Andrus ordered the Department to undertake "a study of the effectiveness of the restoration of flows and other measures in rebuilding Trinity River salmon and steelhead stocks."

The authorization for this study is contained in P.L. 84-36, the authorizing legislation for the Trinity River Division of the Central Valley Project. That legislation provided for full mitigation of any fish and wildlife losses and directed the Secretary to "adopt

appropriate measures to insure the preservation and propagation of fish and wildlife, including, but not limited to, the maintenance of the flow of the Trinity River..."

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service completed its Plan of Study for Trinity River Fishery Flow Evaluations last year as directed by the Secretary, and the plan was approved by the Service's Director on December 3, 1983. The plan has been coordinated with the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Task Force, which includes 13 federal, state and local government agencies in the Trinity basin, and the proposal is strongly supported by commercial and sports fishermen's organizations, Indian tribes and environmental groups.

The second appropriation I am seeking is for \$578,000 for land acquisition at the King Range National Conservation Area (KRNCA) along the North Coast of California. These funds were included in the House version of the FY 84 Interior Appropriations bill but were dropped in the conference committee. The conferees agreed at that time, however, that they would review the need for these funds again this spring.

These funds are needed to make possible a land exchange and acquisition package involving the Bureau of Land Management, the State of California's Coastal Conservancy and private property owners at Shelter Cove in Humboldt County. The lots targeted for acquisition under a memorandum of understanding between the BLM and the Coastal Conservancy all lie within the authorized boundaries of the KRNCA. Acquisition of these parcels is consistent with the

congressionally approved King Range management plan of 1974, and BLM's California state director has agreed to purchase the lots if the funds are appropriated.

The \$578,000 I am requesting has accrued to BLM in recent years in the form of equalization payments received from private landowners involved in BLM's King Range land exchange program. P.L. 95-352 specifically authorized the use of this money for King Range land acquisitions.

Acquisition of these lots would help protect a significant portion of a unique two-mile coast of rocky beaches and intertidal marine habitats. This would be a very valuable addition to the King Range National Conservation Area. The proposal has the support of the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors, the California Coastal Commission, the California Water Resources Control Board, local and national conservation groups, and other organizations.

I hope the subcommittee will again lend its support to this worthwhile proposal.

The third item involves funding for fire suppression on BLM lands in California. For many years, the California Department of Forestry (CDF) and BLM have had a cooperative agreement under which each agency makes available to the other fire suppression personnel and equipment on an actual-cost basis. This cooperative arrangement is jeopardized by BLM's failure to pay nearly \$5.2 million owed the State of California for fire suppression services provided as long ago as 1979.

The problem has arisen, in part, because of late billings from CDF, but BLM does not contest the fact that these claims are valid. Both agencies now say the billing problems have been resolved, and BLM asked to have the entire \$5.2 million included in its FY 84 supplemental request so the CDF bills could be paid. Unfortunately, the Office of Management and Budget chose to delete these funds from the supplemental request.

The California Legislature has under consideration a proposal to terminate the state's cooperative fire suppression agreement with BLM -- and possibly even the state's agreement with the U.S. Forest Service -- if these bills are not paid. This would clearly not be in the interests of either state or federal taxpayers and would seriously jeopardize the level of fire protection on millions of acres of federal and private lands in California.

In the interest of maintaining the current cooperative relationship and ensuring adequate fire protection, I hope the subcommittee will recommend an appropriation for BLM fire suppression sufficient to pay off the \$5,181,000 currently owed to the State of California.

Finally, I want to express my concern regarding the President's proposed FY 85 budget proposals for the U.S. Forest Service's state and private forestry and research programs. The President's proposal would reduce funding for state and private forestry from \$60.5 million to \$25.5 million. The President has also proposed significant cuts

in the Forest Service's research programs. I am particularly concerned about the effect of these proposals on valuable on-going research on salmon and steelhead habitat and management of unstable lands at the Redwood Sciences Laboratory at Arcata, California. I believe the President's proposed cuts are unwarranted, and I would urge the subcommittee to provide full funding for these programs.

Thank you for your time. I appreciate your consideration.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN BILL RICHARDSON
BEFORE THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, I DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR PROVIDING ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS MY CONCERNS REGARDING THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT ITEMS I WISH TO DISCUSS TODAY REGARDING FUNDING FOR NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS AND THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

FIRST, I WANT TO AGAIN BRING TO YOUR ATTENTION A CONTINUING PROBLEM THAT THREATENS THE ECONOMIC STABILITY OF THE SMALL PUEBLOS IN MY DISTRICT. IN FEBRUARY, I CAME BEFORE THIS SUBCOMMITTEE ALONG WITH A NUMBER OF NEW MEXICO PUEBLO LEADERS REGARDING A 25% CUT IN P.L. 93-638 SELF-DETERMINATION GRANTS. AS YOU KNOW, THE FY 84 APPROPRIATION FOR SELF-DETERMINATION GRANTS WAS \$16,375,000 OR THREE PERCENT LESS THAN THE FY 83 APPROPRIATION. HOWEVER, THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (BIA) ALBUQUERQUE AREA OFFICE HAS INFORMED THE PUEBLOS IN MY DISTRICT TO EXCEPT A 25% REDUCTION. INFORMATION I HAVE RECEIVED CLEARLY INDICATES THAT THE MONEY ORIGINALLY SET ASIDE FOR SELF-DETERMINATION GRANTS IS BEING USED TO OFFSET ADP EXPENDITURES WHICH ARE EXCEEDING CONGRESSIONAL LIMITS.

WHILE THE BIA HAS OFFERED A NUMBER OF CREATIVE EXPLANATIONS FOR THIS MASSIVE FUNDING REDUCTION, THE FACT REMAINS THAT THE CUT IS IN DIRECT CONFLICT WITH A CONGRESSIONALLY MANDATED APPROPRIATION AND THREATENS TO UNDERMINE THE SELF-DETERMINATION EFFORTS OF EVERY SMALL TRIBE IN MY DISTRICT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, AS I HAVE TESTIFIED BEFORE, THESE PUEBLOS DESPERATELY NEED 93-638 GRANTS IN ORDER TO BUILD THE INTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE THAT WILL ENABLE THEM TO FUNCTION AS INDEPENDENT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND EFFECTIVELY COMPETE FOR 93-638 CONTRACTS.

THEREFORE, SHORT OF FORCING THE BIA TO SPEND THE MONEY AS MANDATED BY THE CONGRESS, I WOULD URGE YOU TO INCLUDE \$266,400 FOR P.L. 93-638 GRANTS IN YOUR FY 84 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL IN ORDER TO BRING THE FY 84 APPROPRIATION UP TO THE FY 83 LEVEL. SECOND, WITH RESPECT TO THE FY 85 APPROPRIATION, I WOULD URGE YOU TO DESIGNATE AN AMOUNT AT LEAST EQUAL TO LAST YEAR'S APPROPRIATION FOR SELF-DETERMINATION GRANTS.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO FOCUS ON AREAS OF SPECIAL CONCERN TO THE NAVAJO NATION. AS YOU KNOW, THE NAVAJO NATION, UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BIA, PROVIDES ALL SOCIAL SERVICES AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO APPROXIMATELY 32,000 NAVAJO PEOPLE. LAST YEAR, THE NAVAJO NATION RECEIVED \$8.8 MILLION SHORT OF WHAT THEY NEEDED TO PROPERLY CARE FOR THEIR PEOPLE. TO MAKE UP FOR THE SHORTFALL, THE BIA PROPOSED TO REPROGRAM \$7.4 MILLION SLATED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALAMO NAVAJO SCHOOL. WHILE THIS PROPOSAL HAS BEEN DROPPED, IT IS A CLEAR ILLUSTRATION OF THE BIA'S POLICY OF "ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL." AND ITS A POLICY THAT MUST BE STOPPED. I WOULD HOPE THAT AT LEAST \$8.8 MILLION WILL BE ADDED TO THE FY 85 APPROPRIATION TO BRING THAT FIGURE TO 100% OF THE ESTIMATED NEED OF \$35.6 MILLION.

FURTHERMORE, THE NAVAJO NATION HAS A CONTRACT WITH THE BUREAU TO PROVIDE AN ADEQUATE LEVEL OF POLICE PROTECTION. HOWEVER, THE BIA HAS

NOT LIVED UP TO ITS SIDE OF THE DEAL AND CURRENT STAFFING LEVELS ARE HOPEFULLY INADEQUATE TO ASSURE EFFICIENT POLICE PROTECTION. THE TRIBE HAS INDICATED THAT UNLESS IT RECEIVES AT LEAST A \$12 MILLION INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR'S APPROPRIATION IN ADDITION TO AN FY 94 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION OF \$3.4 MILLION, IT MAY HAVE TO RETROCEDE THIS PROGRAM TO THE BIA. CLEARLY, THIS WOULD NOT BE IN THE INTEREST OF EITHER THE TRIBE OR THE BUREAU. UNFORTUNATELY, THE TRIBE HAS THUS FAR BEEN GIVEN VERY LITTLE CHOICE.

A PROJECT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE NAVAJO NATION AND THE NORTHWESTERN PORTION OF MY STATE IS THE NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT (NIIP). UPON COMPLETION, NIIP WILL FURNISH WATER FOR THE IRRIGATION OF 110,638 ACRES OF LAND. THE PROJECT HAS THE FULL SUPPORT OF NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR TONEY ANAYA AND THE SAN JUAN COUNTY COMMISSION. HOWEVER, 22 YEARS HAVE PASSED SINCE THE AUTHORIZATION OF NIIP CONSTRUCTION AND ONLY 42% IS COMPLETE. FROM 1979 TO 1983, \$49.3 MILLION HAS BEEN APPROPRIATED FOR NIIP CONSTRUCTION. THE BIA REQUESTED NO FUNDS FOR NIIP CONSTRUCTION IN 1984 AND HAVE ASKED FOR NOTHING IN FY 1985. IT MAKES VERY LITTLE SENSE TO GIVE UP ON A WORTHY PROJECT THAT IS ALMOST HALF COMPLETE AND I WOULD URGE YOU TO SET ASIDE \$9.1 MILLION IN FY 85 IN ORDER TO CONTINUE DEVELOPMENT OF NIIP.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF OTHER AREAS WHERE THE BIA BUDGET DEFICIT IS DEFICIENT WITH RESPECT TO THE NAVAJO NATION. THE BIA REQUEST FOR NAVAJO TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES IS NOT ADEQUATE TO ENSURE PROPER RIGHTS PROTECTION AND NECESSARY REAL ESTATE SERVICES. CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ARE ALL IN NEED OF ADDITIONAL MONEY. IN ADDITION, THE BIA HAS PROPOSED TO CUT FUNDS FOR THE NAVAJO COMMUNITY

COLLEGE BY \$256,000 BECAUSE ON AN ALLEGED DECLINE IN ENROLLMENT. HOWEVER, DUE TO IMPROPER METHODS OF CALCULATING ENROLLMENT, THE BIA IS PROPOSING TO CUT APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRIBALLY CONTROLLED COMMUNITY COLLEGES ACROSS THE NATION. I WOULD HOPE THAT BEFORE ANY FUNDS FOR THESE COLLEGES ARE CUT, THE BIA WILL RECALCULATE ENROLLMENT IN ORDER TO ARRIVE AT NUMBERS THAT REFLECT ACUTAL ENROLLMENT.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO EXPRESS MY SUPPORT FOR THE CONCEPT OF FORWARD FUNDING AS EMBODIED IN LEGISLAITON INRODUCED BY MY DISTINGUISHED COLLEAGUE FROM MICHIGAN; MR. DALE KILDEE. THIS PROPOSAL WOULD REQUIRE A ONE TIME "DOUBLE" APPROPRIATION THIS YEAR SO THAT SCHOOLS WILL KNOW ONE YEAR AHEAD WHAT THEY WILL BE RECEIVING. KNOWING HOW MUCH MONEY IS AVAILABLE IN ADVANCE OF EACH SCHOOL YEAR WILL PERMIT BETTER PLANNING AND EFFECTIVE USE OF EVERY DOLLAR. AS IT STANDS NOW, MANY SCHOOLS DON'T RECEIVE THEIR ADVICE OF ALLOTMENT UNTIL WELL INTO THE SCHOOL YEAR, THREBY PRECLUDING ANY RATIONAL ATTEMPT TO PLAN AHEAD. I DO HOPE YOU WILL LOOK FAVORABLY UPON THIS PROPOSAL.

A PROGRAM OF SPECIAL CONCERN TO THE ACOMA PUEBLO IN MY DISTRICT IS THE BIA EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM. A ONE-TIME APPROPRIATION OF \$1.6 MILLION THAT WAS INCLUDED IN THE INITIAL PY 84 SUPPLEMENTAL FOR PRE-KINDERGARTEN PROGRAMS IS NOT BEING CONTINUED FOR FY 85. I AM STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THE SHORT-SIGHTED ELIMINATION OF AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE PROGRAM. STUDIES HAVE CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRE-K PROGRAMS. FOR EVERY 100 INDIAN CHILDREN THAT RECEIVE SOME PRE-SCHOOL TRAINING ONLY 35 DROP OUT OF HIGH SCHOOL. CONVERSELY, FOR EVERY 100 STUDENTS WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF PRE-K TRAINING, 55 END UP AS HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS. THIS IS A CLASSIC EXAMPLE OF SPENDING NOW TO SAVE LATER. I WOULD URGE THE COMMITTEE TO INCLUDE FUNDS IN THIS YEAR'S APPROPRIATION BILL FOR THE BIA EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I AM CONFIDENT THAT YOUR FINAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL WILL PROVIDE SUFFICIENT FUNDING FOR INDIAN PROGRAMS TO PROTECT THE HEALTH AND WELL BEING OF NATIVE AMERICANS ACROSS THE COUNTRY. WE HAVE A MORAL AND LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE TO ASSURE PROPER HEALTH CARE FOR THE INDIAN PEOPLE AND EFFECTIVE SCHOOLING FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE PROMOTING THE CONCEPTS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE. WE MUST CONTINUE TO AGGRESSIVELY PURSUE THESE BASIC AND FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AS YOU HAVE DONE SO SUCCESSFULLY IN THE PAST. YOUR RESPONSIVENESS TO THE CONCERNS OF INDIAN PEOPLE IN MY DISTRICT AND YOUR OUTSTANDING AND EFFECTIVE WORK ON BEHALF OF ALL NATIVE AMERICANS ACROSS THE NATION IS MUCH APPRECIATED.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO EXPRESS MY SUPPORT FOR AN INCREASE IN THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND. AN ISSUE OF PARTICULAR CONCERN IS THE NEED FOR FUNDS TO ACQUIRE 1430 ACRES IN THE SANTIAGO CREEK/ENCHANTED LAKE AREA IN SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO. THE PURCHASE OF THIS LAND IS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE NORTHEASTERN SECTOR OF THE PECOS WILDERNESS AREA. ACCESS IN THIS AREA IS LIMITED BY PRIVATE OWNERSHIP AND ACQUISITION OF THIS TRACT WOULD SPREAD VISITATION THROUGHOUT THE WILDERNESS. IN ADDITION, THE SANTIAGO CREEK/ENCHANTED LAKE AREA IS A BEAUTIFUL RECREATION AREA IN AND OF ITSELF. AN ADDITIONAL \$1.1 MILLION IS NEEDED WITHIN THE HIGH PRIORITY WILDERNESS INHOLDINGS BUDGET TO PURCHASE THIS TRACT.

THE FY 1985 BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE BLM RECOMMENDS ZERO DOLLARS FOR LAND ACQUISITION. HOWEVER, THERE ARE MANY IMPORTANT LAND ACQUISITION NEEDS THAT MUST BE MET. FOR EXAMPLE, THE GILA LOWER BOX IN NEW MEXICO HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS. ACQUISITION OF SMALL INHOLDINGS

IS CRITICAL TO IMPROVE ACCESS AND MANAGEABILITY FOR WILDERNESS AND WILDLIFE. IN ADDITION, LAST YEAR, CONGRESS APPROPRIATED \$300,000 TO PURCHASE PRIVATE INHOLDINGS ALONG THE RIO GRANDE SCENIC RIVER. DUE TO INFLATION, A SMALL ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION IS NEEDED TO COMPLETE THESE PURCHASES.

FINALLY THE ADMINISTRATION HAS RECOMMENDED NO FUNDS FOR THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION STATE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM PROVIDES 50/50 MATCHING GRANTS TO THE STATES FOR THE ACQUISITION OF STATE PARKLAND AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES. WITHOUT A COMPREHENSIVE STATE AND LOCAL PARK SYSTEM, ADDITIONAL PRESSURE WOULD BE EXERTED ON FEDERAL RECREATION AREAS. FURTHER, DISPITE DWINDLING RESOURCES, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS HAVE DEMONSTRATED A CONTINUING COMMITMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN RECREATION GRANT PROGRAMS. I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR INCLUDING IN THE RECORD A LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO IN SUPPORT OF THE STATE SIDE THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND AND I WOULD URGE YOUR INCLUDING FUNDS IN THE APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR THIS IMPORTANT PROGRAM.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I APPRECIATE YOUR HAVING THE OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE MY CONCERNS WITH THIS SUBCOMMITTEE REGARDING THE FY 85 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

SANTA FE

87503

TONEY ANAYA
GOVERNOR

February 27, 1984

MAR 06 1984

RN 1015

The Honorable Bill Richardson
United States Representative
1610 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Richardson:

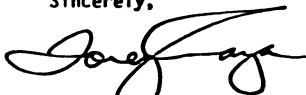
I have just learned that the administration's proposed FY 85 budget eliminates the state side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This is indeed unfortunate.

Since 1965, this program has been an excellent example of the states' abilities to successfully administer a program without continuous monitoring at the federal level. The program has served the citizens of New Mexico and the rest of the nation in an enviable manner by providing for acquisition and development of much needed outdoor recreation facilities.

I am certain that you are aware of the impact that the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program has had on the state of New Mexico. Approximately 900 projects totalling \$56 million have been developed throughout the state. If it were not for this program, many of our communities, especially the rural areas, would have little or no developed recreation opportunities.

In view of the need for additional recreation development for our people, and the dedicated revenue nature of the program, I respectfully request your support for funding the state side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund for FY 85. Your support of the last two fiscal years funding for the states is greatly appreciated, and thank you for your continued help.

Sincerely,



TONEY ANAYA
Governor

Statement of Rep. Douglas Applegate

Thank you for this opportunity to address the future of the Senecaville National Fish Hatchery. This facility is very important to the State of Ohio and to the region. Not only is Senecaville important to the sportfishing industry, but the operation of the facility is important to the local economy. It is paramount that the Senecaville National Fish Hatchery be kept operating. The benefit from this facility far outweighs its cost. It is truly unfortunate the federal government is intent on closing the hatchery, despite earlier understandings with the State that Senecaville would remain part of the National Hatchery Program.

Under these circumstances, the State of Ohio has indicated it would be possible for the Ohio Department of Natural Resources to operate the facility if the necessary transitional assistance were available. The State is not pleased with this prospect, especially since Ohio is already operating the Hebron facility and had been under the impression the Senecaville facility was to continue operation by the Fish and Wildlife Service. However, with the continuing debate over Senecaville's future as part of the National Hatchery Program, the uncertainty of funding on a year-to-year basis and the necessity of long-term planning to efficient operation of the facility, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources has expressed willingness to take over the hatchery's operation if there exists no other option.

Ohio can not, unfortunately, do this without help. At present, the State lacks the expertise, funds and equipment to operate another hatchery and will need advise, cooperation and financial assistance during any transition from federal to state operation. Conversations with ODNR have covered possible options for transfer of the facility, minimal assistance necessary for state operation and have resulted in an assessment of the State's needs. Nothing Ohio is requesting is new -- every issue raised by the State in this matter has been resolved in favor of other facilities in the same situation in the past and is critical to the continued operation of the hatchery.

I ask that every possible consideration be given to Ohio's request for assistance. To do less would simply damage the facility and the ability of Senecaville to produce fish needed to maintain operation smoothly after the transition. First and foremost, the State will need to budget the operating funds for Senecaville out of its budget for future years. This will take some time and, during this period, it is asked that Senecaville be maintained as a viable part of the National Hatchery Program, at least for one additional year. With this year, ODNR can plan on assuming the financial responsibility for funding the operation of the facility in subsequent years. Last year, another hatchery operation was given this license.

Secondly, Ohio will need to receive the equipment, supplies, inventory presently used to operate Senecaville. With the increasing burden of funding operation added to the limited State budget, there will be little or no funds available to equip a second hatchery while operating and maintaining the

first one. Again, this transfer of property currently owned by the federal government has been turned over to states in the past to facilitate continued operation without causing severe financial hardship and, in Senecaville's instance, much of the material in question would be of little use elsewhere.

Thirdly, Ohio lacks the technical expertise to operate the facility and has indicated a need for assistance from the federal government to train State employees to operate the facility on a multi-season basis. Again, in other instances, the Fish and Wildlife Service has detailed an experienced Hatchery Manager to facilities undergoing transfer to state operation. Provision for this assistance would be of minimal expense to the federal government and would greatly assist the State in maintaining efficient operations while new employees are trained in the facility's operation.

Finally, although the Senecaville National Hatchery underwent substantial rehabilitation at federal expense several years ago, there remains to be finished repairs to portions of the facility that were not finished with the work scheduled in the past. This repair is necessary and has been suggested in the past as work that the federal government would be willing to do. Assistance in this regard would also facilitate the transition and would permit the State to analyze the overall condition of the facility, inventory the physical plant and ascertain the priorities for the long-term maintenance and operation of the facility.

I believe that cooperation between the State of Ohio and

the federal government can resolve the question of Senecaville's future and urge the Committee to consider Ohio's request for help. Operating the hatchery on a year to year basis can only serve to damage the ability of Senecaville to fill the needs it serves. If the federal government is insistent on removing Senecaville from the National Hatchery Program, it will be a loss to the Program, but with a little help, it may not be a devastating loss to Ohio.

Thank you for your consideration.



Statement of Frank R. Wolf
before the subcommittee on Interior
House Committee on Appropriations

May 4, 1984

Mr. Wolf. Mr. Chairman. I am pleased to have this opportunity to submit additional comments on the Interior Appropriations for fiscal year 1985.

Several constituents have brought to my attention the fact that plans to rearrange facilities at the Haines Point area and East Potomac Golf Course are not supported by the majority of the users of these park facilities. In their behalf, I would like to express my support for your correspondence to the Park Service in opposition to its Haines Point policy.

Several points, which I will again note, have been made in reference to the destruction of the F golf course. First, the F course is used all year, while the picnicking at Haines Point, the other activity competing for use of the area, is not a year-round activity. Secondly, this golf course is the only public golf course in the immediate metropolitan area. Yet there are many picnic areas near Haines Point which can provide an alternative to those finding areas at Haines Point too crowded for picnicking. Third, the Park Service headquarters parking lot could be used to accommodate visitors in need of parking on the weekends and, after hours on the weekdays to resolve the parking problem.

Finally, I believe we should be trying to preserve the quality of the area. The uniqueness provided by the golfing facilities is one of the qualities of this facility. Thus the quality of the park is lessened when paved surface area is increased.

In conclusion, I urge you to include funding for the restoration of course F in the Interior Appropriations for fiscal year 1985.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

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STATEMENT OF REP. STAN PARRIS
BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
ON THE INTERIOR CONCERNING THE U.S. PARK POLICE

MAY 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, I COMMEND THE COMMITTEE FOR HOLDING THIS HEARING AND I APPRECIATE HAVING THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT MY VIEW THIS MORNING.

DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS, I HAVE HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF WORKING WITH NATIONAL PARK SERVICE POLICE OFFICERS ON A NUMBER OF LOCAL AND NATIONAL MATTERS. SINCE THE DISTRICT WHICH I REPRESENT BORDERS OUR NATION'S CAPITOL, I HAVE BECOME ACUTELY AWARE OF THE VITAL ROLE PARK POLICE OFFICERS PLAY IN COMBATING CRIME AND SAVING LIVES.

AFTER MEETING WITH SEVERAL OFFICERS IN RECENT MONTHS, I AM CONVINCED THAT THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED STATES PARK POLICE IS INADEQUATE TO MAINTAIN PATROLS, CONDUCT CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, AND PROVIDE OTHER RELATED LAW ENFORCEMENT AND VISITOR SAFETY ACTIVITIES AT THE MINIMUM LEVEL NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH ITS BASIC MISSION.

WHILE THE NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS AVAILABLE HAS BEEN STEADILY DECREASING, THE SAME CANNOT BE SAID FOR THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY WITHIN OUR NATIONAL PARK AREAS. AN ANALYSIS OF VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST VISITORS REVEALS A STEADY INCREASE IN THIS CATEGORY OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY SINCE 1980, AMOUNTING TO AN ALMOST 8 PERCENT INCREASE. TREND ANALYSIS OF THIS DATA IS EQUALLY ALARMING, IF PATROL AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY IS NOT INCREASED TO ACTIVELY ATTACK THIS PATTERN, WE CAN EXPECT THE INCREASES TO CONTINUE TO CLIMB.

DURING 1982, AREAS PATROLLED BY THE PARK POLICE WERE UTILIZED BY MORE THAN 100 MILLION PEOPLE. IN RECENT YEARS, THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY INCREASE IN VIOLENT CRIME AND VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN THESE AREAS, OF WHICH THE PARK POLICE HAVE PRIMARY JURISDICTION. LAST YEAR, OFFICERS RESPONDED TO 36,962 SERVICE INCIDENTS AND 3,153 VEHICLE ACCIDENTS. GIVEN THIS SITUATION, WE FEAR THAT IF THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH OFFICERS EMPLOYED BY THE PARK POLICE, THE PUBLIC WILL SUFFER.

IN MY OWN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, I HAVE WITNESSED FIRST HAND THE VITAL SERVICES THE PARK POLICE PROVIDE. AS MANY OF YOU MAY RECALL, IT WAS A PARK POLICE HELICOPTER WHICH ASSISTED IN THE RESCUE OF THE AIR FLORIDA CRASH VICTIMS. THE PARK POLICE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTECTING ALL OF THE MONUMENTS IN OUR NATION'S CAPITOL AS WELL AS THE PARK AREAS IN SUBURBAN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA. A FIVE-MAN DRUG UNIT WAS INVOLVED IN 1,938 NARCOTIC CASES LAST YEAR WHICH RESULTED IN 723 ARRESTS.

THE FEDERAL BUDGET PROPOSED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 WOULD PROVIDE \$22.8 MILLION FOR THE PARK POLICE. 93% OF THE PARK SERVICE BUDGET GOES TOWARD SALARY-PENSIONS AND 7% FOR SUPPORT SERVICES. ADDITIONAL FUNDS ARE REQUIRED FOR MAINTAINING ADEQUATE STAFF LEVELS. THE RECRUITS HIRED BY THE PARK SERVICE IN JANUARY WERE THE FIRST CLASS OF RECRUITS HIRED IN 4 YEARS.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PARK POLICE ARE IMPRESSIVE AND THE SERVICES THEY PROVIDE ARE CRITICAL. I BELIEVE THAT ADDITIONAL FUNDS ARE NECESSARY TO ENSURE THAT THE PARK POLICE CAN CONTINUE TO PROVIDE QUALITY SERVICE. I, THEREFORE, REQUEST THAT \$2 MILLION IN ADDITIONAL FUNDING BE EARMARKED FOR THE RECRUITMENT, TESTING, SELECTION, HIRING, AND TRAINING OF PARK POLICE OFFICERS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985.

COMMITTEE ON
BANKING, FINANCE AND
URBAN AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE ON THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SELECT COMMITTEE ON
NARCOTICS ABUSE AND
CONTROL

CHIEF OF HOUSE TASK FORCE
ON ECONOMIC POLICY

STAN PARRIS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

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May 3, 1984

**SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE STAN PARRIS TO THE HOUSE
INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE**

MR. PARRIS. MR. Chairman. I appreciate this opportunity to submit additional comments on the Interior Appropriations for fiscal year 1985.

I wish to express my strong support for your correspondence to the Park Service in opposition to its Haines Point policy. Numerous residents of the Washington metropolitan area have suffered the loss of a long-standing asset, used throughout the year, by the destruction of golf course F. I have seen no evidence, other than the position of the Park Service, to indicate a compelling need to develop one resource at Haines Point at the price of sacrificing another.

My constituents and I have made several important points which I wish to repeat for emphasis now. First, this golf course is the only public course in the immediate metropolitan area. There are numerous picnic areas with equally attractive proximity to the Potomac located near Haines Point which can provide an alternative to those who find picnic areas at Haines Point crowded.

Second, F course is used throughout the year; the picnicking at Haines Point, in contrast, is not a year-round pastime. So in terms of total year-round use, it is not accurate to say that the demand for additional picnic space is greater than the demand for the use of course F for golf.

Third, Haines Point is a finite resource with limited access in a very large metropolitan area. It will never be possible to provide all the accommodations we would like to be able to. Instead, we should be trying to preserve the quality of the resource. One of the outstanding qualities of the resource is the uniqueness provided by the golfing facilities, so the quality of the whole park is damaged when paved space is increased.

Fourth, if additional visitors can be accommodated by additional parking, then the use of the Park Service headquarters parking lot after hours on the weekdays and on the weekends can address this problem.

Fifth, if additional space for picnicking and athletic events is needed, the Park Service could use the vacant land and other under-utilized space near the headquarters building.

Sixth, I am not convinced that the accommodation of more picnickers and ball games is all that has prompted the elimination of the course. The Finding of No Significant Impact makes a reference to the possibility of a memorial on Haines Point. The addition of a monument would be certain to increase the number of visitors. Since crowding is already a problem at Haines Point, the establishment of a monument there and referring to it in the same report which calls for sacrificing an existing resource because of already present overcrowding would seem inappropriate.

Finally, I am concerned about the procedural problems posed by the Park Service decision. The lack of alternatives and the lack of comments on the record have been matters of concern to me.

I urge you to include funding for the restoration of course F in the Interior Appropriation for fiscal year 1985.

I am requesting that I be allowed to also submit the comments of several of my constituents for the record as additional documentation to accompany this statement. I appreciate your consideration of these remarks and requests.

Statement of Congressman Ted Weiss
for the hearing held May 3, 1984

by the
Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior

Mr. Chairman: I want to thank the Subcommittee for the opportunity to express my support for increased funding for the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities and the Institute of Museum Services. As an Executive Board member of the Congressional Arts Caucus, I commend the Chairman and the Subcommittee for the outstanding work they did last year to substantially increase funding levels for the arts and humanities.

The Administration's fiscal year 1985 budget, however, once again proposed major reductions in federal funding for these programs. The chairmen of the NEA and the NEH recommended budget cuts that would seriously impair the programs of their agencies. NEH Chairman William Bennett requested \$125.47 million, a reduction of \$14.5 million from the FY 1984 appropriation level. NEA Chairman Frank Rodsoll requested \$143.87 million, a total of \$18 million less than the FY 1984 level. The requests were accompanied by a reiteration of the Administration's stubborn and misguided belief that private sector funding can offset the reductions in federal funding.

The futility of turning to the private sector to compensate for federal cutbacks has been very well documented over the past several years before this and other congressional committees. Federal arts funding clearly acts as a catalyst, stimulating state, city, private and other sources of funding. But this effect acts in

reverse also, with federal cutbacks spurring reductions in other funding sources. Moreover, private corporations and foundations are currently overwhelmed with requests from worthy organizations. Many corporations and foundations are now focusing on programs to help the hungry, the homeless or the unemployed, rather than on donations to the arts.

Reports of substantial increases in private giving to the arts should be viewed with skepticism. First, the reports do not agree on what the increases in private giving have been. The figures range from a 32 percent increase in 1982, reported by the Business Committee for the Arts, Inc. to a mere six percent increase in 1982, reported by the American Association of Fundraising Council, which compiles private and government surveys. A variety of factors, such as individual gifts of private works of art, tend to distort the overall picture of private giving.

Whatever the real increase may be, it has not resolved all of the problems created by the cutbacks in federal funds. Moreover, private donors usually avoid supporting unusual or controversial efforts. Corporations risk the least and gain the most by contributing to established cultural institutions such as the symphony orchestra, or to projects that are likely to have widespread popular support. We risk choking off the spontaneity and innovation that are the lifeblood of artistic creativity when we depend too heavily on private funding.

I am especially concerned about the overwhelming financial problems facing this nation's nonprofit professional theatres, many of which are located in my congressional district. Their support from the federal government grew by only one percent last year,

according to the Theatre Communications Group, a national organization that surveys nonprofit professional theatres each year. Its 1983 report indicates that rising operating costs continue to outstrip increased revenues from private sources and box office receipts.

The growing dependency on these two sources does not bode well for the theatre community. Productions are increasingly selected on the basis of popularity and marketability. Rather than developing new plays, theatres are running each play for a longer period of time. The number of touring theatre productions has fallen sharply over the past three seasons. Directors are being forced to devote more and more time to fundraising and less to artistic endeavors. Despite these frantic efforts to survive, a growing number of nonprofit theatres have closed down permanently, reversing the growth and expansion that occurred during the 1970s.

Similar problems are afflicting other areas of the arts, including opera companies. Opera is a young field in this country, with many of the existing companies having been founded during the 1970s. As they entered the 1980s, these new companies found their opportunities for stability and growth considerably diminished by the retrenchment in arts funding fostered by the NEA cutbacks, according to OPERA America, a national organization that assists opera companies. More than two dozen out of nearly 70 companies had deficits in 1982. Meanwhile, the average total attendance for opera companies dropped by 3.8 percent in the 1981-82 season, possibly as a direct result of increased ticket prices.

Museums, too, are in financial trouble. Although approximately half of them report that they are breaking even, that accomplishment

often means fewer resources spent on care of collections or services to the public, according to a recent IMS survey. For museums, a growing dependence on corporate support means that new exhibits and services are planned so as to please future or existing donors.

I am convinced that if we are to keep our cultural life vital and thriving, we must turn to the public sector for an increasing proportion of our support to the arts and humanities. For this reason, I am urging this Subcommittee to seriously consider increasing appropriations levels to \$190 million for NEA, \$165 million for NEH and \$25 million for IMS in FY 1985. I believe that such increases would constitute a wise economic decision, since we have repeatedly seen powerful evidence that the arts create jobs and invigorate business communities. Surveys show that the American public is supportive of increased funding for the arts. Long term economic stability for arts institutions creates a climate in which creativity can flourish and public participation in the arts can thrive. I believe that this is one of the best investments that we can make in this nation's future. .

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN TOM DASCHLE BEFORE HOUSE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE, MAY 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, there are several matters I would like to submit for your consideration as you deliberate on the FY'85 Interior and Related Agencies appropriations bill and the FY'84 supplemental bill. I would like to make recommendations on the following issues:

Tribally Controlled Community Colleges. Recommended \$1.14 million for FY'84 supplemental and \$9.3 million for FY'85 appropriation.

One of my greatest concerns, and something about which I have communicated to this Subcommittee in the past, is the appropriations for the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges. These colleges, which are all relatively new and which are in varying stages of gaining accreditation, are the center of much progress and much hope in Indian country. They are reservation-based institutions and are uniquely geared to the population they serve and the economy and environment in which they operate. In places where unemployment is 80 to 90%, tribal college graduates are employed at a rate of 80 to 90%. There is great need on reservations for the skills and education of the students who graduate from these tribal colleges. Drop out rates for Indian students in non-Indian colleges is about 90%. But the retention rate for Indian students in tribal colleges is 80%.

The tribal colleges live on shoestring budgets and have, in fact, the lowest per capita funding of any colleges in the nation. In addition, tribal colleges have had a decrease in funding every year for the past three years.

The schools are, fortunately, experiencing enrollment growth. The American Indian Higher Education Consortium projects that the tribal colleges will have 3100 full time equivalent (FTE) in the upcoming academic year. At \$3,000 per FTE, the amount of money needed for these colleges is \$9.3 million. This is a modest amount of money for 19 colleges. I would challenge you to find any college in this country which operates on less than \$3,000 per FTE.

In FY'83, the tribal colleges received \$2812 per FTE. In FY'84 the appropriation, despite report language which said that the colleges should be funded at the FY'83 level, contains only \$2387 per FTE. Even at the time the FY '84 appropriations bills were reported out of committees, we talked about the need for a FY'84 supplemental. What is needed for the colleges to reach their FY'83 level of funding is a FY'84 supplemental of \$1,146,776. Without this money, most of the colleges will have to cancel summer sessions. Because the last payment arrives at the colleges in early July, this money is used not only for summer session but for starting up in the Fall. Without this supplemental funding, colleges will have to borrow money to begin their fall terms. When the FY'85 first payment arrives, some of it will have to be used to pay interest rates on loans, thus decreasing the amount of the FY'85 appropriation.

It is important that the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges have a stable source of funding and that funding allow the colleges to serve the great needs of the reservation communities. Decreased funding will inevitably result in decreased enrollment which will in turn mean a deteriorating financial situation and less course offerings. For the handful of schools which have now earned full accreditation, that accreditation will be difficult to maintain. For the rest of the tribal schools who are in varying stages of gaining accreditation, they may never reach that goal.

Rosebud Hospital Recommend \$11,090,000 construction appropriation.

You are very familiar with the long history of the efforts to construct a hospital on the Rosebud Reservation. As you will recall, last year the House approved \$11 million to construct this hospital. The Senate did not approve any construction money because their feeling was that the construction money could not be expended in FY'84. The outcome was that we did not appropriate construction money but did, due to your assistance, finally get Indian Health Service to release the \$1.2 million hospital planning and design money which had been appropriated for two years. As a result, the contract between the tribe and IHS has now been negotiated and signed, and the Rosebud Tribe is in the process of getting the design and engineering underway for the hospital. It is possible, therefore, to expend construction funds in FY'85, and so I am requesting that your subcommittee approve \$11,090,000 for construction of a hospital. Failure to appropriate FY'85 construction money would mean that no ground work or actual construction could begin until the Spring of 1986.

Prairie Dog Control at Pine Ridge Recommend \$1.5 million FY'84 supplemental and \$1.7 million FY'85 appropriation.

The Oglala Sioux Tribe on the Pine Ridge Reservation has, in conjunction with the BIA, developed a 5 year prairie dog control program. The extremely heavy infestation of prairie dogs has made unusable about 400,000 acres of the 1.7 million acres of land at Pine Ridge. Efforts to control the prairie dog population has in the past been piecemeal and, therefore, not effective.

The annual loss of money from the inability to graze cattle on the land and to lease the land is at least \$700,000/year. The South Dakota Department of Agriculture is also very eager to see the prairie dog problem at Pine Ridge brought under control, as it thwarts the state's efforts at controlling the prairie dog population in other areas of the state. The economic loss due to range damage associated with prairie dogs is estimated to be anywhere from 12.9 million to 26.6 million dollars annually. Attached is a letter from the South Dakota Secretary of Agriculture in support of the Oglala Sioux prairie dog plan.

It is critical that there be a \$1.5 million FY'84 supplemental -- the timing of this work must be done just right if it is to be effective. Work needs to begin in late August, so that is why, absent a FY'84 supplemental, the work will be delayed by a year, thus causing further economic loss and soil erosion. I am also requesting the needed \$1.7 million in the FY'85 budget so that the work can be continued.

Indian Finance Act Recommend FY'84 supplemental \$10 million loan guarantees
FY'84 supplemental \$50 million direct loans

As you know, one of the most difficult problems in terms of economic development for tribes and for individual Indian people is the unavailability of commercial credit. The American Indian Bank has at least \$10 million in economic enterprise applications for which they are willing to extend credit if the government would only provide the loan guarantees. These are projects which have been evaluated and deemed to be financially viable. I am, therefore, requesting a \$10 million loan guarantee supplemental through the Indian Finance Act.

While some other segments of our economy are seeing economic improvement in recent months, agriculture is not experiencing this same upturn. Indian farmers and ranchers, again because of the unavailability of commercial credit and because of the almost nonexistent Farmers Home Administration loan money, are going under at an alarming rate. And to the extent that trust land has had to be offered as collateral to FmHA, there is a threat that some of this land could go out of trust status, thereby diminishing the size of Indian land holdings. What I am requesting is \$50 million in direct loan money through the Indian Finance Act for Indian farmers and ranchers to help in keeping them from losing their land and their livelihood. While \$50 million will not meet the entire credit demand, it would certainly help some Indian farmers and ranchers who would otherwise face foreclosure or liquidation.

Indian Health Care Improvement Act alcohol funding Recommend \$25.1 million plus a line item of \$1.5 million for alcohol and drug training for school counsellors

I ask that you appropriate \$25.1 million (as recommended by the Interior Committee) for IHS alcohol programs. This is only slightly more than last year's appropriation and is, in fact, a minimal amount of money to spend on a problem which is so pervasive and destructive. A conservative estimate is that alcohol abuse among Indian people is seven times higher than in the general population. Indian people live 30 years less than non-Indian people, and alcohol is a large part of the reason for this difference in life spans.

I am particularly concerned about the problems of juvenile Indian alcohol and drug abuse and the fact that the the BIA and IHS have not put much effort, either singly or together, into this problem. There are few counsellors in BIA or Contract schools with any education in the area of alcohol and drugs. Many schools do not have curricula dealing with alcohol and drugs, and many curricula which do exist are not relevant to Indian children. There is a provision in the Indian Health Care Act reauthorization bill which authorizes \$1.5 million for alcohol and drug abuse training for school personnel in BIA, Contract and public schools on or near reservations (including schools in Oklahoma and Alaska). This is a very modest start on what needs to be an extensive and intensive effort to greatly reduce the incidence of alcohol, drug and inhalent abuse among Indian youth.

I ask that you include a line item appropriation of \$1.5 million, in addition to the \$25.1 million recommended by the Interior Committee, for alcohol programs. Attached is testimony I gave on the issue of Indian alcohol problems.

Mid-Dakota Hospital Recommend \$321,411

Finally, I want to address certain problems and concerns of the Mid-Dakota Hospital in Chamberlain, South Dakota. As you may recall, this matter was first brought to the Subcommittee's attention in February testimony by the hospital's Chief Executive Officers, Donald B. Naiberk.

Mid-Dakota currently provides contract care through the Indian Health Service, primarily to Indians in the Chamberlain area. It is approximately 100 miles from the nearest IHS hospital at Wagner, South Dakota.

There is a short term and a long term problem facing Mid-Dakota. The short-term problem is the need to replace \$321,411 in funds lost through disputed claims with the IHS. This shortfall is causing serious financial instability for the hospital and threatening its ability to provide contract care to Indian patients in the Chamberlain area. I refer members to Mr. Naiberk's February testimony for a detailed explanation of how this situation has evolved and its effect on hospital operations.

The long-term problem, as I see it, involves the procedures which must be followed by all long-term contract care hospitals to obtain IHS approval for reimbursement. These procedures are cumbersome, unfair, and unrealistic.

As you may know, an IHS physician at a referral hospital can authorize patient care, but not payment. Often, authorized care is later determined not to be reimbursable. As Mr. Naiberk pointed out in his February testimony, there are several criteria by which IHS can deny payment for a claim, among them; patient ineligibility, care

could have been provided at an IHS hospital, the case was not an emergency, etc.

Unfortunately, it is virtually impossible for a hospital to obtain this information at the time of admission. The hospital is thus put in the unpleasant position of making admission decisions based primarily on cost rather than patient need.

There are moral implications as well. Should the hospital risk admission or play it safe and refer the patient, often in pain, to the nearest IHS facility in Wagner, 100 miles away. These are not easy decisions, nor are they fair. If an individual is sick or injured, he should be cared for at the most convenient location.

Why is it the hospital cannot determine patient eligibility? For one, the current regulations do not require an immediate determination of eligibility by the IHS service unit director. Furthermore, the service unit director, who is the only authorized person to determine eligibility, is often unavailable. In some cases, determination of eligibility may take 30 to 60 days.

It is unfair and morally irresponsible to place hospitals in a position where they must determine patient admission based primarily on financial considerations. Yet, this is the position contract care hospitals are in. Mid-Dakota is not the only hospital in South Dakota with this problem, and I am certain other hospitals nationwide are similarly constrained.

There are alternatives. I would like to propose two. One would be to establish a process by which a hospital could call the service-unit and obtain admission and authorization approval 24 hours a day. This would drastically reduce the time period for determining patient

eligibility as well as ensure that hospitals don't get burdened with patient costs beyond their means to pay for them.

A better solution would be to establish, where feasible, direct care contracts between certain hospitals, like Mid-Dakota, and the IHS. This would enable hospitals to set-aside a certain number of beds to treat all Indian patients, regardless of where they live and the severity of their condition.

In conclusion, I respectfully request that you consider a one-time appropriation of \$321,000 for Mid-Dakota so that the hospital can continue to provide services to the Chamberlin community and the local Indian population in the immediate future. Unfortunately, the current procedures invite a continuation of the before-mentioned problems unless a long-term solution can be found. I hope you share my urgency about this matter and that we can work together with the IHS to address these problems in a long-term fashion as well.



Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Anderson Building, Pierre, South Dakota 57501
Phone 605/773-3375

April 25, 1984

Representative Thomas Daschle
510 Cannon Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Daschle:

I have reviewed the proposed five-year plan for a prairie dog control program on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation submitted to John Fritz by Prairie Dog Task Force through Washington, D.C. BIA office. This plan appears to me to be a very comprehensive and sincere effort to bring about an end to the problems of rodent damage on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, as opposed to the piece-meal or bandaide approaches of past control programs.

This program is desperately needed in order to stop the massive destruction, of once prime rangeland, by these rodents. Our figures showed that prairie dog infestations have grown from over 40,000 acres in 1972 to approximately 400,000 acres today (and still growing). The magnitude of this rodent infestation has meant massive losses in range flora, soil erosion, reduced livestock stocking rates, and overall economic destruction for this area in South Dakota. The resulting estimates of total (direct and indirect) economic losses associated with prairie dogs in South Dakota range from 12.9 million to 26.6 million dollars annually.

This is a very perplexing situation and one which many parties are to blame. However, it is time that everyone, state federal and Indian governments, ban together to restore this great resource back to the conditions of the 60's.

We can only do this if such a plan as proposed can have the full support of yourself and your colleagues in Congress. I urge your immediate and full attention to this matter.

Until this situation is fully addressed we will continue to waste away this great resource at the hands of a prairie dog.

Sincerely,



Harvis L. Hogen
Secretary of Agriculture

MTB:VB:dly

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TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN TOM DASCHLE

HOUSE INTERIOR COMMITTEE

APRIL 12, 1984

INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to testify today on the reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. This legislation reaffirms the federal commitment made in the original Indian Health Care Improvement Act to bring the level of health of Indian people up to a par with the rest of the population. While progress has been made in some areas -- infant mortality and tuberculosis, for example -- Indian people still suffer from diseases at a rate ranging from several to many times that of non-Indians for a wide variety of illnesses. Indians live an average of about 30 years less than non-Indians.

I will focus my remarks on the subject of juvenile Indian alcohol and drug abuse (including inhalents), but would first like to express my support for the medical scholarship program which now exists, and which will be continued under this legislation. There is a desperate need to recruit and train more Indian students for health training. An example of the need for more Indian doctors is the Rosebud Hospital. There is only one Indian physician who has ever spent a substantial amount of time at the Rosebud Hospital, and the average length of stay for doctors at that hospital is two weeks. The nurses at the hospital, on the other hand, are a stabilizing influence. Over 50% of the nurses are Indian and many of them are graduates of the nursing program at Sinte Gleska, the tribal college. At the Pine Ridge Hospital, half of the nurses are also Indian and are likewise graduated from the nursing program at the tribal college at Pine Ridge--Oglala Lakota College-- and are also a source of stability and quality health care.

The Indian Health Care Improvement Act authorizes money for treatment of alcoholism. The Administration has requested \$26 million to combat alcoholism among Indian people in its fiscal year 1985 budget.

This is about the same amount of money expended in fiscal year 1984 for this program. Little of these financial resources, however, go to efforts designed to prevent alcohol and drug abuse. Alcohol and drug abuse education efforts in BIA, contract and public schools on reservations are inadequate and uneven. Counsellors with training in alcohol and drug education are few and far between. By and large schools with counsellors have more students and faculty to counsel than they can reasonably handle.

With regard to alcohol treatment facilities, only 1 of the 179 Indian Health Service-supported treatment projects is geared strictly to juveniles. That one facility is Project Phoenix on the Pine Ridge Reservation -- this is a dormitory facility, badly in need of replacement, which can accommodate 17 teenagers. Project Phoenix receives requests from courts and tribes around the nation to accept juveniles in need of intensive assistance. They cannot accommodate many of these requests, of course. The alternative for many teenagers is incarceration in an adult jail or simply no assistance of any kind.

Congressman Bereuter's office and mine have been talking for some time about the importance of a more coordinated federal effort and expanded opportunities for tribes in the area of preventing and reducing alcohol and drug related problems among youth. We have been very encouraged and inspired by the response from Indian people around the country and from people at the BIA and IHS, all of whom have been eager to talk and work with us. We will be soliciting more comments and suggestions over the next several months.

The consequences of alcohol and drug abuse are devastating to all of society. The human and financial costs are incalculable. The consequences of alcoholism is child and spouse abuse, violent crime, and orphaned children. At Pine Ridge, for instance, 95% of the arrests are alcohol related, 89% of Indian prisoners are incarcerated for alcohol-related crimes, and 90% of the hospital emergency room visits are alcohol-related. Cirrhosis of the liver is the leading cause of death and all suicides in the last 5 years are reported to be alcohol-related. These types of tragedies are true for some other Indian reservations as well. For instance, 70% of the contract health care money at Ft. Peck in the past year went to alcohol-related illnesses and injuries. At the Warm Springs Reservation, 100% of people who have died in the past 5 years and who were under the median age of death of 36 died of alcohol-related causes. The fact that within the United States there is an Indian tribe with a median death age of 36 is intolerable in itself.

While it is difficult to calculate the costs of effectively preventing and combatting alcohol and drug abuse, common sense would dictate that the cost of doing something about the problem will be much less expensive than costs of alcohol-related diseases, child and spouse abuse, incarceration, court costs, public assistance and unemployment due to alcohol or drug addiction.

There are several things which I would recommend that we make a part of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act reauthorization. First, we should make the Office of Alcohol Programs at the Indian Health Service statutory. This office currently exists by administrative action. Considering the magnitude of the problem of alcohol, it is only reasonable to give this office the status, protection and

visibility of statute. This will ensure that there is not an erosion of staff or functions. Even now, the Office of Alcohol Programs has a total of only about 18 people which includes both the Washington, D.C. and area office staffs.

Second, I would suggest that Indian Health Service, in conjunction with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, collect existing studies and literature, including school curricula, relevant to juvenile Indian alcohol and drug abuse. There has been considerable work done in this area, and while some more may be justified, there is no reason to reinvent the wheel. We have heard from a number of schools regarding specific alcohol and drug education curricula they have found to be successful. And the University of Pennsylvania has recently developed and tested alcohol education curricula for grades 4, 5 and 6. This curricula is specific for Indian children and has a strong emphasis on cultural relevance. Schools should be made aware of the availability of, and be encouraged or even required to have, education beginning in the youngest grades about alcohol and drugs. Young children are still very moralistic about behavior, and the most effective time to help people prepare themselves to not engage in alcohol and drug abuse is at a young age. When one takes into account that about 40% of Indian people are under age 18, and that Indian people have the highest birth rate in the nation, it is obvious why it is crucial to involve the schools more heavily in alcohol and drug abuse education and of fostering a desire among children to avoid abuse of these substances.

The most creative and effective programs will almost always be those that are designed or modified locally by people who are involved in the community, by people who are committed, by people who are themselves

positive role models for children and others. There are plenty of such people, and I would like the federal government to help open up more opportunities for local creativity in dealing with these problems. One such example of creativity and dedication is the Little Wound School on the Pine Ridge Reservation, where a great many activities take place outside the school with parents and other community members involving themselves with students in building self-esteem and alcohol awareness. Alcohol education is also incorporated into the school curricula at all grade levels. Any across-the-board type of curricula could not take into account cultural differences among tribes or personal preferences of school boards. There is a successful and increasing use of traditional Indian methods of therapy and awareness regarding alcohol. These are approaches which can constitute or be integrated into school and community programs.

Third, I would recommend that the BIA and IHS enter into a Memorandum of Agreement regarding their joint efforts on alcohol and drug abuse education. These two agencies have not generally worked together on this problem. We now have the precedent of the BIA and IHS recently signing a Memorandum of Agreement concerning a joint effort on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. Something similar can be done in the area of alcohol and drug education and also in a variety of circumstances outside the school setting. There is a need for all those whose jobs bring them into contact with alcohol and drug abuse or its consequences to understand how the school counsellor, the social worker, the law enforcement officer, the recreation director, the physician and the nutritionist fit into the scheme of things and how they relate to one another with regard to alcohol and drug abuse efforts. A juvenile should not miss out on available help because of lack of communication and coordination. MY office has been repeatedly told

by people in and out of federal agencies that there is currently very little coordination and sharing of resources regarding federal efforts in the area of alcohol and drug abuse.

Finally, I would like to see as part of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, money authorized to train school personnel and counsellors in alcohol and drug education. There are few school counsellors with knowledge of how to deal with students with alcohol and drug problems -- whether it be that the child has a substance abuse problem or that the child suffers from a homelife where there is alcohol abuse. We should consider not only requiring this type of education for BIA and contract school personnel, but also should make it available to public school personnel on or near Indian reservations." Some areas -- the Santee Reservation in Nebraska for instance -- has only public schools within their reservation boundaries.

Legislation is needed beyond the limited scope of what might be added to the Indian Health Care Improvement Act this year. Placing more emphasis on the area of juvenile alcohol and drug problems in this bill will be a very good catalyst for discussion all over the country of other constructive action. We should, for instance, have a more comprehensive juvenile Indian alcohol and drug abuse effort which deals with matters of treatment centers, summer recreation programs, training in alcohol and drug education for law enforcement officers, social workers, family counsellors and Community Health Representatives.

The will and talent and creativity certainly exist in Indian country to make great strides in turning around the alcohol and drug abuse situation. We can help elevate the discussion and activity, and we can provide financial resources. I limited my remarks today to

the area of juvenile problems because I feel that is our best hope to make a real difference. But efforts in any area will have a ripple effect within the family and throughout the community.

Karl Mundt National Wildlife Refuge Recommended \$300,000 for land acquisition.

Finally, I respectfully urge the approval of \$300,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service to purchase 660 acres of private land within the boundaries of the Karl Mundt National Wildlife Refuge in South Dakota. We are in the very fortunate position of having a person who is willing to sell the land to the federal government, and it may be our only chance to acquire this important land within the refuge boundaries.

The Karl Mundt National Wildlife Refuge protects the endangered bald eagle by offering an important wintering habitat. Unfortunately, bank erosion along the Missouri River and human disturbance of the eagle roosting area threaten the integrity of the refuge. The present easements, in addition, fail to allow for proper timber management.

In addition to the importance of the bald eagle as a national symbol, it is also sacred to Indian people who use bald eagle feathers and parts in religious ceremonies. Protection of the bald eagle is, therefore, critical for Indian people.

Thank you for your consideration of this and my other recommendations.

KIKA DE LA GARZA
59th District, Texas

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

8 May 1984

Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is to thank you for inviting me to testify before your Committee during hearings on Thursday, May 3, 1984. I regret that I was not able to appear before the Committee due to a longstanding engagement which required my presence outside Washington.

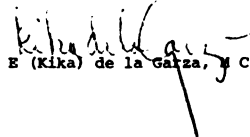
Attached for your review is the testimony I had hoped to present in support of a \$10 million appropriation for the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge. I believe this request is justified due to the unique habitat which would be protected and the widespread support for the refuge among area residents.

On a different matter, I understand there has been a proposal to extend the leasing moratorium on the outer continental shelf. Please know that I support the five-year offshore oil and gas leasing plan originally adopted in the 1978 amendments to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.

Your consideration of my interest in these matters will be greatly appreciated.

With regards, I am

Sincerely


E (Kika) de la Garza, J C

pc

KIKA DE LA GARZA
19th District, Texas

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Testimony of

E. (Kika) de la Garza, M.C.

Subcommittee on Interior

3 May 1984

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for providing me this opportunity to testify before your committee in support of the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, in Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy Counties, Texas. The refuge would protect unique wildlife habitat which otherwise faces development within the decade.

The proposed Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge would protect the habitat of more than 115 species, including the white-winged dove, plain chachalaca, and green jay. The area also supports many endangered species such as the jaguarundi, ocelot, bald eagle, brown pelican, and peregrine falcon. Many of the species native to the Rio Grande Valley are found nowhere else in the continental U.S. The national wildlife refuge will protect for future generations the existence of the unique environment of the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

In addition to protecting a valuable wildlife resource, the wildlife refuge would provide a boost to the local economy. The area economy is driven by three factors: trade with Mexico, agriculture, and tourism. While trade has fallen as a result of the weakness in the Mexican economy and while the citrus industry is not expected to recover for a number of years from the damaging freeze of this winter, tourism remains one of the strongest influences in the economy.

During the winter the Rio Grande Valley draws tourists from throughout the northern tier of states, including many, Mr. Chairman, from Illinois. Tourists come from as far as Western Canada to take advantage of the area's warm climate. Many tourists appreciate the natural wildlife of

the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The Santa Ana and Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuges, and Bentsen State Park attract approximately 300,000 visitors annually. The additional refuge land will further enhance the region's attractiveness to tourists and assist the local economy.

The Administration requested \$7.5 million for the Lower Rio Grande Wildlife Refuge for the coming fiscal year. I am requesting that the Committee consider a \$10 million appropriation for FY 1985, rather than the \$7.5 million. There is presently a buyers market in South Texas due to the severity of the economic problems. Many landowners have advised the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of their desire to sell. Once the economy improves it is probable fewer people will be willing to sell to the Fish and Wildlife Service and those that are willing to sell will be asking higher prices. For this reason I believe the \$10 million appropriation is justified and hope the Committee will agree with me that the unique habitat of the Lower Rio Grande Valley is worth protecting.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1984.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

WITNESSES

PETER PASTREICH, SAN FRANCISCO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

PETER MARZIO, MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, HOUSTON

RICHARD GADDES, OPERA THEATRE OF ST. LOUIS

Mr. YATES. The first panel consists of Mr. Pastreich, Peter Marzio and Mr. Gaddes.

Good morning. The statement of the American Arts Alliance——

Mr. PASTREICH. I am submitting the testimony for the American Arts Alliance——

Mr. YATES. Are you? Are you, Mr. Pastreich?

Mr. PASTREICH. Yes, I am.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Pastreich authors the statement by the American Arts Alliance for the record, and it may be received for the record.

[The statement of the American Arts Alliance follows:]

(653)

American Arts Alliance

Jointly Suggested

by The

American Arts Alliance
 Theatre Community and Group
 1939-1940
 American Synchro-Technical League
 1939-1940
 Association of Art Museum Directors
 American Association of Museums

To

Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations

U. S. House of Representatives

April 10, 1944

INTRODUCTION

The American Arts Alliance -- an advocacy organization representing professional arts institutions in the fields of theatre, opera, symphony orchestra, dance, and the visual arts -- is pleased to present testimony on Fiscal Year 1985 funding for the National Endowment for the Arts. Material contained in the statement has been prepared by Theatre Communications Group, OPERA America, the American Symphony Orchestra League, Dance/USA, the Association of Art Museum Directors and the American Association of Museums.

Before turning to this profile of the arts, we would like to take this opportunity to applaud the foresight and leadership of the chairman and this subcommittee. Last year, the committee's concerted actions led to an appropriation of \$162 million for the National Endowment for the Arts. This effort, as well as efforts in past years, underscores the commitment this subcommittee has made to upholding a strong and viable federal arts policy.

The Administration's FY 1985 request of \$143 million is far below the current funding level, and still further below the amount needed to maintain adequate funding for our nation's arts institutions. To sustain federal support, the American Arts Alliance is requesting an FY 1985 budget of \$195 million for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Although funding of the arts represents a very small portion of the total federal budget, it does represent a national commitment -- a commitment to the development of the values and principles that make a society great. The arts not only encourage individual creative and analytic thinking, but moreover define the broader patterns of thought and understanding that underlie a society's culture. Through the arts, man's history, man's emotional and intellectual development, and man's perception of himself and his environment are revealed. This awareness is the touchstone of the system of priorities and standards that forms the foundation of a democratic society.

Testimony Submitted

By The

American Arts Alliance
Theatre Communications Group
OPERA America
American Symphony Orchestra League
Dance/USA
Association of Art Museum Directors
American Association of Museums

To

Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations

U.S. House of Representatives

April 10, 1984

INTRODUCTION

The American Arts Alliance -- an advocacy organization representing professional arts institutions in the fields of theatre, opera, symphony orchestra, dance, and the visual arts -- is pleased to present testimony on Fiscal Year 1985 funding for the National Endowment for the Arts. Material contained in the statement has been prepared by Theatre Communications Group, OPERA America, the American Symphony Orchestra League, Dance/USA, the Association of Art Museum Directors and the American Association of Museums.

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It is largely through the National Endowment for the Arts and its programs that the benefits of the arts have been made more readily available to Americans as individuals and as a nation. While federal support in dollar terms may appear insignificant, this money, which requires matching funds, has a multiplier effect that generates other sources of arts support -- state and local governments, businesses, foundations, and individual contributions. During the past few years the uncertainty of federal funding, and its decline in real terms, has compounded what even in the best of times is the difficult process of running a nonprofit institution in a profit-driven world.

We take particular note of four areas of immediate concern:

1. Long-term stability for arts institutions.(pg. 3)
2. Creativity and originality within arts institutions.(pg. 11)
3. Development of individual artists and their careers.(pg. 17)
4. Accessibility of the arts to the American public.(pg.22)

It is on these issues that we focus our attention today.

LONG TERM STABILITY FOR ARTS INSTITUTIONSTHEATRE

Health and long-term stability still elude America's nonprofit professional theatres. Despite an improved economy, reduced inflation, increased earnings and growing attendance, in 1983, nonprofit theatre expenses far outpaced total income. According to the most recent Theatre Communications Group (TCG) Theatre Facts 83, total income for the theatres sampled increased nearly 56 percent while expenses rose by 61 percent from 1979 to 1983. Theatres sampled in the survey recorded substantial aggregate deficits in each of the past three seasons.

As a result, nonprofit theatres are devoting increasing amounts of money and manpower to fund-raising and marketing efforts in an attempt to simply hold the line on costs. In light of greatly increased administrative costs and the larger administrative workforce required to conduct increased marketing and fund-raising activity, it is no coincidence that the most notable income gains were in those areas where intensified efforts by the theatres themselves could produce increased results -- ticket sales, educational programs, concessions, fund-raising events, and the solicitation of a greater number of smaller gifts from individuals, corporations and foundations.

Long-term growth in the American nonprofit theatres is predicated on year-to-year stability. Central to the question of long-term stability is the role of federal support to these institutions. During 1983, support to theatres from the National Endowment for the Arts was the only major form of contributed income which failed to keep pace with inflation, growing by only 1 percent. Total 1983 support remains far below the 1981 levels. Federal funds covered only 4.5 percent of total operating expenses for the sample theatre group during 1983, the lowest level in the five years studied. Clearly, these theatres, which totalled 32 in number and which together garnered nearly half of the available Endowment Theatre Program funds in 1983, fared considerably better than the remaining 192 theatres belonging to Theatre Communications Group.

In 1979, only four of the theatres in the 1983 Theatre Communications Group Sample Group had established their own endowments. By 1983, only 12 had established such permanent

income-producing funds, the median of which was only \$252,000 -- far below the endowments of other nonprofit performing arts.

At bottom, long-term growth for America's nonprofit theatres is precluded by the overwhelming pressure to make ends meet. Until America's nonprofit theatres are financially stable and focusing their energies on artistic gains rather than on survival strategies, the future of this artistic enterprise is not secure. As Yale Repertory Theatre artistic director Lloyd Richards said, "In 20 years, we in the nonprofit theatre have proven we can create viable institutions -- viable in the sense that we can survive. The question is whether survival is enough. Survival alone certainly wasn't our dream."

OPERA

While opera companies seem to have survived the onslaught of funding cutbacks during the past three years, long-term stability eludes them.

Opera is a young field, still very much in its infancy. According to OPERA America, 44 percent of its member institutions -- 35 companies -- were founded during the decade of the 1970s. These young companies are still in the process of establishing themselves in their communities, of raising their artistic quality, of developing broad-based subscription audiences, of building a firm foundation of individual, corporate, foundation and government support. As they entered the decade of the 1980s, they were embarking on their period of greatest need, only to find that opportunities for growth and stability were stifled by the inhospitable climate for arts funding created by National Endowment for the Arts cutbacks.

There are several factors which indicate that the long-term stability of our opera companies is in jeopardy:

- In 1982, American professional opera companies ended the year in the red. Expenses reached \$164,504,000 while income was \$162,750,000, resulting in a \$1.8 million aggregate nationwide deficit. However, this is a net figure, which includes all company surpluses for the field as a whole, and does not fully reveal the serious fiscal problems plaguing 39 percent of our opera companies. Of the 69 companies reporting their fiscal

data to OPERA America, there were 27 with deficits, which added together, totalled \$5,312,353. This compares to a total of \$3,155,272 the previous year.

- At the end of the 1982 fiscal year only 8 companies had endowments of over \$500,000. A handful of other companies had endowments of such small size as to be virtually negligible.
- While the OPERA America companies with budgets over \$350,000 have managed to increase the percentage of their income derived from ticket sales from 54 percent in 1980-81 to 57 percent in 1981-82, this has been offset by equal percentage drops in the total of state, local and federal government support.
- The average total attendance for opera companies dropped 3.8 percentage points from 1980-81 to 1981-82, down to 79.2 percent of capacity. This may be a direct result of increased ticket prices.
- Despite cutbacks in such areas as repertoire, size of productions, and rehearsal time, production costs continued to grow from 69.5 percent of total expenses in 1980-81 to 72.8 percent in 1981-82. This is attributable mainly to the continuing rise in labor costs.
- While the number of professional opera companies eligible for Endowment funding is increasing, the companies are receiving an increasingly smaller share of the Opera-Musical Theater program funds, having gone from 92.5 percent in 1982 to 85.1 percent in 1984. Expense budgets for the professional opera field have grown 67 percent between 1980 and 1984, but the total dollars received by the field in 1984 from the Endowment is still less than the total amount received in Fiscal Year 1980 (\$5.3 million in 1980; \$5.0 million in 1984).
- Lack of new managerial talent in opera directly threatens its future stability. Currently, insufficient funds are available to train new people to take over in an area that requires specialized skills and artistic talents.

During the current 1983-84 fiscal year, total expenses for the U.S. professional opera field will reach \$205.4 million. This amounts to a \$41 million dollar increase in two years. Present levels of funding from federal, private and corporate sources, and increased ticket prices, clearly cannot fill the gap created by inflationary growth.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Financially, orchestras continue to be stable and well-managed, generally spending within the limits of a balanced budget. However, while orchestras have been stable over the past five years, they have experienced little or no growth. Orchestras must continue to grow, both artistically and financially, in order to remain vital. Without real growth in income, orchestras can only support ongoing efforts -- there is little ability to create new initiatives or programs and thus build for the future.

While orchestra income -- both earned and contributed -- has grown in the past five years, the figures are deceptive. According to statistics from the American Symphony Orchestra League during that time, income from all sources increased 60 percent, an average of 15 percent each year. However, in real terms, the growth in income over that period was only 17 percent, an average of 4.3 percent per year. The real growth line for that period is virtually flat. In short, orchestras are working hard to increase income from all sources, finding new and creative ways to earn additional income and seeking new sources of support, but they have done little more than compensate for inflation.

Another crucial element for long-term stability for orchestras is endowments. Long-term financial security depends on a stable and significant income from orchestra endowments. C.W. Shaver and Company, a nationally recognized consultant in the arts, reported that the ideal endowment size for an orchestra is twice its annual operating budget. Judged by that criterion, League statistics show that in 1982-83, only three of the thirty major orchestras had sufficiently large endowments. A total of ten of the major orchestras had endowments that match their operating income. However, ten orchestras had endowments that totalled less than one-half their operating budgets, and three had no endowments at all.

The Arts Endowment's Challenge Grant program has helped orchestras build their endowments, and orchestras welcome the expansion of the program. Yet, orchestras would have to raise an additional \$55 million to build their endowments to levels that match their budgets, and generate \$244 million in new funds to match the endowment recommended by C.W. Shaver and Company. Until orchestras are able to depend on endowment income to play a significant part in their

financial pictures, they will continue to be undercapitalized.

Another critical factor affecting financial stability is support from the private sector. Although there are reports that business giving to the arts has increased nationally, orchestras have found that private sector support is growing at a rate slower than in the past. During the five-year period 1978-1982, development costs grew 235 percent. Support from all private sector sources has grown by 75 percent since 1978, with the most dramatic growth having occurred in the years 1978-80. The rate of growth in the following years fell by nearly half.

The figures for corporate support are even more dramatic. The League reports that over the five-year period from 1978-1982, business support grew 73 percent, but in 1982-83, it grew only 5 percent.

In the past, support from the Arts Endowment has helped encourage giving from all private sources. With the decline in Endowment support, it appears that private sector giving, while still increasing, is slowing down.

DANCE

Growth in the dance field has been dynamic. Of the fifty-two companies of Dance/USA, representing virtually all the major ballet, modern and ethnic dance companies in the country, the average age is 18.3 years. If the four companies over 40 years old are removed from the calculations, the average age drops to 14.4 years. Moreover, the preponderance of these companies gained professional status within the last ten years, many of them having been founded only within the last five years. In terms then of organizational formation and development, American dance companies are just approaching maturity and have considerable unfulfilled potential.

This growth is in large measure due to the contributions the Arts Endowment has made to the field of dance, particularly dance touring. The success of this partnership can be measured in the size and number of dance companies, their ability to present dance of the highest quality, and their increasing access to ever more diverse audiences.

While growth in the field of dance in recent years has indeed been impressive, there are nevertheless significant obstacles to be overcome before institutional stability is achieved. What would conventionally be considered full-time employment continues to be a goal as yet unattained. A recent survey (June 1983) of dance companies shows that the average number of weeks worked by professional ballet companies is 35.5; for medium to large moderns, 36.5; and for the smaller modern companies that work considerably less, 16. Only one dance company in this country employs its dancers for 52 weeks per year.

An additional measure of full institutional maturity in the performing arts is endowments. The funds, accumulated and invested to provide income, can allow dance companies to cover costs due to cash-flow inconsistencies and to provide buffers against bad years and other difficulties. Unfortunately, in dance, less than ten companies even have endowments, while the largest company earns less than 1 percent of its total budget from its endowment.

MUSEUMS

Museums are complex institutions. They have fundamental responsibilities to collect, preserve, and interpret the objects of art, history and culture that are evidence of man's efforts to give shape and meaning to his experience. To achieve these goals requires that balances be struck each day. It is a rare institution that over time accomplishes each of its responsibilities to its satisfaction. For most museums, choices must regularly be made between the development of collections, the preservation of materials held by the museum and the need to serve the public.

Unlike other cultural institutions that can cancel seasons or productions in the face of financial adversity, museums, because of the collections in their care, must undergo a process of contraction that is often imperceptible to the public but which, if not reversed, can result in the gradual loss of an institution's capacity to meet its basic responsibilities. Although an Institute of Museum Services' survey indicated that half the museums in this country "break even," museums break even at the expense of proper collections care or of services to the public. Given these factors, the balance sheet is not the best indicator of financial health.

The proposed FY 1985 Endowment budget does not appear to meet the real needs of museums. Despite continuing congressional

support in the form of appropriations higher than administration requests, the fact is, museums are losing their ability to serve the present and face the future.

A survey conducted by the Association of Art Museum Directors indicates that, pressed for funds, museums will most often have to reduce program costs. Areas such as educational programs and conservation are thus too often the victims of efforts to economize -- at the very time that the development of these programs is most needed. Operating funds as a percent of all museum expenditures has increased in the past decade from one-half of all museum financial activity in 1970 to two-thirds in 1980. Evidence points to a growing financial insecurity which, aggravated by the erosion in federal support and changes in U.S. tax policy, means dwindling support for education, professional development and outreach activities. Obviously, the proposed FY 1985 Endowment appropriation can only exacerbate these problems.

Through a period of high inflation and the ripple effects of federal budget cuts on state and locally administered programs, the museums most likely to hold their own were those with substantial endowments. The endowment is the single greatest anchor to a museum's long-term stability. Nevertheless, two trends are worth noting -- as general operating costs grow as a percentage of total expenses, the percentage of total income derived from endowments has steadily declined. The need to maintain strong endowments and to attract private support for them has been the focus of the Arts Endowment's Challenge Grant program. The grants have been successful in assisting museums to undertake and complete major capital campaigns. The slower rate of projected growth for the program combined with the ability of institutions to receive second awards will increase the pressures on this program, making the pending budget request for challenge grants unequal to the need.

Reports indicating substantial growth in private giving to the arts often are misleading. A study by the Urban Institute, a nonprofit research organization, states: "In the case of cultural organizations the data on private giving are clearly inflated by the inclusion of multiyear bequests and endowments, as well as gifts of paintings and other artwork recorded at market value but not readily available for organizational support." Furthermore, some museums have reported success in raising funds for special exhibitions but little luck in obtaining funds for general operations. To achieve long-term stability, museums require the broad support of their communities. The key to this support is a

level of service and access that offers the public opportunities to experience and enjoy museums. Reductions in these services, whether they are exhibition, outreach programs or special education activities, have the cumulative effect of reducing audiences and potential supporters of museums.

Museums have survived and thrived because of the partnership of support in the public and private sectors. The now famous multiplier effect of National Endowment for the Arts support works also in reverse. The loss of even a small part of the federal portion of that partnership signals a contraction of state and local support. This contraction has been magnified in recent years by the urgent budget balancing on the state and local levels caused by federal reductions in social programs and education. These contractions affect directly the competition for private dollars. Increasingly, museums find themselves in stiff competition with human service organizations and universities and colleges for the private dollars required to fill the gap and move ahead.

CREATIVITY AND ORIGINALITY WITHIN ARTS INSTITUTIONSTHEATRE

The impact of limited resources on the originality, creativity and productivity of the American nonprofit theatre has been keenly felt over the past five years. As the New York Times noted on March 14, 1983, "Nonprofit theatres in America produce virtually all new domestic drama and many important musicals. They have nurtured such playwrights as Marsha Norman, Lanford Wilson and Sam Shepard and have produced the last eight Pulitzer prize-winning plays, among them A Chorus Line from the New York Shakespeare Festival, Night, Mother by Marsha Norman from the American Repertory Theatre in Cambridge, Mass., and Crimes of the Heart by Beth Henley from the Actors Theatre of Louisville."

However, financial pressures have curtailed much of the development activity in America's nonprofit theatres. Between 1979 and 1983, the total number of mainstage productions for the theatres studied in the 1983 Theatre Communication Group's THEATRE FACTS 83 increased only slightly -- from 201 in 1979 to just 239 in 1983. At the same time, the number of performances increased substantially, from 7433 in 1979 to 9105 in 1983. That the growth in the number of performances significantly outdistanced the growth in the number of productions is a clear indication that theatres are expanding their productivity by simply lengthening the run of each play, rather than engaging in the development of more plays and productions.

While total production and performance activity increased in 1983, continued deficits threaten to create a stasis in the development of new work, as budgetary constraints forced theatres to produce fewer plays and to rely increasingly on extant scripts in the public domain.

The quest for financial solvency in the American nonprofit theatre has had a direct impact on the creation of new work. "The Mark Taper Forum, which developed the Pulitzer Prize winning-play The Shadow Box, among other dramas, has curtailed its programs for new playwrights and plays. The theatre's laboratory for new playwrights, which was thriving three years ago, is now 'almost moribund,' according to artistic director Gordon Davidson." (New York Times, March

14, 1984). Similar cutting back on new play activity is seen in many theatres across the country, including the Manhattan Theatre Club, the Actors Theatre of Louisville, and the Goodman Theatre in Chicago.

Unrealized artistic potential is also reflected in the increasingly limited choices available to American theatres from the classical repertoire. Many of the great plays of world literature are, quite simply, out of the question for most companies today. Such limitations result from cost-cutting -- classical plays usually call for larger casts, more scenery, and a greater number of elaborate costumes -- or from an over-riding concern with what types of plays will be easier to "market" to the public. Repertoires cannot be chosen primarily for non-aesthetic reasons that have more to do with what can be afforded or what will 'sell', than with what is artistically important to do. Significant American theatre is not going to flourish if our artists are not given the chance to think big and take chances.

OPERA

The effects of Arts Endowment cutbacks have profoundly undermined the level of creativity and quality within the opera field. Retrenchment is the name of the game.

- Opera companies are selecting repertoire based on the size of the production -- operas with large casts, greater orchestral forces, and larger choruses are not being scheduled. This means a decline in the number of productions of many of the works that form the core of the repertoire such as the larger-scale operas of Verdi, Wagner, Strauss and Puccini.
- There is also greater conservatism in programming. Only three companies are producing world premieres or American premieres of new works for the 1983-84 season. This compares to 12 premiere productions in both 1981-82 and 1982-83. Repertoire is being selected more and more on the basis of its marketability, with companies programming only the most popular of the traditional repertoire, and scheduling many more operettas and musicals from the past in hopes of boosting sagging box office sales.
- In addition, production budgets have been trimmed to bare-bones levels. Fewer new productions are being scheduled, companies are reducing the number of orchestra and chorus rehearsals for each production and dance sequences are being omitted. More and more companies are renting sets, and while this achieves

great savings, it ultimately results in productions lacking cohesiveness and a distinctive artistic viewpoint.

- Several companies have cut back on the number of performances or the number of productions, or have replaced staged opera with concert performances in their opera season.

The distribution of grants within the Opera/Musical Theatre Program for the 1984 fiscal year, under the professional companies category, has contributed to the artistic deficits that now plague American opera companies. Grants panelists were faced with difficult decisions in attempting an equitable distribution of this extremely small pie, and this was the outcome:

- Ten companies received funding decreases, with half of them suffering cuts of 15 percent or more. Several companies that had previously been funded received no funding this year.
- The funding for 8 companies has remained flat for the last three years.
- The funding for 17 companies remained at the same level as for 1983.
- For those companies with grants that increased, the amount of increase averaged only 9 percent, while current budgets indicate that expenses for the field have grown by 12 percent during 1983-84.
- While the panel did manage to award new grants in the professional companies category to six opera companies that had never before received Arts Endowment grants, for the OPERA America companies that received them, the amounts averaged only 1 percent of each company's operating budget for 1983-84.

It is apparent that this level of funding severely impairs our ability to inject vitality into the art form. Furthermore, general directors of opera companies, those who shape a company's artistic standards, have been forced to devote more and more of their time to fundraising and marketing efforts, reducing the possibility of artistic growth.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The artistic deficits of orchestras cannot be measured by any objective yardstick. They can take many forms: a reluctance to program contemporary or unfamiliar music, a reliance on proven box-office successes rather than unknown artists, an insufficient number of musicians to perform the entire repertoire or insufficient rehearsal time to prepare adequately new music. In short, artistic deficits result when financial constraints limit artistic choices. In recent years, orchestras have had to make difficult decisions, and all have experienced artistic deficits.

Over the years, support from the Orchestra Program of the Arts Endowment has been critical in helping orchestras fulfill their artistic needs. Orchestra Program grants have helped orchestras hire additional musicians, build core orchestras to improve artistic quality, increase rehearsal time and offer unfamiliar music to their audiences and musicians. These areas are critical to an orchestra's quality, and are less likely to be funded by private sector support.

However, funding for the Endowment's Orchestra Program, even with the increase in FY 1984, has been inadequate and has yet to return to its FY 1981 level.

In 1980, with an Orchestra Program budget of \$9.2 million, the average orchestra received only 3.6 percent of its budget from the Arts Endowment. For the largest orchestras, this percentage was much lower. By Fiscal Year 1983, with an Orchestra Program budget of only \$7.5 million, that level had fallen to 2.1 percent.

The League reports that to support orchestras in 1983 at the 3.6 percent level of 1980 would have required an Orchestra Program budget of \$13.2 million. To merely keep pace with inflation over the 1980-83 period would have brought the Program's 1983 level up to \$11.5 million. Though the Endowment only supports a small part of every orchestra's operation, its support is critical because it not only attracts funding from other sectors, but also because it sustains important artistic activity.

DANCE

The first victim of recent financial difficulties in dance has been the work itself. New pieces that would otherwise be mounted are not being produced. In the June 1983 Dance/USA survey, 32 percent of the companies reported a decrease in the number of new works introduced into their repertoires in the 82-83 performance season as compared with the 81-82 season. Only five companies reported plans to increase that number during the 83-84 season.

While some of the finest dance companies continue to tour, they do so primarily in countries other than the U.S. The Merce Cunningham Dance Company, for example, went two years without performing in the United States. Instead, it found a more favorable reception and higher pay abroad.

Budget constraints have forced some companies to stop performing altogether. Two modern dance artists Laura Dean and Margaret Jenkins, major East and West coast figures in the new generation of contemporary dance companies, have both taken a year's absence from choreographing and performing simply to devote their energies to raising money and stabilizing their organizations.

Dance artists need to continually renew their palettes and materials. New sets, new costumes, additional dancers, more rehearsal time for new works, live music and commissioned musical scores are among the recurring annual costs of repertory. Yet the percentage of budgets allocated to these necessary artistic expenses has decreased for the past several seasons. During the 1982-83 performance season, 48 percent of the Dance/USA survey universe reported a decrease in the dollars spent on performances and productions; 26 percent reported a further decrease in those expenditures in this (1983-84) season.

There is anxiety within the field of dance over the opportunities for growth and development of a new generation of choreographers and companies. Independent choreographers and smaller modern dance companies need the National Endowment for the Arts fellowships and small company support that can sustain them during their formative professional years.

MUSEUMS

The pressure to raise funds and the high cost of doing business have eroded the capacity of museums to take risks and to remain open and receptive to new ideas, new artists and new art forms. The growing expense involved in mounting an exhibition -- labor, materials, transportation, insurance, the cost of producing a catalog -- have given museums no choice but to plan each exhibition with greater caution. The requirements of funding agencies to file application well in advance of implementation have also lengthened the time needed to plan and organize shows. As a result, planning now begins years before the opening of an exhibit. Although this kind of planning has produced exhibitions of imagination and scholarship, this inflexibility hinders and frustrates museums and their curatorial staffs.

Frustration is magnified by the need both to locate private support, increasingly from corporations, either as a match for federal support or to cover the entire cost of a project, as well as to present shows with solid scholarly content and popular appeal. These two requirements set up tensions that are becoming commonplace in museums.

Corporations shy from controversy; their institutional instincts lead them to the safe investment. The widespread concern that a corporate donor will interfere in the content of a project has been sufficient to prevent egregious interference; the more insidious outcome of growing dependence on corporate support is the editing of ideas that takes place before projects reach fruition. Controversy, actual or potential, is shunned, when what appears controversial is often simply new or opinionated.

The pressure to produce programs with public appeal also presents problems. After a period of large blockbuster exhibitions, museums began consciously to turn back to their collections for inspiration and to scale back exhibitions. The lesson of the blockbuster was that the public would flock to museums in unprecedented numbers, purchase catalogs, visit restaurants, and become members. Smaller exhibitions or ones with a difficult or inaccessible subject matter do not have the same effect on the public. Nevertheless, museums as educational institutions must teach as well as delight. The balance must be found not only between these two goals but also between these responsibilities and financial solvency.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL ARTISTS AND THEIR CAREERSTHEATRE

During the 1970s, steady gains were made in the American theatre each year as the number of productions mounted and the number of theatre artists employed increased at a healthy rate. This trend has been reversed in the 1980s as financial constraints forced theatres to choose seasons of smaller-cast plays, and to employ actors for fewer weeks on a per-show, rather than seasonal, basis. This plateau, in addition to limiting creative opportunities for actors, has also limited career opportunities for other theatre artists. Playwrights, composers, directors, designers and craftspeople are all affected.

Career opportunities continue to shrink as theatres succumb to the financial pressures besetting them. Significantly, since the publication of Theatre Facts 83, in March of this year, two more American theatre companies -- New York City's CSC Repertory and California's Berkeley Stage Company -- unable to withstand the financial pressures involved in the presentation of new and classical work, have ceased operation, joining a list of more than 20 other TCG-theatres which have ceased operation during the past four seasons.

OPERA

The U.S. is internationally recognized for the exceptional training opportunities it provides its young singers at the university and conservatory level. However, this is only the first step in building a professional career as an opera singer. Years of specialized training in languages, dramatic technique, and in learning roles are required before an individual can achieve a successful career. This training period also must include performance opportunities in secondary roles and in leading roles that do not pose a danger to the younger voice. Most singers have obtained this experience by performing in Europe, where they can benefit from the literally hundreds of state-subsidized opera companies that exist in a country such as Germany. Only recently has the number of opera companies in the U.S. expanded to the point where a substantial number of singers have been able to gain this kind of experience without leaving the country, through professional training programs and performances with domestic companies. Presently 23 U.S. companies provide training programs. Of these programs only ten offer intensive, long-term training of several months duration, and the number of singers these programs can

accommodate in any one year totals only 90. The remaining programs are summer apprenticeships and shorter programs.

The fact remains that U.S. educational institutions turn out hundreds of talented singers each year, far more than it is possible for the field to either train or provide employment for. Now, with the growth of performances experiencing a slight decline, there is absolutely no growth in performance opportunities for singers.

With the lessening of opportunity, opera companies are already finding that there are fewer artists capable of performing the more specialized or more physically demanding repertoire which require a mature technique. Over the years many young voices have been damaged attempting to sing repertoire for which they were not yet prepared and in houses too large for their immature voices.

There are significantly few opportunities for year-long artist contracts for singers in this country; most young artists who are fortunate enough to keep busy with engagements must always work out of town and are constantly on the road. Singers have not been the only artists discouraged by these recent developments. When performances are cut back there are fewer conducting opportunities. Moreover, the chances for young conductors to tackle the more complex and difficult repertoire are greatly reduced; these works are simply not being performed with any frequency. Cutbacks of artistic staffs have also decreased the likelihood that these young conductors may be able to learn their craft as apprentices under the guidance of resident conductors at major opera companies.

The problem of fewer new productions has a direct impact on those pursuing careers in scenic design. Design commissions have been greatly reduced and most young designers are acquiring their experience in the theater field. Theater designers who wish to do work in opera, expanding their creative possibilities, find few opportunities today.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Orchestras are committed to insuring the well-being of the musicians, conductors, and soloists they employ. The work of the orchestra musician is difficult, demanding precision work

in a high-pressure environment. Orchestras therefore strive to compensate their musicians fairly for their services, and artistic personnel costs continue to be more than one-half of all orchestra expenses. Because orchestras are labor intensive, artistic personnel costs will continue to rise as orchestras raise wages for their musicians; yet because of the nature of the work, they are unable to gain any benefits due to increased worker productivity. In recent years, as costs have continued to escalate and budgets have been strained to the limit, musicians in several orchestras have accepted unprecedented wage freezes and other concessions.

The League reports that the number of musicians employed by major orchestras has remained stable over the past five years, as has the total number of orchestras nationally. However, orchestras are concerned with the training and career opportunities available to the next generation of artists. Conservatories are graduating better trained musicians, yet it is widely perceived that the opportunities for careers are extremely limited. Additionally, musicians seeking employment are further constrained by the long and expensive audition process.

In the case of conductors, Americans now lead one-half of the nation's major orchestras -- the percentage is significantly higher in the smaller orchestras -- but there is a real need to provide young American conductors with training and opportunity to practice and polish their craft. The Exxon-Arts Endowment Conducting program has provided invaluable training for many young American conductors, but it is unique.

The Arts Endowment program had provided funding to orchestras and presenters to help engage young and lesser-known American soloists, who otherwise might not be able to perform because of the financial risks inherent in presenting new and unfamiliar artists. Despite the support, here too career opportunities are still very limited.

DANCE

Since the foundation of a professional dance company is its resident corps of dancers, the dancers themselves are of primary concern. A resident corps of dancers, retained over a season -- ideally over successive seasons -- is the desired norm. Two ballet companies employ over ninety dancers, the next largest troupe totals forty-six. The average ballet

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company employs twenty-eight dancers and the average large modern company only fourteen.

An important hurdle to overcome in this labor-intensive industry, therefore is the present inability of dance companies to employ enough dancers and to pay them adequately. Without financial growth, companies and their dancers can only be expected to learn and perform a finite number of works in any given year, to perform a limited number of days, and to earn income below their real potential.

In 1980, the Institute for Human Enrichment conducted a study examining unemployment in the performing arts. While 1980 was arguably a better year than more recent ones, 76 percent of professional dancers with union membership were still unemployed then. Since many medium and small professional companies operate without union contracts and often work fewer weeks than do the large companies, the 76 percent unemployment figure must be considered conservative.

Furthermore, there is a tremendous need in the field to improve the wages of dancers, now among the lowest of performing artists. Two recent surveys graphically illustrate this. The Performing Arts Center for Health (PACH) surveyed 150 dancers in New York and found that their mean income in 1982 was \$8,794. A similar survey conducted by the New England Foundation for the Arts of dancers in the New England states found that wages for their dancers averaged \$5,000, with an additional \$3,214 received from related activities like teaching. Compounding the concern for dancers' standard of living are their short careers. Of those surveyed by PACH, only 17 percent were over 35 years old.

MUSEUMS

Although only a few museums operate art schools, museums are key institutions in the development and stimulation of artistic talent. Artists do not operate in a vacuum. Not only is exposure to the works of contemporaries essential to their own creative process, but also, influences from other cultures and generations can be pivotal to the genesis of new artistic movements. The infusion of new perceptions and visual concepts is critical to our artistic strength. The continuum of artistic and creative advances is predicated on the fact that art is seen, thought about and appreciated.

When new work does not enter into public and scholarly consciousness, a less amenable context is established for the understanding of current artistic developments, the advancement and enrichment of thought on art, and the creative process.

A highly competitive market, coupled with dwindling museum funds, has resulted in a loss of the ability of American museums to build their collections of contemporary American art. This situation has been aggravated by the elimination of the Endowment's museum purchase program, along with a 1969 revision in the tax code making gifts of works by their creators infeasible for most artists. The reinstatement of the purchase program at the Endowment would address an important problem facing museums with collections of contemporary art and would represent a commitment to stimulating an appreciation of new American work.

Finally, museums are very often places of employment for working artists who enhance their curatorial, administrative and design contributions to museums with their creativity and commitment to art.

ACCESSIBILITY OF THE ARTS TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC**THEATER**

Although the number of nonprofit theaters has mushroomed over the past two decades, these institutions remain, like all the performing arts, centered in metropolitan areas near the audiences on which they depend. Additional audiences have been served historically with touring activity away from the theaters' home bases.

Over the past three seasons, the number of touring productions has fallen by more than 40 percent, while the number of performances on tour in 1983 was just two-thirds what it had been just three years earlier.

As incentive grants from those government agencies and private sources traditionally supporting touring activity declined, theaters became more hesitant to invest in such costly services. When the question of whether to invest in serving these far-flung audiences is left to theater trustees and managements alone, the answer -- with fewer touring grants available -- is frequently determined by cost. Touring is, at best, a break-even proposition. Boards of trustees already engage in considerable fund-raising efforts in the theatres' own communities; further fund-raising to provide touring services for other communities is an additional burden which many boards are unwilling to bear.

If touring is to thrive, more encouragement is needed from funding sources to provide sufficient incentives for touring activity, particularly in those geographic areas without resident companies.

While audiences served through the wide variety of production activity at America's nonprofit professional theaters have grown, the goal of attracting new and socially diverse audiences is jeopardized by the upward spiral in ticket prices.

In 1983, the average top price for a non-discounted single ticket was \$16.60, up 16 percent from the year before. The average low price for a non-discounted single ticket increased slightly faster to \$8.60, up from \$7.45 the year

before. The average top subscription seat cost \$13.70, 17 percent above 1982's \$11.70, while the lowest-price subscription seat went to \$6.10, up from \$5.10 in 1982.

Nonprofit theaters in America are approaching optimum working levels, trying to fill as many seats as possible for as many performances as can be scheduled. Mainstage paid audience capacity averaged almost 80 percent in 1983, and the average of nearly 300 mainstage performances each season leaves little room for expansion of performance activity. The time when any substantial increase in box office income will depend solely on higher ticket prices may be fast approaching. Raising ticket prices is often seen as a panacea for closing the earnings gap; however, efforts to build future audiences may be hampered by this continued upward spiral in ticket prices.

By comparison, the early years of the nonprofit theater movement were marked by ticket prices which were often comparable to the cost of a first-run feature film. With the increased reliance on earned income -- which has resulted from significant cutbacks in governmental support -- ticket prices have, perforce, been pushed upward. Over the past two decades, contributed support to these theaters has, so far, enabled nonprofit theater ticket-pricing policies to remain relatively moderate. However, if expenses continue to increase faster than income, additional ticket price escalations are inevitable.

OPERA

Providing access to performances has been a major concern of opera companies in recent decades. Accessibility has taken many forms: touring to remote areas, the provision of in-school and adult education programs, performances sung in English, opera broadcasts and telecasts, the maintaining of affordable ticket prices, and, most recently, the innovation of projected subtitles during live performances. We are now in a time when financial considerations have become primary, posing a very real threat to the gains we have made in providing access.

A number of companies have made cutbacks in their touring -- they tour for shorter periods of time, they tour to fewer cities and their tours encompass a smaller geographic area. Over the years some have abandoned touring entirely. Because there are so few professional opera companies in the U.S.

(approximately 90) as compared to the orchestra field (which has over 1,000) and the theater field (which has more than 200), touring is the only way for many cities and regions to have access to live opera performances. It must also be emphasized that because of the high costs involved in touring, much of what is presented is in the form of reduced productions with scaled down sets, very small orchestras and a greatly reduced chorus. Furthermore, the repertoire that is tourable under these financial constraints is very limited. Thus, the touring activity of most opera companies has not yet achieved optimum levels, and now these companies are facing cutbacks on all fronts.

In 1984 only ten opera companies received direct NEA grants for the purpose of regional touring. Of these ten grants, a total of five were either decreases or the same amount as the preceding year. With the exception of one company, any increased grant amounts in this category were very small.

There has been a need to increase ticket prices regularly to offset spiralling costs, but these escalations can go only so far before the cost of subscriptions strains the budget of the average consumer and falls entirely beyond the reach of people of limited income. Opera companies are committed to attempting to hold the line on ticket prices so that this does not happen, but have been forced to yield to the pressures of increasing costs by raising prices. For most major companies during the current season, the top single orchestra ticket price runs from approximately \$25 to \$35, with prices ranging as high as \$42.50 in Chicago and \$65 at the Metropolitan. At the other end of the price scale, these same companies offer a low single ticket price which ranges from \$5.50 to \$12. The low price is comparable to that of a first-run movie in many instances, so that opera is available to all.

At the present time, many education and outreach programs have been scaled down, phased out, or put on hold, awaiting the availability of funding. In certain cases, reductions of permanent and seasonal staff have made it difficult to carry out these programs at past levels. These losses, coupled with the tendency of school districts to eliminate arts from the curriculum, are a great deprivation to young people and a major setback to efforts toward building the audiences of tomorrow.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Orchestras strive to provide their audiences with the highest quality performances and a range of community services. In addition to support for artistic activities, funding for orchestras from the Arts Endowment has been critical in helping to support a range of outreach programs designed to reach new and non-traditional audiences and helping to build audiences for the future. These are programs which earn little or no income.

Outreach programs developed by orchestras include free or reduced-price concerts for youth and the elderly, education programming for students of all ages, tours and run-outs to areas beyond the orchestra's metropolitan area, and concerts for special constituencies. Each year, over half the orchestras receiving Endowment grants use the funding for education programming, and many use the support for tours and free concerts.

With the cut in Endowment funding, many orchestras have been forced to economize, cutting back in areas where expenses are not offset by revenues. While orchestras continue to maintain a commitment to community service, they are often unable to maintain the broad programs of past years. Statistics from The League show that the number of education programs, by full and reduced orchestras, both at home and on tour, have decreased consistently since Endowment funding was cut. These reductions are reflected in other areas as well. The number of free concerts has declined since 1981, as have the performances for special constituencies and tour concerts. In fact, across the board, total numbers of performances have declined, and audiences, which grew consistently through the 1970s, have leveled off.

DANCE

It is axiomatic in the field of dance that companies must tour to survive. Touring also provides the only access many communities have to the best of American dance. Dance/USA's January 1983 survey of twenty-two companies revealed that more than half of those sampled had decreased the number of weeks they were able to tour from the 1981-82 season to that of the 1982-83 season. The unique needs and characteristics of dance, particularly the need to tour, make support critical not only for dance companies, but also for the network of single and multi-disciplinary presenting organizations across the country upon which audiences depend to bring them the best of dance. Dance companies depend on

these presenters to help sell tickets and raise the contributed income necessary to tour. Dance companies often use such funds as those of the National Endowment for the Arts to underwrite the costs of touring.

The Dance/USA survey also shows that the average ratio of earned to contributed income is 64 to 36 for ballet and 65 to 35 for modern. There is a dramatic difference in the touring income percentages of total earned income of ballet and modern dance. Touring accounts for 25 percent of ballet earned income, but nearly 80 percent for modern companies.

Decreases in public funding and minimal increases in private funding have forced companies both at home and on tour to raise ticket prices in an already price-sensitive market. Earned income increased at a faster rate than contributed income during the past few years, while the number of performances remained virtually unchanged. Between the 81-82 and 82-83 performance seasons, top ticket prices increased by 12.5 percent. This increase occurred in a year when budgets of dance companies rose only 0.42 percent.

MUSEUMS

The proposed budget would undermine efforts to expand access to museums. In the most immediate sense, reductions in hours of operation and access to collections by the interested public, students and scholars can be subtracted directly from the sum of the nation's cultural and artistic activity. Reduced public access is a part of a negative spiral. Where outreach programs are reduced and attendance drops, income from admission fees, membership, bookstores and auxiliary services declines, resulting in even more restricted public programming.

A study by Museums Collaborative found that public education programs are the primary casualty of federal retrenchment. Education programs were hurt not only because of direct loss of federal arts funding, but also because school and community groups have related financial problems and can no longer afford to pay for transportation or museum services. Clearly, this is an area where local and private funds are not filling the gap left by the federal government. For example, the director of a medium-sized multi-disciplinary museum in the South reported to Museums Collaborative that the museum's budget was reduced in 1983, resulting in curtailed education programs for the public schools, the

elderly and the handicapped. The director expressed concern about this trend; "There is just so much a museum in this area can change without losing entire segments of its public. In some sense, missionary zeal is giving way to a crisis business mentality resulting in a reduced ability to serve the entire public.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Pastreich, we would be glad to hear what you have to say, or do you want to have Mr. Gaddes first?

Mr. PASTREICH. I am happy to start, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Go ahead, Mr. Pastreich.

Mr. PASTREICH. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity of allowing me to speak this morning. I am Peter Pastreich, Executive Director of the San Francisco Symphony. In 25 years in orchestra management, I have served as executive director or manager of a community orchestra in New York City, Greenwich Village Symphony, a then small metropolitan orchestra, the National Symphony in Tennessee, a smaller major orchestra in Kansas City, and St. Louis Symphony for 12 years, and now work for San Francisco Symphony, which is one of the five largest orchestras in the nation.

Mr. YATES. Would you pull your microphones closer to you so that your words become imperishable. They are taken down by the reporter.

Mr. PASTREICH. I am also a member of the board of the American Symphony Orchestra League, and for the last two years a member of the Orchestra Panel for the NEA. So I feel I have some overview of the problems of the 1500 orchestras in the United States of varying sizes and from varying parts of the country.

I can report today that orchestras in America in general are stable artistically and financially. I also am sorry to report that that stability has been at a considerable cost in the area of artistic creativity and increased access. Twenty-five years ago when I began as an orchestra manager deficits were common. I worked for the Baltimore Symphony as assistant manager at a time when in any given week we weren't sure we would have the money to meet the payroll, and when we were borrowing substantially from banks to stay alive. Most orchestras are not doing that today.

We have an insistence by major funders such as the Mellon Foundation and others that we stay in the black, we break-even every year. And the National Endowment for the Arts for that matter, as a member of the panel I know that we look at orchestras and those with deficits are not looked upon favorably in general.

Mr. YATES. What does that mean? You use the term "stable" to contrast the conditions of the orchestras today with the way they used to be. Does "stable" mean that orchestras are not operating at deficits?

Mr. PASTREICH. I think substantially that is correct.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. PASTREICH. That there are more orchestras operating break-even at the end of the year than there were a few years ago. Nevertheless, that stability being achieved in the face of decreasing government funding and have increased—has led us to a point where we feel ourselves in an artistic straitjacket. We have to emphasize that which is safe. We have to look for those things which will minimize loss. We are obviously in a business where we are suppose to be losing money wisely, that is what orchestras are in business to do. But we are being very careful to minimize the amount being lost. We are not taking the kind of risks that I think we have a moral obligation to take.

To give you an example from San Francisco, we are an orchestra which does a great deal in the area of new music. We have a composer in residence, a new music series. We have substantial new and particularly American music on our regular subscription concerts. On the other hand, when I look at the guest artists we engage, they are mostly established and well-known artists. We are not taking a lot of risk on young American artists because we have said to ourselves and our Board has said to us, we can't take risks in both of those areas.

If our subscription sales were to fall off 5 or 6 percent as a result of not selling out those 3,000 seats four nights a week, we would no longer be able to take the risks we take in the new music area. We have no cushion on which to fall back to take the kind of artistic risks which are incumbent upon us as the leaders in artistic music in this country.

Mr. YATES. Do you have an endowment?

Mr. PASTREICH. We have an endowment of about \$11 million. We have a budget of about \$17 million.

Mr. YATES. It sounds like you are in pretty good shape.

Mr. PASTREICH. The C. W. Shaver Company, a nationally known consulting firm working with orchestras, said this year that they calculated that an orchestra ought to have an endowment about twice the size of its operating budget. That for us would have meant \$35 million or so, not \$11 million. There are only three orchestras in the United States that meet the Shaver Company criteria, there are 10 that have less than half of their operating budget in endowment. Three of the major orchestras have no endowments at all, three of the 30. Once we get beyond the 30 major orchestras the situation in endowment is even more serious than that. There is very little endowment supporting these orchestras.

I was listening, Mr. Chairman, to the radio last night to interviews of people in Pennsylvania relative to the primary taking place there, and heard talk about the steel mills, people unemployed there as a result of steel mills that were built in 1906 and not maintained and which cannot compete with 1976 Japanese mills. And I think we have very much the same kind of situation in orchestras today.

We are in business. But we are not investing. We are not investing in those institutions properly. As a result, we are going to find ourselves falling behind in the near future and unable to compete with European orchestras and unable to provide the kinds of institutions that the American people want.

Mr. YATES. Why will you be unable to compete with European orchestras?

Mr. PASTREICH. To take an example, talking about competing with European orchestras we are talking mainly about the larger major orchestras, including ours. Recording and television are the two ways that we get our product to large numbers of people. Getting to large numbers of people in the long run determines whether we are going to get local support, and determines whether we can sell tickets. And those things depend on the perception of people of what we are.

That perception is largely formed by the media, particularly television and recording. We are trying to make recordings in competi-

tion with subsidized, substantially subsidized European orchestras. We are trying to tour in competition with those orchestras. American orchestras are barely touring today because the funds are not there for touring anymore.

We are seeing those European orchestras touring through the United States, not seeing our orchestras touring to Europe. I have brought along some recordings—we are still making recordings—and I would be happy if you and the members of the subcommittee wanted to take a look at what we are doing. But I am sorry to say that we are being flooded, overwhelmed, really, by the material being done by European orchestras which is not of the quality of the San Francisco Symphony.

Mr. YATES. That is kind of a surprise, really. I had received the impression from reading the newspapers and the various columns that San Francisco is one of the bright spots in the country as far as any development of the arts is concerned. That you have got a wonderful opera, you have got great museums, you have got a fine symphony orchestra. The impression I get this morning is that you are teetering on the balance. It is kind of a sad picture that you present. You intend to do that?

Mr. PASTREICH. No, Mr. Chairman, I am here to speak for orchestras as a field rather than San Francisco.

Mr. YATES. In San Francisco you are flourishing?

Mr. PASTREICH. I think we are flourishing but in a way that worries us, and we are worried about the future.

Mr. YATES. You are worried about the artistic deficit?

Mr. PASTREICH. We are worried very much about the artistic deficit and we are worried about even the basics 10 years from now. If we can't invest in our institution now, if we don't build endowment today, we know 10 years from now we will not be flourishing. Even five years from now we will not be flourishing.

Mr. YATES. All right.

Mr. PASTREICH. We feel the Challenge program has been extremely helpful in this area of the undercapitalized orchestras.

Mr. YATES. Why won't you be flourishing five or six years from now? What is it that you fear, the failure of government funds, of private funds, of artistic talent? What is it that gives you concern for the future?

Mr. PASTREICH. All of those things, Mr. Chairman. The failure of government funds brings with it some failure in private funds or the potential for it because of the matching factor in National Endowment. The National Endowment represented significant funds to us at one time, and the match to the National Endowment is even more significant. With the diminishing of the importance of NEA funds, we are also seeing—we are not matching those funds either since the funds aren't there, or are less than what they were.

Mr. YATES. If you are in some difficulty, you being the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, and the 30 major symphony orchestras are in some difficulty, what is happening on levels below those of your major orchestras? Do you have any information on that?

Mr. PASTREICH. We see problems at all levels, and we see problems in—not only in terms of that we are going to run out of money. We do projections that show us in serious trouble and defi-

cits in a few years but as you mentioned a few minutes ago in this artistic deficit area, we see problems that we think are serious. My job, if we are to do a new series, a new educational series which is going to bring American music to young people, as executive director of my orchestra I am supposed to spend and need to spend a good bit of time working that out with our music director, with our musicians, with funders and so on.

I am prohibited from spending as much on such a thing as I would like because we have to go out and raise \$3 million a year in project funds. More and more, the raising of private funds both in contributions, in sales from shops and such things as symphony balls takes so much of my time that it makes it more and more difficult to work on the artistic product.

If that is true of an orchestra like San Francisco with a staff of some 50 people, you can imagine what it is like in Nashville or Kalamazoo where there is only one person in my job with a staff of two or three. And those people are finding themselves more and more diverted by raising money and less able to put time into the artistic side.

We find this economic straitjacket, which I mentioned earlier, is causing us to make serious artistic compromises. One example would be the whole question of the rehearsal to concert ratio, something we look at in San Francisco, but I also see it on the NEA panel and orchestras. We take a look at how many rehearsals per concert are being done by orchestras. It is a diminishing number. That is not a particularly good sign for the quality of concerts. Our conductors tell us they would like to have four and five, sometimes six rehearsals to do certain kinds of repertoire well, particularly new music. We, as managers, are saying back to them, we don't have the money to do that. Change the program to something you can do in four rehearsals or else you are just going to do it the best you can. Push the orchestra to do it.

But that luxury just isn't there. But it is not a luxury. It is, in fact, a most essential thing. The Cleveland Orchestra became the orchestra it is today, and Chicago the orchestra it is today by rehearsing five and six times for concerts, not three and four times. That is one example of the kind of things that are being compromised now and for which we will pay in the future.

New music is another such area. If we are unable to take risks on new music, and orchestras are under great constraints in this area, if they cannot take those risks, then we are not going to have the repertoire to play in 20, 30 and 40 years from now. And we will be trapped in a repertoire which is 100, 200 years old. And sooner or later that will diminish our audience.

We also are being handicapped in the area of access. The area of getting concerts to people who would not ordinarily get to hear us. Young people, people who come to concerts in parks—we, ourselves, have diminished the number of free concerts in parks that we are doing under the economic pressure which we are now feeling. The ability to bring concerts to people who are handicapped, who are economically or culturally deprived, those things are becoming luxuries in a world where we have to worry about staying alive. That is the issue for most of America's 1500 orchestras.

The National Endowment for the Arts was once a very significant factor in the life of American orchestras. For us a few years ago it represented some 6 percent of our budget. That factor was one that spoke for high quality, spoke for access and spoke to service to our people. Having that factor diminish—the National Endowment for the Arts now represents less than 2 percent of our budgets—means that all of the things the NEA stands for are also becoming less a force in our lives. That is something we feel in the long run is very detrimental to music in America.

The NEA itself we look upon as an example of the enlightened non-bureaucratic, intelligently run government agency we have always, at least I have always, dreamed we would have in the arts when we got government support of the arts. To have put this thing together so beautifully, to have it become a less and less significant part of our lives, to have it become less and less of an influence because it has less and less money relative to running orchestras seems to me a terrible waste. We hope, we look to the committee, we look to the National Endowment for substantially increased support so that we can move forward again, so that we can protect the legacy that has been built up and take the risks and serve the people of the country.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Mr. Gaddes or Mr. Marzio. You are second on the list, Peter. Would you like to testify?

Mr. MARZIO. Sure. First I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to come and see you.

Mr. YATES. Well, we are glad to have you back in Washington again.

Mr. MARZIO. Thank you, sir.

Mr. YATES. From faraway Houston.

Mr. MARZIO. Most of what I have to say really echoes so much of what the first testimony said. Even though it is in museums as opposed to symphony orchestras. And because the few points I have to make are quite personal, I just thought I would for the record just give a touch of my background so people can understand where my comments are coming from.

For the first 10 years of my professional life I worked at the Smithsonian Institution, and for most of that time was the curator of prints, and for part of that time the chairman of the department of cultural history. In 1978 I moved to the Corcoran Gallery of Art and worked there for 4½ years. For the last almost two years I have been at the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston. The Houston experience has been a real eye-opener for me, and I feel very strongly about the points that I have to make.

Just to give you some background on the museum itself, I am talking about an institution that is the largest encyclopedic museum in the Southwest. It presently has an operating budget of about \$7.2 million, and with that \$7.2 million it is supposed to serve a city which is geographically larger than the State of Rhode Island and includes more than 3 million citizens.

The range of services that this institution provides is, frankly, overwhelming. And I guess my basic theme is that I don't want to

see the services deterred in any way. If anything, I would like to see them enhanced.

There are seven major art and hospital programs, primarily for children, particularly for the terminally ill. There are a large number of older adult programs, particularly in senior citizens homes. There are art classes that more than 5,000 people a year attend with sessions of at least 10 sessions per student. The museum serves as the visual art center for the entire Houston Independent School District. It is the only facility of its kind in a city of that size, a fact that absolutely overwhelms me.

The museum also takes very seriously two tasks, the whole idea of training professionals in the area of art history. All of those sort of extra activities are on top of the normal collecting and exhibiting and regular education programs that we think of as a part of "a normal museum rhythm."

The professional training and role of the museum is particularly important. In fact, something that overwhelms me is that in the entire State of Texas there is only one university that offers a Ph.D. in art history. In the City of Houston, which is the fourth largest American city, the two major universities, Rice and University of Houston, have just started M.A. programs in art history.

My point is that the pool of professional talent that is needed to run and judge museums at a professional level, to staff museums like the Museum of Fine Arts, that pool of talent is extremely shallow. And the role of the museum because of that shallow pool is very, very critical if we are going to have a deep and strong artistic heritage in the southwestern part of the United States.

Before I went to Houston I knew quite a bit about the NEA having lived in Washington for almost 16 years. But to tell you the truth, Mr. Yates, I had no idea how important the NEA really is to institutions like the Museum of Fine Arts. Just to give you an idea, the museum in 10 years has doubled its size in terms of the number of objects in the collection. From 1970 to 1980 the number of objects went from 5,000 to 10,000 objects, many of them of extremely high quality. During that time the museum also had a major fund-raising drive, which was only made possible by the confidence given the institution by a 1976 Challenge grant.

The Challenge grant, of course, was one of the 3-to-1 variety. The museum and community were so proud of having received the Challenge grant that the \$500,000 was matched 18½ to one. It was a staggering accomplishment. It literally was the first major step in putting that museum into a world class situation. If you would walk through the museum now on any given day you will see that a large part of the modern American collection that proudly hangs in the galleries is made up of purchases that were made possible through NEA funds, particularly the matching purposes for the living American artist program, which, of course, does not exist now.

But it was very important in the time that it did exist. Important for many, many reasons for Houston artists and for the museum itself. Virtually every major exhibition that has made any kind of history in Houston has been an exhibition that one way or another has been supported by the NEA funds. My point is, and I know this sounds really naive, but Houston takes the NEA very, very serious-

ly. The NEA funds have a tremendous history of leveraging a large amount of private money from Houston corporations, individuals and foundations.

The NEA expertise and NEA priorities are deeply respected in Houston. What I am concerned about is that the NEA is becoming, in my opinion, less significant over the last three or four-year period in Houston. And I regard this as a tragic loss.

Mr. YATES. Why has that happened?

Mr. MARZIO. First of all, the NEA, amount of NEA money that was in the Museum of Fine Arts' budget in 1977, for example, amounted to a little over 4 percent of the budget. That percentage today is almost 1 percent, a reduction over a five-year period. The expenses for fixed activities in the museum continue to grow, whereas the exhibition budgets stay roughly the same gross amounts.

Just to give you an idea of how fixed activities become more and more expensive, our utility bill in 1977, the museum's annual fund drive covered the entire shortfall in the budget between income and expenses in that year. The annual fund drive we have just finished, which is now double that number for 1977, does not pay the utility bill in the institution any longer. That kind of increase in fixed expenses with the relative constancy of the NEA money is making the NEA money proportionately less and less important in the budget of the Museum of Fine Arts.

I feel if the NEA is going to continue to have the kind of impact it had on my institution in the mid and late 1970's I would recommend four areas for serious consideration for higher levels of funding and a more aggressive program. Those areas are the following. One I believe very strongly there should be a much higher level of exhibit funding. If you had a good project in 1978-79 and, say, the total cost of an exhibition was going to be \$200,000, and assuming the panel review system gave it a high rating, it would not have been unusual to expect a grant of \$40,000 to \$50,000 from the NEA to help with that exhibition.

Now, what is happening, that same exhibit is obviously going to cost a lot more, sometimes \$350,000 to \$400,000. The sad part is that if it does receive a high rating from the panel system, the chances are it will still get about a \$40,000 to \$50,000 grant. I am not saying \$40,000 or \$50,000 isn't a lot of money. It certainly is a lot of money. But in terms of the impact that the NEA is having today on that exhibit, it is much less than it was in the late 1970s. I just don't think that is very progressive.

Secondly, in my community, because the whole tradition of fine arts is a relatively young and fragile tradition I am acutely aware that the NEA must put larger sums of money into art education. I find that I am continually frustrated in this effort on how can my museum reach more and more people. Getting the word out and getting people into the museum takes money. I would hope the NEA would take perhaps a little more seriously the whole area of art education for the dissemination of fine art information.

The third area, this is the one I feel most strongly about, is I think the Challenge grant levels have proportionately become so small that they no longer are having near the kind of impact that they had in the mid-1970s. I would like to see the Challenge grant

ceiling, which I believe is about \$1.5 million for the mega-institutions right now, I would like to see that raised to a \$4 million or \$5 million ceiling.

I think the Challenge grant in my opinion and in my experience is the single most important aspect in the NEA, and I believe that the ceiling should be made higher in order to stretch the institutions the way the Challenge grants did in the mid-1970s. And the fourth point is a point that is embarrassing for my institution but it is a fact. That is the area of collections maintenance. While I was at the Smithsonian we went through a major collections maintenance program. And I really had my eyes opened on how important the constant—the need remains constant for comparing for collections, making sure everything is where it is supposed to be and making sure that the information in the file system about the objects is accurate.

Because funding has not been available, because it just hasn't been a high priority nationally, my museum has not done a hands-on inventory of its collection since 1967. I am seriously concerned about that. And we are going to do one in the coming year. But I would like to see the NEA adopt a broad commitment to collections maintenance. Not just to the repair of paintings that have been damaged but to the care of paintings in the broadest sense in terms of where they are, who is caring for them, what the filing system is like. Collection maintenance is simply an important part of museum life.

These four areas seem to break down into two philosophical points of view. On the one hand I am saying I would like to see the NEA promote professionalism a bit more. Get a little bit deeper into the professional aspects of museum life. Then on the other end of the spectrum I would like to see it commit a bit more to the propagation of fine art information.

As the NEA funding has become less and less a significant factor in the growing budgets of institutions like mine, two other forces, actually one other force keeps rearing its head more and more. That is the whole idea of earned income. In order to begin to make up the difference between the growing budgets and where we are going to get money to pay our bills, museums—I simply am speaking about mine, but I think it is a generally true statement—are looking more and more to charging more and more for almost everything that they do. The shop is becoming one of the major forces in museum life.

In our institution the shop now occupies a very large space that used to be a gallery. And I know that when the Corcoran did its American Masterpiece show that they, too, had one of the fantastic galleries turned into a shop in order to earn the income which is needed to balance the budget.

I am not against the concern for earned income. I believe that charging for shows is a legitimate activity. I believe that selling relevant items in shop is relevant. But all I know is that more and more of your time is going into merchandising. If I had wanted to go into merchandising, I would have worked for Macy's or something. I am not an expert in it. It is a whole level of on-the-job training. I think the potential there is that we can wind up with a

nonprofit commercial institution. That concerns me very, very much. I don't think it is healthy.

Now, I don't want to sound like I am saying if the NEA goes out of business, the Museum of Fine Art is going to close its doors in Houston. That isn't true. But the—

Mr. YATES. What will happen to the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston if NEA funding is terminated?

Mr. MARZIO. Well, it will remain or it will sink into, I think, a very average, mediocre institution. What I am concerned about is that NEA has the potential to help my institution become a great museum. And I believe that by continuing the panel system, by perhaps exerting greater leadership than it is now, by its own rules about accounting in order to make sure we know where every dollar is going, but the continuing outside evaluation it does for its Challenge grants; all of those things that make my life uncomfortable always getting ready for the NEA inspector. But, darn it, they make the museum better. It is that kind of an aggressive grantsmanship that an institution like that needs.

To summarize, I don't think anyone in Houston sees the NEA as an entitlement program or some sort of poverty program, but rather the businessmen who are making Houston go are businessmen who look to the NEA as an imaginative kind of partnership. They don't pretend to have the deep expertise in the art that the people on these panels do. But Mr. Yates, the NEA stamp of approval means that the house is in order. The project is good; that the Government is willing to go the first step. And that it is this partnership idea that is so attractive to the citizens of Houston.

Heavy-handed Federal programs don't go down well in Houston at all, but imaginative programs that stimulate private giving do. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much, Peter. Very good statement, sir.

Mr. Gaddes.

Mr. GADDES. Mr. Yates, I would like to echo what my colleagues have said this morning by thanking you for allowing me to come and talk to you this morning.

I would like to begin my testimony by reading an excerpt from an article which appeared recently in the Ledger Independence in Mazeville, Kentucky.

It reads as follows: "Breeding bulls and musical comedy were on the agenda as members of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday. Lou Browning addressed the Chamber about plans to bring opera theater to Mazeville in 1984 to present to the Beggars Opera.

"The Chamber unanimously approved plans and also funded the purchase of two registered breeding bulls to improve their beef herds."

Mr. YATES. Is that a fund raiser?

Mr. DICKS. It is the performing arts.

Mr. GADDES. I was living in horror that someone would say, "Where's the beef?"

Seriously, I would like to suggest that those breeding bulls and National Endowment for the Arts are not as unrelated as they might seem. In fact the NEA has functioned as the breeding bull in the extraordinary growth of opera that has taken place in the

United States in the last 15 years and Opera Theatre, St. Louis, of which I am general director, happens to be one of them.

I am sure you are aware that 44 percent of the opera companies which exist today were formed during the 1970's. We now have 90 professional companies in this country today as opposed to 17 in 1965. Of the new companies that have been formed, their budget surpasses \$200,000 a year.

Since we are typical of one of these companies that began in the 1970's, I would like to give you a little background about it. Prior to 1976, the very word, "opera," in St. Louis was unpleasant because there had been so many bad experiences to get opera going in the city and the civic leaders are concerned that although we had a major symphony orchestra—Peter Pastreich was general manager at the time, an excellent theater. There was a cultural gap in that we didn't have an opera company.

And so I was asked to go to St. Louis to advise them how a company might be formed. And so in 1976 we had our first season. Now, the community in St. Louis, when they heard an opera company was to be formed, they expected we would present grand opera, *Travetori*, *Aida*, with elephants, camels and mob scenes, but we decided to go a different route simply out of financial expediency.

The result was an ensemble company dedicated to the nurturing of young American singers. We began forming a small theater, 924 seats. We decided that we wanted to create for the young singers the kind of experience that would prove invaluable to them further on in their career, long rehearsal times, excellent stage directors. In other words, we wanted to be part of the momentum that was trying to provide young singers with the ability to build up their careers on their home turf rather than the mass exodus to the provincial opera companies of Germany.

We also decided that we wanted to perform an adventurous repertoire, not just the old war horses, but contemporary works and those works which had been neglected.

Our first season budget was \$165,000 and we soon received the endorsement of the National Endowment. In 1978 we received our first grant of \$25,000 and there was a very important moment in our history. There had been some controversy about the actual charter of the company as to whether we should be doing the ensemble works rather than the grand opera.

But the fact that the National Endowment gave us what I think was a rather large grant for the first grant, that made the people in St. Louis say to themselves, well, we must be doing something right. The Endowment continues to support us and by 1978 we were allowed to—funding had grown, to much thanks in part to Endowment grants, that we felt that we could begin to take some risks in adventure with repertoire.

We chose a young composer by the name of Steven Paulus and commissioned our first one-act opera which was an enormous success. Since that time, we have commissioned another opera by the same composer which was presented last year and have another in the works the next season.

Funding from the National Endowment, of course, opened up other areas of funding from corporations, individuals and founda-

tions. And so by 1978, in addition to having refined our artistic product to become adventurous in our repertoire, we were able to increase rehearsal time and refine, as I say, our product.

Perhaps the most important thing the Endowment has done for us was to award us a Challenge grant this past year. We received a grant of \$400,000 which I believe was rather high for a regional opera company. Already, we have seen a significant difference, increase in our funding as a result of that Challenge grant.

And indeed, we have raised it dollar for dollar six or eight months into the grant period. By the time the grant period is over, we expect we will have raised, matched it by 5 to 1. So we will have raised \$2 million. I should have added that while our budget in the first season, 1976, was \$165,000. It is today two and quarter million dollars.

I think that that is one of the highest growth rates of any opera company in the United States.

Mr. YATES. Does that put you in trouble?

Mr. GADDES. Yes, it does to some extent. Growth always brings problems.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. GADDES. One of the problems is——

Mr. YATES. Financing.

Mr. GADDES. Financing. And it has also changed my own job description. I am also worrying about what color the logo is on the copy and what menu will be for the benefits. So we will have to increase our staff in order to maintain the artistic level.

Financial stability was such by 1982 that we felt that we could venture into audience access. And we developed what became a wonderful project for the company. We found an old broken down apple shed in Clarkesville, Missouri, and presented six performances of the Beggars Opera. The apple shed had no stage facilities whatsoever. The community at the beginning was only luke warm, but the results were phenomenal.

It became a wonderful community experience. The theater, the apple shed, didn't have enough parking space, we discovered only a week before we opened because the ticket sales were so wonderful. So a group of Mennonites from nearby Hannibal came down by horse and cart to clear space for the parking lot.

The lead committee of various churches in the community of 500 people, by the way, provided luncheon and dinner every day for the 45 members that were present. But perhaps one of the most rewarding and gratifying things about the whole project was that after the last performance, a member of the group which runs the apple shed as an art center said to me:

You know, the wonderful thing about all this has been that we have watched professionals at work. So when we do our little Christmas shows and what have you, our own artistic level will be better. We now know how to hang lights. We now know a little bit more about wigs. We now know a little bit more about makeup. For those things, we really have to thank you.

Mr. YATES. I am going to have to cut you off in two minutes.

Mr. GADDES. Okay. What I am concerned about, our own picture may seem rather rosy to you. In fact——

Mr. YATES. It sounds very well.

Mr. GADDES. We have done very well, but my colleagues around the field are not in such good shape. I see what I call the hidden iceberg of compromise looming. Twenty-seven companies in this country have a \$5 million deficit.

Mr. YATES. They are the Titanics.

Mr. GADDES. I am afraid they are going to be. Only eight have endowments of over half a million and 80 percent have raised their ticket prices. The repertoire has become conservative. There are only two new works being presented in the current season. Artistic compromises have been made. Rehearsal periods have been cut shorter. Smaller casts are being presented and rented productions are the thing of the day.

Mr. YATES. I am curious. Is the way to cure this by giving the opportunity perhaps with NEA funds to charter or seek new works, compete for new work, seek competition on a national level rather than letting each of the companies do it? Should there be a national competition to which all of you might aspire?

Mr. GADDES. Something along those lines actually exists. The National Institute of Music Theatre does an annual showcase of new works, I believe, though I may be wrong, funded in part by—of course funded by the Endowment.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. GADDES. So that is actually happening and a great deal of action is being given to the new works that are introduced. And there are many of them.

Mr. YATES. Does this help the so-called artistic deficit?

Mr. GADDES. I think it does. I think through opera America has pioneered new American works. Originally, I think—yes. I think it is. I think that other opera companies are becoming less nervous about the end result of adding contemporary opera to the repertoire.

I have talked more than two minutes.

Mr. YATES. Well, thank you very much for your very good and instructive presentation.

Mr. Dicks, do you have any questions?

Mr. DICKS. I would like to ask a very brief question. I know we are on a tight schedule.

Peter, it is very nice to see you. And I think it has been a very distinguished panel. I would like to ask you, you mentioned collection maintenance. How would you decide which collections are to be maintained and supported by the Endowment? Would you have a panel system that would handle that or would it be left to the Endowment to decide how those resources—

Mr. MARZIO. I think an Endowment panel system just as they have for exhibitions and challenge grants would be very effective and as long as it represented a cross section on the panel of curators, registrars and a few administrators you could get all the points of view. And you would be flooded with applications.

You would not be able to deal with them all.

Mr. DICKS. I am glad you are doing so well in Houston. You have survived Washington. If you can survive Houston, you really have done it. Good to see you.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much. Appreciate it.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1984.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

WITNESSES

SARA O'CONNOR, MILWAUKEE REPERTORY THEATER

TRISHA BROWN, TRISHA BROWN COMPANY

JOHN KILLACKY, TRISHA BROWN COMPANY

Mr. YATES. I understand Mr. Semark of the Spoleto Festival is ill. We now have appearing as witnesses, Sara O'Connor, Trisha Brown and John Killacky.

We are delighted to have you here to testify. I assume you have decided among yourselves an order.

Ms. O'CONNOR. I am Managing Director of the Milwaukee Repertory Theater. It pleases me a great deal to be here today. I wanted to place into the record the "Theater Facts 1983" which is a series of statistics about my field. I also was showing this to a friend in the audience and they suggested——

Mr. YATES. This may be made a part of the record.

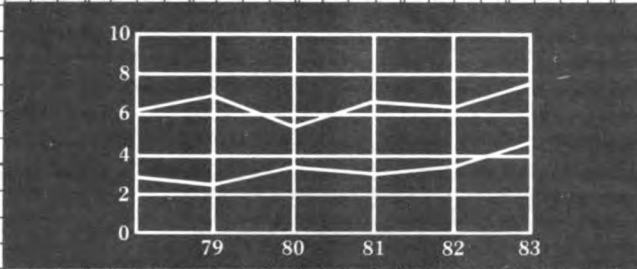
Ms. O'CONNOR. Also, this on the theater itself.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

[The information follows:]

THEATRE FACTS 83

83
THE



83 TCG
THE TCG SURVEY

A statistical guide to the finances and productivity of the nonprofit professional theatre in America.

"The recognition of the arts as part and parcel of our lives, as part of the point of reference of individuals, of institutions, of governments, will create in my view the real revolution in our times."

—Nancy Hanks
1927 - 1983

The arts lost a great friend during the 1983 season with the passing of Nancy Hanks, who served as the second chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts from 1969 to 1977.

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Survey Methodology

The survey of the TCG constituency was conducted by TCG's Management Services Department. Questionnaires were mailed to each constituent and invitee company requesting blocks of financial and production information for the most recently completed season with fiscal year end dates between September 8, 1982 and August 31, 1983. A copy of 100 questionnaires requested representing a 50 percent response rate. Theatres with operating expenses of more than \$500,000 were requested to submit a copy of the corresponding taxable financial and production data submitted by these companies was audited against the submitted statements. Standard statistical analyses were applied to the data obtained from the survey, as requested. In all, responses were calculated by standard application of changes in the response rates index over 1973-74. Company, year, index and financial figures were supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The 1983 Sample Group was chosen to reflect geographic, financial and aesthetic diversity. Data on theatres nationwide is maintained by BLS using current data from a 10 year period beginning in 1973-74.

When *Theatre Facts* is published annually, reports issued in different years should not be compared to each other as the number of theatres participating in the Survey. The size, as well as the composition of the Sample Group, selected for trend analysis over time, vary from year to year. For year-to-year comparisons, please use only the comparative statistics for the four year period (1979-83) published in this report.

Foreword

The New American Theatre

by Zelda Fichandler

Since the late '40s and early '50s the American theatre has been engaged in a Revolution, a long Revolution filled with stops and starts, periods of reversals and periods of forward movement, moods of high energy alternating with despair. Despite the tacking, it is a Revolution that would not be stopped. And today, one can say with some certainty that it will not be stopped, that it will weather the current chilly economic winds, and that in the decade ahead it has every chance of achieving in fullest measure the artistry, vitality, and intimate relationship with its audiences of which it dreamed from the beginning.

This Revolution began with a small group of people who were fed up with the current ways of making theatre and committed themselves to finding new ones and having them prevail. From a handful of theatres around 1950 there are now more than 200 all over the United States, including Alaska, playing to over 14 million people a year, regularly producing new American and foreign plays, interesting reveals and world classics in contemporary interpretations, uncovering — discovering — ever broader audiences through a moderate ticket pricing policy, and engaging more actors and other theatre artists outside of New York than are engaged within New York, the erstwhile capital of American theatre. Indeed, it is to these professional theatre companies that Broadway now turns for its primary source of talent and energy — actors, directors, designers and, of course, the new playwrights from whom all other production arts flow. Only the multi-million dollar musical remains as the signifying mark of Broadway.

What has been built in the past third of a century is an American National Theatre — the fastest growth of a new form for the arts in history.

This New Theatre is by no means homogeneous. It expresses itself in highly individual ways according to the temperament and choices of its artistic leadership, and the needs and tastes of its various communities, and the character of the ensembles of artists who work within it. But all the theatres share the two fundamental emblems of this new movement: one was a thought, and the other an instrument for making the thought real.

The originating thought at the base of the Revolution was, when you look back on it, really quite simple, and one wonders why it took so long to reclaim it from past cultures and every other major country of the world. It was that theatre should stop serving the function of making money, for which it has never been and never will be suited, and start serving in the revelation and shaping of the process of living, for which it is uniquely suited, for which it, indeed, exists. The new radical though simple thought was that theatre should be restored to itself as a form of art.

We must become more and more adept at all of these. Especially, we must forge an ever closer relationship with our audiences, private foundations and the business community, in order to operate in the black, hold on to our aesthetic and social goals, and provide for ongoing research and development that is not part of what we do, but is what we do.

The tasks for the next decade are clear and we have every intention of fulfilling them. Our artists should be better rewarded. Our acting companies should be strengthened and enlarged. More emphasis should be given to

“What has been built in the past third of a century is an American National Theatre — the fastest growth of a new form for the arts in history.”

The instrument for achieving theatre as art was the nonprofit corporation, previously associated with education, science, social welfare and certain performing arts, but not the theatre. Without the nonprofit provision in the income tax code our American theatre, as we have it today, would simply not exist. For what we wanted to do was going to produce deficits as well as theatre, and in order to support our work in a continuous way, outside the boom or bust cycle of Broadway, and at prices that people interested in it could afford to pay, we needed to be legally able to receive gifts and grants to flesh out what could be taken in at the box office. Once we made the choice to produce our plays, not to recoup an investment, but to recoup some corner of the Universe for our understanding and enlargement, we entered into the same world as the university, the library, the museum, the church, and became like them, instruments of civilization. And, like them, deserving of the benefits of the nonprofit umbrella.

This is not to say that we can rest on our large defining principles. Our lives are filled with commercial pressures and the scramble to respond to them. Every day we struggle to make as much as we can at the box office, hold costs in line, devise ingenious methods to close the gap between earned and unearned (we call it “hard earned”) income.

With the government providing less than 5 percent of total theatre budgets as compared to 30 percent or 40 percent or even 75 percent in other countries,

developing new work — American plays, translations of foreign plays, plays evolved from other media like the novel. Connections between theatres and training institutions must be forged, and company actors should be provided with continuous professional training. Worthy productions that may be larger and more expensive than immediate box office concerns suggest must be undertaken nonetheless. The notion of the ensemble must be enlarged to include not only actors but directors, designers, composers and playwrights as well. We must keep on keeping on, using where we have come from as a launching pad for what, with commitment and enough funding, we can grow to be.

When revolution becomes evolution, it is a sure sign that the initial impulses were the right ones. The long Revolution in the American theatre is, indeed, proving itself out.

Zelda Fichandler is the founder and producing director of Arena Stage in Washington, D.C. and serves as the chairperson of acting and directing at New York University's Tisch School of the Arts.

Highlights

The 1997 Survey of the U.S. Economy provides a comprehensive overview of the U.S. economy in 1997. The report covers a wide range of economic indicators, including GDP, inflation, and employment. It also provides a detailed analysis of the U.S. trade balance and the performance of major U.S. industries. The report is a valuable resource for economists, policymakers, and the general public.

The report shows that the U.S. economy continued to grow in 1997, with a 4.5% increase in real GDP. Inflation remained low, and the unemployment rate fell to a historic low. The U.S. trade balance improved, and major U.S. industries showed strong growth. The report also highlights the challenges facing the U.S. economy, such as the need to improve infrastructure and to address the growing income inequality.

The report is a comprehensive overview of the U.S. economy in 1997. It provides a detailed analysis of the U.S. trade balance and the performance of major U.S. industries. The report is a valuable resource for economists, policymakers, and the general public.

Survey Universe

1997 Themes ■ 1993

The 1997 Survey of the U.S. Economy provides a comprehensive overview of the U.S. economy in 1997. The report covers a wide range of economic indicators, including GDP, inflation, and employment. It also provides a detailed analysis of the U.S. trade balance and the performance of major U.S. industries. The report is a valuable resource for economists, policymakers, and the general public.

The report shows that the U.S. economy continued to grow in 1997, with a 4.5% increase in real GDP. Inflation remained low, and the unemployment rate fell to a historic low. The U.S. trade balance improved, and major U.S. industries showed strong growth. The report also highlights the challenges facing the U.S. economy, such as the need to improve infrastructure and to address the growing income inequality.

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| Category | 1997 | 1993 |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Population | 265,000,000 | 235,000,000 |
| Household | 100,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| Business | 15,000,000 | 12,000,000 |
| Government | 10,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Production Activity | 1,000,000,000 | 800,000,000 |
| Value Added | 1,000,000,000 | 800,000,000 |
| Employment | 100,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| Real GDP | 1,000,000,000 | 800,000,000 |

Sample Group

32 Theatres over 5 years

An analysis of trends in theatre finances and productivity is valid only when conducted with data from a constant group of theatres for a specific arc of time. For this report, 32 of the theatres participating in the TCG Survey for each of the past five seasons have been selected as the basis for the detailed discussion of income, expense and productivity trends which follows.

In 1983, the budgets of these 32 theatres ranged from \$820,000 to \$6.7 million; together they constitute more than half of all professional theatres this size in the TCG constituency and nearly half the financial activity of all theatres participating in the 1983 survey.

While the Survey Universe figures are useful in providing a general overview of the activity of all 189 theatres during the past year, the Sample Group statistics provide viable year-to-year comparisons for the period between 1979 and 1983.

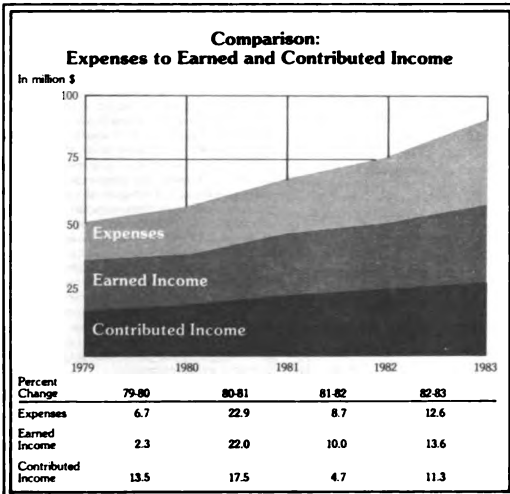
In addition to dollar totals and annual percent changes in all major income and expense categories, the Sample Group information includes compounded growth rates. This standard analytical technique calculates the average annual economic growth as if there were no inflation. This

approach affords a more accurate picture of the field's development over the five years, and the comparison of current dollars to constant, or non-inflated, dollars provides a realistic measure of gains made during this time.

Although total earned income covered more than two-thirds of all expenses -- the highest earnings ratio in any of the nonprofit performing arts -- the other one-third of the costs, which constitute the "earnings gap," remained to be filled from grants and contributions. As in the previous two seasons, growth in contributions lagged behind the increase in earnings and expenses, leaving these theatres with a collective operating deficit for the third consecutive year.

Between 1979 and 1981, rampant double-digit inflation had a substantial impact on the bottom line as the growth in total income simply failed to keep pace with the increased costs for manpower and materials. However, inflation was running at only 2.6 percent in the 1983 survey period, one-third the 1982 rate, and far below the 12.7 and 13.1 rates seen in 1980 and 1979. With inflation down sharply, why is there still so much red ink? Shifts in funding by both public agencies and private philanthropic sources, along with increased expenses, are a large part of the answer.

The theatres in the 1983 Sample Group are: A Contemporary Theatre, Actors Theatre of Louisville, American Conservatory Theatre, Arena Stage, Arizona Theatre Company, Asolo State Theater, Center Stage, Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park, Circle in the Square, Circle Repertory Company, The Cleveland Play House, Folger Theatre Group, Goodman Theatre, The Great Lakes Shakespeare Festival, The Guthrie Theater, Hartford Stage Company, Indiana Repertory Theatre, Long Wharf Theatre, Manhattan Theatre Club, Mark Taper Forum, McCarter Theatre Company, Milwaukee Repertory Theater, Old Globe Theatre, Philadelphia Drama Guild, Pittsburgh Public Theater, Repertory Theatre of St. Louis, Seattle Repertory Theatre, South Coast Repertory, StageWest, Syracuse Stage, Trinity Square Repertory Company and Yale Repertory Theatre.



Earned Income

Total earned income for the 32 Sample theatres increased nearly 14 percent in 1983 and paid for more than 67 percent of the season's total operating expenses, a greater portion than in any year since 1979. The growth in 1983 earnings is due primarily to increased box office revenues resulting from a rise in attendance and higher ticket prices.

Box Office

Healthy activity at the ticket window proceeded more than three quarters of all earnings for these theatres in 1983. Total box office receipts increased 20.5 percent and paid for more than half of all expenses. With a growth in attendance of nearly 2 percent and a lower inflation rate, this year's gain at the box office is a considerable improvement. During 1982 attendance had fallen slightly, and ticket revenues had covered less than half of that season's expenses.

Box office income derived from subscription sales increased nearly 18 percent in 1983; subscriptions have remained the most important single source of income throughout the five years, exceeding single ticket sales by a substantial margin each year. Significantly, subscription income covered almost 30 percent of all 1983 expenses, the highest level in the five years studied.

The growth in subscription income in 1983 was caused by the largest year-to-year increase in subscribers for the five year period. The total number of committed season ticket holders for these 32 theatres increased by 11 percent nearly twice the 6 percent gain seen the year before—averaging 15,272 per theatre. Increased marketing efforts, including subscription telephone campaigns, helped to expand the audience in 1983, as an improving economy simultaneously prodded theatregoers with more discretionary income.

Increased subscription prices also played a role in the growth of box office earnings, as the average cost of a top subscription seat rose to \$13.70, up 17 percent from 1982's \$11.70. The

average lowest subscription seat price went to \$6.10, up 20 percent from \$5.10 the year before.

Single ticket income continued to grow at an even faster pace in 1983 than subscription income. However, the dollar volume of single ticket sales remained considerably smaller than subscription sales, accounting for 23 percent of expenses. In 1983, the average top price for a non-discounted single ticket was \$16.60, up 16 percent from 1982's \$14.30. The average lowest price for a non-discounted single ticket grew to \$8.60, up 15 percent from \$7.45 the year before.

The 1983 season was also notable for a moderate increase in productivity, reversing the general decline suffered in 1982. The total number of mainstage productions and performances reached a five year high, as did combined activity of second stage offerings, children's productions and staged readings. Together, performances of all kinds increased by 8 percent.

Mainstage paid audience capacity averaged almost 80 percent, and the average of nearly 300 mainstage performances per theatre in 1983 continues to leave little room for expansion of performance activity. These theatres are approaching optimum working levels, attempting to fill as many seats as possible in as many performances as can be scheduled. The time when any substantial increase in box office income will depend solely on higher ticket prices may be fast approaching. Raising ticket prices is often seen as a panacea for closing the earnings gap; however, efforts to attract new and socially diverse audiences will be hampered should ticket prices continue indefinitely in this upward spiral.

Nevertheless, with ticket buyers paying only half the real cost of their seats, nonprofit theatre productions are still a bargain—particularly when compared to commercial offerings, which cost two to three times more. Contributed support to these theatres has, so far, enabled nonprofit theatre ticket pricing policies to remain relatively moderate. However, if expenses continue to increase faster than income, additional ticket price escalations are inevitable.

Touring

In 1983, only half of the Sample theatres engaged in any sort of touring, and total income in this category decreased more than 5 percent from 1982 levels. The 1983 decrease follows a much larger decline seen in income from this category during 1982.

The number of productions taken on tour decreased by 10 percent in 1983, while the total number of touring performances decreased 4 percent. Given an even larger reduction in the amount of touring activity in both 1982 and 1983, during the past three seasons the number of touring productions has fallen an alarming 41 percent, while the number of performances on tour was only two-thirds what it had been just three years earlier.

The audience served through 1,515 touring performances in 1983 totalled less than 540,000—a decrease of nearly 40 percent from the 1980 five year high. By way of comparison, during 1980 these 32 theatres had presented nearly 2,400 performances on tour to an audience of nearly 870,000.

Over the past three seasons, as incentive grants from those government agencies and private sources traditionally supporting touring productions has declined, theatres appear to have become more hesitant to invest in these costly services. Although the number of nonprofit theatres has mushroomed in the past two decades, these institutions remain, like all the performing arts, predominantly centered in metropolitan areas near the audiences on which they depend. With the reduction in touring activity over the past three years, the vast audience in smaller towns and rural areas no longer has the opportunity to participate in the adventure of theatrical performance. When the question of whether to invest in serving these far-flung audiences is left to theatre management and trustees alone, the answer—with fewer touring grants available—is frequently determined by cost. Touring is, at best, a break-even proposition. Boards of trustees, if they engage in considerable fund raising efforts in the theatre's own communities, further fund raising to provide touring services for other communities is an added burden which many boards are unwilling to bear.

If touring is to become more encouragement is needed from funding sources and presenting organizations to provide subsidies and incentives for touring activity, particularly in those geographic areas without resident companies.

Booked-in Events

Income from booked-in events decreased 11 percent in 1983 and covered less than 1 percent of expenses. Although income in this category was down for the second consecutive year, the number of

| Earned Income | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| In thousands \$ | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
| Box Office | 27,454 | 26,979 | 31,189 | 36,563 | 44,047 |
| Touring | 1,220 | 2,343 | 3,223 | 1,863 | 1,763 |
| Educational Programs | 1,401 | 1,644 | 1,703 | 1,778 | 2,121 |
| Booked-in Events | 2,244 | 1,924 | 3,550 | 2,179 | 2,129 |
| Other | 1,974 | 4,301 | 5,710 | 7,148 | 6,668 |
| Total | 36,442 | 37,191 | 45,175 | 49,911 | 56,728 |

bookings increased, as did the number of performances and the total attendance for such events.

In 1981, when booked in event activity registered the five year high and paid for more than 5 percent of that season's expenses, such extra offerings seemed to be a lucrative source of potential earnings still closely associated with the central purpose of the theatre institution. However, over the past two seasons, such income has decreased 40 percent.

Changes in this category appear to be due to a combination of factors. The increase in resident performance activity has perhaps afforded fewer opportunities for scheduling bookings into the larger mainstage spaces. And, with fewer touring theatre productions available for bookings at other theatres, other events with limited technical requirements — primarily film, lecture and dance series — have been scheduled for smaller ancillary spaces. Lower ticket prices to these events, a reduced seating capacity and the "bonus" technique of admitting season subscribers free of charge may together explain the decrease in booked in event income.

Educational Programs

During 1983, income from educational programs — including training programs and outreach activities serving local schools and community groups — grew by more than 19 percent. This gain, which is the largest year to year increase in the five years studied, is due exclusively to increased revenue from resident theatre classes and training programs.

Income from outreach programs in schools (conducted historically with funds provided by federal, state and local governments) was the lowest in five years. The 8 percent decrease in outreach income in 1983 follows similar declines during the previous two seasons, as such governmental funding has been reduced annually since 1980.

Income from classes and training programs has increased in each of the five years, growing in 1983 alone by nearly 25 percent. Income from such in house programs was reported by 12 of the Sample theatres in 1983 (Income from programs offered at three university based theatres in the Sample which produce no direct income for the theatres is not included.)

Through offering classes and training programs which draw upon the institution's quality as a community resource, these theatres have benefited both artistically and financially. Tuition income has replaced dwindling funds for outreach activity, and local talent pools of aspiring young artists have begun to be nurtured and developed. Additional employment has also been generated for the artistic personnel serving as faculty.

Among the Sample theatres, the American Conservatory Theatre and Circle in the Square operate full scale conservatory programs, in addition to Yale Repertory Theatre's association with the professional training program at the Yale School of Drama.

While the goal envisioned in the early years of the resident theatre movement of establishing a network of major training conservatories attached to nonprofit theatres has not, by and large, been fulfilled, classes and training activity have become a small but important adjunct program for many of these theatres. Perhaps future steps toward fulfilling the conservatory goal can be expected as such programs continue to develop.

Other Earnings

As anticipated, income from interest and dividends fell by nearly 9 percent, a reflection of lower interest rates available during the survey year. Interest and dividend income had increased significantly each year between 1979 and 1982, as inflation pushed up interest rates.

Although interest and dividend income decreased in 1983, endowment income, surprisingly, grew by nearly 6 percent and covered nearly one percent of expenses. While the dollar amount remains fairly small, income from endowment funds has more than tripled since 1979, as theatres have worked to establish these permanent income producing funds. Growth in principals and better interest rates available with long term investments have both helped to improve the income picture. In 1979, only 4 of the 32 theatres had established endowment funds, and only 3 had used any interest from those funds for operating expenses. By 1983, 12 of the 32 had managed to create such funds, and 7 of the 12 had established fund balances large enough to allow them to use interest toward the season's expenses.

While income from endowment funds increased by just under 6 percent in 1983, the aggregate principal of such funds increased over 23 percent. For the 12 theatres with endowments, the median principal was \$252,000, while the funds ranged from \$29,000 to \$4.3 million.

Many of these theatres are in the early stages of building endowments, once more fully developed, endowments will hopefully provide a steady new source of income.

Royalty payments to the Sample theatres from subsequent productions of new plays at other nonprofit theatres, commercial transfers, film, television and recording activity declined sharply in 1983. While 16 of the Sample theatres reported royalties on 77 properties — the highest number in the five years — income declined 40 percent. This follows a similarly substantial decrease seen in 1982. During 1980 and 1981, royalty income had increased considerably, largely as the result of highly successful New York and touring productions of the Mark Taper Forum's *Children of a Lesser God* and Manhattan Theatre Club's *Ami Misbehavein'*. Such payments are, at best, a capricious source of income and major gains in this area — anticipated only a few seasons ago when cable television looked as though it would develop into a profitable outlet for nonprofit theatre productions — have failed to materialize.

Concession and advertising income increased 28 percent and 7 percent, respectively, in 1983, while rental income fell to half the 1982 level. Other miscellaneous forms of earned income decreased by more than 17 percent, in part because substantial gains made on the sale of second performance facilities by two of the theatres during 1982 resulted in higher than normal figures in that year.

When one looks at the total earned income picture, it is clear theatres are relying more on box office earnings generated by increased marketing efforts than on tangential earned income projects. Stronger endowment fund efforts and tuition from training programs have also had an impact on increased earnings.

Total Income and Expenses

| In thousand \$ | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Earned Income | 36,342 | 37,193 | 45,375 | 49,931 | 56,728 |
| Total Expenses | 52,509 | 56,027 | 68,877 | 74,848 | 84,269 |
| Earnings Gap | -16,167 | -18,834 | -23,502 | -24,917 | -27,541 |
| Contributed Income | 17,558 | 19,927 | 23,404 | 24,494 | 27,269 |
| Total Income | 53,900 | 57,120 | 68,779 | 74,425 | 83,997 |
| Surplus/Deficit | 1,391 | 1,093 | -98 | 423 | 272 |

Contributed Income

Although earned income has increased each year since 1979, theatres are still required to devote a substantial portion of their administrative manpower to grant-seeking and fund raising in an effort to meet the remaining one-third of expenses each season.

Public and private support through grants and contributions to the 32 Sample theatres increased 11 percent in 1983. Although this increase is well ahead of inflation, it lagged behind both earned income and expenses. While the 1983 growth in contributions is a significant improvement over 1982 — when it grew less than 5 percent — the increase not only failed to make up for ground lost in previous seasons, but failed to close the 1983 earnings gap. In fact, in each of the past three seasons, the growth in contributed income has failed to keep pace with either earned income or expenses. In 1983, grants and contributions covered only 32 percent of all operating costs, the lowest portion in the five years studied.

A comprehensive discussion of the trends in contributed income is based on the interrelated nature of the various forms of contributed support. Annual changes in several of the major categories of contributed support have been strikingly erratic during the past five years. Larger changes in the nation's economy have produced an environment in which both public and private funding agencies re-order their grant making priorities, often on a yearly basis. This star chamber effect has created a situation of instability for nonprofit theatres and, in addition to complicating the budgeting process, has placed serious obstacles in the way of long-range planning efforts.

Public Support

Federal Government

Support from the National Endowment for the Arts was the only major form of contributed income which failed to keep pace with inflation during 1983. NEA support for the Sample theatres increased over the 1982 level by only one percent; this slight gain did not begin to compensate for the 14 percent reduction seen in this category during 1982, nor

did it even keep pace with the greatly reduced inflation rate. NEA funds allocated for only 4.5 percent of total expenses in 1983 — the lowest portion in the five years studied — marking a significant decline from 1979, when NEA funding covered more than 7 percent of all expenses.

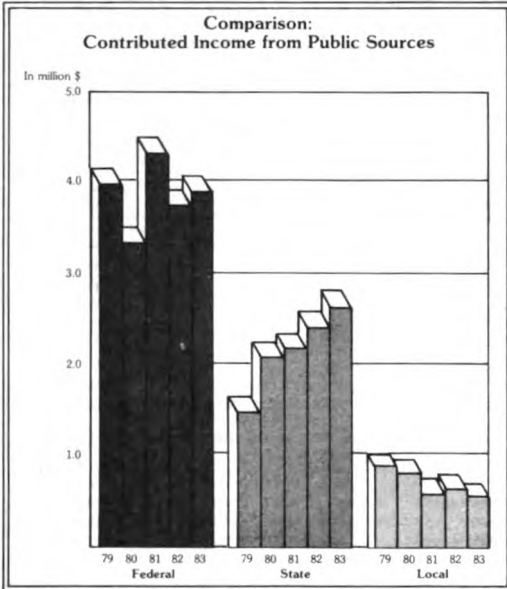
Federal support — formerly the most important and dependable source of grants to American nonprofit theatres — plummeted to fourth place as a source of contributed income during 1983. Federal funds had slipped to second place in 1982, after having led the funding field as the primary source of contributed support during the 1979 and 1981 seasons.

The decline in federal funding for these theatres followed reductions in the NEA Theatre Program budget for both 1982 and 1983. In addition, Challenge grant funds to these theatres were virtually eliminated in 1983.

Following the Reagan administration's call for a much larger cut in the agency's budget, the 1982 congressional appropriation to the NEA was reduced by 10 percent. At the same time, the Theatre Program allocation suffered an even greater reduction.

In fiscal 1983, the administration again called for reduced funding for the agency; however, congressional support rallied, and the agency's appropriation held the line with a minor increase of \$500,000. Yet the Theatre Program was again faced with a substantially reduced allocation. Excluding forward funding adjustments, the 1983 Theatre Program budget of \$8.3 million was more than 13 percent below the 1982 level. Moreover, between 1981 and 1983, while the total NEA appropriation fell by just 9 percent, the Theatre Program suffered a concomitant 23 percent reduction in funds, a considerable loss from the peak 1981 allocation of \$10.8 million.

Fortunately, the Sample theatres did not experience reductions in their NEA funding equal to the sharper cuts sustained by the Theatre Program overall. They collectively garnered more than half the available NEA Theatre Program funds and clearly fared considerably better in 1983 than the remaining theatres in the Survey Universe. Between 1982 and 1983, both the total dollar amount awarded and the number of recipient companies were reduced. In 1982, the Theatre Program made 271 grants totaling \$7.7 million in the Professional Theatre Company support category. In 1983, 217 grants totaling \$6.6 million were made — 54 fewer grants than the year before. While nearly 70 companies saw increased 1983 funding, 90 suffered reductions. Overall, the picture of federal support to nonprofit theatres throughout the nation is apparently somewhat worse than Sample figures indicate.



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Federal funds have long served as a catalyst for other sources of contributed revenue. While federal funds have never paid for a substantial portion of these theatres' operating expenses, NEA grants have improved their ability to secure grants and contributions from a wide variety of other funding sources which have tended historically to follow the federal lead. As federal support has diminished, theatres have been saddled with a heavier burden in order to make up the difference. More energy must annually go into securing a larger number of smaller donations and planning more fund raising events — in an attempt to simply hold the line.

As a result of diligent advocacy efforts which produced widespread congressional support during 1983, the NEA appropriation for the upcoming 1984 fiscal year will be increased to a record \$162 million, in spite of the Reagan administration's request to slash the agency's budget to \$125 million.

Some improvement in NEA support can therefore be expected in next year's survey, from both the Theatre Program and from Challenge grants recently awarded to four Sample theatres. In addition, the NEA has recently announced it will devote \$1.25 million to a new Ongoing Ensembles Initiative for theatre companies during 1984, which should serve to further improve the picture for a limited number of theatres. But since the major portion of the 1984 increase is expected to go toward new initiatives, rather than ongoing theatre company support, the net impact of increased federal funding on the field as a whole remains to be seen.

State and Local Government

Of the 32 theatres in the Sample, 30 received state funds in 1983. The number of recipients has grown in each of the years studied, and some improvement has been made since 1979, when only 26 of these theatres received state support. State monies distributed to these theatres increased just over 8 percent in 1983. This is below the 10 percent gain seen in 1982, and considerably less than the 42 percent gain seen in 1980.

The dollar total for state funding — which remains fairly small — reached a five-year high in 1983, however, although state funding to Sample theatres has increased in each of the five years studied, this era of annual increases may be coming to an end. As state coffers must increasingly cover health and human services programs previously funded at the federal level, significant increases in state arts agency funding may be limited. The National Assembly of State Arts Agencies has predicted a growth in 1984 state arts funding of nearly 10 percent. However, almost three-quarters of this expected increase is centered in five

states; funding in the remaining 45 states and 6 territories is expected to grow by less than one percent.

Funding from city and county governments has been an erratic source of income for fewer than half these theatres and has, over the five years, largely declined. Total income in this category in 1983 was nearly 12 percent below the previous year and has fallen by nearly 34 percent since 1979. As a portion of expenses, city and county funds met less than one percent of 1983 operating expenses. The leaders in municipal support to Sample theatres in 1983 were Baltimore, Indianapolis and San Francisco.

Private Support Individuals

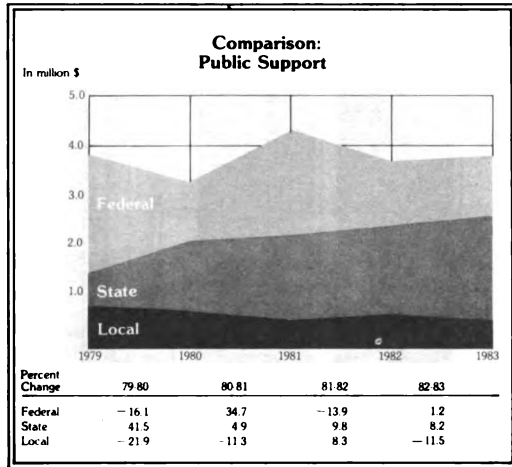
Income derived from nearly 56,000 individuals, whether through membership organizations or as a part of annual giving campaigns, increased 15 percent in 1983, making it the largest source of contributed income for these theatres for the second consecutive year.

In 1983, 33,187 individuals supported these 32 theatres through donations and membership programs. This is an increase of more than 9 percent over 1982 giving and constitutes the largest dollar amount in this category during the five years. The substantial support in this category is also mirrored in the high subscription and attendance figures for the 1983 season. Clearly, community support and

involvement is related to, but goes far beyond, the box office.

Membership program income has increased considerably faster than other individual giving over the past three seasons. During the 1983 season, membership program income increased 30 percent as the average membership fee grew from \$62 in 1982 to \$73 this year. More than one-third of these theatres maintain such programs, which provide an effective means of building community participation in the institutions' activities, as well as a significant source of income. Over the five years, total memberships have more than doubled from the 10,384 seen in 1979; more than 22,650 individuals participated in such programs during 1983, a record for the five years.

The gains made in membership programs are encouraging, but outright contributions — old fashioned giving with no strings attached — remain the backbone of individual support, providing twice the dollar income of membership programs.



Foundations

Foundation grants were the second leading source of contributed income for these theatres in 1983. Total foundation support increased 14 percent over 1982 levels and covered nearly 5 percent of all expenses.

This year's foundation support represents an increase of 42 percent since 1979; steady gains have been made in the past two seasons as foundation income has managed to grow ahead of the inflation rate. The 1983 gain is a healthy sign, after earlier predictions of limited growth in foundation support based on erratic growth patterns over much of the past decade.

Altogether, 434 foundation grants were made to these 32 theatres in 1983. Although both the dollar amount and the number of grants were the highest in the five years, the average 1983 foundation grant fell slightly to \$9,402, down from the 1982 average of \$9,576. A greater number of smaller grants were awarded in this year, as foundations tried to stretch funds to assist more needy nonprofit groups, and as theatres sought grants from a larger number of foundations in

order to make up the difference.

Although the picture of foundation giving has changed considerably since the early '70s (in 1974, 20 of these 32 theatres met 10 percent of their expenses with foundation funds), foundation giving is still the most important source of contributed income after individual giving. Foundation support occupied third place in the giving hierarchy in both 1981 and 1982. Its climb to second place in 1983 resulted from a combination of foundation dollar increases and the marginal growth that pushed federal funding from second to fourth place.

The Ford, Mellon and Shubert foundations led the field in funding theatres nationwide during 1983. In addition, major gifts of \$100,000 or more were made to Sample theatres by the Bush Foundation, the Lilly Endowment, the Parker Foundation and the Pew Memorial Trust. Also in 1983, three of the largest American foundations — the Ford Foundation, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation — jointly established the National Arts Stabilization Fund with initial commitments totaling \$9 million, thereby raising expectations for future theatre funding.

Corporations

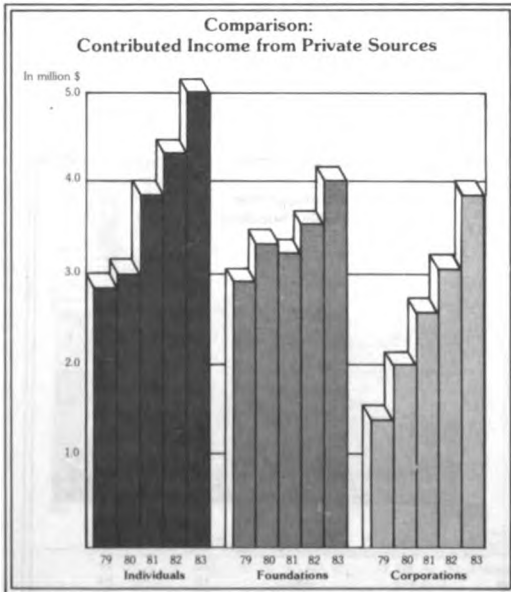
Corporate giving to these 32 theatres increased nearly 26 percent in 1983, the largest year-to-year growth rate of the six major funding categories of contributed support and ahead of the gain made in 1982.

When ranked among the other major sources of contributed income, corporations climbed to an impressive third place in 1983, up from fifth place last year. The number of corporate gifts also increased in 1983, to a five-year high of 2,678. While this is well above the 2,077 gifts recorded in 1982, the size of the average corporate gift decreased in 1983, to only \$1,463, down from the 1982 average of \$1,501. Although nearly 2,700 corporate gifts were made to these 32 theatres in 1983, fewer than 10 percent were for \$2,500 or more.

Corporations made six times as many gifts to these theatres in 1983 as did foundations, but the average corporate gift was only one sixth the size of the average foundation gift. Much, if not all, of the increase in the number of 1983 corporate gifts is the result of a telephone campaign conducted by one theatre which produced nearly 600 new business gifts averaging less than \$200. This one fund raising strategy illustrates the increased development efforts required to obtain a larger number of smaller gifts, as corporate funding patterns have shifted. American businesses have been inundated with a substantially larger number of requests for assistance during the past few years as government funding priorities have changed. Corporations have increased their charitable activities but, as the corporate money pie devoted to philanthropic causes is cut into more and more pieces, the unit cost for corporate fund raising rises considerably.

During the five years studied for this report, the administrative staffs of these theatres have grown by more than 40 percent. Such growth has certainly been precipitated by the pressing need for full-time staff members who can shoulder the burgeoning work load of fund raising efforts. Such investments in personnel have produced increased returns, and theatres now seem to have established themselves on the corporate giving list. Now that such mechanisms are in place, and with continued improvement in the economy (pre-tax corporate profits are expected to increase dramatically in 1984), the possibility exists that corporate funds may continue to assume an increasingly important position among contributed income sources.

Although most corporate funding efforts are conducted on a local rather than national basis, the Atlantic



Richfield Foundation and Exxon Corporation led nationwide funding to theatres during 1983. Major gifts of more than \$100,000 were also reported by several Sample theatres from locally based corporations, including Humana, Inc., Beatrice Foods Company and the Dayton Hudson Corporation.

Other Contributions

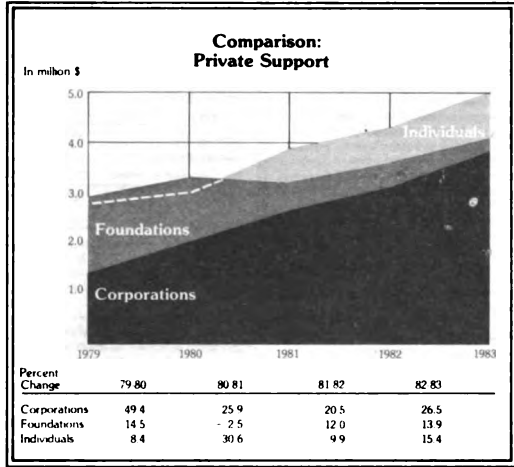
United arts funds: fund raising events and guilds, sheltering organizations such as museums, universities and performing arts centers, and donations of services and materials were all additional sources of contributed income for these theatres in 1983.

Fewer than one third of the Sample theatres participated in united arts fund programs in 1983, yet total contributions in this category increased 8 percent over 1982 levels. United arts funds are conduits for contributions from businesses, foundations and individuals — primarily businesses. UAFs conduct fund drives and then make grants to participating arts organizations. Donors generally neither earmark donations for specific recipients nor do they have a direct voice in the distribution of such funds.

UAFs exist in only a limited number of communities, and although UAF income has increased in each of the five years studied, such funds assist a limited number of organizations. In 1983, nearly half the income in this category was given to one theatre by one UAF, the remainder was divided among nine other theatres.

Fund raising events and guild activities, although included in this other contributions category, are an extension of individual support. Income from such events and activities increased more than any other form of contributed income in 1983 — a remarkable 53 percent over the 1982 level — reaching a five year high. This increase reflects the effective efforts of guild members and boards of trustees, more than two thirds of these theatres conducted fund raising events this year. If added together, individual giving (from donors and members) and further income derived from individuals through events and guilds covered more than 8 percent of all 1983 expenses.

A clear picture of contributed income includes not only a discussion of the sources considered here, but the recognition of the interrelated nature of each. Individuals make annual gifts and also attend fund raising events. Similarly, foundations and corporations make direct gifts and also indirect contributions through united arts funds. Such hybrid and overlapping activity is found throughout the philanthropic community, and it is the totality of such activities which provides the profile of contributed support to the American theatre.



Contributed Income

| In thousand \$ | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Federal | 3,850 | 3,229 | 4,348 | 3,745 | 3,788 |
| State | 1,458 | 2,064 | 2,164 | 2,377 | 2,571 |
| Local | 837 | 654 | 580 | 628 | 556 |
| Individuals | 2,780 | 3,012 | 3,936 | 4,323 | 4,990 |
| Foundations | 2,865 | 3,281 | 3,198 | 3,581 | 4,081 |
| Corporations | 1,365 | 2,040 | 2,569 | 3,119 | 3,918 |
| Other | 4,403 | 5,647 | 6,609 | 6,721 | 7,365 |
| Total | 17,558 | 19,927 | 23,404 | 24,494 | 27,269 |

Expenses

During 1983, total operating expenses for the Sample theatres increased 13 percent, well ahead of the inflation rate of 2.6 percent. The 1983 gain is a hopeful sign of substantive growth after a period of retrenchment. However, the growth in contributed income failed to keep pace with expenses, producing the collective deficit at season's end.

Total salaries, fees and fringe benefits increased more than 11 percent in 1983 and the total work force grew by more than 7 percent. Total personnel costs had increased more than 13 percent the year before, while the number of employees actually decreased slightly. The slower rise in 1983 salary expenses is explained in part by lower cost of living increases required for salaried employees during a period of lower inflation.

While artistic salaries remain far and away the largest expense category — one fourth of the total budget — total administrative salaries increased faster in 1983 (16 percent) than either artistic (11 percent) or technical production salaries (5 percent). The same pattern holds true for the preceding season. The increase in total administrative salaries is paralleled by a larger growth in the administrative work force (14 percent) than in either the artistic (3 percent) or technical/production work force (11 percent).

Administrative staffs, which attend to box office, marketing and fund-raising activities, as well as general management functions, have increased each year since 1979. As theatres have expanded their budgets in an effort to maintain the level of services they provide, the personnel required to generate and administer the required income has also increased. These increased costs are mirrored in the corresponding increases in ticket sales generated by marketing departments and in contributions income — especially from corporations, individuals and fund-raising events — solicited by development staffs.

The increased dependence on earned income and the larger administrative structures required to keep the cash pumps flowing have led trustees, managers and artistic directors to find new approaches to the budget-making process in order to reinforce the central purpose of the institution — namely, theatre artists and craftsmen developing and presenting their craft.

The total number of actors employed in these theatres increased by less than 4 percent in 1983, while

| In thousand \$ | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Salaries | | | | | |
| Artistic | 13,556 | 14,643 | 16,636 | 18,880 | 21,016 |
| Administrative | 8,255 | 9,755 | 11,458 | 13,516 | 15,715 |
| Technical | 7,734 | 7,934 | 10,500 | 11,395 | 11,990 |
| Total Salaries | 29,545 | 32,332 | 38,594 | 43,791 | 48,721 |
| Authors' Royalties | 1,251 | 1,276 | 1,464 | 1,743 | 2,804 |
| Non-personnel Expenses | 21,713 | 22,419 | 28,819 | 29,314 | 32,744 |
| Total | 52,509 | 56,027 | 68,877 | 74,848 | 84,269 |

the total number of actor work-weeks decreased slightly from 1982. In light of only a slight increase in the number of productions during the 1983 season, all indicators underscore the continued trend toward the selection of plays with smaller casts and the employment of actors for fewer weeks on a per show basis, rather than on a seasonal basis.

Although the selection of plays with fewer cast members is a guaranteed method of holding the line on personnel costs (as well as on production costs — small cast plays usually call for simpler sets and fewer costumes), the growing trend toward such smaller cast shows has obvious implications for the future development of the art form. This sort of cost-consciousness limits not only the potential scope of new work these theatres might seek to develop and present, but severely limits choices from the classical repertoire and from the musical genre, both of which generally call for larger casts and more elaborate production requirements. An opera company wouldn't consider producing *La Bohème* without the requisite number of singers, and a symphony orchestra wouldn't attempt *Le Sacre du Printemps* without a percussion section, but in most of these theatres today, production of a

Shakespearean play is considered impossible unless actors play two — and often as many as four — roles.

The total amount paid in royalties and commissions to playwrights and composers increased substantially in 1983 and accounted for more than 3 percent of all expenses. However, a significant amount of the increase is attributable to an extended 26-week run of a popular revival by one New York theatre. If 1983 royalty expenses are adjusted for this one unusual factor, royalty payments — which are tied to box office grosses — still increased a healthy 23.5 percent over 1982.

Together, authors' royalties and commissions, along with all other salaries, fees and fringe benefits, accounted for more than 60 percent of 1983 expenses, a reflection of the continued labor-intensive nature of the art form.

The total of all other expenses, which include the costs of scenic and wardrobe materials, office supplies, printing, postage, rent, utilities, maintenance and so forth, increased more than 11 percent in 1983 and accounted for nearly 39 percent of all expenses. This increase in other expenses was well ahead of inflation, indicating a modest growth in material resources. The 1983 gain is a departure from the previous year, when all other expenses increased by less than 2 percent, as managements sought to hold down costs.

| In percentages | 79-80 | 80-81 | 81-82 | 82-83 |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Salaries | | | | |
| Artistic | 8.0 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 11.3 |
| Administrative | 18.2 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 16.3 |
| Technical | 2.6 | 32.3 | 8.5 | 5.2 |
| Total Salaries | 9.4 | 19.4 | 13.5 | 11.3 |
| Authors' Royalties | 2.0 | 14.8 | 19.1 | 60.9 |
| Non-personnel Expenses | 3.3 | 28.9 | 1.4 | 11.7 |
| Total Expenses | 6.7 | 22.9 | 8.7 | 12.6 |

The Bottom Line

Over the five years, total income for these 32 theatres grew by nearly 56 percent, but expenses grew faster, by nearly 61 percent.

For the third consecutive year, the Sample theatres collectively ended the year in the red, with a small aggregate operating deficit of \$272,256. Altogether, 9 of the Sample theatres posted 1983 deficits, 22 recorded surpluses and one broke even. This is an improvement over 1982, when the aggregate deficit was \$422,215 and 12 theatres posted deficits.

The double digit inflation which prevailed throughout much of the five years cut deeply into available resources, and while inflation slowed considerably by the end of the five years, compounded growth rates — which reflect average annual growth as if there were no inflation — indicate the continuing disparity between income and expenses.

Adjusted for inflation, expenses grew by nearly 5 percent each year, while earnings increased by just over 4 percent annually. Contributed income failed to keep pace with either expenses or earnings, growing by barely 3 percent each year. As the accompanying graph illustrates, in real dollar terms, a slight growth trend has begun this year. However, until these theatres are financially stable and focusing their energies on artistic gains rather than on survival strategies, the future of this artistic enterprise is not secure.

Afterword

Instruments of Civilization

There is a radical though simple thought which links the 189 theatres in this report, valid today as it was two decades ago when the nonprofit professional theatre movement was just getting underway. It is that the theatre should serve in the revelation and shaping of the process of living and stop serving as a mechanism for making money. This and other initial impulses so effectively articulated by Zelda Fichandler in her introduction to this report remain just as true.

The hardy band of theatre visionaries who, to put it quite simply, beat the ground with a stick until it happened, have watched the movement grow from the early days of index cards in shoeboxes to the current panoply of computerized box offices and long range plans. And all along the way, the pursuit of Art — with a capital "A" — has been the guiding force.

What do we see after nearly a quarter of a century?

We've witnessed in the past several decades what future historians may well regard as the most far reaching changes to have swept over us. The computer has been chosen as "Man of the Year," education and entertainment have become synonymous with a video display terminal in every room, and "high technology" has evolved from a tool into an aesthetic. More recently, nonprofit arts organizations have watched the federal government step back and call on the private sector to do more.

It is clear that the private sector did do more and that 1983 was a better year than last. But a close look at the figures in this report reveals that the gains made by these theatres during 1983 were largely the result of artists, managers and trustees listening more carefully than anyone else to the drums in the darkness — and then setting about to initiate bold strategies to avert the impending crisis.

In light of the greatly increased administrative work force and higher management costs, it's no coincidence the most notable income gains this year were made in those areas where intensified efforts by the theatres themselves could produce increased results — ticket sales, educational programs, concessions, fund-raising events and the solicitation of a greater number of smaller gifts from individuals, foundations and corporations. More gains, quite simply, because more were asked to give. But most, with the exception of individuals, gave in smaller amounts.

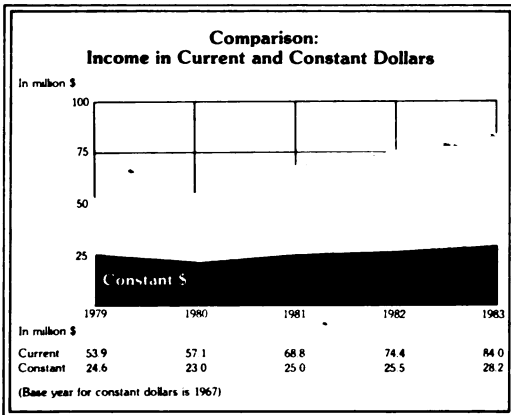
Theatres have learned to adapt in order to exist and serve, but for all the effort, the means truly to prosper artistically are still beyond their means. Increasingly substantial amounts of energy and resources are devoted to development activities, but merely in an attempt to hold the line. Modest gains in income and resources are recorded, but in the face of reality, artistic directors must continue to select seasons with an eye to cost projections, rather than solely based on artistic goals.

All revolutions are long in the making, and the development of the nonprofit professional theatre is no exception. It is a young and fragile enterprise, national in scope, universal in impact. Through it, the Theatre has been restored to itself as an art form capable of enlightening an all too-dark world.

The outcome of the long Revolution will not be determined this season or next, or even the season after that. Its future rests with the cycle of many seasons stretching ahead. Much of what we know of ancient cultures has come to us through the legacy of the art forms nourished by those societies. Fifty or even a hundred years from now, judgements will be made about the quality of life in America during the 20th century. The values of our society will be examined by not only the theatre created in our time, but by the support nurturing its creation.

Robert Holley

Director of Management Services



TCG Constituent Theatres

Academy Theatre
 A Contemporary Theatre
 The Acting Company
 Actors Theatre of Louisville
 Actors Theatre of St. Paul
 Alabama Shakespeare Festival
 Alaska Repertory Theatre
 Alley Theatre
 Alliance Theatre Company/
 Atlanta Children's Theatre
 AMAS Repertory Theatre
 American Conservatory Theatre
 The American Jewish Theatre of the
 92nd St. Y
 American Place Theatre
 American Repertory Theatre
 The American Stage Company
 American Stage Festival
 American Theatre Arts
 American Theatre Company
 The American Theater Company
 in Aspen
 Arena Stage
 Arizona Theatre Company
 Arkansas Repertory Theatre
 Asolo State Theater
 The Attix Theatre
 Barter Theatre
 Berkeley Repertory Theatre
 Berkeley Shakespeare Festival
 Berkeley Stage Company
 Berkshire Theatre Festival
 BoarsHead Michigan Public Theater
 Body Politic Theatre
 Boston Shakespeare Company
 Caldwell Playhouse
 Capital Repertory Company
 Center Stage
 The Changing Scene
 The Children's Theatre Company
 and School
 Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park
 Circle in the Square
 Circle Repertory Company
 The Clarence Brown Company
 The Cleveland Play House
 Coconut Grove Playhouse
 Cocteau Repertory
 Cricket Theatre
 Crossroads Theatre Company
 CSC Repertory
 Cumberland County Playhouse
 Dallas Theater Center
 Delaware Theatre Company
 Dell'Arte Players Company
 Denver Center Theatre Company
 Detroit Repertory Theatre
 Dorset Theatre Festival
 East West Players
 El Teatro Campesino
 Empire State Institute for the
 Performing Arts
 The Empty Space
 Ensemble Studio Theatre
 Eureka Theatre Company
 Fairmount Theatre of the Deaf
 The First All Children's Theatre
 Florida Studio Theatre
 Folger Theatre
 George Street Playhouse
 Germinal Stage Denver
 GeVa Theatre
 Goodman Theatre
 The Great American Children's
 Theatre Company
 The Great Lakes Shakespeare Festival
 The Guthrie Theater
 Hartford Stage Company
 The Hartman Theatre
 The Hippodrome State Theatre
 Honolulu Theatre for Youth
 Horse Cave Theatre
 Hudson Guild Theatre
 Huntington Theatre Company
 Illusion Theater
 The Independent Eye
 Indiana Repertory Theatre
 INTRAR
 Interart Theatre
 Inman Theatre Company
 Jewish Repertory Theatre
 The Julian Theatre
 L.A. Public Theatre
 L.A. Stage Company
 L.A. Theatre Works
 Living Stage Theatre Company
 Long Wharf Theatre
 Looking Glass Theatre
 Los Angeles Actors' Theatre
 Mabou Mines
 Magic Theatre
 Manhattan Punch Line
 Manhattan Theatre Club
 Mark Taper Forum
 McCarter Theatre Company
 Medicine Show Theatre Ensemble
 Merrimack Regional Theatre
 Milwaukee Repertory Theatre
 Missouri Repertory Theatre
 Music Theatre Group/Lenox
 Arts Center
 Nassau Repertory Theatre
 National Black Theatre
 Nebraska Theatre Caravan
 New American Theater
 New Dramatists
 New Federal Theatre
 New Jersey Shakespeare Festival
 New Playwright's Theatre
 New York Shakespeare Festival
 North Carolina Shakespeare Festival
 North Light Repertory
 Odyssey Theatre Ensemble
 The Old Creamery Theatre Company
 Old Globe Theatre
 Omaha Magic Theatre
 One Act Theatre Company of
 San Francisco
 O'Neill Theater Center
 Ontological-Hysteric Theatre
 Oregon Shakespearean Festival
 Organic Theater Company
 Paper Mill Playhouse
 Pennsylvania Stage Company
 The People's Light and Theatre Company
 Periwinkle Productions
 Philadelphia Drama Guild
 Pittsburgh Public Theater
 Playhouse on the Square
 PlayMakers Repertory Company
 The Playwrights' Center
 Playwrights Horizons
 Portland Stage Company
 Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre Company
 Repertorio Español
 The Repertory Theatre of St. Louis
 The Road Company
 Roadside Theater
 Roundabout Theatre Company
 Round House Theater
 San Diego Repertory Theatre
 San Jose Repertory Company
 Seattle Repertory Theatre
 The Second Stage
 Soho Repertory Theatre
 South Coast Repertory
 Stage One: The Louisville
 Children's Theatre
 StageWest
 Steppenwolf Theatre Company
 The Street Theater
 Studio Arena Theatre
 Syracuse Stage
 Tacoma Actors Guild
 Theatre by the Sea
 Theater of the Open Eye
 Theatre Project Company
 Theatre Three
 Theatre West Virginia
 Theatre X
 Trinity Square Repertory Company
 Victory Gardens Theater
 Virginia Museum Theatre
 Virginia Stage Company
 Walnut Street Theatre
 Westport Country Playhouse
 Whole Theatre Company
 Williamstown Theatre Festival
 Wisdom Bridge Theatre
 The Wooster Group
 Worcester Foothills Theatre Company
 WPA Theatre
 Yale Repertory Theatre

Associate Theatres

A D Players
 Albuquerque Little Theatre
 Arkansas Arts Center Children's Theatre
 Asian American Theater Company
 At the Foot of the Mountain
 Auburn Civic Theatre
 Bay Area Playwrights Festival
 Bear Republic Theater
 Bilingual Foundation of the Arts
 Burbage Theatre Ensemble
 Camden Shakespeare Company
 Chocolate Bayou Theater Company
 City Theatre Company
 Contemporary Arts Center
 The Emmy Gifford Children's Theater
 Facets Performance Ensemble
 Ferridale Repertory Theatre
 Frederick Douglass Creative Arts Center
 The Great North American
 History Theatre
 The Group
 Montana Repertory Theatre
 Musical Theatre Lab
 Music Theatre of Wichita
 The New Rose Theatre
 New Stage Theatre
 New York Theatre Studio
 Oregon Contemporary Theatre
 Pan Asian Repertory Theatre
 Penguin Repertory Company
 Perseverance Theatre
 Peterborough Players
 The Philadelphia Company
 Philadelphia Festival Theatre
 for New Plays
 Pioneer Memorial Theatre
 The Playmakers
 The Production Company
 Quagh Theatre
 Rites and Reason
 San Francisco Repertory
 Santa Fe Festival Theatre
 Seattle Children's Theatre at
 Pancho Theatre
 Shakespeare Festival of Dallas
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 the Performing Arts
 Spokane Interplayers Ensemble
 Stages
 The Studio Theatre
 Thalia Spanish Theatre
 Theatre Rhinoceros
 Wayside Theatre

About TCG

Theatre Communications Group, the national organization for the nonprofit professional theatre, was founded in 1961 to provide a national forum and communications network for the then emerging nonprofit theatres, and to respond to the needs of both theatres and theatre artists for centralized services.

Today, TCG is a unique national arts organization, creatively combining the activities of both service organization and national professional association by addressing artistic and management concerns, serving artists and institutions, and acting as advocate and provider of services for a field diverse in its aesthetic aims and located in every part of this country. TCG's 224 Constituent and Associate theatres, as well as thousands of individual artists, participate in nearly 30 programs and services. TCG participants encompass artistic and managing directors, actors, playwrights, directors, designers, literary managers, trustees and administrative personnel. Institutions and individuals are served through casting and job referral services, management and research services, publications, literary services, conferences and seminars, and a wide variety of other programs.

TCG's goals are to foster cross-fertilization and interaction among different types of organizations and individuals that comprise the profession; to improve the artistic and administrative capabilities of the field; to enhance the visibility and demonstrate the achievements of the American theatre by increasing the public's awareness of theatre's role in society; and to encourage a nationwide network of professional theatre companies and individuals that collectively represent our "national theatre."

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THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE NONPROFIT PROFESSIONAL THEATRE

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Theatre Communications Group gratefully acknowledges the generous support of the following foundations, corporations and government agencies:

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Warner Theatre Productions, Inc.

Ms. O'CONNOR. We are just finishing our 30th season so we are not one of the youngsters or part of the great boom of the 70's. We have been around quite a long time. It has brought us, I think, both some new glories and some new problems and I wanted to share them with you.

While I was trying to think what I could say, I began to be obsessed more and more about the issue of earned income. We, ourselves, earn about 70 percent of a \$2.2 million budget. We are very fortunate in that regard, but all that began to go through my head again and again was that we weren't really chartered to make profit.

We are called not-for-profit. If we are not-for-profit, we must be for something else. The more I thought about it, I realized that the job I face as manager of a theater of this kind is to remember that we are for creation, not for profit.

I like to think I have become very clever at selling admissions and all the rest, but finally what we are about is creation and service. The two really go together. The more we create, the more we support the new playwrights whose work we do constantly on our main stage as well as our second stage; playwrights who are a regular member of our company, the more we have an obligation to share their work and classics we do with more people.

And not via the electronic media. We toured last fall. We have been touring sporadically the last ten years, the upper Midwest. We toured a production called *Kingdom Come*. Its playwright, Mr. Gray, has been with the staff for the last several years. He's a member of our company. He's been writing for us as well as for the field at large.

The play was put together from a combination of immigrant journals, Norwegian immigrants to our part of the country and a great American Novel called "*Giants in the Earth*." It took three years to put together. The creative people involved, the director, actors, designer, playwright, came together again and again in workshops, productions on our second stage in fragments of a main stage production.

And last fall *Kingdom Come* in yet a new version went out to the road to Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota. And I was very moved by it for two reasons. The violinist left a position, now, with the Arizona Symphony Orchestra to come back. He came back to be with that ensemble and took it out on to the road.

At one of the very first performance places I happened to be sitting very nervous, because when you tour the halls are strange sizes, the scenery doesn't all fit and we had complex lighting for this job. And I was worried about it because the show depended on it.

It was a wooden platform that broke down toward the audience and behind it four large panels with beautiful complex paintings and it was essentially like a sky scape. And there was nothing else but the actors. A couple of the men sat down behind me and one said, "That the scenery?" The other said, "Look, you will like it. Just don't bug me." "Is that all they could bring?"

My mind sort of went, you know, it weighed tons, but in his mind—that all they could bring? How did they get in there? It is not going to be much if there is not more scenery.

The play began and it is a great sprawling tale of what it meant to be an immigrant, *The Fight to Come*. It is a beautiful tale. It is a harsh tale and it depended on the actors and on the lighting and the music. And when it was over there was a great silence and a great deal of applause.

I heard behind me one gentleman said to the other, "Well," he said, "I saw more than I thought I ever could see." I think that is why we do it. I think that we must remember that we are here to help people see more than they ever could see. With that in mind, our program at the moment has 20,000 subscribers give or take a few hundred. We do almost 380 performances a year.

In addition to the six main stage productions, we have a second stage on which we do three to four productions. We do an enormous production of the Christmas Carol and tour annually. That work, a lot of it, is new and we have fought very very hard to bring our Milwaukee and Wisconsin and upper Midwest audiences along to be interested in what is new as well as the great classics.

We are very proud of our accomplishments. Right now, we have a 500-seat theater that is full. And I cannot get anymore people into it. We turn people away. I am raising my ticket prices constantly to make economic ends meet. And I know I am pricing people out of it. I picked up the phone the other day in the office on our subscription campaign and a man said I was calling about my renewal. Is it true you have a senior citizen discount?

I thought that is an audience member whose priced out maybe. In the current year we are running a small deficit. We are very proud of our ability to fight that off largely through help from National Endowment for the Arts and from our local community. This year we are running a small deficit because we did not raise our ticket prices.

We deliberately did not do that because our city has been going through a recession. Sure enough our audience is still there. Next year we are raising them and they are coming back. We are also in the middle of something I am very proud of and that the National Endowment for the Arts fits into very largely.

Because we have such a small house and want to serve more people and short of touring, all we can do is have more room. We are at the present in a joint venture with the Milwaukee Renovation Commission to renovate a glorious big old, now closed, electric power plant right across from City Hall in downtown Milwaukee that has been contributed by Wisconsin Electric Power Company.

That power plant, as renovated, is going to be the cornerstone for what will be ultimately a \$70 million commercial development with a hotel and office building filling in what is now a blank space between a beautiful theater on one corner and performing arts center on the other.

As we go into that, I am terribly proud of the fact that a non-profit theater company can do that for its home town. We couldn't do that if we did not at this moment have a relatively small NEA challenge grant for \$200,000. What that challenge grant is for and we match it with at least \$600,000, will be the cash reserve I know I must have to withstand the early years and all those new big buildings as we go after our new audience, the new staff and new work.

So for me, the NEA has always been there in three important areas. Program support: I genuinely believe there cannot be enough program support money at the National Endowment for the Arts.

It has supported our artists; it has supported the playwrights we have been able to maintain. It has helped us to bring excellent directors to the company. The second kind of support is touring money. Without the National Endowment of the Arts and our State Arts Council we would not be out there. It is as simple as that. That, I know, would not occur when you ask what wouldn't occur.

Well that wouldn't occur, but even more importantly, I think the National Endowment has always been a rather challenging prospect and it has come along with us whether we invest, whether we walk out to be, we hope, bigger and better, the National Endowment for the Arts has been the organization that has said, yes, we will invest with you.

My field as a whole is very large. Many of the companies are very financially troubled. They come in all shapes and sizes. They come in all ages and stages, but I think the benefit of the National Endowment of the Arts for all of us has always been that it has said look, you are investing in the human spirit. If that is what you are doing, we will invest with you. We will even sometimes nudge you forward.

You have to make a case and if it is good enough, we will do it, so that I would hate to see that as the rest of us keep on investing, I wouldn't want to see the NEA in any way to fall behind or there to be any kind of slippage in that.

That is all I have to say.

Mr. YATES. What would happen if you didn't have the NEA?

Ms. O'CONNOR. If we didn't have the NEA, we wouldn't vanish. I do think certain of our most exciting programs would shrink because they are always the most endangered. We carry our second stage, if you will. It is a loss leader, an artistic loss leader. I am always amused—we lost somewhere between \$60,000 and \$80,000 every year no matter what.

But it is folded in. That would probably be the first thing to be cut off. It is not big enough. We wouldn't tour. I don't think there would be any way for us to do the kind of touring we wish to do, which is to smaller communities.

Mr. YATES. What would happen to your Challenge grant?

Ms. O'CONNOR. The Challenge grant, I don't think that we could raise the kind of reserve force we need to make that leap or not as easily as we can with the Challenge because the Challenge lays down a gauntlet.

In my community which has—is an older industrial community trying to make its conversion into the new world, the investment community has been superb. Some of those who are having terrible economic difficulty have not been able to contribute to the level and those that are doing well have increased their giving to sort of keep it there.

But I think without the outside challenge, the real money and sense of belief, I don't think we could do it. And I think we might do something like go forward into deep trouble.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Ms. Brown.

Ms. BROWN. John Killacky speaks next.

Mr. KILLACKY. I am Managing Director of Patricia Brown Company. I am glad to be here and also glad that the artist and manager can sit with one another and speak to the committee about the art form.

First, we would like to submit the testimony Philip Semark was supposed to make.

Mr. YATES. That may go into the record at this point.

[The statement of Mr. Semark follows.]

Dance/USA

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TESTIMONY

OF

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BY

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PRESENTED

TO

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE

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AGENCIES, THE HONORABLE

SIDNEY R. YATES, CHAIRMAN

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1984

Mr. Chairman, members of this distinguished committee, it is an honor to be offered the opportunity to submit to you this testimony on behalf of Dance/USA and the dancers and nonprofit professional dance companies, who in just a few short decades, have established dance as a vital artform in communities large and small throughout the country.

I now have the perspective of my former position with one of the country's top ballet companies and now as the general manager of a major presenting festival,

As the national service organization for professional ballet, modern and ethnic dance companies, Dance/USA can speak with unalloyed pride of the growth of these companies, of the quality of their work, of the audiences they enjoy and of their widely acknowledged international reputation.

We are also grateful for the leadership shown by the National Endowment for the Arts, in its relatively brief tenure, in support of the growth and development of dance artists and companies. We are in equal measure grateful to the Congress for its wisdom and generosity in providing the appropriations so vital to the Endowment's nourishment of dance.

Our purpose in submitting our views to you today is to enthusiastically support the work of the Endowment, to describe the

critical role the Endowment has played and must continue to play to address the needs and the current situation of dance in this country, and to seek your favorable consideration of an appropriation of \$195 million for Fiscal year 1985, rather than the \$144 million suggested by the Administration.

We make this request with full knowledge that yours is not an easy task. You must be confident that precious tax dollars will be spent productively, where they are needed and in a fashion that will serve a clear national interest. We hope you will agree that the more than decade and a half of support for dance by the Endowment has been an investment welcomed by millions of Americans who eagerly attend dance concerts, and a memorable contribution to the cultural legacy of our country.

Dance is not a single form. It is many, reflective of the diversity of our people and the breadth of our traditions. So when we speak of dance we represent a range of styles that include classical ballet with its lineage that spans three centuries, the uniquely American form, modern dance, whose beginnings are in our own century, jazz and tap dancing now undergoing a burgeoning concert revival, ethnic dance reflective of cultures that have come to this country from every continent of the globe, and new experimental contemporary forms that defy easy labels but which continue to demonstrate the United States' leadership in dance creativity.

A Field at the Mid-Point of Development

The additional funds sought for the National Endowment next year could be used judiciously by a field of the performing arts at a critical mid-point in its development. It can be said, with few exceptions proving the rule, that although the caliber of dance artistry in this country is of the first rank, the companies, large and small who perform and present dance have not yet achieved full maturity as institutions.

And it is this question of the growth of dance that is the most significant overall focus of the National Endowment. The measure of the Endowment's extraordinary success as a partner with dance and with its audiences is measured in the growth in the number of companies; in the size of those companies and their consequent ability to present dance of the highest quality; and in the magnitude of the audiences attracted to dance in a relatively short period of less than twenty years. The number and variety of professional dance companies increased from 35 to 200.

The growth is dynamic, but its potential is as yet unmet. How can this assertion be measured? Among the guideposts are the following:

Superior Choreographers and Dancers

American dancers and choreographers are respected throughout the world for the intensity and clarity of their vision. Our

companies are known for the quality of their dancers, their varying techniques and the high level of their discipline and training. It may be a curious cultural notion to accept that the United States is unequalled in dance, nonetheless the assertion has a solid basis in critical perception, both here and abroad.

An Artform Not Yet in its Third Decade

Of the fifty dance companies of Dance/USA, representing virtually all the major ballet, modern and ethnic dance companies in the country, their average age is 18.3 years. If the four companies over 40 years old are removed from our calculations, the average age drops to 14.4 years. And the preponderance of these companies achieved professional status within the last ten years. In addition, an exciting generation of contemporary choreographers have founded the bulk of their companies in the last five years.

We calculate that the professional nonprofit dance companies, from the very largest to those with budgets barely \$50,000, account for activity of more than \$100 million last year. Our field is just approaching maturity with considerable growth potential as yet unfulfilled.

Annual Weeks of Work

Another factor in understanding this dilemma for dance companies and dancers is the number of weeks that they work -

rehearsing and performing - that permits them to earn income. What would conventionally be considered full time employment continues to be a goal as yet unattained.

A recent survey of dance companies shows that the average number of weeks worked by professional ballet companies is 35.5 weeks and for medium to large moderns 36.5 weeks. The smaller modern companies work considerably fewer weeks per year, in the neighborhood of ten to fifteen.

Further substantiation of this is found in a current major study of unemployment in the performing arts undertaken by the Labor Institute for Human Enrichment. That study of data from 1980, arguably a better year than those more recent, found that 76 percent of professional dancers, those with union membership were unemployed some time during that year. Since many medium and small professional companies are not operating with union contracts, and it is these companies that often work fewer weeks, the 76 percent rate must be considered a conservative figure.

Improvements Needed in Dancers' Wages

Another concern of the field is to improve the wages of dancers, now among the lowest of performing artists. Two recent surveys graphically illustrate this additional needed improvement not yet achieved in the development of dance.

The Performing Arts Center for Health (PACH) surveyed 150 dancers in New York and found that their mean income in 1982 was \$8,794. A similar survey conducted by the New England Foundation for the Arts of dancers in the New England states found their dance wages were \$5,000, with an additional \$3,214 from related activities like teaching.

Compounding the concern for dancers' standard of living are their relatively short careers. Of those surveyed by PACH, only 17 percent were over 35 years old.

Dynamic Artform Impacts Costs

Another salient characteristic in the growth of dance today, a key consideration in understanding the international renown of dance today, is the new choreography being created throughout the country, the risks being taken with new work in both ballet and modern dance.

Dance artists continually renew their palettes and materials: new sets, new costumes, additional dancers, more rehearsal time for new works, live music or new commissioned musical scores are among recurring annual costs of repertory.

As an integral part of their growth, dance companies need to perform more demanding repertory. The very restlessness of the

artists in dance is a principal reason for its excellence. Artistic directors and choreographers need rehearsal time and performance opportunities to set new work, to take risks. Dancers, with admittedly short careers, ask their companies to allow them the training and opportunities to perform more ambitious roles.

As a field, we are anxious over the growth and development of our new generation of choreographers and companies. Independent choreographers and smaller modern dance companies, whose wages are frequently little more than the average dancer salary cited, need the NEA Fellowships and small company support that can sustain them during their formative professional years.

Home Seasons and Touring

It is axiomatic in the field of dance that companies must tour to survive, not simply to grow. And for audiences in many communities, touring provides their only access to the best of American dance. It is also critical to dance that touring once again produce net income, earned and contributed. Most ballet companies have a longer season than do modern companies, but neither can produce an entire season without touring.

Why Dance Must Tour

A dominant issue of our field is to establish stronger ties and support structures within home communities. There are good,

positive reasons for this evolutionary development toward institutionalization. But it is equally true that the collapse of touring has in some measure artificially excellerated this institutional consolidation.

It shall then continue to be important for dance companies to tour to fulfill seasons and contractual commitments to dancers. Yet the Endowment's response is less than the challenge of touring requires.

Here are a few facts that illustrate the situation. Our average earned to contributed income ratio is 63/37. But to examine the sources of earned income reveals this contradiction. Of the total number of performances in FY 82, 65.3 percent took place on tour, 37.7 percent at home. Similarly with audiences where 60 percent of the total audience saw dance on tour, only 40 percent in the home community.

But the box office revenue is virtually the reverse. 60 percent of the earned income was generated at home, only 40 percent on the road. We are vitally concerned that the Endowment address the question of supporting presenters of dance.

Presenting Organizations

In considering the needs and characteristics of dance, particularly its need to tour, support is critical not only for dance companies, but also for the network of single and multi-disciplinary

presenting organizations across the country upon whom dance companies depend for sponsorship. It is they upon whom dance must depend to sell the tickets and raise the contributed income to present a touring company. Dance companies often use funds, such as those of the NEA, to help underwrite the costs of being presented on tour.

Other Factors that Motivate Touring

Additionally, the answer to the question, why must dance tour lies in the character or the artform, the way the dance companies are organized and the home base of many of our finest companies which is New York.

Virtually every dance company, ballet or modern is the creature of a single artistic director, somewhat more so in modern dance than ballet, but the difference is one more of degree than kind. The artistic director provides the vision and often all the critical choreography for the company. However prolific, his or her work cannot be expected to sustain an entire season. The work of non-resident choreographers is desired, but barriers of communication, training and cost often defeat such initiatives.

Another important factor, of course, are the dancers. Each company works with a resident corps of dancers. It is virtually impossible to do otherwise. So the resident corps of dancers retained over a season, hopefully over successive seasons, is the

desired norm. Our average ballet company employs 28 dancers and our average modern 14. In ballet, two companies employ over ninety dancers, the next largest employs forty-six.

An important hurdle to overcome in this labor intensive industry is to employ more dancers and to pay them more. Without this growth, companies and their dancers can only be expected in any given year to learn and perform a finite number of works.

As a consequence of these factors peculiar to the field, dance companies must expand their audiences beyond their home base in order to rehearse, perform and work the number of weeks needed to keep their companies together. Touring also brings to a company different critical viewpoints, and can attract new dancers to the company.

Endowments

Another measure of full institutional maturity in the performing arts is endowments, the funds accumulated and invested to provide income, either from interest or principle, that can allow dance companies to cover costs due to cash flow inconsistencies, provide a buffer against a bad year and other reasons. In dance, only two companies have such an endowment, which are customary, for example in other sectors of the arts and in higher education.

The Role of the National Endowment for the Arts

The National Endowment for the Arts, in the main, is not in the business of building dance companies for their own sake. The exception to this, of course, is the quite valuable Challenge Grant Program.

It is in the business of supporting dance of the best possible quality. In its continued dedication to this mandate it has assisted in the slow evolutionary process of building dance companies of the highest rank by placing its competitive funds in support of rehearsal performance, choreography, touring, presentation, management improvements, training, residencies, and in state arts public programs that similarly support the work of dancers and their companies.

Although it can be convincingly argued that increased funds would be wisely used in dance and would clearly provide added momentum to the development of dance in the United States, it is argued with equal emphasis that these funds must continue to be granted on the basis of peer evaluation of projects that focus on the excellence of the art to be produced.

NEA Dance Program

In similar fashion, the dance has high praise for the specific funding categories of the Endowment's Dance Program which

do balance the needs of dance companies, large and small, for assistance, while also considering the needs of independent choreographers so vital to our artform and the role of dance presenters and support organizations.

In this past year, the Endowment responded quickly to assist dance by placing more funding in a joint touring support effort through state arts agencies and they consolidated two dance company grants categories into one, reducing the paperwork burden.

It is not a criticism to assert that more could be done. This is a field, for example, largely without its own performing facilities, designed with the specific requirements of dance in mind. Our field right now is under enormous pressure which is resulting in a disquieting turnover and burnout of management personnel.

Impact of Decreased Funding

It seems clear that the field of nonprofit professional dance companies has weathered the past two years. Budget deficits are up, but only modestly. But at what cost? The first victim in this elastic business is the work itself. New pieces that would be mounted are not. Safer, less risky pieces are performed. Some of our finest modern dance companies continue to tour - but not in this country. They find a more favorable reception abroad and at higher pay. But will this last? Almost certainly not. We are already beginning to

hear rumblings from Europe that they are losing patience with the one way flow of our dancers touring in their countries, often with substantial support from their governments, when we here in the United States do little to reciprocate. Is this desirable public policy?

A sample of companies also indicates that, as a result of decreased public funding, and little better than a hold even pattern of private philanthropy, companies are forced to raise ticket prices in an already price sensitive market. Although earned income is increasing at a faster rate than contributed, the number of performances are not. Between the 81/82 and the 82/83 performance season a sample indicates a percentage increase of 11.5 percent in top ticket prices. This occurred in a year when budgets of dance companies only increased by 3.0 percent.

Percentages of Support

In our most recent survey of our field we found these percentages of participation in dance company income:

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Individuals | 9.6% |
| Foundations | 7.1% |
| Corporations | 5.9% |
| NEA | 5.8% |
| Other Government | 4.6% |

But what of next year? Will companies be able to grow, or will they work with fewer dancers as is often the case now. Is it desirable federal policy to force ticket price increases that can impede access to dance and put dancers on the unemployment roles?

It is clear that private sector contributions are not advancing at a sufficient rate and that corporate donations, even if they increase modestly are equally dependent on the leadership and funding of the National Endowment, for its role is unique in our nation. No other single organization has had a profound effect.

We are actively looking for ways to overcome the spiraling costs -- often as much as 40 percent a year -- in transportation, promotion, printing, postage, costumes, sets, utilities. With the help of our boards, communities and the Endowment, we are working to develop longer home seasons and second homes. Television, cable, packaged programming for home viewing all are under intensive review. These are initiatives that cannot take effect overnight, arguably they will take years and are not possible for all companies. We must pursue a plurality of funding sources and possibilities. This is a point both of principle and of wise practice.

But to say this does nothing to diminish the significance of the National Endowment. It must and should retain its special, integral prominence in the picture of support for dance. To describe

the importance of the Endowment and its role, we would make the following brief points:

- Leadership Over the past sixteen years, the Endowment judiciously developed a sound reputation for identifying quality, and for doing so from a critical national perspective. It established the value and legitimacy of public funding for dance.
- Funding Funds in support of dance from any source are precious. But there is another, unique aspect to the character of Federal funding, It is reliable from year to year. This does not mean that individual dance companies are guaranteed a set amount, but that the opportunity to compete is reasonably assured.
- Sensitivity Through the National Council on the Arts and the peer panels, the Endowment stays in contact with dance and with the dance audience. Its programs then respond to the needs, character and the best possibilities for dance. The Dance Touring Program remains a single example of such innovation and commitment by the Endowment.
- Leverage In dance, there can be little doubt that Endowment funding leverages private and other public support for companies both on the road where sponsors state arts agencies use funds available for touring to underwrite tours and at home where it strengthens the repertory, builds administration and makes them better able to attract contributed income.
- Planning Endowment support is determined a year in advance of the performance season. For example, applications for support of a season to begin in FY 1984, are reviewed

- Planning (cont'd) in FY 1982 and grants are made from FY 1983 funds. This is not simply a convenience. It is a necessity. Successful seasons must be planned a year ahead, artists booked and contracts worked out, along with a welter of other details.

Mr. Chairman, we hope our statement is of aid to the Committee in better understanding the affection we in dance feel for the Endowment for its past work, and for the contributions we know it wished to continue to make. We also want to convey not only our concern for dance as a program, but as a vital artform which is indebted to many Endowment programs: Dance, Design, Challenge, Inter-Arts, Expansion Arts, Media, Artists-In-Education, and State Programs all have helped dancers and dance companies to develop and flourish.

Finally, we hope that on behalf of Dance/USA and the thousands of people who dance and who support dancers and companies that we have accurately portrayed the grave consequence that would occur were Endowment support for dance to waiver and fall below the levels we propose.

Thank you.

Mr. KILLACKY. This is a very exciting time for Patricia Brown Company. This year we have 17 weeks of touring.

Mr. YATES. Where are you?

Mr. KILLACKY. We are based in New York. Nine of it is in Europe and eight of it in America. Our budget is now a half million dollars. This looks very bright and rosey for us. We are sort of the success company right now, but a year ago, if we had been asked to come down and speak to the committee it would have been, I think, a very different picture.

Last year, the company only had five weeks of work. One week of that was in America, four weeks in Europe. Trisha had no manager. I was not working with her at the time. With only five weeks work there was very little money to pay the dancers. So basically, what Trisha Brown had to do was close down shop for about eight months of the year.

She closed down her office. She brought her office into her house. Every morning she would get up and make phone calls and write letters trying to book her own company. She would try to establish contacts with foundations and corporations. Then every afternoon, she would go to the studio. It was her work that fed her, kept her going. She would build her work almost in a vacuum because there was no institution around her at that point.

Her dancers stayed with her through the year. It was at this point the National Endowment for the Arts played a real pivotal role for the company. In the past, the company had been getting support of \$28,000 to \$30,000 from the dance program. Last year a combination of interarts money and dance program money increased the funding \$61,000. It was a leap of faith almost, from the Endowment.

They believed in what Trisha Brown was doing. The money was put towards a work that was a collaborative work involving Robert Rothenberg and Laurie Anderson. The work was built with the artists and with their schedules. It took a year and a half to fully develop the work.

With that \$61,000 that was that acknowledgement from the Endowment, Trisha then could go to other foundations and corporations. They followed suit. They followed the Endowment. Soon Philip Morris was supporting us. A number of corporations came through. A \$36,000 foundation grant came through all because of what the Endowment had done first.

Peace premiered in October. It was called set and reset—set a box office record at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. No other dance company ever in its history had sold as many tickets as Trisha Brown. So in August there was nothing. In October she was the hottest company in America. So it was easy. It seemed very easy. Suddenly from there we went to Europe and became very hot in Europe, too.

This year we have 17 weeks of work. Next year there is five months of touring booked; three of it in America.

Mr. YATES. Did they find you or did you find something new?

Mr. KILLACKY. Well, I think they finally found Trisha.

Ms. BROWN. I didn't quit.

Mr. YATES. How did it happen?

Mr. KILLACKY. Well, I think I would—

Mr. YATES. It didn't all happen because of an NEA grant, did it?

Mr. KILLACKY. No, but I think what I wanted to stress was that dancers and dance companies are used to living very poorly. And what Trisha did this year is she wanted to make her work and the work is what fed the vision. It was the vision.

By continuing to work on her work, the company could rebuild itself around the work and that dance companies are not trying to build companies to work, but it is a work that can build companies. Now that touring has so increased that really is our business. And even when we were just touring three years ago, when we would tour three or four weeks a year that income sort of delineated 60 percent of our budget.

Now that we are touring 17 weeks to five months a year, it is still determining our budget. It is still the foundation from which we can supplement our other activities. But while it is our business, what Trisha and I have really been going through recently, saying it is our business to tour, but we have to make sure the purpose is being fed, that touring, if we just go out and tour and don't earn any money to bring back to subsidize new work, then there is really—it is not furthering the mission of the dance company that we are here to create new works to extend that art form.

And another good parallel would be analyzing a six-week tour we are taking to Europe this spring with the six-week tour that was booked in America next January. In May we will be in Berlin, Frankfurt, Gottenberg, Stockholm, Amsterdam and Venice. The fees amount to \$92,000. Our costs are \$69,000. So from that tour which is 32 days long, four and a half weeks, we are bringing back to the organization \$23,000 to creative projects.

A longer tour next year in America, which is five and half weeks long, we are going to be visiting North Carolina, Tennessee, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Washington, California. Fees amount to \$77 thousand, but our costs amount to \$71,250. So what we bring back to the organization is \$5,750 in five and a half weeks. That is less than \$1,000 a week.

The company has no understudies. We have no company manager. All seven dancers are dancing at every one. Trisha and the dancers pack their own costumes. Our technical directors function as company managers on the road. So there is no fat there. This \$1,000 a week for American touring does not pay for rehearsal costs for that tour. So while Trisha Brown wants very much to perform in America, it is almost counterproductive with this kind of fee that a company like Trisha's can get here to do it.

The company can go out and tour for five months in America, but then there will be nothing to bring back into the organization to feed the work. I think that is almost counterproductive to the purpose of what we are trying to do. Last week, we were in El Paso, Texas; the university brought us in. They do not have a dance department there so it is not an audience that is used to dance.

For a long time I have been told that Trisha Brown work is inaccessible, esoteric. It is post modern, avant-garde and all these things. I was very thrilled to sit in that audience of 500 people, a filled theater. At the end of the performance, the whole audience stood up and applauded and they were moved by it.

Afterwards I heard people coming up to Trisha saying how it had affected them. I just thought how thrilling this is that we can have that impact in America. When we perform in the opera house of Europe, there is a language barrier. Certainly people come back and tell us how thrilled they are, but the artist is also being fed by other Americans coming back and saying how wonderful it was and how beautiful and how they were affected.

So in summary, I want to say that the leverage the Endowment gave us with our \$61,000 last year has now parlayed into a million dollars over two years. It has allowed us to increase our budget that high. So I think it was a good investment and I urge you to continue making that leap of faith with other artists.

Dance artists are, you know, a particular kind of artist that need a lot of rehearsal time, a lot of creative time. The second thing is, American artists want to tour in America. And I would hope that somehow it could be more possible for American artists to strengthen their art by touring in America.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Mr. KILLACKY. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. I know the word for leap is jete, but what is it for faith?

Okay, Ms. Brown.

Ms. BROWN. Thank you, I am very honored to be here and have the chance to testify before your committee. I am known to be an innovative choreographer, going through the sweeping changes that acceptance by the main stream American audiences can affect. I no longer exit my stage with belligerent energy, saying I know this work is good.

I, in fact, am moved by my audiences' response and I am adjusting as fast as I can. The National Endowment has supported my work since the early 1970's a position that I have admired, a position and commitment that I have admired with gratitude.

The National Endowment supported the making of the work in Europe through touring. John has mentioned to you that we had five weeks of work last year. And we have five months coming up this next year. In response to this stress my immediate goals are to increase dancers' salaries and to hold fast to intact creative time in order to develop new work.

Mr. YATES. How can you keep your company together for the whole year or from year to year if you can only pay them for five months?

Ms. BROWN. They collect unemployment and they teach. And it is my goal to pay them a full salary, annual salary, 52 weeks.

Mr. YATES. When are you going to get there?

Ms. BROWN. We were at 25 weeks last year; 32 this year. We have 35 for next year.

Mr. YATES. Good. Let's hope you make it.

Ms. BROWN. Might as well say it. We may get there. Dancers earn so little and they work so hard. This is not your basic American standard. I grew up in a wonderful middle class family in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. DICKS. Where in the Pacific Northwest? I know it is Washington State, but where?

Ms. BROWN. Aberdeen.

Mr. DICKS. That is on the coast. It is a beautiful city. A lot of rain there.

Ms. BROWN. Yes. I miss it.

Mr. DICKS. Good. It is still there.

Ms. BROWN. I know. I go home twice a year.

Anyway, never mind the two-car garage. How about the two-coat closet? I have received an annual salary only in the last four years and this is a choreographer working in New York City since 1961 who was considered at the top of her field. In ballet, dancers are called boys and girls—considered to be ethereal creatures who somehow live off the atmosphere.

In fact, my dancers are grown up, vastly talented, intelligent people who need a living wage. They need housing. They need food, clothing, medical programs. Most dancers are spat out of the system at age 35. After a lifetime spent in training their instrument, they leave with no savings, no pension and no children, because the income they derive, the schedule they keep and touring they do does not support a family.

Right now I need time and they need salaries. I need time in a studio to develop new work. New work is our strength and it is why we dance. It takes time to think, to reflect, to air, to alter, to create. Interruption compounded by demand diminish the quality of the work.

That actually is a cliché in my field. We tour to earn that time. We are ambassadors of dance and art with our sleeves rolled up. As John described to you, we do not have road managers and understudies to back us up.

We keep our personnel and our costs to a minimum so that we can earn enough money to subsidize our work in the studio back at home in developing new dancers. I think Federal money to develop U.S. touring would be right on target. We would hit two birds with one stone.

Mr. YATES. But there is not enough of that now? I know there is an appropriation for touring, but apparently it isn't very large.

Ms. BROWN. We do not—we cannot earn the fees in the United States that we earn in Europe. The comparison is \$30,000 a week in Europe and—

Mr. KILLACKY. Thirteen to eighteen thousand dollars in America.

Mr. YATES. Why is that? Why are you not able to get as much?

Mr. KILLACKY. The company has toured consistently in Europe throughout the 1970's.

Mr. YATES. Is that because you are better known in Europe?

Mr. KILLACKY. Yes.

Ms. BROWN. Better known, yes, because—

Mr. YATES. You draw larger audiences?

Mr. KILLACKY. We perform in the State subsidized opera houses in Europe.

Mr. YATES. I see.

Ms. BROWN. The European Government has brought avant-garde dance companies to Europe since the early 1960's.

Mr. YATES. Then you are brought to Europe not by private producers, but by Government money.

Mr. KILLACKY. There is Government money.

Ms. BROWN. Definitely France.

Mr. YATES. What about Germany?

Ms. BROWN. Germany.

Mr. YATES. What about England?

Ms. BROWN. We were there in October. They are not supportive so well. We don't go there so often.

Mr. YATES. I see. Go ahead. Have you concluded?

Ms. BROWN. I have concluded.

Mr. YATES. Well, we are very glad to have you.

Mr. Dicks, do you have any questions?

Mr. DICKS. Well, if you would just indulge me, I would like to recognize in the audience, if you would not mind, not only my good friend, Lou Bittle, who is here and who we all know, but from my district we have Mr. Gary Grant, who is the director of a play at the American College Theatre Festival, Angel City, by Sam Shepherd.

I saw it last night and just wanted to acknowledge the fact that they are here and ask are you aware of the American College Theatre?

Ms. O'CONNOR. Very much so.

Mr. DICKS. I know it is one of the things the Endowment does support and I know the company from the University of Puget Sound is very appreciative of the fact that they are supported.

What is your view of it professionally?

Ms. O'CONNOR. It is very important because it is part of a, if you will, wide network that has many strands to help new playwrighting. And to see American colleges, university companies be a place of high standards, a place where they can compete with one another for excellence and the results of whatever excellence they achieve for the American College Theatre Festival falls out in our direction as professional theatre inevitably. It is a very good thing.

Mr. DICKS. Gary.

Mr. GRANT. Since my name was mentioned, may I say something? I am in theatre. I am a director, but Trisha Brown's work as a dancer has been an inspiration to myself and other people in theatre for the two decades they have been watching.

I saw early on the people up and down the walls. Reed College has a program in dance in one of the finest performance art institutions in the Northwest, largely because of the kinds of things Trisha Brown started. So although she is talking about avant-garde dance and talking about European touring, her work is influential in the arts, all of the arts, all the performing arts in this country.

Mr. DICKS. Thank you.

Mr. KILLACKY. Thanks.

Mr. YATES. That is quite a testimonial and we are very glad to receive it.

Mr. DICKS. We from the Pacific Northwest stick together, Mr. Chairman. We are so far away.

Mr. YATES. It is too bad she had to leave the Northwest and go to work.

Mr. DICKS. We want her to come back touring.

Ms. BROWN. We are coming next year.

Mr. KILLACKY. We are coming to Seattle.

Mr. DICKS. That is very good.

Mr. YATES. Your testimony is very interesting—somewhat depressing because of the condition of the dance. We hear about the ABT and the New York City Ballet and we hear about the so-called major companies. I guess even they are having a very difficult time making ends meet.

If my information is correct, I think there is only one of them, I am not sure whether it is ABT or New York City, that is able really to make ends meet. It is unfortunate that creative smaller companies have to struggle so much.

I think your story today indicates there is still much to be done in the field of dance.

Do you ever come to Washington to perform?

Ms. BROWN. We were here November 2nd.

Mr. YATES. I guess I was in Chicago November 2nd, unfortunately, and didn't get to see you. I look forward to seeing you sometime.

Mr. DICKS. If you could yield for one more question, the point Mr. Grant and I were talking about on the way over here, from your viewpoint, has there been because of the constraint in the budget a shift away from support for emerging artists like yourself? Have you seen that? Are you aware of the budget priorities? Have they changed for the Endowment?

Ms. BROWN. No, I think there still is a commitment to assist emerging companies.

Mr. DICKS. That is the impression I had.

Ms. BROWN. There is a breakdown that happens along the way, I think, which has to do with putting together the business. It is management, the director with a strong vision can't keep dancing and holding business up by the collar.

Mr. YATES. May I ask this question? Much has been made of the contribution of private giving to the arts. It has been our experience and information that by and large the large corporations which make the grants give it to the companies that are better known so that union of publicity is carried out.

Ms. BROWN. Right.

Mr. YATES. Do you receive any grants from corporations or businesses?

Ms. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. YATES. How much do you receive?

Ms. BROWN. John, do you have those facts?

Mr. KILLACKY. Sure. This year we have received \$35,000 from foundations and \$15,000 from corporations. Both of those figures are about seven times what they were last year. We are hoping to match that next year, but do not expect to go much beyond that.

Mr. YATES. Which companies do you receive it from?

Mr. KILLACKY. Phillip Morris, Exxon.

Mr. YATES. You do get them from the big companies. Do you get them directly from the companies?

Ms. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Do you write to them and ask for the grants?

Mr. KILLACKY. Apply for the grants.

Mr. YATES. You were able to get them this year?

Mr. KILLACKY. In thousand dollar amounts. We get \$1,000 or \$1,500, those amounts. Phillip Morris gave us a \$10,000 grant, but

most of the other corporations are giving companies our size either \$500 grants or \$1,000 grants.

Mr. YATES. Do you get any grants from the organization known as the Business Committee on the Arts?

Mr. KILLACKY. No, we don't.

Mr. YATES. Have you applied there?

Mr. KILLACKY. No.

Mr. YATES. Perhaps you should do that.

Ms. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Perhaps you ought to ask the Endowment where else you ought to apply. Does the Endowment offer a service of this kind, telling you where else you might apply?

Ms. BROWN. No.

Mr. KILLACKY. I don't think so, no. I am not aware of it.

Mr. YATES. Perhaps that is something they could do as well in addition to giving you the grant, telling you where you might supplement it somewhere else. Let me ask the next question.

We still have a few minutes. What is your feeling on whether there ought to be a national dance company? Have you thought about it at all? You would rather do what you are doing, wouldn't you?

Mr. DICKS. Unless it is the Trisha Brown Dance Company, right?

Ms. BROWN. My work is predicated on individuals.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Ms. BROWN. And experimentation.

Mr. YATES. But you see the Government supported companies in Europe, do you not?

Ms. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. YATES. They don't have to worry about making ends meet such as you do, do they?

Ms. BROWN. No.

Mr. KILLACKY. No, but the vitality suffers. The very exciting thing about modern dance as an art form in this country is that modern choreographers are fighters.

Mr. YATES. You mean to survive?

Mr. DICKS. Survivors.

Mr. KILLACKY. Yes, they have learned how to live very poorly and create their work regardless of what has happened. Their company can disband; their organization cave in, but they can still do their work. A lot of the companies in Europe, it is really ho-hum work.

Mr. YATES. You mean Giselle and the other classical ballets, very little?

Ms. BROWN. They have a burgeoning modern dance movement now because they have imported modern dance from America for the last 20 years.

Mr. YATES. America is still the center for the arts, isn't it?

Ms. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. KILLACKY. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Okay, thank you. Let me ask you the question before you go, Sara. What about the question of a national company? I know that Rodger Stevens and Joe Papp are talking about a national theatre.

What is your impression? I asked that question of Jane Alexander when she was here last year and she thought the regional theatre movement was the basis for good American theatre rather than having it centered in a national company.

Ms. O'CONNOR. I agree. We are a nation of many States. We don't really, although our Federal Government is centered here in Washington, D.C., we are much too big to have one company represent us. I think it would be shameful no matter how glorious or good it was.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Ms. O'CONNOR. It also would be not only a foolish thing to do, but it is a restrictive thing to do, because if you have the national theatre company and my company isn't that company, it immediately says something about me or if Trisha Brown is not the national dance company. Whereas I think that we have such vitality and such fluidity, we don't stick in place.

One of the nicest things about being the Milwaukee Repertory Theater is that we are, I hope, always going to be a very flexible institution. We are as large—in fact, our State is as large as many European countries, but there is nothing that is going to set us in stone. We keep scrambling.

Mr. YATES. As you talk, the thought occurs to me that perhaps that is what is so good about the Endowment is the fact that it serves as a national focus for distribution throughout the whole country.

Ms. BROWN. Right.

Mr. YATES. For the development of country talent and for the sustenance of the companies as they move on.

Ms. O'CONNOR. Absolutely.

Mr. YATES. I am glad you are surviving, Trish, and hope you continue to do so.

Mr. KILLACKY. Thank you all.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1984.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

WITNESSES

ROBERT LEYS, ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY

DAVID DAVIS, AMERICAN PLAYHOUSE THEATRE (PBS PRODUCER)

Mr. YATES. Mr. Leys of Allstate and Mr. Davis of American Playhouse Theatre (PBS Producer), glad to see you again. How are you? I think the last time I saw you was when you took the steps to preserve the flag that flew over Fort McHenry, which is now in the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. LEYS. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Which of you wants to testify first?

Mr. LEYS. I am a little nervous now. He looks calm.

Mr. DAVIS. I always believe in letting the funder speak first.

Mr. LEYS. I am Robert Leys, member of the Board for the American Council for the Arts. My job title is Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Board of Allstate Insurance Company.

For those of you that aren't familiar with that small company, we are the parent company—the parent company is Sears Roebuck. I won't begin to go on to the American Council of Arts again because you have already had several others talk about it, but I would like to tell you a little bit about the——

Mr. YATES. Let me interrupt you just to say your statement may be made part of the record.

[The statement of Mr. Leys follows:]

Statement of Robert Leys
 Vice President and Assistant to the Chairman,
 Allstate Insurance Company, also Board of Directors
 of the American Council For The Arts

April 10, 1984

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Subcommittee,

I am Robert Leys, member of the Board of the American Council For The Arts, and Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Board, Allstate Insurance Company. Our parent company is Sears, Roebuck and Co.

ACA is a National Arts Service Organization that promotes communication, management improvement, and problem solving among those who shape and implement Arts policy.

Our ACA Board includes well known artists, corporate and Foundation leaders, and art administrators.

The Allstate Insurance Company and the Allstate Foundation made a total of 98 grants to Arts and Cultural organizations across the country, over the last three years, for an approximate total of \$738,000.

For my own participation, I serve on the Board of Directors, Lyric Opera of Chicago, the Board of Directors, Goodman Theatre, Chicago, on the Advisory Council of The Art Institute of Chicago, and on the national scene, I serve on the Board of the American Council For The Arts, and the National Business Committee For The Arts.

Our Chairman is active in the Chicago Art Institute, Kennedy Center, and the Ford Theatre in Washington, D.C.

For reference, our cultural gifts represent 8.7% of our total contributions budget.

My brief assignment, in appearing before you is twofold — the first I want to tell you why corporations, like mine, are so heavily involved in the Arts. This can be best explained by a couple of experiences.

Some 16-18 years ago my company was asked to contribute to the local Chicago ballet group. We were told if we did not all pitch in, ballet in Chicago would go out of existence.

Our Chairman readily agreed to contribute our fair share, but told the fund raisers not to list our company as a supporter. Why? That short time ago a gift to ballet, from an automobile insurance company, was not easily explained. It was better we made our contributions in the area of Highway Safety.

Also, about 7 years ago I was at a cultural reception, at one of the largest, and most prominent banks in Arizona. We noticed the wonderful collection of Remingtons and Russels, paintings and sculptures, in their lobby. We made mention of this to one of their top executives, and he said, "You know, 10 years ago this whole collection was kept, almost hidden, up in the Board of Directors quarters".

They did not, back those 10 years before, want to take the chance of criticism from their depositors, of wasting money on such trivial things as paintings.

What happened in those few intervening years?

Business found out it was good business to participate in Arts and Cultural activities.

In my own company we do attitude, or morale, surveys, of our employees, on a regular basis.

Over recent years these questions become more frequent, more numerous. The employees were asking us:

1. What kind of a company am I working for?
2. What are you doing for the poor, for the hungry, for the neglected old people, etc.?

and

3. What are you doing to make this a more beautiful place? What about music, art, education in the Arts for the young; yes, our employees were evaluating the company on matters that us older people never thought of, at their age, as a responsibility of the company.

We found out that by supporting tickets for the senior citizens, to enjoy the opera or the symphony, their children were impressed, liked us, and bought our insurance. We found out that by taking on a project of developing artistic skills in minority children, we got our employees involved, and so we had double benefits — we were developing some future musicians and singers in the children, and building a strong bond between the employee and our company.

In short, it was a good business investment.

Now, for the second point of my remarks. Why do we strongly urge for an appropriation level of 195 million for the NEA for FY 1985?

It's trite but it's true — the corporate, the Foundation, and the individual private sector no way can do it all.

What we really like, in the corporate world is a bargain for our dollar, and that is the Challenge Grant, or the Matching Grant. We wish we could do that well in our investment practices.

The more the NEA can put out, the more the private sector will put out. We live with "leadership" — we understand "leadership", and that is what the NEA does in the area of Arts.

With the cuts in Federal Grants to other things, the pressure is on our contribution budgets to give more to problems of senior citizens, children who need help, minorities, and the contribution pie has only so many slices. The NEA leadership helps us to sustain our previous gifts to the Arts.

We understand the Federal Government can't put 6 pounds of sand in a 5 pound bag. We do not want these huge Federal deficits. We are aware of the dangerous state of state and local public finance.

But being an attorney I am trained to plead my case. The 195 million dollars we are asking for is not out of line, it is a fair figure, not out of line with the results it will produce.

There have been so many great results accomplished so far. It is the American history to "move forward". With what we are requesting, this will be done. In the old-fashioned American way — we will do it together. (1)

Thank you.

Mr. LEYS. I wanted to make the point we are neither big nor large. Over the three-year period—I added it up—we came to about 98 different organizations in the cultural area for about three quarters of a million dollars. That is about 8.7, up a good five points from where it was maybe four years ago.

I thought it was an interesting thing, maybe as a little different testimony, because how we got involved and why we are involved is that two things happened to me about 17 or 18 years ago.

We were asked in Chicago to contribute to the ballet. And we were told that if we did not that probably it was going to go under. I remember the present chairman at that time said, "Okay, let's give it to them, but let's not put our name on it." This was 17 or 18 years ago and the reason for that was 17 or 18 years ago pretty much that an automobile insurance company like ours should have been in highway safety and not into arts and culture.

Another incident about seven or eight years ago which is, I think, of interest: I was attending a cultural conference in Arizona, Phoenix. The largest bank there had some beautiful Remingtons and Russells in the lobby, which I mentioned to one of the top executives how wonderful I thought they were.

He said, "You know, about eight or nine years ago we would have had those all hidden away up in the board room because," he said, "we would be a little worried about people thinking that we were spending money on trivial things like art. Now we are putting them out where they are all to be seen by everyone."

That is true of our company. I will come to that point just quickly. Our company does morale surveys as most corporations do. Results in the last two or three years are interesting in that our employees are asking what kind of company are we. What are we doing about the elderly and about children and other things. The other thing that is very interesting is we are finding out it is good business to be in the arts and culture because the employees are asking us what are we doing about beautiful things? What are we doing about bringing art to children who have no other way to get to art.

What are we doing about dance such as the theatre in Chicago of which I was on their board for quite some time. I think this is very important. I think we are seeing an era now where it is good business. For example, if we give tickets to the senior citizens in Chicago, their kids find out about it and think we are a nice company so they buy our insurance which is perfectly okay with us.

Jack Duncan, who we all know, had said why did we think we wanted to urge \$195 million for the National Endowment of the Arts. I think we like to look at the National Endowment as a leader, and it is good business. As I said in my notes, that any time in our investment business we can get double back what we put in, we think that is pretty good. I wish our investment company could do that well.

So if the leadership of the National Endowment will give money to the community, foundations, I also represent a foundation, All-state Foundation, and a corporation, we think it is good business to have grants that are matching grants or leadership grants as I put it there.

Personally I feel as though the money that the American Council of the Arts is asking for, \$195 million, is a lot of money. On the other hand, I feel as though, that it is well worth it. I feel we have made great progress up until now. As I said in my notes, which I think sums it up very well, I said there have been so many great results accomplished so far. It is the American history to "move forward." With what we are requesting, this will be done. In the old-fashioned American way—we will do it together.

I think we are very proud, Congressman. Over the years you know you have had my respect, and I know how hard you have worked for this. All I can tell you is that arts and culture is good business. We like to give our money to something that is going—a very interesting thing. You mentioned to the other lady and luckily I had it along. We have given money, as I mentioned, to everything from the Lyric Opera, which I am on their Board, in Chicago, to such things as the old Globe Theater, Roanoke Museum of Fine—Old Spanish Days in Santa Barbara. I don't even know what that is. In other words, somebody in my company thought it was worthwhile.

Mr. YATES. That is good.

Mr. LEYS. And made a contribution so it is not all lyrics and all symphony and orchestra. My chairman shares——

Mr. YATES. Probably after today you will also make a contribution to the Trisha Brown Dance Company.

Mr. LEYS. I was looking for that one. Or a fast retreat to the door, one of the two.

Mr. KILLACKY. The proposal is in the mail.

Mr. YATES. On the basis of the story this morning it would appear she is worth it.

Mr. LEYS. Great. We have one of our lead officers on the Hubbard Street Dance Board in Chicago, and I am on the Goodman Theatre Board.

Mr. YATES. How many of these boards are you on?

Mr. LEYS. Sure beats insurance, Congressman.

Mr. YATES. Yes, I am sure of that.

Mr. LEYS. Insurance, I can tell you that, as an attorney in the insurance business, it will give you heartburn. I like him when he is laughing, so I will quit.

Mr. YATES. That is good. No, you don't have to quite. I am on your side. Vice versa I am sure.

Mr. LEYS. I think the rest of it was pretty much said I think.

Mr. YATES. You are on a lot of things. In your statement you point out. The Advisory Council of the Art Institute of Chicago, Board of the American Council for the Arts and National Business Community for the Arts. Is that the same as the Business Committee for the Arts?

Mr. LEYS. Yes, sir. Could I give you a note that I wrote here?

Mr. YATES. Sure.

Mr. LEYS. I think it is very good. I am on the Board of the Lyric Opera and I know people are always wondering does art bring anything into the economy. Somebody asked about that. These are my little notes. Lyric Opera employs 850 persons—852. Three-fourths of all the persons employed at Lyric in Chicago are permanent residents of Chicago. As taxpayers, \$1,122,000 in Federal income tax is

collected from those employees. We feel we generate 4.5 million in revenue for the Chicago economy. The other thing which I like very much because our company was to the forefront of this, 14,000 Chicago school children from the inner city attend special youth performances and backstage opera house tours.

Mr. YATES. Good for you.

Mr. LEYS. We are hoping that perhaps in 1995 or somewhere about there that these may produce some good singers. They may also produce some very fine dancers. The thing we like about it which is very important, our employees like us. I think it is good business for corporations like mine to be into the arts because if your employees like you there is a good chance they are going to be more productive and they are going to be more loyal. So we have found that there is an economical bottom line reason for being supporters of the arts. I just wanted to throw that out.

Mr. YATES. Well, good. I just happen to have available a letter that appeared in The New York Times on March 21, 1984, after The Times had printed an editorial entitled "Art and Money." This is how that reads:

To The Editor: I strongly support your excellent March 5th editorial "Art and Money." Although cogent, it overlooked several additional compelling reasons for the state to increase its support of culture through the New York Council of the Arts. (1) A recent study by the Port Authority found that the New York Metropolitan Area economy derives at least \$5.6 billion from cultural activities. (2) More than \$2 billion in personal income and over 117,000 jobs were generated by the arts in the metropolitan area. (3) An estimated \$1.6 billion is spent by visitors to New York who come primarily or extend their stays for arts and culture. (4) A Lou Harris poll found that the arts account for 48 percent of the state's tourism, which pumps \$7 billion a year into our state economy. (5) The arts benefit all kind of ancillary businesses such as restaurants, hotels, parking garages, taxis and shops.

In the last 10 years, he says:

There has been even more of a disaster in State funding than your editorial indicates. The minuscule 1974-75 arts share of the State budget stood at 36/100 of 1 percent based on \$35.7 million of arts funding in a \$9.8 billion state budget.

Then he talks about the State budget and the fact that inflation has further reduced them. But he points out the advantages to business that the arts produce.

Mr. LEYS. Very good.

Mr. YATES. The letter is written by Senator Roy Goodman, Vice Chairman of the Senate Special Committee of the Cultural Industry in Albany, dated March 6th.

So there is no question about the contribution to business and to the economic life of the community that the arts bring in addition to the other parts. Now, we turn to the American Playhouse Theater, which all of us watch and all of us enjoy. Are you the producer of that, Mr. Davis?

Mr. DAVIS. I am the president of the company and executive director of the series. We contract and commission the programs.

My name is David M. Davis. We will be submitting a written statement in a day or two with your permission.

Mr. YATES. We will receive it for the record.

[The statement of Mr. Bruce Christensen follows:]

TESTIMONY
 Bruce L. Christensen, President
 National Association of Public Television Stations
 before the
 Subcommittee on the Interior, Committee on Appropriations
 U.S. House of Representatives

April 10, 1984

This nation's public television stations strongly support a growing federal commitment to the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities. We are grateful to the Subcommittee for its continuing support and encourage you to maintain their essential role in our democratic society through appropriations levels at the maximum feasible level. Funds for public television production and program development are part of the Endowments' allocations to media. We also seek the maximum feasible allocations to the media allocations of both Endowments.

As this Subcommittee is well aware, the modest federal support for the Endowments has done far more than promote a growing appreciation of our rich cultural heritage and a flourishing of our emerging creative talent, important as those contributions are. It has been the seed money for garnering citizen and corporate support far exceeding the original investment. In partnership with public television stations, this effect is increased many times again so that these programs are among the most cost-effective investments of the federal government.

Public television programming can extend the reach and value of the Endowments' funding by providing a large audience, economically and effectively. For example, the average audience for a single program on KENNEDY CENTER TONIGHT is 5.5 million viewers--nearly four times as many people as the total annual attendance of all performances in all concert halls, theaters and studios of the Kennedy Center itself, 1.5 million. In racial balance and income level, the viewers of this programming mirror the nation as a whole. A disproportionate amount of the audience is over 50 years of age and not in the work force; thus such programming frequently provides the only cultural service for our elderly, disabled, low income and unemployed Americans.

For others in the audience, the initial appeal of the programming nourishes an acquired taste, thus contributing to the growth and development of creativity in America. According to a survey in the late 70's, over 60% of the audience for the spring performance of New York's Joffrey Ballet were prompted to attend by watching DANCE IN AMERICA on public television. Opera companies across the country saw an upsurge in attendance with the airing of LIVE FROM THE MET. And from the point of view of the Met itself, this creative interdependency will be as important in the future as it has been in the past; in the words of Executive Director Anthony Bliss, "We feel that public broadcasting in the future is a fundamental element in our ability to both expand our services and maintain ourselves and survive."

Some of our newer services will build even larger future audiences. Over 700 colleges and universities across the country offer courses for credit in conjunction with local public television stations. One of those courses, HUMANITIES THROUGH THE ARTS, includes 30 programs surveying film, drama, music, literature, painting, sculpture and architecture, examining each art form from four perspectives: historical context, elements of the art, form and meaning as well as criticism and evaluation. Another course is based on the Shakespeare plays.

Moreover, the appreciation of this programming is not limited to American audiences alone. In 1979, for example, public television production entities sold 953 programs to 48 countries. And among the most successful programs sold abroad are those in which the Endowments have made a substantial investment--AMERICAN SHORT STORY, AMERICAN PLAYHOUSE and DANCE IN AMERICA.

There is no way to overemphasize the importance of this programming for our public television stations--past, present and future as well. Without the early important commitments of the Endowments to GREAT PERFORMANCES--LIVE FROM THE MET, LIVE FROM LINCOLN CENTER and DANCE IN AMERICA--it is difficult to conceive that this expensive programming could have been initiated and nurtured to the prominent position it holds today. Nationally, this series has prompted underwriting from entities ranging from the Charles E. Culpepper and Andrew W. Mellon foundations to Exxon and Texaco. During our nationwide fundraising drives, it attracts a substantial and growing base of voluntary viewer support.

In recent years, Mr. Chairman, funding from the Endowments has been especially critical to public television's ability to showcase the richness of our cultural heritage. In combination with financial commitments from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and local public television stations, the Endowments have helped fund programs by and about minorities which are also of interest to the general public. Many of these programs were destined for two of our major consortia series--AMERICAN PLAYHOUSE and WONDERWORKS, the new weekly series for children and their families.

In the first season of AMERICAN PLAYHOUSE, for example, NEH funding of \$2.8 million was vital to programs emphasizing our nation's Hispanic ("Seguin" and "The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez") and Greek ("King of America" and "My Palikari") origins. Eight million Americans watched "The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez", one of the highest rated programs in the AMERICAN PLAYHOUSE series. Last year, AMERICAN PLAYHOUSE featured "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When the Rainbow is Enough" which received the highest minority audience of any program distributed by the Public Broadcasting Service in the last three years. Coming next year will be an epic story of Hispanic immigrants coming to America, EL NORTE. Part of the AMERICAN PLAYHOUSE series, EL NORTE's funding comes from a shared production cost arrangement which provides for limited theatrical showing first, then general public television showing later. It's an excellent way to make scarce dollars go further.

We are convinced that WONDERWORKS will become another major showcase for high quality programming designed to attract both a minority and a general audience. The "showpiece" program in that series is "Booker," the story of Booker T. Washington as a young man, a young man determined to learn to read despite the legal prohibitions against teaching reading to a slave. "Booker" would not have been possible without a substantial financial commitment by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Most of the remainder of the funding came from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting Program Fund's Minority Match and local public television stations.

Recent funding decisions by both Endowments promise to be just as important to our future as they have been to our past. From the National Endowment for the Arts there is a continuing commitment to both WONDERWORKS and AMERICAN PLAYHOUSE as well as the traditional support for GREAT PERFORMANCES, LIVE FROM LINCOLN CENTER, LIVE FROM THE MET and the seventh season of the INDEPENDENT DOCUMENTARY FUND, operated in cooperation with WNET-TV in New York. From the National Endowment for the Humanities, there is a production grant for a two-hour dramatization of James Baldwin's Go Tell It on the Mountain, which is destined for AMERICAN PLAYHOUSE, as well as a number of series concerning our Indian heritage--"Roanoke: Indian and English Cultural Contact in North Carolina 1584-1590" and "The 1879 Trial of Standing Bear," which helped establish the principle that Native Americans are entitled to protection under the Constitution. In addition, a scripting grant has been given for "Young Frederick Douglass," designed for children ages six to twelve and thus an obvious candidate for WONDERWORKS.

These two series are not the only beneficiaries of funding from the Humanities. HERITAGE: CIVILIZATION AND THE JEWS, a ten-part series tracing the

history of the Jews within the context of world history, and THE AFRICANS, a nine-part television series on the history of Black Africa are two of many other beneficiaries. These two series will follow in the footsteps of VIETNAM as a major prime time series which will be distributed as a college credit course through the PBS Adult Learning Service.

This support from both Endowments has never been more important to public television. The deep funding cuts made in 1981 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting--their Television Program Fund, their grants to local public television stations as well as all of their other vital services were more severe than those for virtually any other federally assisted program.

After a few years' experience operating at vastly reduced levels of federal support, we are seeing the effects of these cuts reflected in the national schedule--the last resort. First, our stations reduced their broadcast hours, cut back on staff and salary, postponed the replacement of outdated equipment and performed drastic surgery on their local program schedules.

Next year, these cuts will show up in the heart of our national schedule. Stations tried to purchase approximately the same schedule they bought last year for the 1984-85 season. But they couldn't afford it--in part because their income wasn't growing and in part because the cost of the schedule increased by \$4 million. Since national underwriting remained level, stations would have had to bear the entire increase themselves--an increase of 17%. They didn't have enough money to do so. So programming had to be cut--one program from the GREAT PERFORMANCES series, 10% of the NATURE series, 22% of AMERICAN PLAYHOUSE and 50% of WONDERWORKS. Three series from last year couldn't be bought at all. And most of the rest of the schedule--from NOVA to THE MacNEIL/LEHRER NEWSHOUR to AMERICAN PLAYHOUSE could only be purchased because the producers offered a price guarantee below the cost of production. This situation cannot continue indefinitely.

With regard to programming by and for minorities, stations could not afford to purchase BLACK CHAMPIONS, a new three-part proposal from Bill Miles. This is a great tragedy. Bill Miles is one of public television's premier producers. He brought us I REMEMBER HARLEM and A DIFFERENT DRUMMER: BLACKS IN THE MILITARY. Together with BLACK CHAMPIONS these nine programs would form a trilogy chronicling black progress in America. Clearly our stations are anxious to have this program in the schedule and with the assistance of PBS, CPB and perhaps NEH, we still hope that the necessary funding can be found.

Henry Hampton of Blackside Productions is another one of public television's premier producers. PBS and CPB have made major financial commitments to the development of his EYES ON THE PRIZE, a six-part history of the civil rights movement. The original proposal was for a 13-part series suitable to be a college credit course for the PBS Adult Learning Service. But our system just can't make that financial commitment at the present time. Here, too, support from the NEH could facilitate a longer series.

Since the beginning of civilization, the arts, culture and education have been kept alive by the church, the crown, or the state. Congress, through its funding decisions concerning both the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities, has determined that our society has a responsibility to make our cultural heritage freely available to all through the unique medium of public television--which allows everyone, regardless of ability to pay or accident of locale, to appreciate the common heritage of mankind. The alternative is to reerect the barricades of privilege that public television has destroyed. We are grateful for your past support and seek the maximum feasible support for the future.

Mr. DAVIS. I testified last year on behalf of the Humanities Endowment. Today we really want to talk about the Arts Endowment. They both put funds into media and public television, and into American Playhouse. On the NEA side last year there were 16 TV projects, including ours, totaling over \$3 million. In recent years the liaison between the Endowments and public TV has improved dramatically in that the senior staff of the two Endowments, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, PBS, National Science Foundation are meeting regularly so that the right hand knows what the left hand is doing. Money is combined very often to get better work for more people.

Our particular series is a creation of a consortium of four public television stations: KCT in Los Angeles; South Carolina, ETV Network; WGBH, Boston; and WNET, New York. We work with the Endowments, CPB and PBS to do our work.

I started organizing American Playhouse in the beginning of 1980 and went on the air in January of 1982. We are now in our third broadcast year. Plans are about final for next year, and we have things in development for the next couple of years. We are open to submissions from any writer or producer in the United States and are processing about 1,000 scripts a year.

In our first three seasons, including this one, we will have presented 61 new productions made by creative Americans for public television stations and by far the majority by independent producers. In each of the first three seasons the Arts Endowment has provided a half million dollars in general support funds and we allocate that money across all productions.

As the sole agency responsible for supporting American creative artistic activity, the NEA staff and their panels have been perceptive, sympathetic and wise in agreeing with us that American Playhouse represents their best opportunity for committing Federal dollars effectively in nationally televised drama. By adding the NEA funds to the \$3 million we receive from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and the \$5 million provided cooperatively by the nation's public television stations the Endowment plays a very important role in assuring PBS has high quality drama made in the USA as opposed to made in England.

NEA funds are also important because of a signal to the American creative community that we have the support of this highly respected agency. That signal also attracts other money, since each year we have more than doubled our basic \$8.5 million budget, thus providing a \$17 million to \$18 million series for the American public.

We live in a different world than the dance companies. In the process of attracting other funds we have become, with NEA encouragement, the largest single supporter of low budget independent feature film production in this country. Two American Playhouse movies have been released, Testament and El Norte, and five more will be released in the next few months. After their theatrical run these films will be seen as a part of our series. By working this way we are following a pattern set earlier by public broadcasters in Germany, France, Sweden, and recently by the new fourth channel in England.

I must use this opportunity to compliment the NEA staff. They are both professional and supportive. There is a minimum of bureaucratic paperwork and maximum understanding of the creative process.

Mr. YATES. This is Brian O'Doherty?

Mr. DAVIS. Brian, and Julia, and those people.

Mr. YATES. In the media section?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes. We, in turn, maximize use of their dollars by ensuring that over 5 million people watch each of our productions. That is on the first national telecast, not counting viewer repeats. I believe it is clear I support increased funding for the NEA. I do recommend, however, that special attention be paid to using those increased funds to provide more opportunities for the best of our country's creative artists to reach the largest possible public.

Obviously more money for the Playwright production and American Playhouse specifically would serve to achieve those goals.

Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Thank you. I have the impression it is much more expensive to put a theatrical production on PBS than it is to put a similar production on in England on BBC. Is my impression correct?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, because salary levels in England are roughly half of that in this country.

Mr. YATES. Is that why you show some of their shows?

Mr. DAVIS. We buy them very cheap. We buy British programs maximum \$100,000 an episode. For us to produce those kind of programs will cost anywhere from \$500,000 to \$1 million in this country. Of course they have been paid for out of their own budget provided by a license fee in England.

Mr. YATES. Are those productions subsidized?

Mr. DAVIS. Oh, the viewers in England, on the BBC, pay a television set license fee annually of now about \$90 a year. Then the commercial system is advertiser supported. You have the two side by side, although the BBC started first. So it is really a very different world.

The BBC also produces 5,000 hours of drama a year. So it is a gigantic efficient factory whereas with limited production you just have startup time and all that. We don't get the efficiency.

Mr. YATES. Their commercial operations aren't nearly as great as ours, are they?

Mr. DAVIS. Oh, no. Much more restrictive commercial time than ours because you had the BBC first. So the limitation on commercial time, no sponsor identification of particular shows. It is more like buying space in a newspaper or magazine.

Mr. YATES. That is why I think it is so important that subsidies, Federal subsidies be maintained for PBS.

Mr. DAVIS. Has to. We are in trouble right now. We are going to have a 20 percent cut back on American Playhouse next year.

Mr. YATES. Why is that?

Mr. DAVIS. Because the stations are hurting because the Federal CPB appropriation went down. That pass-through—

Mr. YATES. But you are the only outlet for the arts right now, are you not?

Mr. DAVIS. That is quite right.

Mr. YATES. American Playhouse might survive on a commercial network.

Mr. DAVIS. No, I don't think so.

Mr. YATES. You don't think it would?

Mr. DAVIS. No.

Mr. YATES. Why would it not?

Mr. DAVIS. We just can't get those kind of ratings and shares that is required to survive commercially. We saw that happen years ago. I was in television in those golden days when there were six original one hour dramas a week on network television in the 1950's before Playhouse 90. The stake got higher, the bottom line issue—

Mr. YATES. You mean the situation—

Mr. DAVIS. It is all in Fred Friendly's book.

Mr. YATES. I would like to read it. The situation comedies drove you off.

Mr. DAVIS. That is exactly what happened. So that we really are the only place. I don't know, is Steppenwolf Theater in your district in Chicago?

Mr. YATES. Yes, it is.

Mr. DAVIS. We did this past year Sam Shepherd's first full length play on television, which was their production with Gary Cini and John Milkovitch called "True West." Nobody else would have touched that. We have a show on tonight, a Chicago show called "The Killing Force," from the Union Organizer, which would never get on television. It is an important show, an entertaining show, but it is not going to deliver that 20, 25 share you must get in network prime time commercial television.

Mr. YATES. In order to attract advertisers?

Mr. DAVIS. Commercial television in this country is in the business of selling eyeballs to advertisers. That is what it is all about. We are in a different business. We are in the programming. I was in commercial television.

Mr. YATES. You are kind of on the cultural side.

Mr. Boland?

Mr. BOLAND. Can American Playhouse survive at all if it doesn't have this kind of funding?

Mr. DAVIS. No. Drama is expensive. You have to have continuity. We have to be able to fail occasionally, because everybody fails occasionally, so we have to have enough programs a year that people will come back next week. We will be down to 18 new shows next year instead of 22.

Mr. YATES. That is because of the budget cut?

Mr. DAVIS. Budgets, the general increase across the country, corporate funding has remained stable. We have, with a modest corporate underwriting, \$400,000 a year at the moment.

Mr. YATES. You spoke of a 20 percent cut.

Mr. DAVIS. From 22 shows to 18.

Mr. YATES. Can't that be made up by additional funding from the corporations, the business community?

Mr. DAVIS. No, it can't. We didn't have any corporate underwriting in our second season. The first season, Arco provided a million dollars. The recession hit. Profits went down 5 percent and they

pulled out of public broadcasting for two years, although they were very happy with us.

We are risky. We are not like buying finished programming from Europe. We are not like supporting the grand opera or ballet. People can get angry at some of our programs because they are contemporary. So for a corporation that can be a problem.

I am sympathetic to that. The corporation has got to do right by its stockholders. And if people get angry at the company, chubs come in for one year. We hope they will come back. But we have been to every major corporation in the country, at least 200.

Mr. YATES. Has that resulted in an artistic deficit that the other witnesses spoke about? You find that as a result of the failure of funding, that you will have to spend more time on fund-raising and less on artistic productions, or is that not a fact of life with you?

Mr. DAVIS. It is not so much a fact of life with us because we have the entire United States as a talent pool. So we have available to us, if we could pay for them, many more good scripts and good productions that could be made if we had the funding because there is no place else for those people to go.

We operate our central office with six people totally. We have very low overhead so that the money gets on the screen.

Mr. YATES. Many of the public television stations are now moving more and more to screening commercials in order to attract funding.

Mr. DAVIS. Our friend, Mr. McCarter, in Chicago, wants to do that.

Mr. YATES. And I told Mr. McCarter I personally don't approve of that.

Mr. DAVIS. I don't either.

Mr. YATES. Because I think that you are, and the commercial networks have said this in the past, that their one hope for any kind of artistic expression has to be the Public Broadcasting System.

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. YATES. They are not going to place this kind of programming on their own networks. And if a transition takes place of providing more and more commercials for the Public Broadcasting System, I think there won't be much difference between PBS and the commercial networks in no time at all. I think this is an area that the American public would want to see supported.

Mr. DAVIS. I sent you last year after my testimony some quotes from Mr. Paley's 1934 testimony on the Communications Act in which CBS was never going to be more than 10 percent commercial.

Mr. YATES. Yes, I remember that. It has changed since then.

Mr. BOLAND. Are there any productions in which you can bring Michael Jackson in the American Playhouse to help them out?

Mr. DAVIS. We are working on it.

Mr. BOLAND. I want to compliment Allstate Insurance Company. I attended the gala performance of "On Shiloh Hill." It was a tapestry, of course, of one of the great battles of the Civil War. I hope it survives. They have a great cast, great voices. It is really a musical tapestry that is unusual. Allstate I know was a contributor to it, as the corporate area has. Without the funding through the cor-

porate area Ford's Theater couldn't survive at all. But Allstate did a magnificent job, as did Occidental Petroleum in not only the gala performance but also the whole atmosphere that contributed to making that a very fine night.

Mr. LEYS. I might mention that we tried to not keep ourselves to the Windy City and that our chairman of the board, Donald Craig, whom you saw at that, is also on the board of the Ford Theater, plus he is also active in Kennedy Center. So we try to get out of Chicago occasionally.

Mr. BOLAND. Well, you extend my congratulations to him. Everyone who was there I think was quite happy with it. The applause the cast received was great. Hopefully it will survive because there is great enthusiasm on the part of the cast.

Mr. LEYS. I like to bring him occasionally good news. Most of the time I bring him bad news. That will be fine.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much, Mr. Leys. Thank you, Mr. Davis.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1984.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

WITNESSES

WALLIE FUNK, WASHINGTON STATE ARTS COMMISSION

ROBIN TRYLOFF, NEBRASKA ARTS COUNCIL

WILLIAM BULGER, STATE SENATOR, MASSACHUSETTS

SYD BLACKMARR, ARTS EXPERIMENT STATION, TIFTON, GA.

NICHOLAS VAN HEVELINGEN, ST. LOUIS COMMISSION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Mr. YATES. Mr. Funk of Washington, Mr. Tryloff of Nebraska, Mr. Bulger of Massachusetts, Ms. Blackmarr of Georgia, and Mr. Van Hevelingen of St. Louis.

We welcome you. We are glad to have you here.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, if you would yield briefly, I am very glad Wallie Funk from Washington State is here. We have been good friends for many years.

And I am looking forward very much to your testimony today and appreciate the work you have done as chairman of the Washington State Arts Commission. I didn't realize this was one of your great areas of interest, but knowing the work you have done up in Oak Harbor in this field I am glad you are here to testify. It will be very valuable to the committee.

Mr. YATES. The statements offered by the panel may be made a part of the record.

Mr. FUNK. Mr. Chairman, I am Wallie Funk, from the State of Washington. I am chairman of the Washington State Arts Commission. I am publisher of the Times. Also, grants chairman of The Playhouse. I come to you wearing three masks. One, I am an arts advocate. I am not a creator of arts but I am deeply interested in arts. I am interested in the quality of arts. I am interested in the

support systems that will provide that quality of art and, as a result, have given my time to this to help fulfill these objectives.

I am awfully glad finally to be here today because my childhood was filled with McCarthy on television, and my thought of what a Senator or congressional hearing would be practically had me terrorized. I am not a Communist.

Mr. YATES. Well, we won't even ask you that question.

Mr. FUNK. First, beginning with the Washington State Arts Commission, as I am sure you would understand the State of Washington suffered as did many other States during the recent crunch, the inflation, recession. We were particularly hard hit because our industrial base was severely hit by the conditions I mentioned. As a result, cuts in support of the arts began at the Federal level, also were duplicated at the State level, nearly put the Washington State Arts Commission out of business.

Fortunately, the NEA did, by its contribution in the 1982-83 fiscal year, save us from either drastically curtailing the activities of our Commission, or really considering closing it up. Because if you can't truly go out to do the job you are appointed to perform, why just do it in exercise? But we were cut 58 percent by the Washington State legislature which I think was being sensitive to messages they were getting from the national level, and your, the NEA's help to us saved us from that disaster.

In the meantime in order to beef up our position we decided that it was really necessary for us to get rather heavily into the business of political persuasion. The Governor of the State of Washington, John Spellman, appointed a 24-person task force, including leaders in industry, corporate leaders, from the world of art and government, to study the problem and try to devise ways to increase the monies that were necessary to uphold the programs which we support in the four corners of our State.

Now, I have listened to much testimony today, and sometimes I feel like a carpehagger in the Holy Land because their problems are so different. One I confronted as chairman of the Arts Commission, and I am concerned about funding which—we have an institutional support program which includes 14, 13, major institutions, the Seattle Opera, Symphony, et cetera, in the State of Washington and they get about one-half of the grants budget that we have.

However, equally important to me is that we are the Washington State Arts Commission. Not merely supporters of Seattle and its programs, the major artistic epicenter of the State.

And I come from another viewpoint, having just been the grants chairman for an organization that raised one third of a million dollars in a town of 12,000 people in order to buy our way into a permanent playhouse facility. It truly would take too long here to detail what was done. But let it be said I think it was one of the more aggressive, spectacular volunteer activities that it has ever been my pleasure to be associated with.

It was a classic pyramid in a sense that we went off our island, we went into Seattle, and we confronted the corporate lion in his lair. You will understand the year 1980 was not the best year, because there was great confusion related to the funding of the arts. And corporations were getting it from all sides. Organizations from whom they had never heard were at their doorstep. People repre-

senting social welfare programs and the likes were coming to them. Some were beginning to sit down and reconsider, how should they distribute the money that they do have to give to the various programs.

We went in and with all these strikes against us mounted a personal campaign. Our first success was a \$7,000 grant from Grumman. On we went until we had raised about \$100,000. The minimum corporate contribution was \$3,000. Our largest was \$7,500. Then we took the battle back to the community. I am going through this because I think if there is anybody behind me who comes from a situation such as this, my message to them is organize properly. Take heart, it can be done. In three and a half years we finally raised a third of a million dollars. \$250,000 of this was at 11¼ percent interest. At one critical time in this fight for survival, because it meant our theater movement, it mean life or death. Had we failed, once we got into the proposition, had we failed there would be no theater in our area.

Small though it is, there is a factor there that is rather important. We are the site of a large naval air installation. This is one of the things that has kept the military and civilian communities, kept the level of relationship so high. There is a great mixture of many outstanding talents that come to our community. On this basis it was deemed important we press on to gain the facility. We finally achieved our goal last August 31st and that was one year and four months short of the five-year goal we had set for ourselves.

We labored under financial conditions that most men and women with good sound base judgment said, "You know, you are out of your mind." Truly now that it is over and in retrospect I believe we were. But that is the nice thing about volunteerism and high motivation made even higher by many people in a position to afford to help us that said this is so ridiculous that we don't even want to be a part of it. Well, they ultimately did become a part of it, and finally our project reached conclusion.

How does this relate to you? We are us, you are you. I am here in support of certainly no less funding than we are getting and, if at all possible, increased funding from NEA, because it is vital to the support of many programs that will die on the vine if there is a continued, continuing drain of Federal and State financing for the arts.

It was mentioned earlier that art is also a business. As a businessman I began to come to this conclusion early on. I didn't read it in *The New York Times*. But as I heard people denigrate the arts and thumbs down on it, it is a frill, it is this and that, all of a sudden I look at it very pragmatically that the arts do generate income. I welcome them into the family so to speak.

In my newspaper I have noticed lately increasing emphasis on the arts by the press. I, being the publisher, I can control anything I want to say. Even support of politicians.

Mr. DICKS. Very important. Very important.

Mr. FUNK. Thank you. But I do feel we have—one thing involved is human enrichment. They are devastated by all the bad news they hear. I think the arts play a very important point in human uplift. It is through NEA and other supportive corporations and in-

dividuals that I feel we are making many contributions. And one is to the uplift of the human spirit.

Mr. YATES. Good.

Mr. FUNK. I thank you for this opportunity to appear before you.

Mr. YATES. Thank you for a very good statement.

Ms. Tryloff.

Ms. TRYLOFF. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Robin Tryloff. I am executive director of the Nebraska Arts Council. Several people have spoken today about the importance of increased funding for the NEA for the major arts resources in our nation, and I second their comments.

The nation's cultural strength is measured by the stability and creativity of its leading operas, theaters, museums, dance companies, symphony and artists. Nebraska, however, is not one of the States blessed with a plethora of major arts resources, yet our citizens enjoy and appreciate the arts and arts opportunities made available to them through NEA funding as much and perhaps more than those people who reside in areas where arts opportunities are plentiful.

People in New York City have always had access to the best of the arts world. However, it was not until the National Endowment was funded that the Nebraskans could have the same arts experiences without traveling to a major metropolitan area. One of the major functions of government taxation is redistribution of resources. As a nation we acknowledge the fact opportunities and money are not equally distributed throughout the country and through Federal programs attempt to equalize these resources. The National Endowment for the Arts performs this function for the arts world.

Now that the opportunities have been created I implore you not to reduce funding which would reduce our ability to share the advantages of the more culturally rich East and West Coast. I would like to tell you today about one town in Nebraska and share with you a couple examples of how that community has benefited from the arts. Please remember as I am describing this community that it is not atypical either for Nebraska or any other rural State.

Gordon, Nebraska, has a population of 2,167 and is located in the ranching country of Northwest Nebraska just across from South Dakota. Across the State line is the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. To say Gordon is remote is an understatement. The closest town is Rushville, population 1,240. Driving south you don't come across another town for 58 miles. When you do, it is Ellsworth, which doesn't even rate a population figure on Nebraska's State map.

Gordon formed a Community Arts Council in 1978 run by tireless volunteers, the regional arts was awakened in Gordon and surrounding area, a strong sense of the importance of an active and vital cultural life. The Gordon arts community has dared in the past couple years to challenge its local audiences. Performances by the Tulsa Ballet and Texas Opera Theater brought quality dance and opera. Just last Saturday night the St. Louis Brass Quintet, a chamber group of the St. Louis Symphony, performed to ecstatic audiences. Performances took place at the converted showroom of a now defunct Ford dealership.

One of the finest music groups in Nebraska is the Nebraska Symphonia. It was scheduled to perform this past winter. As you know, we have not been blessed with a kind winter in the Northern Plains. The cold and mountains of snow has hurt ticket sales. In the metropolitan area such weather would have closed the show, but in Gordon such experiences are too important. So the people went to work. They bought two hours of radio time from the local station and set up a remote in downtown Gordon. Symphonic music is not often heard on the radio in Gordon, but during this two-hour period listeners and passersby were treated to beautiful classical music and plugs for the performance.

Live interviews were conducted with members of the Symphonia as they got off their bus. The result, virtually sold out performance, including a busload of students from Pine Ridge Indian Reservation that arrived just before the performance was to begin.

The day after the concert the local police chief stopped the director in the streets and said, "That was the best five bucks I've ever spent." When the students from the Reservation came to the concert it was additional emphasis that the arts are having an effect on Gordon.

Before the Arts Council was formed that just wouldn't have happened. Since it is located just south of the Reservation, site of the Wounded Knee Massacre and frequent protests, racial tensions sometimes run high. One of the early goals was to see if the arts could help bridge the gap between two cultures that must live side by side.

In 1981, through the National Endowment for the Arts' Dance Touring Program, Gordon brought the Frank Holder Dance Company to town. It was felt that dance, because it is so indigenous to the Indian arts—Frank Holder had worked with Indians before and as a choreographer had discovered children could teach him, too. They performed. Twenty percent of the Gordon Elementary School population is American Indian. Combining those students with 300 children from the Reservation schools, Holder's Company performed its regular contemporary dance program. American Indian children were highlighted as they performed their dances for the Holder Company and their peers. A very positive experience for the American Indian children resulted when their culture was recognized by this nationally recognized dance company.

National Endowment for the Arts funding to Gordon is indirect. It is funneled through the Nebraska Arts Council, Mid-American Arts Alliance, which is the regional organization we belong to, and Producing Arts Organization. Yet, without that funding, or even with reduced funding, the people in the Gordons of our country would be denied many of the positive, challenging and creative experiences the arts can offer.

The Federal Government has the opportunity to enrich our lives through increased funding of the NEA. We are requesting it do so at the level of \$195 million for fiscal year 1985. Few Federal agencies create as much good will with so few dollars as does the National Endowment for the Arts.

Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Senator Bulger isn't here yet—he just walked through the door. Let us have the next one. We will have the Senator following.

Ms. Blackmarr.

Ms. BLACKMARR. Mr. Chairman, this is a wonderful opportunity. I appreciate very much being able to be here. I am Syd Blackmarr from Ocilla, Georgia.

Mr. YATES. Is Ocilla about the same size as Gordon, Nebraska?

Ms. BLACKMARR. About a hundred more, I think. So I am going to tell you something about Ocilla, Georgia.

My organization is in Tifton, and is housed on the campus of Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College. There are 3,200 people in the town where I live and 100,000 in the five-county rural area which the Arts Experiment Station serves.

I have thought a great deal about just what I should say to you today to help you understand why it is so important to have adequate funding for the arts in rural communities. I finally decided that the best way would be to simply tell you the story of my own communities, then to point out some of the needs of rural arts agencies.

There was an article in Atlantic Monthly written in late 1976 that described south Georgia as a "mean and starved back corner of America." The description was harsh; yet, I admit, there was an element of truth in it. Certainly, at that time, we were starved—culturally.

In an area serving 100,000 rural people there were only three small arts groups, and these were social in nature, serving only about 300 somewhat elite members. There were extremely limited opportunities for children or adults to view or participate in any art form; virtually no artists-in-schools; no arts programs for the elderly or handicapped; and our public agencies didn't know or have an understanding of the economic, educational or personal values of the arts for rural communities.

In 1976, the Arts Experiment Station was established with a \$25,000 grant from the City Spirit program of the National Endowment for the Arts.

As a consequence of the existence of our agency, there are now five strong arts agencies in the area; two of them professionally staffed. Two arts facilities have been renovated in two separate communities. There are two community theaters, a weavers guild, a writers guild, and four annual arts festivals. Thirty artists have served residencies in our schools and communities, and audiences for a multi-county performing arts series range from 600 to 1,000 for each event.

Importantly, we have gained the financial support, though small, of our city and county governments in each of the five communities.

The Arts Experiment Station has added a new dimension to life in our rural area, and the climate there is now healthy for culture as well as for peanuts and corn. This would not have happened without the stimulus of the Endowment grant in 1976.

There are hundreds of culturally "mean and starved" rural communities in our country which deserve this same kind of incentive.

A creatively designed Challenge Grant program for rural communities that could stimulate increased State and local funding

could serve this function well; but rural communities deserve more than a simple quick-start program. Their needs can be adequately met and stability achieved only with thoughtful funding provided over a long period of time.

What are some of these needs?

First, rural communities are isolated from major cultural resources which provide exposure to models of excellence. In my own geographic region, for example, we are 180 to 375 miles from our State's primary museums, symphonies and theaters. The Touring Program is a partial answer to this problem, but simple one-time exposure is not enough. Because most rural citizens have been too busy, of necessity, cultivating crops to cultivate an interest in the arts, performances, exhibits, and artists must be seen many times in many settings to build the necessary base of support and acceptance for ultimate audience development and eventual independence. Most of us are busy cultivating crops, rather than looking to culture. It is necessary for us to eventually build the kind of independence we would like to have.

Second, rural communities need quality programs that are affordable. Inexpensive family events are essential in low income areas like mine where the median income is less than \$11,000 a year. State and endowment support is the key to this affordability. It is very difficult for the rural community to raise funds when you are competing with the 4-H Club and church building fund and basketball team with the same small businesses.

In one community, because of the stimulus of the grant we have recently been able to raise \$750,000 for their art center.

Mr. YATES. Which community is that?

Ms. BLACKMARR. Crawford County. The county is 33,000, the town is 10,000. Logan. It is wonderful.

Speaking of that, we need adequate spaces for the arts. Most of us don't need fancy multimillion dollar civic centers, but we need appropriately secure and lit gallery space where we can bring in high quality and new art forms and can put to very good use renovated houses with good lighting systems, solid flooring and heated and plumbed dressing rooms. Most of us make do with gyms, cafeterias and bank lobbies. But it is unlikely our audiences will expand or enjoy when they have to do it from the hard bleachers of the basketball gym.

Finally and most important, rural communities very badly need trained performers and teachers. Nary a week goes by but a teacher or mother doesn't complain to me and say they cannot find a good dance teacher or art teacher. People who can afford it can take their kids to towns where they have these teachers, but the great majority must go without that. This is a great waste of talent and creativity, especially in the face of the research Paul Torrance did a few weeks ago, who found that children from non-white, non-middle-class homes have a greater chance of succeeding in the arts than in any other academic endeavor.

In addition, our local artists do not have adequate opportunities for training that would enhance their own skills of teaching and prepare them better for competing in shows or marketing their work.

Rural communities, then, need artists in residence for extended residences of two years or more. This would give enough time to provide training for our local artists, and to leave on the home front an improved supply of skilled professionals.

Rural communities have rich reserves of untapped and underdeveloped creativity as well as underdeveloped audiences. Stimulation and encouragement of the Endowment can make that happen. We need exposure to art, affordable programming, increased human artistic resources. I think the evidence is there that the arts will thrive down on the farm and that we can make a dynamic contribution to a contemporary rural society.

Mr. YATES. Very good statement. Thank you very much.

Senator BULGER. Glad to have you here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BULGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Am I being called upon at this time?

Mr. YATES. Yes. Or would you rather wait until Mr. Van Hevelingen testifies?

Mr. BULGER. It seems as though he should be next.

Mr. YATES. The list I have had you next. It is all right with me if you want to go ahead.

Mr. VAN HEVELINGEN. Fine with me.

Mr. YATES. Let Mr. Van Hevelingen have the microphone while the Senator relaxes and gathers himself.

Mr. VAN HEVELINGEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. My name is Nicholaas Van Hevelingen. I am the executive director of the St. Louis Arts and Humanities Commission. I am currently president of the National Assembly of Local Arts Agencies.

I testified here two years ago. At that time I told you that I thought arts organizations nationwide were even closer to the brink of insolvency than was usual and that it would be nice if I could come back today and that that was no longer the case or that I had been wrong. In fact, I quite honestly believe things are much worse than they were two years ago, at least from my observation.

Costs, of course, are up. Unfortunately, private and public support is not. In real dollars I think public support has diminished. Private sector support has increased, I think most people would agree, quite modestly over the past couple years. Let me give you a couple examples from St. Louis.

You are going to hear from Leonard Slatkin this afternoon, artistic director of the St. Louis Symphony. Time Magazine two or three months ago suggested that St. Louis Symphony was the second best band in the country. And their subscriptions are up and their reputation has never been better, and they have never lost money faster. They are extremely well managed. Last year for the first time in many, many years the St. Louis Symphony did no free park concerts. Those were eliminated because of Federal cutbacks.

I would like to point out that no corporation has leapt in and decided that is the sort of thing it would like to sponsor. The Symphony has decided it was one of the things that had to go given the other very pressing needs. I can't blame them. You may have heard last year about Theater Project Company, a little theater company in St. Louis, that ran afoul of the State legislature for putting on "Sister Mary Ignatius." For awhile there it looked as if

the State legislature, Missouri Arts Council appropriation might be in trouble. That was not the case. The appropriation in fact increased; is looking to this year.

What has happened, though, is that Theater Project Company has found it increasingly difficult to get corporate support of that. No risk capital there on the corporate side, gentlemen, and I think that is a great shame. We have been told for the last three years that the private sector is going to take over where government leaves off. That changing tax laws and improvement in the economy are going to make all the difference in the world. They suggest raising the percent of pretax profits is going to make a great deal of difference, but I know in St. Louis we can't get a 2 percent club going. Can't do it.

Quite frankly, all this emphasis on private sector support kind of strikes me like putting both wings on the same side of the duck. It adds up but it doesn't fly.

As was mentioned earlier, there are new priorities, too. Health and welfare. Certainly the decisions are getting harder and decisions don't always favorably affect the arts. I would also point out when business' greatest advances took place in terms of support for the arts was during a period when the Endowment's budget was growing most rapidly, too. I would like to suggest business support increase not in spite of but in response to increases in the Endowment budget.

Let me talk for just a minute about local arts agencies which I am representing here. There are 1,300 in the country give or take a few. We have never quite been able to get those numbers straight. They are service providers but also for the most part make direct financial support available to arts organizations in communities and cities throughout the United States. The best guess we have from 1981 was that they generated about \$300 million in local tax base support. I would point out that is a little more than the Endowment and State arts agencies generated in the same year.

However, I think that is just a fraction of what could be generated in local tax base support given the right impetus and right initiatives. I also think it is most appropriate. I think you ought to pay most closest to home. I think we are the ones who are served by those arts organizations. We are the ones in closest proximity and can observe best whether or not the funds are being used intelligently. I think this was recognized last year by the creation of the local test program at the Endowment here. In the first round, over 200 local arts agencies made application from 28 States. At the very least they had to match those grants \$2.00 for every dollar from the Federal Government. It strikes me that if we can get applications from a total of 200 local arts agencies on a two for one matching basis in new public funds, that represents a tremendous opportunity in terms of generating new tax base support.

I think by the most conservative estimates the \$6 million that local test program will allocate during the course of the test, three years, is going to generate between \$24 million and \$30 million in new local tax base support. That is not going to go away, once the budgets are up, God willing they will stay there.

Let me jump back to St. Louis very quickly. I have been in St. Louis five years. We are undergoing the fifth fiscal crisis of my

tenure there. Our city work force is now 60 percent of what it was in 1979. Sixty percent. That is typical of the other kinds of financial hardships we are undergoing there.

Nevertheless, there is in the State Capital right now State legislation pending and will shortly be introduced in the Board of Aldermen local legislation which will enable us to take to the voters a tax increase, creation of an occupancy tax district, increase in the occupancy hotel/motel tax. That will generate about a million eight, \$2 million in its first year which I hope will be next year, which is about a threefold increase in local tax base support.

I think, and we are optimistic that it is going to succeed because it is primarily a nonresident tax. I think the reason it is going to succeed is partly, of course, because the corporate and political communities are almost unanimously behind it. They are behind it partly because they recognize St. Louis is greatly dependent on convention and tourism business and that, of course, arts organizations contribute greatly to that kind of business. But quite frankly that the political and corporate communities are getting behind a tax increase, and I will say the hotel/motel association is also behind that increase, taxing themselves at a slightly greater rate because of the possibility of new Federal dollars coming from the local test program to St. Louis. It is very simple. It works.

I guess that is all I am going to say, all the examples I am going to give you. I would certainly encourage this committee to recommend a substantial increase in the Endowment's funding. I think it is perhaps one of the best investments the Federal Government can make in this country.

Thank you, gentlemen.

[The statement of Mr. Van Hevelingen follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS
SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR

April 10, 1984

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, my name is Nicholaas Van Hevelingen. I am the Executive Director of the St. Louis Arts and Humanities Commission. I am currently President of the National Assembly of Local Arts Agencies,¹ and I serve on two panels of the National Endowment for the Arts.¹

I appreciate the opportunity to speak before the Committee today as you continue hearings on the Arts Endowment's 1984-85 budget. I intend to speak on behalf of, and from the perspective of, local arts agencies nationwide. I'd like to begin, however, with a few more general remarks.

When I appeared before this Committee two years ago, I stated that, in my estimation, arts organizations in this country were even closer to the brink of insolvency than was usual. I wish today that I could say that was no longer the case. Unfortunately, I believe it is.

We are all familiar with the reasons for the apparently permanent fiscal uncertainty of the not-for-profit arts industry: rising labor costs, rising energy costs, rising transportation costs, and on ad infinitum. Unfortunately, we are not witnessing a concomitant rise in support: while private sector support has increased modestly, the net gains in tax-based support have been minimal, and in real dollars, tax-based support has declined. I believe, without question, that the situation has worsened, in spite of the fact that the majority of arts organizations are today managed more efficiently and effectively than they were two years ago.

The great irony is that audiences for many art forms - museums are a good example - have never been greater. That is not by chance. It is the result of a decade of audience development and education, efforts frequently undertaken, I believe, in response to encouragement and support by all public arts agencies - federal, state, and

local. But, as this Committee well knows, larger audiences do not necessarily mean smaller deficits. The economics of the not-for-profit arts world simply does not function that way, a concept that seems to be less well understood by the government of this country than by those of most other countries.

We have heard a great deal in the past three years about the role, responsibility, and potential of private sector (i.e. corporate) giving in support of the arts. We have been told that certain changes in the tax structure and in the economy will allow business to take over where government has left off, to the betterment of all. That seems to me like putting all the wings on the same side of the duck; it adds up, but it doesn't fly.

First, corporate support is increasingly being directed to pressing needs in health and welfare. The decisions are becoming harder to make, and they do not always benefit the arts. Second, I would point out that the greatest gains in business support for the arts came during a period in which the budgets of the Arts Endowment and state arts agencies were making similar gains. I believe business increased its support not in spite of, but in response to, the increased challenge of the public sector. I further believe that today, the greatest potential for increased public sector support exists at the local level, and local arts agencies have played, and will continue to play, the critical role in securing it.

There are now in existence some 850-1000 professionally staffed local arts agencies in cities and towns throughout the country. Add to that an estimated 500 local art agencies, primarily in smaller and rural communities, which are run on a volunteer basis and one recognizes the remarkable scope and penetration of these agencies. Some remain primarily service oriented, but the majority now provide direct financial support to the arts-producing organizations and institutions in their respective locales.

A conservative estimate of the financial support generated by local art agencies in 1982 is \$300 million, most of that derived from municipal tax revenues. I would point out that that figure is greater

than the combined state and federal appropriations for the arts for the same year. But the potential level of support is much, much greater than that. Local revenues for the arts should be, I believe, the largest portion of the federal/state/local financial partnership, both because it is local residents that principally are served, and because existing needs and appropriate responses can best be assessed "on site."

The proximity of local arts agencies to their constituents - the arts producers - allows resources to be directed to the areas of greatest need and potential. It also allows the effect those resources have on institutional stability, access, and the emergence and development of artists and arts organizations, to be assessed and, if necessary, to be redirected.

Official recognition of these circumstances was given last year by the Endowment through the inauguration of the Local Test Program. In the first round, applications from over 200 local arts agencies in 28 states were received. At the end of the test period, \$6 million will have been granted either directly to local arts agencies or indirectly to consortia of local art agencies making application through their state arts agencies. Based on grants awarded in the first round of the Test Program, that \$6 million will generate between \$24 and \$30 million in new, local, tax-based support. I believe even that is only a fraction of what might be generated with sufficient impetus from the National Endowment for the Arts.

The City of St. Louis, for which I work, is currently undergoing yet another severe fiscal crisis. I've been there five years and I've seen five of them. Our City workforce is now just 60% of what it was in 1979. The fat is gone, as they say, and there is nothing left to cut. Yet in spite of this, a tax measure will be on the August ballot which will, if it is passed, triple local government's direct support of the arts to \$1.8 million a year, or slightly over a dollar per capita.

This initiative is being supported almost unanimously by the local political and business communities. That is in part due to wide-

spread recognition that St. Louis' cultural institutions are critical to the area's national image, and so to its convention and tourism business. But it is also due in large part to the Local Test Program, and the significant federal dollars that could come to St. Louis if the measure passes. I believe similar circumstances obtain in many, many, cities around the country, but the federal challenge and the federal leadership must be there.

This also relates to "decentralization" as it has become a philosophic underpinning to many new federal initiatives. With respect to the arts, aspects of decentralization are welcome and important. Certain tasks can, I believe, be more effectively and efficiently implemented at the regional, state, and local levels than they can from Washington. Regional Fellowships in the visual arts are a good example.

The Local Test Program, too, is a good example of decentralization; not that it removes from the Endowment a programmatic responsibility, but that it decentralizes the decision-making process. Each level of the partnership shares the same concerns for quality, and shares the same responsibility for the total arts environment in its purview; only the scale varies.

I would advise against, however, using decentralization as an Endowment-wide goal or standard of efficiency. I have been fighting legislative budget battles for eight years now, first at a state arts agency and currently at a municipal arts agency. I have found that to a remarkable degree, state and local officials take their lead (in arts support at least) from the actions of the Federal Government. The existence of the Endowment is tangible evidence that the highest legislative bodies in the country recognize the importance of cultural excellence in our nation, and the importance of governmental support to the maintenance and enhancement of that excellence. It is imperative that there remain a strong philosophical and financial commitment to the arts at the federal level, and that the Endowment's responsibility to lead and set standards is not abdicated.

Certainly, the decisions this legislative body must make this year are extraordinarily difficult ones. The needs are great and the resources already thinly stretched. I believe, however, that the investment made by the federal government in the National Endowment for the Arts generates a return perhaps unparalleled by any other agency. The return is in creativity, pride, and excellence, which cannot be measured. It is also in dollars, which can be. That investment is needed now more than ever before, and I sincerely hope that this Committee will recommend a substantial increase in the Endowment's 1984-85 budget.

Mr. YATES. Thank you. I remember your testimony from a couple years ago, and I remember that at that time you sparked, as you did today, with a story. The story you told two years ago I find in the hearings of that occasion when you said: "As I mentioned I think the arts are a vital but vulnerable industry and I would like to read a short story which I think illustrates that quite well. The arts are not now and never will be a competitive industry and I think this story illustrates this."

You told this story:

A corporate chairman was given tickets for a performance of Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony." He couldn't attend and passed them on to his industrial engineer. The next morning the chairman asked him how he enjoyed the performance and the engineer handed him a memo which read: "(a) For considerable periods of time the four oboe players had nothing to do. Their number should be reduced and their work spread out over the whole orchestra thus eliminating peaks of activity. (b) All 12 violins are playing identical notes. This seems unnecessary duplication, and the staff of this section should be drastically cut. If a large volume of sound is really required, it could be obtained through electronic amplification. (c) Much effort was absorbed in the playing of demi-semiquavers. This seems an excessive refinement and it is recommended that all notes be rounded up to the nearest semiquaver. If this were done, it would be possible to use lower paid personnel. (d) No useful purpose is served by repeating with horns the exact same passage that has already been handled by the strings. If all such redundancies were eliminated, the concert could be reduced from two hours to 20 minutes. In fact, if Schubert had attended to these matters in the first place, he probably would have been able to finish the symphony after all."

Now, the Senator is next.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, may I introduce——

Mr. YATES. Yes. This is Massachusetts' time.

Mr. BOLAND. This is Massachusetts' time. I am delighted, as my colleague from western Massachusetts is, to have the president of the Massachusetts State Senate with us. I guess probably his personality and persuasiveness has probably made his legislative body the most docile legislative body in the nation. But beyond that his personality really has led to his leadership in particular budget increases that have occurred during his tenure as president of the Senate.

Let me say he comes to this position very easily because he himself is a bit of an entertainer, probably one of the best singers in the legislature, probably in the South Boston area. I think if he gets beyond that realm, he couldn't make any money, but in the South Boston area there was nobody like him.

I must say he is one of the most respected, perhaps one of the most effective leaders we have had in Massachusetts. I am delighted to welcome him.

Mr. YATES. May I say before I pass the microphone over to Mr. Conte that apparently there is a transition in singers that come to Congress. I mean you, yourself, have a glorious baritone voice that periodically is moved to performance.

Mr. BOLAND. But only in rural communities.

Mr. DICKS. And The Speaker as well.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Conte.

Mr. CONTE. I would echo what Eddie says. I served eight years in the Senate, from 1950 to 1958; unfortunately, didn't have the opportunity to serve with him. He is much younger than I am. But his reputation comes highly recommended by everyone. He has

been one of the best, most outstanding presences in the State Senate in Massachusetts in the history of Massachusetts. Not only that, but he has done a tremendous amount for the arts.

He comes from my bailiwick, a little rural community in the Berkshires that listen to the Boston Symphony—

Mr. YATES. Is he from Pittsfield?

Mr. CONTE. No, but he comes there quite often. He drives all that way to listen to the Boston Symphony Orchestra there during summer engagements at Tanglewood. We have a mutual friend that served with him in the State Senate, Mr. Fitzpatrick, who runs one of the finest inns I think in the United States, the Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge.

Mr. YATES. I will remember that. Thank you.

Senator, you have been graced with introductions that no other witness has had. And so everybody in this audience is just waiting on your words.

Mr. DICKS. I might add, from two of the most influential members of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. YATES. On the contrary, two of the most influential Members of the Congress.

Mr. DICKS. That goes without saying.

Mr. BOLAND. Did you get that on camera and on the record?

Mr. YATES. You may proceed.

Mr. BULGER. There is nothing. I am going to quit while I am ahead.

This is just wonderful. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and my colleagues in government from Massachusetts, both Congressman Boland and Congressman Conte. It is very generous of you, and I appreciate your remarks.

I think I learned to sing, Congressman Boland, for practical reasons. When I was a little boy a fellow told me, he said, "Show me a politician who talks issues, and I will show you a politician who won't be back." So I learned to sing Irish songs. Whenever someone in the audience tried to get onto an issue, one of my plants in the audience would stand up and say, "Oh, forget taxes, Bulger. Sing another Irish song."

Mr. YATES. You are a latter day John McCormack.

Mr. BULGER. So my slogan when I first ran in 1960 was "Give a young man a chance." Now, after 23 years or whatever, 24 years, the slogan is that "There is no substitute for experience."

It is really nice to be here. There are more articulate spokesmen, two of whom have just preceded me on the subject of the needs of the arts in this country of ours. There are others accompanying me here, Ann Pauli, head of the Council for the Arts in Massachusetts, and they can speak much more eloquently to the subject matter.

I came here today—I hope by my presence and brief presentation I might indicate my profound concern about the very same subject. I speak with a little bit of conflict of interest. I am on the Board of Overseers of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and, as everyone knows, when my preceding speaker spoke about his symphony being the second greatest in the United States there was no doubt in my mind—

Mr. YATES. Which was first.

Mr. BULGER. Who was the second to whom, whatever.

So here we are. There are several areas where we need—there is a desperate need for funding for the arts. I would name the areas as was prepared for me by Council for the Arts and Humanities. I have read it all and concur in the suggestions proposed.

That there is a need for a strong Federal investment in the generation of new art works here in America as well as, secondly, a need for funding for the education of our young people in the matter of our arts. Finally, there is an enormous need, as has already been pointed out, for a strong Federal program to support the construction and rehabilitation of cultural facilities across the nation.

First, on the matter of new art works, there are so many people who might very well have much to offer in that area; yet, for whom it is totally unaffordable for them to suffer really the sacrifices that are necessary in order to develop their talents. And so we have to take up the slack, because there is, in fact, little return for people who are the budding artists, whatever their field of art might be.

It seems that we cannot afford to neglect the needs of those artists who really will be, and our other chroniclers, interpreters of our time and who are so important for posterity if there is to be understanding of our time. My friend Congressman Conte just told me that he is going off to Greece to receive an honorary degree at the end of the month of May. I certainly congratulate him on that. But it brings to my mind the fact that perhaps the greatest of all the little nation states in our history, the history of the West is really that of Athens. It is the cornerstone of our Western civilization. It represented the best up until that time and maybe the best in thought and dedication to the arts and to thinking that any state has offered in all of our history.

I love a little story that I would like to tell about Themistocles. When he was a young boy he was interested in becoming a politician, and his father took him down by the seaside and he showed him the old galleys, the old fishing boats there that were lying up on the sand or rotting away in the water. And his father said to him: "There," he said, "that is what the Athenians do with their politicians when they have no further use for them."

Themistocles took that lesson to heart and did as all youngsters do. I have nine of them myself so I know what youngsters do with advice from their parents. And he ignored it, and he really became the greatest of all the politicians of Greece. I think he saved the nation.

It seems we wouldn't know the lessons of Themistocles, Euripides, we wouldn't know Aeschylus, we wouldn't know the greatest historians ever. I think Aeschylus is the greatest of all historians. And from Greece, Herodotus. We wouldn't know those things if in fact that nation state of Athens did not provide a setting because there were all sorts of population all across the Mediterranean at that time. And many places much more populous, but all forgotten.

No one else presented us with a Medea or Prometheus Bound. We don't have the writings of others that match the philosophical writings of Sophocles, Plato or Aristotle. We don't have the great yield from other nations that just disappeared, before and since. It

seems to me that, well, it struck a chord when Congressman Conte mentioned to me moments ago that he is off to Greece. That in fact I think that is what everyone is here to talk about, to recognize there is a need on the part of human beings. It is part of our very nature to seek a higher life.

The people in Athens certainly knew it. A very small city state, only really several hundred thousand people. Yet they recognized it. They saw the need for it, and they emphasized it. Here we are a nation which is strong, which is rich, which can do to defend itself what Sparta did by way of contrast and emphasis. Yet, at the same time it can and should and must if it is to endure, I think, encourage the kind of activity we saw in ancient Athens. In fact, the other night I heard a Republican candidate for the United States Senate—can I try this on you for a moment, Congressman Conte?—in Massachusetts, Elliot Richardson. I am going to tell one on him now. He was up at the Union School of Law for Law Day Dinner. And he said that, one of our forebears, actually the author of our constitution in Massachusetts, the oldest constitution in the world really, John Adams, when he wrote the Constitution of Massachusetts became very inventive. Said Elliot Richardson, claiming more for Adams than he deserves, although Adams was, of course, a giant. But he, Richardson, today was saying of Adams that he had come up with the idea of a tripartite government, legislative and judicial and executive branch of government, so as to stave off tyranny and to protect liberty. But, oh, if I were less sheepish than I am and less shy, I would have got up and explained to Elliot that it didn't all begin with John Adams. That Aristotle spoke of a divided kind of government. His purpose was a little different. It was to keep the warring factions so that they would get along. Perhaps by sharing they might—they might spare the nation war.

But here in Athens was this rich idea and upon which our own government really has developed. I think it was the late Montesquieu who came up with the idea that tripartite government would protect against tyranny by diffusing the power.

This Constitution of the United States was based on the Massachusetts Constitution. Jefferson understood—in fact Jefferson never read newspapers, did you know, toward the end of his life? I am pleased to tell you he read Thucydides in Greek and the Latin Historian, and he said of the newspapers that “the man who never looks into a newspaper is better informed than he who reads them; inasmuch as he who knows nothing is better informed than he whose mind is filled with errors and falsehoods.” I agree with Jefferson.

Mr. YATES. There is a publisher to your right.

Mr. BULGER. A publisher?

Mr. FUNK. I am taking notes.

Mr. BULGER. Do you want to hear something else he said? Jefferson said, “Truth itself is suspect for being put in that polluted vehicle.”

My name is O'Neill, Tip O'Neill, if anyone asks you.

Spell my name right.

So I have this huge prepared speech.

Mr. YATES. That may go into the record, Mr. President.

[The statement of Mr. Bulger follows:]

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR WILLIAM BULGER, PRESIDENT, MASSACHUSETTS SENATE

I would like to call on the Federal Government to reassert its leadership for the arts in this Nation. In recent years, too much has been asked of America's corporations and individual citizens to compensate for the reductions of Federal funding for the arts. While there is a crucial role for corporations and individuals to play in supporting the arts, there are serious omissions which occur when the Federal Government declines as a forceful leader, funder and advocate for the Nation's arts.

Our cultural institutions have far fewer arts dollars today than we had in 1981. This is felt throughout the commonwealth by audiences, artists and arts groups. When the Federal Government stepped back from the leadership role it had played, there was an unfortunate curtailment for artists and art groups.

It is essential that the National Endowment for the Arts focus its attention upon the following three areas: A strong Federal investment in the generation of new art works for America; national investment in the arts education of our children; and, finally, a strong Federal program to support the construction and rehabilitation of cultural facilities across the Nation.

First, about the support of new art works. We cannot afford to neglect the needs of those artists who are the chroniclers and interpreters of our time. They are important to their contemporaries and invaluable to posterity.

With only meager support for new work, the best talent of our Nation must drift from artistic expression and seek work from which there is certain material gain. I would argue that the best talent of this Nation is now being drawn to the sciences and that we are losing great artists simply because the society fails to be supportive.

In Massachusetts, we have been addressing the need to support the contemporary arts through a small program, initiated by the Massachusetts council on the arts and humanities, called new works. Last year, the council spent \$500,000 commissioning new works and presenting them to the public. There were more than three million dollars in requests for projects! Many excellent projects had to be turned away for lack of funds. We were able to support such diverse projects as the creation of an endowment for commissioning new music at the Boston symphony orchestra. This endowment is producing annual commissions from composers around the world. I wish you could hear the masterpiece performed last week, Michael Tippett's "Mask of Time." And we are assisting the Berkshire Theatre Festival—the oldest theatre festival in New England—commission new plays by the talented John Guare. These are two of more than twenty new works projects which the Massachusetts Council has aided. Many dozens of other, worthy commissions will go begging for lack of funding.

This is the natural place for national leadership. The Federal Government should be seeding the next generation of artistic works for Americans. Surely we can afford to pay artists to create and express the American spirit.

The National Endowment should have a \$25-50 million trust for new works that will give artists across the country commissions. In Massachusetts, we desperately need help to deal with the many clearly legitimate requests for funds to commission artists. The expense does not end in the creation of the work. The purpose of its creation is communication and therein lie enormous expenses. As you know, it takes an orchestra more rehearsal time to prepare a new piece by Roger Sessions than to spring into Beethoven's Fifth. More rehearsals cost more money.

We urge the National Endowment to help us in Massachusetts, and help hundreds of cultural institutions in other States, by encouraging cultural groups to present new work and providing funds for the extra rehearsals, the increased installation costs, and other expenses related to this activity.

We all know that we have more to offer than what is currently presented in the pop culture and commercial entertainment.

There is, in fact, a very large audience for excellence but if there is no support for excellent new work, cultural groups as well as commercial theatres take a "cost-effective" route which avoids risk and lasting quality.

The second area, in desperate need of your attention: education in the arts.

In Massachusetts alone, over 750 teachers of music and art have been eliminated from the public schools in the past two years. We established the institute for the arts to confront this perilous condition. The institute links schools to artists, museum programs, theatre groups and other cultural institutions. And the institute has similar programs for teachers and school administrators, which will galvanize their commitment to strong arts education for children.

We are spending close to \$1 million a year on this program. It does not begin to do the job. We are reaching approximately 15% of our students and schools.

Finally, I urge you to increase the Challenge grant program at the endowment, in order to give more national support to the cultural facilities in this country. In the commonwealth of Massachusetts, we face a cost of over 100 million dollars to rebuild and refurbish our museums, performance halls, and other cultural institutions.

The roof repairs, gallery renovations, acoustical improvements and other pressing capital projects cannot be addressed by our cultural institutions if ongoing programs are to continue. Jacob's Pillow, in Becket, Massachusetts, America's oldest modern dance festival, needs five million dollars to repair its crumbling facility. Pillow area corporations and patrons despite their devotion and commitment, cannot meet this need alone. Yet the endowment has cut grants to Massachusetts in the Challenge grant category. Last year, Massachusetts received only one Challenge grant—600,000 dollars went to WGBH, our public television station. We need, at a minimum, five million dollars from the National Endowment to address our cultural facility needs and to prevent their further decay and deterioration.

The one hundred and ninety-five million dollars which the National Assembly of State Arts agencies is requesting from the National Endowment for the Arts is actually a modest request.

In 1981, there were nearly nine million dollars to Massachusetts from the National Endowment for the Arts. This was awarded in over 300 grants to artists and institutions. In 1983, there were only five million dollars to fewer than 200 artists and cultural groups.

Mr. BULGER. I will just put it to you for the record, and I am not going to, because I know sitting on committees over the years you know pretty much what to expect. I think it is wonderful that you give your time and attention to us today. I know that you have been a leader.

Mr. YATES. Your associate was right. Sing us an Irish song, Senator.

Mr. BULGER. You have been a great leader and advocate. I recognize that, sir. You need no importuning—

Mr. YATES. On the contrary. The way you are importuning I can use it and use it well.

Mr. BULGER. So we appreciate very much your attention on the things we have come to advocate.

Mr. YATES. We appreciate your coming down, Senator. It is a distinct pleasure to have you. And we find your suggestion very constructive and valuable.

Mr. BOLAND. May I just say, Mr. Chairman, the Senate President has on the walls of his office a very magnificent quote from John Adams. That is the reason why he is so steeped in his love for the arts and also the leadership he has presented to it. I am sure you have seen the quote. I know Congressman Conte has the same quote, as most of the Massachusetts delegation do. That is "I must study politics and war that my sons may have the liberty to study mathematics and philosophy in order to give their children the right to study painting, poetry and religion." John Adams.

Mr. YATES. That was one of his great sayings. I suspect, Senator, that the speech we have heard today about Ancient Greece may be repeated when Congressman Conte receives his degree in Athens.

Mr. FUNK. I almost humbly present you this newspaper which does tell in detail the triumph of our Playhouse. You might note the familiar byline of Senator Gordon's daughter who works with our staff.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

If there are no further contributions, the committee stands in recess until 1:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1984.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

WITNESSES

LEONARD SLATKIN, ST. LOUIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

YO-YO MA, CELLIST

PAUL PLISHKA, METROPOLITAN OPERA

Mr. YATES. Mr. Slatkin, Yo-Yo Ma, Mr. Plishka—is Mr. Plishka supposed to be here? Well, Mr. Slatkin, we are very glad to have you, of course. Yo-Yo Ma, world famous and rightfully so, we are glad to hear what you have to say.

We understand you are interested in the arts.

Mr. SLATKIN. So they tell me. It also says I am supposed to establish credentials to start out with. So I should tell you my name is Leonard Slatkin. I am currently employed as Music Director of the St. Louis Symphony. I also hold posts with the Minnesota Orchestra as Director of its summer festival and one of the principal guest conductors of the Chicago Symphony.

It leaves me a little time to do guest dates. I am here working with the National Symphony.

Mr. YATES. Which is the best of the three orchestras?

Mr. SLATKIN. Mine, of course. What else? Time Magazine would have you believe that it is Chicago. New York Magazine would have you believe it is St. Louis.

Mr. YATES. Is St. Louis that good?

Mr. SLATKIN. Yes.

Mr. MA. It is excellent.

Mr. SLATKIN. Absolutely first class orchestra. We are very pleased that in this country there are on a given night probably 10 to 15 orchestras that can be considered as good as any in the world. It is that kind of situation.

Mr. YATES. St. Louis is among these?

Mr. SLATKIN. Absolutely. It is also the second oldest in the country.

Mr. YATES. That isn't because you happen to be the conductor.

Mr. SLATKIN. No.

Mr. YATES. You are speaking as an impartial observer.

Mr. SLATKIN. No, but I speak mostly because of what other people say and not necessarily what I think. Actually as music director, I tend to be more critical of them on a week-to-week basis than anybody else would tend to be.

Mr. YATES. May I ask you a question? As an observer, one who watches the concerts on television as well as other places, they always refer to James Levine, conductor, as maestro. Why don't they call you maestro?

Mr. SLATKIN. They do.

Mr. YATES. Oh, they do.

Mr. SLATKIN. I don't care for it too much. I am not a fan of being called that way.

Mr. YATES. Okay, Mr. Slatkin.

Mr. SLATKIN. There are only a few people that deserve that title, but Jim Levine is possibly one of them.

Mr. YATES. Really? Is there a certain level at which one is bestowed the title?

Mr. SLATKIN. I think when you work in the opera house somehow the title means something else, but for me in the orchestral field, there are only a few people that I think I would call that.

Mr. YATES. Okay. Now that I have disrupted your train of thought.

Mr. SLATKIN. I have no train of thought. Mine just goes like that.

I want to talk a little about my situation and my orchestras, so we understand a little better what we are dealing with, including yours in Chicago, since I do see them once in a while. In 1981, a study was done by the McKenzie Corporation, I believe, a Chicago based marketing and consulting firm. They were brought in to try to see what the problems of the St. Louis symphony were, how they might be solved.

In 1981, they decided the reputation of the orchestra was good, but it was going to be very costly to improve the artistic quality. That means the amount of money spent for guest artists, conductors, orchestra salaries, was going to keep increasing like everything else.

They found the orchestra was very well-managed, but on a very shoestring kind of budget with a small staff. They didn't see any possibility of really reducing costs of management. They found that earned income, which is the money that is contributed by the private and corporate sector, rather the money earned by ticket revenue, that needed to improve and audience attendance needed to improve in St. Louis.

We were not doing so well in 1981 and the fund raising drives, those were the areas that had to be strengthened. They returned this year with their results of the three years and some further thoughts. They found the following: that since 1981, the orchestra had greatly enhanced its artistic reputation to what we were talking about. The orchestra is conceived nationally as being truly one of the great orchestras and artistic treasures of the country.

It was not quite thought that way three years ago, but we felt that way. We made an attempt, an actual public relations and marketing attempt, to let people know how good we really were. We seem to have controlled the expenses, ticket income was increased greatly, as was audience. We now face concerts in which almost 91 percent of the tickets are sold out on subscriptions.

So that is very good for us. And the fundraising areas were strengthened. We are the largest corporate supported orchestra of any in the United States. McKenzie then said the following now needs to be done at this point since we took care of those areas: increasing sponsorship and reducing the expense of actually producing a concert.

To put my orchestra on stage for concert costs about \$23,000 a night. We thought it would be nice to try to control that if that is any less. That is probably not going to happen.

Mr. YATES. Is this with encores?

Mr. SLATKIN. With encores depending on whether you go overtime or not, in which case you are adding a couple thousand bucks, increase of cost funding. I will get to that in a second.

Seeking to increase what we call performance income and other activities, we own our own hall. Several organizations in the country do not own their own halls. We do and are continuing to raise contributed income. The main point of the Government funding is this; that in the season 1974-1975, the Government funding on all levels, Federal, State and local, constituted 30 percent of the budget of the orchestra.

In 1984-1985, 10 years later, it is at 10.5 percent, a drop of almost 20 percent. Granted that budgets have gone up dramatically. The budget for my orchestra is something in the neighborhood of \$11 million a season now, but still we faced a rather large almost 20 percent drop off in 10 years.

It became very difficult to try to raise that much money from the local sources considering that already the orchestra has the highest amount of corporate support as it is. During this time as the study pointed out, the artistic reputation of the orchestra had grown quite significantly. Yet the budget of the orchestra ranges about \$13 million or \$14 million at this point, highest in the country considering our reputation as one of the two or three best orchestras in the country.

So, the budget is not reflected as an artistic statement at all. You can never truly put a value on how much something in the arts is; can't really be done. My orchestra is not paid nearly commensurate with other orchestras of first order and first range. They should be. The last contract negotiation two years ago, the orchestra even had to take a wage freeze in order to just make it through and try to survive it all.

These kind of limitations with money sometimes get in the way of programs. They prevent us from doing many works by great composers, works by American composers because you not only have to pay musicians' costs, you have to pay the rental fees for the music, possible overtime to rehearse and present new works.

Even some of the older pieces get shortchanged to a great degree. This happens in almost every city. In your home State, Illinois, the Chicago Symphony has been asked to cut its budget. Well, the board asked for a million dollar cut and they got a \$400,000 cut. It meant the scrapping of actual plans.

Mr. YATES. What does this mean when you say an artistic cut-back?

Mr. SLATKIN. Suppose you have an idea over one season that you would like to present a major operatic production in the space of the concert season, say it is going to cost you, between all the singers and extra rehearsal time, you might need to present it, supposing it is going to cost \$100,000 and your board is saying we don't want you to do this. It is going to cost too much.

I am not certain it is the responsibility of people who are not musicians to tell musicians what they should and shouldn't pay and simply not make the money available to you and therefore you can't play it. We owe it to the art and to the country to present the great works. Supposing somebody said a standard work like the

Nineth Beethoven Symphony can't be placed because we can't afford to put a chorus on stage with you.

Mr. YATES. The thought comes to my mind, Mr. Slatkin, as to what happened to the Lyric Opera in Chicago when it put the Pen-derecke on. They invested something like half a million dollars in it. Almost went broke.

Mr. SLATKIN. That's true.

Mr. YATES. Now the reason I raise this point is I don't know whether you can draw a line and say that the board shall have the responsibility, but somebody has to say we only have this much money with which to invest.

Mr. SLATKIN. I think when you have reached that point, that somebody looks and says you made some bad choices here, there is recourse. And that is dismissing the administration of those organizations, saying you have not been responsible, but I think artistically you have to be able to say we hired these people for the purpose of creating artistic vision and growth, and creativeness.

And if something winds up losing a lot of money and you say well you may have had the vision but——

Mr. YATES. What you are really testifying to is what is now being called the artistic deficit, isn't it?

Mr. SLATKIN. A total deficit.

Mr. YATES. Well, the artistic deficit, when those who are responsible for the financial well-being of the organization say we have to cut back on some of our productions, otherwise we can't go on. Some of the articles and witnesses I have heard say this is a present fact.

As a result, the arts are suffering. There is the so-called artistic deficit that suffers as a result.

Mr. SLATKIN. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Do you have a financial stability as a result, but the artistic endeavors of the particular organization suffer thereby?

Mr. SLATKIN. Some organizations can claim indeed they are holding the line and not being able to grow and sort of sit where they are. I don't think the arts were meant to ever sit still. I think they were meant to grow.

I think certain chances have got to be taken in the arts. You try to do it with responsibility, at least people who do it well. I think I do it with responsibility.

Mr. YATES. Right.

Mr. SLATKIN. Once in a while you miss, but you need the leeway to be able to miss just as any kind of sports team might.

Mr. YATES. I hate to press you on it, but what do you do when your board says we can't afford it?

Mr. SLATKIN. I quit.

Mr. YATES. Do you?

Mr. SLATKIN. My board hasn't said that. Despite the fact that I have an \$11 million——

Mr. YATES. Have you challenged your board?

Mr. SLATKIN. Absolutely.

Mr. YATES. Have you said we ought to invest so much and the board has said we can't do it?

Mr. SLATKIN. I will tell you what we are doing.

Mr. YATES. Okay, that is what we want to know.

Mr. SLATKIN. We are facing in my orchestra a \$1 million deficit at the end of this current season, \$1 million deficit. Next year, we are projecting for my orchestra to go to Europe for the first time.

The second oldest orchestra in the country goes to Europe. This is the second major money losing project. The year after we are scheduling to go to Japan. We continue to make recordings, also a losing proposition, but the board says we are going to back you because we think your artistic vision is strong enough that we are going to try to go out and get as much as we can.

If you continue to lose money, we will take it as a loss at the moment. We will try not to lose too much.

Mr. YATES. You have a good board.

Mr. SLATKIN. I have a very good board. I wish other institutions had something like that. There have been other institutions in the country which have seen fit to go out of business.

Mr. YATES. Will they raise the million dollars?

Mr. SLATKIN. I think they will. I am counting on it. I am counting on it. I said when I came into the job five years ago, I said one of my goals in this orchestra is that they must be heard by European audiences because ultimately if we are heard there, and do very well, which I suspect we will, what happens is that people say, "Aha, the City of St. Louis isn't really all we have heard about it and as decrepit and run down as people say it is. Maybe there is something good coming out of there aside from the beer and once in a while the ball team."

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. SLATKIN. The other thing that happens that I think is very important with the money crunch these days in the arts is the training of the young people. We had to limit severely our educational programs. We used to have them all in our hall where students could come from all over the St. Louis area, come into the hall, hear a concert in a concert surrounding and concert hall.

This is different from the old days when you used to go out to the high schools and play where it became nothing more than a class to students. Even at that, the schools now can't afford to have us come in and do educational programs.

Regional touring is something very important in the Midwest, because there are so many communities that don't have a chance to hear any kind of music. They have also been hurt severely by all kinds of cutbacks. It has become very difficult for the arts in the Midwest anyway to really reach out and get to the audiences that it needs to get to and it does need to get to them.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Will the Chairman yield?

Mr. YATES. Mr. Ratchford.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Isn't that the exact area where the National Endowment should be?

Mr. SLATKIN. Absolutely.

Mr. RATCHFORD. For the bringing of quality of life to Main Street, for the encouragement of not only the young person in the audience, but young artist. Isn't this where there must be leadership at the national level?

Mr. SLATKIN. There absolutely must be. There are great resources in this country, unbelievable talent out there. There is no way to tap it right now. You go to a little community in the middle

of Kansas someplace. Who is going to be the person to go out there and find that talent?

There is no means for doing this anymore at all.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Really without national leadership we run the danger of it not happening at all.

Mr. SLATKIN. Absolutely. Even our high institutions of musical learning are in great danger because they can't go out and find the people. It is just not there. It is our job as artists and musicians to inspire these young people and say this is what you have to strive for.

If you really want to be a musician or artist this is what it is about. The love of it, beauty of it and the importance of understanding even here in the States, albeit as frightening a thought as it is, it is the arts that are truly the national treasure for us. It really is.

Mr. RATCHFORD. If it does this potentially to the great groups, what does it do to the emerging groups and struggling groups?

Mr. SLATKIN. I am not quite sure I understand.

Mr. RATCHFORD. If there is not the leadership at the national level that allows you to go out, what is going to happen to the emerging or newer groups?

Mr. SLATKIN. They simply won't emerge. There is no opportunity for them. I spend a lot of time trying to find out from my area what is going on. We have an orchestra 250 miles to the west in Kansas City that ceased to exist a few years ago. Now nobody hears anything about artistic growth of any kind going on.

We don't hear about it. We need to hear about it. There is no way for us to hear about what kind of groups are going on there. It has become a completely cutoff field. Development of young people, young people's programs, is crucial to the growth of the arts in this country obviously.

Mr. RATCHFORD. We agree with you and certainly applaud your efforts.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. SLATKIN. Let me see my list here. Anything else? Nope, that's it.

The last thing I would say that so often we are forgetting that arts indeed are what country is about in a way. We have a national language in our arts from all over the country, all regions of this country of incredible resource and ways of developing not just orchestra, but virtually every kind of art needs to be supported as greatly as it can.

We must never take it for granted, because once you begin to lose the artistic organizations all other cultural events around it are going to fall and the public will lose the interest in it.

We have to keep the public awareness of what the arts do in full focus. It can never be important enough ever. We are preserving in our music between 350 to 400 years of communication history between what one person thought and tried to bring to us through notes, lines, dots, dashes.

It is like somebody picking up a book and saying here is what an author thought. These are emotions and feelings of people brought to us. They are communicated to the young people through ourselves getting there a little bit, up, not down and the idea that

many people in this country don't understand how important the arts are.

This is what needs to be communicated, any kind of help that happens on the national level so that it is understood that this is important. Not slammed down their throats, but presented in ways that says this really isn't bad stuff at all; it is terrific. You can excite people. You can generate it. You need the help to do it, though.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Ma.

Mr. MA. Boy, you said so much. There is no way I can add to it. First of all, okay, I was born in Paris. I will give my credentials. I lived there for seven years. Basically, I was educated in America. I must say that from knowing a little bit about the European educational system and having grown up here, I am really happy to have been educated here.

There are more opportunities both in the sense of the musical education I have had and America as such attracts teachers from so many different traditions that I was able to get a German tradition, Russian, Viennese. You really get a fantastic education in this country if you want it. It is available and also there is no other place I would have been able to go to college outside of going to a conservatory.

Once you are in music, let's say, in some other countries you may not be able to leave and then come back. Anyway, what I do all the time is travel and I travel, what, about 11 months out of the year.

Mr. YATES. Carrying a big case with you.

Mr. MA. Carrying a big case, causing trouble with airlines and things like that. When I travel, one of the most exciting things travelling in the States is the discovery of lots of smaller communities.

Sure, we know all about the major orchestras. We know they are wonderful institutions, but there are so many wonderful organizations, orchestras in the smaller towns in the Midwest, in the Northwest, in the Southwest. Very often friends—I live in Boston. Friends will say, "Oh, so you are going to Wichita, Kansas. How boring. How dreadful."

And if you look at the hotel room, maybe it is dreadful, but actually I can find very often there is a community of people that care enough about an orchestra to have it exist. I guess Ohio has lots of very, very fine orchestras, not maybe on the same level as St. Louis, but organizations where everything is working. The board is working. The orchestra has good morale and I guess people are supportive.

They have a youth program. And that is very, very exciting. That is on the good side. I guess one of the things that I also discover is that an orchestra takes a lot of work to build up and one of the things I like to do is to very often sit in the back of sections after I have played my concert to just see what it is like to be a member. And the good orchestras have all had a combination of support from everybody; from the community, from maybe Federal support, corporations, industrial support and also leadership for many many years.

I think one of the dangers that I see, if something happens to a community, let's say, like Seattle, which is heavily supported by Boeing and the lumber industry. If Boeing suddenly lays off 10,000 people, the Seattle Symphony is in big trouble, because a lot of the audience comes from people who are laid off. A lot of support comes from them.

So sometimes if it is a one-city industry or one-industry city, it gets into trouble. That is when an organization that has worked very hard to get to a certain point can suddenly plummet from a certain level of quality in one year that cannot be rebuilt for many many years. That is, to me, a great danger.

And I hope somehow, you know, NEA can step in and support these organizations like St. Louis if there is a big deficit.

Another thing I thought of saying is that in the educational aspect, I am always very impressed with orchestras that have a youth orchestra program that is actively involved in the community, because if music is a language and fluency in the language depends on early emersion in that language, it is so important for young people to be exposed to good concerts. And because after a certain age, if you don't have that, someone is going to grow up and they won't appreciate it. There is no way.

It is very rare that it happens. So any organization that reaches out into the community and taps the resources of people, either as future performers or as future listeners is so important. And again, once a program stops in the present, you are also affecting a future generation.

So I think in that sense consistency in philosophy which I think Government can provide, would be very, very desirable. Consistency in terms of maintaining, I guess, leadership; leadership for other industries and for communities to follow. You can set a certain standard of excellence and that would be wonderful.

Mr. YATES. Tell us about yourself. You became a distinguished artist without the help of NEA; did you not? And is NEA necessary to the development of talents such as yours? Does it help? How difficult an education did you have? Did you win scholarships at various places?

Mr. MA. I had some scholarships, okay.

Mr. YATES. You were born in Paris and educated in this country, you say?

Mr. MA. Right. I went to grade school in New York.

Mr. YATES. Where did you go, Juilliard?

Mr. MA. I went to Juilliard for a year, went to the pre-college division. I went to regular schools during that time. I received scholarships at Juilliard and had a National Defense Education Act or something to go to Harvard.

Mr. YATES. Really?

Mr. MA. And graduated there in 1976.

Mr. YATES. As a musician or in uniform?

Mr. MA. As a person, I think.

Mr. YATES. You used the term, "National Defense Scholarship." I wondered—

Mr. MA. It is an educational scholarship.

Mr. YATES. I thought that was all mathematicians and sciences.

Mr. MA. I think it was expanded to all fields, I think.

Mr. YATES. Yes, subsequently. I didn't know the National Education Act was amended to include the Humanities.

Mr. MA. Yes, it does.

Mr. YATES. Apparently it was.

Mr. MA. Yes.

Mr. YATES. I remember I pushed it. I didn't know—

Mr. MA. Thank you.

Mr. YATES [continuing]. It was made a part of that Act.

Mr. MA. So you are indirectly responsible for my being here today.

Mr. YATES. Well, I can take some credit for something that is really good then. Okay. All right, then, but when did you start your career?

Mr. MA. I started playing full-time after I graduated in 1976.

Mr. YATES. Nineteen seventy-six.

Mr. MA. Nineteen seventy-six.

Mr. YATES. Boy, you really came up fast.

Mr. MA. Came up fast, well, I had been playing for 24 years.

Mr. YATES. How old are you?

Mr. MA. I am 28. I think you benefit in so many ways indirectly from something that has been set up. I think every time I played with an orchestra, sure, I may be paid a fee. On the other hand, we are all involved in a nonprofit organization that is very labor intensive. So in some ways, if I am working with an orchestra or working with organizations that receive NEA funds, I am also in a sense a party recipient.

Mr. YATES. That's right.

Mr. MA. Yes. So in some ways I find it is helpful to get back to—in whatever way possible—

Mr. YATES. Mr. Ratchford and I have to go vote. That is what those bells and lights up there mean.

Mr. Plishka, do you have time for us to vote and come back here and listen to you then?

Mr. PLISHKA. Sure.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Depends upon what shuttle he is on.

Mr. YATES. I know. Are you singing tonight?

Mr. PLISHKA. Last night.

Mr. YATES. All right.

[Recess.]

Mr. YATES. Had you completed?

Mr. MA. Yes, pretty much, unless you had questions.

Mr. YATES. We will in a moment, but I think we ought to hear from Mr. Plishka first.

Mr. Plishka, we are delighted to see you.

Mr. PLISHKA. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. I see that you played many, many opera houses. I don't know, why do I look at you and think of Ivan Riebroff? Do you know him by any chance?

Mr. PLISHKA. I sure do. If you have the time, I could tell you a cute little anecdote.

Mr. YATES. Tell us. We want anything that will make the hearing more interesting. No reflections.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Not your hearings, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PLISHKA. He came to New York several years back to do a concert in Philharmonic Hall which is Balletitis and Things. I wanted to see it because I had heard some recordings and thought he was kind of a fun performer. So I went to get tickets, my wife and myself.

The only tickets available were tickets on the stage and the only ticket that was left was the one right in the front row. We were sitting on the stage and he comes out from behind and faces the audience that way. I was behind him. He sang the whole first half of the program and as he left he turned and I was right in direct line of his vision and he took a look, saw me, double take, probably thought he was looking at himself. Then he walked off the stage. So I have been told that before even by him.

Mr. YATES. There aren't many people who know of him. I think he has got a beautiful voice.

Mr. PLISHKA. It is a wonderful sound, ability to move the voice through many octaves.

Mr. YATES. Yes, incredible.

Mr. PLISHKA. The appeal I think is the type of music he sings, too. It is folk songs.

Mr. YATES. Yes, I happen to have one of his Russian folk songs. Do you have one, too?

Mr. PLISHKA. Actually, I don't, but I am a fan of his. I have a recording of Ukrainian folk songs. I am of Ukrainian background. My grandparents came from Ukraine. My parents were born in the States.

Mr. YATES. Now that I have diverted you for a few moments, tell us what you want to tell us.

Mr. PLISHKA. Let me just speak a few moments on the things I feel I know best, which is the development of the young singer in the United States very quickly. I was from the northeast corner of Pennsylvania, coal mining area, and moved to the Paterson, New Jersey, area where a high school teacher felt I should be involved in singing. He was a young aspiring singer himself and introduced me to people forming a local workshop.

I got involved with that group when I was a senior in high school and began singing with them and went on to a couple of years of music school with a teacher—head of this opera company, liked my voice; wanted to make sure I was protected with a good teacher. He didn't know who to trust me to.

So he said, "I would like to teach you myself and I will not take any money from you. I will not charge you anything." He taught me. I was his first student and he was my only teacher to today. In fact, he was at the opera last night, giving a few corrections on things still not quite right.

So my development has been totally American. After leaving school after two years, I worked as a truckdriver, supported my two children and my wife and then auditioned for the Met and went to the Metropolitan Opera National Touring Company that existed for two years.

Mr. YATES. When was that?

Mr. PLISHKA. This was in 1967; 1966 or 1967. And then halfway through the year, the company was folding because it was greatly, I think, supported by the Met itself. At that point, it was draining

funds from the Met which the Met, I guess, needed at that point. It could no longer support it and the company dissolved.

But the Met itself was auditioning all the people in the company and were looking for at that time a comic base, Basso Puffo, which I don't consider myself and didn't at the time, but I like to do character parts, things with a lot of depth.

I auditioned and they hired me on the consideration I would do these character things.

Mr. YATES. I want you to know, Jack, he tells me he comes from Pennsylvania.

This is Congressman Murtha from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PLISHKA. How do you do.

I was from near Scranton.

Mr. MURTHA. The intellectual side of Pennsylvania.

Mr. YATES. Go ahead, Mr. Plishka.

Mr. PLISHKA. With the national company—then I went with the Met. They hired me for a comic base, but I told them I would only go if they gave me some serious roles to do. They did it, I think, just to get me in the door. And I did.

Eventually, they eliminated comic roles and I was able to hold on. But my point in saying all this, it is very difficult. Many young artists, many young singers come out of college. In this country, we are expected when we leave college, 21 or 22, to make our way in the world and earn a living. That works probably very well for an architect or engineer or whatever you are. You can go out and begin to earn a living.

For musicians, instrumentalists, it may be true also. I am not that familiar, but as a singer it is very difficult for a young singer, especially if you are the kind—I am a basso and a basso doesn't really begin his prime until he is 33 years old. His prime is 33 through 45, 48.

So to come out of school at 21 and to have to earn a living, they are put in situations where they will accept work and do things that is really not healthy for their voice. They have to. A tenor—next thing they have him singing a cappella. It is like a young light weight boxer will come out and to make him really flashy and earn some bucks they want to make him a middle weight to really get up in the glamour fights.

The same happens with singers. There was, when I came out, no place for these young people to go. They didn't have what I always refer to as farm teams. It would be like if a fellow came out of four years of political science or history and right away he wanted to run for U.S. Congress or U.S. Senate or President immediately. I mean you have got to pay your dues somewhere.

You have got to get out there and climb the ladder. You have got to move up. You just can't jump into the top seat. This, I think, is what has been happening now. As I have been working now in places like San Francisco, Houston, Chicago, they have young artist programs where they will hire these young artists to sing small roles. They will work with them. The best coaches in the world are brought into these theaters.

These young singers, they will work with these people, do small parts in the productions with the major artists. They will get to watch. When I have rehearsed, all these young people, 15 or 20 are

sitting at every rehearsal and come and sit and watch the good things the artist may do and also the bad things they do.

So the learning experience is really really invaluable. Also when I was—I was very fortunate. I came out of working into earning a full-time living with the Metropolitan Opera, but some of my colleagues who didn't go from the national company to the Met had to free lance like Yo-Yo.

You go from one city to another every two or three days. Every two or three weeks you are bouncing from city to city. Many of us had families and at that time it was possible to take a family with you. It just doesn't do anything to build people who are family oriented. I like that kind of thing myself. Some people love to be on their own.

I like being with my family, my friends. It would have been devastating not to have them with me. But in a situation like Chicago, San Francisco, where the people are in the city for two or three years or whatever, they are able to bring their people there and sit with them. And just a couple years ago in Chicago I happened to meet a couple of these people, a young singer whom I thought was good.

We just became friends. They would come over to the apartment, bring the baby. The baby would play with my little boy. It creates a comradeship in your business that is good. And it is a necessity, I think—

Mr. YATES. Does NEA—

Mr. PLISHKA [continuing]. To keep these people in the city for a long time.

Mr. YATES. Does the National Endowment help these young singers, do you now?

Mr. PLISHKA. I don't really know. I know these opera companies have these programs which I assume are—

Mr. YATES. They are helped, yes. That's right.

Mr. PLISHKA. In Houston several years back, I went to rehearsal of a production. I was so impressed at the quality of these young singers, what they were doing, how talented they were.

Mr. YATES. How do our American singers compare with those of Europe?

Mr. PLISHKA. Well, I am extremely prejudiced.

Mr. YATES. In favor of the Europeans or Americans?

Mr. PLISHKA. With the Americans.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. PLISHKA. I am really outraged sometimes at the things that go on stage. European houses, you will go there and if they are doing a new production they will spend weeks and weeks on a new production; one production or two productions, a year in some of the big houses. And all the energy and effort will go into that production.

Many times I have arrived in a city where Don Carlos, which is a four and a half hour long opera, very difficult. At the Met we rehearsed three, four weeks preparing. I have gone to Munich and rehearsed for two hours, music and staging, everything.

It was the first performance of Don Carlos in the season. In fact, it was right during the Octoberfest, so it is a big festival time and their first performance that season. So myself and the soprano and

others were making our debuts for that company. And we had two hours of rehearsal for the entire thing.

Mr. YATES. How did it work?

Mr. PLISHKA. Well, I mean I have a theory about that.

Mr. YATES. Maybe the Met shouldn't spend as much time.

Mr. PLISHKA. Well, if you have people who know what they are doing, you can get by.

Mr. YATES. All right. Did you have a question.

Mr. RATCHFORD. You said the Octoberfest may have helped, right?

Mr. PLISHKA. Yes. One other point I would like to make, I have a lot of things I want to say.

Mr. YATES. Say what you have to say.

Mr. PLISHKA. In travelling a great deal, I have met a lot of people. One of the fellows I have met lives in Lake Charles, Houston. Lake Charles seems to be in between New Orleans and Houston. He can't get any classical music stations. And all he has is a car with his little tape recorder and speakers. He is a salesman; travels three or four hours a day on the road.

All he does all the time he travels is play his classical music. That is his only access to this thing that he loves, this music he loves. He can't get it on the radio. The television, PBS doesn't reach that far where he is. And I think we need to help these people get more. They are all over the place.

A lady that came to my house the other day brought—we are not aware, some of us, not aware of the people out there. I don't like to use the word, "small people," little people, people who are out there who want it and can't get it.

A lady came to my house. I love plants. I have a garden and flowers. She brought me 50 or 60 wild flower plants. She is a lady I met and have known for years. And since she was a child her mother had her listening to the radio broadcasts every Saturday afternoon. She has never been to the opera; only lives 50 miles from the Met.

She only wears jeans, doesn't like dresses. She loves opera, but every week since she was about 14 or 15 years old, she has listened to every radio broadcast the Met had every had. That is enough for her, but she has got to have that. At least she has that.

The television—there are people out there who need those things. It is not just the ones who go to the opera house and pay for a ticket. There are a lot of people all over the United States. When we go to tour in Minneapolis, you can't get a hotel in Minneapolis for that week because they come from Montana, the Dakotas, bus loads will come just that week for the Met. It is not, I would say, higher echelon people or higher people in society.

It is the little people. We have to—I think it is a responsibility to see that they get it, have this available for them. I think I have covered most if it.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Would the Chairman yield briefly.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Ratchford.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Mr. Chairman, I think the point all these gentlemen make is that, one, the interest is out there; two, that there is young talent out there. We have heard about talent all over the country that needs to be encouraged at the national level.

I happen to come from Danbury, Connecticut. Charles Ives is from Danbury and Mark Twain came from Reading which adjoins Danbury and Marion Anderson lives in that area. In the Danburys of the world there are young artists who will never get to the level Marion Anderson or Charles Ives did if we don't provide that opportunity.

We have to say quality of life is important in America and we have to do something about it. So we will applaud you for your efforts and do what we can to meet our end of the partnership.

Mr. MA. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. I see that you brought your instrument with you. Is there a chance that you could play it?

Mr. MA. Well, I was going to audition for an NEA grant. I thought that rather than—since they are all here, maybe—

Mr. YATES. You are playing tonight, aren't you?

Mr. MA. I am playing tonight with Mr. Slatkin.

Mr. SLATKIN. I brought a baton.

Mr. YATES. We have a pencil if that will help.

Mr. MA. I will be happy to play something. I just came from rehearsal.

Mr. YATES. Fine. All right. The floor is yours.

Mr. MA. Fine.

Mr. SLATKIN. I want to see how he does this.

Mr. RATCHFORD. I want to watch the stenographer. We caused him to spill his water, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MA. I don't know what to do. I can do, let's see, Danny Boy. [Whereupon Mr. Ma played his cello for the committee.]

Mr. YATES. Would you like to play something else?

Mr. MA. No, it is an honor to be here. Anyway I hope I get the grant.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move the grant be awarded.

Mr. YATES. Without objection.

Mr. YATES. It is unanimous. We appreciate it. Thank you very much.

I wanted to ask you one thing which this reminded me of. That is what is the state of chamber music in this country? Can you speak to that?

Mr. SLATKIN. With a certain amount of qualification—

Mr. YATES. I know that.

Mr. SLATKIN. Yes, I can tell you about it.

Mr. YATES. And Yo-Yo can tell us about that also.

Adrian Gnam, when he came to testify last year, particularly two years ago, said that the appropriation proposed at that time, which was infinitely lower than the one which Congress finally approved, would result in the demise of chamber orchestras all over the country. He saw a very strong connection between the NEA grants and the State, the condition of the chamber orchestras.

Now we have a request this year from the Administration for a reduction of approximately, I think, \$18 million. And I wonder how this will be felt throughout the chamber orchestras.

Mr. SLATKIN. Well, first of all, chamber music relies primarily on universities, community concerts and in general smaller venues for the music to be heard in. That is the first thing. It is very important to remember. The second thing is that these are institutions

which form themselves. They are not supported by boards and directors or any kind of private enterprise. They have no means of going out there really and raising their own capital in private or corporate support.

It is not done that way. So you rely totally for expenses on the promoters and concert associations paying you. And they rely ultra heavily on grants. Since Yo-Yo is involved in an ensemble he must have had some experience. Maybe you don't know how it works.

Mr. MA. Sure, I know a little bit about how it works. I think a lot of what you have said, a lot of universities have residence programs for chamber music groups. If those residences are cut out it means a whole community loses a number of people that are very willing not only to perform in the community as part of the university, but also to go out and to teach and to be really good musical forces.

Very often those smaller groups are the entrepreneurs of music, the music business in the sense that they will discover and nurture and foster talent when there is not a larger organization there.

And there are so many—also chamber music is, I think, the form of music where everybody learns all the basics, not so much the orchestra. I think you made a lot of chambers when you were a kid. I did also. It is basic format of music where you learned your part with somebody else.

That is how good musicians are created in the string world at least. And not having that is to cut out a crucial step to the development of greater cultural institutions.

Mr. SLATKIN. One other, if you don't mind, area that wasn't touched on that is very important and crucial for our country right now, since I see all these tapes and records of our colleague in San Francisco, what I am going to say is going to sound a little bizarre.

Mr. YATES. Does the St. Louis Orchestra record?

Mr. SLATKIN. Oh, many recordings. I just didn't bring them out with me right now. I don't have enough room in the brief case.

Mr. YATES. Come back to me.

Mr. SLATKIN. One area—I will be happy to bring the good stuff out now, on the best seller lists once in a while. One area we forget about in our country is that we all try to have the absolute best possible musical personalities in front of our leading ensembles. It is a very unfortunate state of affairs that right now if we assume that budgets of \$10 million constitute the major orchestras that person you see sitting in front of you is the only American born and trained in one of those institutions.

Mr. YATES. Really?

Mr. SLATKIN. Yes. The Metropolitan, where Mr. Levine is, no question about that, but we are talking symphony orchestra scales. We desperately need real training grounds to develop true American conducting talent, to find out where they are, build them, put them in the opera houses, put them in with the orchestras.

There exists a program that begins to help that way through affiliated artists with Exxon.

Mr. YATES. How do you propose that be done?

Mr. SLATKIN. Through national committees established of musicians to go around and see where the talent is, develop them, put them into opera companies, real teaching and training seminars so

we have ourselves in a position where Americans can be put in consideration with other people from all over the world.

Mr. YATES. What do you mean by teaching and training seminars? I can understand your suggestion that they ought to be given the opportunity to work with existing conductors.

Mr. SLATKIN. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Is this something that can be taught in school?

Mr. SLATKIN. No, it is——

Mr. YATES. I remember having seen on television a conductor's class, I think it was, at Aspen where each of the young people would get up and had the assignment of trying to conduct a particular orchestral piece. That, I think, was just a seasonal course that was presented for that time.

If I understand you correctly, you propose to have this as part of a musical curriculum.

Mr. SLATKIN. With professional orchestra as part of the regular orchestra regime; that training systems be organized in which young people are put in professional circumstances, granted you find the talent is there to begin with and that you draw them into the ranks.

Conducting in front of a bunch of students is not the way to develop a conducting talent. You can't know unless they get in front of professionals what kind of reaction there will be. It has to be that way.

Mr. YATES. But will the professional permit a young person to do that?

Mr. SLATKIN. Absolutely. We permit it in terms of having them hired as members of the orchestra and certainly under strong guidance by professionals in the field. If they are watched and developed by professionals, the orchestras will certainly tolerate it that way. They will know.

Mr. YATES. How do you propose—this is being done now?

Mr. SLATKIN. By EXXON, affiliated artists, but they have very limited means to do it. We have a string of auditions recently in St. Louis in which we did not select one person from that bunch because they only have a limited resource to go out and find where the talents are.

We need people to go out and scout to see where the the conductors are and how to build them up properly. I am not so much giving a proposal, just trying to point out that it is another area where we simply have got to begin to find out where these people are in our country.

How do we bring them out? How do we find out where they are? I really think American orchestras deserve at this point to be looking at American people to lead, at least to develop them so we can have Americans in American positions.

Mr. YATES. Good enough. Thank you. Maybe I will come and hear you tonight. What are you playing?

Mr. SLATKIN. The Franck D Minor Symphony, a work by a young American composer who teaches in New York, Mr. Corralts, called the Infernal Machine.

Mr. YATES. Good for you. All right. If I don't have any commitments I will be there. Thank you. Yo-Yo, I thank you for that very much.

Interestingly, in that chair last year sat Mr. Pearlman.

Mr. MA. Gosh, I am sitting in a good chair.

Mr. YATES. Well, you grace it very well.

Thank you, Mr. Plishka. Thank you very much. Appreciate your coming in.

Mr. MA. Thank you, sir. Good-bye.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1984.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

WITNESS

EDWARD M. BLOCK, AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH

Mr. YATES. I am glad to see you back again. You don't know how often I use your testimony. You have no idea, unless your ear burns. And you will be burning almost perpetually, because here I have the Vice President of AT&T. Where are you now? What happened to AT&T? Are you with one of the Bells?

Mr. BLOCK. I am in an AT&T, the part that is left over.

Mr. YATES. You are one of the survivors.

Mr. BLOCK. Well, the jury is still out on that.

Mr. YATES. Okay. We are glad to have you again, Mr. Block. Your statement may be made a part of the record at this point.

Mr. BLOCK. Thank you.

[The statement of Edward M. Block follows:]

TESTIMONY

OF

EDWARD M. BLOCK

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT

AT&T

and

MEMBER, BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARTS

RE: FY 1985 APPROPRIATIONS

TO THE

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

BEFORE

THE

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE

ON THE

INTERIOR

April 10, 1984

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, my name is Edward Block. I am past President and a member of the Board of Directors of the American Council for the Arts (ACA). I am also a member of the Board of Directors of The National Arts Stabilization Fund, Inc. I am also Senior Vice President of AT&T and among my responsibilities I am Chairman of the Board of the Trustees of the AT&T Foundation. It is a pleasure to have another opportunity to appear before you regarding federal appropriations for the National Endowment for the Arts.

In my capacity as a member of the Board of ACA, my testimony is in support of our recommendation that the NEA be funded in FY 1985 at a level of \$195 million.

My colleagues at the ACA are of one mind in suggesting that this level of funding is warranted by at least four considerations:

- (1) The perceptible shift of foundation and corporate giving patterns from the arts to the satisfaction of perceived needs in health, social services and education, among other fields;
- (2) The relatively small share that government funds comprise in the arts economy within which even some of our leading non-profit institutions and performing arts groups remain severely undercapitalized and in precarious economic condition;
- (3) The unique responsibility and capability of the National Endowment to secure for all Americans access to quality arts programs, to encourage risk taking and new art forms, to utilize its extensive professional staff and peer panel review system to assess applicant and application quality and to provide assistance to individual artists; and,
- (4) The continuing capacity of the arts not only to enrich the lives of our citizens, but to convert a relatively modest federal government dollar investment into generating employment, triggering consumer discretionary expenditure, attracting tourism and otherwise contributing significantly to an improving economy in our nation's towns and cities.

These considerations distinguish the mission of the Endowment in the healthy public and private sector partnership that sustains our nation's arts programs. Neither individuals nor foundations nor corporations can play this role. Nor should they. For the Endowment to continue to do so, it is our judgment that incremental resources are required.

My perspective on this issue is one of someone very much interested in, and involved with, corporate support for the arts. AT&T, I am proud to say, has a distinguished record of corporate philanthropy and leadership in many areas, including the arts.

A great deal of emphasis has been placed in recent years on the need to expand and increase private giving in a broad range of social areas as government has sought to cope with its fiscal problems. Much of that emphasis has been on corporate giving. I would like to talk briefly about how and why business contributes to philanthropic causes in general, and to the arts in particular.

First of all, it is important to understand that sound corporate contribution programs are necessarily targeted to the crossroads of social need and business interests. In other words, AT&T's first responsibility is and must be to its shareholders. It is they to whom we are ultimately accountable for our giving program. This is true not only for AT&T, but throughout the corporate world.

But advancing the business interests of the corporation and its shareholders does not necessarily reflect the total range of the needs of the arts and of American audiences. The limitations on corporate philanthropic funds, on business geographical presence and on the professional staff devoted to guiding contributions, necessarily requires focused and targeted programs. Meritorious in and of themselves, such activities cannot do justice to many areas of the country, to many emerging forms of art and to the many needs of artists and audiences.

A perfect example of this is the Bell System American Orchestras on Tour Program, which was terminated last year. Through this program, funded out of advertising dollars, AT&T underwrote the touring of 30 domestic orchestras to 284 cities in 46 states. However, with the breakup of the Bell System, AT&T could not continue to support this major touring program, since one of its principal objectives had been to offer an opportunity to our local telephone companies to enhance their visibility in their communities. With the divestiture, AT&T has lost its local employees who implemented, and were a reason for supporting, this type of outreach in those communities. While AT&T's commitment to music is still strong, it has assumed different forms.

The curtailment of the Orchestras on Tour Program also illustrates the simple, but important, reality that corporations generally support philanthropy "in their own backyards." According to ACA's Guide to Corporate Giving 3, "by far the most prevalent geographic area encompassed by contributions programs is the headquarters or home office area, cited by 93.3 percent of the responding companies." The most recent Business Committee for the Arts' survey also shows significant discrepancies in the geographic distribution of business support for the arts in 1982. Quite obviously, this poses difficulties for arts organizations in rural areas of the country which seek corporate support. Corporations cannot insure access to culture in those areas which lie outside of their business focus.

Nor can corporations be as adventuresome or bold as other funding sources, including the Endowment. While I am pleased to say that AT&T has perhaps been more eclectic than many in this regard, corporate risk-taking with philanthropic giving is by and large the exception rather than the rule. Corporations more often than not lack the expertise to assess the merits of the more avant-garde arts. In many cases, such grants do not seem as effective as do the alternatives from a public relations point of view or to corporate employees and shareowners. Consequently, corporate giving is more likely to reflect the consensus-blessed and the proven, more likely to reward those with a track record than those struggling to establish one.

From AT&T's point of vantage, interest in the arts and the needs of arts organizations show little sign of diminishing. To the contrary, the grant application dockets of our newly established Foundation are overflowing within and without the arts.

Many of these applications are from arts organizations that we have not heard from before. Unfortunately, we just don't have the wherewithal to respond favorably to these requests. In addition, many of them do not fit within our guidelines. For example, AT&T's criteria for grant making, not unlike many foundations and corporations, preclude giving to individual artists.

Corporate support is subject to changing priorities based on business and other needs. While AT&T has increased its support for the arts, we no more than other corporations can substitute for strong national leadership. I do not buy the argument that the NEA's "stamp of approval" is sufficient to encourage the private sector to do more. Hard-nosed business people feel that leadership is measured in tangible terms, and not just in rhetoric. We will be skeptical of the government's expressed concern for the arts if words are not accompanied by a willingness to pay a fair share of the bill.

In terms of changing priorities, I might note that the 1983 edition of Giving U.S.A. reported that "conversations with corporate professionals indicate that they are placing a new program emphasis on meeting basic human needs," and that "virtually all of the surveys ... pointed to much harder times ahead for cultural organizations." It is true that changes in corporations' major priorities tend to occur very slowly, in part because it is hard to make drastic changes in budgets without being irresponsible. However, if we look ahead over a period of years, I expect that we will see a greater emphasis on the broad range of human service needs.

Let me emphasize that the competing demands on the finite contribution budgets of corporations compel them to focus philanthropic giving on areas

relevant not only to societal need but to business interests. Those interests do not necessarily coincide with the needs of the arts in the nation at large. The well-being of the arts from the broadest, most detached perspective is ultimately the concern of the Endowment. According to the legislation establishing the National Endowment for the Arts, "it is necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to help create and sustain not only a climate encouraging freedom of thought, imagination, and inquiry, but also the material conditions facilitating the release of this talent."

In other words, if the National Endowment for the Arts is to continue in a leadership role, then it must have the funds to tangibly demonstrate that level of commitment. No other public or private entity can provide the resources to fund those programs vital to our cultural well-being, programs which are unlikely to win adequate corporate or foundation support.

Mr. Chairman, I recognize that the Congress must address as a high priority how best to reduce and contain the federal deficit. Nowhere is the concern for and support of that effort greater than in the business community. But few voices have been heard to say that in the arts the federal government has spent too much or unwisely. In fact, there are few fields in this nation's not-for-profit sector in which public funding constitutes such a small share of organizational budgets, in which the catalytic effect on enhanced private sector giving is as significant and in which the multiplier effect on the general economy of dollars invested returns as much.

While the funding of public arts programs should not be justified by their favorable financial impact on the regions to which they are directed, there is a growing body of impressive evidence that a dollar invested in this labor-intensive, tourist-attractive field returns many more to state and local economies. The latest such study released in February, 1983 by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the locale of AT&T's corporate and operating entities headquarters, revealed the following findings:

- The arts have a \$5.6 billion impact on the New York City and New York-New Jersey metropolitan economy.
- More than \$2 billion in personal income and over 117,000 jobs are generated by the arts in the metropolitan area.
- The arts constitute a major "export" industry. An estimated \$1.6 billion annually is generated by the expenditures of visitors who came primarily or extend their stay for arts and culture from the proceeds of touring groups which are returned to the metropolitan economy.
- The regional arts institutions and that proportion of their non-resident patrons who visited the area primarily for the arts generated a total of \$150 million in regional income taxes and sales taxes.
- Industries which most benefit from this \$5.6 billion activity, in order of importance, are: real estate, business and professional services, wholesale and retail trade, eating and drinking establishments, hotels and personal services, utilities, transportation, medical and educational services, finance and insurance.
- The more than 1,900 arts institutions in the region inspire and entertain an annual audience of 64 million -- 13 million of whom are visitors from outside the region.
- The arts are a larger industry than advertising, or hotel and motel operations, or management consulting, or computer and data processing services.

While very dramatic, these findings have their less stark counterparts in many other states and municipalities around the nation. Clearly, these data should not be ignored as you appropriately examine ways in which to reduce the federal deficit.

We in the corporate sector look to the Endowment for information, analysis and leadership. AT&T will remain a partner in the funding of the arts. But the vitality of the arts and its importance on the pecking order of private philanthropic priorities are intimately related to the leadership set by the Endowment.

An appropriation level for the NEA of \$195 million in FY 1985 will send a strong signal to the private sector that the federal government's concern for the arts, one which has accomplished much to date, remains undiminished.

Mr. YATES. We want you to know how very much we appreciate your previous testimony before the committee, not only once, but two occasions. Last time I remember very clearly you came in with a gentleman from the Equitable Life Insurance Company I believe.

Mr. BLOCK. Yes.

Mr. YATES. The testimony of both of you was very constructive and very valuable, and I am sure yours will be today. I am looking forward to it.

Mr. BLOCK. Thank you. If I may, with your permission, I would file my written testimony.

Mr. YATES. It is already made a part of the record, yes.

Mr. BLOCK. And just confine myself to a couple of ideas that I genuinely urge your consideration and that of the subcommittee and, more importantly, a couple ideas that I think I am qualified to talk about.

Mr. YATES. Sure.

Mr. BLOCK. First of all, I clearly support the recommendation of the ACA and the other arts organizations for a funding level of about \$195 million. But I would like to come at that from my perspective as a corporate executive. If I may just get my unstated assumptions on the table.

Mr. YATES. Sure.

Mr. BLOCK. And then comment on them.

First of all, what I would like to argue is that it has been trendy in the last few years to suggest that the private sector ought to do more for the arts.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. BLOCK. Private sector means corporate. And the government, therefore, diminishes its role if the corporations did what they ought to be doing. I think that is a very naive idea. I would like to explain why. The flip side of that is that I talk to my counterparts in other corporations. All of us believe very strongly that the National Endowment is a very, very important instrument for encouraging private giving, particularly corporate giving.

So it is those two ideas that I would like to develop from my own experience. As to my unstated assumptions, one is, I think you have heard this before, corporations do shift their priorities and their philanthropy. Corporate America is going through a shift right now, new human services and health care, training, education, those kinds of things, and which inevitably will diminish not the dollar amount of support for the arts but a portion of the support for the arts.

The second assumption is that the arts really need help in the United States. Individual artists, as well as the presenting organizations. I would submit that if corporate America doubled its support for the arts next year, the need would still be almost a crisis. It is that urgent.

A third assumption is, probably referred to a minute ago, that the Endowment occupies a small niche in the overall support for the arts in this country, but it is a crucial niche. It is distinguishable and it is important.

Finally, I think the arts enrich our lives just as we were enriched a moment ago by Yo-Yo Ma. That alone would be sufficient reason for the government to play a role in supporting the arts. But I

think there is another piece of the action. And that is that the arts are a significant part of the economy in this country. Jobs. And so those two reasons I think are more than sufficient to justify the government continuing its important role in support of the arts. So those are my unstated assumptions.

Let me see if I can knock down the myth about what corporations ought to do. Clearly, I think corporations ought to support the arts. And I think corporations ought to do more, much more than they are doing now. But there are some reasons why the corporations will never do, come close to doing everything that is needed.

For starters, corporate philanthropy is highly targeted. It is not democratized. If you manage your philanthropy well in a corporation, what you look for are those points at which the needs of society and the interest of the business intersect. That is perfectly valid.

The point is that when a corporation examines its stockholders and other shareholders to see where their interests are and where they intersect with the needs of society, there are a lot of areas in philanthropy and support of the art that they are never going to touch, and shouldn't. They would be called to task by their shareholders if they did. So there are big gaps that corporations are never going to fill no matter how much they increase their support.

Secondly, corporations tend to give in their own backyard. I have seen one study that shows that nearly 50 percent of all corporate support for the arts is in the Northeast part of the United States. There are great areas in the Desert Southwest and Midwest, your home territory, my former home territory.

Mr. YATES. Right.

Mr. BLOCK. Where the percentage is two percent, three percent, total. Until the Congress, or more likely some benighted Federal judge decides that corporations should be distributed in proportion to the total population, you can't do anything about that.

Mr. YATES. Right.

Mr. BLOCK. So if you are an artist or an arts organization in some part of the country that doesn't have a big corporation or community of big corporations, you are going to have a tough time getting corporate funds.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. BLOCK. Henry Interlochen, in Michigan, happens to be one of my favorite institutions, but when they get out their roster of corporate supporters and call on Dow Chemical Company, they are through. There aren't any other corporations in that part of the country. So it is a part of distribution, and we can't change it.

Thirdly, corporations are not notable for being bold or venturesome or experimental. I like to think my company, AT&T, is eclectic, if not venturesome. The fact of the matter is that corporations keep their philanthropy very much in the same stream because it is intended to reflect the preferences and taste of the corporation's constituency. So that leaves out new work, new artists, experimental. And corporations aren't going to change their behavior, I can guarantee you that.

Finally, just to say again about corporations changing their priorities. As you know, this is a regrettable example I have to give you from my own experience. We used to have the American Bell System Orchestras on Tour. We were funding 31 symphony orches-

tras annually at about \$3.5 to \$4 million the last two years of that program. Okay.

A funny thing happened in the Federal Courthouse here in Washington. There is no more Bell System.

Mr. YATES. Right.

Mr. BLOCK. So there is no more Bell Orchestras on Tour.

Mr. YATES. AT&T didn't take it up?

Mr. BLOCK. There is no way we can. It was designed for the Bell Telephone Companies.

Mr. YATES. I see.

Mr. BLOCK. We will gradually—

Mr. YATES. Could it be taken up by the brothers and sisters of Bell, like Bell Southern, Bell Western?

Mr. BLOCK. I would have hoped so. And perhaps, maybe not in that form, but eventually it will. Eventually it is our intention that AT&T resume significant support. As a matter of fact, we are talking to the Chicago Symphony right now about a partnership on some European touring. So it may come back in some form.

Mr. YATES. That is a real loss.

Mr. BLOCK. Those orchestras counted on that support because it went to a purpose they needed, namely, touring. So those things happen.

If I may, just in a windup, to say why I think the businessmen that I know believe the NEA is good business. The dollar amount may be relatively small that the NEA grants each year, but the NEA is very influential in establishing priorities, establishing agenda.

Another way to say it is in legitimatizing the areas of need in the arts, because most people in business, even corporations like AT&T which have a staff, at least someone on the staff who is an authority in the arts, business people generally don't trust their judgment in the arts. So if you have a NEA which is sort of setting a menu of needs, and you define your program within that menu and against your own priorities, you are pretty safe.

So just by existing, it is very influential, regardless of the dollar amount, though it has to be significant to do something.

The second thing demonstrated by the former panel of witnesses, the arts consumer, the consumer of arts in the United States is a growing number of people, an enlarging market. I think the government has to proportionately increase its share of that support.

The third idea, the challenge grants, which happens to be among my favorites of NEA activities, but the leveraging factor, to hear some critics talk you would think the NEA is a big dole that passes out money to its friends. We know the process doesn't work that way. The fact of the matter is that \$18, \$20 million currently of the total NEA budget is in challenge grants. I have been the pigeon, on the target end. That really leverages money, three or four times, three or four dollars to one.

In terms of getting the private sector to do what it ought to do, the challenge grant is a very effective instrument. It works. That is what I am saying. I have had my pockets picked too many times. But always the recipients of the challenge grant you know have passed muster with experts. So you feel justified on helping on a

challenge grant because you know the cause has been carefully examined by experts.

Finally, I just wanted to say what I believe you let me say before and that is that the arts is a major industry in the United States.

Mr. YATES. True.

Mr. BLOCK. If it could be viewed that way for funding purposes, there would be a political rush to create a cabinet department. We wouldn't be sitting here debating levels of funding in the range of \$20 million. It is a big business. Just in the area that I am familiar with, Metropolitan New York, you know, it is 130,000 jobs, \$6 billion. It is good for the banks, the hotels, so on and so forth.

So I would conclude, if I may, simply by saying that I don't know any corporate executive with whom I come in regular contact, and that is plenty, who think the NEA ought to be diminished. Probably more important, recognizing that the Congress is finally where the buck stops on developing a budget which balances all the needs and priorities of the country, recognizing that problem, I would still say I have never run into a corporate executive who thought we ought to try to balance the Federal budget or get rid of deficits by diminishing the small amount that the governments puts into the arts. It isn't even on the list when people discuss these things in the business world.

Mr. YATES. Right.

Mr. BLOCK. So critics who say that have no such evidence.

Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Well, thank you.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1984.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

WITNESS

LAUGHLIN PHILLIPS, PHILLIPS COLLECTION

Mr. YATES. Mr. Phillips, come on in. The campaign for the Phillips Collection. Well, I could tell you how many hours of pleasure I have had just wandering through that old house of yours, and the new one too.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. I remember the old one particularly, seeing those marvelous paintings on the walls. I guess they are still there, aren't they?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Right now it is under renovation. The paintings will be back in June.

Mr. YATES. They are on tour, aren't they?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Right now they are in the basement of the National Gallery, but they have been——

Mr. YATES. Are they being shown? Just stored?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Storage.

Mr. YATES. They are trying to take them away from you?

Mr. PHILLIPS. But they have been all over the world to fly our flag.

Mr. YATES. Well, you should be very proud of them. Who was it that collected them, your dad, your mother?

Mr. PHILLIPS. He did. He was an inveterate collector.

Mr. YATES. Well, he had marvelous taste. I know your mother was a painter. But anyway, I seem to be testifying rather than giving you the opportunity.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Thank you. It helps.

Mr. YATES. Your statement may be made a part of the record.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Thank you.

[The statement of Laughlin Phillips follows:]

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**Testimony By
Laughlin Phillips
President, Board of Trustees,
The Phillips Collection
Washington, D.C.**

to

**The Subcommittee on
The Interior Department
and Related Agencies
of
The Committee on Appropriations
of
The U.S. House of Representatives**

April 10, 1984

Late in the fall of 1921, two rooms of an 1897 brownstone house near Dupont Circle were quietly opened to the public of Washington, D.C. On the walls were French paintings by Chardin, Monet, Sisley, Monticelli, and Fantin-Latour. Along with them were paintings by the contemporary Americans Twachtman, Weir, Ryder, Davies, Whistler, Lawson, Luks, and Hassam.

Although there was no press conference, no gala reception, this was the opening of The Phillips Memorial Art Gallery, now known as The Phillips Collection -- America's first museum of modern art.

In the other rooms of the Victorian house lived the Gallery's founder, Duncan Phillips, aged thirty-five, his mother, and his wife of just a few weeks, Marjorie Acker Phillips, a painter herself, who had studied at the Art Students League of New York. For the next several years, the exhibition rooms were open to the public from 2 to 6 pm on Tuesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

Today, the Collection has grown into one of the world's most loved and respected art centers. With holdings of over two thousand works of art, including some of the finest works of nineteenth- and twentieth-century French and American artists, the Collection now occupies all of the original house, along with an adjoining building erected in 1960. It maintains an active program of exhibitions, concerts, publications, and loans to special

exhibitions organized by other museums. During its entire history, however, the Collection has held to its special philosophy of showing paintings in a uniquely residential atmosphere, comfortable and intimate for the viewers, so that "visitors [would] feel at home in the midst of beautiful things and [be] subconsciously stimulated while consciously rested and refreshed."

Any attempt to understand the establishment and growth of this extraordinary museum must focus directly on the background and philosophy of its founder, my father, Duncan Phillips. Though the Collection was assembled for public appreciation, it has a highly personal stamp on it. Until his death in 1966, my father made all decisions about purchases and exhibitions without resort to professional advisors or the dictates of contemporary taste. The only person who participated in all aspects of the Collection's development was my mother, Marjorie Phillips, whose opinion was sought before any painting was acquired.

Duncan Phillips was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1886, the grandson of banker James Laughlin. Laughlin's daughter, Eliza, and her husband Major Duncan Clinch Phillips, a businessman, lived in a high-ceilinged house full of academic European and American paintings. As my father wrote after he had founded the Collection:

"Looking back on my childhood in that house, I do not remember the pictures....And yet the long and stately drawing-room contained oil paintings and many of them -- 'Hudson River School' landscapes and well-drawn storytelling European pictures -- in gorgeous gold frames. I was constantly aware of them and more or less fascinated, but none too pleasantly."

In 1896, after the retirement of Duncan's father and the death of his grandmother, the Phillips family moved to Washington, persuaded that it had a better climate than Pittsburgh. They bought property at 21st and Q Streets, Northwest, and commissioned the noted Washington architects Hornblower and Marshall to design a house in the Georgian Revival style. (This building, with additions built in 1907, 1920, 1923, and 1960, now houses The Phillips Collection, and was entered into the National Register of Historic Places on August 14, 1973.)

My father and his brother James, two years older, went to Washington schools and, subsequently, to Yale, where Duncan matriculated in 1904, studied English, and agitated for more courses on the history of art. In an article entitled "The Need for Art at Yale," in the June 1907 issue of the Yale Literary Magazine, he wrote: "A thing that strikes the outsider as strange in our college curriculum here is that so many splendid courses with celebrated instructors should be offered...in

literature -- while the sister art of painting now receives no attention save a technical instruction to the art students....[a] deplorable ignorance and indifference prevail among the majority, and many graduate without a smattering of art history."

After graduating from Yale in 1908, my father became increasingly involved in writing about art. In a letter to his Class of 1908 secretary, he reported: "I have lived in my home in Washington...devoting much study to the technique of painting and history of art...At Madrid, London, and Paris as well as New York and other cities, I have met and talked with many artists in their studios and gone the round of exhibitions. [In my writing] I have attempted to act as interpreter and navigator between the public and the pictures, and to emphasize the function of the arts as means for enhancing and enriching living."

This ambition -- to act as a sensitive and eloquent interpreter of the painter's language and to share his own delighted understanding of art with an ever-growing audience -- became my father's dominant concern, and his life work. In 1918, following a personal bereavement, this interest began to take concrete form in the establishment of the Collection as a place where the public could meet and appreciate great art in a quiet and informal setting. Emerging from a period of deep shock

after the death of his father in 1917 and his brother James a year later, my father conceived the idea of a memorial gallery: "I would create a Collection of pictures -- laying every block in its place with a vision of the whole exactly as the artist builds his monument or decoration....a joy-giving, life-enhancing influence, assisting people to see beautifully as true artists see."

The Phillips Memorial Gallery was created at the end of 1918, incorporated as a District of Columbia foundation in 1920, and opened to the public in the fall of 1921. Starting with a small, private family collection, my father had, by the time of the public opening, acquired some 240 paintings.

The paintings originally purchased, and all those to follow, were chosen not necessarily because they were widely acclaimed, historically significant, or radically innovative, but because they impressed my father as beautiful products of a particular artist's unique vision. His increasingly catholic taste excluded the academic and the faddist, but honored "the lonely artist in quest of beauty."

His collecting proceeded at a wild and wonderful pace during those early years. The Renoir masterpiece Luncheon of the Boating Party was acquired in 1923, Daumier's Uprising in 1924, Cézanne's Mont Ste.-Victoire in 1925. By 1930 there were over 600 paintings in the

Collection, indicating a growth of some forty paintings a year. This, however, does not reveal the collector's full activity, since dozens of paintings acquired in those early years were later traded back to various artists and dealers for what he considered better examples of a given artist's work. Other paintings were simply disposed of when they failed to pass muster. As my father wrote in a published 1921 inventory: "It has been my policy, and I recommend it to my successors, to purchase spontaneously and thus to make mistakes, but to correct them as time goes on. All new pictures in the Collection are on trial, and must prove their powers of endurance."

One of my father's favorite museum techniques was the creation of "exhibition units" of paintings by each of his favorite artists. Thus, the Collection today includes units of paintings by Bonnard, Cézanne, Braque, Daumier, Rouault, Kokoschka, Klee, Ryder, Prendergast, Tack, Dove, Marin, Knaths, and Rothko, among others. Sometimes these exhibition units have been hung in rooms of their own; more often, they have been mixed with the "really good things of all periods...with such a delightful result that we recognize the universality of art and the special affinities of artists."

In some cases major groups of paintings were formed when my father became a friend and patron of contemporary

artists whose work he particularly admired. This was especially true of Augustus Tack, Arthur Dove, and Karl Knaths, all of whom received vital support and encouragement from him at crucial periods of their lives.

The Collection also includes a great many works bought by my father to encourage talented but little-known artists. This "encouragement collection" grew at an especially rapid rate during the 1930's, when the museum ran a small art school and when my father served as a regional chairman of the New Deal's Public Works of Art Project.

Inevitably, as the Collection grew, the problem of exhibition space became more acute. In 1930, our family moved out of the 21st Street house so that all of it could be converted to museum use. And in 1960 an extensive wing was added to provide new and safer space in which to present the most important holdings. As of today, the Collection consists of some 2500 works of art.

By the time Duncan Phillips died in 1966, he had turned the Collection into a magnificent living memorial -- not only to his father and brother, but to the independent, creative spirit of the many hundred artists represented there. With its great variety of vital, nonacademic paintings -- many of them masterpieces -- chosen by a single inspired art lover and exhibited in an unpretentious domestic setting, the Collection became a favorite small

museum, a special place to visit on trips to Washington and to introduce to good friends.

Shortly before his death, my father prepared "A Statement of My Wish for the Future of The Phillips Collection." He wrote that the Collection has "in recent years attained to its essential character as a home for a wide diversity of paintings, with a unity in all the diversity," and that "this intimate, personal creation, this creative conception having been achieved, it must in the future be maintained." However, he went on: "This does not mean that the Collection should be closed. It must be kept vital, as it always has been, as a place for enlightenment, for enjoyment, for rediscovery -- by frequent rearrangements of the collection, and by the enrichment of new acquisitions." He further urged the continued display of exhibition units and special loan shows, together with the series of free Sunday afternoon concerts initiated in 1941.

Responding to another of his wishes, my mother became Director in 1966. In addition to carrying on an active program of acquisitions and special exhibitions, she celebrated the Collection's fiftieth anniversary in 1971 by organizing a superb Cézanne loan exhibition and by writing the book Duncan Phillips and His Collection, full of personal reminiscences about the museum and its founder.

I took over in 1972, upon my mother's retirement, and have been increasingly preoccupied with devising and implementing plans to insure the Collection's physical and financial security. By the late 1970's, it had become apparent that my family could no longer be the museum's sole support, and that the Phillips would have to become a more publicly run and financed institution if it were to survive, and fulfill its artistic mission of bringing to an ever-increasing public audience the precious works collected there.

Therefore, the Board of Trustees has been gradually enlarged to its present strength of eight with a balance between family and non-family members. More non-family members will be added in the future. We have carefully addressed the question of how to make the transition from a family-run and supported institution to one that enjoys broad public support and participation.

Among the issues which confronted this expanded Board were the facts that our building needed a great deal of renovation work; many paintings were in urgent need of restoration and conservation; staff size was inadequate staff salaries were relatively low; and there were no funds for improving the library, research on a new Collection catalogue, or improving educational activities. In short, we needed a plant and an organization commensurate in quality with the works on display.

It was agreed that the Phillips needed to mount a major fundraising campaign, and professional counsel was retained to assess the potential for such an effort. That assessment resulted in the launching of a \$6.5 million Capital Campaign for The Phillips Collection in late 1980. At the same time, two new advisory bodies were formed -- a twenty-three member Council of The Phillips Collection, which advises and assists the Board of Trustees on matters of management, fundraising, and substantive arts programs; and a thirty-four member National Committee for The Phillips Collection, which provides national support for our development efforts. The names of these individuals have been included as an attachment.

The campaign had two sub-goals: the raising of \$3.5 million for a two-phase renovation of the museum's buildings, and the raising of \$3 million to double the endowment. However, in order to be able to raise these funds, it was believed that the Phillips needed to raise its profile. For years, the Collection had been a favorite of artists and connoisseurs, but a campaign of this size required recognition and philanthropy by a much broader public.

At that time the late Nancy Hanks, who was a member of the Council for The Phillips Collection, suggested

that we mount a national tour of some of our finest paintings. In addition to increasing public recognition of the museum, the tour could also generate support. The suggestion was enthusiastically adopted.

With the financial backing of BATUS Inc., Impressionism and the Modern Vision: Master Paintings from The Phillips Collection was assembled and scheduled for stops in Atlanta, Dallas, Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, and San Francisco. In a little less than a year, this exhibition was seen by over 500,000 people. In fact, the show was so popular that the Yomiuri Shimbun underwrote the cost of sending it to Tokyo and Nara, Japan, where it was seen during the summer of 1983 by an additional 385,000 people. Most recently, the exhibition was chosen by IBM to inaugurate its Gallery of Science and Art in New York City; during its eight-week run in New York, the exhibition was seen by another 185,000 people. In all, during the two years the Master Paintings exhibition was on tour, over one million people were able to enjoy it in the United States and abroad.

To date, nearly one half of our capital campaign goal of \$6.5 million has been raised from individuals, corporations, and foundations. An important reason for this success was the museum's receipt of a \$500,000 3-1 Challenge Grant from the National Endowment for the Arts

in the fall of 1982. That challenge has already been met. At the same time, the museum has been able to launch annual giving programs for both individuals and corporations -- programs which already account for income of over \$250,000 a year.

The success of both the capital campaign and the annual giving programs has allowed us to proceed with Phase I of the renovation of our museum buildings. Phase I, which concentrates on the original (1897) building, was begun in June 1983 and is scheduled for completion in May 1984. It will provide a safe environment for the Collection, improve access for the handicapped, and create additional office and educational space. Work currently being accomplished includes rewiring the entire building; installing a state-of-the-art climate control system; a sprinkler system; as well as burglar and smoke detection systems. The overwhelming majority of the work is intended to preserve the original building and its atmosphere rather than alter it.

I believe that much of the museum's success stems from its efforts to play a constructive role in the community. At the risk of sounding immodest, I will quote a recent Washington Post article which referred to the Phillips as Washington's "most beloved museum." Each year, we welcome approximately 100,000 visitors, who enjoy our

renowned permanent collection, concerts, and special exhibitons free of charge. The following are a number of specific ways in which we serve our community:

Tours: During its last complete year of operation, The Phillips Collection conducted over 120 individually-scheduled group tours. The participants ranged from kindergarteners to high school students to people from retirement communities. The response to special tours conducted during a recent exhibition has encouraged us to implement regularly scheduled tours for the general public.

Temporary Exhibitions: Each year, the Collection organizes six to eight temporary exhibitions. Recent shows include Arthur Dove and Duncan Phillips: Artist and Patron (1981), Georges Braque: The Late Paintings 1940-1963 (1982), and Morris Graves: Vision of the Inner Eye (1983). A major and quite definitive exhibition of the late works of Pierre Bonnard which we have organized in collaboration with the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris and the Dallas Museum of Art is scheduled to open at the Phillips this June. In addition, the museum regularly mounts exhibitions of works by Washington artists. While closed for renovation, we have organized and lent out a number of local exhibitions, including a showing of thirty panels by Jacob Lawrence entitled The Migration of the Negro. Lawrence's works were shown at the University of

the District of Columbia during Black History Month.

Internships: Students from universities throughout the country serve as interns with the Collection each year. They assist with final preparation of research for exhibitions and catalogues, and also serve in administrative capacities.

Classes at the Phillips: During each of the past two years, the Smithsonian Resident Associates Program has offered a class called "Behind the Scenes at The Phillips Collection" in which 35-40 participants learn about the institution and its day-to day management. Similarly, George Washington University has taught seminars at the Phillips, with students using our library and the Collection itself for research.

National Celebrations: The Phillips Collection has mounted special exhibitions in connection with a series of national cultural celebrations (Canada, Mexico, Japan, Belgium, Egypt, and Scandinavia Today), thus complementing the programs of Washington's official organizations.

Poetry Readings: The Phillips is one of the most active and popular sites for the Folger Shakespeare Library's "moveable Muse" poetry reading series. We host an average of five readings per year, which are consistently well-attended.

Art Library: Established in 1976, The Phillips Collection library serves the public by providing information

on the contents and origins of the Collection. The library, which includes approximately 3000 volumes, is open to scholars and those on research assignments.

The Sunday Afternoon Concert Series: Since 1941, the Collection has offered a series of free concerts on Sunday afternoons. These concerts, attended each week by some 250 people, are rebroadcast by WETA-FM to an estimated audience of 45,000. There is also a good possibility that the best of these thirty-five concerts will be syndicated nationally. The emphasis of the concerts has always been on emerging local and national talent, and a number of today's stars had their first important hearing at the Phillips (e.g., Carmen Balthrop, Glen Gould, Jessye Norman, and Charlie Byrd).

Notwithstanding the relative success of our Capital Campaign and our new programs for annual giving, The Phillips Collection is still plagued by recurring deficits. If we were to do all that we need to do in the areas of effective staffing and security, conservation, exhibitions, and educational programs, our annual deficits would be in the range of \$300,000 - \$350,000. And if we moved to implement a proper acquisitions program, each year's shortfall would be higher. Here are some examples from each of these areas:

Staffing and Security: The museum staff consists of twenty-one full-time and two part-time professionals, and

ten full-time and seven part-time non-professionals. The majority of the museum's staff works an inefficient four-day-week, and we simply cannot afford to pay them for an additional day. Two-thirds of the time, the museum is guarded only by electronic alarm systems; and an individual present at all times would greatly enhance the Collection's safety.

Conservation: During the last few years, the Collection has made a great effort to restore and conserve the works it holds. In fact, as many as 250 works on canvas and paper have received attention since 1979. However, many of these works require additional attention and hundreds of others have not yet received any care. Because of other pressing financial needs, we have been unable to budget more than \$5,000 - \$10,000 for conservation each year, when at least five times this amount is necessary to restore and maintain the artwork in the Collection.

Exhibitions: While we have had great success in finding corporate or other sponsors for exhibitions of the work of major artists, we have not been able to present the work of those not as yet established.

Educational Programs: In an effort to make the public more knowledgeable and appreciative of our truly exceptional permanent collection, we are anxious to develop

well-planned and executed educational programs. At the moment, most information is provided by museum assistants who also serve as guards. While this is in keeping with the informal and intimate nature of the museum, we believe that the public would welcome and benefit from a program of lectures, seminars, and publications to further explain the significance of the Collection's holdings.

Acquisitions: The Phillips Collection has been unable to make a major acquisition since 1976. This derives partly from our operating deficit and partly from the priority which we give to insuring the well-being and safety of artworks already in the Collection. Although the focus of the museum is on the explosion of "modern art" which occurred in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, we do recognize a strong need to maintain the vitality of the Collection through occasional acquisitions of contemporary paintings, particularly when they manifest the qualities of fresh vision and expressive color so prized by Duncan Phillips. He in fact, as noted above, wanted his successors to enrich the Collection through new acquisitions.

This year, the Phillips will spend approximately \$300,000 to maintain and secure its buildings and Collection. The majority of that expense, \$175,000, is for security guards, with the remainder consisting of such items as utilities, equipment and building maintenance, janitorial service, and interior repainting for exhibitions.

Once the current renovation work has been completed, the annual cost for maintenance and security will increase to approximately \$325,000 due to maintenance contracts for elevators, security systems, and our new climate control system. Actual building maintenance costs will drop because the newly renovated original building will require little, if any, repair. However, even this figure of \$325,000 does not include money for two additional guards -- another \$45,000 -- to be on duty during those hours of the day (5 pm to 9 am) when the museum is closed. As you can see, our needs in this area are quite substantial, and help in meeting them would permit the Collection to concentrate on its most important priorities: special research and education programs; exhibitions, with emphasis on those for emerging artists; and acquisitions, to enable the Phillips to maintain its tradition of collecting the works of those artists who demonstrate a unique vision.

In summary, The Phillips Collection -- America's first museum of modern art -- is a memorial to life, and to the independent, creative spirit of the many hundreds of artists represented there. The museum has been in a period of transition from an institution entirely supported by Duncan Phillips and his heirs to one with a wider base of public support and participation. Great strides

have been made, but much more must be accomplished before the physical and financial security of the Collection is assured.

On behalf of the museum's Board of Trustees, I want to express my deep appreciation for this opportunity to present our history, goals, and most compelling needs.



The Phillips Collection

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Mr. YATES. I think your case is a particularly interesting one because I am sure you or your family thought that you had enough of an endowment not to worry about whether or not you would have enough money to keep the buildings open for the public. That just didn't happen, did it?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is exactly it. I will come to that, if I may.

Mr. YATES. Sure. Well, testify in your own way.

Mr. PHILLIPS. All right.

Mr. YATES. Don't let me put words in your mouth.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Well, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am absolutely delighted to have this chance to talk about the present situation of the collection, which, incidentally, was America's first Museum of Modern Art. It is a unique institution for some of the reasons you have mentioned.

It was created very much by one man and supported by the family, really 100 percent for almost 50 years. It opened in 1921. But we are now in the process of transition, and we have just about completed it from a family-supported institution to one which has a much broader base of public support.

The museum did open in 1921 in two rooms of what was then our family home, 21st and Q Streets, here in Washington. My father had two years before that lost both his brother and his father in the space of a year and was groping for something, some grand purpose that would relieve him of his misery. He came up with the idea of using his family inheritance, which incidentally came from Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, to found the museum from scratch.

He had a small private collection. But then he set out in earnest buying hundreds of paintings a year in the family museum. His taste ran to what was being done in his own time, rather than the old masters which so many collectors were collecting them. So by 1921 when the museum opened, there were something like 200 paintings. By 1930 there were 600. And they actually drove us out of the house.

He was determined to make the whole house into a museum. And he continued this life-long odyssey of collecting and giving all these paintings to the public, to the Foundation, until his death in 1966 at which point there were something like 2,000 paintings in the collection.

One of our problems now is to sort through them. But, as you know, they range from El Greco to Brock. There is a great Renoir. On this side of the Atlantic, from Winslow Homer to Georgia O'Keeffe. The emphasis for him was always on the emergence of modern art. That is still our emphasis.

But by that, he meant something that my father thought thought of as the free expression of an artist's unique personal vision, a somewhat unorthodox definition, but a very interesting one.

We added an annex in 1960, partly to create better conditions for the best paintings in the collection. Incidentally, the original building was designed by the noted Washington architectural firm of Hornblower and Marshal, and, therefore, it has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places.

Later the building was worked on by McKinley & White. Before my father died in 1966, he instructed his successors, of which I am one, to retain the museum in its spirit, completely independent. Spend as much as he had for acquisitions. Keep the intimacy of the place and the vitality of it. It is a very tall order.

He also left a \$3 million legacy at that point as an endowment. We felt at the time that this was a princely sum. In fact, it did take care of most of our costs. But in the late 1960's and early 1970's, we very soon, under the forces of inflation, realized that this wasn't going to do the work. And that not only were we running deficits, but that very important capital improvements which would help for the safety of the collection were having to be postponed.

So somewhat reluctantly, I mean, we realized, my father had wanted to give everything away. We realized that we would have to ask for money. So beginning in the late 1970's, we availed ourself of the grants programs of NEA and others and began to meet some of our project needs.

But the underlying needs of the museum, its condition, its safety, its security systems, all that, remained a problem. And so we have deliberately launched a fundraising campaign, set out to broaden the base of the museum. We formed a very distinguished advisory council and a national committee, realizing that in Washington there may not be enough of a base for supporting our institutions. So we had some success in reaching out to a national public.

We have also begun to enlarge the board of trustees to make it representative of the community. And we sent an exhibition of these paintings we talked about on a grand tour of, I think it was eight American cities, two in Japan, to make the collection better known and help it in its fundraising.

And we founded also a membership program for appropriations and patrons. This was all part of the \$6.5 million capital campaign. Happily, we are making what we think is great progress. We have raised half of the amount in the capital campaign, thanks in part to a wonderful challenge grant of \$500,000 from NEA. The three-to-one match I am happy to say has been achieved.

Mr. YATES. Good for you.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Our master painting show, which traveled around the country, was seen by a million people, as compared with our annual attendance here of something like 100,000. And it has raised \$1 million. So that money has been used to finance the renovation now underway.

Mr. YATES. When will that be completed?

Mr. PHILLIPS. In June.

Mr. YATES. When will you reopen?

Mr. PHILLIPS. In June. Theoretically, the renovation should be completed right now. But we are behind schedule. However, in spite of what we think of as very encouraging successes, we are still running annual deficits. Over the past five years—

Mr. YATES. Even with the challenge grant funds, you still run deficits?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes. Those were to build up the endowment. And we have the problem of trying to increase our level of activity to an extent that would help with the fundraising. In other words, good

exhibitions, more of a research program, more education, all those things. My father was a single-minded selector. He did not pay much attention to administration or to the ancillary aspects of the museum. He created a great collection.

So, if we were to do what we should be doing in the areas of security and maintenance, professional staffing, conservation, I am afraid, sorry to say, these deficits would be on the order of \$350,000 a year. In my written statement, if I could quote from it, I could explain that a little more fully.

Once the current renovation work has been completed, the annual cost for maintenance and security will increase to approximately \$325,000 due to maintenance contracts for elevators, security systems, and our new climate control system. Actual building maintenance costs will drop because the newly renovated original building will require little, if any repair.

However, even this figure of \$325,000 does not include money for two additional guards, another \$45,000, to be on duty during those hours of the day, 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m., when the museum is closed. As you can see, our needs in this area are quite substantial, and help in meeting them would permit the Collection to concentrate on its most important priorities: special research and education programs; exhibitions, with emphasis on those for emerging artists; and acquisitions, to enable the Phillips to maintain its tradition of collecting the works of those artists who demonstrate a unique vision.

Mr. YATES. Have you bought artists recently?

Mr. PHILLIPS. We have, but that is low on our list. I think our first responsibility is to take care of what we have.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. So at this stage, we feel that we are about half way through our effort to restore the collection to a safe basis and to ensure proper utilization of a collection which we think of as a national treasure, but for reasons well known to this committee, we find it very difficult as a cultural institution in the Federal City to raise major funds on the order needed here. So we need help.

Therefore, on behalf of the Phillips Collection and its board of trustees, I respectfully request that the committee approve for the Phillips Collection for fiscal year 1985 the same level of assistance as it may provide for the Corcoran Gallery of Art and Folger-Shakespeare Library. Such assistance would immensely help the Phillips to move toward fulfillment of its aspirations and responsibilities for community service.

Mr. YATES. Well, we will certainly consider that. I am familiar with it. And, of course, I know that ever since I have been in Washington, we have constituents, I always tell them "Go to the Phillips Collection." They start out for the other major galleries, and I tell them that this is literally a jewel. And I think it is something that deserves assistance. We will give it every consideration.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Thank you, sir. I think Washington has room for both the Federal institutions and the private ones.

Mr. YATES. Oh, I don't think there is any question about that.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Thank you very much.

Mr. YATES. How is Gifford?

Mr. PHILLIPS. He is fine.

Mr. YATES. Give him my regards.
Mr. PHILLIPS. I will.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1984.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

WITNESS

GEORGE FRAIN

Mr. YATES. Now we have Mr. Frain. Hi, Mr. Frain. We are glad to see you. Your statement may be made a part of the record.

Mr. FRAIN. I appreciate very much the privilege of testifying before you regarding the fiscal year 1985 budget requested by the President for the National Endowment for the Arts.

I am George Frain, I am a retired Congressional aide. I worked on Capitol Hill for nearly 20 years. My work on behalf of the arts has been attested to by former Senator J. William Fulbright, and I include his statement from the Congressional Record of July 28, 1971, page E 8439, where he gave a review of how the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts was established, "when the city [of Washington, D.C.] was realizing what the local theatrical policy of racial discrimination implied."

I also include a Proclamation by Mayor Marion S. Barry, Jr. of October 25, 1982 dealing with my role in the establishment of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

You may recall that I testified before you on April 26, 1983, in support of the President's budget request in the fiscal year 1984 budget for the National Arts Endowment.

I now testify that I strongly support the President's fiscal year 1985 budget request for the National Endowment for the Arts. I have a feeling I may be the only witness who has appeared before you in support of the budget recommended by the President.

There is a grave——

Mr. YATES. I think that is true.

Mr. FRAIN. Yes, sir. I have a pretty clear view of that.

There is a grave and increasing concern about the huge Federal budget deficit. That deficit can never be reduced if the Congress insists on increasing the appropriations for many budget items. For example, your subcommittee voted the huge sum of \$143,875,000 for the Arts Endowment in the fiscal year 1983 budget, an increase of 43 percent more than the sum requested by the President. For example, your subcommittee appropriated, as far as I have been able to determine, talking to the Smithsonian Institution and to the National Endowment, your subcommittee appropriated \$500,000 for the Washington Opera Society in the fiscal year 1984 Smithsonian Institution budget. These were not requests by President Reagan.

Mr. YATES. That is true.

Mr. FRAIN. This enormous increase of \$37,500,000 in the fiscal year 1984 Federal budget for the National Endowment for the Arts would appear to be a huge vote of confidence by the Congress in the National Endowment for the Arts. But was it?

This is a good question, because of the insistence of your subcommittee and its sister Appropriations Subcommittee headed by Senator James A. McClure, to fund local art groups in the District of Columbia, specifically the National Symphony Orchestra and the Washington Opera Society, at several times the amount the National Endowment for the Arts funds symphony orchestras and opera companies. It shows, I think, a profound mistrust of the National Endowment.

I have listed some grants to symphony orchestras in 1982 by the National Endowment by their own news report. It shows the National Symphony in 1982 got \$220,000. Congress appropriated a grand total of \$4,220,000, according to the Washington Post, an article, two articles which I include, to the National Symphony Orchestra in a four-year period, with \$1,250,000 in fiscal year 1981, \$1 million plus a grant of \$220,000 from the National Arts Endowment in fiscal year 1982, \$1,250,000 in fiscal year 1983 and \$500,000 in fiscal year 1984.

I would note that the D.C. Government has not appropriated any subsidies for concerts by the National Symphony Orchestra to date.

I also include some grants to opera musical theater by the National Arts Endowment, 1982-1983 and it, from the NEA News, I have copies of them here if you wish to check my figures, but the Washington Opera was given \$135,000 by the National Arts Endowment.

Dissatisfied with the grant of \$135,000 provided by the National Arts Endowment, the Washington Opera Society lobbied Senator James McClure and Senator Ted Stevens and Senator J. Bennett Johnston, members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, all of whom spoke for a \$650,000 appropriation for it on September 21, 1983. See Congressional Record, pages S 12589-S 12591, September 21, 1983.

Fifty-three Senators voted for the \$650,000, 40 opposed the appropriation. Here was politics and lobbying power at work, the National Arts Endowment was ignored. The D.C. Government has to date not subsidized the Washington Opera Society, leaving the entire burden on the nation's taxpayers.

Now I have included for your information things that I think you should know before appropriating more millions for D.C. art groups. I am saddened to have to report to you the bad situation regarding the arts in the nation's capital city on this matter, I include newspaper reports, as well as letters I have received from the Honorable Polly Shackleton, a leading member of the D.C. City Council; the Honorable Joseph E. DiGenova, U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, and the Honorable Inez Smith Reid, D.C. Corporation Counsel.

These items are all relating to the disappearance of or misuse of \$67,100 in funds appropriated by the Congress in the fiscal year 1981 D.C. budget to fund poor people's cultural arts programs through the D.C. Recreation Department, and transferred by the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on the District of Columbia to the D.C. Arts Commission for the funding of these cultural programs for poor people, students and the elderly. The \$67,100 never reached the groups which the Congress appropriated the money for; it disappeared.

Answers are now being sought. The D.C. Grand Jury is looking into it, as are others, including top officials. The poor people, students and the elderly have been cheated. The Congress had funded these poor people's programs since 1955. They are: Shakespeare in the Parks, National Symphony summer concerts, and the Washington Civic Opera, their total expense was under \$100,000. These programs are now defunct. Your subcommittee should fund them since you are concerned about poor people, the elderly and students, or help fund them, which is on your own, you know, as members of the Appropriations Committee—pardon me.

Further bad news is that a top official of the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities has resigned after admitting she had, as the Washington Post report of February 28, 1984 (attached) says: "misused public funds and betrayed the public trust." The attached newspaper articles refer to Mildred Bautista who has resigned.

Further bad news is that the fiscal year 1985 D.C. budget on its way to the Congress does not include the \$100,000 which Mayor Marion Barry, Jr. had requested for major institutions. I include a Washington Post report of March 2, 1984 on this. By "major institutions," I understand this means the National Symphony Orchestra, the Washington Opera Society—not the summer concerts or the Washington Civic Opera—and other groups funded by your subcommittee, as well as a previous witness, Mr. Phillips, the Folger Library, which gets \$250,000 and the Corcoran which gets \$250,000, according to the figures I heard him quote. It may or may not.

Since the D.C. Government doesn't subsidize the Washington Opera Society or National Symphony, how do your subcommittee members explain to the voters back home how much and why the taxpayers back home in your states and Congressional districts should and the nation's taxpayers as a whole should subsidize the National Symphony Orchestra, the Washington Opera and the other cultural groups in the nation's capital mentioned in Senate Report Number 98-184, 98th Congress, 1st Session, dated July 19, 1984. These "other cultural groups" include the Corcoran Gallery, Folger Theater, Ford's Theater, Wolf Trap, stagehands, ushers, Capitol Hill concerts, costing a recommended \$2,485,000. I include part of the text of this report as well as its controversial recommendation.

The poor people's cultural arts programs, now defunct for lack of funds, didn't cost the nation's taxpayers a dime since costs were met by tax funds paid by D.C. citizens. This is an odd situation, where your subcommittee funds programs of the National Symphony Orchestra and the Washington Opera with funds paid by the taxpayers of the entire nation—programs which are attended almost entirely by affluent families of the nation's capital and the nearby suburbs who don't need Federal subsidies, while at the same time other Appropriations Subcommittees cut off funds for the poor people's symphony and opera and theater programs which need subsidies.

At this point I am told the legislative committees of the House and Senate have not taken up the proposal of the Senate Appropriations Committee from Senate Report 98-22, which says the legislative committees from the House and Senate will be acting on

reauthorization of the National Endowment for the Arts in the next session of Congress. The committee would welcome their consideration of a new capital arts and cultural activities program in the reauthorization bill. This would formalize the existing ad hoc arrangement and provide a basis for application and review process for grants awarded under this concept.

I have been told, I don't know how accurate it is, and I checked with the Senate Committee, Labor Committee, and with the Subcommittee headed by Congressman—Senator Stafford that they have not taken up the proposal of the Senate Appropriations Committee to include in the National Endowment for the Arts “the existing ad hoc arrangement” for having the nation's taxpayers continue the present massive subsidies to the National Symphony and the Washington Opera Society.

If and when they are taken up in the Senate and House, they are very likely to be rejected overwhelmingly for the following reasons:

One, The D.C. Government does not subsidize the National Symphony Orchestra or the Washington Opera Society, despite the fact that the D.C. Arts Commission receives more than \$1 million in annual appropriations from the D.C. Government, and more than \$300,000 annually from the National Arts Endowment. It is only a matter of time before the nation's taxpayers protest such lavish subsidies as the Congress provides to the National Symphony Orchestra and the Washington Opera Society through the leadership of the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees on the Interior and related agencies.

Two, the Congress subsidizes the National Symphony Orchestra at an average rate of over \$1 million annually. This is five times larger than the \$220,000 grant to the National Symphony Orchestra by the National Endowment for the Arts in 1982 according to the NEA News of June 10, 1982.

Three, the Congress, after a lengthy debate in the U.S. Senate on September 21, defeated amendment number 2178, sponsored by Senators Nickles, Zorinsky and Randolph, all of them very eminent Senators, by a vote of 40 “yeas” to 53 “nays”. The Nickles Amendment would have deleted \$650,000 earmarked specifically for the Washington Opera recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

I want to commend you, Mr. Yates, for opposing the million dollars which the Senate Appropriations Committee had included. I believe in the 1983 budget.

Mr. YATES. I thank you for that compliment. I am going to have to leave you.

Mr. FRAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Sir, we have your full statement. You are almost through with it?

Mr. FRAIN. I can—

Mr. YATES. All right. This may be made a part of the record.

Mr. FRAIN. Yes.

[The statement of J. George Frain follows:]

April 10, 1984

Testimony of J. George Frain, resident of the District of Columbia, on the FY 1985 Budget of the National Endowment for the Arts before the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior and Related Agencies, Rayburn Building, Room 308-B.

Chairman Yates and Members of the Appropriations Subcommittee:

I appreciate very much the privilege of testifying before you regarding the FY 1985 budget requested by The President for the National Endowment for the Arts.

I am George Frain, I am a retired Congressional aide, I worked on Capitol Hill for nearly 20 years. My work on behalf of the arts has been attested to by former Senator J. William Fulbright and I include his statement from the Congressional Record of July 28, 1971, page E 8439, where he gave a review of how the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts was established, "when the city [of Washington, D.C.] was realizing what the local theatrical policy of racial discrimination implied."

I also include a Proclamation by Mayor Marion S. Barry, Jr. of October 25, 1982 dealing with my role in the establishment of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

You may recall that I testified before you on April 26, 1983 in support of the President's budget request in the FY 1984 budget for the National Arts Endowment.

I now testify that I strongly support the President's FY 1985 budget request for the National Endowment for the Arts.

There is a grave and increasing concern about the huge Federal budget deficit. That deficit can never be reduced if the Congress insists on increasing the appropriations for many budget items. For example, your Subcommittee voted the huge sum of \$143,475,000 for the Arts Endowment in the FY 1983 budget, an increase of 43 percent more than the sum requested by the President. For example, your Subcommittee appropriated \$500,000 for the Washington Opera Society in the FY 1984 Smithsonian Institution Budget. These were not requests by President Reagan.

This enormous increase of \$37,000,000 in the FY 1984 Federal Budget for the National Endowment for the Arts would appear to be a huge vote of confidence by the Congress in the National Endowment for the Arts. But was it a vote of confidence?

A good question, because of the insistence of your Subcommittee and its sister Appropriations Subcommittee headed by Senator James A. McClure, to fund local art groups in the District of Columbia, specifically the National Symphony Orchestra, and the Washington Opera Society at several times the amount the National Endowment for the Arts funds symphony orchestras and opera companies. It shows a profound mistrust of the National Endowment, many taxpayers believe.

Some Grants to Symphony Orchestras (1982) by the National Endowment for the Arts:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Atlanta Symphony | ... \$190,000 |
| Boston Symphony | ... \$280,000 |
| Cincinnati Symphony | ... \$200,000 |
| Dallas Symphony | ... \$160,000 |
| Denver Symphony | ... \$160,000 |
| Des Moines Symphony | ... \$16,000 |
| Florida Symphony | ... \$50,000 |
| Houston Symphony | ... \$135,000 |
| National Symphony (D.C.) | ... \$220,000 |
| Philadelphia Orchestra | ... \$280,000 |
| Pittsburgh Symphony | ... \$245,000 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Boise Philharmonic | ... \$15,000 |
| Fairbanks, Alaska, Symphony | \$6,000 |

NOTE: Congress appropriated a grand total of \$4,220,000 to the National Symphony Orchestra in a 4-year period beginning with \$1,250,000 in FY 1981; \$1,000,000, plus a grant of \$220,000 from the National Arts Endowment in FY 1982; \$1,250,000 in FY 1983; and \$500,000 in FY 1984.

NOTE: The D.C. Government has not appropriated any subsidies for concerts by the National Symphony Orchestra to date.

Some Grants to Opera-Musical Theater by the National Arts Endowment (1982-1983):

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Anchorage, Alaska, Civic Opera | ... \$10,625 |
| Baltimore Opera Company | ... 81,250 |
| Opera Company of Boston | ... 50,000 |
| Chicago Opera Theater | ... 20,000 |
| Cleveland Opera Company | ... 20,000 |
| Lyric Theater of Chicago | ... 212,500 |
| Cincinnati Opera Association | ... 106,250 |
| Houston Grand Opera | ... 225,000 |
| New York City Opera | ... 256,250 |
| Opera Company of Philadelphia | ... 93,750 |
| San Francisco Opera Association | ... 265,625 |
| Dallas Civic Opera Company | ... 95,625 |
| Fort Worth Civic Opera Ass'n | ... 18,750 |
| Opera Theatre of Saint Louis | ... 65,000 |
| Spoleto Festival, USA | ... 37,500 |
| Washington, D.C. Opera | ... 135,000 |
| Des Moines Metro Opera | ... 7,875 |
| Kentucky Opera Association | ... 23,125 |
| Greater Miami Opera Association | ... 135,000 |
| Minnesota Opera Association | ... 135,000 |

NOTE: Dissatisfied with the grant \$135,000 provided by the National Arts Endowment, the Washington Opera Society lobbied Sen. James McClure and Sen. Ted Stevens and Sen. J. Bennett Johnston, members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, all of whom spoke for a \$650,000 appropriation for it on Sept. 21, 1983 (see Congressional Record, pages S 12589-S 12591, Sept. 21, 1983). 53 Senators voted for the \$650,000, 40 opposed the appropriation. Here was politics and lobbying power at work, the National Arts Endowment was ignored. NOTE: The D.C. Government has to date not subsidized the Washington Opera Society, leaving the entire burden on the nation's taxpayers.

The Washington Post (Nov. 19, 1982) in the attached news report stated:

"A House subcommittee recommended yesterday that the financially troubled National Symphony Orchestra receive a \$1 million grant in recognition of its special role as the 'resident orchestra of the Kennedy Center'... In 1981 the government had to bail it out with another \$1 million grant."

The Washington Post (Dec. 22, 1982) gives more details about the special relationship between the Congress and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, it reported that:

"The continuing resolution signed by President Reagan yesterday provides funds for a wide array of arts activities locally...including a \$1 million bonus for the National Symphony Orchestra... the Washington Opera was a big loser yesterday. The Senate version of the bill had included a \$1 million grant for the opera, to be given on a matching basis, but the funds were killed in conference.

"The \$143,875,000 appropriated yesterday for the arts endowment is 43 percent more than President Reagan originally requested, and it was the figure in both the House and Senate versions of the bill.

"The bill signed yesterday also appropriates: \$250,000 on a matching basis for the National Symphony Orchestra to perform a Fourth of July concert on Capitol Hill and have it televised. This event was also funded in 1981 but not this last July 4."

Assuming the Washington Post reports are correct, the National Symphony Orchestra was given a grant total of \$4,220,000 in four years, FY 1981...\$1,250,000; in FY 1982 ...\$1 million plus a \$220,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Arts; in FY 1983... \$1,250,000; and in FY 1984 ...\$500,000. Further, the House conferees succeeded in the Senate-House Conference in killing the \$1 million appropriation for the Washington Opera Society in the Continuing Resolution signed by President Reagan on December 21, 1982. The Congress in giving \$1,250,000 to the National Symphony in 1981 and 1983 and \$1,220,000 in 1982 gave it five times as much annually as the NEA

granted to any of the major symphony orchestras of the nation in 1982.

MORE THINGS CONGRESS SHOULD KNOW BEFORE APPROPRIATING MORE MILLIONS FOR D.C. ART GROUPS

A BAD SITUATION REGARDING THE ARTS HAS DEVELOPED IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL. I am saddened to have to report to you the bad situation regarding the arts in the Nation's Capital City. On this matter I include newspaper reports, as well as Letters I have received from the Honorable Polly Shackleton, a leading member of the D.C. City Council; the Honorable Joseph E. DiGenova, U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, and the Honorable Inez Smith Reid, D. C. Corporation Counsel.

These items are all relating to the disappearance of/or misuse of \$67,100 in funds appropriated by the Congress in the FY 1981 D. C. Budget to fund poor people's cultural arts programs through the D. C. Recreation Department, and transferred by the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on the District of Columbia to the D.C. Arts Commission for the funding of these cultural programs for poor people, students, and the elderly. The \$67,100 never reached the groups which the Congress appropriated the money for, it disappeared. Answers are now being sought. The D.C. Grand Jury is looking into it as are others including top officials. The poor people, students, and the elderly have been cheated. The Congress had funded these poor people's programs since 1955, they are: Shakespeare in the Parks, National Symphony summer concerts, and the Washington Civic Opera, their total expense was under \$100,000. These programs are now defunct. Your Subcommittee should fund them, since you are concerned about poor people, the elderly, and students, Or help fund them.

Further bad news is that a top official of the D. C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities has resigned after admitting she had, as the Washington Post report of February 28, 1984 (attached) says: "misused public funds and betrayed the public trust." The attached newspaper articles refer to Mildred Bautista who has resigned.

Further bad news is that the FY 1985 D.C. Budget on its way to the Congress does not include the \$100,000 which Mayor Marion Barry, Jr. had requested for major institutions. I include a Washington Post report of March 2, 1984 on this. By "major institutions" I understand this means the National Symphony Orchestra, the Washington Opera Society (not the summer concerts or the Washington Civic Opera), and other groups funded by your Subcommittee and its counterpart in the Senate, headed by Senator James McClure, Republican, of Payette, Idaho.

Since the D. C. Government doesn't subsidize them, how does your Subcommittee members explain to the voters back home how much and why the taxpayers back home in your States and Congressional Districts should, and the nation's taxpayers as a whole should, subsidize the National Symphony Orchestra, the Washington Opera, and the other cultural groups in the Nation's Capital mentioned in Senate Report No. 98-184, 98th Congress, 1st Session, dated July 19, 1984. These "other cultural groups" include the Corcoran Gallery, Folger Theater, Ford's Theater, Wolf Trap, stagehands, ushers, Capital Hill concerts, costing a recommended \$2,485,000. I include part of the text of this report, as well as its "controversial" recommendation.

The poor people's cultural arts programs, now defunct for lack of funds, didn't cost the nation's taxpayers a dime since costs were met by tax funds paid by D. C. citizens. This is an odd situation, where your Subcommittee funds programs of the National Symphony Orchestra and the Washington Opera with funds paid by the taxpayers of the entire nation--programs which are attended almost entirely by affluent families of the Nation's Capital and the nearby suburbs who don't need Federal subsidies. While, at the same time, other Appropriations Subcommittees cut off funds for the poor people's symphony and opera and theater programs which need subsidies.'

At this point, I am told, the legislative committees of the House and Senate have not taken up the proposal of the Senate Appropriations Committee (see attached Senate text) to include in the National Endowment for the Arts "the existing ad hoc arrangement" for having the nation's taxpayers continue the present massive subsidies to the National Symphony and the Washington Opera Society. If and when they

are taken up in the Senate and House they are very likely to be rejected overwhelmingly for the following reasons:

1. The D.C. Government does not subsidize the National Symphony Orchestra or the Washington Opera Society, despite the fact that the D.C. Arts Commission receives more than \$1,000,000 in annual appropriations from the D. C. Government, and more than \$300,000 annually from the National Arts Endowment. It is only a matter of time before the nation's taxpayers protest such lavish subsidies as the Congress provides to the National Symphony Orchestra and the Washington Opera Society through the leadership of the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees on the Interior and related agencies.
2. The Congress subsidizes the National Symphony Orchestra at an average rate of over \$1 million annually, this is five times larger than the \$220,000 grant to the National Symphony Orchestra by the National Endowment for the Arts in 1982 according to the NEA NEWS of June 10, 1982.
3. The Congress after a lengthy debate in the U.S. Senate on September 21, 1983 (see Congressional Record, September 21, 1983, pages S 12589-S 12591) defeated amendment No. 2178, sponsored by Senators Nickles, Zorinsky, and Randolph, by a vote of 40 YEAS to 53 NAYS. The Nickles Amendment would have deleted \$650,000 earmarked specifically for the Washington Opera recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee. By this action the U.S. Congress ultimately provided \$500,000 in the FY 1984 Budget of the Smithsonian Institution as a pass-through to the Washington Opera Society. Please note, the National Endowment for the Arts granted the Washington Opera \$135,000 -- see NEA NEWS of January 19, 1983. Thus the Congress subsidizes the Washington Opera at a rate nearly four times greater than the National Arts Endowment to this opera company, and political savvy and lobbying power are lavishly rewarded by the Congress.
4. The National Endowment for the Arts must not be pressured by the Congress into substituting the political decisions of the Congress as to worthy art groups and lavish subsidies for the calm and considered judgment of the peer panels and other tried and tested methods the National Endowment relies on.
5. Congress has established lavish subsidies for the National Symphony Orchestra and the Washington Opera which, if the Congress forces the National Endowment for the Arts to adopt -- as proposed by the Senate Appropriations Committee in Senate Report No. 98-134 -- it will become, God Forbid, a compliant tool of Congress and shortly thereafter will be bankrupt. If these lavish expenditures are provided to other orchestras and opera companies the National Endowment for the Arts will need at least a billion dollar annual budget.
6. The National Endowment for the Arts' goal "is the fostering of professional excellence of the arts in America, to nurture and sustain them, and to help create a climate in which they may flourish so they may be experienced and enjoyed by the widest possible public." So states the U.S. Government Manual 1982/83, page 557-558. (See 79 Stat. 845; 20 U.S.C. 951 note). In making grants the National Endowment makes certain demands on the grantees which include community out-reach projects, educational programs, regional development programs, school concerts, community services, concerts for the elderly, the poor, the handicapped, etc. No such demands are made in connection with the lavish grants of Congress to the National Symphony Orchestra and the Washington Opera. NOTE: For 26 years Congress provided up to \$100,000 each year for programs to poor people by (a) Shakespeare in the Parks, (b) National Symphony Summer Concerts, and (c) Washington Civic Opera, these programs have been killed by the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, and the new lavish subsidies to the Washington Opera and National Symphony Orchestra have been substituted, and their programs now reach only the affluent families of the Nation's Capital and its Maryland and Virginia suburbs. It goes without say that the affluent can pay their own way, and do not need nor should they have subsidies for their cultural arts programs. On the other hand the poor, the schools, the elderly do need and do deserve to, and must have, access to the best in the way of culture which can only be provided by subsidies.

THE WASHINGTON POST
Friday, November 19, 1982

Panel Votes \$1 Million For NSO

House Unit Approves
Endowment Increases

By Phil McCombs

A House subcommittee recommended yesterday that the financially troubled National Symphony Orchestra receive a \$1 million grant in recognition of its special role as the "resident orchestra of the Kennedy Center."

"I couldn't be more delighted," said Leonard Silverstein, president of the symphony. He said the action shows the orchestra's "critical importance to the nation's capital as a symbol of its cultural significance."

The orchestra, a private organization, has long had money problems. It started its September to May season with a \$3.2 million budget deficit and is still about \$4 million short. In 1981 the federal government had to bail it out with another \$1 million grant.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Washington, January 5, 1983

Arts Beat

By Phil McCombs

The Maryland State Arts Council, the equivalent of the D.C. commission, gets \$2.3 million for next year, up from last year's \$1.3 million. . . and in Virginia, the Commission for the Arts is getting \$1.3 million, about the same as last year.

PHC

THE WASHINGTON POST

December 22, 1982

The Arts Funding Decisions

NSO, Endowments,
Wolf Trap All Benefit

By Phil McCombs

The continuing resolution signed by President Reagan yesterday provides funds for a wide array of arts activities locally and nationally, including an estimated \$250,000 for the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities, \$15 million to rebuild the Filene Center at Wolf Trap and a \$1 million bonus for the National Symphony Orchestra.

Budgets for the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities remained virtually unchanged from last year's levels.

While the National Symphony Orchestra will receive its one-time grant for its role as "the resident orchestra of the Kennedy Center," the Washington Opera was a big loser yesterday. The Senate version of the bill had included a \$1 million grant for the opera, to be given on a matching basis, but the funds were killed in conference.

"We lost out on a million bucks we didn't have," said Martin Feinstein, the opera's general director. "It would have helped our deficit situation enormously, but we realize that things that go on in Congress are uncertainties and you cannot count on them."

Feinstein said the opera was \$730,000 in debt but hoped to be in the black within three or four years.

The money for Wolf Trap includes \$7 million that was remaining to be appropriated on a \$5 million grant, plus an \$8 million loan. The Filene Center burned down last April, with no insurance to pay for rebuilding.

Wolf Trap Executive Director Ed Maston said the action by Congress and the president was "in testimony to the contribution to Wolf Trap that we want to go on making, and we're grateful. We're going to work hard . . . to pay [the \$8 million loan] back. We think there's a debt of honor involved and a debt of confidence."

The \$143,873,000 appropriated yesterday for the arts endowment a 43 percent more than President Reagan originally requested, and it was the figure in both the House and Senate versions of the bill.

The humanities endowment will receive \$130,090,000, about 35 percent more than the president had originally requested. The House version had had an additional \$500,000 for administration, but the House conferees agreed to the Senate version's lower number.

The national endowments are the federal government channels for subsidizing the arts and humanities.

The bill signed yesterday also appropriates:

- \$250,000 on a matching basis for the National Symphony Orchestra to perform a Fourth of July concert on Capitol Hill and have it televised. This event was also funded in 1981 but not the past six years.
- \$103 million for the Institute of Museum Services, a federal office that gives grants to museums around the country and that the administration didn't want funded at all.

- \$92,878,000 for the National Gallery of Art. The figure represents about a \$400,000 increase over last year's funding figure, according to Carter Brown, the National Gallery's director. However, Brown said the gallery's operating budget—for special exhibitions and salaries, among other things—was cut in the action by about \$400,000, with more of the total budget going into the gallery's long-range renovation program.

"I guess it's good news and bad news," Brown said. "We're sad in the operating front and we're happy on the construction because we think that's a wise move in terms of having the government money in the long run."

Calendar No. 304

98TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{

REPORT
No. 98-184DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1984

JULY 19 (legislative day, JULY 18), 1983.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 3363]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 3363) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes recommended:

The Committee has also recommended funding for the continuation of a number of cultural activities in the Nation's Capital, as follows:

22

| Activity | Committee recommendation |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Capitol Hill concerts (NSO)..... | \$300,000 |
| Support of NSO concerts..... | 50,000 |
| Wolf Trap program support..... | 175,000 |
| Wolf Trap stagehands..... | 450,000 |
| Ford's Theater program support..... | 200,000 |
| Ford's Theater ushers..... | 25,000 |
| Carter Barron..... | 35,000 |
| National Symphony Orchestra..... | 350,000 |
| Washington Opera..... | 650,000 |
| Total..... | 2,485,000 |

For a number of years, support has been provided to the Corcoran Gallery, Folger Theater, the National Symphony, Ford's Theater, Wolf Trap, and others through earmarkings contained in either the National Park Service account or that of the Smithsonian Institution. For fiscal year 1984, the Committee has also included funds for the Washington Opera. The legislative committees of the House and the Senate will be acting on reauthorization of the National Endowment for the Arts in the next session of Congress. The Committee would welcome their consideration of a new National Capital Arts and Cultural Activities program in the reauthorization bill. This would formalize the existing ad hoc arrangement and provide a basis for an application and review process for grants awarded under this concept.



COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

March 21, 1984

POLLY SHACKLETON
Chairperson—District 3

George Frain
1789 Lanier Place
Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Mr. Frain:

I am hereby acknowledging your letter of March 16, regarding FY 1985 funding for the Washington Civic Opera.

In 1975 when the Council passed D.C. Law 1-22 establishing the Commission on the Arts and Humanities, it gave the Commission the authority to "Make grants to individuals and groups of individuals for projects and productions in the arts and humanities" (D.C. Code, sec. 31-2004). The Council has never made a line item appropriation to any arts organization in order to respect the integrity of the Commission's grant-making process.

I have been informed that the Washington Civic Opera did not apply for a grant until fiscal 1984, and that its application was not approved in that year due to several concerns raised by the Music panel which reviewed the grant application.

I am also aware that the board of the Civic Opera is very interested in completing a successful application for FY 1985 funds rather than dwelling of the history of the transfer of appropriated funds which took place in FY 1981. I hope you will choose to work with the organization for which you are lobbying to assure a successful grant award in FY 1985.

Sincerely,

POLLY SHACKLETON

Chairperson

Committee on Human Services

cc: All Councilmembers
Joseph E. Digenova, U.S. Attorney

U.S. Department of Justice

*United States Attorney
District of Columbia*

*United States Courthouse, Room 2800
Constitution Avenue and 3rd Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001*

February 21, 1984

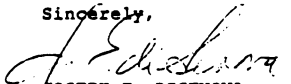
Mr. J. George Frain
1789 Lanier Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Mr. Frain:

Thank you for your letter of February 21, 1984 concerning the allegations about the Executive Director of the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities. I have referred your letter and its attachments to the Chief of our District Court Grand Jury/Trial Section for his use and information in that matter. Should there be any further need for your assistance, either Mr. Harry Benner, Chief of that Section, or another Assistant United States Attorney will contact you.

Thank you for your interest. With best wishes,

Sincerely,



JOSEPH E. DIGENOVA
United States Attorney

JED:rm

Government of the District of Columbia

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

DISTRICT BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

IN REPLY REFER TO
OCC:ISR:pas

February 28, 1984

Mr. J. George Frain
1789 Lanier Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Mr. Frain:

This is in response to your recent letters to me regarding Mildred Bautista. Please be advised that on February 17, 1984 I referred this matter to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, Joseph diGenova. Since my involvement and authority in this matter ceased as of February 17, 1984, you correctly sent a copy of your February 21, 1984 communication to Mr. diGenova. Thus, all future correspondence should be directed to him.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Inez Smith Reid".

Inez Smith Reid
Corporation Counsel

Council Committee Asks \$876,000 Cut In Human Services

By Marcia A. Slacum
Washington Post Staff Writer

A D.C. City Council committee yesterday recommended that the fiscal 1985 budget for the Department of Human Services be reduced by \$876,000, the largest cut proposed for the six agencies under the committee's jurisdiction.

The Committee on Human Services arrived at that figure by cutting \$3.9 million from some programs and adding \$3.02 million to others.

The largest reduction, \$3 million, was made in the Medicaid program. Council member Polly Shackleton (D-Ward 3), chairman of the committee, said the decrease would be offset by the savings the city will receive from the anticipated enactment of a bill that would allow the city to be reimbursed for some health-care costs.

The funds transferred to other programs included an additional \$1.4 million to increase benefits for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, \$467,000 for General Public Assistance and \$292,000 for the Child and Family Services Division.

The committee also voted to increase the budget for the Office of the Corporation Counsel by \$185,000 to hire four temporary attorneys, two to implement new legislation and two to work in the Child Neglect Unit.

Finally, the committee recommended that the budget for the Commission on the Arts and Humanities be reduced by \$100,000, which had been budgeted to implement a new grant program for major institutions.

The mayor's proposed fiscal 1985 budget includes an increase of \$56.4 million and 157 positions for the Department of Human Services and a proposed \$4.2 million tax package.

"I think there will have to be some tax increase but not necessarily what is on the table at the moment," Shackleton said.

Bautista Resigns City Arts Post

By Jacqueline Trescott

Mildred Bautista, executive director of the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities, who said early this week she had "misused public funds," submitted her resignation yesterday.

Mayor Marion Barry, who hired Bautista in 1979 as the \$45,000-a-year executive director and cultural adviser to the mayor, accepted the resignation without comment. His office, said Barry, "was moving ahead to find a replacement."

Meanwhile a spokeswoman for the U.S. attorney's office said the office was continuing to investigate the commission's handling of funds.

The initial probe by the city's inspector general's office and the corporation counsel resulted in questions regarding \$16,000 in three bank accounts of the arts commission.

Bautista, a highly visible aide to the mayor, had been placed on administrative leave Jan. 30, at the start of the investigation.

Bautista, 37, had been considered a capable and strong spokeswoman for the arts community. Her office was a key part of the Barry administration's promise to heighten visibility and financing of local arts. Last year the commission had a \$1.1 million budget.

Arts Panel Probed

Mayor Places Director Of Commission on Leave

By Jacqueline Trescott

Mayor Marion Barry yesterday ordered an investigation into handling of funds at the city's Commission on the Arts and Humanities and placed its executive director, Mildred Bautista, on administrative leave.

Bautista, who has held the post of executive director since 1979 and also carried the title "cultural adviser to the mayor," was reportedly put on leave for 10 days. The mayor has asked the inspector general, the corporation counsel and the U.S. attorney's office to look into the matter. His statement said he ordered the legal offices "to take appropriate actions to determine the extent of the problem."

The statement said: "On Monday, January 30, when it was brought to the attention of the chairman of the Arts Commission and the Mayor

See COMMISSION, D4, Col. 1

Mayor Orders Investigation Of Arts Panel

COMMISSION, From D1

that there might be some improprieties in the conducting of business of the Arts Commission, the Mayor placed Mildred Bautista, the executive director, on administrative leave, pending a proper investigation."

The amount of money at issue in the investigation is in excess of \$20,000, according to one source.

Bautista declined to discuss the charges last night. She has asked attorney Mitchell Rogovin to represent her.

Peggy Cooper Cafritz, the chairman of the commission, said she had "no comment" on the investigation.

Barbara Nicholson, the assistant director of the commission since 1982, was appointed acting executive director of the commission.

The commission had a budget last year of \$1.1 million.

Bautista, 37, who was born in the Philippines, has worked in Washington since 1972. As a management consultant, she worked for the Arlington public schools; she met Barry when he was head of the D.C. School board. Later she worked for the Barry transition team after he was first elected mayor. Bautista has also worked for the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies.

Arts director's leave extended

The 10-day leave of Mildred Bautista, executive director of the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities, was extended by two weeks over the weekend while an investigation into alleged improprieties continued.

She was placed on leave Jan. 30 when Mayor Marion Barry ordered an investigation into the handling of commission funds. The focus of the probe is an outside bank account that handled money for the Mayor's Art Awards program, said Annette Samuels, spokeswoman for the Mayor's office.

A report on the investigation is expected to be presented Feb. 24.

Arts funds probed; Bautista on leave

By Michael D. Davis
WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF

The executive director of the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities has been placed on leave while city auditors attempt to determine why \$20,000 in commission funds is missing.

Mildred Bautista was placed on administrative leave by Mayor Marion Barry, who appointed her to the director's post three years ago. Ms. Bautista also was Mr. Barry's cultural adviser.

Mr. Barry has asked Inspector General Joyce C. Blalock and the U.S. attorney's office to determine why federal and local funds in the commission's account are missing.

Ms. Bautista is the target of that investigation.

The D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities makes grants to individual artists and organizations to promote graphic, theatrical and musical activities in the District.

The commission receives its operating expenses from the District government and matching federal funds.

Last year, the commission gave

grants totaling \$450,000 to art organizations including the Arena Stage, the Folger Theatre Group and the Woolly Mammoth Theatre Group.

A source close to the investigation said the money was discovered missing during a routine audit of the commission's books. A preliminary audit has determined that the money was missing over a three-year period.

Mayor Barry has strongly endorsed the work of the commission and has been an ardent supporter of local artists.

"On Monday, Jan. 30, when it was

brought to the attention of the chairperson of the Arts Commission (Peggy Cooper) and the mayor that there might be some improprieties in the conduct of the business of the Arts Commission, the mayor placed Mildred Bautista, the executive director, on administrative leave pending a proper investigation," said Annette Samuels, the mayor's spokeswoman said.

"The mayor further instructed the Inspector General (Joyce Blalock) and the Corporation Counsel (Inez Smith-Reid) to take the appropriate action to determine the extent of the problem."

Tuesday, February 28, 1966

D.C. Arts Director 'Misused' Funds

Mildred Bautista Issues Statement of 'Remorse'

By Jacqueline Trescott

Mildred Bautista, executive director of the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities, yesterday released a statement through her lawyer saying she had "misused public funds and betrayed the public trust."

On Jan. 30 Bautista was placed on administrative leave from her city appointment by Mayor Marion Barry, who ordered an investigation into the handling of funds of the commission. The city's Office of the Inspector General found questions concerning \$16,000 in three bank accounts of the commission and forwarded the investigation to the U.S. Attorney's office.

Bautista's attorney, Mitchell Rogovin, declined to give details of the misuse, and would not comment on Bautista's future actions in the matter.

"She is acknowledging the wrongdoing. All she is saying is that certain things have taken place and she is taking responsibility for them," Rogovin said.

Bautista's statement said: "In acknowledging my wrongdoing as the

Bautista

BAUTISTA, From C1

executive director of the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities, I have come forward and expressed my remorse to the chair of the commission, the inspector general, the corporation counsel and the mayor. I am giving my full cooperation to the ongoing investigation of the Office of the U.S. Attorney.

"I have done wrong. I have misused public funds and betrayed the public trust. I feel regret and sadness about my sins, particularly to the many people, friends and associates who have placed their faith in me."

The impact of the statement on the investigation or on Bautista's position with the District was not immediately known. Mayor Marion Barry was in New Hampshire last night and had not seen the statement, a spokeswoman said. Timothy J. Reardon III, the executive assistant U.S. attorney, said, "I will not say anything until I have read it or spoken to her attorney."

Peggy Cooper Cafritz, chairman of the commission, said, "I am numbed by this human tragedy. As the case reaches resolution, I hope the arts community supports, not scorns, Millie. She is a talented woman, clearly in need of help. As chairman I will do all that I can to minimize the burden this incident creates for the commission."

This is the second municipal investigation Bautista has undergone, as her statement yesterday noted.

In 1972, Bautista left a high-ranking city job in Ann Arbor, Mich., after the city's school superintendent and the school board found that she had falsified her resume, as reported then in the Ann Arbor News.

"Nearly 14 years ago, I resigned as the assistant to the superintendent of schools in Ann Arbor, Mich.," Bautista said yesterday. "The nature and circumstance of that resignation were disclosed at the beginning of my tenure at the arts commission."

In 1971 and 1972, Bautista worked as assistant to the superintendent of the Ann Arbor Board of Education and as the board's secretary.

The Ann Arbor newspaper articles reported findings by the Ann Arbor Board of Education and the city's school superintendent that Bautista's resume was inaccurate. The resume said she received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of California at Berkeley in January 1966, and was a PhD candidate at the university. The resume said she was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and had published articles

in several scholarly and literary journals. These claims were inaccurate, according to the newspaper.

Bautista left the Ann Arbor job in May 1972.

Cecil Warner, the president of the Ann Arbor board at the time, said this week: "It was found through an investigation that she did not have the credentials she indicated she had when she was hired."

Bautista, 37, did not use the same credentials on her personnel forms for the District, said Annette Samuels, the spokeswoman for Mayor Barry. The credentials she submitted here were those found to be her actual credentials by the Ann Arbor board.

Shortly before her appointment here in 1979, Bautista told commission chairman Cafritz about the Ann Arbor situation.

Cafritz recalled, "She came to me the day or so before the appointment." Cafritz said Bautista told her about leaving Ann Arbor "because of resume discrepancies. I told her I was glad she informed me and I could live with it but I was obligated to notify the mayor, which I did immediately. He responded with compassion, noting that anyone can make a mistake. Millie proceeded to do a very competent job without incident."

Samuels said yesterday: "The mayor said he does not recall such a conversation."

Last Friday the mayor extended Bautista's leave another two weeks until March 9.

On her employment form for the District, according to Samuels, Bautista included four semesters at the University of California at Devis, from the fall of 1964 to spring 1966. The Ann Arbor board's report confirmed this, also stating that she was dismissed for poor academic performance in 1966. The superintendent said Bautista attended one summer session at the University of California at Berkeley in 1965. Samuels said she attended another summer session at the University of California at Los Angeles in 1968.

Bautista moved to Ann Arbor in 1971 after working in Philadelphia as a liaison between the Philadelphia Board of Education and the Chamber of Commerce.

After Ann Arbor, Bautista was a self-employed management consultant and has worked for the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies and the Cultural Alliance of Greater Washington. Bautista joined the mayor's staff after working on the arts segment of the Barry 1978-79 transition effort.

Staff Writer Michael Martinez also contributed to this article.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Proclamation

GEORGE FRAIN DAY

OCTOBER 25, 1982

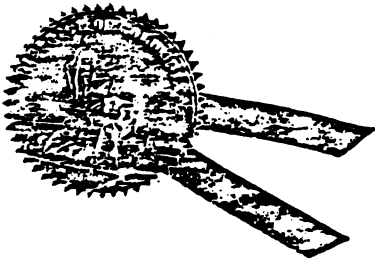
BY THE MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WHEREAS, ON Monday, October 25, 1982, THE EIGHTEENTH AND COLUMBIA ROAD BUSINESS ASSOCIATION WILL HONOR GEORGE FRAIN AT A SPECIAL COMMUNITY OCTOBERFEST IN RECOGNITION OF HIS OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR COMMUNITY; AND

WHEREAS, GEORGE FRAIN, A LONG TIME RESIDENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, HAS, OVER THE YEARS, DEVOTED A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF HIS TIME, ENERGY AND RESOURCES ON A PROJECT TO CREATE A CULTURAL CENTER FOR WASHINGTON, D.C., WHICH WAS TO EVENTUALLY BECOME THE MUCH HERALDED KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS; AND

WHEREAS, GEORGE FRAIN CONTINUES TO WORK WITH CITY GROUPS FOR THE BETTERMENT OF OUR CITY AND ITS CITIZENS, FIGHTING TO KEEP THE SMALL BUSINESSMAN ALIVE IN ADAMS MORGAN AND IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, THE MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM Monday, October 25, 1982, as "GEORGE FRAIN DAY" IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND CALL UPON ALL OF OUR RESIDENTS TO JOIN WITH ME IN HONORING GEORGE FRAIN IN GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE EXCEPTIONALLY OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS WHICH HE MAKES TO HIS FELLOW CITIZENS AND TO THE LIFE OF OUR GREAT CITY.



Marion S. Barry, Jr.
MARION S. BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

July 28, 1971

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks

E S439

possible for private citizens, for the people of the country, to create a cultural center on Government premises. I congratulate the sponsors of this legislation in Congress and in Washington; I particularly want to mention Mrs. Virginia Lorraine Bacon, a great arts leader and widow of a distinguished American who served in this House. This bill provides the right way to go ahead with a national cultural center, the right place to locate it. Now is the right time to act on it. Mr. McCammon, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Jones of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McCammon, Mr. Speaker, I want to pay my compliments to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama. He has done an excellent job, and I hope he clears up somewhat of an error that seems to have gone around, emanating from my distinguished friend from Washington, that this is going to cost the Federal Government a considerable sum of money. I hope he will show us that the contribution that is going to be collected will pay \$250,000 for the land that is now owned by the Federal Government.

Mr. Jones of Alabama. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Keenan, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Jones of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Keenan, Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment on the legislation proposed as chairman of this committee that has given great deliberations to this problem, and I hope that this legislation will be passed unanimously. I would like to pay tribute also to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. McCammon) on our side.

Mr. Keenan, Mr. Speaker, creation of the National Cultural Center will have national significance, since it will serve as a means to attract for people from all over the country the visit the Nation's Capital.

There should be no question about the need for this building and about the soundness of the method under which it is to be constructed. Careful thought and planning has gone into all aspects of this project, and I commend all concerned for having worked out such a reasonable solution to the complex questions involved.

It should be noted that the land to be occupied by this structure is not now being used for any significant purposes, that the center will not be subsidized by the Federal Government, and that it will be self-supporting. We have a precedent for this project in the National Gallery of Art, which now houses a world famous collection of priceless works of art. Yet no Federal money was expended to construct this building.

We in the United States are justly proud of the accomplishments of our writers, artists, and musical performers. We have a great history of achievement and success in these fields which is certain to be enhanced in the years ahead. One sure means for stimulating this growth in the performing arts is to provide proper places in which they can be performed. All over the country, drives and programs are going forward with this exact object in mind.

It is only fitting that the Nation's Capital should become a structure worthy of the great performing arts of the United States. That is exactly what will be provided by this legislation.

Special commendation is due to my colleagues, the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Mr. Keenan), and his dedicated coworkers on and off of Congress, who have worked so long and so hard to make the National Cultural Center a reality. Mrs. Robert Lorraine Bacon and other tireless arts leaders have provided uncounted hours of hard work and planning to make this important possible. I congratulate all of them for a job well done, and urge

every Member of this body to give their efforts an overwhelming vote of approval.

Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. President, as these articles and statements make clear, this legislation could not have passed without the diligent support of many civic leaders and persons interested in the arts as well as Members of Congress and their staffs. In his statement of August 22, 1968, Representative Tabor gave paid tribute to one of the staff members who did a great deal to make this idea a reality, Mr. George Frain. Mr. Frain, as Representative Tabor's son:

Worked night and day for years . . . to see the consummation of this great project.

Mr. Frain worked very closely with Mr. Lee Williams of my staff and many others in laying the groundwork for today's Kennedy Center. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point an undated article from the Washington Post in 1958 concerning Mr. Frain's contribution.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

MARY KAYNE PULLER "Cultural Center" Era.

(By Richard L. Cove)

Frain is one of those seldom met late practitioners who was the behind-the-scenes hero of Capitol Hill's action, George Frain, as an "assistant to Rep. Thompson."

For years now Frain has been the legislative gadfly it takes to get an idea acted on by Congress. I first heard Frain bring up the issue of a national center for the arts when the local theatrical policy of racial discrimination implied. The more Frain learned of what music, dance and drama could mean the more insistent he became. I have suggested plaques already for an unusual building, but there ought to be one in the cultural center with George Frain's name on it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. President, following the passage by Congress, S. 1213 was signed by President Eisenhower on September 2, 1954, as Public Law 85-874.

Planning and preliminary work on the Center got underway in the following year, and on September 11, 1962, Mrs. John F. Kennedy unveiled the model of architect Edward Durrell Stone's design for the Center.

I am quite proud of the fact that Ed Stone, a native of my hometown of Fayetteville, Ark., was the architect for the Kennedy Center. Mr. Stone is one of our foremost architects and I believe he did an excellent job in his planning of the Center in the early days, when funds were in very short supply. Mr. Corrin Strong was especially generous with his personal fortune in keeping the project alive.

On June 4, 1963, on behalf of Senator Saltonstall, Senator Clark, and myself, the three Senate Members then serving on the Board of Trustees, I introduced S. 1622, to amend the National Cultural Center Act to extend the termination date and to enlarge the Board of Trustees. This bill became Public Law 88-100 on August 19, 1963, when signed by President Kennedy.

On October 4, 1963, President Kennedy, who took a direct and personal interest in the Center, was host at a luncheon at the White House for mem-

bers of the President's Business Committee on the National Cultural Center.

Only a few weeks later the President was assassinated, and intense desire was expressed throughout the country for the establishment of an appropriate memorial to perpetuate many of his aims and ideals. Along with many others I felt that this Center would constitute a fitting memorial to the President, particularly since he had taken a deep interest in and played an active role in the development of the Center.

On November 24, I introduced legislation for this purpose. A number of other proposals were being discussed as well, and on December 1, 1963, I introduced Senate Joint Resolution 116, eventually cosponsored by 55 other Senators. The joint resolution authorized the redesignation of the National Cultural Center as the John F. Kennedy Center and authorized an appropriation therefor.

The move to designate the Cultural Center as a memorial to the late President did not meet widespread support.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point an editorial from the Washington Evening Star of November 29, 1963, articles from the Evening Star of November 27 reporting the support for this proposal; and a statement from the Congressional Record of December 2 concerning the introduction of Senate Joint Resolution 116.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

From the Washington Star, Nov. 29, 1963:

A Kennedy Memorial.

His own best memorial will live as his own memorial, for he speaks in hundreds of monuments to us, not our least nature and to it in the different and dangers of our time.

Our own best act of remembrance must continue to be the faith we keep with his imperatives.

But the heart desire and the main desire, a more tangible, more specific memorial, a physical place in the Nation's Capital corresponding to his place in practice in the Nation's heart.

There can be no more striking memorial than the dedication now to him of the National Cultural Center.

The President and Mrs. Kennedy consent to the center of things the service performed by the arts for men and women in thought and speech. John F. Kennedy met with familiar friendship among the poets and the prophets. It was the same in all and Mrs. Kennedy's home. The White House became a place of welcome for musicians and painters, dancers and writers.

The idea of the Cultural Center preceded the Kennedy administration. But President Kennedy gave the idea force and form and a significant personal leadership, without which it could hardly have achieved its present development.

Mrs. Kennedy, from whom we have learned to hear less with dignity, was even more deeply involved. To salute her role as well as ours, a Kennedy Memorial Cultural Center would speak intimately of part of her gift to us.

Other memorial proposals have been the chief of re-naming athletic fields, a memorial to Mr. Kennedy in art only and a variety of purposes shared by the President and his wife. Since it is now a memorial, since there are still being raised,

Mr. YATES. We thank you for bringing this to our attention.
I am going to vote.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1984.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

WITNESSES

STANLEY BURNS, VICE PRESIDENT, CHASE MANHATTAN BANK
EDWARD BLOUSTEIN, PRESIDENT, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

Mr. YATES. Mr. Reporter, show the hearing as coming to order. This is a further hearing on the appropriation for the National Endowment for the Humanities for fiscal year 1985. And we are privileged today to hear from outside witnesses who will be testifying on various aspects of the NEH budget.

The witnesses who are first appearing here, for general observations it is listed, Mr. Stanley Burns and Mr. Edward Bloustein. Mr. Burns is vice president of Chase Manhattan, and Mr. Bloustein is president of Rutgers.

We are glad to see you, gentlemen. Won't you come to the table?

Mr. Burns, you are first on the list.

Mr. BURNS. Yes, sir. Good morning.

Mr. YATES. Good morning. Your statement is usually made a part of the record.

Mr. BURNS. Yes, sir, I would like to submit this to you to make as part of your record.

Mr. YATES. It may be made a part of the record.

[The statement of Mr. Burns follows.]

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
SUB-COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
APRIL 12, 1984

I am Stanley Burns and am Vice President of The Chase Manhattan bank in New York City. I am pleased to be able to testify before your sub-committee regarding the important connections between the humanities and the financial services industry. The ability of our business to confront and resolve complicated issues requires people grounded in the humanities. Today more than ever we need people who can take a holistic view and consider all the complex dimensions of an issue.

In my remarks today I would like to elaborate on this need in our industry, then describe my own company's experience, and talk about the humanistic characteristics we look for in people coming to work with us.

The financial services industry has some 50,000 companies competing for business. The mix of the competitors is very different from what it used to be. Brokerage firms, insurance companies, foreign banks, credit unions, and even retailers are all vying for niches in this market.

The products these competitors provide are often hard to differentiate. Whether it is money, financial advice, or service products the needs of our customers lead us toward similar ways of meeting the needs. Our customers draw cash from automated teller machines, plan their personal and business financial strategies, or transfer

money from one continent to another to keep their companies operating smoothly. If we are to excel in meeting our customers' needs we need creative ideas for new products and creative thinking in tailoring products to customers.

At the same time, the rules of the financial services industry are changing at breakneck speed. The regulatory environment is a fast-changing one where today's ground rules may or may not apply tomorrow. The economic environment presents intricate interrelationships and dependencies. We have discovered that economic assumptions can change fast and dramatically as evidenced by the impact of energy or interest rates on the way we live and do business. Technology demands that we re-think what is feasible and that we push ahead for new ideas of what is desirable.

Because of the fast pace of change in our industry we need a breed of people with strong intellectual skills and an ability to work with other people. Our people have to be able to build relationships with customers. They also have to be skilled at teamwork within our company--how to marshal and deliver a broad range of resources for the customer.

Creative thinking is more critical than ever. We need managers who can think about how to inspire and motivate a team of people. We need people who can think about how to sustain the flow of capital. Capital is a fuel that keeps our business operating. Like other fuels it has to be produced and delivered and as it is consumed it has to be replaced.

In our company providing money, is no longer enough--we must also provide solutions. We must figure out what our customers need and then figure out how to meet those needs. The solution to meeting a need is an idea--how to fit a product or a service to a complex customer who has a whole series of needs. Our people have to be diagnosticians. They have to be able to understand and clarify and remedy a need that even the customer might not be able to articulate in full detail. We need people who can apply heavy doses of reason, analysis, and judgment and can generate ideas that work.

The marketplace of ideas is the arena in which we now compete with other companies. But it is also in the marketplace of ideas that we look to the future--what should our company be doing to meet the changing needs of our customers, and how should we work together toward the betterment of our society. The idea marketplace is our fundamental link with the humanities.

My own institution is a case in point.

The Chase Bank is well populated with students of the humanities. Many have studied the humanities as undergraduates and have come directly to work with us. Others have complemented that study with the study of business disciplines. We have people who have studied languages--ranging from Ancient Greek to Russian and Spanish; history--ranging from architectural history and music history to European history and American studies; and literature--including Chinese, German, and French, as well as American. By no means have we focused exclusively on any specific disciplines for we need a diverse collection of people in our company. We have many types of

jobs and careers. We also believe that diversity amongst our people generates ideas not likely to come from a homogeneous group.

We have had very pragmatic reasons for seeking strong humanities students to work with us. Simply put, they do well in our company. Their mental abilities are clearly defined and the breadth of their perspective is valuable to us.

They also bring with them a keen commitment to learning. The discipline and breadth of their academic background stimulates an interest in learning as an ongoing, lifetime process. Accordingly, they often are able to master new knowledge and skill quickly and well. And, amidst a fast changing business environment, they are not put off by the need to keep learning but indeed seek opportunities to do so.

Over a century ago, Cardinal John Henry Newman described a learning process to which we subscribe today--

"the man who has learned to think and to reason and to compare and to discriminate and to analyze, who has refined his taste, and formed his judgment, and sharpened his mental vision, will not indeed at once be a lawyer, or a pleader, or an orator, or a statesman, or a physician, or a good landlord, or a man of business, or a soldier, or an engineer, or a chemist, or a geologist, or an antiquarian, but he will be placed in that state of intellect in which he can take up any one of the sciences or callings...with an ease, a grace, a versatility, and a success, to which another is a stranger."

What are the humanistic qualities that are important in the financial services industry today? Basically we are looking for three fundamental characteristics in the people who work with us.

First, we want people with vision. A broad perspective is essential for a well-conceived vision--that is, a sense of history and tradition that tells us where we have already been and what some future options are.

Our people need a vision that must be philosophically sound and has to lead to action. We have to understand our customers as whole beings, who they are, where they are, and where they are going. We have to understand their needs, their motivations, and their values. And then we decide how we will work together.

Second, we want people who can communicate. Success in the marketplace of ideas requires collaboration and collaboration starts with listening. We need people who can listen to those above them, around them, and below them.

Again I quote Cardinal Newman--

"Society itself requires some other contribution from each individual, besides the particular duties of his profession. And, if no such liberal intercourse be established, it is the common failing of human nature to be engrossed with petty views and interests, to underrate the importance of all in which we are not concerned, and to carry our partial notions into cases where they are inapplicable, to act, in short, as so many unconnected units, displacing and repelling one another."

Within our company we need people who can work effectively together as teams. People must collaborate across organizational lines and must blend their points of view if we are to succeed in meeting the needs of our customers. Communication and collaboration are the glue that enables us to improve our company and enables us collectively to improve our society.

Third, we want people who can act upon a belief. One might call it discipline, commitment, perseverance, or exactness. It means that one can think, analyze, and apply judgment, and then take action. Our customers want results, not novel ideas that cannot be carried out. Our company wants results, not just a congenial group of thinkers. When we talk about the betterment of society, unless we are prepared to take action, the talk is rhetoric and we only hold carrots in front of others.

Our values determine how we work and how we act. There is no such creature as The Chase Manhattan Bank. We are a collection of 38,000 people who have chosen to work together. We have jobs to do and together we have a role to play in our society. It is our ideas and our values that enable us to do our jobs and to meet our obligations to society. It is, then, critical for us to have people who appreciate and understand the humanities.

Mr. BURNS. I would like to take five minutes, if I may, to comment on highlights in the Statement. I am here because of the very important connections between the humanities and financial services industry. Simply put, these days we need to have people who have a holistic view to very complicated problems. What I would like to do is comment very briefly on the changes in our industry; more particularly, on the humanistic characteristics we look for in the Chase Bank and people coming to work with us.

Within the industry it is quite well known there is a lot of change occurring. Competition is changing fast. There are 50,000 companies now doing business in the financial services industry. At the same time the products these companies deliver to customers, both consumers and corporations, are also changing. The ground rules of the industry are changing. The regulatory environment, the economic environment and the technological environment all have an impact on the way we do business.

The result of those changes means we need creative thinking today more than we have ever needed it before. What it leads us to is the belief that today, in fact, we are working in the marketplace of ideas. That is really the arena where we are competing with other companies. It is also the forum in which we are looking ahead. How can we meet the needs of our customers in the future, and how collectively can we look toward the betterment of our society.

If we are going to compete within the marketplace of ideas, the creative thinking skills are the ones we look for most fundamentally. To be specific about the Chase Manhattan Bank, we as an organization are well populated with students of the humanities. We have students who have studied the humanities at the under graduate level and come directly to work with us, and we have other students who have studied the humanities and complemented that with studies of business disciplines.

We hire a very diverse group of students because we have a very diverse collection of jobs and careers. We also believe that diversity generates ideas more so than homogeneity. We have pragmatic reasons for hiring humanities students in that they do well with us. They also come to us with a very keen commitment to learning. And because of the kind of change that is happening in our business, we need that today.

Specifically, the humanistic characteristics that we are looking for in people coming to work with us are three. The first is a vision. By vision, I mean an ability to not only have an appreciation for the past but some insight into what some future options might be. The ability to look both back and ahead.

Secondly, we need people who can communicate. If we are going to compete in the marketplace of ideas and try to better our common lot, communication clearly is critical. Communication and collaboration, in fact, are the things that will enable us to succeed at what we do.

And finally, we need people who can act upon a belief, who not only can apply reason, judgment and analysis, but then can do something. Can act upon that. Our customers want results. Our company wants results. So we need people who have that ability to

think through a matter, and then take action based upon their thought and analysis and judgment.

Finally, let me say that the Chase Bank in New York is not an amorphous creature but, instead, we are a collection of 38,000 people, individuals who have chosen to come together and work together. We believe that it is our ideas and our values that enable us to do our best to differentiate ourselves from each other. And because of the importance of the ideas and the values in the doing of our business, that is our fundamental link with the humanities.

Mr. YATES. Good. Thank you very much for a good statement.

Mr. Bloustein, you are president of a very distinguished university. We are delighted to have you. I should have said you are a very distinguished president of a university, rather than a distinguished university. I think both are true.

Go ahead, Mr. Bloustein.

[The statement of Mr. Bloustein follows:]

DRAFT

Federal Support for the Humanities*

by

Edward J. Bloustein

President

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

Chairman

**National Association of State Universities
and Land-Grant Colleges**

Testimony

before the

Committee on Appropriations

**Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies
United States House of Representatives**

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***This testimony has been endorsed by the Association of American Universities, the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, and the American Council on Education.**

Mr. Chairman, I am Edward J. Bloustein, President of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, and Chairman of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. I am pleased to appear before your Committee today and present testimony on behalf of my own institution as well as three of the associations which represent this Nation's great institutions of higher education: the Land Grant Association, the Association of American Universities, and the American Council on Education.

Mr. Chairman, I begin by expressing, on my own behalf, and on behalf of my colleagues throughout the Nation, our deep appreciation to you and your Committee for your continuing efforts on behalf of funding for the humanities. I believe it might be helpful to you and the Committee to hear directly from me about our experience at Rutgers, and then, because I believe that experience is typical in many respects, to draw a number of conclusions from it about the need for a strong role for the Federal government in supporting the humanities. I shall confine my remarks to the needs of universities, because it is the sector of concern to the NEH which I know best.

As the State University of New Jersey, Rutgers is a publicly supported institution which engages in the mainstays of the mission of most colleges and universities, teaching, research, and public service. Founded in 1766, it is the eighth oldest American university and is unique in having been successively a colonial college, a land-grant college, and a state university.

We have some 48,000 students and 2,600 faculty on three main campuses at New Brunswick, Newark and, Camden.

Especially because of the institution's colonial heritage--but, obviously, for other reasons as well--the humanities have always played a central role at Rutgers. Measured in terms of budget and enrollment, approximately 15% of student majors are in the humanities, and approximately one of every five course hours are in these disciplines. More important than this quantitative perspective, it is important to observe that the humanities are central to any universities' undergraduate curriculum. Humanistic study is at the very heart of undergraduate liberal education. It helps to fashion the kind of critical intelligence, ethical and aesthetic sensibility, and cultural and historical horizon, that is critical for citizenship in a democratic nation, no less than for a happy and fulfilling life, and a successful and rewarding work experience.

It has been recognized, at least from the time of Socrates, that a humanist education requires at its best a direct, one would say, almost an intimate, relationship between teacher and student. Unfortunately, however, all of us in positions of administrative responsibility in colleges and universities are painfully aware that there are severe budgetary limitations to our capacity to fulfill this ideal on each of our campuses. If it is granted, as I believe it must be, that a humanist perspective is critical to good citizenship and a productive work experience, and that these qualities, in turn, are essential ingredients in the character of a democratic people, it follows,

I believe, that what begins as solely a relationship between a faculty member and a student on an individual campus takes on a national dimension.

A major concern of our University is to provide our faculty the resources they need to pursue the research which makes the humanities a living vital enterprise. We seek to provide as much as possible of that support from local University resources. Unfortunately, however, we, and many others institutions throughout the land, have found that the needs of research and scholarship in the humanities simply transcends the financial capability of even our most economically secure individual campuses.

At Rutgers, the maintenance of such national and international scholarly resources as the Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae, and one publication of the Thomas Edison Papers are of national significance. The National Endowment for the Humanities has become central in providing national support through its education, research, and fellowship programs for these and similar efforts at other universities.

Support for the collection of research materials on which scholarship in the humanities depends is another crucial area of concern to the scholarly community. The increased costs of library materials and the deterioration taking place in our libraries and museums is a major threat to the very survival of our cultural and intellectual heritage. The preservation of library resources is a problem so profound in its implications, so costly in its nature, and so widespread in its scope that

leadership and financial support to resolve it can only come from the Federal government; my colleagues and I are firmly persuaded that it should be a major priority of the NEH.

Rutgers currently has a major NEH challenge grant for our research library with the bulk of the funds targeted to the creation of a humanities book endowment, collection preparation, and collection preservation. This grant, which is being matched on a three to one basis from non-federal sources, has become pivotal to our entire library in encouraging private sector support.

The three million volume library at Rutgers is a very real State resource, serving as an extension of the University to the State's business, labor, industries, and professions. With support from NEH and the New Jersey Committee for the Humanities, we have extended other of our humanities resources to New Jersey residents. Conferences on urban literature, Hispanic-American cultural diversity, James Joyce, and on several international areas have been well received in the last half dozen years.

A number of recent studies have pointed to a drastic decline in the number of students pursuing graduate education in the humanities. There are a number of reasons for this decline--the depressed state of the academic job market, rising costs, and reduced financial aid for graduate study. The NEH has been reluctant to become involved in support of graduate education, feeling that Federal support would reduce local support of fellowship programs in the humanities. However, the prestige and financial security attached to a federally-funded program could

encourage the best students to embark on programs of graduate study much more effectively than any local program. Indeed, a federal program properly designed could leverage private funds to provide much needed support for talented students working to pursue graduate studies in the humanities. This is another critical item on the national agenda which my colleagues and I believe must be addressed.

I have given you a necessarily brief and limited number of examples of the impact of NEH funding at Rutgers. The success of the humanities at Rutgers and other colleges and universities throughout the Nation owes much to this Committee's wise stewardship. I believe the NEH to be one of the most dedicated agencies in meeting its national mandate. The Rutgers faculty find the Endowment staff to be among the most professional and helpful in Washington. I encourage this Committee to continue its efforts to provide an appropriate level of support for NEH and the humanities.

On my own behalf, and on behalf of my colleagues throughout the Nation, I thank you, once again, for this opportunity to appear before you.

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity to appear before you. I am submitting a formal statement for the record.

Mr. YATES. That may be made a part of the record.

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. I would like to deliver some of it to you. I should explain I have never met Mr. Burns, but let me open my testimony by saying that we in the higher education community are ready to give Mr. Burns just what he needs. But the reason I appear today is that that capacity to deliver what he needs in terms of people well trained in the humanities is being sorely strained by our lack of financial capability.

Mr. YATES. Well, I would hope it wouldn't be a one-way street, and that Mr. Burns, in turn, would give you what you need.

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. Increasingly we are finding the Mr. Burns of this world are indeed, and they are recognizing, as he so eloquently said, that we are in the same kind of business.

Just for the record, to make known clearly to you, I am testifying not only as president of, as you put it, a very distinguished university but also as chairman of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. That is not—

Mr. YATES. That is a big group.

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. Its acronym is NASULGC—not a sneeze but an acronym.

Mr. YATES. Sounds like a Polish word.

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. I am also testifying for the other two major associations of higher education, the American Association of Universities and the American Council on Education.

You know Rutgers is the eighth oldest university in the nation, and what I say about it today may be taken not only to describe it but to describe many of our State universities. We began as a colonial college. We are the only colonial college to become a land-grant institution, and then have become the State University in New Jersey. We are a very large institution, some 46,000 students and some 2,800 faculty, with a budget close to a third of a billion dollars on an annual operating basis.

Mr. YATES. I somehow thought of Rutgers as a small school, but I guess I was wrong.

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. That is the illusion we like to keep. I guess in large measure because of our colonial heritage, obviously for other and perhaps more important reasons as well, the humanities have always played a central role at our university. Measured in terms of budget and enrollment approximately 15 percent of our student majors are in the humanities. And approximately one out of every five course hours is in these disciplines. But more important than this statistical data is the fact that we regard these disciplines, the humanist disciplines, as essential to every other element of our curriculum. Whether we are training people to go into schools of business, whether we are training scientists, whether we are training people to go into other professions, the undergraduate training in the traditional liberal arts skills in the humanities is at the very core and very heart of what we as a university do. And unless we do that well, we will not do anything else well.

We are fashioning just the kind of critical intelligence, imagination, ethical and aesthetic sensibility which Mr. Burns so eloquent-

ly portrayed as necessary to the success of the business community of this world. We are also, I think, providing a cultural and historical horizon that is critical not only for business success, but critical I think for citizenship in this great democratic nation of ours, no less than being critical for a happy and fulfilling life and a successful and rewarding work experience.

You and I know, Mr. Chairman, and I am sure many people in this room know, that the tradition of teaching the humanities began with Socrates. And from that day on its teaching required a very direct, some would say almost an intimate relationship between the teacher and the student.

Mr. YATES. Was Socrates before Aristotle?

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. Socrates was indeed before Aristotle.

Mr. YATES. Okay, I will accept your statement.

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. Unfortunately, this kind of one-to-one relationship, or these, the ideal context in which the humanities is to be taught, can't be afforded even by our most affluent universities in the nation. If it is granted that the humanities perspective is as important as Mr. Burns thinks for the economic well-being of this nation, if it is as important as I think for good citizenship, and if it is as important for a happy and rewarding life, then our failure as colleges and universities in this nation to be able to afford to provide it in its ideal form becomes a national—not just a local—problem.

We provide from local resources an extraordinary amount of support, but it isn't enough. And if it isn't enough, then I think we have before us, and I put before your committee, a national problem. It is not only a problem in maintaining that relationship directly between the student and faculty member, but there are facilities that a faculty that teaches the humanities effectively requires which are vital to our enterprise and which are also among those things that are most expensive and least able to be provided through local resources alone.

Unfortunately, we, like many other institutions through the land, including the most affluent ones, just can't support the needs of humanist scholarship within the university. We, just to give you an example, at the university maintain a national and international scholarly resource, a *Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae*. You know it well, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Sounds good.

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. We also publish the Thomas Edison Papers of national significance. National Endowment for the Humanities has become a central focus in providing such support through its education, research and fellowship programs.

Mr. YATES. Let me interrupt a moment. You are making a case, of course, for the continuation of Federal financing in support of the humanities. What is your experience with the National Endowment? Has it worked well?

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. Our faculty reported again and again that it is the agency in Washington they best like to deal with.

Mr. YATES. Good.

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. It is a very effective agency. It uses its funds wisely, especially when they are given to the right universities.

Mr. YATES. Of course.

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. And it has a service and dedication to provide effective service that is really remarkable.

Mr. YATES. Good. I am glad to know that.

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. So we are delighted with it. I point out that besides these major studies that they are helping us with, we are also the recipient of a very important grant from them to help us preserve our library resources in the humanities. It is interesting and effective that they have made it a matching grant. We have to match three to one. Given the state at which the national resources, and again this has to be looked at as a national resource, not a local resource, among other things our library is linked with the 27 other major resource libraries of this nation electronically on what is called the RLN—Research Library Network—so every book in the Rutgers collection on humanities is available through that network to everyone in the nation.

Well, that facility, our capability of maintaining a library of that stature, is important to the corporate-business world of our State, obviously of the nation. And the funding we are currently receiving from the National Endowment is a vital necessity. Books have become the most expensive commodity in today's academic market. The rate of deterioration of books is alarming. Capacity to keep that vital facility going is, I can't stress strongly enough to you how important it is to you.

You know that today's New York Times, today's Washington Post carries a large story of the drop in the reading levels of an age group, an older population is not reading and a younger population is not reading. Only a middle-level population is reading. We have to hit those young people in the universities, and help them develop the skills that Mr. Burns and his colleagues need in the business world, and we as citizens of this democratic nation need to provide for an effective management of our nation.

Mr. YATES. How are you going to cut off television to make young ones read?

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. Well, I don't think you cut it off. I think you use it effectively in combination with what else you do. I hope also that some of its programming gets so imaginative that it breeds something more than the passivity that it is currently breeding.

Mr. YATES. Well, let us hope that the commercial networks pick up some of the PBS programs.

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. Well, Mr. Chairman, I have given you, necessarily, a brief, very limited number of examples of the impact of NEH funding at Rutgers. I assure you the success of the humanities at Rutgers and other colleges and universities throughout the nation owes much to this committee's wise stewardship. I believe the National Endowment of the Humanities would be one of the most dedicated agencies in meeting its national mandate. The Rutgers faculty find the Endowment staff to be among the most professional and helpful in Washington.

I strongly encourage you, Mr. Chairman, and the committee, to continue its efforts to provide an appropriate level of support for NEH and the humanities.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much, Mr. Bloustein.

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. And thank you, Mr. Burns. I appreciate it.

To show how your influence is permeating even these halls, one of the staff members, one of our best staff members is a graduate of Rutgers. I thought you would like to know that.

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. Delighted to hear that. It makes the rest of my day.

Mr. YATES. Okay, good. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Mr. BLOUSTEIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1984.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

PUBLIC PROGRAMS

WITNESSES

CHARLES GUGGENHEIM, GUGGENHEIM PRODUCTIONS, INC., WASHINGTON, D.C.

WILLARD BOYD, DIRECTOR, THE FIELD MUSEUM, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. YATES. Public programs, Mr. Guggenheim, Mr. Boyd. Well, I see Mr. Boyd.

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Guggenheim is just coming in the door.

Mr. YATES. Perfect timing.

Mr. BOYD. It is perfect timing. I am grateful for your taking me at this hour, so I can get back to Chicago.

I want to say it is a great privilege to be here and to represent the museum community. I am especially pleased to be with Charles because he is a graduate of the university with which I spent most of my life; namely, the University of Iowa. He is one of our most distinguished.

Mr. YATES. Iowa yet. The only thing I remember about Iowa is its basketball team. But you will tell me more.

Mr. BOYD. Well, not today, but I decided to move to the suburbs of Iowa—Chicago.

I have testimony to submit.

Mr. YATES. That may be made part of the record.

[The statement of Mr. Boyd follows:]

MR CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

THANK YOU FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF ADDRESSING THIS COMMITTEE.

I AM SANDY BOYD, PRESIDENT OF FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY IN CHICAGO. WE ARE PHYSICALLY THE LARGEST MUSEUM IN CHICAGO, WITH COLLECTIONS OF OVER THIRTEEN MILLION OBJECTS, HOUSED IN NEARLY A MILLION SQUARE FEET, IN A BUILDING THAT IS ITSELF A NATIONAL LANDMARK. OVER A MILLION PERSONS VISIT US, OR ARE REACHED BY OUR PROGRAMS, EACH YEAR.

WE ARE ALSO ONE OF THE FEW MUSEUMS IN THE COUNTRY THAT COMBINES THE FUNCTIONS OF RESEARCH AND PUBLIC EDUCATION WITH THAT OF EXHIBITION. WE HAVE A STAFF OF 35 SCHOLARS, 98 RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, MORE THAN 200 MUSEUM PROFESSIONALS AND 300 TALENTED VOLUNTEERS. OUR SCHOLARS MANAGE TO CONDUCT EIGHTY RESEARCH PROJECTS IN THE HUMANITIES AND NATURAL SCIENCES, AS WELL AS TO PERFORM THEIR NORMAL CURATORIAL DUTIES.

AS A PUBLIC VEHICLE FOR THE HUMANITIES, FIELD MUSEUM HAS ENJOYED A LONG PARTNERSHIP WITH THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES. ENDOWMENT SUPPORT HAS ENABLED US TO BRING TO THE PUBLIC SOME OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL EVENTS OF THE PAST DECADE, THROUGH EXHIBITS SUCH AS "TREASURES OF TUTANKHAMUN," "THE GREAT BRONZE AGE OF CHINA," AND JUST RECENTLY "TREASURES OF THE SHANGHAI MUSEUM." AN ENDOWMENT CHALLENGE GRANT HELPED US RAISE THE FUNDS TO MAKE FIELD MUSEUM CAPABLE OF HOLDING SUCH EXHIBITS AND THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS THAT ACCOMPANY THEM.

THIS PARTNERSHIP CONTINUES TO IMPROVE. TWO MONTHS AGO WE RECEIVED THE NEW NEH GUIDELINES FOR MUSEUM PROGRAMS, WITH NEW AND EXPANDED OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUPPORT THAT WERE DEVELOPED BY THE ENDOWMENT IN CONSULTATION WITH THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS. I UNDERSTAND THAT PROPOSALS FROM MUSEUMS HAVE INCREASED IN QUALITY AND QUANTITY THIS YEAR, PARTLY AS THE RESULT OF A SPECIAL DEADLINE ON MARCH FIRST THAT OFFERED SUPPORT FOR CATALOGS OF COLLECTIONS AND EXHIBITS AS WELL AS FOR THE EXHIBITS THEMSELVES.

WE IN THE MUSEUM COMMUNITY ARE ENCOURAGED BY THE RESPONSIVENESS OF THE ENDOWMENT TO OUR NEEDS AND PRIORITIES IN 1984--MORE SO THAN WE HAVE BEEN FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS. BUT THERE IS STILL A LONG WAY TO GO.

THE NEW MUSEUM GUIDELINES ARE THE FIRST IN SEVEN YEARS. ALTHOUGH THEY ARE MORE THAN WELCOME IN THEIR NEW PROGRAMS AND CATEGORIES OF SUPPORT, THEY STILL FALL SHORT OF ADDRESSING FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS THAT MUSEUMS ARE FACING IN THE HUMANITIES. IN THE SCOPE OF PROGRAMS, IN THE CATEGORIES OF SUPPORT, AND IN THE AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR SUPPORT, THE ENDOWMENT'S EXPECTATIONS OF OUR NEEDS ARE BOTH TOO MODEST AND UNREALISTICALLY LOW.

LET ME GIVE YOU A CONCRETE EXAMPLE. CONSERVATION OF BASIC HUMANITIES RESOURCES IS ONE PROBLEM THAT MANY MUSEUMS WILL PLACE AT OR NEAR THE TOP OF THEIR LIST OF PRIORITIES. IT IS THEREFORE ENCOURAGING TO SEE NEH BROADEN THE KINDS OF SUPPORT AVAILABLE FOR CONSERVATION IN ITS NEW GUIDELINES.

YET FOR 1984 THE ENDOWMENT PROPOSED A TOTAL CONSERVATION BUDGET OF \$400,000. OUR HUMANITIES CONSERVATION NEEDS AT FIELD MUSEUM ALONE EXCEED THAT ENTIRE AMOUNT--IN TRAINED STAFF, SUPPORT PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES.

THE PROBLEM THAT WE IN THE MUSEUM COMMUNITY HAVE WITH THE ENDOWMENT IS IN THE PERSISTENT NOTION THAT MUSEUMS HAVE TO DO WITH PUBLIC EXHIBITION AND LITTLE ELSE. FOR ALL THEIR IMPROVEMENTS, THE NEW NEH GUIDELINES STILL INSIST THAT THE "GOAL OF [THE MUSEUM] PROGRAM AT THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES IS TO HELP MAKE POSSIBLE EXHIBITIONS."

WELL, LET ME TELL YOU IN REALISTIC TERMS WHAT AN EXHIBITION MEANS TO A MUSEUM LIKE OURS. TONIGHT I AM FLYING BACK TO CHICAGO FOR THE OPENING OF A SPECIAL EXHIBIT AT FIELD MUSEUM, ENTITLED "BLACK FOLK ART IN AMERICA: 1930-1980." IT'S A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ART AND IMAGINATION THAT NEITHER THE GENERAL PUBLIC NOR THE ART WORLD HAVE MUCH FAMILIARITY WITH. WE ARE HOSTING THE EXHIBIT AND ITS ATTENDANT INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS THROUGH A COMBINATION OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT SUPPORT. ONE OF OUR MAJOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CHICAGO SHOWING WILL BE AN ANCILLARY EXHIBIT, CALLED "AFRICAN INSIGHTS," THAT EXPLORES THE QUESTION OF AFRICAN INFLUENCE IN AFRO-AMERICAN ART. NEXT YEAR WE HOPE TO SEND THIS EXHIBIT TO A NUMBER OF SMALLER MUSEUMS IN DIVERSE ETHNIC CENTERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

TO PUT TOGETHER AN EXHIBIT OF THAT SORT, WE NEED FIRST OF ALL THE PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE AND EQUIPMENT FOR CONSERVATION OF THE OBJECTS. SOME OF OUR COLLECTIONS, FOR EXAMPLE, ARE SO BADLY IN NEED OF CONSERVATION THAT THE OBJECTS CAN HARDLY BE HANDLED, LET ALONE EXHIBITED TO THE PUBLIC. HERE WE FACE AN INGRAINED BIAS THAT THE HUMANITIES DEAL WITH WORDS, NOT OBJECTS. THE NEH RESEARCH RESOURCES PROGRAM IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THIS BIAS. IT IS DIRECTED TOWARD THE PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF BOOKS. BUT ARTIFACTS, ALSO THE PRODUCTS OF HUMAN IMAGINATION, ARE EQUALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES FOR THE HUMANITIES. MATERIAL CULTURE IS AS MUCH WITNESS TO HUMAN THOUGHT AND ASPIRATIONS AS IS THE PRINTED WORD--AND AS MUCH DESERVING OF CARE.

EVEN MORE CRITICALLY, WE NEED SUBJECT-MATTER SPECIALISTS TO DEAL WITH THE COLLECTIONS. FOR "AFRICAN INSIGHTS" WE WERE FORTUNATE TO SECURE STATE AND FEDERAL HUMANITIES SUPPORT FOR THE SERVICES OF A SPECIALIST FROM YALE. OUR ANTHROPOLOGY COLLECTIONS ARE NECESSARILY MUCH BROADER THAN THE CURATORIAL STAFF WE CAN SUPPORT TO DEAL WITH THEM. WITHOUT SUBJECT-MATTER SPECIALISTS, THE RESOURCES IN THOSE COLLECTIONS REMAIN UNTOUCHED AND UNTAPPED FOR THEIR POTENTIAL TO SCHOLARS AND THE PUBLIC. AT FIELD MUSEUM, THE NEED IS ESPECIALLY ACUTE IN OUR AFRICAN, MEDITERRANEAN, AND NEAR EASTERN COLLECTIONS, SOME OF WHICH HAVE NOT HAD PROPER CURATORIAL ATTENTION FOR FORTY YEARS.

WE NEED SCHOLARS TO ANALYSE AND DOCUMENT THE COLLECTIONS, TO SUPERVISE THEIR CARE AND STORAGE, AND TO DO RESEARCH ON THEM IN LIGHT OF THE ADVANCES OF THE PAST FOUR DECADES IN SCHOLARSHIP. WITHOUT SUPPORT FOR VISITING SCHOLARS, WE CANNOT DEVELOP THE UNDERSTANDING AND CONTROL OF OUR COLLECTIONS TO THE POINT WHERE THEY CAN BECOME ACCESSIBLE RESOURCES FOR SCHOLARLY RESEARCH AND, ULTIMATELY, THE BASIS OF SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC EXHIBITS. TODAY SUCH SUPPORT IS HARD TO COME BY UNLESS IT IS TIED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A SPECIFIC EXHIBIT. NEH HAS PLACED US IN A CLASSIC CATCH-22: WE CANNOT DEVELOP AN EXHIBIT PLAN WITHOUT A SUBJECT-MATTER SPECIALIST, BUT WE CANNOT RECEIVE SUPPORT FOR VISITING SCHOLARS WITHOUT AN EXHIBIT PLAN.

FINALLY, WE NEED SUPPORT FOR THE PUBLICATION OF CATALOGS OF THE COLLECTIONS WE HAVE AND THE EXHIBITS WE DEVELOP OUT OF THEM. EXHIBIT CATALOGS PRESERVE THE SPECIAL INSIGHTS DEVELOPED OUT OF AN EXHIBIT, LONG AFTER THE OBJECTS THEMSELVES HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO INDIVIDUAL COLLECTIONS. AND CATALOGS OF BASIC COLLECTIONS ARE THE KINDS OF PRIME RESEARCH RESOURCES THAT ALLOW EXHIBITS TO BE DEVELOPED FROM THOSE COLLECTIONS.

WHAT WE ARE CALLING FOR IS A MORE ENLIGHTENED UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT THE HUMANITIES ARE ALL ABOUT. WE NEED THIS AS MUCH AS--IF NOT MORE THAN--WE NEED SUSTAINED AND INCREASED FUNDING FOR THE ENDOWMENT. WE DO NOT LOOK FOR THE ENDOWMENT TO PROVIDE TOTAL SUPPORT FOR OUR HUMANITIES ENDEAVORS.

BUT IN ALL OF OUR PROGRAMS THERE IS A KIND OF CRITICAL MASS, IN TERMS OF SUPPORT, WITHOUT WHICH THOSE PROGRAMS CANNOT BEGIN TO GET OFF THE GROUND. THAT IS THE KIND OF PARTNERSHIP WE EXPECT FROM THE ENDOWMENT.

WITH ALL DUE RESPECT, I AND MY COLLEAGUES MUST DISAGREE WITH CHAIRMAN BENNETT'S PERCEPTION OF OUR NEEDS. OUR NEEDS ARE SO GREAT AND CONTINUING THAT THERE IS NO LACK OF QUALIFIED PROJECTS TO MEET EXPANDED OPPORTUNITIES. WHERE NEH HAS HAD TO REPROGRAM EXCESS FUNDS--AND THE MUSEUM PROGRAM HAS BEEN A PRIME EXAMPLE--THE REASON HAS NOT BEEN LACK OF NEED OR QUALITY ON OUR PART, BUT THE NARROWNESS WITH WHICH THE ENDOWMENT VIEWS OUR MISSION.

THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE PAST YEAR HAVE BEEN ENCOURAGING. BUT WE HAVE A LONG WAY TO GO.

NEEDS AND PRIORITIES IN THE HUMANITIES -- THE MUSEUM PERCEPTION
WILLARD L. BOYD
National Humanities Alliance Seminar on Unmet
Needs and Priorities in the Humanities
University of Chicago March 13, 1984

As a member of the museum community, my first perception of needs and priorities in the humanities has to do itself with a perception. That is, the prevailing notion, conscious or otherwise, that a museum is a place where the humanities are pursued solely through public exhibits and interpretive programs. The National Endowment for the Humanities embodies this notion in its very structure, by setting its Museum Program within the purview of its Division of General Programs, whose mission -- according to the latest program guidelines -- is to convey the humanities to the public.

Certainly there is nothing wrong with this view, as far as it goes. The primary function of most museums is exhibition. By nature, museums are public vehicles for whatever it is they exhibit. Within this perception, NEH support -- and that of the Illinois Humanities Council -- has made possible over the years many significant and memorable exhibits at Field Museum alone: "Treasures of Tutankhamun," "Peru's Golden Treasures," "The Great Bronze Age of China," our permanent exhibit "Maritime Peoples of the Arctic and Northwest Coast," and the very recent "Treasures of the Shanghai Museum," and, coming in April, "Black Folk Arts in America." Such support has made it possible for us to bring to the public not only the permanent and temporary exhibits themselves, but also the kinds of public programs -- the lectures, films, performances, and

seminars -- that extend public understanding of the exhibits and the cultures involved. Without this NEH support, the exhibit program at Field Museum would be severely curtailed in every respect.

The public dimension of a museum is a problem when it is used to define the scope of every museum. The idea that a museum is only a place of public exhibition is relatively recent. In a classical sense, the museum is a place of research, contemplation, and education as well. The more restrictive, modern notion limits the role of museums in the humanities.

I thought it was interesting that our letter of invitation to this conference made a distinction between "members of the academic community," on the one hand, and "representatives of local public television, libraries, and museums," on the other. This is indicative of a very general misperception applied to every museum regardless of specific mission. I came to Field Museum from 27 years as a faculty member and 12 years as - President of the University of Iowa. I can assure you, from that viewpoint, that Field Museum is an academic institution

Of course we exhibit to the public -- but those exhibits are only the tip of the humanities iceberg. Beneath them is an unseen agenda of collection, conservation, and research. Field Museum's collections number more than 13,000,000 items. Less than 1% of that number is on permanent display. The remainder is the stuff of basic research -- whether actively,

through the research of our own curators, or passively, through loans to other academic institutions, the research of visiting scholars or the directed dissertation research of graduate students.

Support for this unseen humanities agenda is by far our greatest unmet need. The misconception that museums do -- or ought to -- deal only with the public has effectively excluded Field and similar museums, a priori, from the broad range of humanities support available to other academic institutions -- support in the form of faculty fellowships, visiting scholars, conservation and management of humanities resources, and funding for research and publication.

Just within the past year, NEH has begun to recognize that a problem exists, and has begun to rectify it. The recent descriptive brochure on its Museum Program recognizes museums -- "like libraries, schools, and colleges" -- as humanities institutions with a comparable mission "to preserve and to transmit . . . the record of human activity." The brochure makes an attempt to encourage museums to take advantage of other Endowment programs as well. The new guidelines for the Museum Program, developed in consultation with the American Association of Museums, and issued only last month, have expanded opportunities in collection care and management. The recent special deadline (March 1st) included a new and encouraging opportunity for research and publication support for catalogs of museum collections.

But there is still a distance to go before museums reach equality of opportunity with their sister institutions within the humanities community. For all their improvement, the new NEH guidelines still maintain that "the goal of (the Museum) program at the National Endowment for the Humanities is to help make possible exhibitions."

With this perceptual problem in mind, I would like to address five specific priorities. Although it was directed to post secondary educational institutions, the list of ten programs in the Alliance survey - which you all have -- translates fairly well into museum programs too.

(1) Museums need, of course, continuing support for exhibitions, permanent as well as special -- support for the exhibits themselves and the interpretive programs to enhance them once they are in place. This must be the highest continuing priority for museums in general. It corresponds with the needs that educational institutions have for curriculum development (which colleges ranked second overall) and for community programs (which ranked fifth overall).

(2) Closely allied with this first priority -- in fact, inseparable from it -- is our need for visiting scholars. Our anthropology collections -- the prime stuff of humanities research and exhibition -- are necessarily much broader than the curatorial staff we can support to deal with them. Colleges ranked visiting scholars fourth in overall priority, and this may reflect a flexibility in subject matter specialization that we do not possess.

Our need is critical. Without subject-matter specialists to deal with our collections, the resources of those collections remain untouched and untapped for their potential to scholars and the public. At Field Museum, the need is especially acute in our African, Mediterranean, and Near Eastern collections, some of which have not had curatorial attention for forty years. We need scholars to analyse and document our collections, to supervise their care and storage and to do research on them in light of the advances of the past four decades in scholarship. Without support for visiting scholars, we cannot develop the understanding and control of our collections to the point where they can become accessible resources for scholarly research and, ultimately, the basis of significant public exhibits. Today such support is hard to come by unless it is tied to the implementation of a specific exhibit. The situation is a classic Catch-22: We cannot develop an exhibit plan without a subject-matter specialist, but we cannot receive support for visiting scholars without an exhibit plan.

(3) Our third priority -- again, almost inseparable from the first -- is support for collections. Here we face another ingrained bias: that the humanities deal with words, not objects. The NEH Research Resources Program is a good example of this bias: It is directed toward the preparation and publication of books. But artifacts, also the products of human imagination, are equally important resources for humanities. Material culture is as much witness to human thought and aspirations as is the printed word -- and as much deserving of care.

The new NEH guidelines are an encouraging step in the right direction; they now include support for the documentation and conservation of museum collections. But the funds available for documentation are limited, and conservation support is reserved for collections in critical need or those linked to specific exhibits.

We need to develop the same basic respect for material culture that we have for the printed word as a resource for the humanities. Within the biological sciences -- and, to an extent, in anthropology itself -- the example of the National Science Foundation is one that the Humanities Endowment could well emulate. NSF will support costs and personnel for the care of basic systematics collections solely for the purposes of making such collections more accessible to scholars. Underlying the NSF program is the basic realization that science depends on material collections and on the interpretation of those collections. Is it -- should it be -- any different for the humanities?

(4) We share with post secondary educational institutions the need for support of basic research and publication, the one leading to the other. Research includes both curatorial research and the directed study of graduate students in museum collections. Support should allow for fieldwork as much as for the study of existing collections.

Publication support was given an encouraging boost by the recent museum program special deadline, with its opportunities for preparation and publication of catalogs of museum collections. We need to see this kind of program continued, without

the attendant necessity for an immediate link to exhibition or the inclusion of interpretive elements in the catalog. Like archeological site reports, publications of artifacts in museum collections are basic research resources in the humanities.

(5) Most research museums are free standing private institutions. Like independent research libraries, they do not receive governmental operating support. Moreover, they do not have the sources of income available to research universities and national laboratories. Therefore, bloc grants for operating support of free standing humanities institutions which are of national significance must be pursued.

Each of these priorities is a real and ongoing need in the museum community. Each represents real problems we must continually overcome in order to fulfill our dual responsibility to the humanities: to preserve them, in our collections and to transmit them, through the research and publication of scholars and, ultimately, through the public exhibits and programs that such research makes possible. All these priorities are forms of the broader need: the need to appreciate that museums are part of the academic community, places of research and education in the humanities, where the record of human activity is preserved and studied in material culture as well as in books.

Mr. BOYD. During the past year the NEH-Museum relationship has improved markedly. Two months ago we received the new programs, the first in seven years. They were developed by the Endowment in conjunction with the Museum. The NEH proposals from museums have increased in quality and quantity this year, partly as a result of the special March deadline that offered support the catalogs of collections and exhibits as well as exhibits themselves. I am very pleased to report that the March 1st deadline elicited \$16 million of worthwhile requests from the Museum to NEH. So the need is clearly there.

Mr. YATES. The need is there. How much will NEH approve?

Mr. BOYD. Well, that is going to be the problem, because the budget is not there.

Mr. YATES. Well, of course, when the director of NEH was before us, we asked them if their budget was adequate. The impression we received from him was that it was more than adequate. He differs in that respect from others in the humanities community I suspect.

Mr. BOYD. And we differ with him on that point. I would like to make a couple of comments about why I think there is still a long way to go as far as money is concerned, but also the NEH approach to museums.

Mr. YATES. Let me point out that in 1984, even though you have had \$12 million of requests, \$16 million filed, there is \$9 million available this year.

Mr. BOYD. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Out of a rather—out of an increased budget. And the amount requested for next year is only \$5 million, which I think is most inadequate for the purposes.

Mr. BOYD. So do we.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. BOYD. I would like to dwell a little bit on why we think it is inadequate, both in terms of what they are covering as far as museums are concerned—

Mr. YATES. Of course they say that they are able to take care of the excellent and the very good applications which places some doubt, at least in their opinion, on the quality of those that aren't funded.

Mr. BOYD. Well, I don't agree with that. And I would like to give you a little example.

Mr. YATES. Please, Mr. Boyd.

Mr. BOYD. As kind of a concrete notion. Let me say that one of the problems about the Humanities Endowment is that it still looks to museums as really making their contributions to the humanities only through exhibitions. And I think, and we feel that that is only the tip of the humanities iceberg in the museums. That issue has got to be addressed philosophically as well as financially. For that reason I would like to give you the example of what is happening in Chicago.

Mr. YATES. Sure. I would like to know that.

Mr. BOYD. We are opening tonight a special exhibit with the Dusable Museum of Afro-American History entitled "Black Folk-Art in America."

I would like to also comment with a great deal of pride that at the press conference on Monday, Margaret Burroughs, director of

the Dusable, who you know well, stated she got her start at the Field Museum on an NEH fellowship, and she attributes her ability to move forward in Johnson Park to her joint relationship with that fellowship and the Field Museum.

We wanted to add something significantly to this exhibit when it comes to Chicago. As you know, we have one of the major African collections, West African collections in the United States. So we went to Richard Hunt, who has also had a long association with the Museum, and Jessie Woods, the originator of "Urban Gateways," with whom we do a lot of joint programming. They suggested we put together an exhibit, a Chicago exhibit called "African Insights." We want to travel that exhibit ultimately. But "African Insights" gives some examples of our problems.

First of all we needed the professional experience and equipment for conservation of those objects. Some of our African collections are so badly in need of conservation that the objects can hardly be handled, let alone put out on public display. Here, as we go toward the Endowment, we face the ingrained bias in the humanities towards words and books, as contrasted to objects. We would argue that the objects of material culture are as great a resource for the humanities as are books. And so we need to make that point.

As you, yourself, have been greatly concerned, and we are grateful to that for conservation and collection maintenance, let me say this year as you know there is \$400,000 in the NEH budget for conservation and collection maintenance. Just in our textile collection alone we have more than \$400,000 worth of conservation to do in that particular area in the Field Museum. That is only one place in one city. Well, in addition to the problem we have with the objects, we also do not have an Africanist, an expert. We have many parts of our collection, including the Egyptian collection, Mediterranean and African collections, in which the Field Museum cannot afford a curator. So basically for the past 40 years the collections I have just mentioned have had no curatorial attention.

What we did, and with the help of the NEH——

Mr. YATES. May I interrupt just a moment? If you have no curator, does that mean you don't know from time to time what the conservation needs of that collection are?

Mr. BOYD. We don't know what the conservation needs are, and we don't know what the historical and scholarly significance of them are, either.

Mr. YATES. So you do need that kind of oversight?

Mr. BOYD. Yes.

Mr. YATES. And you are not getting it. What does that mean? That your objects are falling into disrepair?

Mr. BOYD. Yes. But let me point out not only did we have to do some conservation to put this exhibit on, but Richard Hunt suggested we engage a young man from the Southside who is getting his Ph.D. in African art history at Yale to come and be a visiting curator for this African exhibit, "Insights." He is working towards his Ph.D. We hope that this collection can become his life work, if he does and is associated with the university. Because we will probably not be able to afford such a person, though we would like to.

We went to the Illinois Humanities Council, and they gave us a small grant to bring him to the Museum to be a visiting scholar to

put together this small exhibit and to begin to look at what we have and what needs to be done. Our problem is that without tying this to exhibits we couldn't be doing this. And we think we ought to be having visiting scholars come in, such as Richard Powell is coming in to look at this collection, working on that collection in terms of conservation and maintenance, so that it is understood that it is there and that it is open to the public and to scholars and can be used by other museums.

Mr. YATES. I remember, I think you have an extremely fine Oriental collection as well. I remember on the exhibit on the Sian objects, I think perhaps two years ago, from the People's Republic of China. Was that done with a grant from the Humanities Endowment?

Mr. BOYD. Yes. We have had good support, the "Great Bronze Age" and recently the "Treasures of Shanghai" had NEH support. Reopening of the "Maritime Peoples," that Northwest Coast collection, a permanent collection, had strong NEH support. But the point is we find everything has to be tied to exhibits. Unless the collection maintenance and unless the conservation is tied to an exhibit, we can't get the support. So while the developments in the past year have been encouraging with NEH we have got a long way to go psychologically and financially with NEH.

Basically, in short, museums need major support for exhibitions, of course, but also for research over those collections, for conservation and collection maintenance, and for publications.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much for a very good statement.

Mr. Guggenheim? It looks like you survived the evening fairly well.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. Yes, I did.

Mr. YATES. Humanities evening, wasn't it?

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. Yes. It shows even geniuses have bad days.

Mr. YATES. What would you like to tell us about the humanities?

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. Well, I am a practitioner. I am not a theorist or administrator. So I guess I should only speak to the kinds of things, those of us sort of in the vineyards feel and express towards this problem.

I think the National Endowment for the Humanities has played a tremendous role in the field of public television and in the field of motion pictures and television with which I am associated. As a viewer and a person who knows what it takes in some small way to put these things together, I think it has been a major force in the mass communication area of culture in the United States. I am here because I feel very strongly about that.

Mr. YATES. Well, we are glad to have you. Have you had experience with the Media Division of NEH? Have you ever applied for grants for documentaries or motion pictures for the NEH, or have you been fortunate enough to be able to raise the money on your own?

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. I have been fortunate enough to raise the money on my own. However, I have been a recipient of NEH funds. What NEH funds does for the independent sector is to stimulate corporate funds. There is no way NEH can and should, I believe, support all of the production necessities. But what it does I find in going to corporations for money, in most cases the corporations put

up as much as 75 to 80 percent of the money. To have NEH as an associate in that endeavor makes a tremendous difference in getting that corporate funding.

Mr. YATES. I would assume that were true. But what about the question the subsidy is one corporations want to give? We heard in testimony two days ago from an executive with AT&T who has had years of experience in the field of corporate giving for the arts, for example, saying, and he said rightly and I am inclined to go along with him, that it is not really the function of a corporation to indulge in risk-taking as far as artistic beneficence is concerned. They have an obligation as well to their stockholders as they do to the community.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. Yes.

Mr. YATES. If they combine both, as they try to do to give a good picture of what their corporation is—not does, but is—to the community at the same time as stimulating and aiding the progress and advancement of arts and humanities, those are the fields for which they will look. I am inclined to agree with that. What it does, however, is cut off the major source of funding for imaginative and innovative and idea provoking methods of thinking—I hope what I am saying doesn't mean you are not imaginative or innovative inasmuch as you were able to get corporate support. But it seems to me it really limits to some extent the opportunities that the American public should be given access to.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. I think that is a very profound observation. There are a number of programs I see on television which I know would not merit corporate support for the very reason you say exactly.

Mr. YATES. Not that it is the kind of subject that would provoke feelings of hostility, necessarily, although that may be something that might be desirable, too, depending on what the subject is. But it would seem to me that there has to be an avenue. And this is a place where there has to be some kind of community assistance. By community assistance I include the National Endowment for the Humanities, to make sure that all forms of opinion are presented to the American people so they can make up their minds on where they want to go.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. Absolutely. I mean I saw a wonderful program, I am not sure it was a Humanities Endowment, but I believe it was. It was on Oppenheimer, done by a young film maker.

Mr. YATES. You saw it on PBS, I am sure.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. On PBS.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. That program would never have been sponsored by a corporation. They would not have touched it. It was a tremendous contribution. It was not partisan, but it did get into an area that at one time was partisan on the American scene.

Mr. YATES. That is right. It was not as emotional nor intense in the days when Oppenheimer was alive, but still has sort of a spill-over and caring quality to it that would inhibit a corporation from participating as I think you said.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. I will give you another example. I am involved on a series on American architecture and design. It is very difficult

to get a corporation to put up money for a series on American architecture design.

Mr. YATES. Really.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. You can only get corporate funds if the president of the corporation has a particular interest in that. That is also true of the arts. I am speaking of the fine arts. If the corporation sees a way of getting an immediate association that places them in a position of recognition in the Washington or national area, they will go for it.

An example: The Smithsonian series. I don't think McDonnell-Douglas really knew what the series was going to be about. I don't think the Smithsonian knew what it was going to be about. But for McDonnell-Douglas to be associated just in a contract immediately with the Smithsonian Institution gives it instant prestige. Corporations will go for that kind of funding. They will not go for funding in which an artist comes to them and says, look, we have to do something in the area of architecture and design, because there is no benefit, immediate benefit to a corporation to be associated with something that hasn't been created yet and that does not give them that immediate recognition. That is why I think the funding of NEH is important, in the area of political, not political controversy but at least observation and discovery can be made. Also, in areas where the arts are pure and does not give immediate recognition to a corporation.

Mr. YATES. I agree with that. I think your views have been most helpful. We like to get these additions to the testimony from people who are in the business community and seeking the funds from business communities, from corporations, and creating insights as to the thinking of the executives. I hope to get your funding for your study to architecture. I would think right now it should be a rather interesting subject to compare the Phillip Johnson "New Transition" with the old Mies van der Rohe idea. I am kind of surprised if there has been a turn-back from the Mies tradition to the Phillip Johnson-Chippendale kind of approach. I think people ought to know about it.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. Interestingly enough it is in the hand of WTTW in Chicago.

Mr. YATES. Let us hope you do it. Thank you very much.

Mr. BOYD. Thank you.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1984.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

IMS PROGRAMS

WITNESSES

EDMUND B. GAITHER, DIRECTOR AND CURATOR, MUSEUM OF THE NATIONAL CENTER OF AFRO-AMERICAN ARTISTS, BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES MORTON SMITH, DIRECTOR, HENRY FRANCIS DU PONT WINTERTHUR MUSEUM, WINTERTHUR, DEL.

JANE HOLDSWORTH, DIRECTOR, THAMES SCIENCE CENTER, INC., NEW LONDON, CONN.

THOMAS D. NICHOLSON, DIRECTOR, AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK, N.Y.

G. CARROLL LINDSAY, DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM, ALBANY, N.Y.

Mr. YATES. Are Mr. Gaither, Mr. Smith, Ms. Holdsworth, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Lindsay here, by chance? Good, because we are early. Won't you come up to the table?

Mr. Gaither, this says you are director and curator for the Museum of the National Center of Afro-American Artists in Boston.

Mr. GAITHER. That is correct.

Mr. YATES. And Mr. James Morton Smith, we have had him before, haven't we, director of the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum? Your grounds are beautiful and your interior has the most beautiful objects.

Ms. Holdsworth, you are director of the Thames Science Center from New London, Connecticut. My goodness. It is interesting that someone from the Science Center would come here. I thought it was humanities. You wouldn't testify for the humanities, would you?

Ms. HOLDSWORTH. Yes, I will.

Mr. YATES. Oh, well, all right.

Mr. Lindsay, you are director of planning and program development for the New York State Museum at Albany. We are glad to have you all here.

I also have Thomas Nicholson. We are glad to have you, Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Thank you.

I am told the first one to tee off is Mr. Smith. Okay, Mr. Smith, the floor is yours.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you, sir.

Mr. YATES. So is the table.

Mr. SMITH. I am chairman of an advisory committee to study collections maintenance conservation needs and documentation. It is a direct outgrowth I understand of this committee and Congress authorizing a grant from the IMS to the American Association of Museums to look not only at museums broadly, art, history, science, archeology, but also to look at zoos and arboreta, the broad definition of a museum. So we are looking at collections maintenance across the board and are going to undertake two basic studies.

There has not been a factual survey of conservation needs in America, and before we can decide how best to spend the money that has been appropriated or that may be appropriated, we really need to know the state of the collections in these various institutions.

So we have about 14 people on the advisory committee. We held our first meeting on February 28. We authorized two surveys. There will be a questionnaire that will go out to about 700 museums, the broad definition of museums, done by the American Association for Museums and National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property, and the American Institute for the Conservation of Artistic and Historic objects will survey about 3,000 curators, to get a feel for their view of conservation needs across the nation.

Mr. YATES. Good.

Mr. SMITH. Since this is a huge and varied nation under a Federal system, we know that there are national treasures in many museums across the country. So that is the first step we are going to be taking. I don't want to scoop our findings because, as a matter of fact, they have not yet been made. But we have inklings, and I think last year we talked a bit about it, the accreditation program that has been in existence now for a number of years, about 90 percent of the concerns expressed by visitors to museums is the condition of their storage areas, conservation activities, collection management, and maintenance, broadly defined. So we know we will be looking at institutional priorities.

There are four definitions, I think, of activities by museums. The first is preservation, exhibition, interpretation and development. Preservation, which is listed as number one, strangely enough probably would go back to number four in terms of priorities. So what we are trying to do is to raise the consciousness of the museum field itself, of the trustees particularly, and of the visiting public of the need to preserve the objects that have come in to represent our cultural heritage.

Briefly, that is what we are going to be doing.

Mr. YATES. Good. Thank you very much.

[The statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am James Morton Smith, Director of the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum in Winterthur, Delaware, and Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the current study of collections maintenance, conservation and documentation needs undertaken by the American Association of Museums, in cooperation with the National Institute for Conservation of Cultural Property and the American Institute for Conservation. The 14 members of the advisory committee include directors of museums representing all types of museums from art, science and history to zoos and botanical gardens, as well as representatives of private foundations. In addition, I am an advisor to a related project funded by the NEH to help identify strategies that will stabilize and improve the condition of collections and make them more accessible.

Congress, at the request of this committee, provided the essential support for the IMS study in response to the testimony of the museum community over the past years that the loss through attrition of our country's museum collections, whether they are works of art, historical artifacts, or specimens of the natural world, is certain unless aggressive action is taken to preserve them. The most formidable hurdle immediately facing us in the effort to address this problem is a lack of information about the extent of the problem across the disciplines, what measures are being taken, and what the top priorities are for arresting the ceaseless decay of a substantial portion of this country's tangible cultural heritage. The IMS contract serves to help us answer some of these questions.

The contract will provide two major surveys: one of the museum community by the AAM, and the other of the conservation field, conducted jointly by the National Institute for Conservation and the American Institute for Conservation. Five related research projects will look at public and private support for collection-related activities, public programming in conservation subjects, and the availability of conservation training for museum professionals other than conservators.

The schedule for completion of the project is as follows: Surveys will be sent out in May. The museum survey will be sent to approximately 700 institutions across the country chosen for type and budget size. The conservation questionnaire will survey approximately 3,000 conservators and conservation facilities in all disciplines. The results of the surveys and other research projects will be complete in October, when the draft of the final report will be submitted to the director of the IMS.

Without jumping ahead of the research currently underway, I think I can anticipate for the committee some of the findings. I base these conjectures not only on my involvement with the IMS project, but also on my membership on the advisory board of the series of discussions on related issues funded by the NEH.

There are four principal areas of concern:

1. Institutional priorities. Under the current state of financial pressure, the competition for the museum budget dollar is fierce. Salaries, essential

museum services, building maintenance and other basic costs soak up increasing amounts of the pool of funds available to museums. Even so, there is a growing concern in these institutions about the deterioration of the objects central to their mission, and the recent interest and level of participation in the IMS studies confirm the extent of this concern. One problem is the voracious nature of the demands that collections maintenance places on museum resources; the low visibility of these demands make them seem deceptively painless to postpone. This is a good example of how being penny-wise can be pound-foolish. As John Curtis, director of the curatorial department at Old Sturbridge Village observed, "if you don't spend it now, it will only get more expensive later, and if you don't do it later, then the long-term result is gradual disintegration. Sometimes the process is so slow you're not aware of it." A fundamental goal of the IMS contract and other projects studying collections maintenance needs is to tell us how to spend the pennies we have available to us now, so that we don't hand down an eroding base of cultural capital that will cost our successors many pounds to restore.

2. Scarcity of conservation resources. A primary need is for more trained professional conservators to handle the number and scope of objects requiring conservation.

Few of the largest museums have in-house conservation laboratories, and even among those that do, it is often the case that the conservator on staff does not have the expertise to handle the range of materials and problems found in a single collection. Anthropology collections for example, comprise textiles, paintings, pottery, leather, furniture, organic and inorganic materials, each of which represents a specialized area of conservation.

Collaborative programs at the local, state or regional levels, where conservators with a wide range of expertise in the variety of materials in museum collections can offer advice and services, are a step in the right direction. Unfortunately, there are fewer than fifteen nonprofit cooperative conservation laboratories in the country, the majority of which are located on the east coast. A major expansion in specialized professional training of conservators is a long-term goal, and a long-range investment; the urgency of conservation needs requires that we take more immediate measures, as well. For this reason, there is a need for more widespread use and training of paraprofessionals and an increased awareness of proper preservation-oriented collections management practices among museum staff involved in the storage, handling and installation of objects.

3. Conditions of facilities. Not only is there an inadequate amount of storage for objects, but the storage facilities that do exist are too often poorly designed, lacking climate, humidity and lighting controls. Many are inadequately maintained or guarded.

Many anthropological and archaeological museums, in particular, suffer acutely from this problem because of the steady flow of anthropological and archaeological artifacts that have come into these museums as a result of federally mandated and funded excavations to save nationally significant sites. Few excavations attempt conservation measures in the field and few museums have conservators on staff to begin to face the problems once the object reaches the museum. Not only is the curation of the collections problematic, but the

question of where to store them has also plagued recipient museums for years and will become worse as such storage capacity is stretched to the limit. While this represents an extreme instance, the problems of the backlog of collection documentation and the lack of climate-controlled storage facilities are common to an overwhelming majority of museums. Thus, proper storage facilities and controlled environments are identified as a primary goal for the conservation of collections. Without the proper environment in which to house objects, the very existence of the collections is in jeopardy.

4. Public awareness of collections needs. There is a lack of public understanding of the role of collecting and preserving objects in museums. At every meeting of museum professionals that I have attended where this subject has been addressed, there was a consensus that the level of the awareness of the gravity of the myriad of problems relating to the welfare of collections must be raised not only among museum staff, but also among museum patrons, beginning at the trustee level. I think this committee's attention to the problem has done a great service by, among other things, calling attention to the problem. It is an affirmation of the importance of the underlying health of museum collections.

Last year, Congress appropriated \$3 million to the IMS for the purpose of making conservation grants. I understand that approximately 450 institutions have submitted official notices of intent to apply for these grants. The volume of response is impressive, particularly considering the lack of familiarity of the museum community with this grant program. It is another indication that there is a deep and broad concern about the state of collections, and the

museum community owes a debt of gratitude to Chairman Yates as the driving force behind these grants.

The IMS survey now underway has two purposes: (1) to obtain accurate information documenting the above-mentioned areas of concern, and (2) to inspire all of us to view the needs of collections as integral to all other museum functions, and the physical integrity of these collections as the sine qua non of museums as essential cultural institutions. Thus, we are concerned not only with the appropriate measures for restoring objects, but also with stabilizing collections from decay. Both museum professionals and the public need to understand why objects are collected and why they need to be preserved, beyond the obvious use of these collections for exhibitions. Museum collections have an irreplaceable role to play in completing the picture of an age or in deepening understanding of other cultures or events in history.

The work of this committee, under the leadership of Mr. Yates, has set the stage for a virtual revolution in our notions about collections, reaching museum professionals and patrons, and providing the force to expand priorities and alter both technical knowledge and practices and general theories on the philosophy of the collection and care of museum holdings.

Thank you for your commitment and support over many years.

Mr. YATES. All right, who is next in this illustrious panel?

Mr. NICHOLSON. I will volunteer, sir.

Mr. YATES. Okay, Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The Institute of Museum Services serves a great many museums. You know as well as I how diverse that museum community is. It responds to the communities needs, programs, scope of coverage and many other things. In other ways the same diversity is one of its problems, because each tends to view museums in terms of the one he or she sees or has experience with and tend to look at the majority and not the extremes.

The IMS serves well the 400 to 600 museums it can support annually. Among these, for example, a museum with an annual operating budget of \$300,000 at today's maximum grant level would be receiving Federal assistance on the order of about 10 percent of its budget, which can make a big difference to a museum at a \$500,000 level. But I am here to plead the case for museums at the end of this diversity. That is, those institutions that are so diverse, their scope so broad, their resources so enormous and their services too extensive, and the communities they serve so widespread and different and so significant, that a \$50,000 grant doesn't go very far in those institutions.

Mr. YATES. Are you talking about the Met in New York?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes, sir. They exist in all fields of museum activity.

Mr. YATES. They sure do.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I know best the museums in natural history. I can identify about 12 of those institutions in history, say botany, for example, that represent probably 75 percent of the material resources in the United States gathered and classified and used for scholarly and educational purposes. Seventy-five percent of them in 12 institutions. Don't misunderstand me. If the goal of the IMS is to support museums at a maximum level of \$50,000 per institution, like any museum director I am going to fight hard for that \$50,000 because that may mean three employees I can or cannot employ this year.

Mr. YATES. I can understand that. You are raising the point that the Congress has still not disposed of.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I understand that.

Mr. YATES. That is, where are the taxpayers' funds to go.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Are they to go to the, not the large, the most widely recognized museums which are centered in the big communities ordinarily, the Met and—

Mr. NICHOLSON. Except Washington.

Mr. YATES. Except Washington. Well, the Smithsonian isn't small.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I am speaking of the size of the community.

Mr. YATES. Oh, all right. But you know I remember when I was first on this committee. It occurs to me suddenly that I am cutting you off in full flight. I don't mean to do that. But you raise a very important issue. When I was first on this committee, I think Nancy Hanks was then the director of the Endowment for the Arts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes.

Mr. YATES. I looked at her and said, "Ms. Hanks, why does over 20 percent of your money go one place, New York?" And she said, "Congressman, that is where the arts are."

But I said, "Then where does the rest of the country come in? Isn't it still your function to build art throughout the rest of the country?" She thought it was, and I think in subsequent years the Endowment for the Arts more closely permeated the areas throughout the country.

And were you on this side of the table, you would be listening to witnesses two days ago who came in from Gordon, Nebraska, for example, a huge metropolitan community of I think 275 people. But Gordon, Nebraska, now shares in the arts. These include people who want to participate and get their participation through the State Council which, in turn, gets it from the Federal Council.

What does the thrust of your argument mean, then? Should 75— if they indeed have 75 percent of the art objects in these few museums, should they then receive 75 percent of the funds?

Mr. NICHOLSON. No, I don't think that is it at all.

Mr. YATES. Tell me what it is.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The thrust of my argument is that smaller institutions need fairly large ratios of their cost, the cost to support their resources and services. They need a fairly large percentage of that to make a meaningful difference to the institution. The larger institutions couldn't use a large percentage for that purpose. If you were to award the American Museum a 10 percent increase out of Federal funds, we couldn't adjust to it over a year. We would need more time.

Mr. YATES. Why would that be, because you couldn't hire the personnel?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Correct. We don't have the space. We need physical facilities. It would be a traumatic experience. To spend 10 percent more, \$3.5 million in a single year, we simply couldn't do it. We would create a program that would have no future unless we were assured a future, and even then we couldn't do it in one year. But we need larger dollars.

I base the need not on the size of the museum or size of the community, nor concentration of resources in the community. I base it on what the larger museums are doing, on the size, diversity, scope, significance of their resources and their programs. They do things the smaller museums in concert can't do. They do things the nation I think wants their museums to do.

Mr. YATES. I don't think there is any question about what you are saying.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Correct.

Mr. YATES. You have the facilities. You have the objects.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Correct.

Mr. YATES. You have the ability to attract outside funding.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Correct.

Mr. YATES. That other museums don't have, so that you make a very strong case for extra support.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. The question that comes to me is have you been able to persuade your colleagues in the American Association of Museums as to the justice of your position?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes, sir, I think we have. Let me give you two examples of how we have been able to persuade them. You may have seen the story called "Ancestors: Four Million Years of Humanities." "Ancestors" is an exhibition, but it is a lot more than that. It is a program. It involves much of what this relatively small number of museums really stands for. "Ancestors" involves an international effort, to begin with.

These materials came from all over the world, with their scholars, who came from all over the world, who for the first time are able to sit down together with their fossils and do comparative analysis of these materials, which is what museum research is all about, learning by comparative analysis with materials.

Secondly, they feel that with an international symposium of about 60 representatives, to describe the insights that they got from these materials in terms of the relevance and history of human nature, the humanness of humans are identified in these materials.

Finally, the exhibit itself and the public program surrounding it, the program of public lectures that accompanied it, these were our ways of teaching through objects, taking objects and using them to tell you what is significant about your life and world we think you want to know about.

There isn't another museum in the world that could have put it together.

Mr. YATES. Not even the Smithsonian?

Mr. NICHOLSON. No, sir. Smithsonian is a governmental institution. And the politics in that, and the international politics in moving fossils around wouldn't have permitted it.

Mr. YATES. Why is that?

Mr. NICHOLSON. It is a broad subject. You could not make the loan on a government to government basis. The loan could only be made with a private institution.

Mr. YATES. Why could it not?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Well, I have ten scholars who are advisers on this project. They will explain it to you. They really will. The international politics of obtaining specimens from South Africa, from Java, from Germany—by the way, we needed Federal Government support, immunity from seizure, Federal indemnification, Federal dollars, which we didn't get, but that is beside the point.

No museum in the world could have done that but ours. Very few museums in the world would have the resources first to even try it. We didn't know we could do it when we started three years ago.

We were pretty sure we could not. But we had the resources to put into it to try it. We knew if it worked we would guarantee the resources to make it work. It cost us half a million dollars.

We think it is worth it. Why do they think it is worth it. First of all, this community of scholars coming to the United States, to our institution, in New York—why is the museum in New York? Because that is where the founders thought it should be to be the great center of scholarship in the natural sciences in the Americas, because they felt New York was a growing educational, commercial, cultural, recreational center, and it ought to be there.

And that is why it was created there. Not as a New York museum, but as an American museum, as its name reflects. It is a national, international institution. And I think the point is the nation needs it.

They don't need just one. They need the ones they have, and perhaps even others in other fields.

"Ancestors" will be seen by roughly a million persons in the five months we have the exhibition there. Who are they? This illustrates who they are. And in these materials it documents.

These million persons, 400,000 come from New York City. But 300,000 come from New Jersey and Connecticut and the surrounding New York suburbs; 200,000 come from the other States of the United States; and 100,000 come from other countries.

In an average year, we have over 1,000 visitors a week from California, 36,000 visitors a year from Illinois, 24,000 visitors a year from Texas, 1,000 visitors a year from England, 2,500 visitors a year from the rest of Europe. We even get 90 visitors a week from Australia.

The point is that this museum is a museum of the world. It is not a local museum. It is not a New York museum. It was built and it is supported out of the resources that New York, public and private resources, were able to put into it.

But it was built to serve a nationwide and an international community. It costs us \$35 million a year to run it. Now, my job in running that is kind of like the cross between being the manager of a big department store and the president of a small college.

Like a big department store, I have to put 2.5 million people through there, feed them, take care of the rest rooms, keep the place neat and clean.

Like the president of a small college, I have hundreds of scholars working with us annually, a tremendous library. Thirty-five million specimens that are used to send out an average of 3,000 loans a year worldwide.

That is not one specimen per loan. That may be as much as half a million per loan, nationwide and world-wide.

Mr. YATES. Are your 35 million specimens inventoried?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Not specimen by specimen. Not in every case.

Mr. YATES. You are talking about the bugs.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The bugs are not. They are inventoried by lot.

Mr. YATES. You have drawers.

Mr. NICHOLSON. By lot. Others are——

Mr. YATES. You just got through insisting——

Mr. NICHOLSON. Others are inventoried by object.

Mr. YATES. You are all inventoried except for specimens of the kind you described. Because this man just got through insisting that the Smithsonian inventory is 75 million objects, and just completing that.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The inventory is complete.

Mr. YATES. They ended up with a hundred million objects.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Ours is an estimate, 35 million.

Mr. YATES. They actually counted theirs.

Mr. NICHOLSON. We don't have the resources to count them, Mr. Yates.

Mr. YATES. Sometimes I hear directors of the private museums saying they wish they had the access to the Federal treasury, too. Well, that is what you are arguing.

Mr. NICHOLSON. No, I am not. Access to the Federal treasury involves a different way in which we—

Mr. YATES. You are looking for help.

Mr. NICHOLSON. We are looking for partnership.

Mr. YATES. Okay. I will accept that. That is all the Smithsonian does, is look for a kind of partnership.

Mr. NICHOLSON. With respect to the chairman of a department store and the president of a university, I have the problems of both. I have the assets of neither.

Mr. YATES. And you have to raise the money, too, like the president of a small college.

Let me ask you a question. What are you going to do with the American Indian objects?

Mr. NICHOLSON. We hope to merge with the Museum of the American Indian.

Mr. YATES. When will you make up your mind?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Our mind is made up. We are negotiating with our partner in this deal. We have agreed to raise the resources necessary. Cost about \$50 million to make it work.

Mr. YATES. Really. Why that much?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Because we need the space.

The collections that will come to our museum from the Museum of the American Indian will need a minimum of 60,000 square feet of new storage space, just to store, so it will be accessible for scholarly purposes. That is the equivalent of six storage floors in a standard building. It is going to be very expensive construction. We have committed ourselves to going ahead and doing it.

Mr. YATES. How do you propose to show their collection? Are you going to have a special wing for it?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. I tried to capture it for the Smithsonian.

Mr. NICHOLSON. We thought you might, but we are committed to the great scholarly center being in New York, not because it is New York, but because it is so much a part of the center of our country.

Mr. YATES. As I remember, this is still the Nation's Capital.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Correct.

Mr. YATES. We thought the Nation's Capital, which is now engaged upon building a new quad building for the Smithsonian, to house—which is, of course, a testimonial to man, with Eastern philosophers and the African philosophers—where is the American Indian in this? The American Indian—

Mr. NICHOLSON. Will be in New York.

Mr. YATES. The point is should the American Indian be in Washington.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Why?

Mr. YATES. The Nation's Capital.

Mr. NICHOLSON. There is a lot to be said for the national museum resources to be spread through the Nation. Many other nations commit themselves to a national museum policy with that as its goal.

Mr. YATES. You are raising a question whether there ought to be a national ballet or a national theater or a national opera, as there are in other countries, as well.

Mr. NICHOLSON. There are alternatives, is all I am saying.

Mr. YATES. But the Nation's Capital should be resplendent in the cultural side as well as the political side, which draws the millions of visitors every year. And the Smithsonian, of course, is within the last few years really escalating and growing into one of the world's great cultural centers.

Mr. NICHOLSON. It is. There is no question about it.

Mr. YATES. I am sure you concede it is almost as great as the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. NICHOLSON. No, sir. Only one part of it. The National Museum of Natural History.

Mr. YATES. At any rate, we ask people to come before us to testify on the Endowment for the Arts, whether they think there ought to be a national theater. And they say, no—that we have regional theaters in this country.

The country is so huge, and the centers are so many, and the people rotate around their own particular communities rather than going to see the national establishments in the Nation's Capital.

I thought it would be fine to have a national theater in which there would be shown the products of the theaters of each of the States. Each of the States in themselves would send a theater or national symphony, which would combine not only the national symphony here, but the Chicago, the Minneapolis, come here on kind of a rotating basis, kind of a glorification of the whole country, with all the good parts coming to the Nation's Capitol, and still remaining in New York City or San Francisco and Philadelphia. But still working around the country.

Maybe that will come to pass some day. And it is certainly no part of this discussion. And I am going to stop it right now.

Had you finished your statement?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Thank you for a very interesting discussion.

Shall I take Miss Holdsworth now?

Miss Holdsworth.

Ms. HOLDSWORTH. I appreciate this opportunity to talk to you about the Thames Science Center and the importance of the Institute of Museum Services and its granting programs to the Thames Center.

We are a very small, very provincial place. We are trying, in fact, to emphasize that provincialism.

I would like to give you a little background.

We began in 1948, and evolved from a general museum to a nature center, to an environmental education center and in the past five years we have begun to expand towards a regional science museum, serving the 400,000 residents of eastern Connecticut.

Today our membership, our visitation, our program participation, are the highest they have ever been—after many years of an uncertain, shaky financial history, we have been operating in the black for the last five years, and we are attracting record support.

More than 25,000 people are expected to visit and participate in our programs. And I emphasize the latter, because the strength of

the science center at this point is its program. In addition to that, the center's school services program will offer its enrichment series in the earth life physical sciences to more than 25 school systems within our region.

Next month the science center will begin construction to double the size of our facility in the Connecticut arboretum, which is a 415 acre tract owned by Connecticut College. We will add new laboratories, teaching areas, and a major exhibition on natural and cultural history of the 1500 square mile watershed, the Thames River Basin, which covers Connecticut from the Connecticut River to the Rhode Island border and from the Massachusetts border to Long Island Sound.

These exhibits will combine classical museum interpretation and exhibition techniques with more modern science and technology tools to offer a program that encourages scientific investigation and continued learning.

The educational program will expand and elaborate on several recent successful pilot efforts. These include aquatic biology program, water chemistry curriculum, that offers a computer applications components that we are very excited about, and a regional explorer series, tracing the natural and cultural history of the region over 10,000 years.

This explorer series is something that we feel very eager to expand. We are in our second year in this series, and we are going to be developing a curriculum and sending it out to the school system.

I think I was inspired really to start this series after hearing Frank Oppenheimer a couple of years ago at the AM Convention in Philadelphia talking about the lack of opportunity of today's young people to explore.

Most suburban and urban children are ferried here and there in automobiles and dumped at various places, including museums, and given an hour, and then picked up and sent on their way again.

Oppenheimer made a strong case for aimless wandering as leading to more intensive and focused investigation, and really being the beginning for more serious scientific research, in his case.

This is something that we want to foster. We want our exhibition to foster this. And we think the unique combination of activities that we are offering and will offer in the expanded museum will make the science center a prototype that in the future will be a model for other small museums to follow.

So I am happy to be able to tell you a little bit about the science center. I would also like to emphasize that the Institute of Museum Services has been the catalyst in the development of this dynamic and creative expansion.

I would like to tell you a little about the history of our support. Five years ago the Science Center, operating with a budget of \$90,000, and a staff of four-and-a-half, received its first IMS grant of \$7,000. Over the next five years we received three more awards.

These four IMS awards amount to a total of \$39,000 and represent five percent of the Center's income over those five years. When we occupy the expanded facility, the Science Center will be twice as large as it is today with 12 staff members and more than

30 volunteers. We will spend \$250,000 annually to serve a larger audience, offer more substantive programs, build our collections and more firmly develop and establish our research program.

We believe that we have used our IMS funds wisely. As the director of this museum, I can testify to some very specific benefits that IMS has had on the Center's growth, in the area of personnel. Over the years the IMS support has enabled us to expand our staff and gradually add people and absorb the costs of these new staff.

The first grant was used to consolidate the administrative responsibilities of the director who previously was charged with half-time teaching responsibilities.

Over the next few years we added curatorial, public relations and teaching positions. Today our staff includes a marine biologist, a botanist, computer scientist, chemist, educator and public relations officer as the senior staff. These are talented, committed and energetic people.

In fact, they are the Center's biggest asset. And we would not have been able to add them without the critical IMS operating support. Our expansion is based on five year long-range planning effort.

This planning effort and the time consuming analysis would not have been possible without IMS support.

Research and development. We have used IMS funds to research and develop pilot programs. I mentioned the aquatic biology program. We have developed a very exciting computer education program. We now teach Basic, Pascal and Logo to people from kindergarten on through adult, and we hope to expand that area and do some more creative computer education projects in the future.

Also, IMS support enabled us to have the confidence to go ahead and apply for a research grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. We applied for a \$13,000 grant a few years ago and received that.

That grant was then translated into a grant which will fund the new exhibits and a challenge grant. As IMS has been the catalyst in our development, NEH has really enabled the Science Center to develop the conceptual basis for our new exhibition, and bring in outside scholars and really enliven the staff and trustees and present lots of ideas.

It has really been a very vital place over the last five years. Another area that IMS benefits the Science Center is in the area of professional standards. In my experience, participation in the IMS granting processes is by itself an incentive to the small museum to improve its professional standards by stressing public programming, collections care, volunteerism, trustee participation, long-range planning.

The application itself sets standards and helps build the museum's desire to live up to them. So then when a grant is received, it is a reward for achievement, sort of a pat on the back for a job well done.

Knowing that this review process is going to be improved, or there is talk of this review process going to be improved, I think will enhance this benefit even more to a small museum and hopefully may build the applications.

Obviously, the *esprit de corps* in a small museum, the receipt of a grant helps build staff and trustee morale, and instill confidence in the institution's fund raising abilities. In the area of administration, and I can speak directly about this, although the director of a small museum is often the primary fund raiser, fund raising should not be his or her primary duty.

I don't think that I should spend more time in steel mills and real estate offices and corporate foundations board rooms, in the local wining and dining establishments, than I do back in the office punching the calculator, motivating the staff, paying attention to the museum.

You probably, as a Congressman, can appreciate that, the dilemma of whether you spend time developing legislation with your staff or go to the factory.

Mr. YATES. I know which choice I make.

Ms. HOLDSWORTH. An IMS grant enables me to stay in the office a little more. Very important. I want to emphasize this. I think it was brought up earlier by the people from the field museum.

In our case, IMS and NEH have both been an important catalyst for other funding. Just as the IMS grant builds confidence in the trustees and the staff, it also builds confidence in the donors.

We can see very directly when we mention the Institute of Museum Service or the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Science Center support from those institutions, that a corporation, a donor just pays a little more attention to us.

Since we began receiving IMS funds, our corporate contributions have gone from \$2,900 in fiscal year 1979 to over \$100,000 last year. We have received in the past year a \$100,000 grant from a local foundation which is the largest grant they have ever given.

We are pleased with that. In the future, the Science Center obviously will continue to need the support of the Institute of Museum Services.

I think it is clear that the institute has nurtured the development of this complementary education and exhibition program. And now hundreds of people, individuals, foundations, corporations, have also donated at this point over half a million dollars towards our goal.

And IMS support will be needed to help us implement and run the program and the facility in the way that we want.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

All right. Mr. Gaither. Is this the time now?

Mr. GAITHER. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. GAITHER. As you noted, I am director of the Museum of the National Center of Afro-American Artists in Boston. I am also Adjunct Associate Curator and Special Consultant to the Museum of Fine Arts.

That has been my work for the last 15 years. In that time, I have had both the opportunity of working in a very traditional large museum, but also in working, in developing a museum from concept towards realization. And I want to cite both of those, because they are relevant to the second portion of my comments.

My first comments are essentially about the Commission on Museums for the New Century, which was an entity created by the

American Association of Museums, consisting of about 25 museum professionals, and addressing itself to the study of the state of American museums at present, and helping to chart directions as we move towards the future.

The Commission held a series of forums around the country, and those forums were an opportunity for non-museum people to say what they thought of museums, what they thought they ought to do, what they thought they did do, and why they felt the way that they did about museums.

It allowed us to get an external criticism. In addition to the forums, we invited a number of expert witnesses to come and talk to us about all manner of things, including futurists talking about the probable projections for the immediate tomorrow, and the somewhat more long-term tomorrow.

We also took a heavy reading load. Between the reading and the hearings, forums, and the expert testimony we considered all that had been said, its impact on conservation, on many other issues, which other members of the panel have addressed, and we will be expressing what we digest from all of that in our upcoming report which will be out in the summer, and which we hope will be the most up-to-date discussion of the state of museums and how we project ourselves going towards tomorrow.

In the context of the Commission, I was particularly interested in the young American museums which are dedicated to the heritage of minority populations. It has been a principal objective of my own work in the museum field to push for the viable participation of these museums in the whole community of American museums.

It seems to me that museums have an extraordinary opportunity in the aggregate to present a large and very rich sense of the diverse traditions which make up 20th Century America. That is possible because of the nature of museum programs, and because museums have the opportunity of sustained and dynamic relationship to their communities.

They can make manifest in a real and exciting way that diversity. And that diversity seems to me to be the strongest point in American democracy, if sometimes also the most problematic.

I think that museums and American society have to commit in a certain sense to a world in which all flowers are allowed to bloom. In the hearings across the country, and in studying demographic projections—

Mr. YATES. I think that is a good phrase. I hope we never come to the day where we say where have all the flowers gone.

Mr. GAITHER. I share your view. In looking at the projections, it is clear that minorities will play an increasingly important part in the political and cultural life of the country as we move into the future.

And it is also clear that large and traditional museums will have to be more responsive to a wider variety of public. They certainly have moved in that direction.

But more must be done. It is also clear that they will have to reflect the diverse groups who make up American life, and making their boards of directors, their staffs at a professional level as well as that of service level, and their intra-institutional partners more colorful than is true right now.

It is also equally true that there are museums in the American cultural community which have their roots in minority communities and their cultural objectives, and that those must be bolstered, and must be helped to grow, in order that they may make a significant contribution to the whole fabric of American life which is their possibility.

These museums have a special and unique role to play, because even though they accept the same commitment to a general set of standards that prevail in the museum field, they also have a very exacting mission, a mission to interpret the experience of a particular tradition and make it accessible and appreciated by others, a mission to generate alternative perspectives on common data and help us all have a better grasp of the world in which we live, the social world.

Also a mission to help develop the scholars, the scientists, the museum people, and creative artists who will be our next wave as we move forward.

These museums are their more actively conduits for broad growth and enhanced cross-cultural understanding. They are part of what minorities have at stake in the American dream, and they are also the rich seed beds from which the flowers that ought to bloom can grow.

As every gardener knows, a harvest requires a lot of work. The fact that these museums have already started, many of them are now well beyond the decade, is evidence of the Herculean task that has been tackled with very meager resources and immense enthusiasm, and internal personal discipline; that needs to be enriched with a fertilizer, and that fertilizer is money.

Before moving to urging that we provide more through the IMS to support this community of museums, I should point out a couple of very important general observations about the community of American minority museums.

One is that most of them are unendowed, and, therefore, have no guarantee of survival. I, myself, raise two-thirds of my budget from scratch every year, which is one way to head very quickly towards total greyness.

The second factor is that we serve publics which have high expectations, but meager resources. And we have no desire to provide less than quality service for our publics.

Thirdly, we are seriously under-staffed and all struggling. That is in spite of the fact that we have demonstrated real growth against hard times, shifts in funding, and against something of a tradition of poor confidence in the accountability of minority museums.

IMS has been helpful to us in the past. My own institution received a grant from IMS in the late seventies which was very helpful, and indirectly allowing us to move into a new facility and thereby greatly improve our own programs.

I certainly wish that IMS had done more in the past, and I am confident that it will do more in the future. Nevertheless, I firmly believe that it is vital to this area of the museum community and to the museum community at large.

I, therefore, would want to assert that we need IMS, and that in a nation which ought to let all flowers bloom. It would, through its entities such as the IMS, assure and thereby guarantee that our

national heritage is a sweet and scented bouquet, rather than a dead batch of flowers.

We need that help to move into a new century that will be characterized by a greater tolerance, a greater understanding of each other, a diverse yet united people. Museums can help. And IMS can help museums make that difference.

[The statement of Mr. Gaither follows.]

TESTIMONY OF EDMUND BARRY GAITHER, DIRECTOR, MUSEUM OF THE NATIONAL CENTER OF AFRO-AMERICAN ARTISTS

I am Edmund Barry Gaither, Director of the Museum of the National Center of Afro-American Artists, and Special Consultant, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. My work of the last fifteen years has been in the museum field, and has afforded me rich experiences in a major traditional American museum (The Museum of Fine Arts) and in a developing museum moving from concept towards realization (Museum of the National Center of Afro-American Artists). The latter is located in a metropolitan black community and is dedicated to the fostering, collection and criticism of the visual arts heritage of the black world. Additionally, I have travelled in Africa and in the Caribbean as a museum specialist with support of the United States State Department.

Others on the panel this morning will touch on many of the Commission's concerns with collections and professionals. It has been a great learning experience for me to serve on the Commission for Museums for a New Century. The Commission is a body of museum professionals created by the American Association of Museums to study the state of American museums and to help steer them into the future. The last two years have been spent by the Commission conducting forums across the nation and studying the data generated there as well as reviewing data gathered by experts who made direct presentations to it. Commissioners are also committed to a heavy load of reading assignments. Through these activities, the Commission sought to understand the museum and its role in society in the broadest terms. By way of forums, it learned how non-museum people view museums; what they do or do not expect of them and why they feel as they do.

Through its discussions with futurists, scholars and social scientists and analysts, it gained a sense of what our nation's future might be like, and through its internal discussions, its tried to assess the meaning of all it had heard. Fundamental questions about mission, collections, conservation, administration, education in museums and the like were raised, pondered and will ultimately be addressed in the forthcoming report. Perhaps our most essential conclusions were the affirmation of the important role museums have played—and continue to play—in society, and the recognition that the satisfaction of this role demands that we be still more imaginative and creative in addressing ourselves to the future. Looking both within ourselves and outside of ourselves, we will have to find the models that build on our past while responding dramatically to the urgencies of our tomorrows.

In the context of the Commission, I have been pleased to speak especially in the interest of America's young museums dedicated to the heritage of its minority populations. I have striven to press for the accomplishment of a more viable participation for them within the whole of the community of American museums.

The extraordinary opportunity which is available to the community of American museums is to—in the aggregate—present a lively and rich sense of the diverse traditions which make up 20th century America. Our museums can, through their programs and their dynamic relationship to communities, manifest this diversity which is the salient—if sometimes difficult ingredient—in American life. We must be a society which lets “. . . all flowers bloom”.

In attending forums, across the country, and in studying the projections of others regarding our nation's future, demographic observations underscored the increasingly vital role that minorities will play in our political and cultural processes as we move towards the end of the century. Some of the shifts are dramatic and perhaps even provocative, and all are instructive when considered in relationship to the institutional life of the museum community. For example, it is clear that our larger, traditional museums must be even more responsive to our growing publics of blacks, hispanics, asians, and others. It is clear that to meet the challenge they will need to broaden and render more colorful their boards of directors, staffs—professional as well as service, and their other inter-institutional partners. It is equally clear that other museums specifically rooted in and dedicated to minority cultural traditions

must be fostered and helped to grow into institutions that are significant contributors to the whole fabric of our national life.

Such museums have a special and unique role to play because while they accept a commitment to the general standards of the museum field, they also respond to a more exacting sense of mission: of mission to interpret the experience of a particular tradition and thereby make it accessible to—and appreciated by—others; of mission to generate alternative perspectives on common data such that we move towards a more profound grasp of each other's cultural imperatives; of mission to inspire and indeed help produce future generations of artists, scientists, scholars and thinkers. These museums are vehicles, or perhaps more accurately conduits, for broad growth and enhanced cross-cultural understanding. They are part of the "stake" that minorities have in the American dream. They are the rich seed bed that helps let ". . . all flowers bloom".

As every gardner knows, a harvest requires work. The communities that have generated museums specifically dedicated to their cultural heritage are not afraid of work, indeed, they have a history of herculean work to erect the institutions which they have. But every gardner also knows that a good harvest requires fertilizer. Money certainly helps vigorous growth and consolidation. Before continuing to urge that IMS be supported to help move forward these museums, let me recall for you that the majority of the young minority museums are unendowed and thus lack any guarantor of survival; most serve publics which have high expectations but meager resources; most are understaffed, and all are struggling. yet these museums have vision, publics, audiences, and missions. And they have moved demonstratively towards their goals against very steep odds.

A number, though not enough, have been previously assisted by IMS. My own institution received a grant from IMS in the late 1970's which helped us indirectly to relocate into a newer facility thereby allowing us to greatly improve our public programs. Even though I wish that IMS could have given grants to more minority museums (as I am sure it will in the future), I do firmly believe that its role in this area, and in the whole of the museum field, is exceeding valuable. I therefore assert that we need IMS, and the support that it gives to museums. Our minority museums, moving steadily if not swiftly towards consolidation, need IMS, for if we are to be the nation which lets ". . . all flowers bloom", we must also be the nation which, through its entities such as IMS, assists the hard work of its communities with the support that assures that our national heritage will be a beautiful and sweetly scented bouquet. We need you to help us move into the new century a more tolerant, a more understanding, a more diverse yet united people, Museums can help, but they need the help of IMS.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

May I ask you and may I ask Mr. Nicholson—I suppose all of you are museum directors. I have the impression that one of your problems is preservation of wood. If you have these old objects and you look for the old objects, because they are the ones that really reflect the emotional content rather than the copies that are made currently, how do you preserve these things—by air conditioning?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Climate control is one. The first thing is to fumigate and make sure there are no insects. That is the initial problem.

The second problem is the gradual development of a problem called dry rot. The degree of humidity is part of it. But stability of humidity is equally as important.

And the third is keeping it away so humans don't pick it apart.

Mr. GAITHER. I agree with all of those except the first observation. I think the first problem is being able to afford to do something about the problem. Then when you can afford to do something, you can address it in one of those ways. In some of our cases what we have actually had to do—actually, what some of us have had to do is find other partners who have more appropriate environments to hold materials against time when we can hold them responsibly.

Mr. YATES. Are you doing that?

Mr. GAITHER. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Are you moving them over to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts?

Mr. GAITHER. My program has enjoyed an intimate relationship with the Museum of Fine Arts since 1969, and a collaborative relationship with several other local institutions. We have done all of our conservation through the facilities of the Museum of Fine Arts over the years and have also called upon expertise from the Peabody Museum of Ethnography in Harvard and other available resources.

I don't expect any generosity will give me the capacity to have a conservation situation that is very good soon. But it is important, I think, that the kind of support IMS has been able to put in has made staffs which are very small—has given them enough relief to go out and to hear, in fact, what the problems are and how they are addressed, because for small museums, the knowledge that you can, in fact, do something, or that you can go ask somebody else and tap them, is often all you can get, because you are so busy trying to stay in front of the gas and electric company, which is an incessant reality.

Mr. SMITH. May I just add one thing? I think Mr. Gaither has a remarkable working relationship with his colleagues in Boston. But I suspect that the survey is going to indicate that many museums, including some other large ones, don't have adequate storage, haven't documented what they have got there, and will continue to need some kind of assistance.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Lindsay.

Mr. LINDSAY. I am clean-up man here. But I think all my colleagues have already hit home runs. I am G. Carroll Lindsay, Director of the Planning and Program Development for the New York State Museum.

I guess if I were to give my little remarks this morning a title, I think I would call them—I was going to talk about management and scarcity and efficiency.

Although I thought for a while it might be useful to talk about management and prudence and efficiency. Last October your colleague, Chairwoman Collins, held a most interesting hearing into the future of the IMS. I am sure you have read the record.

I hope some of your colleagues in the Congress have read it, too, because it was most interesting. It harkened back in my mind at least to 11 years ago, when IMS was a kind of glint in the eyes of a few people such as yourself.

In recent times, as you are probably better aware than I, IMS has had some minor difficulties, particularly of a managerial sort.

Mr. YATES. And financial, too?

Mr. LINDSAY. Financial, too, perhaps. Both of those things are what I wanted to talk about a little this morning. The money, of course, is down to \$20-odd million. It is not terribly large—when we look at Tom Nicholson's \$35 million budget, and across the park from him the other big museum in the city with \$35 million and all of New York State possibly over \$200 million involved in museums, and that is just one of the 50 States.

IMS occupies a unique position in the scheme of our business. That unique position is what actually gave rise to it in the Belmont

report of a decade ago. That was the fact that the most difficult kind of money to get is money for general operating.

As I came down in the airplane this morning, I read Mr. Joseph Drews had given the Metropolitan Museum an enormous 25 foot by 12 foot carpet that they estimated at six figures. It is probably worth a quarter of a million dollars.

Those gifts are quite possible for large museums and small ones. Even in our own case, we sometimes have handsome gifts.

Mr. YATES. Not often enough, I take it.

Mr. SMITH. That is right. As Mr. Gaither said, when it comes to paying the gas and electric bill, or as my old and now departed friend, Harold Hochschild said some years ago, it is very difficult to get money to pay the milk bill. Dick Shultz in Rochester, who runs the big museum there, called it money for meat and potatoes.

That is why IMS is so important, not only to the museums in New York State, but to all of us all over the country, and why we are very interested in seeing that its scarce resources are well managed.

Now, in the early 1970's, as the museum executives met at Belmont, the Smithsonian one-time conference center, much emphasis was given to this need for general operating support.

I was a little surprised, as IMS moved down the track, to find they became interested very early on in special project grants, because there are three other endowments funded by the Congress that are in the business of making special project grants.

In preparation for coming here this morning, I went back and read the law, the Act of 1976, and it is very broad. IMS under that has authority to give away money for almost any conceivable idea under the sun.

So it wasn't surprising they decided on special project grants for reasons not entirely clear to me. And then the big long page after page of the Federal Register, 3634 CFR 64.

At least there there is a little bit of control, in that it says at least 75 percent of the money must go for general operating support.

I think that is a very good idea. But the point I want to make is that I think it is inefficient and unwise and imprudent to deal with scarce resources in an inefficient manner that requires the now again new IMS staff to engage in activities of a granting sort that I don't believe they are very well qualified to engage in. Granting money for special projects is a difficult business at best.

There are tried mechanical ways of doing it. They are not always satisfactory. But they can work.

I am puzzled as to why IMS should wish to have special project grants, with all the review and all the staff work that that requires at the expense, to my mind at least, of their ability to give general operating support money. So I am hopeful that you and your colleagues might consider suggesting to Susan Phillips and her staff that it would be well not to concentrate quite so much energy, that 25 percent they are allowed to concentrate under 3464 point something, on special project support.

The amount of money they provide for special projects is of necessity so small as to be of almost no consequence.

The workload of processing even a dozen special project grants is quite great. The time can be better spent in evaluating more objectively, more appropriately, the needs for general operating support, of the kind we are talking about this morning.

And that is what I hope you might do. I must say that I am encouraged by Ms. Phillips' managerial talent. I am not going to characterize the managerial talent of the past in that agency.

That would not be useful. But I do believe we have for the first time in the history, the short history of IMS, a manager. Those of you who saw the last guidelines and the last proposal forms must have been struck, as I was, by the change in them.

They were not terribly complicated. I understand Ms. Phillips is interested in convening workshops to advise people how to fill out these forms. She has even come up with an idea that I never heard a bureaucrat come up with before, and that was, my goodness, why not get the permission of some successful applicants to have their completed applications—without their name, of course—distributed to the field, so we can all see what a successful application looks like.

Mr. YATES. Good idea.

Mr. SMITH. Ms. Phillips seems to be filled with good ideas of this sort. And I am encouraged that IMS will be having some efficient management, and with your good oversight will be able to be prudent with the disbursement of the scarce funds.

[The statement of Mr. Lindsay follows:]

STATEMENT OF

G. Carroll Lindsay
Director, Planning and Program Development
University of the State of New York
New York State Museum

April 12, 1984

Congressman Yates:

I very much appreciate this opportunity to discuss the program of the Institute of Museum Services and its unique potential to improve the ability of museums in the United States to benefit all of our citizens.

In an effort to be helpful to the committee in evaluating the need for the programs of the Institute of Museum Services, I will review a bit of the history of this agency as it pertains to general operating support and special project support for museums. I will present my views of the current state of these programs and close with a brief recommendation regarding the future policy of the Institute with regard to special project support.

The genesis of the Institute of Museum Services is to be found in a 1969 publication of the American Association of Museums entitled, American Museums: The Belmont Report. This report was the result of lengthy discussion and analysis by our country's leading museum executives, held at the request of the President of the United States, to determine the "present condition" of America's museums. The conclusion of this landmark report was that museums needed additional and special federal funds if these institutions were to continue to meet their responsibility to the public which they were dedicated to serve.

Within a year of the publication of the Belmont Report, legislation was introduced in the Congress under the leadership of Senator Pell and Congressman Bradamus to establish a new kind of Federal financial assistance to museums. In the face of opposition by various Federal agencies, this legislation proposed that museums, because of their heavy and continuous operating overhead, primarily involving the maintenance of physical facilities and collections of three dimensional objects and the peculiar security and preservation activities associated with these functions, be afforded general operating support from the general Federal tax revenues.

This legislation received the fullest support of the Museum community. I recall with particular clarity an overcrowded Senate hearing room on July 19, 1973 in the early stages of the Watergate investigation. The remarkable fact about this hearing was that the subject was not Watergate, but the proposed Museum Services Act, and that Senator Pell's hearing attracted a larger attendance than the fledgling Watergate affair down the hall. The record shows that ninety-eight museum executives attended the hearing, plus, as I recall it, an almost equal number of other interested persons. I cannot remember a more exciting museum event than that hot Washington summer day eleven years ago when America's museums and their future were the center of extraordinary congressional attention.

The outcome was highly satisfactory. The Museum Services Act established a special federal agency concerned particularly with providing operating support for America's museums. True, the subsequent appropriation to the Institute of Museum Services

was not so large as most of the museum community had hoped, but the beginning was made. Many years before the happy birth of IMS, Mr. Harold Hochschild, founder of the Adirondack Museum at Blue Mountain Lake, New York, and sometime Chairman of a very large multinational New York City-headquartered corporation rather sadly opined that the greatest need of museums in New York State was for help in "paying the milkman". My friend Richard Schultz, who runs the science museum in Rochester, New York, sent a letter to Senator Pell in 1973 that described the same need in terms of "meat and potatoes." Peggy Morris, Director of the Souix City Art Center, in a letter in the same hearing record, noted that "many grant-giving programs exist for aid in mounting exhibitions and training of personnel, but nothing is available to meet day to day operating expenses or for capital improvements..."

Clearly the Institute of Museum Services appeared to be the museum keeper's dream come true. General Operating Support. GOS. A phrase and an acronym to conjure with. Even before the Institute was eventually established by the Arts, Humanities and Cultural Affairs Act of 1976, came the unanticipated reckoning with OPEC and the almost equally unanticipated inflation of the seventies. While these two events unfolded, an equally unexpected scene was playing in the new federal museum agency, a scene that the staunchest supporters of the Institute had not foreseen. While the 1976 statute establishing the Institute gave the new agency a broad mandate to aid museums in a variety of ways, the general understanding was that IMS would concentrate its granting on general operating support.

The astonishing and unexpected development was nothing less than an Institute of Museum Services program for distributing Federal assistance for special projects. The reason for the sudden appearance of IMS special project support does not reveal itself as clearly as might be desired. It would appear, however, to have arisen out of a desire on the part of the agency to spread its granting largess as widely as possible within the bounds of the very limited total funds at its disposal. The fact that three other federal agencies at that time also made (and properly continue to make) grants of federal dollars to museums for special projects, with attendant redundant staff work and administrative overhead, did not trouble the new Institute which presumably wished to become helpful to as many museums as possible as quickly as possible. While it may be an exaggeration to suggest that the introduction of special project support into the IMS program wrought consternations in other federal granting agencies, it is certainly correct to note that this turn of events caused these agencies to view their new cultural helpmate with less than delirious joy. While the total dollars or even the percentage of the total IMS funds devoted to special projects was not great, the principle was completely at odds with the views of the museum community that saw federal general operating support as a significant and desirable milestone in the development of the nation's museums.

Special project support has, of course, remained a part of the IMS program since it was first introduced by the new agency. As the IMS appropriations has increased in recent years, the dilution of the agency's unique general operating support function because

of its special project support program has not become so excessive as some anticipated. The principle, however, continues to be an undesirable one. It places IMS in direct competition with other federal granting agencies. It requires that IMS make judgments and take decisions and expend administrative effort that weaken its ability to carry out its GOS program efficiently. The IMS special project support funds currently are so small as to be insignificant in relation to any overall need or in relation to the special project programs of the other federal arts and science granting agencies. Because money for the general operating need of any museum is so hard to come by, it is undesirable to dilute by even one dollar the only federal GOS museum funds available. In her statement at the opening of the House Subcommittee on Government Operations hearings on the future of IMS in October of last year, Chairwoman Collins said, "raising money for operating support is one of the most difficult tasks of any museum's development office. While donors are eager to donate a painting for a tax break, few are willing to directly contribute a year's worth of lighting or heating or the services of a security guard."

I respectfully recommend that the Congress appropriate no more money to the Institute of Museum Services for special project support. Instead, increase by the amount that would otherwise go for special project assistance the Institute's general operating support funds. These funds are even now very small indeed. For that matter, the total federal dollars available to all museum

programs through all of the federal granting agencies together are not great in either absolute or relative terms.

On July 18 and 19, 1973, the hearings of the Joint Subcommittee on the Museum Services bill produced a printed record of 1196 pages testifying to the need of America's museums for operating aid. I have no doubt that every museum that contributed to that record would repeat, with new and up-to-date statistics, the same concern for operating aid that they expressed over a decade ago. The Institute can best service the nation's museums, and through them, millions of our citizens, with the maximum of general operating grants and the elimination of its special project program.

Mr. YATES. Unfortunately, Ms. Phillips asked for only \$11,612,000 as opposed to the \$20 million the committee put in last year. It may be the committee may increase that. That is entirely possible recognizing the problems.

Mr. LINDSAY. I didn't intend this morning to speak particularly to the quantity.

Mr. YATES. That is perfectly all right. Don't do it then.

Mr. LINDSAY. Even if the quantity were large, and in 1972 and 1973, the museum community was thinking of \$40 million. Lots has happened since then.

Mr. YATES. What are they thinking of today?

Mr. LINDSAY. So far as I know—

Mr. YATES. Thinking of \$11 million now.

Mr. LINDSAY. I think the museum community would be thinking of more than \$11 million. But in any event, if it were \$40 million, that is not very much money. The \$40 million that comes from the two endowments and IMS—

Mr. YATES. It is five million more than the budget of the American Museum.

Mr. LINDSAY. I don't think the issue is so much of how much it is, but how it is spent.

Mr. YATES. You are looking for the direction.

Okay. All right.

Thank you very much. I thank all of you.

Mr. GAITHER. Mr. Chairman, may I just say that on behalf of the Commission we have some other documents which I believe we would like to submit.

Mr. YATES. We are very glad to receive them. Thank you very much for coming here and testifying.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1984.

LIBRARY PROGRAMS

WITNESSES

ROBERT WEDGEWORTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILL.

CHING-CHIH CHEN, PROFESSOR, SIMMONS COLLEGE, BOSTON, MASS.

DEAN BURGESS, DIRECTOR, PORTSMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

BERNARD VAVREK, CLARION UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLARION, PA.

Mr. YATES. Now we have the library programs.

Mr. Wedgeworth, Executive Director, American Library Association of Chicago; Ching-Chih Chen—we are delighted to have you. A few days ago we had Yo-Yo Ma testify before our committee. Not only that, Yo-Yo Ma had brought his cello with him and play for us, which was wonderful.

Now, I take it when you are through with your testimony, you will sing for us. Dean Burgess, Director, Portsmouth Public Library, Portsmouth, Virginia; and Mr. Bernard Vavrek, Clarion University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wedgeworth.

Mr. WEDGEWORTH. Thank you, Mr. Yates.

First, let me thank you—

Mr. YATES. Do any of you have statements to put into the record?

Mr. WEDGEWORTH. Yes, we each have statements.

Mr. YATES. All right. They may go into the record. You need not read your statements. You just tell me what you want in your own words.

Mr. WEDGEWORTH. Let me thank you, Mr. Yates, for accommodating us, running into the lunch hour, since some of us have plans to get out of town early this afternoon.

As you indicated, I am Robert Wedgeworth, Executive Director of the American Library Association, an organization whose concerns span all types of libraries in our 40,000 membership.

This morning I would like to simply make some brief comments, since I have submitted testimony for the record, on the appropriations to the National Endowment for the Humanities as they have affected libraries.

I would say that my message is a fairly simple one. That is that the Nation's libraries are grateful to the Endowment for the past generosity of this program, but more importantly, we would like to urge that they continue the recognition of the library programs through financial support.

The programs for libraries started almost from the beginning of the Endowment. But it wasn't until the late 1970's that the Endowment truly recognized the potential in the Nation's libraries for spreading knowledge about the humanities, and involving the general populace in the humanities as distinct from students and scholars in our great scholarly institutions.

We think this was a rather important discovery, beginning with the Nation's Bicentennial, which I think was a very interesting way to start. Just before the Bicentennial, the representatives of the National Endowment came to the American Library Association and said we are thinking about a major calendar to celebrate the humanities during the Bicentennial, and could you give us some advice how we might go about it.

We said we were not sure how to go about it, but at least we would do something to involve the Nation's libraries. Indeed, the library component of that Bicentennial program of the National Endowment was probably the best known component, since we reached into virtually every community in this Nation, had people involved in studying the humanities, public lectures, and other programs which were quite successful.

From that collaboration with the National Endowment, we have gone on to involve hundreds of libraries in many different kinds of programs sponsored by the National Endowment.

As we come to 1984, looking at the fiscal year 1985 year, we find to our great consternation that the National Endowment administrators have expressed assurance that they have intent of giving continuing support to libraries. Yet when you look at their budget, they have reduced the funding dramatically to programs that they admit have been quite successful in the past. We find this to be of great concern.

What provokes our concern specifically is that the relatively small amount of \$3 million on line for library programs in fiscal

year 1984 is now in the proposed budget as a \$3 million decrease, and there is little comfort in the fact that libraries are included in the humanities projects for adults when that category itself, including libraries, is reduced by \$1,545,000.

Now, certainly we don't object to sharing funds with those programs that we have worked with carefully over the years, including the programs about which we have heard testimony earlier this morning, and which we were very pleased to hear the President of Rutgers and the representative from the American Museum of Natural History and others talk about the importance of libraries to their scholarly programs that reach out to the public.

But what we see is that the funds for the programs take a dramatic cut with respect to libraries, which we think is inordinate, given the success with those programs. I would point out what I consider to be a great success by looking at the results of fiscal year 1983.

According to the Endowment record, there were grants of approximately \$2,700,000 awarded to 25 institutions—library systems. These library systems in turn sponsored programs in 266 libraries nationwide. These programs reached over 2.5 million people, and that is barely over one dollar per capita for some of the least expensive programming that you can expect in the field of the humanities.

We think that the cultural environment that we enrich is not just a consumable commodity, but it is truly an investment that continues to yield dividends for generation after generation.

Now, I would like to emphasize one special aspect of the Endowment, and that is the support they have given to the independent research libraries. As you know, the Newbury Library in Chicago is a very prominent member of that group of independent research libraries and has been very fortunate, indeed, in being a recipient of major funding from the Endowment.

Many of these institutions are caught between two major kinds of funding sources. They are not degree granting institutions, so that they are not eligible for higher education funds and they are not tax supported institutions, and therefore they are ineligible for Library Services Construction Act funds.

Yet these institutions in many cases preserve, conserve and make available some of the most important historical records of our society. And it has been extremely fortunate that the Endowment, for example, with this \$5 million collective grant to 13 of those libraries last year is pledging almost \$20 million in total funds, \$15 million in non-federal dollars, to assist those institutions in continuing their programs.

We see the library programs in three major respects. The Endowment has been very successful in providing support for the preservation and the conservation of the Nation's most important scholarly resources. We also see that the Endowment has been very successful in using the Nation's public libraries to involve our local communities in humanities program.

Most of the public libraries of this Nation exist in small communities around the country. And those communities, the library staffs have very little time to engage in creative programming that they can make available to their local communities.

Therefore, the investment in programming that the Endowment makes with national organizations, or with special local libraries that can then be replicated in other parts of the Nation have been extremely important in enriching the cultural environment for local communities in every different community across the country.

I would say that in highlighting one type of program, that in places like Washington, D.C. and Chicago, we don't get that excited about discussion groups, because there are so many other competing activities for our time.

But in many small towns the library perhaps is the only significant meeting place for people to come together. And what libraries have been successful in doing is not just focusing their community's attention on books, but making connections between major television documentaries, making connections with major events that are going on in the world, and drawing people's attention to cultural values and the historical heritage of our citizens.

We think this is an important aspect of the program that the Endowment has supported, and we feel that that support should increase rather than decrease based on the success of these efforts of many local librarians around the country with the leadership and the stimulation of Endowment funds.

I have attached an appendix to my testimony which is the latest of one of these programs that I would call to your attention. The Endowment was very successful with a reading discussion program that was started in New England.

In this coming year, they have, through the assistance of the American Library Association, developed a nationwide reading and discussion program that will operate out of 150 libraries, and we think will be a very exciting program over the next two years.

I would like to introduce my colleagues who will say more specifically about the Endowment programs. But I would just like to close by saying that the Nation's library community has spent an enormous amount of time in the last two decades really getting involved in the use of new information technologies to extend and expand library services to more people.

But we have never forgotten our roots. We know that our roots lie in a nation of readers. We know that in order to stimulate a nation of readers we have to be involved in literacy, and we know that in our information rich environment that libraries play a vital role in making connections between what people read, view on television, hear on the radio, and we think that we are very much on top of that job and we think the rewards in this society are not to have your funds decreased, because libraries have never been primarily dependent on Federal funds.

We look to those funds to stimulate programming and to allow our resources, limited though they are, to be extended to more people.

I think you will hear more about this from several of my colleagues. Thank you very much.

[The statement of Mr. Wedgeworth follows:]

Statement of

Robert Wedgeworth
Executive Director
American Library Association
Chicago, Illinois

My name is Robert Wedgeworth and I am Executive Director of the American Library Association, an organization whose concern spans all types of libraries. Our membership of over 40,000 librarians, libraries, library trustees, and other interested persons comes from every state in the union and many other countries of the world.

Since its founding in 1876, the Association has concerned itself with the provision of the highest quality of library services for all of the people in the U.S. and elsewhere. It is in that capacity that I appear before you today representing the Association's interest in support of appropriations for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH).

My message is a simple one. The nation's libraries are grateful for the past generosity of this program. More importantly, they urge continued recognition through financial support of the role libraries play in the enrichment of the cultural life of our citizens of all ages.

Since 1978, splendid programs made possible through the funding available from the National Endowment for the Humanities have brought to our public libraries a dimension of library service only dreamed of when the first tax-supported public library was established by a group of farmers and small manufacturers in Peterborough, New Hampshire, in 1833.

In some respects, New Hampshire has a long tradition of stimulating phenomena that spread throughout the country. The public library, however, is no phenomenon, for its success in bringing intellectual resources to the majority of our citizens is rooted deeply in our national quest for egalitarian and humanistic values.

Since the celebration of the nation's Bicentennial in 1976, the National Endowment for the Humanities has seen the public library as an appropriate forum for bringing together scholars, librarians, and readers to explore and study the rich literary and cultural bounty of the humanities. But now it would appear that the Endowment would delete funding to libraries as a line item in their budget.

In recognition of our successful collaboration, the Endowment administrators have expressed assurance that they have no intent to ignore libraries, but will place their support for them under the category of "Special Projects." Libraries have no objection to being designated as "special," nor with being seen in the company of young people and adults. What does provoke considerable concern is that the relatively small amount of \$3,000,000 on the line for library programs in FY 1984 is now in the proposed budget as a \$3,000,000 decrease. There is little comfort in the fact that libraries are included in "Humanities Projects for Adults," when that category itself, including the libraries, is reduced by \$1,540,000 from the FY 1984 budget. Sharing resources with

a compatible neighbor during tough times may be a necessity. But our experience suggests that sharing is much more effective when each party can make a distinct, though small, contribution.

By pointing this out, we wish to express our pride that in true public library tradition we continue to do a lot with a little. In FY 1983, according to Endowment records, grants totaling \$2,706,000 were awarded to 25 library systems, resulting in programs in 266 libraries nationwide. These programs reached over two and one-half million people. That is barely over \$1.00 per person, surely an economy not matched by any other agency in terms of the values transmitted directly to the people. The cultural enrichment gained is not a consumable commodity, it is truly an investment that multiplies and yields continuous dividends.

The Endowment plays a truly unique role in its support to the independent research libraries. Though many of these libraries are open to the public, they are not tax supported and therefore are ineligible for Library Services and Construction Act funds. They serve many students and scholars, but as they confer no degrees, they are ineligible for Higher Education Act funds. Much of the nation's early history is preserved in these fine institutions. Their need can be documented in part by a brief look at their operating statistics for the 15 largest in the period 1973-1981. During that period, their total income increased from \$29,307,000 to \$49,021,000 or 67%. During the same period, their operating expenses increased from \$23,909,000 to \$47,135,000 or 97%.

The gap was bridged primarily by current gifts, which rose by 62% during the same period. Many of those gifts were stimulated and matched by Endowment grants. The operating statistics for public libraries do not differ greatly. However, they have bridged the gap by reducing special programs and reducing hours of opening.

These institutions share a tradition by complementing each other's operation. For example, when the publication of Roots sparked a nationwide interest in genealogy, public libraries sought additional training so as to ease the strain on the nation's scholarly institutions brought by many amateur researchers.

In an environment as culturally rich as Washington, D.C., or our hometown of Chicago, Mr. Yates, we may not often think how much a book discussion group at the library can mean to the people of a community. There are few alternatives to the limited assortment of television channels in many of our towns and cities. Our small-town libraries do provide reading material, much of it of a high and intellectually rewarding calibre. But having read a particularly provocative or interesting book, it is all the more enjoyable for one to be able to talk about it with another. It not only affords us the opportunity to share the warmth of human companionship, but helps us to learn new ways of looking at things, allowing us to develop tolerance, the true mark of an educated person.

Our fine librarians across the country know this, and many find the discussions with readers about the books they have read or the films they have seen to be among the most enjoyable and rewarding part of their work. However, few libraries are able to afford the luxury of having staff who can take the time from the many other demands for library service to engage in extended literary discussions. Our public library professionals are working at frustration level to respond to the many educational and informational gaps to be found in what has been identified as a "nation at risk." It is not a mission from which they defect, but there are limits to how many roles a librarian can play well in a given hour. The assistance afforded by the guidance of humanities scholars and the funding which has come to public libraries from the National Endowment for the Humanities has made the difference to millions of readers.

In the coming months, we hope to be able to continue to spread the joy of the word when the American Library Association, with support from the Endowment, will direct and promote a program of book discussions in 150 libraries throughout the United States. I have attached in an appendix the announcement and plan for the implementation of this project, which we have titled "Let's Talk About It." We have every reason to believe that this project will expand the pleasures of reading and enhance the pleasure of living to millions who now have no other means of social-intellectual stimulation. We anticipate reading evaluative

remarks about this program similar to some which have been sent to me by a librarian in a small town in Virginia, where citizens are currently enjoying a series on "The Southern Woman," sponsored, with National Endowment funding, by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities: "It is good that such a series is taken out of the university context and given to people who may not attend a university or frequent such a place"; "A most enjoyable experience! I've been to three of these programs this spring and find them very stimulating"; "I want to see more book discussions, not more structured lectures, just like watching TV"; and, finally, one very poignant, simple remark, "It is good to be out sharing ideas." We agree with that unknown Virginian. It is good to be out and, most especially, good to be sharing ideas. That is a large part of the mission of the public library, and certainly one we share with the National Endowment for the Humanities. We hope that they will share their bounty with us, and tell us that it is not the end of the line for public libraries in the Endowment's line-item budget.

I am grateful for this opportunity to talk with you as an advocate for libraries and the people for whom the libraries exist. I have with me some of my colleagues who can speak more directly to you than I about the splendid programs which can come about with the assistance of the scholarly community and the support of the National Endowment.

Let's Talk About It

FACT SHEET

January 1984

The Idea

A tried and true idea--the joy of reading and discussing books--is gaining new life in a major two-year project that will bring out-of-school adults, scholars, and literature together in community libraries nationwide.

"Let's Talk About It: Reading and Discussion Programs in America's Libraries," sponsored by the American Library Association and funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, is based on the successful reading discussion programs found in libraries of all sizes in states as diverse as Vermont, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Virginia, and New Hampshire.

The Enthusiasm

Everyone who takes part in a reading discussion program benefits from the experience. These are just a few of the comments of those who have taken part.

Participants:

"This is what I went to college for and never got."

"The discussion by the scholar was wonderful. She explained the background of the book and drew everyone into the discussion. I never realized there was so much in a book."

Scholars:

"No one wanted to leave including myself. Though I was faced with a long drive home, I resented the end of the evening."

"I was very impressed with the high level of the discussion. People had done their homework and the conversation was candid, trusting, and penetrating. I came away with many new insights to think about. I used some of the ideas in class the next day."

"All in all, I am now even more convinced that education is a humanizing, life-long process. We must continue to provide these kinds of programs for adults in this technological world."

Reading & Discussion Programs in America's Libraries
a project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities
sponsored by the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies
a division of the American Library Association
50 East Huron Street Chicago, Illinois 60611 312/944-6780

A Librarian:

"After the discussion of Mill on the Floss, people came back to the library all month to find other books by George Eliot. I had to get three copies of Middlemarch from the regional library."

The Format

While participating libraries will be strongly encouraged to develop their own ideas for reading discussion programs, the format of "Let's Talk About It" is firmly grounded in the successful programs of libraries throughout the country. In that format, the group examines a given theme in each of five meetings held every other week for ten weeks. Each session focuses on one of five books. A local scholar opens the session with a 35- to 40-minute presentation, followed by a discussion among the participants. The result is a program that is exciting, involving, enlightening, and time tested.

The Project Components

The ultimate goal of the "Let's Talk About It" project is to encourage and assist as many public libraries as possible to share in the experience of reading discussion programs. To approach that goal, a successful "Let's Talk About It" project will include three major components. They are:

(1) "Let's Talk About It" Workshops. These will be conducted at three regional sites for state teams representing the state library, the state library association, the state humanities council, and the humanities community. The workshops will serve as training sessions to prepare teams to sponsor "Let's Talk About It" programs in their states. Travel expenses will be paid for state teams selected to attend the workshops.

(2) "Let's Talk About It" Packets. Designed to provide information to help local librarians and scholars conduct their own reading discussion programs, the materials will include a how-to program manual and, for each of six suggested themes, the following: theme essay, five recommended titles with notes, annotated bibliography, poster, and public relations kit.

(3) Subgrants. Ten to 15 states will each receive a subgrant to help in developing "Let's Talk About It" programs in their local public libraries. Each state sending a team to the workshops will be eligible to apply for an award of money, consultation, or technical assistance. A total of \$250,000 will be available for cash awards. All awards will be made on merit, and recipients will be selected through a competitive process.

The most important element in the "Let's Talk About It" project, however, is the public library, which can serve as a vital resource center and as a meeting ground for participants, scholars, books, and ideas.

The "Let's Talk About It" project can bring to the library "props," "stage directions," and "scripts." But it is the "players" in your community, along with the vision and insight of the librarian, that will make "Let's Talk About It" a truly exciting program.

How Can I Participate?

If you wish to receive funds from the "Let's Talk About It" subgrants, your state must be represented at one of the three regional workshops. Write or phone your state library agency, state library association, or state humanities council to tell them that you would like your state to participate in "Let's Talk About It." Ask them about their plans to send a team to the workshops.

There are, however, other ways you can participate without receiving a subgrant. All of the "Let's Talk About It" packet materials will be available by Fall 1984, and they are designed to help you plan and present your own programs. You can also explore the possibility of getting funds for your program from your state humanities council or some other funding source.

The Timetable

The major dates for "Let's Talk About It" include:

- April 1984: The first training workshop will be held in the Midwest.
- July 1984: Deadline for proposals from states participating in the Midwest workshop, with selections made by July 31.
- September - October 1984: The second and third workshops in the East and West will be held; in addition, all "Let's Talk About It" materials will be available.
- November 1984: Deadline for proposals from states participating in the second workshop, with selections made by November 30.
- December 1984: Deadline for proposals from states participating in the third workshop, with selections made by December 31.

Where Can I Get More Information?

Write or phone: "Let's Talk About It" project, c/o ASCLA/American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611; (312) 944-6780.

Mr. YATES. Thank you for a very good statement.

Ms. CHEN, you are next on the list.

Ms. CHEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Ching-Chih Chen, Professor and Associate Dean of the Graduate School of Library of Information Science at Simmons College.

I am delighted and very pleased to have this opportunity to testify before you, and I would like to specifically express my very grave concern, particularly about the inequities in the requested appropriation for the fiscal year 1985 budget for the humanities.

I know Mr. Bennett appeared before you on March 29 and presented to you the budget, and as a matter of fact, in my prepared statement I do have two attached sheets, and I would like to actually push a little bit forward from what Mr. Wedgeworth just presented to you, is that in 1984 budget, although the Congress did appropriate actually \$3 million to the humanities project in libraries, the report from NEH to the field actually incorporated that \$3 million under program development, and we did not really see the actual humanities projects new libraries, per se, as a line item on that particular budget, reported to the field.

For 1985, instead of requesting—the amount of appropriated money was actually reduced from a total of \$4.45 million for humanity programs for adults, and that together with \$2.99 million—and that particular amount, as shown in this particular chart is much smaller than the actual allocated budget for libraries alone in the previous year.

And even so, what makes it worse is really the library project is the only line item being singled out to be eliminated from the appearance on the appropriation, the requested budget.

Mr. YATES. Would you consider this to be a book burning?

Ms. CHEN. Not that. But I intend to address that.

I think NEH chose to combine all these figures, when reporting to the field, and also the disappearance of this particular line item, perhaps probably with the hope that field libraries would apply for future grants if library no longer be identified in the budget and also the professionals working in the field are not as much aware there is money for them, and perhaps also with the hope that maybe more possibility in program funding as Mr. Bennett, I believe, in his statement that requested that you would give him so that this would result in the use of this money allocated for libraries for something else, not particularly for libraries.

We don't know, but I do find that it is very disturbing that that particular item of the money, including other funds and the libraries in total, is being singled out for very, very drastic budget cut. As I mentioned earlier, it is the only item disappearing from the total listing. That is one thing.

The second area I would like to address is probably the NEH emphasis. I find it is very heartening that Mr. Bennett's statement mentioned the responsibilities of NEH in several areas. I am not going to quote all those, but I will quote a couple things, such as in providing general audience programming that is challenging and meaningful with defensible value.

Also with raising the responsibilities of the NEH in raising questions about the directions of Humanities in America, I believe public libraries and libraries as a whole in this country certainly

can help NEH to accomplish those goals and objectives. Also public libraries as community information centers are really the only public institutions committed to public needs for education—I have a correction, not the only but the major institutions actually committed to public needs for education.

The support from NEH is extremely important, as Mr. Wedgeworth mentioned earlier. We are not looking for those funds to keep public libraries alive, but we are looking for NEH funds to give some stimulus to provide those innovative public programming programs in Humanities areas for public education.

I think there is a lot, quite a few recent investigations, in particular, getting into general citizens' information needs, such as in New England, Maryland, Seattle and particularly recently in Connecticut that has shown that a great majority of American citizens really are much more concerned with their day-to-day coping needs.

They do have other needs, but they are not willing to pay or they are not able to pay for any kind of things which could be intellectually or culturally enriching to them. And who else would have the responsibility to provide that? I say the public library has a tremendous role in that area.

I say this tremendous cut in budget will certainly have a detrimental effect. There may be some argument in terms of the effectiveness of Humanity programs in libraries. Mr. Wedgeworth and my colleagues will address that. We felt that it has been extremely successful, but a couple points I would like to specifically mention is that NEH may say that, well, libraries have not been sending in as many applications as they would like to see, therefore there is no need for such things.

I would like to bring to your attention, Mr. Chairman, a couple things which I do feel the actions of NEH probably have a great detrimental effect—impact to the effectiveness of Humanity programs in libraries. One was that I was actually looking at the application instruction package and guidelines for people who are putting in applications to NEH. And for the whole 30-page instructions there, I only find one sentence.

I am going to quote. That is, "Applications which have previously been submitted to Humanity projects in libraries will now be considered with program development." That is the only sentence in the whole 30-page guidelines and instructions to anyone applying for programs under program development. So with this kind of thing, then, how can possibly librarians know, oh, this fund is there for me to do some innovative things?

That is one point. The second point is that by merging the Humanity projects in libraries into program development and now in this proposed appropriation budget for the 1985, the whole line has disappeared which obviously shows the lack of commitment of NEH to library programs. If that is the case—as you know, Mr. Chairman, all of us are very busy and who wants to waste time on something, writing a proposal unlikely to be funded or even considered?

Mr. YATES. Right.

Ms. CHEN. And it does have an effect. The other thing, too, also, before the merge of these projects and libraries and program development or Humanities programs and adults, I understand they had

five full-time staff members working in Humanities projects in the library area. At this particular point, I understand they only have half-time staff members. This person's time is actually equally divided between projects in libraries and projects in other institutions interested in adult education.

So if there is no staff available to give advice or even answer questions, how do you expect to have a lot of applications coming in? So those areas I do like to really address. In my statement to you, I have highlighted quite a few significant projects which I personally feel has a tremendous long-term impact on Humanity projects in libraries. And I am not going to read those.

However, I do like to relate a little bit of my own personal experience which I—from some of the comments you made to previous witnesses, perhaps you will find interesting. That is related to actually a very recent project at Simmons College which received a very small planning grant from NEH. This particular project is called Project 1, "China's Treasure Revealed," via video disc technology, with myself as project director.

You make reference earlier, too, in one of your questions to one of the witnesses about Sian and about those pottery figures. You obviously know that in this country, no matter how many times they display those one or two pottery figures, whether in Boston or in New York or in Washington or any other big cities, they can only ship one or two to this country. Not only that, not every American citizen can possibly have the money to travel to those big cities to see those.

Okay, my project is to try to propose actually how to use the latest in video disc technology and in presenting and interpreting this particular historical and archeological period of China's history. And the site and artifact to be recorded hopefully would also be presented as a lecture media disc project in public libraries, school systems, university and college lecture halls, museums and public broadcasting systems.

This would be covering exactly what you mentioned, those pottery figures from the pit which they dug out several years earlier. That included about six to seven new figures.

Mr. YATES. How many were there?

Ms. CHEN. All together right now, several thousand of those, about 10,000.

Mr. YATES. The huge ones?

Ms. CHEN. Yes, the huge ones. Exactly.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Ms. CHEN. Not only that, we are not simply taking slides or pictures. We intend to do a very thorough scholarly study actually about the culture, the history, the archeology and the impact of that particular history of China as a whole, then also internationally, because as you know the Great Wall was built by this particular emperor and the Great Wall was the only particular object, if our people went up to the moon, could possibly see the only man-made object, right?

So I would like to also add on to it, most of the project funded by NEH is mainly actually related to sources of information available in U.S. or at least in the western world. Our project hopes to reach beyond those boundaries and try to explore the somewhat exotic

world of fascination which should be appealing to not just only American citizens, but also internationally as well. And we would hope to not only bring the information—not only bring the visual images of that particular important historical archeological find to this country, not only that, but there is another hidden agenda there, is that this would be a demonstration prototype model, hopefully, to demonstrate how new technology can indeed help to disseminate information of great importance in Humanities.

And, Mr. Chairman, several witnesses mentioned about conservation, preservation, about all the difficulties in terms of inventory of Humanity objects and video disc technology is the tremendous technology that could possible help that because one little tiny disc, looks like a recording record and can store 50,000 plus frames of information.

Of course, each frame could be a whole page or multiple pages of information, which means books can occupy this whole room and can all be stored in just one disc. Right now, for instance, at Harvard, the Peabody Museum already stores their object information, the object itself and organizing information on the disc. And in the process of planning for this particular project, I have come into contact with many museum colleagues and they were fascinated by this.

The comment is, "My God, my museum has over 10,000 objects or over 100 objects and many of them, they are sitting in the back rooms. I don't even have time to catalogue them, let alone show them to the public." But if we can properly organize the information on the disc then people don't really have to go to the back room to try to climb up the stairs or whatever to dig out that object in order to be able to identify it. But we will be able, in seconds, less than three seconds time on the disc player, we will be able to identify the object.

Mr. YATES. Good.

Ms. CHEN. So that is what I also hope to use. So I think these, plus some of the examples and many of the examples my colleagues will be giving to you are really the kind of Humanity projects in libraries which help NEH to serve the general audience with very quality programming. I would consider those certainly quality programming with defensible value and with intellectual vigor.

So thank you very much—

Mr. YATES. Well, thank you.

Ms. CHEN. For giving me the chance to testify.

Mr. YATES. Thank you, Ms. Chen.

[The statement of Ms. Chen follows:]

STATEMENT

OF

Ching-chih Chen, Ph.D.
Professor & Associate Dean
Graduate School of Library & Information Science
Simmons College, Boston, MA

before the

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

of the

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

on

REQUESTED APPROPRIATIONS

for

FISCAL YEAR 1985

of

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Washington, D.C.
April 14, 1984

I am Ching-chih Chen, Professor and Associate Dean of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science At Simmons College in Boston. I am testifying on behalf of the American Library Association, a nonprofit educational organization of almost 40,000 librarians, information professionals, educators and friends of libraries. Currently I am a Councilor-at-Large of the association, and a member of ALA's Legislation Committee.

Mr. Chairman, it is indeed a great privilege and honor to appear before you to express my grave concern about inequities in ~~of~~ the requested appropriations for the fiscal year 1985 as proposed by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Specifically, I will speak in the strongest terms possible against the elimination of the "Humanities Projects in Libraries" under "Special Projects" of the Division of General Programs. Mr. Chairman, you and your colleagues's appreciation of the importance of libraries in promoting and offering quality humanities programming for the American citizenry is well known and appreciated by both users of libraries and professionals working in those libraries, and I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your continuing support.

My concern with the NEH fiscal year 1985 budget can be divided into several categories:

BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

Attached are two budget charts marked as Exhibits A and B. Exhibit A is the NEH's report to the field of the FY84 budget allocations, while Exhibit B is a request to Congress for FY85.

Humanities Programs for Adults, for purposes of comparing the FY84 report to the field and the FY85 request to Congress, should be construed to mean the same as "Program Development." Both terms are used interchangeably and are the same line item under the "Special Projects" rubric.

Exhibit A shows that the FY84 budget as it was reported to the field by the NEH makes no mention of the line item allocated by Congress for "Humanities Projects in Libraries." Instead, it adds together Program Development and Libraries, which totals \$4,450,000.00. The Allocation from Congress for Libraries was \$3,000,000.00, leaving only \$1,450,000.00 for the other category of Program Development. Yet, NEH chose to combine these figures when reporting to the field, perhaps with the hope that fewer libraries would apply for future grants if libraries no longer identified with a specific Program or a specific line item of support, or perhaps with the hope that more flexibility in program funding, as petitioned by Mr. William J. Bennett, Chairman of NEH, will result in the use of funds allocated for Libraries for other kinds of program development.

As to the NEH's request for FY85, Exhibit B shows clearly that "Humanities projects in libraries" are not a line item, in contrast with those listed for previous years. The situation is made worse by the fact that only \$2,990,000.00 is being requested for Humanities Programs for Adults (Program Development), which includes any activity the Endowment might sponsor with Libraries. This total is smaller than the amount (\$3,000,000.00)

appropriated for libraries alone in FY84 and over two-million dollars less than the total budget for the Program Development in FY84.

In essence, Humanities Programs for Adults, but more specifically, Humanities Projects for Libraries, has been singled out unfairly, seemingly with deliberate intent, by the Endowment for the most severe budget cut among all NEH programs.

NEH'S EMPHASES

I find it heartening that, in Mr. Bennett's statement before you on March 29, 1984, he stressed the responsibilities of NEH in "raising questions about the direction of the humanities in American life", in encouraging "the restoration of the place of the humanities in the fabric of American educational and cultural life", in providing "general audience programming that is challenging and meaningful" with "defensible value", and in revising "guidelines to emphasize the centrality of the humanities." Libraries can indeed help to achieve the goals and objectives of the Endowment. Today's academic libraries play major roles in the educational process of future citizens of this country with their rich collections and information resources related to every humanities discipline, while public libraries, as community information and resource centers, are the public institutions committed to public need for education. With support from NEH through the Division of General Programs, libraries can offer high quality community based programming in the humanities for adult education.

As an educator and ardent researcher, I realize fully the importance of education and research in every field. I am pleased to see the deep commitment of NEH toward humanities education and research through the strong support of its education, fellowship, and research programs in the humanities. Yet, NEH should not lose sight of its obligation toward the general public. Recent investigations into the information needs of American citizens' in New England, California, Seattle, and most recently in Connecticut, have shown that a great majority of Americans are mostly concerned with their day-to-day coping needs and are generally, on the average, unwilling or unable to pay for intellectual and cultural enrichment, although the needs are there. These needs cannot be satisfied by those projects supported under the Endowment's Research & Challenge Grants, which are specifically aimed at the development of highly specialized research collections for the use of scholars. Thus, the need for supports for general library programs is clear.

EFFECTIVENESS OF HUMANITIES PROGRAMS IN LIBRARIES

It is important to point out several actions of NEH in recent years which have had a detrimental impact on the effectiveness of the Humanities Projects in Libraries. These actions have resulted in a decline in the number of grant applications from libraries to the Division of General Programs, and should not be viewed as an indication that the library field has lost interest~~ed~~ in program development work in the humanities. The following are some of the examples:

- First of all, there are no guidelines for librarians as applicants as there are for applicants from museums and historical associations. Of the 30-page instructions in the Program Development Guidelines and Application Instructions, libraries are mentioned only once in a sentence, "applications which have previously been submitted to Humanities Projects in Libraries will now be considered within Program Development." As a result, fewer librarians have applied for support in this area from the NEH.

- By merging the Humanities Projects in Libraries into the Program Development, librarians are wary of the Endowment's true commitment to projects through libraries in the area of public education in the humanities. Time is precious to everyone, and few would care to waste their efforts on proposals which are not likely to be unfunded or even considered.

- The Endowment had five full-time staff working in the library program prior to the merge with Program Development. However, since the merge, I understand that there is ~~the~~ only one staff member in the Division and that person's time is now equally divided between Programs in libraries and programs in other institutions interested in adult education in the humanities. The lack of staff attention also speaks of the Endowment's lack of commitment to projects through libraries.

Inspite of the fact that the Humanities Projects in Libraries have been underbudgeted for some time, and have been sadly neglected, through skilled management and careful selection of high-quality and high-priority areas of national and public

concern, the library program has managed to continue to provide supports for projects and programs with "defensible value" and with "intellectual rigor, excellence and high standards" for the general audience. Many of these have been truly landmark projects having a broad impact and significant contribution to the strengthening and upgrading of the quality of adult education in humanities for the average citizen.

RECENT SUPPORTED PROJECTS

I shall highlight a few recent projects as examples:

- A recent grant was given to the North Suburban Library System in Wheeling, Illinois to support programs that explore the works of six Nobel prize winning writers. The themes included in the works of William Faulkner, Hermann Hesse, Winston Churchill, Albert Camus, Boris Pasternak and Bertrand Russell examine the vast changes in Western Civilization since the First World War. These themes will be discussed among scholars and the general public in 48 public libraries in northern Illinois. The programs about the works of each of these six authors, which will be read in advance of the programs, by the participants, will reach a projected audience of over 8,000 adults. Resource guides and study guides will be provided during the programs for each participant.

- The Aubrey Watzak Library at Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Oregon received support for a four-part series of programs titled "Perspectives on Our Past: Aspects of Pacific Northwest History." The programs for general adult audiences

focussed on the archeology and ethnography of the Pacific Northwest Indians (pre-history), and the scientific aspects of the Lewis and Clark expeditions and their historical implications. Lectures and seminar-workshops based on the Watzak Library's special collection of materials on the Pacific Northwest Indians and the Lewis and Clark Expeditions are the primary format of the programs. The programs are illustrated by exhibits in the library. Source materials used in the studies are supported by bibliographies and study guides so that participants can continue with their studies after the programs are finished.

- The Texas Humanities Resource Center worked with libraries in a five-state area to provide materials for the study of four major exhibits on display in museums in those states. The exhibits cover a wide range of humanities topics such as "the Sun King; Louis XIV," "Theodore Roosevelt," and "Medieval art and architecture." The resource material includes photographs and a slide/tape program of the exhibits themselves especially designed to be presented in rural areas for those who would not necessarily get to the major museums. Resource guides to local library collections are provided, and lecturers would travel to conduct programs in the five-state area in the local libraries.

- Finally, on a more personal note, in late 1983, Simmons College received a small planning grant for a project entitled "PROJECT EMPEROR-I: China's Treasure Revealed via Videodisc Technology" with me as the Project Director. The project eventually hopes to apply the latest in videodisc technology in

presenting and interpreting a major historical/archeological period of Chinese history. The site and artifacts to be recorded - and presented as lecture-videodisc programs in public libraries, school systems, university and college lecture halls, museums, and public broadcast systems - are from the period of the first Emperor of China, who built the Great Wall.

Most of the projects funded by the NEH relate to sources of information available in the U.S., or at least in the western world. This Simmons project reaches beyond those boundaries and explores an exotic world of fascination which appeals to the westerner. It will bring a 2,200-year-old culture to life for the average person, not just the scholar. Yet, this is also a project which uses "the various disciplines of the humanities to examine and interpret the implications of science and technology for society" by serving as a demonstration model for the use of videodisc technology in the humanities. With the wonders and capabilities of this new type of high technology, inaccessible yet much sought-after information in far away places, in this case China, can be brought innovatively and interactively to a wide range of the general public in this country.

While working on the planning phase of the project under the Planning Grant, I was able to promote the appreciation of humanities through international cooperation and goodwill as well.

All of these are fine examples of the kind of humanities projects in libraries which help NEH to serve general audiences with quality programming. Their impacts are far-reaching and significant.

I hope that I have been able to enlighten and inform as to the urgent need for continuing support of the Humanities Projects in Libraries under a specific line item of the 1985 NEH's proposed budget. For the good of the general public, libraries have important roles to play! Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

EXHIBIT A.

**The FY 84 Endowment Budget
(in thousands of dollars)**

| | FY 1984 Allocation |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. DEFINITE PROGRAM APPROPRIATION | \$ 97,790 |
| <i>Education Programs</i> | 19,000 |
| Humanities instruction in elementary and secondary schools | 7,600 |
| Exemplary projects, nontraditional programs, and teaching materials | 4,940 |
| Central disciplines in undergraduate education | 6,460 |
| <i>Fellowships and Seminars</i> | 14,500 |
| National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowships | 5,280 |
| Fellowships for independent study and research | (2,640) |
| Fellowships for college teachers | (2,640) |
| Summer stipends | 700 |
| Summer seminars for teachers | 7,720 |
| Summer seminars for college teachers | (4,370) |
| Summer seminars for secondary school teachers | (3,350) |
| Fellowships at centers for advanced study | 800 |
| <i>Research Programs</i> | 18,400 |
| Basic research | 6,600 |
| Project research | (3,000) |
| Intercultural research | (2,300) |
| Humanities, science, and technology | (650) |
| Research conferences | (400) |
| Travel to collections | (250) |
| Reference works | 6,600 |
| Tools | (3,350) |
| Editions | (2,150) |
| Translations | (1,100) |
| Resources | 5,200 |
| Access | (4,200) |
| Preservation | (600) |
| Publications | (400) |
| <i>General Programs</i> | 23,300 |
| Humanities projects in media | 9,100 |
| Humanities projects in museums and historical organizations | 9,000 |
| Special projects | 5,200 |
| Youth programs | (750) |
| Program development | (4,450) |
| <i>State Programs</i> | 21,850 |
| <i>Planning and Assessment Studies</i> | 700 |
| 2. INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS | |
| Challenge grants | 18,000 |
| Treasury funds | 11,500 |
| 3. ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS | 12,750 |
| GRAND TOTAL, ALL PROGRAMS | \$140,000 |

EXHIBIT B.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Program Funding
 FY 1983 - FY 1985
 (\$000)

| | <u>FY 1983</u> <u>Actual</u> | <u>FY 1984</u> <u>Allocations</u> | <u>FY 1985</u> <u>Request</u> |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I. DEFINITE PROGRAM APPROPRIATION | \$90,432 | \$97,750 | \$80,000 |
| <u>Education Programs</u> | <u>14,530</u> | <u>19,000</u> | <u>16,085,</u> |
| Humanities instruction in elementary and secondary schools..... | 5,965 | 7,600 | 6,435 |
| Exemplary projects and humanities programs for nontraditional learners..... | 2,735 | 4,940 | 4,180 |
| Central disciplines in undergraduate education..... | 5,829 | 6,460 | 5,470 |
| <u>Fellowships and Seminars</u> | <u>13,473</u> | <u>14,500</u> | <u>13,965</u> |
| National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowships..... | 5,529 | 5,280 | 5,750 |
| Fellowships for independent study and research..... | (2,797) | (2,640) | (2,875) |
| Fellowships for college teachers..... | (2,733) | (2,640) | (2,875) |
| Summer stipends..... | 626 | 700 | 700 |
| Summer seminars for teachers... Summer seminars for college teachers..... | 6,779 | 7,720 | 6,815 |
| Summer seminars for secondary school teachers..... | (4,529) | (4,370) | (3,315) |
| Fellowships at centers for advanced study..... | (2,250) | (3,350) | (3,500) |
| Fellowships at centers for advanced study..... | 538 | 800 | 700 |
| <u>Research Programs</u> | <u>16,556</u> | <u>18,400</u> | <u>16,500</u> |
| <u>Basic research</u> | <u>6,372</u> | <u>6,200</u> | <u>6,250</u> |
| Project research..... | (3,383) | (3,000) | (2,600) |
| Intercultural research..... | (1,614) | (2,300) | (2,300) |
| Humanities, science, and technology..... | (904) | (650) | (700) |
| Research conferences..... | (471) | (400) | (400) |
| Travel to collections..... | (--) | (230) | (250) |
| Reference works..... | 5,873 | 6,600 | 5,600 |
| Tools..... | (2,673) | (3,350) | (2,575) |
| Editions..... | (2,158) | (2,150) | (2,175) |
| Translations..... | (1,042) | (1,100) | (850) |
| Resources..... | 4,311 | 5,200 | 4,650 |
| Access..... | (3,335) | (4,200) | (3,000) |
| U.S. Newspapers..... | (17) | (17) | (750) |
| Preservation..... | (577) | (600) | (450) |
| Publications..... | (399) | (400) | (450) |

EXHIBIT B. CONTINUED

| | <u>FY 1983</u> <u>Actual</u> | <u>FY 1984</u> <u>Allocations</u> | <u>FY 1985</u> <u>Request</u> |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <u>General Programs</u> | <u>24,843</u> | <u>23,300</u> | <u>16,700</u> |
| Humanities projects in media... | 9,894 | 9,100 | 7,710 |
| Humanities projects in museums and historical organizations..... | 5,326 | 9,000 | 5,250 |
| Special projects..... | 9,624 | 5,200 | 3,740 |
| Humanities programs for youth..... | (684) | (750) | (750) |
| Humanities programs for adults..... | (6,234) | (1,450) | (2,990) |
| Humanities projects in libraries..... | (2,706) | (3,000) | (4/) |
| <u>State Programs</u> | <u>20,329</u> | <u>21,850</u> | <u>16,000</u> |
| <u>Planning and Assessment Studies</u> | <u>700</u> | <u>700</u> | <u>750</u> |
| II. <u>INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS</u> | | | |
| Challenge grants..... | 16,864 2/ | 18,000 | 21,000 |
| Treasury funds..... | 11,064 3/ | 11,500 | 11,000 |
| III. <u>ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS</u> | <u>11,887</u> | <u>12,750</u> | <u>13,475</u> |
| GRAND TOTAL ALL APPROPRIATIONS | \$130,247 3/ | \$140,000 | \$125,475 |

1/ Included in Access.

2/ Does not include \$5.2 million reappropriated from FY 1982 to FY 1983 for the special initiative for research libraries.

3/ Does not include \$10,500 in carryover funds obligated in FY 1983.

4/ Included in Humanities Programs for Adults.

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Burgess.

Mr. BURGESS. Yes. My colleagues have a broader view in that they can see all the way to Iowa and they know what things are going to be asked for.

I am merely here as Exhibit A. I had a project that my library, public library, put together a project, one of the earliest projects under this separate line item. And we completed the project and I say we completed it, but actually it is probably more active now than it ever was when it was in the NEH construction phase.

So I am here to tell you a little about our project and also to answer any questions you may have about how a practical project works.

First let me tell you about the project. It is called "Lower Tide-water in Black in White." We come from that Southeastern section of Virginia that has a population of about a million. It is the first place that English settlers settled and the first place that black slaves were held. Since the 17th Century the population has been half black and half white. So it was an ideal place not just for those reasons, but because there were people of international significance that come from there: first President of Liberia and of course the rebel, Nat Turner.

So there was a great deal of fascinating well-known history there. We wanted to use the resources and diverse local history collections in the libraries around to find material that was new material as well. And also the libraries were the ideal place for us to conduct such a piece of work because both the black and white community recognized that the public library is their turf.

And the final result in our presentation was that the people who attended the meetings were both black and white. We had a tremendously large attendance. We decided first that we were going to put on three—put together three films, one covering the slave era, one covering the period from the Civil War to the First World War and one covering the modern era.

What we were talking about was race relations. Of course, we ran across a lot more material than we could ever possibly use in three half-hour films, so we put some together in books. There is a copy of the book itself. To give you an idea of how well used the product is, I went down and asked my staff yesterday if I couldn't bring along a copy of the video tape.

We also have it in 16 millimeter film form and they said, "Sorry, there are none left, but you can take an empty box." So what I have here is an empty box.

Mr. YATES. Well, that is very good. Thank you.

Mr. BURGESS. The stories we found that related to race relations were exciting.

Mr. YATES. How much of a grant did you receive?

Mr. BURGESS. One hundred sixty thousand dollars.

Mr. YATES. Good.

Mr. BURGESS. That did all the research, produced three 90-minute films, printed the book, did another book of which we have run out of all the copies, which is mainly black genealogy from that area, also did all the publicity. So for \$160,000 you can hardly buy a minute of time on television, certainly not, maybe 30 seconds in a movie in Hollywood.

Production was done by our local PBS station and the product was so exciting to them that they went on and got an additional grant from the Virginia Endowment for the Humanities and public policy that made it into a 50-minute version that is just about to be released nationally on PBS that included just the things of national significance.

I'll tell you a couple of stories. I won't repeat some of the stories I have in my testimony, but I can tell you a couple of others that might be interesting.

The first member, Black member of the House of Representatives, was elected from this study area and his story is a very interesting and tragic one. The election was contested by obstructionist tactics. He was held out of the House of Representatives for 18 months and actually only served six months of his term because he was defeated in the next term.

Also we—there was always the story that a black woman had given away the plans of the Iron Clad Merrimac in the famous Battle of the Iron Clads. Well, we actually, as a part of this project, located a letter describing how she had went through the Union lines and went to the Secretary of the Army and insisted on seeing him personally, then drew out from under her dress the plans of the Merrimac. So what was previously just hearsay is now fact and supported.

There were hundreds of such exciting stories, really some of them very moving stories.

Mr. YATES. How many of them did you integrate into your book?

Mr. BURGESS. Well, the book only includes about a dozen. And the film, the three half-hour versions, included, oh, maybe 20 of the best. In the 50-minute version, it is down to about 13.

Mr. YATES. What happens to the rest of them?

Mr. BURGESS. Well, that is one of the great advantages, of course, of a program like this being in a public library because they go into our local history rooms for the use of other generations.

Mr. YATES. How are they embodied? Is it in a book?

Mr. BURGESS. Unfortunately they are in various forms. I can't just say books. Some of them are documents and some of them are reproductions of documents where we were unable to get the original documents or where they wouldn't release it. A great deal of it is oral history on audio tapes in our collection. Most of this has always been transcribed and put out in book form.

Mr. YATES. That is fascinating.

Mr. BURGESS. To go back to a piece of testimony given before is that we would never have done this project if public libraries hadn't been a line item. We wouldn't have been able to pursue it the way we did.

Mr. YATES. Very good argument.

Mr. BURGESS. Why the public library? In my community of 105,000, 7,000 people are enrolled in institutes of higher learning. Twenty thousand are in the public schools and 65,000 are registered borrowers of the libraries. Our libraries are in every neighborhood in the community. So we are much more accessible than any other place this material could be put.

And how long will it last? The local school systems have reproduced this in dozens of copies and use it in their classrooms all the

time. I gave a quote from the college professor where he has used it in his classroom and said that it was exciting to see how the students got excited about something that had happened right here in our own town and that most of these kids had grown up after integration and that they didn't believe what they were seeing on the screen.

Mr. YATES. Really?

Mr. BURGESS. And of course 50 years from now these books and materials in the local history collections and video tapes are still going to be working. As a matter of fact, now there are many more people seeing them than ever saw them in that first year because we let them reproduce the tapes free. So actually, they can get their whole set for however much it costs to reproduce them.

Mr. YATES. The libraries—I have a got a soft spot in my head and heart for the libraries. I remember growing up in one of the lower middle class sections of Chicago and just almost living in the public library branch that was in our neighborhood. This was just about the time radio was coming in or before.

This was about early 1920's. Television, of course, wasn't even dreamed of. In those days what we did was we would—it was interesting. The kids from the neighborhood would find the stories that were most popular, the books that were most popular. I remember Joseph, an author you probably never heard of, James Joseph Alsheller, who wrote Indian stories, kind of like "Drums Along the Mohawk," and all of those stories.

And we used to take the books off the shelves and hold them even after we had read them so we could trade them for other books with the other kids. It was kind of like trading baseball cards. The library was kind of a central bargaining block for this kind of capitalism, you know. So I love the idea of the library.

I don't know whether they still do things like that.

Mr. BURGESS. I am glad to say it is still there.

Mr. YATES. The branch in my neighborhood on Belmont Avenue and it is much more grandiose than it was which was the storefront I visited as a kid. But it is wonderful just to go there and see all these people reading.

Mr. BURGESS. The books look and feel and smell the same, just like the story about the collector who loves to open the book and—

Mr. YATES. Sure. The kids today who watch television, you know, almost to the exclusion of reading and there are a lot of them like that. I think they are missing a great, great thing.

Mr. BURGESS. Earlier you had a piece of testimony about the article in the New York Times. I didn't read the New York Times this morning, but before I left home this morning I read the Virginia Pilot and they had, I think, the same material. It didn't seem to me that the point of the article was—they did mention there was a decline in reading among teenagers and older people.

The point of the article was that there were more people reading now than every before and that there is a resurgence in reading.

Mr. YATES. Good. Even though the books are getting more and more expensive, unfortunately.

Mr. BURGESS. Indeed, they are.

Mr. YATES. Even the paperbacks which we used to buy somewhat cheaper are now almost beyond reach.

Thank you, sir, for a very interesting presentation.

Mr. BURGESS. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Burgess follows:]

Statement of
Dean Burgess
Director, Portsmouth Public Library
Portsmouth, Virginia
to the
Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations
House Appropriations Committee
on
National Endowment for the Humanities

April 12, 1964

I am Dean Burgess, director of the Portsmouth Public Library and past president of the Virginia Library Association. My library was recipient of one of the largest and earliest grants to a public library from the National Endowment for the Humanities. I am here to tell you about what that grant meant to my city and to the nation.

Southeastern Virginia is an urbanized area of six cities divided by imaginary lines with a combined population of about one million people. It was the place where white immigrants first settled in 1607 and the first black immigrants in 1619. From the 17th century on the population was half black and half white. Many generalities have been drawn about how these races have lived together but no researchers have documented that joint experience. That experience which is the very touchstone of American life. That experience which has brought more joy and more tears than any in our national adventure.

Where better was there to study this than where it all began. The birthplace of the first president of Liberia and the rebel Nat Turner. A place where the races had met and mingled, had their finest hours and their saddest. One held the other in bondage on the plantations and they worked together at the largest naval shipyard in the nation in my city to build the nation's first battleship, first aircraft carrier, first submarines.

We wanted to use both the great treasures of local history in our libraries to tell the story of three hundred years and more of race relations and to find new material and we wanted to take advantage of the fact that the library had traditionally been the turf of both black and white to make that the place and the forum from which to tell the story of how we have lived together.

We first won \$20,000 to see what there was out there to tell about race relations and then to decide what the best medium would be to tell the story.

We found a treasure of stories beyond our wildest dreams. The bravery of a black man who chose to work within the system of slavery and buy his freedom. Twice he raised the money to free himself and twice unscrupulous masters cheated him out of it without granting him freedom. Then a white ship's captain who had carried the shakes he cut in the Great Dismal Swamp lent him the money and witnessed his emancipation. Moses Grandy then bought the freedom of his wife and all his children. We also found the compassion of Mother Howard, a white woman who came down from Baltimore and gave her life to teach and start black churches throughout the area. Her memory almost lost in a weed choked rural black graveyard until this project told her story. We found hundreds of stories like those of courage and cooperation, and pain as well, between the races which needed to be told if we are to understand this central issue of our life today. I wish I could tell you more of these stories — I have seen many people both cry and be uplifted by the stories we found and told. I still get a lump in my throat when I see those films.

We decided to put it together in three video tapes professionally made by the local PBS channel and written by four historians. We also made those video tapes into 16mm films. The first half hour segment tells the story of the slavery era, the second the period of hope and failure from the Civil War to the first world war and the last is the period of integration and struggle from 1920 to date. The final

product was so unique, so important, and I am proud to say so good and entertaining that the PBS channel went on to win a grant from the Virginia Endowment for the Humanities and Public Policy to make it into a 50-minute version with only the material of national significance which is being released for national distribution over PBS.

But what did it do in the community which was the very purpose of the grant, what did it do for the library and did it just die on some dusty shelf?

Each showing, our library drew more than five hundred people, blacks and whites, and the discussion was important and lively. We are one of eleven libraries in which those films were premiered. The response was a great outpouring of emotion, pride and frank debate.

Every college in the area and every school system copied the tapes. They all use them in the classroom. Our copies are never on the shelf. No week goes by that it is not being shown somewhere in Tidewater. A professor from Tidewater Community College said to me: "This is really living history. You should see the class get excited when they see we are talking about what happened right here. You know these kids grew up after integration. They scarcely believe what they are seeing. It seems like most of what they had was misinformation and none of them knew how race relations related to them and their community." Through those classroom showings alone more people have seen the series than will on national release. It has also been shown three times on our local PBS channel.

Of course, we had much more history primary source material than we could use in the films so we also published a little book. I have copies for every committee member. You may want to glance at the introduction which tells the historical method used and the forward which tells what we wanted to accomplish with this grant. The rest of this great treasure is now in our libraries for other generations to use as and when they need it. As a result of this project we are now a major source of material on black history and race relations for the nation.

What more could you hope an NEH grant of any kind to do. We have changed our community for the better. We have taken the facts that only research can bring to the very center of the community, the public library, where everyone can have access to them, not just scholars. We have combatted misinformation and misunderstanding with facts. Facts just around the corner and up those steps. Facts where the people need them. In their community.

Please do not take away the means for the public library to fulfill its mission as the people's university, as the wellspring of ideas in our towns and cities. This function is central to our mission and we have only begun to realize what a contribution to the growth of democracy and the enrichment of our culture these grants can be. They bring NEH away from musty scholarship and into the lives of the folks on Main Street. Isn't that what NEH is all about? The public library is the ideal arena for that work.

You see this video cassette? It is not just a black box with "Lower Tidewater in Black and White: The Slave Era" on it. It is a missile of fact about what it was really like in an area where many falsehoods have been told. It is a missile of fact to illuminate the future. It is the business of the public library. It is the business of NEH. It is our business. Don't restrict this essential work of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Mr. YATES. Clarion University. I wish my colleagues from Pennsylvania were here.

Mr. VAVREK. I'm sorry also.

Mr. YATES. I will tell them they were here. They will feel very remorseful.

Mr. VAVREK. I hope so. I might mention since Clarion isn't exactly a household word it is part of the State system of higher education in Pennsylvania. It is one of 14 State-owned universities.

My name is Bernard Vavrek. I am professor of library science at the Clarion, also coordinator for the Center for the Study of World. It is a very exciting prospect coming to the end of this distinguished crew for a variety of reasons, one of which is to try to determine what is left to be said.

Mr. YATES. I can sympathize with you as a politician who usually gets on at the end of a long series of speakers. Not only has everything been said, but the entire audience is tired and wants to move. That isn't true in this case.

Mr. VAVREK. I'm sure.

Mr. YATES. But I know the circumstances are such that it makes your presentation more difficult. But probably for that reason, more interesting, too.

Mr. VAVREK. Thank you very much. We also express appreciation for being here. Also if I may, on behalf of librarians's earlier, express appreciation to you and your colleagues for the direction you have given libraries as they relate to NEH. It is a very interesting process this morning and into the afternoon listening to the various advocates of the private sector, museums, et cetera, that essentially I suppose at the present time, I am an advocate of public libraries.

For the record, of course, and it is included in my typed testimony, to remind everyone, we are all students and all students have libraries; that most libraries in the United States are in small communities. Over 80 percent are at the present time.

We have done surveys from Clarion National Surveys and one of the things we have been fairly keen to follow is the rate at which public library unions do programming at the present time. One of our studies revealed the fact that while over 60 percent program children's activities on a weekly basis, that only about 8 percent of the same librarians do programs for adults.

Of course, we were also quick to ask why they had not done more programming. One overwhelming reason was the lack of funds. It is also important to point out that of the 80 percent of all public libraries, about half only have budgets of \$20,000 or less. To follow any cut for funding for libraries is a sad business.

I heard Reverend Falwell on the TV this morning referring to shooting the wounded. He wasn't referring to public libraries, but I think in essence this is what NEH is doing at the present time, shooting the wounded.

Mr. YATES. Are you wounded?

Mr. VAVREK. I think in a sense, intellectually wounded. It was also very interesting, our friends from the museum world were talking about meat and potatoes and milk. I couldn't help but think at the same time, libraries are still savoring blood to keep them going. At least some of them are.

Most of the public libraries in the United States—need a transfusion. I heard from the audience. Perhaps in some cases, yes. It also is very significant to remember as my colleagues have stated that only about 10 percent of the Federal dollars that flow from the capital actually go to public libraries in small communities.

There is a disproportionate, in my view, amount that goes to larger communities.

Mr. YATES. You heard the gentleman testify on museums?

Mr. VAVREK. Yes.

Mr. YATES. You don't agree with him, I take it.

Mr. VAVREK. I was tempted to stand. Of course, I knew that was inappropriate.

Mr. YATES. Inappropriate.

Mr. VAVREK. Yes. I have also had an opportunity to participate as a program director. I have been working with three communities in Western Pennsylvania who have been doing programs over the last two years that otherwise would not have conducted these programs if it had not been for funds produced through the public library program division at that time.

With your permission, I have the final report of one of the communities. This is at Titusville, Pennsylvania, where the world's first oil well was discovered.

Mr. YATES. Think of all the trouble we have had since then.

Mr. VAVREK. This is true.

Mr. YATES. Oil for the lamps of China, for example.

Mr. VAVREK. As well as Pennsylvania. In Titusville's case, this was as we all were involved in it, a two-year program. Titusville's part of the funding was only \$35,000, but over the two-year period, they did 135 programs of different types. What is particularly useful as well is that prior to this period they did virtually no programming.

There were many factors involved, but of course the major one was the lack of funding itself. The population of Titusville is presently 6,900 people. You will find in the record, sir, that about 5,000 people in toto turned out for the program. I am sure there were some repeaters, but it means that the vast majority of the people in Titusville, Pennsylvania, is one example of what can be accomplished, and at a very modest amount of funding.

This is revealed in that document. I am afraid our colleagues at NEH may in fact not have a sensitivity to actually what is accomplished at the local level. I would offer this as a prime testimony of achievement in one public library. Of course, this is not atypical. I think it is a model of what public library unions and other librarians have done around the United States.

I would, in conclusion, indicate and perhaps it shows my own lack, but since the public library program rubric has been dissolved into the general program division—

Mr. YATES. Well, it hasn't been yet, has it? It is proposed to be dissolved. They propose and we dispose.

Mr. VAVREK. But my reference, perhaps it was somewhat incorrect, where there was a distinct line item—

Mr. YATES. This is correct, the new budget. That's right, but I must point out to you that we still haven't acted.

Mr. VAVREK. Quite true, but present funding, that is the approach librarians make at the present time is through the program development initiative. Since this has occurred incidentally, and once again, shows my own lack. We have had three proposals denied at the NEH program office.

Mr. YATES. Is this because of the quality of your proposals or because—

Mr. VAVREK. Well, I would obviously, with some bias, I felt in both cases they were terrific proposals.

Mr. YATES. Tell me what they were just by way of information.

Mr. VAVREK. Certainly. One was a two-county proposal, Clarion County and Jefferson County, adjoining counties, to do the cultural history of those two counties.

Mr. YATES. Why is that so wonderful? Why would I, looking at your application, say, "My goodness, this has to be done."

Mr. VAVREK. Well for a number of compelling reasons, at least we felt so. On one basis, that is, I think, quite significantly and of course with some bias showing, and some immodesty, that involved some six different agencies in those two communities, country libraries, historical societies also no such programming has been done before.

This would have been the first opportunity for the two counties to do a very systematic examination of its historical roots as well as the evolutionary process of present life style and culture.

Mr. YATES. I am persuaded.

Mr. VAVREK. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. What is the second one?

Mr. VAVREK. The second project dealt with a reading program that involved four small public libraries in our area and based on the literature, classics of the Civil War, colleagues of mine, humanist scholars from Clarion, were going to go out to the four public libraries and conduct in a sense what would be reading programs; that is, the public libraries would have been supplied with copies of the books so they could parcel them out to the community and my colleagues would have been there to discuss the "Red Badge of Courage," for example. There were about eight of these.

Mr. YATES. Steven Crane, right?

Mr. VAVREK. Unfortunately in both instances, there were other reasons given, but we were told in both cases that we wanted too much money in relation to the population to be served, which I thought was a rather ironic matter since we are essentially talking about small communities. The suggestion or inference was that somehow we had to encourage a greater population growth so we would be more cost effective.

Mr. YATES. Well, you know what I am going to do when you are through with your testimony? I am going to take your testimony, if you have no objection, that is, send it to NEH and ask for comments as to why they came to their decision or did they tell you that?

Mr. VAVREK. In the last instance with the Civil War reading program, I have not gotten the documentation yet. Commentary over the phone was that the major problem was the funding.

Mr. YATES. Well, except—

Mr. VAVREK. The cost, excuse me, not the funding, the costs.

Mr. YATES. Except they say—they have told us they were able to fund those projects which they categorized as excellent, all of them and I think also those that were very good. So apparently they didn't consider that yours fitted into either one of those. I wanted to find out from them perhaps why it didn't, so if you have no objection, I will do that.

Mr. VAVREK. I would be delighted. Thank very much.

Mr. YATES. Let me sum up by saying that this committee is very much aware of the role, beneficent constructive role, of libraries. We remember with a great deal of pride and pleasure the testimony we received not only from you, but previous speakers on behalf of the Humanities, particularly libraries.

I remember Barbara Tuckman sitting where Ms. Chen is sitting now and telling us how she lived literally in the New York Public Library in order to do the research that was necessary for writing her books. And I remember in another room that we had Judge Gavin coming in to testify how in a small mining community in Pennsylvania he had walked something like nine miles each way to a small public library in order to get the basis for his education.

Of course, General Gavin became one of the great, not only heroes, but one of the great people to come out of World War II. So these are just a couple of examples of what has occurred before our committee. Of course you, today, have embellished that record and we are very grateful to you for having come in and told us how much libraries mean to the people of this country.

Mr. VAVREK. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Vavrek follows:]

Statement of
Bernard Vavrek
on
FY 1985 Appropriations for the
National Endowment for the Humanities
before the
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior
April 12, 1984

My name is Bernard Vavrek. I am Professor of Library Science and Coordinator for the Center for the Study of Rural Librarianship, College of Library Science, Clarion University of Pennsylvania, Clarion, Pennsylvania. I would like to thank the Subcommittee for the opportunity of providing testimony today.

For both students and observers of the public library movement, it comes as a considerable surprise to learn that 82% of the public libraries in the United States are located in communities of 25,000 or fewer individuals. Just as small business comprises the backbone of today's entrepreneurial American economy, the small public library is the mainstream of public librarianship in the United States. It is also of interest to note that these small libraries receive less than 10% of the federal funds supporting public libraries in the United States, while public libraries in metropolitan areas (500,000 or more population), which comprise less than 1% of the total, receive 35% of these same funds.(1)

The CSRL was organized, in 1978, from the perspective that on

the national stage the small public library has been a neglected phenomenon. In retrospect, the Center now seems a rather natural development since it is located in a state that contains the largest rural population in the United States, as legally defined. Clarion University of Pennsylvania is one of 14 institutions comprising the State System of Higher Education. The Center's long range goal has been to attempt to help improve the conditions under which rural libraries function. We have pursued this end through systematic research, providing consultative services, offering academic and continuing education experiences, and by seeking grant funds for library programming.

Appropriate to these hearings, is the fact that this witness has functioned as a grant administrator for a two-year project funded by the then existing Public Libraries Program rubric of NEH. Parenthetically, one might add that since public library funding has been assumed under the General Program Division, this individual has had three proposals for public library programs rejected. Regardless of my personal frustration and the denial of desperately needed programming for American citizens served by small community libraries, it has been my distinct pleasure to observe the salubrious effects created by NEH's public library program. Before commenting on these successes, however, one would like to provide some statistical data which may help to characterize the typical public library in the United States. These data have been generally derived from research conducted by

the CSRL over the last four years.

The typical public library is in a community of 6700 people with a service area four times the residential population. It is 40 miles away from a city of 25,000 people and there is a 50% percent chance that the annual budget is under \$20,000, while the average budget for all public libraries is approximately \$50,000/year. The library's book collection comprises 25,000 volumes, while the national average is around 90,000; and some patrons must travel 14 miles for library service. It is open on an average of 39 hours/week, and the only other library in the service area is in a public school. The staff of our typical library consists of three salaried persons with volunteers comprising 25% of the total. Twenty-five percent of the salaried staff have completed their masters level training in librarianship, as compared with a national average of 53%.⁽²⁾ These individuals have lived for 21 years in their communities, while serving as the librarian for an average of 10 years. The annual salary of the librarians surveyed was \$14,700. In relation to library programming, while 63% of the librarians surveyed conduct weekly programs for children, only eight percent provide regular programming for adults. Not suprisingly, a major reason given for the absence of adult programming was the lack of funds.

This witness indicated earlier having a personal opportunity to observe the salutary effects of NEH's public library program. Briefly, I should like to review the project in which I was

involved and comment more directly on how it effected one community. The program entitled "Rural Libraries and the Humanities," that was administered through Clarion University, involved two thrusts. First, it allowed the CSRL to conduct a series of 15 workshops intended to improve the programming skills of rural librarians relating to the subject areas of the humanities. Second, it provided funds to three communities in western Pennsylvania to enable them to conduct their own programs. The towns included were Greensburg (Westmoreland County), Clarion, and Titusville. The project in Westmoreland County involved some 34 libraries in the production of a slide-tape program recording the significant events in the history of that area. In Clarion, the public library provided an oral history of the coal industry, created a walking tour of historical building sights, and conducted a series of programs relating to local arts and crafts.

In Titusville, where the first oil well was discovered, equally significant activities took place, but at a distinctly remarkable level. Prior to 1981, little systematic adult programming was conducted through the public library. During the grant period, however, 135 programs were orchestrated, involving 40 community organizations, attracting a total audience of over 5000 individuals. It would be helpful, as an aside, to note that Titusville's total population is only 6900 people. Of the 135 activities, there were 38 speakers, 59 film showings, 26 unique displays, and 13 miscellaneous projects. The theme common to all

of these programs was "Titusville Community History," but the projects ranged from one relating to the contributions of John W. Heisman (of Heisman trophy fame) who was a graduate of Titusville High School to a program reviewing the historical changes in women's dress. For the record, it should be noted that all of the programming which took place at Titusville over a two-year period was sponsored with only 35,000 federal dollars. Further, there was such a sense of continuing excitement created during the grant framework that it motivated a community volunteer to attempt to maintain some library sponsored programming after the conclusion of the grant period. It is a tragic matter to contemplate that other communities, i.e., similar to Titusville, will now be denied an opportunity because of the shortsightedness of NEH, which apparently has little knowledge or regard for accomplishments of the public library at the local level. Moreover, the Endowment must be directed to understand that everyone is not served by only interpreting the humanities in the genre of archaeological expeditions to the Nile Valley or the compilation of a dictionary in Sanskrit.

Clearly, public libraries in the United States are economically undernourished. While it may be a politically pleasing view, i.e., that each community should be the major supporter of its public library, the spirit and tradition of our democratic way of life is protected by the very existence of the public library. This excellence must be supported federally at a

greater level than now exists. The National Endowment for the Humanities has an opportunity of nourishing public libraries through the provision of programming funds, but only if its current and future predilections are changed. Instead of a withdrawal of support and a reduction of funds, this witness would suggest that a new, vigorous effort be made to involve public libraries at all levels of the Endowment's activities.

NOTES

1. W. Vance Grant and Leo J. Eiden, Digest of Education Statistics, 1982 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1982). p.196.
2. Helen Eckard, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1977-1978 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1982), p.xi.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1984.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES**STATE HUMANITIES COUNCILS****WITNESSES****WALTER CAPPS, UNIVERSITY CALIFORNIA****RAMONA EDELIN, VICE PRESIDENT, THE URBAN LEAGUE****JIM VENINGA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, TEXAS HUMANITIES COUNCIL**

Mr. YATES. Mr. Capps, Ms. Edelin and Mr. Veninga. Mr. Capps, are you first?

Mr. CAPPS. Yes.

Mr. YATES. You are from Santa Barbara. That is why you look so healthy.

Mr. CAPPS. But my roots are in Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Are they? Okay, let's have a district.

Mr. CAPPS. Springfield.

Mr. YATES. Springfield no less. Well, we are sorry to lose you. That is the trouble these days. They either go to Florida or California, don't they?

Mr. CAPPS. They sometimes come back.

I teach at the University of California, Santa Barbara. I am recently elected the President of the National Federation of State Humanities Council, also Chairman of the California Council for the Humanities. And what I am going to say, I have written out to be inserted in the record.

Mr. YATES. That may go into the record.

Mr. CAPPS. I can say the rest of it very briefly. It has been a long morning.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. CAPPS. I have had a chance during the past several months to travel about the country to look at some of the programs that are being sponsored by the State committees. I must say how impressed I am, Mr. Chairman, with the quality and with the numbers of people involved.

Yesterday, for example, I was in the State of Arkansas and I learned about a program in which the history of Arkansas is being taught to school children who come to the State capital—being taught by knowledgeable people, including the Secretary of State, Governor of Arkansas and former governors. That is a program that has been put together by the Arkansas committee.

There would be examples of that kind that would come from all 53 of the committees. We are talking about the 50 State committees and District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. Earlier this morning, Mr. Guggenheim referred to a film by Robert Oppenheimer. That particular film is one called "The Day of Trinity," which was sponsored by the California Council for the Humanities, I believe the New Mexico Council also.

That also is a shining example of the kind of work that is produced by the State committees. And there are so many of these, I will simply mention one more. In the State of California, we have a

program called Humanities in the schools, public schools. We have placed very well-qualified scholars in Humanities. We have placed them in the high schools, secondary schools, in order to enrich the programs there and a number of the schools have taken over these programs and are funding them by themselves.

It is a very very impressive program. I have listed other things of that sort in my written remarks.

Mr. YATES. Well, we will certainly read them.

Mr. CAPPS. Okay. I think all that I want to add to that is that we are operating at modest cost levels with tremendous cost effectiveness. As nearly as I can estimate, there were approximately 4,000 public programs in the Humanities that came under the division of State programs that year, at least that many.

We estimate the average cost per program is something like \$3,200. The average audience participation is somewhere between 300 and 400 people. This doesn't count the number of people who would be watching television programs, media programs. That goes up into very, very high numbers. The average allocation per State is something like \$325,000. That is according to the budget the last budget.

As far as I can tell there is no one in this operation who is earning—there are three people who are earning more than \$40,000. So we are not spending a great deal of money for this. We are spending some money, but we are not spending as much as could be spent.

In closing I would like to say I know full well that these programs ought to be continued. I think they ought to be strengthened. We are talking about life long learning, continuing education. The State committees are responsible for a great deal of the continuing education that is occurring. And I think the budget that has been presented is very low and ought to be expanded significantly.

I also want to thank the committee and thank you personally for your great sensitivity to our needs.

[The statement of Mr. Capps follows:]

TESTIMONY FOR WALTER CAPPS TO BE PRESENTED AT
HOUSE HEARING ON FY 1985 NEH APPROPRIATION BEFORE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
(SIDNEY YATES, D-IL, CHAIR), THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1984

My name is Walter Capps. I am president of the National Federation of State Humanities Councils and chairman of the California Council for the Humanities. By vocation I am professor of religious studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara. I am also president of the Council on the Study of Religion. And, throughout my professional life, I have been involved in various projects that have been funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. My remarks today are influenced by the perspectives I have gained from these various but interrelated vantage points.

I wish first to thank this committee for its admirable support for the humanities, both academic and public. We all know that budget cuts, several years ago, seriously eroded the federal support for our programs. Through your efforts, and creative management of existing resources by the Endowment, the state humanities councils have managed to maintain and, in some cases, to expand their programs. We do indeed endorse the National Humanities Alliance's request for an increased FY 1985 budget for the NEH, together with an increase over the FY 1984 dollar level of support for the state councils.

I wish to take a moment or two to talk about the mission of the state humanities councils. We have been called upon, again and again, to define our purposes, to conceptualize the intention

of public programs in the humanities, both to ourselves and to the people who live in our states. Stated simply, this purpose is to facilitate mutual collaboration between humanities professionals and the public. And the challenge before us is to identify the persons who can effect such collaboration, to identify (and, sometimes, to design) the institutions and programs through which such collaboration can occur, and to lend the inspiration and motivation so that such collaboration will further strengthen the humanities and contribute significantly to the intellectual enrichment of the citizenry. Throughout the country, we are engaged in public pedagogy.

It is exciting and challenging work. The state councils are made up of independent groups of volunteer citizens, representing, as much as possible, the educational, economic, political, racial and regional diversity of each place. Each of our councils consists of persons who have achieved eminent reputation within educational institutions, as well as persons who are known for their ability to exercise stewardship over those aspirations and resources that enables towns, cities, and counties to attain and maintain a collective vitality. It is through the dedicated involvement of such citizens organizations that the humanities -- literature, philosophy, history, and related expressions of human sensibility -- are directed toward understanding, monitoring, and safeguarding the abiding conditions of American life. We believe we are involved in deliberate consciousness-raising, not in the sense that we are chasing after each new fad or fashion, but in calling the citizenry to the power of the perennial intellec-

tual resources of our culture, and toward discerning the ways in which each generation asks those timeless questions through which the humanities were born: What is truth? What is goodness? What is beauty? For what may I (we) hope?

Because we are citizens groups, we work most of the time with little fanfare. For example, it was back in 1978 that the humanities council in my home state of California inaugurated its humanist-in-the-schools program -- well before the recent deluge of blue ribbon commission warnings about the plight of secondary-school education in our country. Through this program, the California Council has placed teachers of humanities in nearly 200 schools, from kindergarten through grade 12. Humanities scholars have helped upgrade curricula, create innovative study projects for gifted students, and in developing partnerships between the schools and the colleges, museums, libraries and historical societies. Such efforts have benefited the students, the schools, and the scholars, and have provided non-governmental funding agencies with models for supporting community-based education projects. I know the California situation best of all. But the process I am describing has occurred throughout the country. From education task forces in Wyoming and Texas to summer seminars for secondary-school teachers in Connecticut, Georgia, North Carolina and Oregon, our councils have been working diligently in substantive intellectual areas where success is crucial to the national interest. (With me I have copies of a recent issue of FEDERATION REPORTS, our regular publication, with additional examples of such projects.)

You have already heard about some other noteworthy programs such as Alabama's Shakespeare project, THEATER OF THE MIND, similar to projects scheduled for Utah and Washington, D.C. We also refer with pride to Massachusetts' project, DOING JUSTICE, which enables public attorneys to spend a day discussing works of literature that confront significant issues in judicial ethics and practice. We are also pleased with the ongoing effort within the State of Texas to come to terms with the social and cultural implications of the "dual heritages" of the thousands of persons living at the borderlands. But such examples are merely crystals on the iceberg of our enterprise. Last year over 4,000 public humanities projects were funded by state councils. There is no program under the Endowment's sponsorship that begins to reach as many persons. Indeed, I doubt that there is any federal program that is as cost effective.

We would do more if we had more to work with. For example, the Connecticut Humanities Council recently had to face the difficult choice of deciding between funding a teachers institute in Hartford (modeled after the Yale-New Haven teachers institute), a major installation on Connecticut industrial history at the Connecticut Museum, and a summer teaching institute for high-school teachers on "Connecticut in the Year of the Constitution." Each of the proposals received excellent ratings, but only two of them could be funded; between them \$62,000 of the \$90,000 quarterly allocation was expended. The Connecticut committee could have provided assurances that the additional expenditures would have

brought large returns. But to make this point in another way, to meet these demands many state councils have become skilled in fund raising. Last year, for example, the Washington committee matched \$375,000 with gifts and created an active Friends organization that now boasts more than 400 members. In Illinois more than \$400,000 was matched; in New York over \$200,000 was matched. More dramatically, in FY 1983 the state councils utilized about one-third of the total treasury funds allocated to the Endowment; in FY 1984 nearly 40% was authorized for the state councils. And a number of state committees have already used all available FY 1984 allocations of matching funds. Because we are independent groups of volunteer citizens, who serve without any, usually for a single term of three to four years, we are in no danger of utilizing the funds for brick-and-mortar purposes, large administrative support staffs, or to build empires for ourselves. Indeed, our program directors work out of rented offices, and we conduct our business by occasional meetings, telephone conference calls, and through the mail. But I can assure you that if our budgets were higher, we would use the money well. And the products of our endeavors would be gratifying to the citizenry, the Endowment, and, not least, to the Congress. Additional funding would enable us not simply to do more of what we are already doing, but to reach for objectives that are not currently within our grasp.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, please permit me a personal word. I have been a professor in a state university for nearly twenty years, and I've loved every day of it. In the course of those

twenty years, I have worked closely with the administration and staff of virtually every program division within the Endowment, and I wish to take this occasion to commend their efficiency and professional expertise. I have served on review committees, have held research grants, and have worked as a consultant. I have also had the privilege of directing five seminars for college teachers. I am pleased to have had the opportunity to conduct a summer seminar for secondary-school teachers last year, in the program's inaugural year, and I'll be doing the same work again this coming summer. Mr. Chairman, you're listening to a man whose scholarly career has been transformed by educational opportunities created and/or supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities. But none of these opportunities is more challenging today than the attempt that is being made to bring the humanities into an effective working relationship with the public search for the common good. E. H. Gombrich, the former director of the Warburg Institute, has called civilization "a very delicate plant that requires nurture and experienced tending." It is one of the distinctivenesses of this great nation to have learned (and we are still learning) how to draw upon the resources of the humanities to bring vitality to democracy. In my judgment, it is through the work of the state committees that significant tending and nurturing is occurring. We thank you for your commitments to these efforts, and for your assistance in furthering the cause of an educated and enlightened citizenry.

Mr. YATES. I appreciate your comments. Thank you, sir.

Ms. Edelin.

Ms. EDELIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Your statement is going to be made a part of the record.

Ms. EDELIN. Yes.

Mr. YATES. So what I want to know is, what do you want to say to us?

Ms. EDELIN. I do have a prepared statement as you can see and it is my first time appearing before you.

Mr. YATES. Don't be scared. Just tell me what it is you want to say. You don't have to read it. Just tell us what it is you want us to do.

Ms. EDELIN. All right.

Mr. YATES. Tell us why you think we ought to give you more money.

Ms. EDELIN. You know about the more money part, right?

Mr. YATES. Yes. I know that part.

Ms. EDELIN. You heard that part.

Mr. YATES. Right. Just in a few words tell us what this means.

Ms. EDELIN. I am functioning as co-chairman of the District of Columbia Community Humanities Council.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Ms. EDELIN. And advise the president for program and policy at the National Urban Coalition, and I do have very personal reasons for that which have to do with why I think more funding is necessary.

Mr. YATES. Good for you. That is what I want to hear you say.

Ms. EDELIN. In terms of my own personal involvement as a volunteer, number 1, an abiding level of the learning itself which is something that in a technological age where the young people are being encouraged to think primarily in terms of math, science and technology, the infusion of the Humanities content and method is extremely important to me. As we gain more and more in the way of technological progress, which we need, but which in and of itself I don't think can take us any nearer to the evolution in human terms of what we all, I suppose, when we are educated, hope to become.

Actually compelling as the level of learning itself is the conviction that we should apply what it is that we take out of the values and history and cultural and language studies we learn. In the District of Columbia we have monumental Washington on the one hand, and we have communities that are still in the condition they were in when they were burned and bombed out in the sixties.

Mr. YATES. 1968.

Ms. EDELIN. We are trying to reach a population of people who are not formally reached as you know. That is what the legislation commands that we do, but in this particular context which is the only all Urban Humanities Council there is, there is a very great need for continuing to build those kinds of bridges to our communities.

The D.C. Humanities Council has produced programs that are here, but one in particular which has reached millions of Americans, "Miles of Smiles," which is a film shown on public television

as well as taken and rented or purchased by numbers of organizations around the country which gives the history and context of the history of Brotherhood of Car Porters, which was the first black union in the country.

The leaders of that particular movement went on to become Civil Rights leaders and many other kinds of leaders. Many people had no appreciation of trade unionism or cross cultural interests that they manifested in that. But this is a very good medium, without any rank or antagonism or divisiveness, for presenting such a story.

In another case we set up a Humanities tent, Mount Pleasant here in Washington, which is the most ethically, culturally and socio-economically diverse neighborhood in the city and we had our scholars there in this tent, working through their disciplines. Thousands of regular community people stopped through there and local history was one of the main things they spun out of that experience.

We have gotten a number of local history proposals relating to that kind of experience. We did "Islam: A Shared History" in which local university Humanity scholars grouped together with people from the Islamic and other communities here in town and talked not just to one another, but also to others. So there is an increasing awareness of that particular culture and heritage here in the District which is sizable population, but pretty much an invisible one except at such times as State visits.

We do Folger Library workshops and Shakespeare Festivals. We have reading programs which affect senior citizens and there are a number of seniors in the city which are also pretty much forgotten. We work with the Martin Luther King Library allies and hope very much to complement the work and other libraries have been doing throughout our history in reaching a citizenry that we want to become more involved in public life and better equipped to be involved in public life.

Mr. Chairman, we do not have much in the way of funding. We are proud that we have and that we are able to use it without some of the fetters that maybe accompany other kinds of ways of reaching people, especially perhaps in education these days. But we need at least the level of funding that we have had in 1981 in order to create what is, I am afraid, a widening gap.

Mr. YATES. Did you say 1981?

Ms. EDELIN. I understand—let me get my notes at this point so I won't be unfactual—that fiscal year 1981 numbers today would be at the level of about \$27 million. We are not at that level right now.

Mr. YATES. Oh, for the State grants program.

Ms. EDELIN. Yes, for the State grants programs. We took our large cut in 1982. We have begun to recover somewhat. We hope to continue that upward trend.

Mr. YATES. I don't know what we are going to do with Mr. Bennett, though. Mr. Bennett says he can't use more money and the amount of money you get is of course predicated in great measure on the amount Mr. Bennett wants.

Ms. EDELIN. We are quite aware of that.

Mr. YATES: But again I will say Mr. Bennett proposes and the committee disposes. Of course, ultimately, the Congress disposes. I guess the President has a share of it, too, but at any rate, we are very much aware of the needs of the Humanities community.

Ms. EDELIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Particularly in the District of Columbia because you don't have the opportunities for private giving that many of the other metropolitan communities have.

Ms. EDELIN. No, we don't and we are only four years old. But I think we are maturing very rapidly.

Mr. YATES. Oh, after hearing you testify, I would agree with that.

Ms. EDELIN. Thank you sir. With that I will close.

Mr. YATES. I have six minutes left to go vote.

[Recess.]

[The statement of Ms. Edelin follows:]

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Statement

of

Ramona Edelin
Co-Chair, D.C. Community Humanities Council
and
Vice President for Program and Policy
The National Urban Coalition

before the

Subcommittee on the Interior and Related Agencies
of the
Committee on Appropriations

United States House of Representatives

April 12, 1984

My name is Ramona Edelin. I am co-chair of the D.C. Community Humanities Council, the only all-urban council among the 53 funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. In my non-volunteer time, I am Vice President for Program and Policy at the National Urban Coalition here in Washington. I am very pleased to have been given this opportunity to speak with you today, to thank you for the support you have given public humanities programs in the past, and to give you some examples and reasons for continuing that support. We endorse the request of the National Humanities Alliance for an increase in FY 1985 funds for the NEH over its current level. We also request that within this budget, the allocation for the state humanities councils increase above its current dollar level. State councils--along with the rest of NEH--suffered a sharp cut in support in FY 1982. Last year we began to recover; we hope this recovery can continue.

Why do we volunteer to help carry out our programs? For many, the challenge comes from making connections or building bridges, between ideas and people, people and institutions, institutions and other institutions, bridges that would not have been built if we were not here. The D.C. Council has targeted audiences of Latino women, high school teachers, feminists, Indochinese, Haitians, prison residents, cable television professionals, writers, as well as general audiences of Black and White citizens with programs that provide the means to encourage examination of the current conditions of American life. The District is not a state, with a state's typical problems of regionalism and disparate populations, but racial demographics, sophisticated and political citizens, and the relationship between Federal government and District are as intricate as in any state.

How have we met this challenge? As you know, each humanities council, composed of approximately 20 to 25 volunteers (half from the academic community,

half from the public) acts mainly as a regrating agency, accepting (and encouraging) proposals from the public for humanities projects. In the 1981-1983 biennium, the D.C. Council received one hundred and ten applications for funding. Forty-five grants - 41% - were made, for a total of \$374,858.60 in awards. Let me tell you a little about the projects we have funded. In Islam: A Shared History, the D.C. Council supported a series of lectures by local university humanities scholars, timed to coincide with the Smithsonian Institution installation of the travelling "Islam Centennial Fourteen" exhibition. The project addressed simultaneously several communities in Washington: the local Black Muslim population, the growing international Muslim community centered on the Washington mosque, and people interested in cultural artifacts of Islamic civilization. It illustrates one of the best ways a small humanities council, with limited funds, can multiply the effect and audience of previously unconnected activities.

One thousand people visited the "Humanities Tent" set up at the Mount Pleasant Fair, where historians and anthropologists drew on their disciplines to present the history, rituals and traditions of this multi-ethnic community with lectures, slide-tape shows, music and maps. The project was a success because it caused this most diverse community of the District to look at itself through its history and values.

Over the years, the D.C. Council has made possible several projects of which we are particularly proud. They demonstrate the innovation and range common to projects funded throughout the country. Miles of Smiles, the story of the founding of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has been shown on national and local public television, at area universities, folklore society meetings, film festivals around the country and at meetings of several labor unions. It is difficult to

be modest in describing the film, which many acknowledge to have set a standard for excellence in humanities film-making that has been hard to match. In recounting the history of the Black trade union movement, the film raises difficult questions about racism, resistance to Black unions, stereotyping and "Uncle Tomism," while at the same time, intertwining humanistic and human ideals. And, by now, including the television audiences, many thousands of people have seen Miles of Smiles; in this way we feel we have made a real and lasting contribution.

On a smaller scale, but equally challenging and productive, was our project Gabriel García Marquez and Magical Realism. Marquez, who won the 1982 Nobel Prize for Literature, explores themes of magical realism, solitude and the permanent state of violence in Latin America. Our project took place in a unique setting—the upstairs room of a Latino restaurant in the Adams-Morgan section of the District. There were three discussions in the series, one primarily in English, one primarily in Spanish, and one truly bi-lingual. Bilingual scholars of Spanish, Literature and Latin American Culture guided the discussions which were attended by about sixty people each. In this way scholars, workers, students and diplomats were brought together to discuss Marquez, and encouraged to read more of his works; once again bridges were built between previously unconnected groups, and horizons of reading and thought were expanded.

We believe that over the past five years, we have increased and enriched public discussion of important issues and community concerns by introducing the perspective of the humanities to those discussions. We are concerned for the coming years to foster communication and interaction between scholars in the humanities and the adult public. Although hundreds of humanities scholars have been involved in D.C. Council-funded projects, we continue to be struck by the gap between scholarly institutions and local communities in D.C. We are now engaged in an effort to close that gap. We are also directing attention to

cooperation with special institutions such as Dumbarton Oaks, the Folger Shakespeare Library and Theater, and the Brookings Institution. One brief example illustrates the way this can be achieved: The D.C. Council supported a Folger Library Workshops and Shakespeare Festival project which enabled hundreds of teachers from public schools in our area to spend a day at the Folger Library learning new methods of teaching Shakespeare and the Renaissance. These teachers then worked with students and their parents to prepare scenes from Shakespeare's play for presentation on the stage of the Folger Theater in a six-day festival.

The Shakespeare project illustrates another important dimension of our program. It was supported cooperatively by the D.C. Council together with the humanities councils of Maryland and Virginia. Such regional cooperation has become increasingly popular around the country: we are part of a mid-Atlantic Consortium of state councils established to promote activities surrounding the Bicentennial of the Treaty of Paris. Another consortium, in the Plains states, recently won an NEH exemplary award to conduct a series of Chautauquas in Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota and South Dakota, where the reality of farm life will be compared and contrasted to the Jeffersonian ideal. And, in some of these states, the NEH grant to the state council is the only, or one of the very few, sources of humanities funding. Through cooperative efforts like these, we have been able to get even more out of the precious funds we receive to regrant through our councils to citizens in our regions.

I cite these examples as reasons in themselves why public humanities programs, through the state humanities councils, should continue to receive strong support. Our budget, as you know, is modest. It allows us to reach thousands of people personally in "live" humanities projects and tens of thousands more indirectly through television and radio programs. After several years of exploration and

experimentation, we have matured and have discovered the potential of our communities both to engage in humanistic activities and to put forth individuals to create those activities and the coalitions of groups that make the projects possible. I know that my colleagues across the country feel highly optimistic about the momentum we have gained, about the growing understanding and appreciation for the place of the humanities in the lives of all citizens. I think we have shown that these unique creations of Congress--the independent, volunteer public humanities councils--have been successful and can continue to expand the numbers of people touched by humanities, so long as our support continues. For this reason, we endorse a request for an increased FY 1985 budget, as we thank you for your understanding and support for our work in previous years.

Mr. YATES. I am sorry. We will be called on to vote in about five to 10 minutes. I have to go back. I will just tell you that you know. You can keep testifying, but I may have to go.

Go ahead, sir.

Mr. VENINGA. Thank you. I am Jim Veninga, director of the Texas Committee for the Humanities. This spring I have been on leave from my position and I have been teaching at the University of Texas at Austin as professor of American studies. I have taught a course on government and culture. And I have had an opportunity to examine the history of Federal support for the arts and humanities, so what I would like to do here is to make an observation and to express two concerns.

First, in terms of the observation, I have been able to see the State humanities program from the much broader perspective of a remarkable national effort going back to the Federal arts projects of the late 1930s, an effort though marked by intense debate, political ideology at the left and the right, priorities and policies that were sometimes clear and sometimes very fuzzy, programs and projects I think one would say were clearly in the national interest, occasionally some projects one would just as soon forget.

But on one point I really don't think there is a challenge. And that is that alongside the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and major legislation dealing with a vast array of domestic issues, including civil rights, education, and equal opportunity, the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 stands as a key document that evidences the aims and purposes of American civilization. The nurturing of the human spirit, the flowering of the arts and letters, the development of a wise and visionary citizenry, the formulation of public policy on the basis of a sense of history and shared values, the balancing of science and technology with humane learning, comprise a language of aims and public purpose.

The State humanities program of the NEH stands as an essential and enduring vehicle through which the Federal Government contributes to these specific national goals. From its beginning 12 years ago, the objectives for the State program have been to increase public understanding of the humanities, and to relate the humanities to contemporary concerns and interests.

An objective review of the history of the State program documents the boldness, imagination, and dedication by which State humanities councils have sought to carry out their mandate. The State humanities program, although strong and vibrant, is still young and there are some ways the program could be enhanced. This leads me to my two points of concern.

First, given the critical role assigned to the State program I think it is clear that an appropriation of \$16 million for fiscal year 1985 as proposed by the Administration is simply inadequate. If the Administration request is approved at the level sought, the State program would receive a 20 percent cut. Since the current leadership at NEH has sought to make that provision of the legislation that requires the 20 percent definite funds be allocated to State programs a ceiling rather than a floor, even an appropriation of \$150 million to the agency could result in a reduction to the State programming. So I would urge the committee to look at that.

Also, one other point. That has to do with the level of appropriations to Treasury funds and amount allocated to the State program. In recent years, States have made significant progress stimulating private support, Treasury funds play a key element in that. I would hope the committee would look very closely at the appropriations level for that item.

My second concern, again, this comes out of my reflection on the history of the program, I believe at least over a period of time some efforts do need to be made to depoliticize the agency. The debate between so-called "populism" and so-called "elitism," which first emerged in 1976, is not a superficial debate. It captures the fact that the NEH, at various times, has fallen victim to ideology of the left and the right.

These ideologies have deeply influenced internal NEH policy and program direction, including the kind of research and scholarship undertaken, film projects supported, books published, symposia and conferences held, museum exhibitions endorsed, and audiences reached. In my nine years in the State humanities program, I have seen some very dramatic shifts in NEH policy, in programming emphasis, in how proposals—and what proposals—are encouraged and then evaluated, and in subjects deemed important and in the national interest.

For those of us in the field—for museums, libraries, historical societies, and colleges and universities—long range planning that includes projects possibly supported by NEH funds, becomes very difficult. For what is acceptable and encouraged in one Administration is frequently rejected in another. In short, the priorities established for the use of Federal funds for the humanities tends to shift dramatically every four years.

Anyone familiar with the NEH knows that everyday decisions are made to support this or that kind of project, to emphasize this or that discipline of the humanities, to reach this or that constituency, to encourage work in the great canon of European and American thought and literature, or to encourage work in books outside this canon, including, for instance, work in American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and women's thought and literature.

Such decisions inevitably reflect de facto cultural policies. The public proclamation denying the existence of a cultural policy provides extraordinary freedom to NEH chairs to allow particular ideologies—whether from the left or the right—to influence particular policies and programs. Thus the denial of a national policy creates the circumstance that permits the emergence of de facto policies based on ideology. The chairmanship of NEH becomes a prized possession, as evidenced by the intense public controversy over the appointment of the last two chairmen. Conservatives, neo-conservatives, liberals, neo-liberals, all want their representative at the NEH. It is in this context that one understands the 1980 request of the Heritage Foundation that, in the coming years, the task of the NEH should be to "teach the nation the limits of egalitarian impulse."

It is neither fair, appropriate, nor in the national interest for the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History, the Texas Historical Commission, Stephen F. Austin State University, or the Lubbock Public Library, to plan special projects, programs and initiatives

for which they intend to seek Federal funding around program emphases that come and go every four years. These institutions, and similar institutions across the country, need to have access to a well-conceived, long-range, publicly known, humanities policy that governs the work of the NEH.

Looking toward the 1985 reauthorization of the NEH, some thought should be given to this problem. I offer one suggestion. Would it not be possible to assign to the NEH chairman the responsibility for drafting a five-year plan—to coincide with the period of authorization—that expresses a national policy, and that this plan be submitted to national organizations representing constituencies involved in and concerned about the humanities for analysis and comment.

Organizations such as the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Humanities Alliance, the American Association of Museums, the American Association of State and Local History, the National Black Studies Association, the National Association of Women's Studies, the American Library Association, the National Federation of State Humanities Councils, and others that represent the rich diversity of American intellectual activity, should be solicited to give a response to such a policy statement.

Through this involvement the document could be redrafted by the NEH and then submitted to the Congress as a matter of record, thereby becoming a public document that evidences the policies and programs to be pursued and that relates these policies and programs to a more democratically conceived sense of the relationship between humanistic research and learning to the cultural life of our country.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot speak about other divisions of the NEH, although I am confident that good work is being done. I can, however, assure you and other members of this committee, that the State humanities program is in sound shape, that good ideas far exceed the financial resources currently available, that public humanities programming provides a key means whereby the goals of the authorizing legislation—and the aims of American civilization as found in that document—are being met. The State humanities program would be further strengthened, as I have argued, through a higher level of definite funds appropriated to the Division of State Programs, through increased use of Treasury funds, and through a more consistent, long-term, non-ideological, policy governing the NEH that is determined in a more democratic fashion.

[The statement of Mr. Veninga follows.]

Statement
of

James P. Jennings
Executive Director, Texas Committee for the Humanities
and
Visiting Professor of American Studies and History,
The University of Texas at Austin

Mr. Chairman:

This spring, while on leave from my position as Executive Director of the Texas Committee for the Humanities, I have served as Visiting Professor of American Studies and History at The University of Texas at Austin. In my graduate seminar on Government and Culture, I have had an opportunity to examine the history of federal support for the arts and humanities. My comments today, therefore, reflect recent observations on the nature of this support, as well as my nine years of experience in the state humanities program.

Through my research and teaching, I have been able to see the state humanities program from the broader perspective of a remarkable national effort--going back to the federal arts projects of the 1930's--marked by intense debate, political ideology of the left and right, priorities and policies sometimes clear and sometimes fuzzy, programs and projects clearly in the national interest and others that one would just as soon forget. But on one point there seems to be no challenge. Alongside the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and major legislation dealing with a vast array of domestic issues, including civil rights, education, and equal opportunity, the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 stands as a key document that evidences the aims and purposes of American civilization. The nurturing of the human spirit, the flowering of the arts and letters, the development of a wise and visionary citizenry, the formulation of public policy on the basis of a sense of history and shared values, the balancing of science and technology with humane learning, comprise a language of aims and public purpose.

The state humanities program of the NEH stands as an essential and enduring vehicle through which the federal government contributes to these specific national goals. From its beginning twelve years ago, the objectives for the state program have been to increase public understanding of the humanities, and to relate the humanities to contemporary concerns and issues.

An objective review of the history of the state program documents the boldness, imagination, and dedication by which state humanities councils have sought to carry out their mandate. Through the awarding of more than 3,000 grants a year in support of projects that reach millions of citizens, through hundreds of council-conducted projects, and through a variety of publications and media programs, the state humanities councils provide the most visible and continuous program whereby the Congressional statement of aims and purposes is met.

To demonstrate the connection between the objectives of the state humanities program and the aims of American civilization as found in the legislation, I refer to one specific activity of the Texas Committee for the Humanities.

The Texas Committee selects an annual topic for special emphasis and programming. This year, we are working in the area of Texas myths. The selection of this topic reflects the Committee's desire to advance scholarship in, and to increase public understanding of, an extraordinarily important subject, one that is both known and unknown, tilled and untilled, comforting and discomfoting. During the past ten years, the Committee has funded hundreds of projects, small and large, local and statewide, that have sought to interpret Texas history, culture and literature for public audiences. We have funded projects

ranging from the history of Blacks in the Forth Ward of Houston to the history of the Panhandle cowboy, from the border culture of El Paso to the Southern culture of deep East Texas, from the history and future of the small Texas farm to the history and future of Texas' largest cities, from the history of frontier women to the history of twentieth-century oilmen.

Our Texas myths project is designed to elucidate the mythological underpinnings of the Texas experience and character, to unravel the powerful and frequently conflicting symbols and images of that experience and character, to clarify the unconscious memory--whether Black, Anglo, Mexican, or American Indian--of all time and all place but tempered and shaped in a particular time and a particular place. This elucidating, this unraveling, this clarifying, will provide invaluable perspective on Texas history and culture, for myth refers to stories and legends that display the character of a people, that evidence cultural values, that point to deep-seated failures, aspirations and victories.

As one part of this effort, the Texas Committee recently reviewed grant proposals for a variety of projects related to the theme of Texas myths. Of twenty-three applications originally submitted, the Committee as a whole reviewed sixteen, with applicants requesting \$250,000 in definite funds and \$94,775 in Treasury funds to match an equal amount in third-party support. Nine applications were approved, with \$81,170 awarded in definite funds and \$66,000 in Treasury funds. Among the projects approved is a film series, symposium and publication on myths related to Spanish exploration in the Southwest, sponsored by the Panhandle Plains Historical Museum. The Southwest Alternate Media Project in Houston will present a series of twelve public discussion

programs in which myths of Texas as portrayed in feature films will be analyzed, with scholarly essays to be published in Southwest Media Review. The Institute for the Humanities at Salado will host a three-day symposium relating specific Texas myths to larger myths in Western consciousness. KERA-TV, Dallas, will develop a one-hour color video documentary for television focusing on themes of land and environment in the myths of Texas Blacks, Hispanics, Anglos, and American Indians.

In addition to awarding grant funds in support of these projects, the Texas Committee itself has undertaken a number of important endeavors. A symposium was held on March 3 in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Texas State Historical Association, in which four scholars examined the formative myths behind the nineteenth century clash of cultures in Texas: Anglo, Mexican, Indian, and Black. On March 30-31, the Committee sponsored its annual Lecture and Symposium on the Humanities, this year focusing on Texas Myths and Texas Writing. The Committee's 1984 Lecturer, noted Texas writer John Graves, author of Goodbye to a River and other works, addressed the topic from the perspective of the Anglo tradition. In a symposium the following day, other scholars examined the role of myth in women's writing, Black writing, Mexican-American writing, and political writing. Although over 400 people attended this program, thousands more will benefit through secondary activities, including the publishing of the lecture and symposium papers by Texas A&M University Press. The scholars participating in these projects represent the core disciplines of the humanities, especially history, literature and philosophy.

I have discussed our Texas myths emphasis at some length to underscore one important point: Some of the most intriguing and vital work taking place in this country on the relationship between the

humanities and public life is sponsored by state humanities councils. This particular emphasis on myth, although only a small part of a program that includes more than eighty grants a year, the sponsorship of other Committee-administered conferences, media projects, and publications, including the Committee's bimonthly magazine, The Texas Humanist, demonstrates our willingness to tackle subjects and issues of importance to the public. Myth lies at the basis of human society, and through the study of Texas myths, citizens will gain a much deeper understanding of their historical and cultural roots.

The state humanities program must be seen as an important means for achieving the aims of American civilization as found in the authorizing legislation, especially that of the development of a wise and visionary citizenry in touch with society's histories and values. But the state humanities program, although strong and vibrant, is still young, and there are some ways that the program could be enhanced.

First, given the critical role assigned to the state humanities program in achieving the purposes of the authorizing legislation, it is clear that an appropriation of \$16 million for FY 1985, as proposed by the Administration, is simply inadequate. Since 1980, the Texas Committee, along with other state councils, has received basically stable funding, despite deepened recognition of the critical role played by the councils in achieving legislative goals. If the Administration's request is approved at the level sought, the state humanities program would receive a 20 percent cut. Since the current leadership at NEH has sought to make that provision of the legislation that requires that 20 percent of definite funds be allocated to state programs a ceiling

rather than a floor, even an appropriation of \$150 million to the agency could result in a reduction for the state program.

When it comes to federal appropriations, I do not believe that good ideas should chase money, but that money should chase good ideas. The state program, over the years, has represented the most substantial and important work done in relating the humanities to current conditions of state and national life. We have the structure, a proven track record, and plenty of good ideas. Those ideas need to be recognized and appropriate funding made available.

Aside from an adequate level of definite funds appropriated to the state humanities program, I would urge this Committee to look closely at the level of appropriations for Treasury funds and the amount that is allocated to the state humanities program. In recent years, we have made significant progress in stimulating support from foundations, corporations, and in some cases, state government. Yet the Treasury funds program has not kept pace with this development. As private, non-profit organizations, state councils are uniquely positioned to serve as catalysts in increasing private support for public humanities endeavors. Treasury funds provide a key element in achieving this goal, and if the Administration and the Congress wish to see the state humanities program strengthened, the amount of Treasury funds available to the agency should be increased, with a corresponding increase in the amount of such funds available to the state program.

Secondly, efforts must be made to depoliticize the agency. The debate between so-called "populism" and so-called "elitism," which first

emerged in 1976, is not a superficial debate. It captures the fact that the NEH, at various times, has fallen victim to ideology of the left and the right. On the one side, we find an appreciation for cultural diversity, for increased federal support, for values of differing groups, for projects that reach the grass roots of American society, for new research and scholarship, especially in regard to minority interests, women's history, and public policy issues, and to the interconnection between the humanities and contemporary public life. On the other side, we find an appreciation for "high culture," for the best that has been thought and said, for the important role of the private sector, for traditional values, for unity over diversity, for traditional research in the core disciplines, for, as one scholar has written, "a piety toward American things."

These ideologies have deeply influenced internal NEH policy and program direction, including the kind of research and scholarship undertaken, film projects supported, books published, symposia and conferences held, museum exhibitions endorsed, and audiences reached. In my nine years in the state humanities program, I have seen some dramatic shifts in NEH policy, in programming emphasis, in how proposals--and what proposals--are encouraged and then evaluated, in subjects deemed important and in the national interest. Fortunately, state humanities councils, by virtue of their legislatively-granted autonomy from the NEH, have had a degree of protection against the imposition of ideology by the agency. Still, for those of us in the field--for museums, libraries, historical societies, and colleges and universities--long range planning that includes projects possibly

supported by NEH funds, becomes very difficult. For what is acceptable and encouraged in one administration is rejected in another. In short, the priorities established for the use of federal funds for the humanities tends to shift dramatically every four years.

The reason for this, of course, is that the United States lacks a public cultural policy. To my knowledge, every Chairman of the NEH has argued that we do not have such a policy and that the American people do not want such a policy. Most recently, William Bennett, current Chairman, noted at a public conference the vast array of art and thought in America, a point that substantiates, he said, Tocqueville's observation that "no sooner do you set foot on American soil than you are surrounded by a tumult of opinions ranging on everything on all subjects and every individual is his own authority." "What kind of country," asked Bennett, "what kind of cultural policy, provides such an array? The answer is, and I think we should be grateful for it, no cultural policy whatsoever. The question of United States cultural policy is in a most important sense a non-question. We do not have a cultural policy and that is, I think, the best that can be said, the fairest that can be said, and a fine thing to be said."

While that sounds admirable, anyone familiar with the NEH knows that everyday decisions are made to support this or that kind of project, to emphasize this or that discipline of the humanities, to reach this or that constituency, to encourage work in the great canon of European and American thought and literature, or to encourage work in books outside this cannon, including, for instance, work in American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and women's thought and literature. Such decisions inevitably reflect defacto cultural policies. The public proclamation

denying the existence of a cultural policy provides extraordinary freedom to NEH chairs to allow particular ideologies--whether from the left or the right--to influence particular policies and programs. Thus the denial of a national policy creates the circumstance that permits the emergence of defacto policies based on ideology. The chairmanship of NEH becomes a prized possession, as evidenced by the intense public controversy over the appointment of the last two Chairmen. Conservatives, neo-conservatives, liberals, neo-liberals, all want their representative at the NEH. It is in this context that one understands the 1980 request of the Heritage Foundation that, in the coming years, the task of the NEH should be to "teach the nation the limits of egalitarian impulse."

It is neither fair, appropriate, nor in the national interest for the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History, the Texas Historical Commission, Stephen F. Austin State University, or the Lubbock Public Library, to plan special projects, programs and initiatives for which they intend to seek federal funding around program emphases that come and go every four years. These institutions, and similiar institutions across the country, need to have access to a well-conceived, long-range, publicly known, humanities policy that governs the work of the NEH.

Looking toward the 1985 reauthorization of the NEH, some thought should be given to this problem. I offer one suggestion. Would it not be possible to assign to the NEH Chairman the responsibility for drafting a five year plan--to coincide with the period of authorization--that expresses a national policy, and that this plan be submitted to national organizations representing constituencies

involved in and concerned about the humanities for analysis and comment. Organizations such as the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Humanities Alliance, the American Association of Museums, the American Association of State and Local History, the National Black Studies Association, the National Association of Women's Studies, the American Library Association, the National Federation of State Humanities Councils, and others that represent the rich diversity of American intellectual activity, should be solicited to give a response to such a policy statement. Through this involvement, the document could be redrafted by the NEH and then submitted to the Congress as a matter of record, thereby becoming a public document that evidences the policies and programs to be pursued and that relates these policies and programs to a more democratically conceived sense of the relationship between humanistic research and learning to the cultural life of our country.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot speak about other Divisions of the NEH, although I am confident that good work is being done. I can, however, assure you and other members of this Committee, that the state humanities program is in sound shape, that good ideas far exceed the financial resources currently available, that public humanities programming provides a key means whereby the goals of the authorizing legislation--and the aims of American civilization as found in that document--are being met. The state humanities program would be further strengthened, as I have argued, through a higher level of definite funds appropriated to the Division of State Programs, through increased use of Treasury funds, and through a more consistent, long-term, non-ideological, policy governing federal programs that is determined in a more democratic fashion.

Across the country, state humanities councils are at work nourishing the roots of American culture. The public is with us. The academic community is with us. Public libraries, museums, and historical societies are with us. Corporations and foundations are with us. Yet we know that our work has just begun, and that the encouragement of this legislative body means everything to us. It is time for us to dream again of a wise and visionary citizenry in touch with the realm of ideas and of the human spirit. We are doing that, and we thank you for your commitment and support.

Mr. YATES. Thank all of you for your testimony.

Ms. EDELIN. We will be inviting you to a new film done by the people who did "Miles and Smiles." That is coming up May 12.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

Ms. EDELIN. Would you like me to leave some handout literature?

Mr. YATES. Sure, nothing else the staff loves better.

There comes the vote.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1984.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND FELLOWSHIPS

WITNESSES

FRANK CATANIA, DEAN, LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

ELAINE MAIMON, BEAVER COLLEGE, GLENSIDE, PA.

JOEL CONARROE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. YATES. Let me call Mr. Catania, Ms. Maimon and Mr. Conarroe. Come on up here. If you have written statements, we will make them a matter of the record.

Mr. Conarroe isn't here.

Ms. Maimon, you are from Beaver College. Can you tell me, say, in five minutes what you want to say, and then I can listen to Mr. Catania, too.

You are from Loyola.

Mr. CATANIA. Right down the street.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Go ahead, Ms. Maimon.

Ms. MAIMON. I am Elaine Maimon. I am a professor of English. I have also directed a number of NEH projects at a little college in suburban Philadelphia called Beaver College—like the animal of the same name. And the college is in the Philadelphia area. Lots of people think it is in the Pittsburgh area, because they know Joe Namath, but we are in the Philadelphia area.

There are a few points I want to make about NEH's support of writing. In particular, the instruction in writing and reading. I am speaking for their Education Division programs and the rather remarkable achievement that NEH has had in the last nine years, and they don't sing about it too much. They are the agency most responsible for promoting the idea that writing is more than a grammatical exercise. Now, that is very important, because those of us engaged in the study of the humanities understand that in the act of writing, people capture thinking.

Many private foundations and, in fact, in the old days, in 1975, when I went to them, the Office of Education saw writing in terms of increasing competencies in word attack skills, or something that didn't make a lot of sense to me as a scholar in the humanities. But NEH was able to respond to a grant proposal that we made at Beaver College in 1977 for a program that is called writing across the curriculum in the usual parlance now. What that meant was

that we were given support to bring faculty members from various disciplines together to talk about the teaching of writing, to talk about what writing is in a broader perspective, and, as a result, we have involved an entire faculty in the teaching of writing.

In fact, I will submit a little present to the staff. One of the results has been two books, that is one of them, called Readings in the Arts and Sciences. It is a book that is now being used—

Mr. YATES. If it is good, the staff doesn't get it.

Go ahead, Ms. Maimon.

Ms. MAIMON. Thank you. It is being used at institutions as different from Beaver College as Duquesne, University of Texas at Austin and at a number of other places. The impact of the funding at Beaver has been very broad indeed. My colleagues and I have been invited to over 100 colleges, universities and secondary schools all over the United States to talk about this broader perspective on writing. People are visiting us every day. It seems—

Mr. YATES. This looks very good.

Ms. MAIMON. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Staff is merely holding it for the time being.

Go ahead.

Ms. MAIMON. I will watch for it at the end of the testimony.

My point was that what seemed to be a simple program at a small place—a small place, by the way, I never thought would get funding from NEH, which was younger and in some ways more naive. I thought that little college wouldn't have a chance. I was told by senior administrators at Beaver that writing would not be funded by NEH because they were interested in the Texas Talisman and anything so broadly defined as writing would not be of interest to them. They were proved wrong.

Not only did NEH fund a substantial program at my college, they also funded us in 1980 to do an outreach program to set up regional teams of secondary schools and colleges.

Mr. YATES. That is five minutes. How long do you want to talk? Let Mr. Catania talk and let us see where we go. I hate to do this to you, because you are obviously in mid-flight.

Ms. MAIMON. No, no, that is fine.

I have a few specific recommendations after you finish.

Mr. CATANIA. I am Francis Catania, Dean of the Graduate School at Loyola University of Chicago. I am also professor of philosophy at Loyola, having served as chairman of the Philosophy Department and then as dean for humanities in the College of Arts and Sciences before becoming graduate dean.

Mr. YATES. Are you related to Susan?

Mr. CATANIA. My sister-in-law.

I have two points to make very briefly. The first is a general point about the relevance of humanities to our social and political lives. The second includes some specific suggestions for funding.

I begin the first point from the premise that what we as a country decide is desirable, we as a country can in time achieve. The most dramatic examples of this are found in science and technology. If the President says we want a man on the moon, 75 percent of the relevant scientists will work to figure out how to do this. We respond to targeting, to focusing our energies on specific, finite goals. So I ask the subcommittee: how is it possible to maintain and

enhance this civilization without the best historians, philosophers, artists, linguists, and persons of letters? Flourishing humanities are not a luxury; they are at the heart of what is most valuable and enduring about persons. My suggestion is that we consider targeting areas of national interest towards which we would be willing to consider committing resources.

If we could agree upon areas that are to the humanities community what cancer research is to the science community, we may well not only marshal resources effectively, but also demonstrate to our several publics the fundamental relevance of humanities to the vital concerns of social and political life.

I suggest three such areas of possible targeting—areas which themselves bear upon the development of social and political policies at most if not all levels of our public life.

First, there is the matter of values, especially ethical and moral values. The issue here, of course, is not that we attempt to develop a common ethical ideology, but that we be concerned to see that implicit and entailed values are made explicit and consciously noted. In this way, commitment to those values comes to be understood as part of the process of making a decision that will affect the fiber of our national and social consciousness.

I could comment on the vote which is going to be taken about Central America, but I won't do that at the moment.

Those decisions will, of course, be made more complicated by paying close attention to the moral as well as the narrowly political values involved; but they will also become more human. We have no mechanism at present to accomplish this in any but a haphazard and highly individualized way.

Second, there is the continuing need to engender and maintain historical perspective. Here is where our traditions are our teachers and our sense of the future is an indispensable guide: both are antidotes to regarding the present moment as absolute.

Third, there is growing necessity for international sensitivity. I do not refer simply to awareness of changes in the political or military scene in various areas around the world. The point is the need to be sensitive to language and cultural variety and difference.

What is characteristic of these areas, of course, is the very way in which they are not like targeted areas in the sciences: rather than solving a problem or curing a disease, what is at stake in values, historical perspective, and international sensitivity is the need to keep these dimensions operative in social and political decisionmaking.

Mr. YATES. Let me turn you off for a moment. I am going to have to go to vote. I am going to go to vote. There is another vote following this one. So that is why I said it is going to take sometime. If you want, I will be glad to come back after the second vote.

Mr. CATANIA. Sure.

[Recess.]

Mr. YATES. All right. We will let Mr. Catania finish his testimony.

Mr. CATANIA. I appreciate the chance to finish, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate also your very strong interest in these matters. I was talking about the possibility of targeting some areas for special consideration.

I guess my point was the place that ethics, history, language, communications, artistic expression have in addressing problems of war and peace, social justice, civil rights, international cooperation has to be argued and cannot be taken for granted as obvious or as obviously understood.

These problem areas are of vital survival importance and cannot be left to resolution on a merely technological or political or military basis. I am not at all convinced that all of our public officials even recognize the deficiencies of solutions that are not explicitly value-conscious, historically attuned, and sensitive to cultural differences on an international scale.

I believe not only that it is in the interest of the humanities community to identify and target areas where we may make significant contributions to national decisions, but also that it is our responsibility to do so.

To make these general remarks somewhat more specific, I might translate them into possibilities for funding. Once again, the model from science may be useful.

Even though scientific drama—the pay-off—is largely in the technology, there is no science without basic, often undramatic, research. Correspondingly, although I have argued for the social relevance of humanities, their very relevance is founded upon disciplined, careful, painstaking study.

First of all, by the experts and those who would become experts and who provide the data, the insights, the visions, the arguments, the documents which they and others then can use—and so we need fellowships, both pre-doctoral and post-doctoral.

Not every research proposal will have obvious social relevance, but if it contributes to the development of humanity studies, then its eventual relevance is assured. The Brademas report, as you know, attempts to document the perception that we are likely to lose a generation of scholars in the Humanities to a large extent because of a depressed employment market.

I don't know whether substantial federally funded graduate fellowships can turn that expectation around, but the absence of that or similar funding surely will not help to attract our best young minds who now pursue other options. I do hope that Mr. Bennett talks to Mr. Brademas about the implications of the Commission's report for the Endowment.

Secondly, by an increase in the level of intellectual life and understanding in society as a whole—and so we need curriculum development in our colleges and universities and institutes for teachers in primary and secondary schools. The Endowment should concentrate its efforts on providing structure and support for those who will influence others: teachers, researchers—not on undergraduate fellowships. Undergraduates and their education in the humanities are surely important, but should not really be the direct target of Endowment funding.

Thirdly, by addressing directly some of the areas I mentioned earlier: why not develop Centers or Institutes which would be continuing points of contact among members of the humanities community, members of the professions, and public officials.

Such centers could sponsor seminars and workshops as well as the sort of research that would bring the whole range of humanis-

tic studies to bear on issues of national concern. Is it out of the question to imagine National Institutes of War and Peace or National Institutes of Social Justice, modeled, somewhat, after the National Institutes of Health?

Other witnesses have more specific funding proposals. I wanted to be sure that the subcommittee would at last raise the general question of the significance of the humanities, especially with respect to whether it is in the country's interest that Federal funds be used in their support.

Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

You raise the question—and, unfortunately, this Administration—and I don't particularly mean to be partisan—under this Administration, we have got to pass on the question again as to whether or not there ought to be Federal funding for the arts and the humanities.

I thought we had not only covered that back in 1965, when the bills were originally passed, but periodically from time to time, particularly in 1981, when I think the question was raised as to whether or not the humanities would continue to exist.

Because I think it was intended at that time, judging by what Mr. Stockman was saying, in proposing funding in the amount of I think \$88 million—\$88 million for the arts, and \$77 million for the humanities, which was almost a cut in half of what the endowment had been funded at previous to that. Next year, if the fight hadn't been made, I think they would have been on the way out.

Now they are back. The Administration, at least, is recognizing that the endowments do provide a useful purpose in the social fabric of the country. The question now comes up, well, what are the needs of the country, and how are we addressing those needs.

I think your statement, Dr. Catania, will mean a lot. I think Ms. Maimon's statement will mean a lot.

Ms. Maimon, would you like to finish your statement?

Ms. MAIMON. I didn't get to some specific recommendations. I gave a little background.

Mr. YATES. I know you did. I am giving you the opportunity now to pinpoint what you wanted to say.

Ms. MAIMON. Okay. I have three specific recommendations.

As you recall, the continuing drama of little Beaver College against the great Federal bureaucracies and how we prevailed. I think that leads us to some proposals that might help other institutions do a great deal for something that is very much in the public mind and the public interest, and that is writing.

And I think the general thing I want to say is that I know Mr. Bennett talked about funding excellent applications, and all of us are for that, NEH has played a very important role in promoting excellent applications.

And some of the suggestions that I want to make go in the direction of NEH investing some of the funds to promote the kind of excellent exchange that we want. First of all, I would like to suggest expanding the number of planning grants, particularly for projects that propose cooperation between institutions of higher education and their neighboring school districts.

At the difficult initial stages of cooperation NEH can offer the expertise of the National Board of Consultants, a register of individuals who have conducted successful endowment projects, and have wide experience in the humanities.

Often a NEH consultant can help the school district that still is defining writing very narrowly, and, in fact, separating writing from reading, they can help that school district re-think what the writing is and the fact that it simply makes sense for writing to go on in every classroom.

It seems like a simple thing. But it is not happening in the classrooms, and NEH can really help it happen.

My second specific proposal is to expand the funding of the National Writing Project. The National Writing Project started in the Berkeley area as the Berkeley Area Project, and, in fact, it was made national the same year that Beaver got its initial funding, 1977.

In 1983 to 1984, the National Writing Project received 36 inquiries from new sites. They were able to fund six.

In 1982 to 1983, the staff of the National Writing Project in Berkeley numbered five professionals and eight clericals. In 1983-84, because of cutbacks in funds, the staff was cut to three professionals and four clericals.

These people must coordinate the work of 118 sites in 44 States and five foreign countries. I have never received funding from the National Writing Project.

I simply admire their work. And I just wanted to say that for the record.

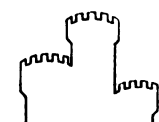
My third specific proposal is that NEH is making the point that they have already funded model programs in writing across the curriculum and now it is up to institutions to do it on their own. What I am suggesting is that NEH provide small grants, under \$10,000, for colleges and universities that wish to initiate faculty workshops in writing, as a way of improving the teaching of the humanities. Because the Endowment has done so much there is a great deal of information that exists.

But NEH help in these small grants could mean the difference between one isolated event, one superior, or something like that, and a series of intellectually consistent activities.

So I am talking about a program that could, for \$500,000, help 50 institutions. I just want to conclude by saying that writing is the sign and the privilege of membership in the educated community, and we see in the workings of this committee that one thing that you invite us to do is to provide a written statement for the record.

And as I was preparing my written statement and preparing these remarks, I was thinking to myself how essential to democracy is what we are calling writing across the curriculum, because even the privilege of conversing with this committee would be compromised by the inability to transform private thought into public statement.

[The statement of Ms. Maimon follows:]



Beaver College

Testimony of Elaine P. Maimon
 Professor of English and
 Director, Beaver College National Dissemination
 Program, Writing in the Humanities

Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies
 Committee on Appropriations
 United States House of Representatives

April 12, 1984

Mr. Chairman:

I am Elaine Maimon, Professor of English at Beaver College, an independent, four-year liberal arts college in suburban Philadelphia. I also direct a program, Writing in the Humanities, based at Beaver and funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities to foster cooperation between colleges and secondary schools all over the United States. I am grateful to this committee for the support you have given through the years to NEH, which has been the agency most responsible for promoting the idea that writing is more than a grammatical exercise. Those of us engaged in the study of the humanities understand that in the act of writing, people capture thinking. For the last nine years NEH has given its money and its prestige to support the connections between writing and thinking.

I would like to begin by describing the two programs I have directed because I believe these programs are emblematic of the Endowment's achievements in combatting the notion that writing is a mere basic skill. Then I will suggest some logical next steps for NEH, to nurture new initiatives based on its own history of accomplishment. NEH has helped to stem "the rising tide of mediocrity," documented in the report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education. And if Ernest Boyer is correct when he says in the Carnegie Report that "America has the best opportunity it will have in this century to improve the schools," then NEH is the agency to inspire that improvement. I agree with Mr. Boyer that "if we do not seize this special moment, we will fail the coming generation and the nation."

Allow me to relate a little personal history. In 1975, my first year as coordinator of freshman composition at Beaver College, I began to see that the complexities of literacy could not be handled once and for all in a freshman composition class. In fact, a freshman composition course could be no more than an initiation into a challenging and difficult academic conversation that was meant to enfranchise students into the public discourse of our democracy. It seemed to me then that all instructors, but especially those in history, philosophy, literature, and foreign language, should see themselves primarily as teachers of reading and writing, as native informants welcoming newcomers into the conversation

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of our culture. But in fact most teachers, even at private liberal arts colleges, which pride themselves on individual attention to the student, were lost in the shards of their own subject matter, assigning writing sometimes, but then abandoning students to work on these projects in isolation, depending on the lecture as the primary mode of teaching, allowing students passively to watch as if they were viewing figures on a television screen. I wanted to design a program that would help all instructors integrate writing into the teaching of subject matter, and would therefore engage students actively in their own learning.

In 1975, senior administrators at Beaver believed that NEH would not be interested in little Beaver College and certainly not for a writing program, which supposedly was covered under what was then the Office of Education. My investigation into funding opportunities at the Office of Education revealed to me that as a literary scholar and teacher I did not talk the same language as the staff there. They talked about "increasing competencies in word-attack skills," as if the page were a wall to be battered down. When one wise Beaver administrator gave in to my cajoling and authorized a visit to NEH, I found a staff that understood me when I said that the page is not a wall but a voice -- a voice to be questioned and talked back to. When we read the printed record of the best that has been thought and said, we talk back through the written word. Writing and reading connect all learners, not only across the curriculum, but across space and time.

As a result of several helpful conversations with the NEH staff, Beaver College submitted a proposal for one of the first programs to engage the whole faculty in connecting writing with learning. We wanted to do some things which sound simple but which we could not have done without NEH support. Beaver's budget was then (and is still) balanced but lean, and we have no endowment. We had no funds to invite scholars in the fields of rhetoric and linguistics to our campus so that faculty in various fields could transcend their disciplinary differences through studying theories of language. With \$2500 in seed money from a local foundation, Dolfinger-McMahon, we conducted a workshop led by Harriet Sheridan, who is now dean at Brown University, and read Aristotle's *Rhetoric* as our primary text. That workshop energized the faculty as few experiences had done before. Without the support of NEH we would not have been able to build on this experience.

In 1977, Beaver College received an NEH grant to strengthen the humanities through a program in writing across the curriculum. Also in 1977, NEH expanded its funding of the Berkeley Bay Area Writing Project to make it the National Writing Project. In these ways, NEH created two kinds of initiatives: the Beaver project inspired other college campuses to see writing not as a problem or crisis, but as an opportunity for reunifying the faculty and then actively engaging students in humanities texts; the National Writing Project provided a national umbrella for college, secondary, and elementary teachers interested in connecting writing and thinking.

In the last seven years, interest in writing across the curriculum has accelerated beyond imagination. My colleagues and I have been invited to over one hundred universities, colleges, and schools in twenty-five states and Puerto Rico to talk to faculty members about the Beaver College experience. Why, you may ask, should institutions that range from Yale, Smith, and Wellesley to Montevallo University in Alabama, Midway College in Kentucky and Piscataway High School in New Jersey want to hear about writing in the curriculum? Isn't writing already implicit in everything we do? My travels have taught me that writing instruction in the last generation had become so deeply implicit in American education that it had almost disappeared from view. NEH has helped to revive writing as the sinews of academic and public life.

But the work has only just begun. In 1980, NEH granted funds to Beaver to conduct two summer institutes for teams of college and secondary teachers. In order to apply, college and high school faculty members in various geographic regions had to work on proposals together. This demanding application procedure meant that college professors who had never met the high school teachers who worked in the building three blocks away had an incentive to call and introduce themselves. Not only did NEH provide a catalyst for cooperation; the agency also provided its imprimatur. The application procedure allowed the summer institutes to affect hundreds more than the 22 regional teams we were able to invite for five weeks of reading, writing, and conferring. The level of interest in regional cooperation in writing across the curriculum is also documented by the 600 people who attended the national conference in Writing in the Humanities which we conducted as the culminating even of the NEH program.

Now universities, colleges, public school districts, and private schools all over the nation want to participate in the workshops that allow for a special kind of conversation across the boundaries of disciplines and teaching levels. Many institutions have great difficulty in supporting a coordinated series of workshops with internal funds, especially if the program is one that defies conventional barriers and invites college, secondary, and elementary teachers to work together. NEH has awakened teachers to the need for scholarly exchange, which is the only viable basis for curriculum change.

The Summer Seminars for Secondary Teachers, although an excellent program of scholarly exchange, takes individual teachers away from their home settings and does not focus on the connections between scholarly exchange and curriculum change. I support the continuation and expansion of this program because of the revitalizing experience it provides to study great humanities texts in concert with representatives from the wider community of colleagues outside the walls of one school building. But I also propose three other new initiatives:

- . Expand the number of planning grants for projects proposing cooperation between institutions of higher education and their neighboring school districts. At the difficult initial stages of cooperation, NEH can offer the expertise of the National Board of Consultants, a register of individuals who have conducted successful Endowment projects and have wide experience in the humanities. Often an NEH consultant can help a school district that still defines writing merely as a basic skill to broaden the definition to connect writing to reasoning and analysis.
- . Expand the funding of the National Writing Project. In 1983-84, the National Writing Project received thirty-six inquiries for new sites. They were able to fund six. In 1982-83, the staff of the National Writing Project in its central Berkeley, California, office numbered five professionals and eight clericals. In 1983-84, because of diminution of funds, the staff was cut to three professionals and four clericals, who must coordinate the work of 118 sites in forty-four states and five foreign countries.
- . Provide small grants, under \$10,000, for colleges and universities that wish to initiate faculty workshops in writing as a way of improving the teaching of the humanities. Because of the Endowment's efforts over the last decade, much information exists to help faculty members reunify around a commitment to writing. Still, NEH help can mean the difference between one isolated event and a series of intellectually consistent activities.

We have ample evidence that when writing programs are well begun, they continue on their own momentum. Again Beaver College is emblematic. We have developed a curriculum for freshman composition which has become a national model. Five faculty members from five different disciplines have collaborated on two textbooks, Writing in the Arts and Sciences and Readings in the Arts and Sciences, which are now used at institutions as different from Beaver as the University of Texas at Austin and Duquesne University. The college faculty as a whole integrates writing as part of the process of learning by asking students to write multiple drafts and to consult with each other about their developing ideas. Like other writers, our students must include a page of acknowledgments with all writing which is public, i.e., in their case, submitted for a grade.

Our students are learning what we hope all United States citizens will learn, that writing is the sign and the privilege of membership in the educated community. The Humanities Endowment has supported programs that have empowered citizens to embody thought in language. Without that capacity Americans cannot participate fully in a democracy. Even the privilege of conversing with this committee would be compromised by the inability to transform private thought into public statement. I am grateful for the opportunity to converse with you this afternoon, and I ask you to continue your support of NEH so that all American citizens can join the conversation.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

I have been looking through your Readings on the Arts and Sciences. I am delighted that you take for consideration the Declaration of Independence.

I have always wondered why—and perhaps you can answer this—why Thomas Jefferson changed the word “inalienable” to “unalienable”. Why did he do that?

Ms. MAIMON. He did it because he had to have the draft that he prepared reviewed by a committee of his peers, the committee of five.

Mr. YATES. Is there a difference in the meaning of the words?

Ms. MAIMON. I think there was a question of the sound of the two words. And I think he deferred to the opinion of the five of his peers who read the document and said that the version that is in the final document sounded better.

Mr. YATES. And that is all?

Was there a word “unalienable”?

Ms. MAIMON. Let's see. I would have to look in the Oxford English Dictionary and see what was used when. As with some things today, as far as small usage matters, so much of it is a question of consensus of educated people. I think that in that case, Jefferson just bent to that. There are some other really significant changes from draft to draft of the declaration.

One, the complete deletion of the criticism of George the Third on the slave trade. And, of course, he dropped that out for other reasons.

Mr. YATES. Okay. Now, we hear from the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Conarroe.

Mr. CONARROE. Had you asked me the same question, my answer would have been scholars differ.

Mr. YATES. Your statement may be made a part of the record.

Mr. CONARROE. Thank you. I would like to include with my statement the statement of the National Humanities Alliance.

Mr. YATES. Okay. That may be included, as well.

Mr. CONARROE. Days like this, at my university the students all want to go out and sit under the trees, and I was thinking of asking you if we could do that.

Mr. YATES. You may indeed.

Mr. CONARROE. My university is the University of Pennsylvania which has an extremely strong group of humanities departments. Exhibit A is right here.

When I testified before you two years ago, the University of Chicago seemed to be in control. So I am glad to be able to set that balance straight.

Mr. YATES. Well, I joined Hannah Gray when she refers to our university as “The University”.

Mr. CONARROE. Let's say we are here from the other university.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. CONARROE. Before I got on the metroliner this morning, I talked to my friend, Vartan Gregorian, at the New York Public Library. He asked me to convey his warm greetings to someone he admires very much.

He said, "Please tell Mr. Yates how much the NEH matching grants mean to places like the New York Public Library, the Folger and the Newberry."

I am pleased to say the new director of the Folger is a Professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania, so it is sure to be in good hands. I am pleased to be here again.

When I testified two years ago I was executive director of the Modern Language Association. I was speaking for 27,000 members in literature and language. Now as dean of the research institution, I have broadened my perspective to include all of the humanities.

The result of that, I think, is I have an even stronger sense than I did before of the urgency of making sure that the funds available to the NEH are not cut. I have read Mr. Bennett's comments with great interest.

I applaud his rigorous standards and his prudent stewardship of the Endowment's funds. But I disagree strenuously with him in his assumption that the number of fundable projects are both predictable and finite. It seems to me that this could well be a self-fulfilling prophecy.

If the signal for sending out both to the world of humanities and to the business world are that there is only so much excellence out there, that may indeed prove to be true.

My own sense is that the humanities are an enormous untapped source, and that if we were to reduce the funds available, we would discourage initiatives by individuals and institutions that don't have proven records, that are not automatically known, and we might postpone the development of ideas and technologies that require encouragement.

Now, what I would like to do, in just a very few minutes, is not read my statement to you, but touch on three or four of the points that I make. I am talking about what I feel are some of the important areas in research that the Endowment helps with and can do more to help with.

I think I would wear out your patience by listing some of these. But I have decided not to do that.

I will touch on four things. First of all, research tools and reference books. I think, for example, of the Modern Language Association International Bibliography, which is a very sophisticated computer aided research tool that provides information on the titles, authors and content of literally thousands of books and articles that are published every year.

Now, without the NEH support, this would simply not exist. It would exist as a dream. Scholars have a hard time getting their facts from dreams.

So this is an important tool. I could go into others.

Let me say a word about the much heralded Library of America, which is made available to readers all over the world, our classic authors—Whitman, Hawthorne, Twain, Melville, in good, solid texts.

NEH, I think, can take enormous pride in having supported this. And I think it continues to need support.

For example, there are books that are less commercially viable, such as Henry Adams' three-volume History of the United States,

Henry James' two-volume criticism, that can only be prepared and published with the help of the Endowment.

I think it is worth noting that the Library of America's Parkman exists in 20,000 copies in Great Britain and France. So it actually serves as a kind of hard back ambassador. And I think that is very important.

The second thing I would refer to is what the other Yeats, the one who spells his name incorrectly, calls the monuments of unaging intellect. I am thinking, of course, of libraries and museums, like the great New York Public Library, and we all know that some of these buildings, the structures are in shocking disrepair.

Many millions of dollars will only begin to take care of years of deferred maintenance. And we are all aware, too, that books and archives and manuscripts are rotting dramatically.

I think it is true that half of the material published in the first half of our century will no longer exist in the end of the second half of our century. I have been told that there is more decay in books and manuscripts in the 1980's than there was in the entire 18th century.

This is particularly true of acid based paper. A point I know you are familiar with it—and I simply want to underscore it—is that no amount really of increase can even begin to deal with this problem, and the amount of money I think that has been made available through the NEH for this problem is rather limited.

Two other points I would make. The third one has to do with the importance of the humanists catching up with our colleagues in the natural and social sciences in the use of technology.

We have been a little slow. I think we are now beginning to make enormous strides. But this is expensive. Software and hardware is enormously expensive. It doesn't come cheap.

And without the kind of support that the NEH can provide, I think we will stay back in the era of Gutenberg in some ways.

Let me give two examples. Since they are somewhat technical, I will read them—the sorts of things that we can do with technology.

The computer is proving to be indispensable in the creation and updating of dictionaries for languages and dialects where no current dictionaries exist. Penn's dictionary of Biblical Greek, Minnesota's lexicon of Medieval Spanish, the University of Toronto's Old English dictionary, and the University of California's Thesaurus Linguae Graecae, all computer-generated research tools, could not have been available to scholars a generation ago.

Computers also help scholars discern patterns in data bases too vast to be comprehended by the unaided individual. Archaeologists can program data from published reports and, using computer simulations, "re-excavate" a site.

Literary historians can analyze textual variants and prepare concordances with much greater speed, completeness, and accuracy than was previously possible. Biblical scholars can compare passages from the Hebrew, Greek, Coptic, Latin, and Armenian versions of the Bible in order to chart the development of the text across cultures and through the centuries. The end product will be more authoritative translations and more informed interpretations of the Biblical text.

Let me reiterate what my colleague has said about the lost generation of scholars. Something interesting is happening right now. It has suddenly become possible again to encourage the best and the brightest to go into philosophy and literature and languages and music and art history, because you look at what is going to happen in the next ten years, there are going to be an enormous number of retirements, all across the country. Most universities have the same chart. And there is going to be a great need for well-trained, bright young scholars at that time.

It is no longer hazardous to one's health to go into these professions. But obviously, as you said, if there are not post-doctoral fellowships, if there is not the kind of support that graduate students badly need, they may choose to go into more promising areas.

Finally, I would simply comment on the question of communication of the research that we do. And here, again, let me be a little parochial by saying a couple of things about Pennsylvania.

We have at Pennsylvania, fortunately NEH funds will support summer institutes in local history, designed to help secondary school teachers find new ways to involve young people in the study of their communities' past. NEH youth grants have already helped the University initiate several local history projects.

Penn has also requested NEH funds to launch its new initiative with the Philadelphia Public School System, PATHS—Program to Assist the Teaching of the Humanities in the Schools—a program aimed at helping high school teachers improve instruction in the humanities. Similar dreams and needs are, of course, shared by institutions all across that Nation.

So I am not singling Penn out as being unique in this sense, but representative.

My final word is, again, preaching to the converted, which is simply to say that unlike the arts, which can turn to audience for corporate support, unlike the national sciences, which can tap industry, defense and other Federal agencies for major research funds, the humanities can turn only to the NEH and a small number of scholarly foundations.

Even then the proliferation of challenge grants often has the effect of providing inadequate support for specific projects and diverting the researcher's time into fund raising.

It is as simple as that. That can be a problem. So I end where I began, by simply saying I believe there is an enormous untapped potential out there, and that if we are going to err in providing self-fulfilling prophecy, I hope we will err on the side not of paucity, but of plentitude.

[The statement of Mr. Conarroe follows:]

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STATEMENT
OF
JOEL CONARROE
DEAN, SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
before the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
of the
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 12, 1984

Mr. Chairman,

I am Joel Conarroe, Dean of Arts and Sciences and Gates Professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania. It is a pleasure to appear before this committee to urge additional support for the National Endowment for the Humanities. I have read with interest Mr. Bennett's comments on the NEH budget for FY '85, and I applaud his dedication to the highest standards of excellence in selecting programs for the Endowment's support. I also endorse his unquestioned commitment to the central importance of the Humanities in our national life and in our educational system. In addition, I want to express my high regard for his prudent and judicious stewardship of the Endowment's resources.

I disagree, however, with Mr. Bennett's assumption that the number of excellent proposals suitable for NEH support is both finite and predictable. In my testimony before you two years ago, I commented that the Humanities in the United States have an enormous untapped potential. I also suggested that a reduction in the National Endowment's support might become, in effect, a self-fulfilling prophecy, that it might impose limits on our country's potential for excellence in research, scholarship, and public appreciation of the Humanities. Such a reduction would discourage new initiatives by individuals and institutions without established records, and might postpone development of ideas and technologies that require encouragement.

At the time I presented that testimony I spoke as Executive Director of the Modern Language Association on behalf of its 27,000 members who teach and study in language and literature departments throughout the country. Last summer I left the MLA to assume my duties as dean at a major research university, and immediately had to broaden my perspective to include the full spectrum of Humanities subjects and disciplines. I am now, as a result, more convinced than ever that America's potential for excellence in the Humanities is vast--we have barely scratched the surface--and that generous support from the National Endowment is critical both for continuing projects and for new initiatives. It is not possible to create what Yeats calls "monuments of unaging intellect" without a firm monetary foundation. Since a litany of examples to support this view could outlast this committee's patience, I will restrict my remarks to four key areas in which the Endowment is uniquely suited to make a critical difference.

*First, in supporting research tools and research projects, along with the important benefits they provide;

*Second, in maintaining or restoring the fabric of what, if you will permit a currently fashionable word, I would call the "infrastructure"--the material and human underpinnings of humanities research and teaching in this country;

*Third, in striving for future excellence by helping Humanities institutions face special technological challenges, particularly the adaptation of the computer to humanities research; and

*Fourth, in ensuring that the benefits of our country's excellence in Humanities research continue to benefit the American public, directly and indirectly.

1. Two years ago I noted before this committee that it is impossible to quantify the benefits generated by research tools that would not exist except for NEH support. I spoke about the MLA International Bibliography, a sophisticated computerized indexing system that provides users of all sorts--undergraduates, businessmen, scholars, Congressmen--detailed information about the authors, titles, and contents of thousands of books and articles published each year. I mentioned, too, the publication of volume two of Wing's Short-title Catalogue, a work that will eventually provide a complete listing of all books printed in the English language between the years 1641 and 1700--an indispensable tool for everyone doing research in this unusually rich period of history. Both of these projects continue to need support, and they are not unique. The much heralded Library of America has used NEH funds in past years to bring out accurate texts of such classic American authors as Hawthorne, Melville, Whitman, and Twain. Here too the need continues for support, such as that recently given, in preparing and publishing important

but less commercially viable works such as Henry James' two-volume Criticism and Henry Adams' three-volume History of the United States. It is worth noting that more than 20,000 copies of the Library's Parkman volume are circulating in Great Britain and France, making that edition a kind of hardback ambassador.

Since assuming the deanship at Pennsylvania I have learned that the NEH plays a role in providing reference tools that help us understand ancient as well as modern languages. The University of Chicago's Assyrian Dictionary and Penn's Sumerian Dictionary, while they may seem to be somewhat esoteric enterprises, are actually important for archaeologists, philologists, historians, and students of religious thought who seek to understand the cultural, historical, and linguistic background of the Biblical tradition.

I have also learned about the support furnished by the NEH to historians, archivists, and others interested in understanding our country's past and in communicating this knowledge to the public. Philadelphia's newly established Center for Early American Studies--a consortium of several Universities, libraries, and other scholarly organizations based in the Delaware Valley--has benefited from an NEH matching grant to fund a multi-disciplinary analysis called "The Transformation of Philadelphia: 1750-1850." This study will trace for the first time in a systematic way the economic, social, political, and cultural history of America's first "modern" city. NEH funds will also support the Center in its commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution next October. The scholars involved in this celebration will almost certainly break new ground in our understanding of the nation's constitutional origins.

2. If, as I have suggested, supporting the creation of research tools and research projects is of immeasurable benefit to the Humanities, allowing existing research facilities to deteriorate will do immeasurable harm. The physical structures of many of our museums and libraries are in shocking disrepair; tens of millions of dollars will only begin to correct the ravages of deferred maintenance. Books and documents, especially those printed on acid-based papers, are deteriorating at an alarming rate. Without heroic programs of conservation and renovation, many repositories of man's intellectual, cultural, and spiritual heritage will perish. NEH Challenge grants and special project grants have enabled some libraries to begin to address this crisis, but only to begin. The need for additional funding is great and will continue to be great in the foreseeable future.

The Humanities face another equally serious challenge: to ensure that there will be a new generation of scholars. No one needs to hear again how depressed the academic job market has been in recent years. Some have wrongly concluded that the problem is a glut of Ph.D.'s in the Humanities. Such a view is myopic. As the generation of scholars who received tenure in the 1960's begins to retire in the 1990's our colleges and universities will require numerous talented, well-trained young scholars to succeed them. I am happy to say that the advanced study of literature and other Humanities subjects is no longer hazardous to one's economic health--it is possible once again to encourage the best and brightest college students to pursue graduate degrees. However, without substantial nationwide programs of pre-doctoral fellowships such as the proposed Javits fellowships, and supported post-doctoral research, the best minds of the present college generation may turn to pursuits more promising than academia. Here too the NEH is uniquely suited to offer significant, consistent, and coordinated support.

3. A third area of critical importance to the Humanities is the appropriation of new technology in the service of research. Humanists have been less quick than our colleagues in the Social and Natural Sciences to appreciate the potential of the computer, but we are now beginning to make up for lost time. The computer, we recognize, will be an invaluable tool in building the research facilities of the future. Libraries and museums must begin to shift their catalogues to computer file systems; a national system for linking these catalogues will be a high priority

for researchers. The computer is proving to be indispensable in the creation and updating of dictionaries for languages and dialects where no current dictionaries exist. Penn's dictionary of Biblical Greek, Minnesota's lexicon of Medieval Spanish, the University of Toronto's Old English dictionary, and the University of California's Thesaurus Linguae Graecae, all computer-generated research tools, could not have been available to scholars a generation ago. Computers also help scholars discern patterns in data bases too vast to be comprehended by the unaided individual. Archaeologists can program data from published reports and, using computer simulations, "re-excavate" a site. Literary historians can analyze textual variants and prepare concordances with much greater speed, completeness, and accuracy than was previously possible. Biblical scholars can compare passages from the Hebrew, Greek, Coptic, Latin, and Armenian versions of the Bible in order to chart the development of the text across cultures and through the centuries. The end product will be more authoritative translations and more informed interpretations of the Biblical text."

Computer hardware and software, however, do not come cheap. The high threshold of start-up costs could well prevent scholars and institutions from gaining access to these tools and limit Humanities research to technology that has not substantially changed since the time of Gutenberg. Challenge grants and special project grants from the NEH can make all the difference.

Finally, a fourth area in which the NEH can make a difference is in helping research institutions communicate their findings to the wider public. Our universities, libraries and museums have the intellectual resources (and the mandate) to share new information, but frequently they lack the financial resources to implement programs for the public. At Pennsylvania, fortunately, NEH funds will support summer institutes in local history, designed to help secondary school teachers find new ways to involve young people in the study of their communities' past. NEH youth grants have already helped the University initiate several local history projects. Penn has also requested NEH funds to launch its new initiative with the Philadelphia Public School System, PATHS (Program to Assist the Teaching of the Humanities in the Schools), a program aimed at helping high school teachers improve instruction in the Humanities. Similar dreams and needs are, of course, shared by institutions all across the nation.

Before concluding, I would like to re-emphasize the uniquely critical role the NEH plays in maintaining the health of the Humanities in this country. Unlike the Arts, which can turn to audience and corporate support, and unlike the Natural Sciences, which tap industry, Defense, and other Federal agencies for major research funds, the Humanities can turn only to the NEH and a small number of private foundations. Even then, the proliferation of challenge grants all too often has the effect of rendering inadequate support to specific projects, while diverting researchers' time and energy into fund-raising activities.

I end, thus, where I began, with reference to the extraordinary number of worthy, fundable research projects waiting to be discovered. If the signals our government sends out are indeed to be a self-fulfilling prophecy, then let us err, if at all, on the side not of paucity but of plenitude.

The National Humanities Alliance

1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, N.W., Suite 428, Washington, D.C. 20007 (202) 335-9777

Statement before the House Appropriations
Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies

April 12, 1984

The National Humanities Alliance supports increased funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the chief source of public support for humanities programs and humanities professionals in the Nation. Our statement will focus on mission as well as dollars. The following chart makes clear the central budgetary concerns of many in the humanities community--an alarming decrease in actual support for the disciplines, scholars and presentors of the humanities.

(in millions)

| <u>Program</u> | <u>FY81</u> | <u>FY84</u> | <u>FY85</u> <u>Request</u> | <u>% Change from</u> <u>FY81 to FY85</u> | <u>% Change from</u> <u>FY84 to FY85</u> |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Fellowships | \$15.8 | \$14.5 | \$13.9 | (-)12% | (-) 4% |
| Education | 16.8 | 19.0 | 16.1 | (-) 4% | (-)15% |
| Research | 18.0 | 18.4 | 16.5 | (-) 8% | (-)10% |
| State Councils | 23.9 | 21.9 | 16.0 | (-)33% | (-)27% |
| General Programs | 32.0 | 23.3 | 16.7 | (-)48% | (-)28% |
| Challenge Grants | 24.0 | 18.0 | 21.0 | (-)12% | (+)16% |
| Treasury Funds | 9.5 | 11.5 | 11.0 | (+)15% | (-) 4% |
| Administration | 11.3 | 12.7 | 13.5 | (+)19% | (+) 6% |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>151.3</u> | <u>140.0</u> | <u>125.5</u> | <u>(-)17%</u> | <u>(-)10%</u> |

The National Humanities Alliance is a consortium of over 50 humanities associations ranging from scholarly associations to organizations of public program professionals.

One need only look at the statute which created the National Endowment for the Humanities to see a clear mandate for NEH when Congress found:

That the practice of art and the study of the humanities requires constant dedication and devotion and that, while no government can call a great artist or scholar into existence, it is necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to help create and sustain not only a climate encouraging freedom of thought, imagination, and inquiry, but also the material conditions facilitating the release of this creative talent. (SEC 2, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended)

The Endowment is authorized to encourage and support scholarly excellence and to increase public access to the humanities.

One need only look at the proposed fiscal year 1985 budget to wonder how a reduction in funds can meet this mandate.

The Humanities Alliance sponsored four regional conferences in March of 1984 in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles and Atlanta to bring together practicing humanists from the academic sector as well as those engaged in public presentations with State Humanities Councils, public television and institutions such as museums and historical societies. These conferences along with a recent Alliance survey of colleges and universities point to many areas of unmet needs--priorities which are not adequately addressed by any sector especially the federal government. Prominent among the concerns are the need for expanded fellowship opportunities, the need to "build bridges" between the scholarly community and the public, the need to better prepare high school students for college level work, and the need to strengthen the humanities infrastructure which is literally rotting away in our nation's libraries.

The current funding level for NEH of \$140 million, and this Subcommittee Chair's proposed FY84 figure of close to \$150 million are very useful starting points from which to address unmet needs and priorities. Many participants in our regional conferences strongly supported NEH programs, but added that they are being pursued with a woefully inadequate budget. Additional funding above the FY85 request would continue and increase support of important fellowships, research and education programs; projects designed to reach a public audience; and the activities of State Humanities Councils.

Increased funds for existing programs and new initiatives could address fundamental problems in the humanities:

1. Conservation The need for preservation and conservation of manuscript and textual materials is well documented as is their high cost. NEH proposes to fund conservation programs at a level of only \$400,000.

2. Education Formal and informal education is the fulcrum on which both academic and public programs must rely. It is in the area of education that expanding existing NEH programs and implementing new ones would address central problems of literacy, thinking, writing and communicating. Unfunded NEH initiatives might be reconsidered including the program for colleges of teacher education as well as new programs to encourage composition across the curriculum, stronger cooperative programs between secondary and postsecondary institutions and strengthening the humanities core curriculum. Unfunded NEH initiatives alone total over \$3 million.

3. Public Programs The cooperative efforts of academics and institutions such as public libraries, museums and the electronic

media would close the circle on the relationship of scholars and those presenting scholarship. Over a period of four years the funding for public programs has been reduced almost 50 percent when opportunities for academic fellowships at public institutions and public use of these resources should be encouraged.

4. State Humanities Councils The State Councils play a central role in meeting one of NEH's mandated purposes to provide access to the humanities. The steady decline over the last four years in State Council funding, while narrowly conforming to the statutory floor of 20 percent of program funds, does not recognize the growth of State Councils beyond a regrant function. Councils have matured as solid humanities organizations sensitive to the strengths, priorities and special needs of their jurisdictions while continuing academic integrity in their state programs.

5. Fellowships Fellowship opportunities in the private sector and at NEH are highly competitive and do not fund all qualified applicants. The NEH fellowship program has initiated welcome supplemental programs including travel to collections, but should continue to look for areas where an NEH role for support of individuals for scholarly research and study could be expanded.

These are only five examples which cannot reflect all concerns of the humanities community but do suggest there is a large unmet need a potential for new or increased federal support through NEH. In all categories of NEH programs there is room for new initiatives as well as for expanded opportunities for those seeking support through existing programs.

Matthew Arnold wrote that the humanities fail unless they bring

some accession of wisdom, some recognizable cultivation of intellect, imagination and sensibility, and some preparation for what the Greeks called "the Good Life." (Literature and Science) The Humanities Endowment should be judged by this standard. An increased federal commitment to fundamental issues and problems in the humanities would help continue and improve a climate of scholarly excellence and expand access to the humanities to the public. The return on these federal dollars is unquantifiable; it is an educated and thoughtful citizenry.

Mr. YATES. I hope so. The committee has been very good in the past. I would hope that we would do so again.

I think it is really unfortunate that the humanities have suffered a greater loss than the arts in their funding, for some strange reason. The same kind of alignment in funding used to pertain to both. Suddenly it disappeared.

And I think that may be attributable to a number of reasons. I think perhaps the fact that it is so much more prominent in public view, and in public support than the humanities. Perhaps the humanities have to find a way of glamorizing themselves to a much greater degree than they have.

I suppose scholars just don't think in those terms. But, again, that sharp distinction has been advocated in the budgets that have been presented to us. I think perhaps we ought to look at that very carefully.

Mr. CONARROE. I have wanted that change over the years from 1965 and for some years after that, when it stepped up pretty much in the same way. Of course, we cannot compete with Leontyne Price coming forward and singing God Bless America.

Mr. YATES. Actually, as I indicated earlier to Ms. Chen, who was testifying for the humanities, Yo-Yo Ma came in to testify and brought his cello with him and played in the committee room. We had had testimony from Itzhak Perlman last year, but unfortunately he had forgotten to bring his violin.

We appreciate very much your coming and testifying.

[The following additional testimonies were submitted for the record:]



COLORADO
HUMANITIES
PROGRAM

April 11, 1984

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
U. S. Congress - Illinois
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Yates:

I have read Mr. William Bennett's testimony before your Subcommittee on the Interior and Related Agencies regarding the FY 1985 NEH budget request.

To our considerable surprise, and after assurances from Mr. Bennett that there would be no major changes in NEH program during FY 1985, we now learn that the funds requested for State Programs represents a 20 percent decrease from what was appropriated by Congress in FY 1984. For Colorado, this will make a reduction of approximately \$74,000 in definite funds available for programs.

Here in Colorado, there is very strong public support for the humanities programs we administer and fund. Our programs reach virtually all segments of Colorado's population throughout the state. Still, there is clear evidence that our audience can and must be expanded. A reduction in our operating budget of 20 percent would severely hamper our efforts to provide the quality programs which the Colorado public has come to expect from CHP.

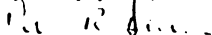
I do find it difficult to understand Mr. Bennett's implicit argument that higher quality programming for the public will emerge *ipso facto* with the expenditure of less money. I fear such an idea is the result of an ideology developed with selective, if not skewed, vision. I have yet to see any evidence to support such an idea.

We in Colorado support a larger State Programs budget, not because we wish to administer more programs, but rather to fund better programs for larger audiences. As we have become more experienced in public programming within Colorado, we have come to recognize the need for more sophisticated (and expensive) modes of connecting with this larger audience. At the very time we are making important progress in this direction, NEH has proposed a major budget cut.

On behalf of CHP, I urge you and your committee to fund State Programs at a dollar level at least equal to, and hopefully greater than, the FY 1984 congressional appropriation.

Thank you for your consideration of our request and your continued support and enthusiasm for the NEH Division of State Programs.

Very truly yours,



Peter R. Decker
Chairman, Board of Directors
Colorado Humanities Program



OHIO UNIVERSITY

Athens, Ohio 45701 / 614-594-6068

College of Arts and Sciences
Office of the Dean

April 11, 1984

Congressman Sidney Yates
2234 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Yates:

I am writing you in my capacity as Chairman of the Ohio Humanities Council, the state based humanities program which receives an annual grant from the Division of State Programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Having read about the testimony presented to the House subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies on March 29, I am writing to express concern about the possible adverse effect of the Administration's request for only \$125.475 million for NEH in Fiscal Year 1985.

As you know, the grants to state humanities councils have been kept at the 1980 level for the last four years. The Administration's request for funding would allocate only \$16 million to the Division of State Programs for Fiscal Year 1985. In the current fiscal year, the Division was allocated \$21,850,000 thanks to the appropriation level approved by the Congress.

A reduction of that magnitude would have a very serious effect on the capacity of the Ohio Humanities Council to meet the needs in this state for public humanities programming. Currently, Ohio is funded at a level of \$551,000 which averages less than 5 cents for everyone in the state. Last year we experienced a 50 percent increase in the number of proposals. We are stretching our current funds as far as we can to support excellent projects in history, literature, and the other humanities disciplines but a reduction in funding next year would seriously curtail our effectiveness.

Let me take this opportunity to express appreciation for your interest and support on behalf of the humanities.

Sincerely yours,

Donald M. Borchert
Associate Dean

DMB/rtr

cc: Charles C. Cole, Executive Director
Ohio Humanities Council

Before the Subcommittee on the Interior of the
Appropriations Committee

Statement of Lawrence M. Sapadin
Executive Director
Association of Independent Video and Filmmakers
and on behalf of
Global Village Video Study Center

on
Reauthorization of the
National Endowment for the Humanities

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

Thank you for this opportunity to present the views of the Association of Independent Video and Filmmakers (AIVF) and the Global Village Video Study Center on authorizing legislation for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). For the record, the Association of Independent Video and Filmmakers (AIVF) represents over 3,000 individuals and organizations involved in independent production nationwide. Many of AIVF's members have produced media programming in the humanities funded by the NEH or state humanities councils.

Global Village was established in 1969 and is one of the nation's first independent media arts centers. Since its inception, Global Village has been committed to the development of public media programming in the humanities through exhibition-lecture programs, publications and video productions. We are deeply concerned about recent developments in the Media Program within the NEH Division of General Programs.

The NEH and independent media producers have long shared a fruitful partnership in the development of high quality public humanities programs. In the past, nearly 80% of the media budget was allocated to independent radio, film and video makers. Working in concert with American scholars, these producers shaped relatively low budgets and limited resources into vital media

works which fostered the appreciation, understanding and dialogue around the humanities for a broad public in the United States and abroad.

By definition these producers are committed to the independence of thought and a diversity of viewpoints. They have brought new ideas, new interpretations and forgotten histories to the public: on women workers during World War II (Rosie the Riveter), Chinese in the Mississippi Delta (Mississippi Triangle), Jewish immigrants in Galveston (West of Hester Street), civil rights leader Ella Baker (Fundi), the Japanese American 442nd World War II infantry division (Nisei Soldier), 19th century Mexican American history (Seguin), women pioneers on the American prairie (Heartland), and many more award-winning productions which have been seen on public and commercial television, in theaters, libraries, schools, museums and other venues.

With the support of NEH, independent producers have addressed both the historical and contemporary concerns of diverse communities and constituencies such as women and minorities. Through the work of independent producers, Americans from all walks of life, ordinary people and leaders alike who comprise the fabric of our nation, are rendered a place in history and in the realm of scholarship and ideas.

But since 1981 the NEH has turned sharply away from this spirit of inquiry and diversity. We are concerned with the following developments:

- a narrowing of the definition of the humanities with a focus towards the past and western cultures, and away from diversity, contemporary concerns and the cultures and heritage of people of color
- the decline in support for projects on women, labor and other topics which address the contemporary and historical concerns of the underrepresented
- the politicization of the grants process
- the overall decline in the NEH budget

These disturbing changes are embodied in the new "masterworks of civilization" concept, to which a hefty chunk of media monies are being

diverted. The series focuses on media renderings of classic texts of literature and reenactments of historical events. Funding will be concentrated in fewer and larger productions, and support may be lessened for documentaries.

A reading of the official guidelines entitled "Humanities Programs in the Media", published by the NEH, would suggest that the masterworks concept represents a narrowed definition of the humanities. Please note the three program goals are listed in the guidelines with examples of possible projects:

1) The Appreciation and Interpretation of Cultural Works:

"When translated through the media of television and radio, the significant texts and masterpieces of literature and arts offer the opportunity for transmitting the most important products of the human imagination and civilization to wide audiences."

(Four project examples are given and ten topics are referred to - none of which deal with non-western cultures, minorities in the United States, ethnic groups or contemporary concerns.)

2) Illumination of Historical Ideas, Figures and Events:

"The program encourages proposals dramatizing and documenting significant ideas, the lives and achievements of great men and women, and major historical events."

(Four project examples are given, eight topics are referred to - none of which address the history of non-western cultures, minorities, or ethnic groups.)

3) Understanding the Disciplines of the Humanities:

"In this category the program is interested in encouraging videotape and film productions that explore the nature of the humanities and provide the public with an awareness of the methods of these disciplines."

(Two examples are given, a range of disciplines and subject matter is referred to, including one reference to the Maasai of Kenya - none of the examples

relate to the concerns and lives of women, minorities, ethnic groups, nor working people.)

Clearly, the predetermination of topics implicit to the masterworks initiative is a threat to the independence and originality of humanities subject matter and approaches. And it is a threat to diversity. According to writers John S. Friedman and Eric Nadler in the April 14, 1984 issue of The Nation, during the period fiscal 1981 to fiscal 1983 grants to projects dealing primarily with women declined by 37%, and grants to labor unions dropped by 100% (to zero).

This contraction in breadth and scope at NEH is reinforced by what appears to be a politicization of the grants process. The peer panel system has been at the core of funding decisions at both of the Endowments and in many federal, state and local agencies throughout the United States. With all its flaws, the peer panel system remains one of the most practical and effective means for insuring that funding decisions be informed and fair. In its ideal sense, each panel composition represents a diversity of disciplines, perspectives and regions

Writers Nadler and Friedman have documented recent cases in which panel decisions at NEH have been overturned by the National Council for the Humanities or its Chairman. A case in point: MacArthur Foundation Fellow Henry L. Gates, an assistant professor of Afro-American studies at Yale, was recently denied funding on a television project on the history of Black images in European and American art, literature and music. Eight of nine panelists approved the proposal. Four outside reviewers were then recruited by the NEH staff, based only on the reservations of the lone dissenter. Three of these reviewers recommended full or limited support. One rejected the project, criticizing the script's "slightly mournful, almost constant deploration of the evils of racism." The proposal was ultimately denied.

NEH's founding legislation, drafted by Congress in 1965, defined the

humanities broadly and included a call for "particular attention to the relevance of the humanities to the current conditions of national life." The present emphasis at NEH would suggest that the humanities are primarily in the past, and of the few. Sans an environment which fosters diversity, the freedom of inquiry, fair and consistent selection procedures, the vitality of independent media productions in the humanities will fade. And vast constituencies of the American public will be all but excluded from the humanities discourse.

We urge the members of Congress, as representatives of those constituencies - of Americans from all walks of life, from all corners of the nation - to protect the integrity of the NEH, and to insure that the humanities dialogue remains a truly public one.

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