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DOUBLE THE NATION'S PARKLANDS AND RECREATION AREAS

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DOUBLE THE NATION'S PARKLANDS AND RECREATION AREAS

PROPOSAL: Establish a 10-year program to double America's heritage of national parks, recreation areas, wildlife refuges, urban parks, and historic sites.

OBJECTIVE: To double the Nation's parklands, wildlife refuges, and recreation areas. This new commitment will be a Bicentennial gift that the American people will give to this and future generations of Americans.

BACKGROUND: Because of the vision of our forefathers, today's citizens have inherited vast and irreplaceable gifts of parks, historic sites, wildlife sanctuaries, and recreation areas. The National Park Service's 287 units comprise 31.0 million acres, of which 7.5 million acres are in Alaska. The Wildlife Refuge System's 378 units comprise 32.2 million acres, of which 22.3 million acres are in Alaska. Yet, with our Nation's growth, these resources are often overcrowded and overused. At the same time, many areas which would make superb parks, sanctuaries, or recreation areas are being lost forever because land values often make other uses more attractive in the short term.

The proposed commitment of \$1.5 billion over 10 years would be a sound investment in America's priceless natural resources and avoid loss forever of an American heritage that cannot be replaced. It would mark again this Nation's commitment to preserve the best of our vast and beautiful continent. It would expand permanently the natural treasures future generations of Americans will inherit before these resources are priced out of the public domain. This program includes proposed additions in Alaska, inasmuch as the Administration has already proposed to the Congress a major conservation initiative to protect in perpetuity 83 million acres of the public domain in that State. The President reiterates the need for Congress to act quickly on the Alaska proposals before the temporary protection afforded by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act expires in December 1978.

DESCRIPTION: Legislation will be submitted to establish a \$1.5 billion 10-year program to:

- provide \$141 million to be used to acquire lands for parks, wildlife refuges, and recreation areas, and historic sites.

- provide \$700 million to develop new and existing parklands and refuges into recreation and conservation resources ready to serve the public.

- provide \$459 million for upgrading and increased staffing of current system of national parks and wildlife refuges.
- provide \$200 million for one-time grants to cities to upgrade present park areas in disrepair.

DOUBLE THE NATION'S PARKLANDS AND RECREATION AREAS

DESCRIPTION OF COMPONENTS:

1. Acquisition of new parks, wildlife refuges, recreation areas and historic sites. (\$141 million immediate appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to remain available for 10 years).

Additions to the National Park System - \$110 million for parks, national rivers, recreation areas, and historic sites.

Additions to the National Wildlife Refuge System - \$31 million for the preservation of natural areas and habitat for wildlife including endangered species.

The National Park Service currently purchases approximately 60,000 acres annually utilizing approximately \$77 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. At this time, 559,608 additional acres and \$449,631,713 are required to acquire lands in congressionally authorized park and recreation areas and historic sites of the National Park System.

The Fish and Wildlife Service currently acquires approximately 85,000 acres annually utilizing funds available from the Migratory Bird Conservation Account (\$19.5 million 1976) and the Land and Water Conservation Fund (\$9.4 million 1976). At this time, approximately 5 million additional acres estimated at \$2.5 billion are necessary for the preservation of natural areas and habitat for wildlife including endangered species.

2. Development of these new and existing parklands and refuges into recreation and conservation resources ready to serve the public. (\$700 million immediate appropriation to remain available for 10 years over and above existing development programs and funding for units already in the National Park and Wildlife Refuge System.)

Such funds are generally to be used to implement park and refuge master plans, which include visitor facilities, road and trails, resource management tools, and such additional improvements as may be necessary for effective park and refuge management. National park units -- \$400 million. National wildlife refuges -- \$300 million.

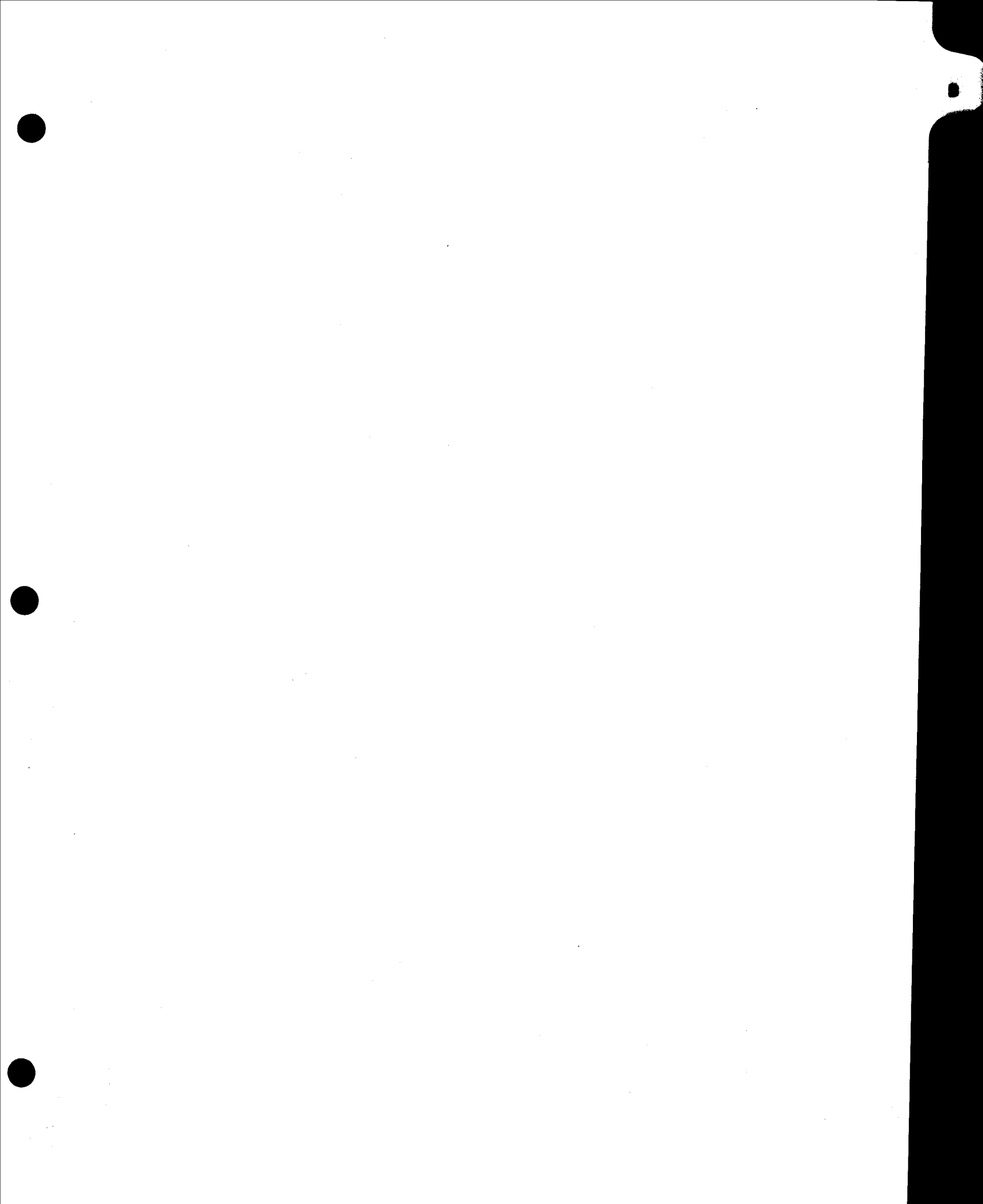
3. Upgrading and increased staffing of current systems of national parks and wildlife refuges. (\$459 million of which \$259 million immediate appropriation to remain available for ten years for upgrading and \$200 million over ten years to be appropriated approximately \$20 million annually for increased staffing.)

Up grading -- \$259 million for rehabilitation of deteriorated facilities with \$194.3 million for national parks and \$64.7 million for wildlife refuges with emphasis to be given to those areas where public use opportunities are greatest.

Increased staffing -- \$200 million and approximately 1,500 permanent positions with 1,000 for national parks and 500 for wildlife refuges to bring the present field employment up to a level that will insure the protection of the natural resource and meet the increasing public demand. (\$20 million annually for ten years -- \$13 million for the National Parks Service and \$7 million for the Fish and Wildlife Service).

4. One-time grants to cities to upgrade present park areas in disrepair.
(\$200 million for fiscal year 1977.)

To be apportioned among the major cities (utilizing the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas) on the basis of population and need with no city entitled to more than 3 percent.





United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Richard B.
President

Honorable Carl Albert
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

By direction of the President, transmitted herewith is a bill "To provide assistance to cities for the rehabilitation and improvement of urban parks and outdoor recreation facilities.

We recommend that the bill be referred to the appropriate committee and that it be enacted.

The bill is an essential part of an overall package which would serve as a Bicentennial legacy from this generation of Americans to future generations. This bill addresses the growing concern over the inadequacy and deterioration of recreation facilities available to urban residents. In order to alleviate these problems, the bill would establish an Urban Recreation Fund in the amount of \$200 million. The Secretary of the Interior would make grants from the Fund to cities for the rehabilitation, repair, or improvement of urban recreation facilities.

In related actions the President is submitting a supplemental budget request for appropriations totalling \$1,320,000 for FY 1977. These funds would be made available until expended to the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service in recognition of the rapid rate at which natural areas, open spaces, and valuable wildlife habitat are being altered and developed. These funds if appropriated would play a major role in accelerating the acquisition of land throughout the country devoted to parks, recreation areas, wildlife refuges and historic sites. \$141 million is requested for these purposes. \$700 million in funds are requested to develop new and existing parklands and refuges into recreation and conservation resources ready to serve the public.

In addition \$279 million are requested for upgrading and increased staffing of the current system of national parks and wildlife refuges.

We will be requesting an additional \$20 million dollars for the next nine years in order to provide for the increases in manpower requirements of these agencies. It is necessary for the Congress to expedite the enactment of the attached bill in order to insure that the \$200 million grant to the cities can be made available in FY 1977. In anticipation of a favorable response we have included these funds in our supplemental request.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that the enactment of the enclosed legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of the Interior

Enclosure

A BILL

To provide assistance to cities for the rehabilitation and improvement of urban parks and outdoor recreation facilities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, in order to assist in rehabilitating and repairing urban outdoor recreation facilities, there is established, out of general revenues and other monies which may be made available for this purpose, an Urban Recreation Fund in the Treasury of the United States.

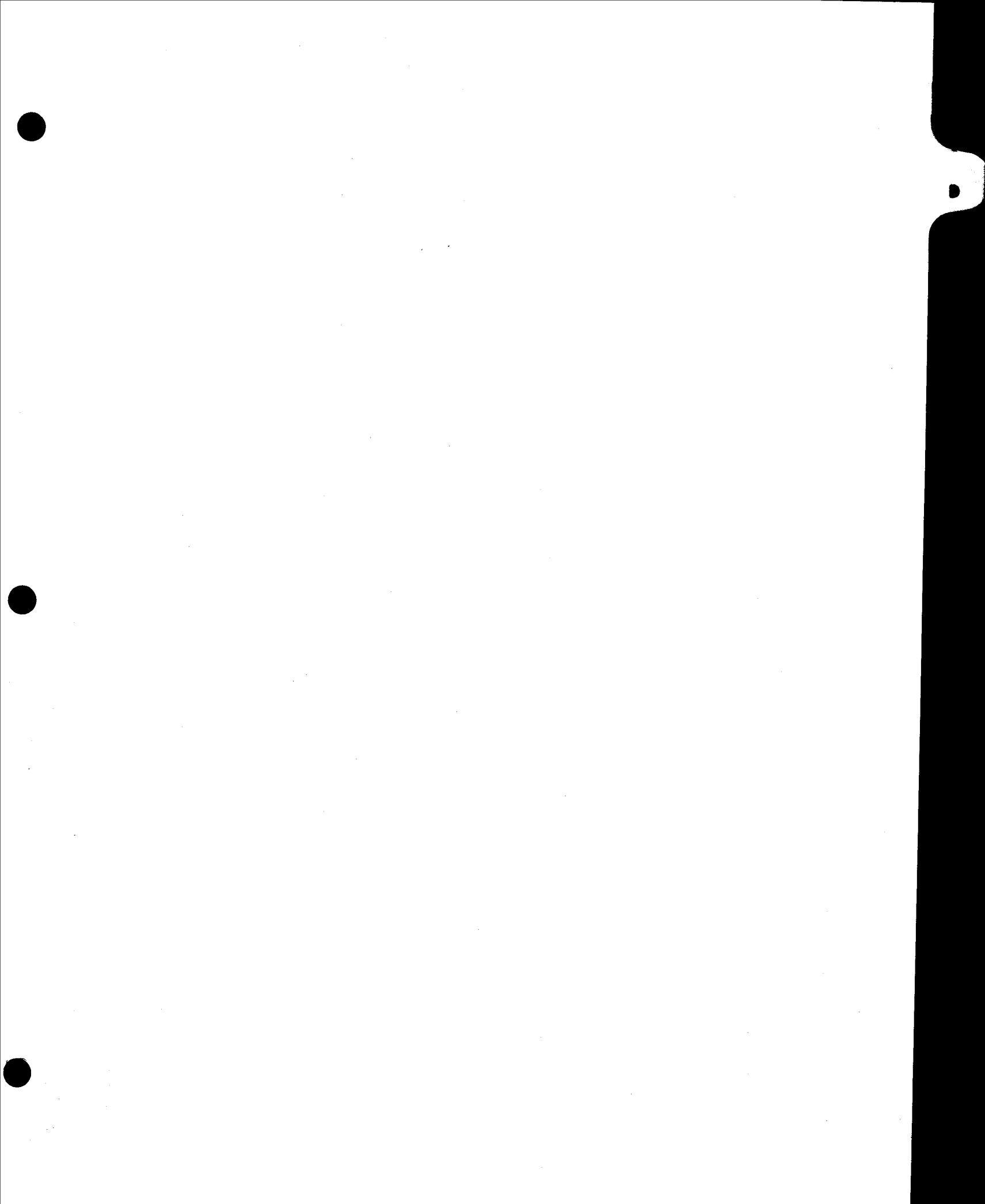
Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants from the Urban Recreation Fund for the rehabilitation, repair, or improvement of urban parks or other outdoor recreation facilities. Such grants may be made through the States to any city or county upon application to the Secretary of the Interior, and may be applied to any park or other outdoor recreation facility which is within the city or county or primarily used by and readily accessible to residents of the city or county: Provided, however, that no more than three percent of the monies granted pursuant to this section shall be granted to any standard metropolitan statistical area.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this Act, the term--

(a) "City" means an incorporated community within any standard metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the United States Bureau of Census;

(b) "County" means a county within any standard metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the United States Bureau of Census.

Sec. 4. There is authorized to be appropriated to the fund established in Sec. 2 of this Act not to exceed \$200 million for fiscal year 1977. Such funds are to be available until expended.



(Draft Press Release)

BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

A Bicentennial gift to the Nation--a doubling of the Nation's national parks and wildlife refuges--has been proposed as the Bicentennial Land Heritage Program. In addition, this program will provide badly needed funds for the improvement, rehabilitation, and maintenance of parks and refuges.

A proposal for appropriations to establish a ten-year, \$1.5 billion program was submitted today by President Ford. A key element of the proposal would provide \$141 million to the National Park Service and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to acquire more than 300,000 acres of lands for parks and refuges. This money would enable both Services to accelerate land acquisition efforts and purchase important areas now in danger of destruction or damage.

In announcing this new Program, President Ford also expressed his disappointment that the 94th Congress has failed to take action on the proposed Alaska Conservation Act, and his hope that the 95th Congress will take early positive action on this important conservation measure, which would add more than 68 million acres of land to the National Park System and the National Wildlife Refuge System.

"I am urging that the Alaska proposals, representing an opportunity for this Nation to protect permanently some of the last great wildlands in North America, be adopted promptly. The 32 million acres of new national parks and 34 million acres of wildlife refuge lands included in this Bill represent the last great opportunity to provide a legacy of natural areas for the future," the President said. "The park and refuge proposals in the proposed Alaska Conservation Act will be complemented by the Bicentennial Land Heritage Program, but future generations will not have been served well if we do not act now to take advantage of the opportunity to establish new national parks and wildlife refuges in Alaska. I am confident the Congress recognizes the importance of their consideration, and I look forward to its cooperation in this exciting venture."

In addition to providing funds for prompt acquisition of important lands, the Bicentennial Land Heritage Program would make available funds for improvements, facilities rehabilitation, maintenance, and increased staffing. It would:

-- provide \$700 million to make improvements on new and recently acquired parks and wildlife refuges, and to provide improved facilities and management for parks and refuges which have been in Federal ownership but never properly improved to make them useful to the public or to provide their full potential for benefit to wildlife;

-- provide \$459 million for proper maintenance and adequate staffing of the present systems of national parks and national wildlife refuges;

-- provide \$200 million for one-time grants to cities for present park areas which are in need of general repair and maintenance.

"These lands are as much a part of the American heritage as is the Declaration of Independence," President Ford said in announcing this Program, "and we are fortunate that past generations of Americans made them available for us to enjoy. Therefore, it is my desire that additional lands be acquired or set aside as this generation's bequest to the future.

"I am disturbed that many of our national parks and wildlife refuges are deteriorating because the funds have not been made available to protect and maintain these priceless resources. We cannot allow this deterioration to proceed further," the President said. "Our growing Nation has overused and overcrowded many of these lands. At the same time, many areas that deserve to be protected as parks and refuges are being lost forever because alternative uses are made of the land, and their lasting, real values are lost for short-term profit."

President Ford went on to say, "This Program will reaffirm our Nation's commitment to preserve the best of our vast and beautiful country and the wildlife inhabiting it. It will be a sound investment in America that will pay off handsomely by permanently insuring and enriching the natural treasures that will be inherited by future generations of Americans."

The Bicentennial Land Heritage Program will significantly influence the future of the 31 million acre National Park System. The System, with its 287 areas, contains outstanding natural features and historical sites. These areas suffer from overuse or deficient maintenance, and areas with high recreation potential often lack adequate access roads and visitor facilities. Many of the nationally significant historical and archeological sites are deteriorating from lack of adequate protection and suitable resource management planning and execution. The addition of lands to the System, coupled with effective resource management, will increase opportunities for outdoor recreation, as well as insure the protection and perpetuation of these resources for future generations. Their inclusion would also help to alleviate overcrowding problems at areas currently in the System, where sharply accelerated visitation during recent years has seriously impacted park resources.

Under the new program, the National Park System would receive:

-- \$110 million to acquire new parks and recreation areas and historic sites;

-- \$500 million for facilities installation and improvement;

-- \$194.3 million for repairs to facilities and for continuing maintenance, as well as \$13 million each year to pay for an additional 1,000 personnel. Many of the facilities in the National Park System were built 20 years or more ago and have not been properly maintained because of the need to provide funds for other pressing park programs, particularly in new areas which have not been properly funded or staffed.

The Bicentennial Land Heritage Program will also be important to the National Wildlife Refuge System. The 378 National Wildlife Refuges which encompass 32 million acres, provide habitat for a wide variety of the Nation's fish and wildlife. The Refuge System, like the National Park System, has deteriorated seriously. In the last two decades, the System has doubled in size, and public visitation has quadrupled to 30 million visitors a year. Yet, staffing has not been increased in the last ten years. Many facilities such as roads, buildings, and water management structures have deteriorated for lack of maintenance. Many of the refuges are not staffed or are operated at a custodial level. Such refuges are managed by personnel from distant refuges, who make only occasional visits.

Other refuges with severe manpower shortages are underproductive or completely undeveloped, so that their full potential benefits for wildlife are not realized. Flooding an area to provide additional waterfowl feeding areas, or leveling a field for planting, cannot be done. Protection of natural areas from fire or vandalism is virtually impossible.

Of even more concern is the daily destruction of essential wildlife habitat which is being bought, developed, polluted, or otherwise altered. Almost five million more acres are needed to complete the Refuge System to protect the highest priority land for endangered species and migratory birds, and to protect unique and unspoiled ecosystems.

Under the new Program, the National Wildlife Refuge System would receive:

-- \$31 million so that land acquisition would be accelerated to quickly add 111,880 acres of land to the System. Most of the acquisition would be over the next five years. Of key interest are coastal and inland wetlands and other unique habitats, which by virtue of their natural biological productivity provide enormous benefits to wildlife;

-- \$200 million for the improvement of new and existing refuges and such facilities as water management structures, trails, roads, visitor centers, administrative facilities, or to create desirable wildlife habitat;

-- \$64.7 million for improved maintenance of refuges, plus an annual appropriation of \$7 million to provide 500 additional positions to manage and maintain refuges. Physical facilities on most national wildlife refuges were constructed during the 1930's and are poorly maintained. The rapid growth of the System has made it impossible to keep pace with maintenance and staffing needs over the years.

To assist in badly needed maintenance of urban park areas, the President proposed a one-time grant to cities. "As America has developed into the world's leading industrial nation," President Ford said, "her people have migrated to the cities. Today we are an urban nation. The need for outdoor recreation opportunities for city dwellers is acute. Many of our cities cannot keep up the parks which they have created, and their usefulness and attractiveness is rapidly fading. In order to help make urban parks attractive and useful resources once again, I propose to help cities get their parks cleaned up and made attractive to the people for whom they are intended. I believe support from the Federal Government will help restore pride in urban parks and instill in urban dwellers the desire to keep their own parks clean, well maintained--and used," President Ford said.

The President concluded, "There is a need for Federal funds to help cities, just as there is a major need for immediate attention to the well-being of the Nation's priceless legacy of National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges."

JTL Talking Points:

1. I want you to know -- and I think Jim Cannon's and Nat Reed's people will confirm this -- that we have worked very hard to come up with a defensible proposal, which is as free of bugs as possible.
2. I have reviewed all of this work in detail and am satisfied that--given the objective -- the Bicentennial parks initiative is as good as we can do.
3. The problem is, however, that we started out with the objective of making a big "splash". The result of this exercise was going to be the sort of thing that will show that the Ford Administration can come up with bold initiatives, contrary to Carter's assertions.
4. That objective has resulted in a proposal that is manifestly contrary to the principal thrusts of your Administration -- fiscal restraint, simplification of categorical programs, consistency in policy direction.
5. The only time we have deviated from those principles -- which I think are going to sell big with the American people -- is with respect to matters of overriding importance such as defense, energy and research. While we can argue that those matters are simply too important to be subject to across-the-board fiscal restraint, I doubt very seriously whether the same argument can be made with respect to parks and outdoor recreation.
6. I fear that the initiative will be characterized as no more than a campaign tactic -- and will serve to seriously undercut the perception that you are consistent and determined to see the Nation through our most serious economic troubles since the Depression.
7. We have been telling the American people "you can't have your cake and eat it too." This initiative will inevitably lead people to question whether you really mean it.

Some specific points to make about the urban parks proposal, if you want:

- is likely to be perpetual;
- mayors probably think police and security more necessary to park usage than fix-up;

- nearly \$8 billion of other Federal funding is available for jobs to accomplish fixing up parks;
 - the justification that cities will find this useful because of their fiscal crisis can be used to justify any takeover of a municipal function -- there is nothing special about parks;
 - will set a terrible precedent -- will lead to drinking water funding, increased waste treatment plant funding, solid waste disposal funding, etc.;
 - reminds me of the old HUD open space program -- which we worked like hell to fold into the community development block grant program.
-

Response to -- "all right, let's cut it way down -- what do I say at Yellowstone?"

- increase personnel ceilings
- increase maintenance - deferred and current
- push Congress on dozens unenacted Administration Federal transfer proposals
- talk about management study

C. Land and Water Conservation Fund

The President's Bicentennial Land Heritage Program will initially more than double the Nation's total acreage of parks, recreation areas, and wild life refuges. Over the ten year period it will continue to add acreage by building upon a growing Land and Water Conservation Fund.

This highly regarded fund currently provides federal financing for acquisition of land for recreation purposes. The President looks toward annually working with the Congress to determine each year the most responsible increases possible in this Fund. The Bicentennial Land Heritage Program will over these ten years be annually coordinated with the increases in the Fund so as to best supplement, support and develop acreage added by expansions in the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACT SHEET

DOUBLE THE NATION'S PARKLANDS AND RECREATION AREAS

The President is proposing to establish a 10-year program to double America's heritage of national parks, recreation areas, wildlife refuges, urban parks, and historic sites. This new commitment will be a Bicentennial gift that the American people will give to this and future generations of Americans.

BACKGROUND

Because of the vision of our forefathers, today's citizens have inherited vast and irreplaceable gifts of parks, historic sites, wildlife sanctuaries, and recreation areas. The National Park Service's 287 units comprise 31.0 million acres, of which 7.5 million acres are in Alaska. The Wildlife Refuge System's 378 units comprise 32.2 million acres, of which 22.3 million acres are in Alaska. Yet, with our Nation's growth, these resources are often overcrowded and overused. At the same time, many areas which would make superb parks, sanctuaries, or recreation areas are being lost forever because land values often make other uses more attractive in the short term.

The proposed initial commitment of \$1.5 billion over 10 years would be a sound investment in America's priceless natural resources and avoid loss forever of an American heritage that cannot be replaced. It would mark again this Nation's commitment to preserve the best of our vast and beautiful continent. It would expand permanently the natural treasures future generations of Americans will inherit before these resources are priced out of the public domain. This program does include Alaska, inasmuch as the Administration has already proposed to the Congress a major conservation initiative to protect in perpetuity 83 million acres of the public domain in that State. The President reiterates the need for Congress to act quickly on the Alaska proposals before the temporary protection afforded by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act expires in December 1978.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

An appropriation request will be submitted to establish a \$1.5 billion 10-year program to:

- provide \$141 million to be used to acquire new parks, wildlife refuges, and recreation areas and historic sites.
- provide \$700 million to develop new and existing parklands and refuges into recreation and conservation resources ready to serve the public.
- provide \$459 million for upgrading and increased staffing of current system of national parks and wildlife refuges.
- provide \$200 million for one-time grants to cities to upgrade present park areas in disrepair.

A. PROGRAMS INCLUDED AND FUNDING

1. Acquisition of new parks, wildlife refuges, recreation areas, and historic sites. (\$141 million immediate appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to remain available for 10 years).

Additions to the National Park System - \$110 million for parks, national rivers, recreation areas, and historic sites.

Additions to the National Wildlife Refuge System - \$31 million for the preservation of natural areas and habitat for wildlife, including endangered species.

more

SUPPORTIVE MATERIAL

1. ELEMENTS OF FUNDING - PROPOSED NEW PROGRAM
(\$ in millions)

	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>BOR</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. <u>Acquisition</u>	\$110.0	\$ 31.0	-0-	\$ 141.0
2. <u>Development of New and Existing Areas</u>	500.0	200.0	-0-	700.0
3. <u>Upgrading Existing Areas</u>				
Funding	194.3	64.7	-0-	259.0
Staffing	<u>130.0</u> ^{1/}	<u>70.0</u> ^{2/}	-0-	<u>200.0</u>
	324.3	134.7		459.0
New full-time permanent positions	(1,000)	(500)	-0-	(1,500)
4. <u>Grants to Cities</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>200.0</u>	<u>200.0</u>
TOTALS	\$934.3	\$365.7	\$200.0	\$1,500.0

1/ \$13 million annually for FY 1977-1986

2/ \$7 million annually for FY 1977-1986

SUPPORTIVE MATERIAL (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE)

2. Potential of Total Public Land Involvement (National Park Service)

An enormous potential exists in the public lands of the United States for expanding and improving opportunities for outdoor recreation and for the preservation of outstanding natural features and historical landmarks.

In order to insure a balanced growth of the National Park System, the National Park Service has developed a systematic program of natural and historical themes which identify those sites that should be represented by areas in the System. Using these themes, gaps and inadequacies within the present System have been identified. In many instances, these gaps can be filled from available public lands under Federal administration.

These public lands under their present management are often suffering from overuse or deficient preservation. Areas with high recreation potential often lack adequate access roads and visitor facilities. Most of the nationally significant historical and archeological sites are deteriorating from lack of adequate protection and suitable resource management plans. Many outstanding natural areas are suffering from invasion of exotic plants and animals, uncontrolled visitor use, or resource exploitation.

The addition of these lands to the National Park System, coupled with effective resource management programs and the provision of visitor facilities, would vastly increase opportunities for outdoor recreation as well as insure the protection and perpetuation of these resources for future generations. Their inclusion would also help to alleviate overcrowding problems at areas currently in the System where sharply accelerated visitation during recent years seriously impacted park resources. Furthermore, strong public support for, and interest in, diverse outdoor recreation opportunities indicates the need to provide additional recreation space for these pursuits.

Now, and in the future, the United States is faced with the dilemma of balancing resource utilization with preservation. Allocation of a portion of these lands now in the Federal domain to the National Park System would provide Americans with a better proportion of natural resources set aside for recreational enjoyment and preservation of this country's heritage.

SUPPORTIVE MATERIAL (NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE)

3. Permanent Employment (Authorized Positions) - (National Parks Service)

FY 1976 8,215

FY 1977 8,763

Proposed New Appropriation:

a. Upgrading of existing areas (Federal)

(1) Headquarters -0-

(2) Field 1,000

Total NPS 1,000

b. Upgrading of existing areas (Private Sector) 2,400
Rehab and maintenance by contracts

SUPPORTIVE MATERIAL (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE)

CRITIQUE WITH MISSION 66

1. Purpose of MISSION 66

MISSION 66 was a conservation program designed in 1956 to staff, equip, and develop the national parks and other areas administered by the National Park Service in a manner which would meet the anticipated visitor load of 1966. The program was to be accomplished within the framework of the Service's primary mission to preserve and protect park values for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations. MISSION 66 derived its name from the year of its scheduled completion --1966, Golden Anniversary year of the National Park System.

It was the heavy public demand on the national parks in the 1950's that led to MISSION 66. Fifty million visitors appeared in 1955. The Park System's 181 areas were equipped to handle less than half that number. Both personnel and facilities were insufficient. There was a serious loss of park values and much public discontent.

2. Description of MISSION 66 Program Plan

The program's primary goal was to staff and equip the areas so they could provide the best possible service to visitors--estimated to number 89,600,000 by 1966. In so doing, however, there was to be no diminution of park values which the Park Service was pledged to preserve for future generations.

The MISSION 66 plan directed each superintendent to prepare a prospectus of objectives and proposals for his park. Proposals were to cover all phases of park management, usage, and physical development.

3. Description of Accomplishments and Failures

Between April 2, 1956, and November 5, 1966, 77 additional units of the National Park System were established, bringing the total to 258.

Visits increased during that same period of time from 61.5 million to 124.1 million in 1966, 38 percent more than the predicted number of 89.6 million.

Development cost estimates, originally placed at \$459 million were updated during the program to \$649 million, taking into account development needs at new parks and cost increases. Actual development appropriations during those years totaled \$556 million, resulting in a lag of 14 percent or \$93 million.

Operating programs totaling \$20.8 million immediately prior to the start of the MISSION 66 program had increased to \$61 million by 1966.

Continuing addition of new areas to the National Park System, combined with increasing use of the park, resulted in a continued increase of development requirements.

The highly successful MISSION 66 program terminated before the development and operational requirements brought about by the rapid growth of the '60's could be met.

Additional responsibilities assigned to the Service, external to the National Park System, absorbed a large proportion of future increases. The result has been a gradual deterioration of park facilities, as well as irreplaceable historical and natural resources. There is a need today for operational funding increases and additional staff to protect and manage these park resources and visitor use facilities, and for significant increases in development funding to provide essential facilities and preserve resources.

Of particular significance for the new program to double the nation's parklands, experience with MISSION 66 would dictate that funding for the new program be "front end loaded" - the funds needed for land acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation and repair of facilities should be appropriated the first year. Some early supporters of MISSION 66 were lost in later years before adequate operating and maintenance needs could be funded and staffed. Additionally, while inflation was a minor problem to the MISSION 66 program because of the relatively stable rate, unless the major portion of funding for the new program is front end loaded inflation will be costly. With the current annual rate of 10-15 percent, cost increases could result in delays, overruns, extensive reprogramming, and eventually in a significant shortfall in the total effort.

SUPPORT INFORMATION (NPS)

5. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON SPECIFIC ITEMS

Question - What is the total dollar backlog for acquisition in authorized areas of the National Park System?

Answer - \$449,631,731 after the Transition Quarter.

Question - Approximately how much money has been spent annually for parkland, on an average, in each of the past 10 years?

Answer - \$51,253,913 per year average for the past 10 years, but in the past two fiscal years it has been \$83,351,000 annually.

Question - What is the backlog of acres to be acquired in areas already authorized for the National Park System?

Answer - 559,608 acres.

Question - What are some candidate areas for addition to the National Park System which have not been authorized?

Answer - New areas should be primarily of five kinds?

- Urban recreation areas, like Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco, to preserve the best of our near-urban environments where the need for use is most pressing.
- Historic areas that record our national heritage.
- Superlative natural areas, now primarily in the public domain, that should be set aside for future generations. Such parks would balance the need for increased resource development for the Nation's energy needs.
- Wild and scenic rivers to assure that these unique areas of high recreational value are available for the inspirational use of the American public.
- Outstanding wildlife areas to assure adequate protection to the full range of our Nation's wildlife.

Question - Would the program include money for urban parks?

Answer - Yes. Money would be set aside to upgrade inner city parks and places in the central cities where parkland is deficient.

Question - What is the level of need for urban parks?

Answer - Studies by GAO, HUD, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation all agree that the largest need for outdoor recreation is in and near urban areas. Where more than 75 percent of the people live, only 3 percent of the parkland is present. Many people--without cars, the aged, handicapped, and the poor--have little chance of visiting remote rural parks. Nearby parks, accessible by public transit, are the primary need.

Question - What is the total acquisition backlog for the National Wildlife Refuge System?

Answer - A backlog of about five million acres exists which would cost an estimated \$2.5 billion at today's prices to acquire.

Question - Approximately how much money has been spent annually for refuges?

Answer - An average of \$18.65 million has been spent annually over the past 10 years, but in the past two fiscal years (not including the Transition Quarter), total appropriations for land acquisition have averaged \$25.5 million annually. This level of funding has resulted in the acquisition of an average of 128,000 acres annually over the ten year period. Although funding has been greater over the past two years, an average of only 76,000 acres have been acquired due, primarily, to rapidly inflating land values during this period.

Question - What are some candidate areas for addition to the National Wildlife Refuge System which have not been acquired in the past?

Answer - In addition to accelerated acquisition of threatened wildlife habitat and waterfowl production areas, additions to existing units and to provide public recreation opportunities to acquire habitat for endangered species.

Urban wildlife areas, such as the San Francisco Bay NWR, will be emphasized. These include the best and most threatened habitat remaining in the nation which is easily accessible to large urban areas.

Question - Would the program include money for urban refuges?

Answer - Yes, a major emphasis of the program would be the purchase of new refuges in and near urban areas where the opportunity to use and enjoy wildlife is now deficient.

Question - What kinds of facilities would be provided in these parks?

Answer - These new parks will fall into three broad categories: natural, historical and recreational. These categories largely determine the management of these areas including the provision of new facilities. Natural areas including national rivers and wild and scenic rivers: emphasis in parks of this category is on preservation of natural resources. New facilities will be limited to those that permit the visitor to use the park without endangering the resource.

Historical areas: emphasis in parks of this category is largely on preservation of significant historic resources. Facilities often are designed to explain the park story.

Recreational areas: Development for recreational use will receive greater emphasis at these areas, many of which will serve large urban populations. Hiking trails, picnic areas, beaches and campgrounds, for example, would be provided.

Question - Would these funds help to protect the resources of these new areas?

Answer - Yes. In several ways.

- In historic parks, there is always an immediate need for stabilization of historic structures to avoid deterioration.

- In urban areas, existing recreational facilities will need upgrading and expansion. Environmental restoration is always necessary in these areas which have been subjected to a variety of uncontrolled uses in the past. Demand for recreation opportunities is very heavy in these areas and continual maintenance of the park environment is essential.

- The natural areas are established primarily to preserve outstanding natural features. Wildlife management, protection against pollution and overall restoration of damaged environments are all needed.

Question - What kind of facilities would be provided at these refuges?

Answer - These new refuges will serve three broad purposes: resource management (primarily migratory birds and endangered species), natural area protection, and provision of wildlife-oriented recreation. More than one of these purposes can be served at many of these new refuges. The purpose(s) for establishing each refuge largely determines the level of development and management required including the provision of new facilities.

- Natural areas - emphasis is on preservation of a diversity of habitats and wildlife. Management, including construction of new facilities, will be limited to those that permit the visitor to enjoy these areas without endangering the resource.
- Resource management areas - habitat development and manipulation are required in many instances in order to produce populations and/or use levels necessary to achieve program objectives. Extensive development is often necessary, for instance, to allow manipulation of water levels essential to the maintenance of water and marsh habitat for a wide variety of wildlife.

- Recreational areas - development for recreational use will be emphasized at these areas. Many of these areas will serve large urban populations. The focus of development will, however, be on facilities necessary to interpret the natural environment for visitors rather than on provision of more intensive recreational opportunities such as swimming and boating.

Question - Would these funds help to protect the resources of these new areas?

Answer - Yes. Since many of the sites to be acquired for the protection of natural areas and provision of wildlife-oriented recreation opportunities will be in urban areas where extensive use is expected, substantial development will be required to prevent improper use of these environments as well as to correct any previous abuses. In addition, such heavy use requires continual maintenance of the natural environment. Elimination of existing as well as protection against additional pollution and overall restoration of damaged environments will be needed on these new units of the Refuge System.

Question - Who would benefit from the program for grants to cities?

Answer - Mostly the less mobile residents of our cities, who must rely on close-in parks for their recreation. From New York's Prospect Park to Jackson Park in Chicago, to Griffith Park in Los Angeles new investments can make old areas usable again and open new opportunities for literally millions of people.

Question - But aren't city parks unsafe?

Answer - Yes, some are. One reason they have become unsafe is because they have been allowed to run down, maintenance has been delayed for too long, and facilities have become outmoded. Well-maintained parks, with modern facilities can be used by many people. Well-used parks are the safest parks.

Question - What sorts of things would the money be spent for?

Answer - New playground equipment, lighting, landscaping, and repairs for older but usable facilities. New recreation centers, and devices to make the parks accessible to senior citizens and handicapped persons.

Question - Who would do the work?

Answer - Local people, usually under the direction of the park and recreation agency.

Question - What are the pressing needs for upgrading existing parks?

Answer - Acute deterioration of roads, buildings, and campgrounds exists in both established areas and those areas newly added to the system because of inadequate funding and staffing. There is a pressing need to provide major repair, as well as regularly scheduled maintenance so that visitors are provided a clean, safe, enjoyable park experience.

Well-organized cyclic maintenance program provides a most efficient use of this funding, and requires a minimum of permanent positions where seasonal or contracted work is possible.

An additional pressing need is upgrading the many old and heavily used water and sewerage systems in the parks. Another public health hazard, such as the one that closed Crater Lake National Park, must be avoided.

Question - How would this increase in funds and staffing help protect the natural and historic resources of the parks?

Answer - Over half the parks in the System preserve our historic heritage. Maintaining the integrity of the historic scene is essential to help the American people understand the importance of these historic shrines.

Increased visitation in the natural parks is damaging the resources that initially attracted people to the parks. Resource management programs are required to direct and control this use in order to preserve these resources for the enjoyment of future generations.

Question - How would these additional personnel improve the public use of the parks?

Answer - The upgrading and the continuous maintenance of facilities and resources in the parks are activities critically understaffed. A disturbing consequence has resulted from diverting staff from older established areas to over 60 newer areas not yet fully operational; the quality of the park experience has been diminished in all areas. Many programs have been curtailed, and many necessary visitor services are all but nonexistent in newer parks. Visitor safety, protection of park resources, and interpretation of the park story are all acutely in need of additional funds and personnel, particularly since visitation is increasing rapidly each year.

Existing park employees just cannot meet these additional workload requirements.

Question - What are the pressing needs for upgrading existing refuges?

Answer - Acute deterioration of water control facilities, roads, buildings, and fences exists at both older units and areas recently added to the system. There is a pressing need to provide major repair of deteriorated facilities as well as to substantially increase regularly scheduled maintenance to prevent accelerated deterioration of sound facilities in order to carry on efficient operation of important resource management programs and provide safe, enjoyable experiences for visitors.

In addition, there are unique opportunities to provide substantial additional benefits to the nation at a very favorable benefit-cost ratio by expanding operations at existing national wildlife refuges. Many of these opportunities exist in close proximity to urban areas.

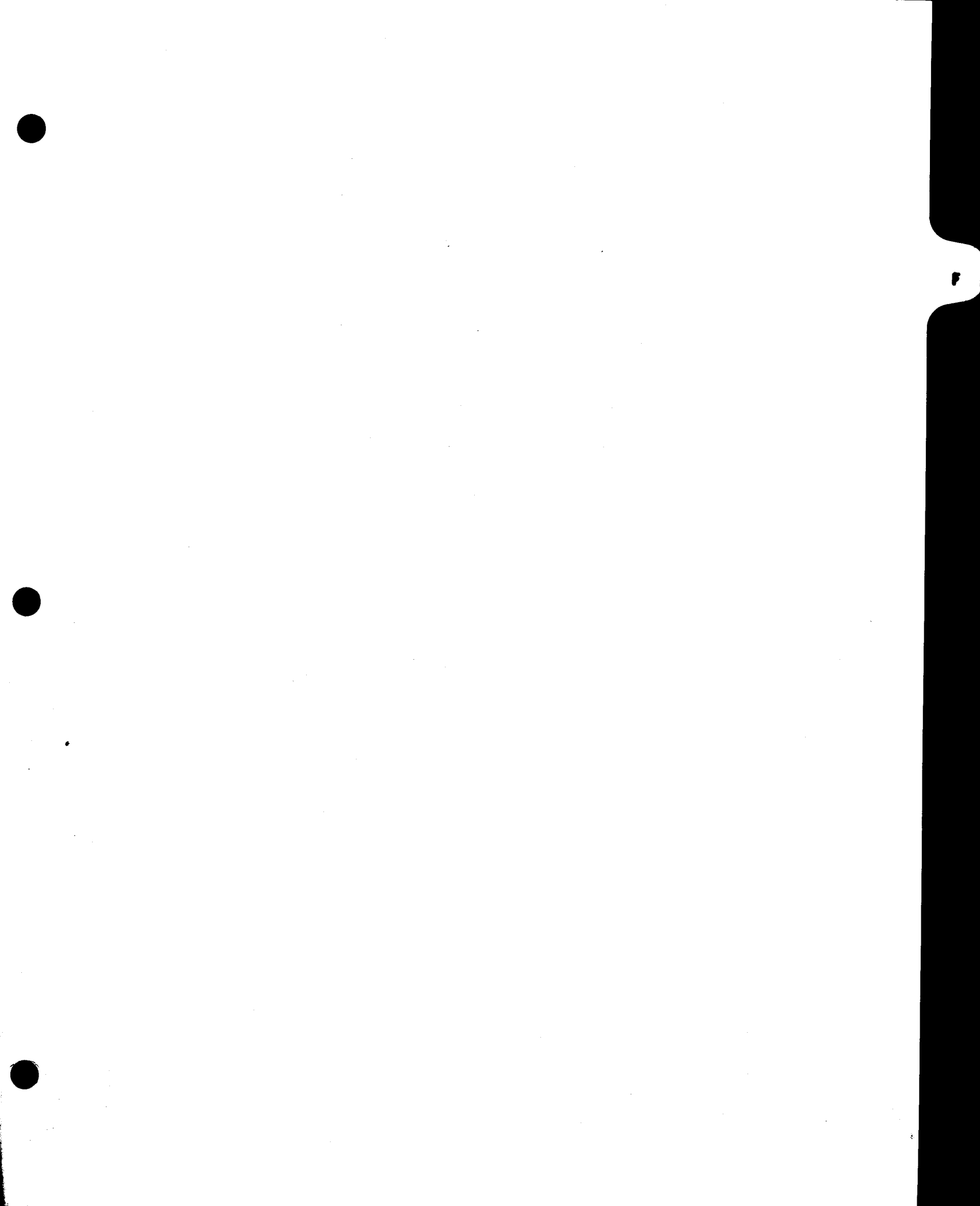
Question - How would this increase in funds and staffing help protect the natural resources of the refuges?

Answer - Virtually all existing refuges contain outstanding examples of our natural heritage. Maintaining the integrity of these environments is essential to help the American people understand the ecological significance of these habitats.

Increased visitation is damaging the values that attracted people to the refuges in the first place. Resource management programs are required to direct and control this use in order to preserve these resources for the enjoyment of future generations.

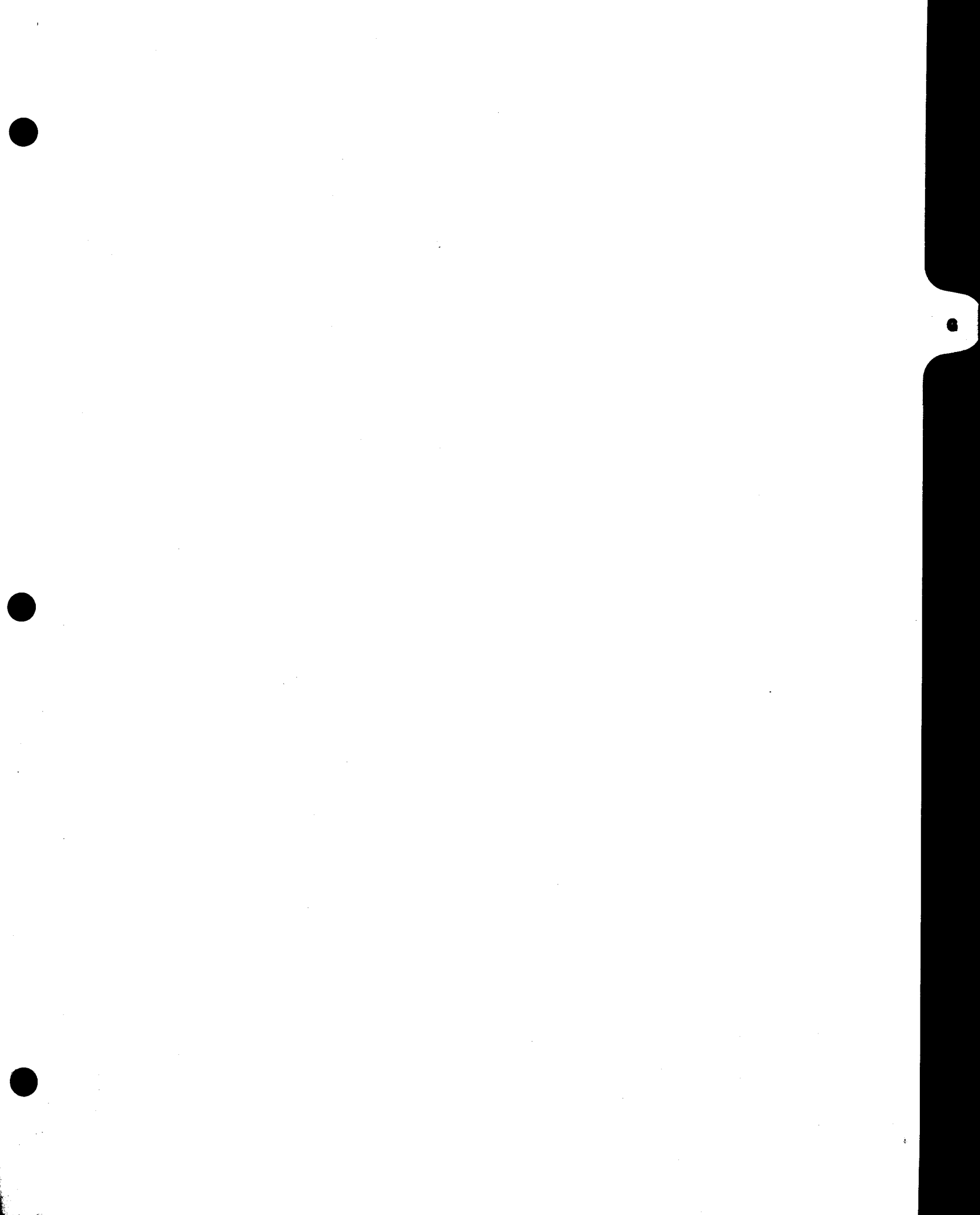
Question - How would these additional personnel improve the public use of the refuges?

Answer - Activities required to upgrade and continuously maintain facilities necessary to manage the system's wildlife and wildland resources and accommodate increasing public use are critically understaffed. Areas have been acquired in recent years without commensurate increases in personnel and this has necessitated diverting staff from older areas to the new areas. As a direct result, the quality of refuge management has been diminished at all areas. Many resource management programs have been curtailed and necessary visitor services are all but nonexistent in newer refuges. Visitor safety, protection of wildlife and wildland resources, and interpretation of the natural environment are all acutely in need of additional funds and personnel, particularly since visitation is increasing each year.



DOUBLING OF PARKLANDS AND RECREATION AREAS
(\$ and acres in millions)

	<u>Existing Acreage</u>	<u>Estimated Acquisition</u>		<u>\$</u>	<u>Total Acreage</u>
		<u>From Public Lands (Acreage)</u>	<u>Other Acreage</u>		
National Park Service	31.0	+32.3	+ .2	110	63.5
Fish and Wildlife Service	<u>32.3</u>	<u>+31.6</u>	<u>+ .1</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>64.0</u>
Total	63.3	+63.9	+ .3	141	127.5



NPS PRIORITIES FOR EXPENDING ADDITIONAL LAND
ACQUISITION FUNDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1977

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Inholdings</u>	2,809	\$ 5,000,000
 <u>Recently Authorized Areas</u>		
Appalachian Trail	N/A	627,000
Big Cypress National Preserve	128,727	30,000,000
Big Thicket National Preserve	49,534	37,391,000
Canaveral National Seashore	118	1,500,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	12,056	18,700,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA	2,684	2,495,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	400	1,000,000
Klondike National Historical Park	824	2,565,000
Lake Mead NRA	596	500,000
Lower St. Croix Nat. Scenic River	1,380	4,000,000
Valley Forge Nat. Historical Park	<u>156</u>	<u>6,222,000</u>
	199,284	\$ 110,000,000



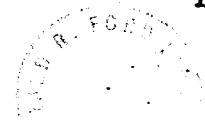
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

AREA	(\$ 000)	
	NEW OR RECENTLY AUTHORIZED	OLDER PARKS
Acadia NP, Maine		192
Agate Fossil Beds NM, Nebraska	637	
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS, Pennsylvania		2,037
Amistad RA, Texas		2,685
Andersonville NHS, Georgia	1,928	
Antietam NBS, Maryland		
Apostle Islands, Wisconsin	6,917	
Appomattox Court House NHP, Virginia		
Arches NP, Utah		
Badlands NM, So. Dakota		
Bent's Old Fort, Colorado		192
Big Bend NP, Texas		
Big Hole NBP, Montana		
Bighorn Canyon NRA, Montana/Wyoming		
Biscayne NM, Florida	4,291	
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NM, Colorado		
Blue Ridge Pkwy, No. Carolina/ Virginia/Georgia		11,788
Booker T. Washington NM, Virginia		384
Boston NHP, Massachusetts	16,610	
Bryce Canyon NP, Utah		
Buck Island Reef NM, Virgin Is.		87
Buffalo National River, Arkansas	4,223	

(\$ 000)

OLDER
PARKS

AREA	NEW OR RECENTLY AUTHORIZED	OLDER PARKS	MAINTENANC
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NP, Maryland/District of Columbia/ West Virginia	10,546		
Cabrillo NM, California		816	192
Canyon de Chelly NM, Arizona		2,139	
Canyonlands NP, Utah		17,240	
Cape Cod NS, Massachusetts		325	249
Cape Hatteras NS, No. Carolina		5,408	
Cape Lookout NS, No. Carolina	2,075		
Capitol Reef NP, Utah			576
Carl Sandburg Home NHS, North Carolina	1,675		
Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico		3,500	
Casa Grande NM, Arizona			432
Castillo de San Marcos NM, Florida			1,418
Catoctin Mt. Park, Maryland		1,538	3,635
Chaco Canyon NM, New Mexico		1,041	
Chalmette NHP, Louisiana		269	
Channel Islands NM, California		2,938	
Chiricahua NM, Arizona		24	898
Colonial NHP, Virginia		2,224	3,468
Colorado NM, Colorado			560
Coronado NM, Arizona			3
Coulee Dam NRA, Washington			960
Cowpens NB, So. Carolina	2,916		
Crater Lake NP, Oregon		18	1,696



AREA	NEW OR RECENTLY AUTHORIZED	(\$ 000)	MAINTENANCE
		OLDER PARKS	
Craters of the Moon NM, Idaho			64
Cumberland Gap NHP, Kentucky/ Virginia/Tennessee			14
Cumberland Island NS, Georgia	17,923		
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, Ohio	10,000		
Custer Battlefield NM, Montana			179
De Soto NM, Florida			7
Death Valley NM, California/ Nevada		2,635	12,369
Delaware Water Gap NRA, New Jersey/Pennsylvania	1,109		
Dinosaur NM, Colorado/Utah			1,008
Edison NHS, New Jersey			778
Effigy Mounds NM, Iowa			181
Everglades NP, Florida			321
Federal Hall NM, New York			80
Fire Island NS, New York		8	413
Florissant Fossil Beds NM, Colorado	1,189		
Foothills Parkway, Tennessee		240	1,440
Fort Bowie NHS, Arizona	240		
Fort Caroline NM, Florida		42	
Fort Clatsop MN, Oregon			165
Fort Davis NHS, Texas			285
Fort Donelson NMP, Tennessee			525
Fort Jefferson NM, Florida		3,000	7,395
Fort Laramie NHS, Wyoming			886

AREA	NEW OR RECENTLY AUTHORIZED	(\$ 000)	MAINTENAN
		OLDER PARKS	
Fort Larned NHS, Kansas		45	2,832
Fort McHenry NM & Historic Shrine, Maryland			21
Fort Necessity NB, Pennsylvania			178
Fort Point NHS, California	114		
Fort Pulaski NM, Georgia			16
Fort Raleigh NHS, No. Carolina		93	680
Fort Stanwix NM, New York		880	216
Fort Sumpter NM, So. Carolina		2,182	
Fort Vancouver NHS, Washington		109	32
Fossil Butte NM, Wyoming	2,080		
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial NMP, Virginia			21
Fort Scott NHS, Kansas			1,323
Gateway NRA, New York/New Jersey	17,508		
General Grant NM, New York			144
Geo. Washington Birthplace NM, Virginia		739	
Geo. Washington Carver NM, Missouri			127
Geo. Washington Mem. Pkwy, Maryland/Virginia		232	3,585
George Rogers Clark NHP, Indiana			24
Gettysburg NMP, Pennsylvania			1,042
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM, New Mexico		112	
Glacier Bay NM, Alaska		32	451

AREA	NEW OR RECENTLY AUTHORIZED	(\$ 000)	MAINTENA
		OLDER PARKS	
Glacier NP, Montana		10,000	5,454
Glen Canyon NRA, Arizona/Utah		10,000	275
Gloria Dei Church NHS, Pennsylvania			451
Golden Gate NRA, California	18,902		
Grand Canyon NP, Arizona		12,785	6,957
Grand Portage NM, Minnesota			19
Grand Teton NP, Wyoming			554
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS, Montana	3,262		
Great Sand Dunes NM, Colorado			247
Great Smoky Mt. NP, No. Carolina/ Tennessee		10,312	1,316
Greenbelt Park, Maryland			176
Guadalupe Mt. NP, Texas	13,962		
Gulf Islands NS, Florida/ Mississippi	16,039		
Haleakala NP, Hawaii		1,452	
Hamilton Grange NHP, New York			587
Harpers Ferry NHP, W. Virginia		608	7,171
Hawaii Volcanoes NP, Hawaii		2,363	1,537
Herbert Hoover NHS, Iowa	848		
Hohokam Pima NM, Arizona	75		
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS, New York			312
Homestead NM of America, Nebraska		8	
Hopewell Village NHS, Pennsylvania			2,981
Hot Springs NP, Arkansas		37	

AREA	NEW OR RECENTLY AUTHORIZED	(\$ 000)	MAINTENANC
		OLDER PARKS	
Hubbell Trading Post NHS, Arizona		16	841
Ice Age National Science Reserve, Wisconsin		727	
Independence NHP, Pennsylvania		1,760	3,639
Indiana Dunes NL, Indiana	11,826		
Isle Royal NP, Michigan		634	384
Jefferson NEM NHS, Missouri			1,980
Jewel Cave NM, So. Dakota			224
Johnstown Flood N Mem., Pennsylvania		38	
Joshua Tree NM, California		3,297	5,741
Katmai NM, Alaska			96
Knife River Indian Village, No. Dakota	827		
Lake Mead NRA, Arizona		14,467	640
Lake Meridith RA, Texas		319	264
Lassen Volcanic NP, California		1,486	96
Lava Beds NM, California		11	
Lehman Caves NM, Nevada		235	
Lincoln Boyhood NM, Indiana			304
Lincoln Home NHS, Illinois	1,444		
Longfellow NHS, Massachusetts	288		
Lower St. Croix River, Minnesota/Wisconsin	340		
Manassas NBP, Virginia			423
Mesa Verde NP, Colorado		10,880	179
Minute Man NHS, Massachusetts			18

AREA	NEW OR RECENTLY AUTHORIZED	(\$ 000)	MAINTENAN
		OLDER PARKS	
Montezuma Castle NM, Arizona		74	
Morristown NHP, New Jersey			72
Mound City Group NM, Ohio			918
Mt. McKinley NP, Alaska		128	594
Mt. Ranier NP, Washington			2,162
Mt. Rushmore NM, So. Dakota			1,009
Natchez Trace Parkway, Mississippi/Tennessee/Alabama		34,935	4,800
Natural Bridges NM, Utah			1,075
Navajo NM, Arizona		170	88
National Capital Parks,		39,415	2,570
Nez Perce NHP, Idaho	3,442		
North Cascades NP, Washington	3,489		
Ocmulgee NM, Georgia		144	160
Olympic NP, Washington		70	2,072
Ozark NS Riverways, Missouri		4,500	2,475
Padre Island NS, Texas		208	
Pea Ridge NMP, Arkansas		140	195
Pecos NM, New Mexico	2,550		
Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial NM, Ohio		528	4,851
Petersburg NB, Virginia		13	853
Petrified Forest NP, Arizona		416	1,481
Pictured Rocks NL, Michigan	4,390		
Pinnacles NM, California		59	
Point Reyes NS, California		3,824	942

AREA	NEW OR RECENTLY AUTHORIZED	(\$ 000)	MAINTENANCE
		OLDER PARKS	
Prince Wm. Forest Park, Virginia		1,718	10,350
Rainbow Bridge NM, Utah			152
Redwood NP, California	234		
Richmond NBP, Virginia			30
Rocky Mt. NP, Colorado		10,000	4,024
Roger Williams NM, Rhode Island		277	
Sagamore Hill NHS, New York			115
Saguaro NM, Arizona		70	
St. Croix NSR, Wisconsin	1,147		
St. Croix Is. NM, Maine		922	
Saint-Gaudens NHS, New Hampshire		274	
Salem Maritime NHS, Massachusetts		1,234	66
San Juan Is. NHP, Washington	1,078		
San Juan NHS, Puerto Rico		6,512	1,730
Saratoga NHP, New York		107	40
Saugus Iron Works NHS, Massachusetts			1,727
Scotts Bluff NM, Nebraska			648
Sequoia NP, California		11,536	6,016
Shadow Mt. NRA, Colorado			1,464
Shenandoah NP, Virginia		9,136	279
Shiloh NMP, Tennessee		237	
Sitka NHP, Alaska			397
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL, Michigan	4,384		

AREA	NEW OR RECENTLY AUTHORIZED	(\$ 000)	MAINTENAN
		OLDER PARKS	
Statue of Liberty NM, New York		667	2,312
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS, New York			456
Theodore Roosevelt NM, No. Dakota		5,015	2,374
Timpanogos Cave NM, Utah			189
Tonto NM, Arizona			64
Tumacacori NM, Arizona			480
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS, New York			2,149
Vicksburg NMP, Mississippi		3,589	173
Virgin Is. NP, Virgin Islands			415
Voyageurs NP, Minnesota	4,419		
Whiskeytown NRA, California			279
White Sands NM, New Mexico		182	
Wm. Howard Taft NHS, Ohio	1,335		
Wilson's Creek NB, Missouri		2,469	
Wind Cave NP, So. Dakota			1,328
Wolf Trap Farm Park, Virginia		455	3,107
Wright Brothers NM, No. Carolina			339
Wupatki NM, Arizona			1,112
Yellowstone NP, Wyoming/Idaho/Montana		10,000	6,996
Yosemite NP, California		4,347	2,979
Zion NP, Utah			827
Klondike Gold Rush NHS, Alaska/ Washington	1,000		
Valley Forge NHP, Pennsylvania	500		
Old Ninety Six Star Fort, So. Carolina	738		
Big Thicket NP, Texas	1,500		
	200,000	300,000	194,300

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bicentennial Land Heritage Program

Background Information

PROPOSAL

A program to provide:

- . \$31 million for accelerated acquisition of 111,000 acres of unique and valuable wildlife habitat
- . \$200 million for improvements, facilities construction, and habitat development
- . \$64.7 million for upgrading both existing and new refuges, with \$7 million each year increased for personnel for these refuges

PURPOSES

- . Prevent the loss of important wildlife habitat
- . Assure that these ecosystems are protected and their potential realized
- . Make the natural heritage included in the National Wildlife Refuge System available to all Americans, now and in the future.

ANNUAL RESULTS

<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Acquisition/ Development of New Areas</u>	<u>Development of Existing Areas</u>	<u>Rehabilitation/ Upgrading Exist- ing Facilities</u>
Waterfowl Production (Birds millions)	0.6	3.8	0.2
Waterfowl Maintenance (Use Days-billions)	1.5	3.2	0.4
Endangered Species (Use Days-millions)	Unavailable	92.0	15.0
Environmental Education (Activity Hours-millions)	8.0	6.0	Unavailable
Wildlife Interpretation (Activity Hours-millions)	56.0	58.0	Unavailable
Other Wildlife-oriented Public Use (Activity Hours-millions)	40.0	106.0	Unavailable



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Acquisition

Based on current information, the following acquisition is proposed:

- . Acquisition at 6 new refuges, totaling 66,725 acres at a cost of \$16.25 million
- . Major additions to 11 existing refuges totaling 40,405 acres at a cost of \$12.8 million
- . Acquisition of inholdings at 15 refuges totaling 4,750 acres at a cost of approximately \$2.55 million

The total acquisition backlog for the National Wildlife Refuge System is about five million acres which would cost an estimated \$2.5 billion to acquire at today's prices. Over the past 10 years, an average of \$18.65 million has been spent annually by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for land acquisition. This funding has resulted in the acquisition of an average of 128,000 acres annually. In the past two fiscal years (not including the Transition Quarter) total appropriations for land acquisition have averaged \$25.5 million, an average of only 76,000 acres have been acquired due, primarily, to significant and very rapid inflation of land values.

Development of Newly Acquired Refuges

The new refuges as well as the additions and inholdings will serve three broad purposes: wildlife resource management (emphasis on migratory birds and endangered species), natural area protection, and provision of wildlife-oriented recreation. More than one of these purposes can be served at many of these new refuges. The purposes for establishing each refuge determine the level of development and management required at each area including the provision of new facilities.

- . Natural areas - emphasis is on preservation of existing natural resources. Management, including construction of new facilities, will be limited to those that permit the visitor to enjoy these areas without endangering the resource.
- . Resource management areas - habitat development and manipulation is required in many instances in order to produce populations and/or use levels necessary to achieve program objectives. Extensive development is often necessary, for instance, to allow manipulation of water levels essential to the maintenance of waterfowl habitat.

- Public use - development for wildlife-related recreational use will be emphasized at virtually all of these new areas and additions. Many will serve large urban populations. The focus of development will, however, be on facilities necessary to interpret the natural environment for visitors rather than on provision of more intensive recreational opportunities such as swimming and boating.

These funds will help to protect the wildlife resources and other natural values of the land acquired. Since several of the sites to be acquired for natural area protection and provision of wildlife-oriented public use will be in urban areas where extensive use is expected, substantial development will be required to prevent improper use of these environments as well as to correct any previous abuses. In addition, such heavy use requires continual maintenance of the natural environment. Elimination of existing as well as protection against additional pollution and overall restoration of damaged environments will also be required.

Development of Existing Refuges

Acute deterioration of water control facilities, roads, buildings, and fences exists at older units because of inadequate funding and staffing in the past. In addition, sufficient funds have not been available to allow development of units added to the system in recent years necessary to protect and manage these units adequately. There is a pressing need to provide major repair of deteriorated facilities to insure efficient operation of important resource management programs and provide safe, enjoyable experiences for visitors. Of equal importance, a substantial increase in regularly scheduled maintenance to prevent accelerated deterioration of sound facilities is essential to prevent the development of facility rehabilitation backlogs in the future.

In addition, there are unique opportunities to provide substantial additional benefits to the nation at a very favorable benefit-cost ratio by expanding operations at existing national wildlife refuges. Many of these opportunities exist in close proximity to urban areas.

Upgrading, Including Increased Staff at New and Existing Refuges

Virtually all existing refuges contain outstanding examples of our natural heritage. Maintaining the integrity of these environments is essential to help the American people understand the ecological significance of these habitats. Increased visitation is damaging the resources that initially attracted people to the refuges. Resource management programs are required to direct and control this use in order to preserve these resources for the enjoyment of future generations.

Activities required to upgrade and continuously maintain facilities necessary to manage the System's wildlife and wildland resources and accommodate increasing public use are critically understaffed. Additional new areas in recent years without commensurate increases in personnel have necessitated diverting staff from older areas to the new areas. As a direct result, the quality of the refuge management has been diminished at all areas. Many resource management programs have been curtailed, and necessary visitor services are all but nonexistent at newer refuges. Visitor safety, protection of wildlife and wildland resources, and interpretation of the natural environment are all acutely in need of additional funds and personnel, particularly since visitation is increasing rapidly each year.



U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Bicentennial Land Heritage Act

Proposed FY 1977 Land Acquisition

<u>Project</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (in millions)</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Endangered Species</u>			
California Condor	CA	\$ 8.0	56,000
Hawaiian Waterbirds	HI	.75	165
Delmarva Fox Squirrel	MD	1.3	2,450
Mississippi Sandhill Crane	MS	5.0	6,000
Dusky Seaside Sparrow	FL	1.0	1,700
Indiana Bat	KY/WV	.2	410
Subtotal		<u>16.25</u>	<u>66,725</u>
<u>Additions to Existing Refuges</u>			
Havasu	AZ	2.5	1,160
San Pablo Bay	CA	0.6	900
Florida Keys	FL	1.0	1,743
J.N. Ding Darling	FL	1.0	175
Okefenokee	GA	0.8	16,600
Meredosia	IL	0.6	325
Great Swamp	NJ	1.5	400
Great Dismal Swamp	VA/NC	2.0	10,000
Columbia	WA	0.8	4,000
Upper Mississippi	WI	1.0	4,900
National Elk	WY	1.0	202
Subtotal		<u>12.8</u>	<u>40,405</u>
<u>Inholdings</u>			
Humbolt Bay	CA	0.2	635
Chassahowitzka	FL	0.2	235
Crab Orchard	IL	0.3	300
Lacassine	LA	0.08	81
Great Meadows	MA	0.2	150
Rachel Carson	ME	0.15	470
Great Swamp	NJ	0.1	30
Supawana Meadows	NJ	0.2	355
Wertheim	NY	0.12	72
Mackay Island	NC/VA	0.15	125
Ottawa	OH	0.17	108
Klamath Forest	OR	0.23	1,176
Lewis and Clark	OR	0.1	108
Nisqually	WA	0.2	335
Willapa	WA	0.15	570
Subtotal		<u>2.55</u>	<u>4,750</u>
TOTAL		<u>\$31.60</u>	<u>111,880</u>

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Bicentennial Land Heritage Act

Potential Improvement and Restoration Projects

(\$ in thousands)

<u>State/Refuge</u>	<u>Improvements</u>		<u>Facility Restoration</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Recently Acquired Areas</u>	<u>1/ Older Areas 2/</u>		
ALABAMA				
Choctaw		4,225	308	4,533
Eufaula		1,650	163	1,813
Wheeler		1,320	638	1,958
State Total				(8,304)
ALASKA				
Aleutian Islands		1,480	989	2,469
Arctic		520	26	546
Clarence Rhode		891	62	953
Izembek		85	22	107
Kenai		5,428	2,031	7,459
Kodiak		2,716	82	2,798
State Total				(14,332)
ARKANSAS				
Big Lake		497	1,006	1,503
Holla Bend		69	247	316
Wapanocca		325	937	1,262
White River		2,018	580	2,598
State Total				(5,679)
ARIZONA				
Imperial		2,990	1,602	4,592
Kofa		143	42	185
Cabeza Prieta		81	257	338
State Total				(5,115)

2
1/ Areas established before 1965
2/ Areas established after 1965

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Bicentennial Land Heritage Act

Potential Improvement and Restoration Projects

(\$ in thousands)

<u>State/Refuge</u>	<u>Improvements</u>		<u>Facility Restoration</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Recently Acquired Areas</u>	<u>1/ Older Areas 2/</u>		
CALIFORNIA				
Humboldt Bay	425			425
Kern			322	322
Sacramento		585	1,625	2,210
Salton Sea		278	454	732
San Francisco Bay	10,452			10,452
San Luis	1,912			1,912
Klamath Basin		358	832	1,190
Cibola		325	376	701
Havasu		325	788	1,113
State Total				(19,057)
COLORADO				
Alamosa		697	478	1,175
Arapaho	125			125
Monte Vista		1,707	324	2,031
Browns Park	680			680
State Total				(4,011)
DELAWARE				
Bombay Hook		269	52	321
Prime Hook		248	21	269
State Total				(590)
FLORIDA				
Chassahowitzka		13	30	43
Hobe Sound	369			369
J.N. Ding Darling		1,071	176	1,247
Lake Woodruff		1,827	286	2,113
Loxahatchee		3,353	880	4,233
Merritt Island		946	377	1,323
National Key Deer		629	39	668
Pelican Island		650	5	655
St. Johns			2	2
St. Marks		1,661	732	2,393
St. Vincent	1,396		232	1,628
State Total				(14,674)

2
1/ Areas established before 1965

2/ Areas established after 1965

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Bicentennial Land Heritage Act

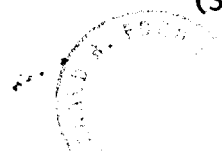
Potential Improvement and Restoration Projects

(\$ in thousands)

<u>State/Refuge</u>	<u>Improvements</u>		<u>Facility Restoration</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Recently Acquired Areas</u>	<u>1/ Older Areas 2/</u>		
GEORGIA				
Blackbeard Island		47	147	194
Harris Neck		140	8	148
Okefenokee		1,850	1,937	3,787
Piedmont		922	299	1,221
Wassaw	125			125
State Total				(5,475)
HAWAII				
Hawaiian Islands		556	1	557
State Total				(557)
IDAHO				
Camas		257	519	776
Deer Flat		26	195	221
Grays Lake	395			395
Kootenai		117	93	210
Minidoka		13	12	25
State Total				(1,627)
ILLINOIS				
Crab Orchard		5,190	1,618	6,808
Mark Twain		4,334	1,942	6,276
State Total				(13,084)
INDIANA				
Muscatatuck	6,692			6,692
State Total				(6,692)
IOWA				
DeSoto		2,743	171	2,914
Union Slough		78	37	115
State Total				(3,029)

²
1/ Areas established before 1965

2/ Areas established after 1965



U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Bicentennial Land Heritage Act

Potential Improvement and Restoration Projects

(\$ in thousands)

<u>State/Refuge</u>	<u>Improvements</u>		<u>Facility Restoration</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Recently Acquired Areas</u>	<u>1/ Older Areas 2/</u>		
KANSAS				
Flint Hills	533			533
Kirwin		49	75	124
Quivira		1,268	611	1,879
State Total				(2,536)
LOUISIANA				
Catahoula		98	205	303
Delta		13	69	82
Lacassine		915	594	1,509
Sabine		3,152	1,017	4,169
State Total				(6,036)
MAINE				
Moosehorn		20	50	70
State Total				(70)
MARYLAND				
Blackwater		1,824	511	2,335
Martin		49	119	168
Eastern Neck		163	107	270
State Total				(2,773)
MASSACHUSETTS				
Great Meadows		371	21	392
Parker River		117	845	962
State Total				(1,354)
MICHIGAN				
Seney		273	345	618
Shiawassee		1,092	1,008	2,100
State Total				(2,718)

2
1/ Areas established before 1965
2/ Areas established after 1965



U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Bicentennial Land Heritage Act

Potential Improvement and Restoration Projects

(\$ in thousands)

<u>State/Refuge</u>	<u>Improvements</u>		<u>Facility Restoration</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Recently Acquired Areas</u>	<u>1/ Older Areas 2/</u>		
MINNESOTA				
Agassiz		143	1,161	1,304
Big Stone	65			65
Hamden Slough	260			260
Rice Lake		316	151	467
Sherburne	6,604			6,604
Tamarac		486	61	547
Upper Mississippi River		34	666	700
Minnesota Wetlands Complex	10,317			10,317
State Total				(20,946)
MISSISSIPPI				
Miss. Sandhill Crane	1,950			1,950
Hillside	203			203
Noxubee		347	1,353	1,700
Yazoo		2,637	116	2,753
State Total				(6,606)
MISSOURI				
Mingo		189	113	302
Squaw Creek		164	273	437
Swan Lake		156	122	278
State Total				(1,017)
MONTANA				
Benton Lake		65	27	92
Charles M. Russell		3,701	2,032	5,733
Medicine Lake	3,142			3,142
National Bison Range		553	138	691
Ravalli		85	116	201
Red Rock Lakes		190	150	340
UL Bend	273			273
State Total				(10,472)

1/ Areas established before 1965

2/ Areas established after 1965

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Bicentennial Land Heritage Act

Potential Improvement and Restoration Projects

(\$ in thousands)

<u>State/Refuge</u>	<u>Improvements</u>		<u>Facility Restoration</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Recently Acquired Areas</u>	<u>1/ Older Areas 2/</u>		
NEBRASKA				
Crescent Lake		208	486	694
Fort Niobrara		59	120	179
Hastings WMD	2,010			2,010
Valentine			280	280
State Total				(3,163)
NEVADA				
Desert		381	63	444
Ruby Lake		468	126	594
Stillwater		358	65	423
State Total				(1,461)
NEW JERSEY				
Brigantine		363	380	743
Great Swamp		2,078	479	2,557
State Total				(3,300)
NEW MEXICO				
Grulla	95			95
Bitter Lake		26	124	150
Bosque Del Apache		663		663
San Andres			25	25
Sevilleta	852			852
Las Vegas	1,141			1,141
Maxwell	645			645
State Total				(3,571)
NEW YORK				
Iroquois		39	85	124
Montezuma		39	130	169
Target Rock	116			116
State Total				(409)

2
1/ Areas established before 1965

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Bicentennial Land Heritage Act

Potential Improvement and Restoration Projects

(\$ in thousands)

<u>State/Refuge</u>	<u>Improvements</u>		<u>Facility Restoration</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Recently Acquired Areas</u>	<u>1/ Older Areas 2/</u>		
NORTH CAROLINA				
Mattamuskeet		1,633	222	1,855
Cedar Island		712		712
Pea Island		194	46	240
Pee Dee		920	269	1,189
Pungo		386	618	1,004
State Total				(5,000)
NORTH DAKOTA				
Arrowwood	1,859		657	2,516
Audubon	1,582		242	1,824
Des Lacs	1,525			1,525
Devils Lake WMD	1,712			1,712
J. Clark Salyer	2,665		299	2,964
Kulm WMD	1,457			1,457
Tewaukon	1,404		115	1,519
Upper Souris		510	3,197	3,707
State Total				(17,224)
OHIO				
Ottawa		2,766	482	3,248
State Total				(3,248)
OKLAHOMA				
Optima	338			338
Salt Plains		104	205	309
Sequoyah	602			602
Tishomingo			213	213
Washita		35	52	87
Wichita Mountains		551	2,826	3,377
State Total				(4,926)

²
-1/ Areas established before 1965

1-2/ Areas established after 1965

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Bicentennial Land Heritage Act

Potential Improvement and Restoration Projects

(\$ in thousands)

<u>State/Refuge</u>	<u>Improvements</u>		<u>Facility Restoration</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Recently Acquired Areas</u>	<u>1/ Older Areas 2/</u>		
OREGON				
Malheur		337	571	908
Sheldon-Hart Mountain		130	528	658
Umatilla	1,325			1,325
William F. Finley		42	391	433
State Total				(3,324)
PENNSYLVANIA				
Erie		78	48	126
Tinicum	2,135			2,135
State Total				(2,261)
RHODE ISLAND				
Ninigret			149	149
State Total				(149)
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Cape Romain		1,190	664	1,854
Carolina Sandhills		1,430	2,269	3,699
Santee		117	164	281
Savannah		23	84	107
State Total				(5,941)
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Lacreek		169	432	601
Lake Andes	1,000	450	71	1,521
Madison WMD	1,079			1,079
Sand Lake	1,000	576	592	2,168
Waubay	1,000	601	313	1,914
State Total				(7,283)

2
1/ Areas established before 1965
2/ Areas established after 1965

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Bicentennial Land Heritage Act

Potential Improvement and Restoration Projects

(\$ in thousands)

<u>State/Refuge</u>	<u>Improvements</u>		<u>Facility Restoration</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Recently Acquired Areas</u>	<u>1/ Older Areas 2/</u>		
TENNESSEE				
Cross Creeks	1,160			1,160
Hatchie		485	168	653
Reelfoot		316	166	482
Tennessee		5,594	1,984	7,578
State Total				(9,873)
TEXAS				
Anahuac		459	521	980
Aransas		1,160	2,050	3,210
Brazoria	416			416
San Bernard	393			393
Laguna Atascosa		1,625	662	2,287
Santa Ana		585	411	996
Attwater	680			680
Buffalo Lake		1,882		1,882
Hagerman			161	161
Muleshoe		65	216	281
State Total				
UTAH				
Bear River		358	468	826
Fish Springs		594	33	627
Ouray		218	295	513
State Total				(1,966)
VERMONT				
Missisquoi		39	65	104
State Total				(104)

2

1/ Areas established before 1965

2/ Areas established after 1965

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Bicentennial Land Heritage Act

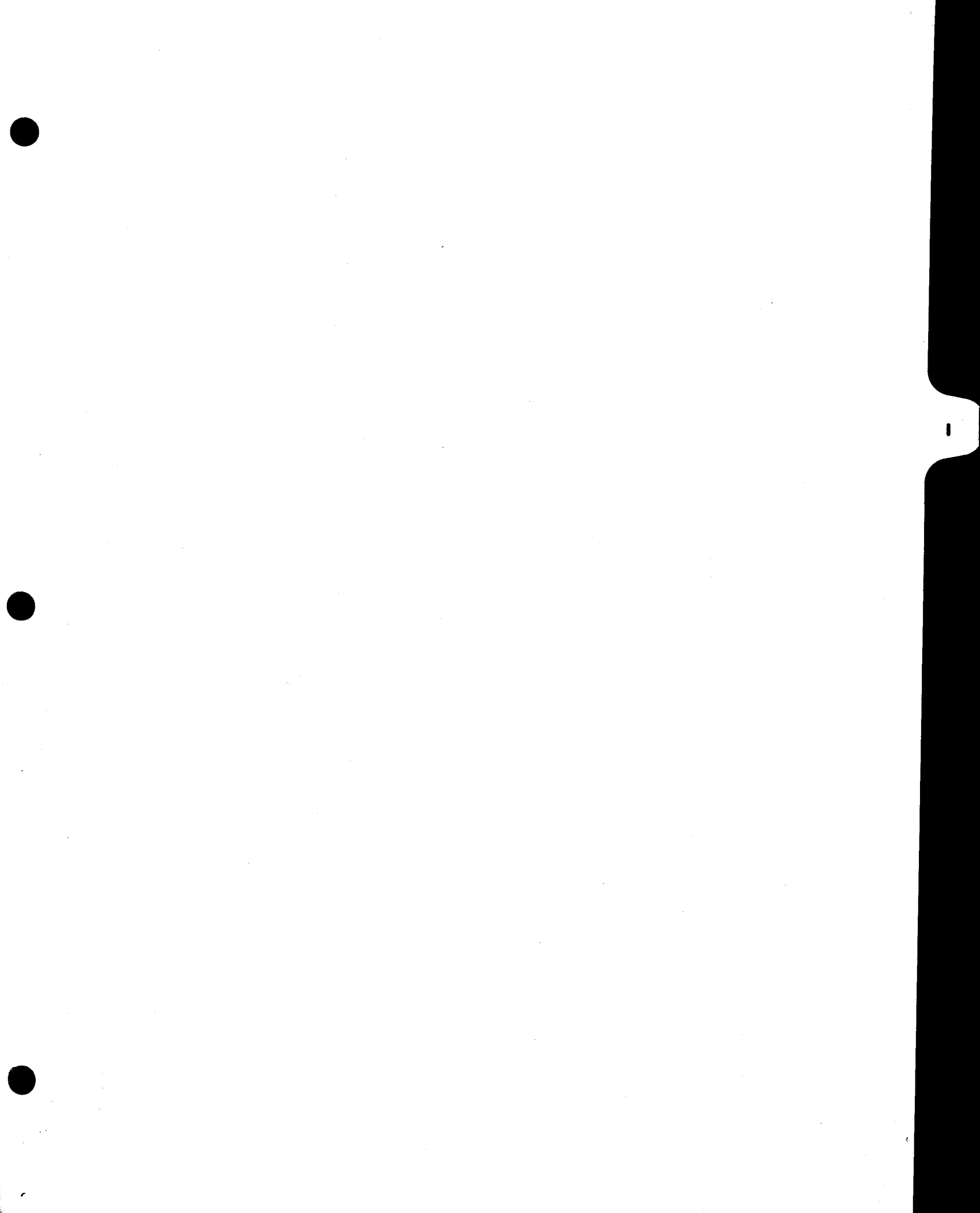
Potential Improvement and Restoration Projects

(\$ in thousands)

<u>State/Refuge</u>	<u>Improvements</u>		<u>Facility</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Recently Acquired</u>	<u>Older Areas</u>	<u>Restoration</u>	
	Areas	1/	2/	
VIRGINIA				
Back Bay		226	345	571
Fishermans Island			9	9
Mackay Island		202	215	417
Chincoteague		390	329	719
Great Dismal Swamp	3,552			3,552
Mason Neck	670			670
Presquile		87	31	118
State Total				(6,056)
WASHINGTON				
Columbia		701	38	739
McNary		8	219	227
Nisqually	555			555
Toppenish		265	163	428
Lower Columbia River		3,020		3,020
Turnbull			259	259
State Total				(5,228)
WISCONSIN				
Horicon		85	524	609
Necedah		79	169	248
State Total				(857)
WYOMING				
National Elk		3,653	1,059	4,712
Seedskafee	7,259			7,259
State Total				(11,971)
TOTAL	<u>86,145</u>	<u>113,855</u>	<u>64,700</u>	<u>264,700</u>

²
1/ Areas established before 1965

2/ Areas established after 1965



ALASKA - NATIONAL INTEREST D-2 LANDS

ISSUE: Interior's plan to designate 83.47 million acres of Federal Lands in Alaska (22% of Alaska) as National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Forests (the "four systems") is presently before the Congress for consideration.

ACTION AGENCY: Interior (by Act of Congress), cooperation with Agriculture

STATUS: Senate Interior Committee held oversight hearings in November and December, 1975; with witnesses from the Administration, the State of Alaska, and the private sector. No action as of yet in the House.

MAJOR CONTROVERSY: Environmental coalition is backing legislation that would add some 120 million acres to the "four systems" (mostly Parks and Refuges). Congressman Young would designate some 60 million acres (most in Forest and BLM management). The delegation generally feels that the Interior plan would "lock-up" too much of the State and wants multiple use management. Governor Hammond is supporting a broader land use planning approach involving cooperative management of Federal and State lands. Environmentalists want more land in National Park designation closed to mining, logging, etc., especially in the spectacular Wrangell-St. Elias area.

KEY POINTS TO BE MADE: The Department has indicated to the Congress that we are open to refinement of our proposals, once the Congressional consideration begins, and we will consider all specific suggestions. Several concessions have been made in the proposals in response to those who charge "lock-up". Major mineral deposits have been left out of proposals; a new concept for parks, sport hunting, has been proposed in Alaska; all proposals would allow subsistence uses by Natives. Most charge that Refuges are a lock-up, not true; the Refuges will be open to mineral leasing and mining by permit. All areas except prime National Parks will be open to leasing. As to size, Assistant Secretary Reed testified (11/75) that Alaska's cold, short growing seasons, and thin soils combine to make survival of living resources difficult or impossible on small land and water areas.

BACKGROUND: Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 awarded Alaska Natives (Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts) \$962.5 million in cash plus 40 million acres of Federal lands in settlement of aboriginal land claims. It also directed Secretary of the Interior, in the Act's Section 17(d) (2), to withdraw from other uses up to 80 million acres of "national interest" lands for possible inclusion by Congress in the four named systems. In December 1973 Secretary Morton formally identified 83.47 million acres, and sent an Omnibus bill to Congress to make 32.26 million of these acres part of the National Park System; 31.59 million acres part of the National Wildlife Refuge System; 18.8 million acres as part of the National Forest System; and 20 rivers or river segments additions to National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Under the Act,

most of the areas remain withdrawn from new settlement, new mining claims and mineral leasing, and from State or Native land selection until December 1978, to give Congress time to decide on this package. Using existing Departmental authority accounts for more than 80 million acres being recommended in Interior's proposal. These outstanding proposals would double the existing size of both the National Park System and National Wildlife Refuge System.

Proposals
 Authorized by
 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act P. L. 92-203
 December 18, 1973

<u>National Park System</u>	<u>Millions of Acres</u>
1. Gates of the Arctic National Park	8.36
2. Kobuk Valley National Monument	1.85
3. Cape Krusenstern National Monument	0.35
4. Aniakchak Caldera National Monument	0.44
5. Katmai National Park	1.87
6. Harding Icefield - Kenai Fjords National Monument ^{1/}	0.30
7. Lake Clark National Park	2.61
8. Mt. McKinley National Park Additions	3.18
9. Wrangell-St. Elias National Park	8.64
10. Yukon-Charley National Rivers	1.97
11. Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve ^{1/}	2.69
 <u>Subtotal 32.26 million acres</u>	
 <u>National Wildlife Refuge System</u>	
12. Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge	3.59
13. Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Additions	3.76
14. Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge	4.43
15. Selawik National Wildlife Refuge	1.40
16. Coastal National Wildlife Refuges	0.07
17. Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	5.16
18. Togiak National Wildlife Refuge	2.74
19. Noatak National Arctic Range ^{2/}	7.59
20. Iliamna National Resource Range ^{2/}	2.85
 <u>Subtotal 31.59 million acres</u>	
 <u>National Forest System</u>	
21. Porcupine National Forest	5.50
22. Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest	7.30
23. Wrangell Mountain National Forest	5.50
24. Chugach National Forest Additions	0.50
 <u>Subtotal 18.80 million acres</u>	

National Wild and Scenic River System ^{3/}

25. Fortymile National Wild and Scenic River	0.32
26. Birch Creek National Wild River	0.20
27. Beaver Creek National Wild River	0.20
28. Unalakleet National Wild River	0.10

Subtotal 0.82 million acres

Total 83.47 million acres

1/ Joint administration by National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service.

2/ Joint administration by Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management.

3/ In addition, 16 Wild and Scenic Rivers also proposed within parks, refuges, and forests.