

means of computerized techniques to match some of the needs and special problems of the following agencies: Department of Transportation; Office of Atmospheric Water Resources, Bureau of Reclamation; Social and Rehabilitation Service, HEW; National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; and the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance. Specific examples are:

1. The Office of Atmospheric Water Resources of the Bureau of Reclamation is using NASA provided aerospace technology on a continuing basis in four of its university based weather modification studies.

2. The Social and Rehabilitation Service, HEW, is currently utilizing aerospace generated technological information in the field of vocational rehabilitation to help develop better prosthetic devices and to improve training aids and techniques.

3. Following the Ohio River bridge tragedy in late 1967, NASA met with representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Transportation to explore the possibility of applying technology derived from the aerospace and nuclear energy programs to problems of inspecting bridges for safety. From the NASA information bank have come several areas of technology which are potentially applicable to bridge inspection problems.

In addition a great deal of technology has been transferred by various continuing arrangements. Such arrangements usually have been established on the basis of mutual recognition by NASA and the other Government agencies of a need for positive efforts to facilitate the flow and exchange of information. Frequently this is accomplished by means of interagency committees or working groups. Another example is the dissemination of thousands of NASA scientific and technical publications to other agencies, their contractors, and grantees.

Mr. RUMSFELD. On page 17 you get to this question of funding, and I am sure we will have an opportunity to discuss this in greater detail. However it would seem to me that you can't anticipate it. You can simply guess and try to keep a reasonable level of competence.

Mr. FINGER. Well, some of this work is of such a magnitude that you really can't fit it within the budget without a preliminary plan.

Also, it is of such a magnitude that it requires that kind of planning on the part of the other agency as well so that there is an advance notice on it.

The kinds of things that come up within a year, within budget periods, are usually smaller initial efforts aimed at some research activity or the procurement of a piece of equipment that is needed to carry out a research activity that has been going at a fairly low level and some flexibility has to be provided for that.

Our Administrative Operations or in-house operating fund has come down along with the program reductions and, therefore, there is less flexibility to do this.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Just for the sake of discussion here, let's say that that is a good idea and argue it this way: That this country has a Federal Government; a Federal Government has certain revenues, and it makes determinations as to how revenues are going to be expended. Priorities are established to do that. It seems to me that it would be much easier for both the Congress and the executive branch to make intelligent judgments with respect to priorities if, in fact, the user agency of Government were required to and did plug into its set of priorities, first to the Budget Bureau and then to Congress, the specific requests that are being made.

I think that there is some merit to that argument. I think further that not only is there some merit, but it would seem there is some merit to the point that Mr. Brown raised that we just have to be a little realistic about what things are going to be funded. There are going to be things of a higher priority. To the extent that things can't be credited with a higher priority, these things which cannot be com-