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| 1. memo | Allen Moore to Jim Cannon, re: operation sail letters from President, with attached correspondence | 12/9/76 | C |

FILE LOCATION

Domestic Council, James Cannon Files, Subject File
Bicentennial, August-December 1976

PLC 5/7/81

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The American Bicentennial Fleet Tenscore!

Gault
Davis
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Tenscore!

Big, New, National, Dramatic

The Fleet will consist of:

- 20 floating pavilions, 400' x 100', (longer than a football field).
- 8 floating pavilions, 375' x 75', (to permit passage through locks on the Great Lakes).
- 84 floating bridge-walkways, 60' x 30', (connecting pavilions to each other and the shore). These walkways will contain all necessary support for the pavilions, i.e., heating and air conditioning, auxiliary power, first aid, restrooms, sewage collection, communications, offices, etc.

Provision will be made for invited historic and modern watercraft to join flotillas.

Spacious, Entertaining, Educational

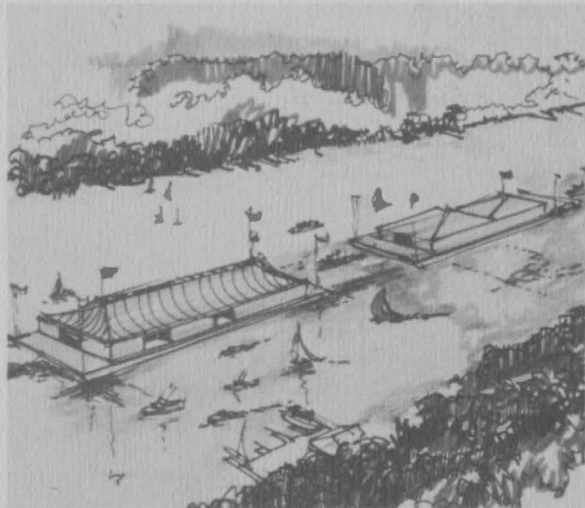
Tenscore* will offer over six acres of exciting exhibits on each flotilla. Operating as a non-profit, private-sector, self-sustaining corporation, any surplus funds will benefit ecology, humanity and the environment.

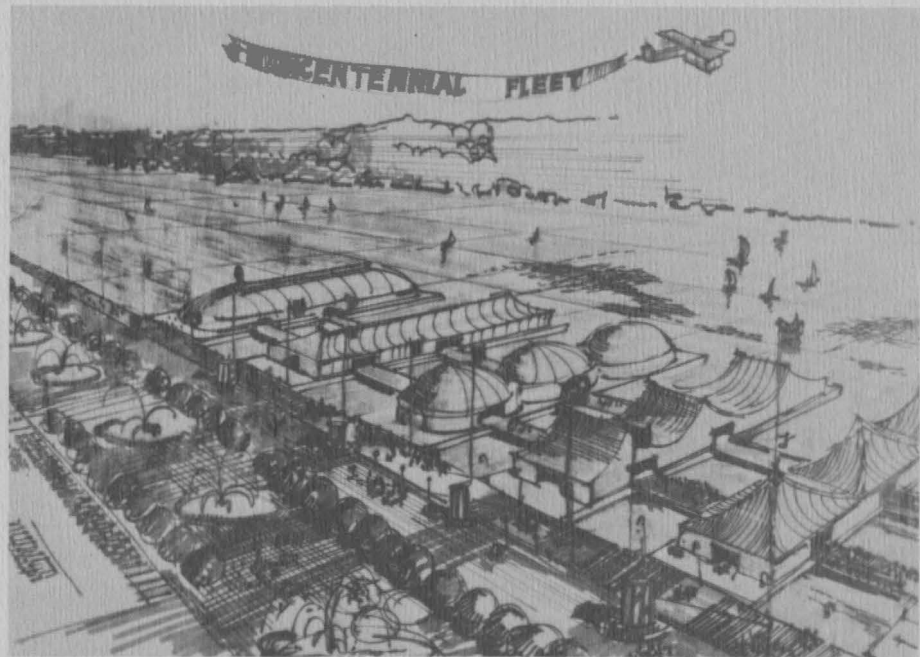
For the People

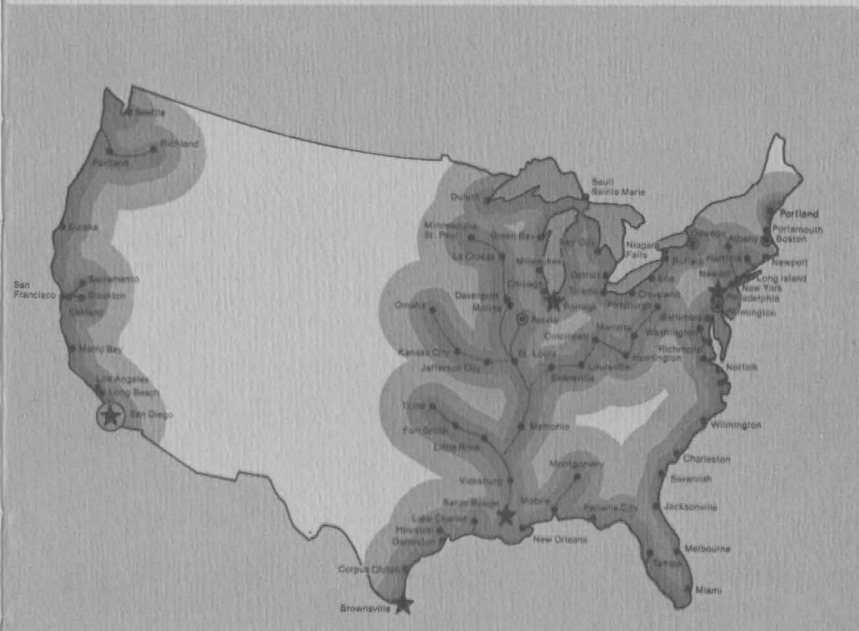
Five flotillas will operate simultaneously on our nation's navigable waterways:

- 1) The Great Lakes, visiting 14 ports
- 2) The Northeast Coast, visiting 11 ports
- 3) The Southeast-Gulf Coasts, visiting 21 ports
- 4) The Inland Rivers, visiting 21 ports
- 5) The Pacific Coast, visiting 12 ports

***Tenscore**, a word meaning two hundred, is used to identify The American Bicentennial Fleet.







A total of seventy-nine port towns and cities are scheduled for visits ranging from a few days to a few weeks, depending on population.

Incredibly, approximately 95 percent of our people live in counties within 200 miles of Tenscore's ports of call. Seventy-five percent live within a hundred-mile radius, and half of our population resides within the port counties themselves.

Historically, water has played a tremendous role in the development of America, from the earliest colonists to the later explorers, immigrants, and trading ships.

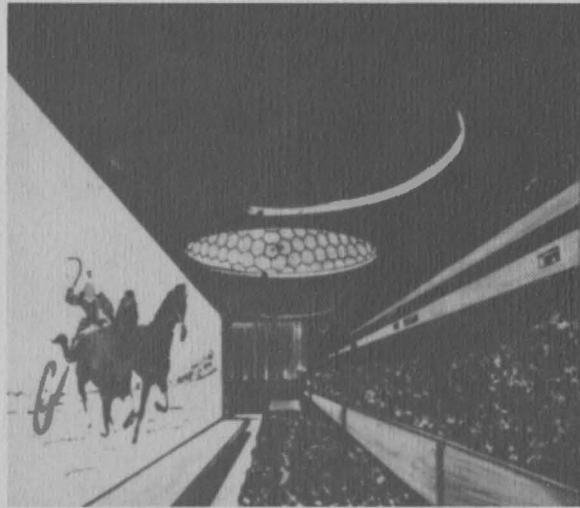
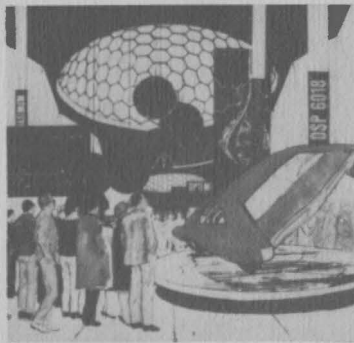
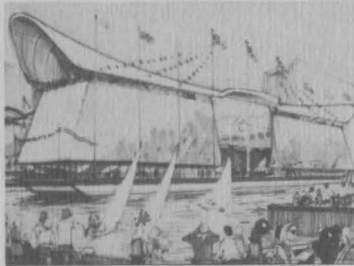
It is anticipated that other countries will participate in **Tenscore** as exhibitors, and the five conveniently located flotillas will be an outstanding attraction for tourists.

Pomp and Pageantry

One pavilion on each flotilla will contain a fully-equipped theatre seating 2000, where plays, concerts, dances and town hall discussions will take place, as well as movies and spectacles.

Displays and Exhibits

The rest of the pavilions in each flotilla will be devoted to portraying the creative vigor of America. Each flotilla will be different, offering limitless innovations in a variety of educational and entertainment techniques.



America the Beautiful

Every facet of the American way of life will be shown:

- 1) The American Family
- 2) The American Environment
- 3) Americans at Work
- 4) Americans at Play
- 5) America and the World

Tenscore will interpret what we Americans have been,
what we are, and what we hope to be.

The American Family

Americans are unique in the world, originating or descending from virtually every nation and race. This extraordinary mixture of heredity and marriage influences our family life, as it will be portrayed on the Fleet. You will see our migrations as the country grew, our changing life-styles, fashion, dwellings, advancing standard of living, our morals, worship, courtships, weddings, family fun, disciplines, chores, conveniences.

You will see the American family and individuals, and the seriousness and humor of our politics.

Our politics involve our Law, our Liberty, and our human dignity, derived from the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, our State and Federal Governments, and the enforcement of law.

All of these will be presented in creative exhibits, relating to the American Family.

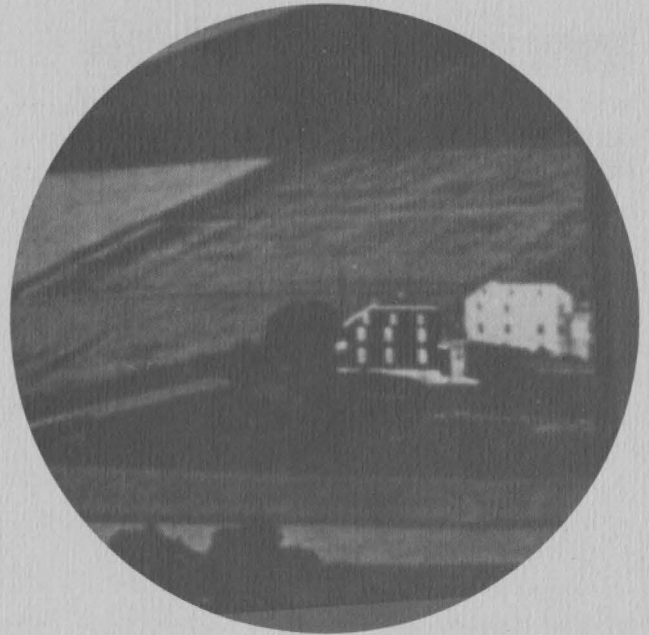


The American Environment

No geographic area in the world is as bountiful as America. **Tenscore's** exhibits will demonstrate many of these conditions and influences that surround us:

- Our productivity in agriculture on farms, large and small, mechanization, food processing, research and development.
- The transportation of people and goods by land, sea and air — public, commercial and private.
- Our ability to feed our own people and others.
- Our health: our ability to improve our physical well-being through standards of sanitation, and education in nutrition and diet.
- Our cities, towns and communities — the planning that constantly strives to improve them.
- The interdependence of all living things, our ecological problems and progress.

The sciences of life will make fascinating viewing for people from every conceivable culture.



Americans At Work

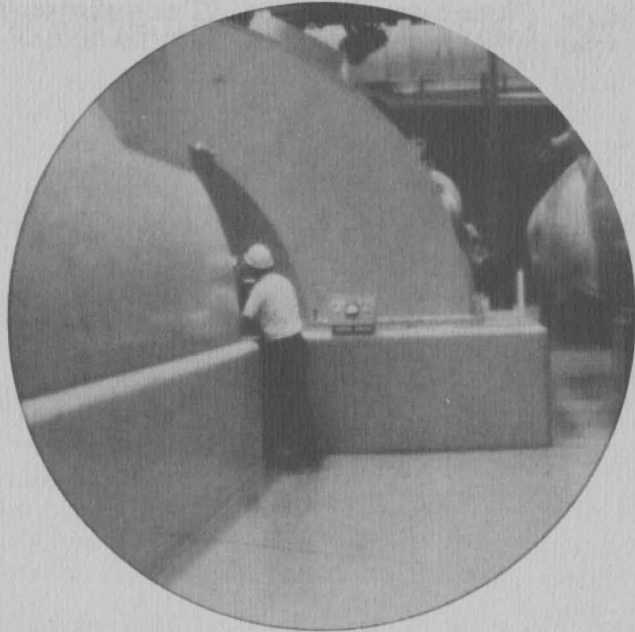
Utilizing the most up-to-date visual techniques, **Tenscore** will demonstrate the variety of career opportunities in our nation, presently and in future years.

Relating to each individual, the whole broad spectrum of jobs in commerce, transportation, communications, finance, manufacturing, farming, education, public service and defense — what a wealth of imagery for viewing!

Changing work conditions, organized labor, the increasing role of women, the logic of capital at work, human productivity — exhibiting these subjects will contribute to fulfillment of the American dream.

Tenscore will dramatize the development of organizations for public services; social security; relief; health; and of course how taxation works!

Also depicted will be the historic role of the American Armed Forces and Coast Guard; America's role in international treaties; industry and technology in war and peace; the constant struggle for better quality of life.



Americans At Play

Tenscore will highlight all of the "fun things" in American life:

- Theatre, television and radio; printed material; the methods by which these media are enjoyed.
- Sports (spectator and participant).
- Exposure to the arts, and the performing arts.
- The sciences of self-education.
- The American liking for activity with each other, in associations.
- The history of fairs, parades, and marching bands.

America offers so many choices of pleasures and recreation!



America And The World

Much space on the Fleet will be devoted to the concept of international interdependence in health, ecology, food, nutrition, population, trade, finance, production, raw materials, and natural disasters. Through the use of impressive animated exhibits and displays, **Tenscore** will bring to all a better understanding of the inter-relations of people:

- America's role in world relief and economic betterment.
- World commerce, cooperation in laws, regulations and standards.
- The undiscovered riches of the oceans.
- The concept of the United Nations.

Indeed, the scope of **Tenscore's** ability to put the universe under its assembled roofs is unique in the annals of history!



General Information

Admission charges pay for a full day of visiting all pavilions in a flotilla, except the theatre if special shows are in progress. Flotillas will be open from 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M., subject to weather and other conditions.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Adults | \$2.00 |
| Children (under 12) | \$1.00 |
| Groups, per person | \$.25 |

(Pre-scheduled students, senior citizens, or welfare recipients)

Ports of call must have designated mooring places free of approach hazards, of adequate water depth, protected from and not interfering with normal ship traffic or cargo handling; adequate highway or public transportation facilities, with parking or shuttle buses; electrical, power, water and sewage connections (standby facilities are on flotillas); coordination of police, fire and health authorities; and approximately 15 acres of adjacent area for assembly, passage, and public use.

There will be specially designed food and beverage services on each flotilla, and shops offering selected appropriate commemorative products.

The barges are designed for commercial use at the conclusion of the project (which might be extended by public demand and sponsor interest, or be operated abroad as a trade or national promotion of the United States, or as a World Peace Fleet, internationally). It will comply with all regulations of the United States Coast Guard and the American Bureau of Shipping.

The superstructures will be removable for use as permanent land based buildings enclosing an area of approximately 34,000 square feet.

Construction of the barges, superstructures and exhibits can be scheduled concurrently in several locations in the United States and be completed for assembly in time for operation in early 1976. Approximately 11,000 jobs will be created.

Schedule —subject to weather and other conditions.

| Great Lakes | Inland Rivers | Northeast | Southeast-Gulf | Pacific Coast | Schedule |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Toledo Apr. 3 - Apr. 14 Cleveland Apr. 16 - May 9 Buffalo May 11 - May 26 Oswego May 28 - Jun. 6 Niagara Falls - Lewiston Jun. 8 - Jun. 17 Erie Jun. 19 - Jun. 27 Detroit Jun. 29 - Jul. 27 Bay City Jul. 30 - Aug. 8 Sault - St. Marie Aug. 11 - Aug. 15 Duluth - Superior Aug. 19 - Aug. 24 Green Bay Aug. 28 - Sep. 8 Milwaukee Sep. 8 - Sep. 19 Portage Sep. 21 - Oct. 3 Chicago Oct. 5 - Nov. 21</p> | <p>Louisville Mar. 12 - Mar. 24 Huntington Mar. 27 - Apr. 4 Pittsburgh Apr. 7 - Apr. 28 Marietta May 1 - May 5 Cincinnati May 8 - May 26 Evansville May 29 - Jun. 1 St. Louis Jun. 5 - Jun. 22 Kansas City Jun. 26 - Jul. 11 Omaha Jul. 14 - Jul. 25 Jefferson City Jul. 30 - Aug. 2 Peoria Aug. 6 - Aug. 10 Quad Cities Aug. 14 - Aug. 22 Minneapolis - St. Paul Aug. 26 - Sep. 12 La Crosse Sep. 14 - Sep. 19 Memphis Sep. 25 - Oct. 6 Pine Bluff Oct. 9 - Oct. 12 Fort Smith Oct. 15 - Oct. 18 Tulsa Oct. 21 - Oct. 31 Little Rock Nov. 4 - Nov. 14 Vicksburg Nov. 17 - Nov. 28 Baton Rouge Dec. 1 - Dec. 12</p> | <p>New York Apr. 3 - May 9 Albany May 11 - May 20 Long Island May 22 - Jun. 13 Hartford Jun. 15 - Jul. 5 Newport Jul. 7 - Jul. 25 Portland Jul. 28 - Aug. 1 Portsmouth Aug. 3 - Aug. 11 Boston Aug. 13 - Sep. 12 Newark Sep. 14 - Sep. 26 Port Raritan Sep. 28 - Oct. 17 Philadelphia Oct. 19 - Nov. 21</p> | <p>Washington Apr. 3 - Apr. 25 Wilmington, Del. Apr. 29 - May 5 Baltimore May 8 - May 25 Richmond May 28 - Jun. 6 Norfolk Jun. 8 - Jun. 15 Wilmington, N.C. Jun. 19 - Jun. 23 Charleston Jun. 26 - Jul. 5 Savannah Jul. 7 - Jul. 11 Jacksonville Jul. 14 - Jul. 21 Melbourne Jul. 23 - Jul. 28 Miami Jul. 30 - Aug. 22 Tampa Aug. 26 - Sep. 6 Panama City Sep. 10 - Sep. 15 Mobile Sep. 18 - Sep. 26 Montgomery Sep. 30 - Oct. 11 New Orleans Oct. 16 - Oct. 31 Lake Charles Nov. 3 - Nov. 9 Houston Nov. 12 - Nov. 23 Galveston Nov. 25 - Nov. 28 Corpus Christi Dec. 1 - Dec. 5 Brownsville Dec. 7 - Dec. 12</p> | <p>San Diego Apr. 3 - Apr. 15 Los Angeles Apr. 17 - May 19 Morro Bay May 22 - May 31 San Francisco Jun. 3 - Jun. 23 Eureka Jun. 26 - Jun. 29 Portland Jul. 3 - Jul. 25 Tri Cities Jul. 28 - Aug. 1 Seattle Aug. 5 - Aug. 29 Oakland Sep. 4 - Sep. 26 Sacramento Sep. 28 - Oct. 17 Stockton Oct. 19 - Nov. 7 Long Beach Nov. 12 - Dec. 12</p> | <p>1977, 1978, 1979, 1980,- Schedules are similar, with successive visits of the different flotillas</p> |



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

August 26, 1976



MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES T. LYNN *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Budget Impacts of the Bicentennial Heritage Initiative

The Bicentennial Heritage initiative contains the following elements that have budget impacts:

- Increases totalling \$20 million starting in FY 1977 and for each of the next ten years in annual operations and maintenance money for National Park Service and National Wildlife Refuge areas. Total commitment of \$200 million.
- A one-time appropriation of \$141 million of unused prior authority from the Land and Water Conservation Fund* to purchase private lands in Federal parks, recreation areas and refuges.
- A one-time appropriation of \$259 million to fund deferred maintenance in National Park Service areas and National Wildlife Refuges.
- A one-time appropriation of \$700 million to construct new facilities of National Park Service areas and National Wildlife Refuges.
- A one-time appropriation of \$200 million for a one-year only new categorical grant program to fix up city parks.

*The Land and Water Conservation Fund provides that 40% of the amount available in any year goes to Federal agencies -- principally the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Forest Service -- solely for the acquisition of land and the remaining 60% goes to the States for the acquisition and development of land for park and recreational purposes.

We also assume that you will sign the amendments to the Land and Water Construction Fund Act which recently were agreed upon by a Conference Committee and which we estimate would add additional outlays as follows: +\$135 million in FY 1978; +\$258 million in FY 1979; increasing to +\$530 million in later years.

Taking into account these anticipated increases in the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the increases resulting from the Bicentennial Heritage initiative, we estimate total outlays as follows: +\$217 million in FY 1977; +\$598 million in FY 1978; +\$500 million in FY 1979. (See Tab A.)

1. I am strongly opposed to the Bicentennial Heritage initiative for the following reasons.

- Heavy budget impact. We now anticipate substantial difficulty in meeting your commitment to a balanced budget in FY 1979 -- especially if you desire to provide tax cuts. Further, we expect our job to be even more difficult as such other initiatives as a tandem plan for housing and expected compromises with the Senate on the jobs bill are adopted. Accordingly, I think it imprudent to commit an additional \$500 million in outlays to the FY 1979 Budget at this time. (See Tabs B and C.)
- Adverse public reaction. I am deeply concerned that the Bicentennial Heritage initiative will undo a number of your most effective policy positions.
 - o It constitutes a reversal of your past policy of budget restraint with exceptions for only high priority items such as defense and energy research. Secretary Kleppe, Assistant Secretary Reed and Associate Director Mitchell have testified extensively that your policy of restraint should apply to national park and recreation areas as well as to other budget items. (See Tabs D and E.) In addition, the urban park proposal would constitute a significant deviation from your policy of substituting block grants and general revenue sharing programs for the plethora of categorical programs the Congress continues to serve up.
 - o If you deem the Bicentennial Heritage initiative so important as to be an exception to your general policy of restraint, you will have to make the case that parks and recreation are a higher priority than jobs, health, education, housing and



other such programs. It is one thing to be criticized for "not caring" when we are trying to apply across-the-board fiscal restraint; it is another thing to be accused of "not caring" when we are putting money that could have gone for these other purposes into parks and recreation.

- o Three of the five parts of the Bicentennial Heritage initiative -- higher Park Service personnel levels, better maintenance, increased acquisition of land -- merely respond to Congressional criticisms.* The only "fresh" initiatives in the Bicentennial Heritage initiative are the funding for development of Federally acquired land and the urban parks program -- opening us to the charge that the proposal is "thin."
 - o Especially disturbing would be any assertion that the initiative "doubles" Federal acreage, as any doubling simply counts proposed land transfers within the Federal Government that you already have proposed.
2. If you do decide to propose the Bicentennial Heritage initiative, I would recommend that the overall amount be reduced from \$1.5 billion to \$1 billion. This could be accomplished by:
- eliminating the urban parks program;
 - reducing the funds available for development of Federally acquired lands from \$700 million to \$400 million; and
 - limiting the amount of development funds that could be expended in any year to \$50 million (even though the entire \$400 million would be available initially for expenditure over the ten-year period).

Interior asserts it has a \$5 billion backlog of development projects (many of which the Administration is on record as opposing). However, no justification has been

*The House Committee on Government Operations in a recent, lengthy report has recommended substantial increases in all these areas. Similarly, the Appropriations Committees have directed personnel ceiling increases this year.

provided to show why the projects that could be completed with \$700 million are materially more critical than those that could be completed with \$400 million.

I believe this alternative has the following advantages:

- Outlays would be reduced by -\$99 million in FY 1977; -\$201 million in FY 1978; -\$86 million in FY 1979.
(See Tab A.)
- Elimination of the urban park program would relieve you of the charge that you are shifting course from block grants to revenue sharing approaches back to categorical approaches.
- You would still be responding with a "fresh" proposal to the need for development of Federally acquired land.
- You would also receive credit for having responded to the need for increased personnel and maintenance.

Attachments



Bicentennial Heritage Initiative
Options - Summary
\$ millions

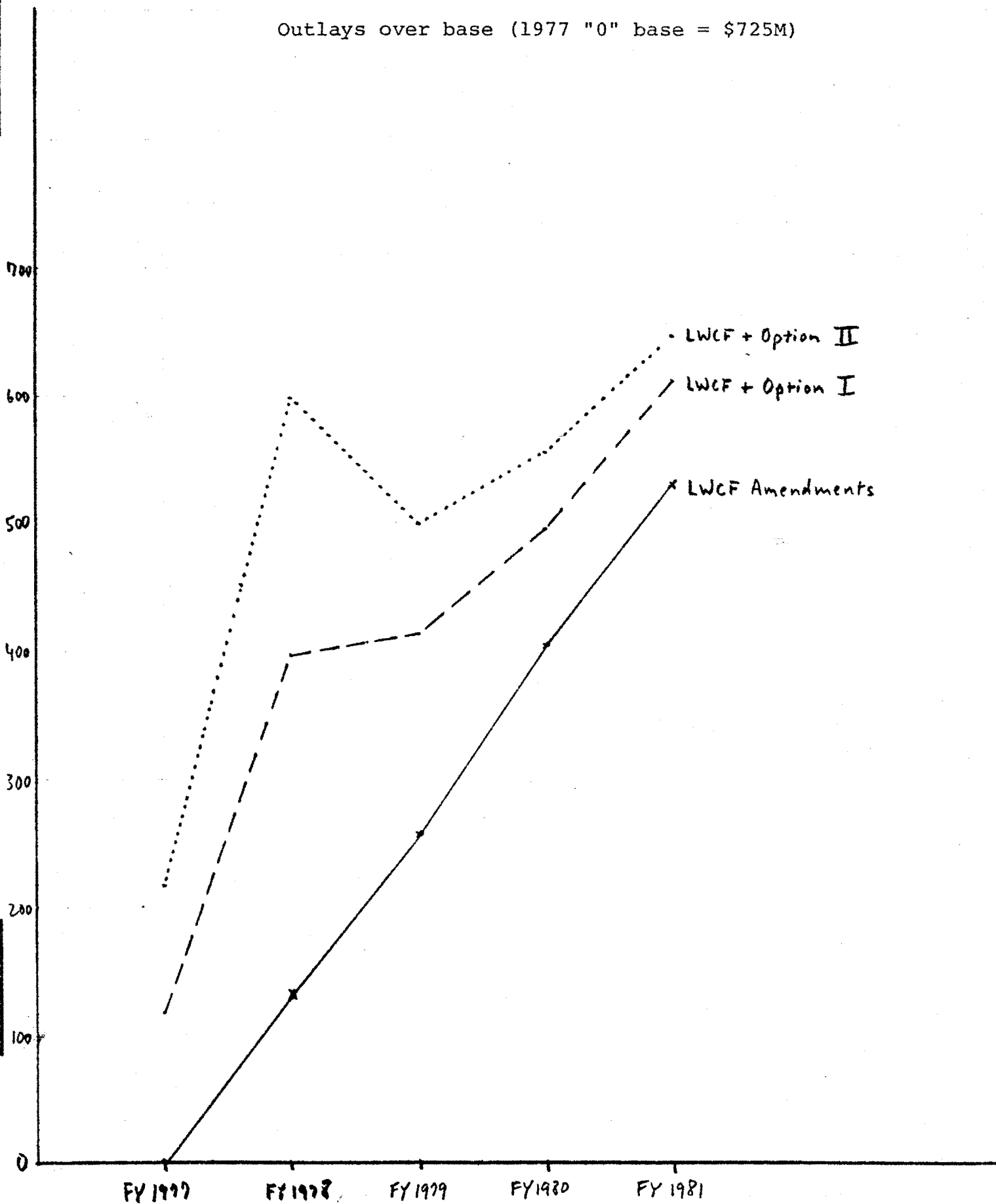
| | 1977 Supplemental Appropriations | Outlays | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| | | <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982-1986</u> |
| Base: Department of the Interior total, net of offsetting receipts and excluding LWCF Amendments | xxx | 3,064 | 3,163 | 3,296 | 3,293 | 3,300 | - |
| Land and Water Conservation Fund Amendments (included in both options)..... | xxx | 0 | (+135) | (+258) | (+406) | (+530) | (+3,621) |
| Option I - \$1,000 M 10 yr. program | 820* | 118 | 397 | 414 | 495 | 610 | 3,916 |
| Option II - \$1,500 M 10 yr. program | 1,320* | 217 | 598 | 500 | 555 | 647 | 3,933 |
| Savings of Option I over Option II | | 99 | 201 | 86 | 60 | 37 | 17 |

*Includes \$20 million increase in O&M funds to provide an additional 1,500 FTP's for National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service. The commitment would be to continue the increased amount for nine years after 1977.

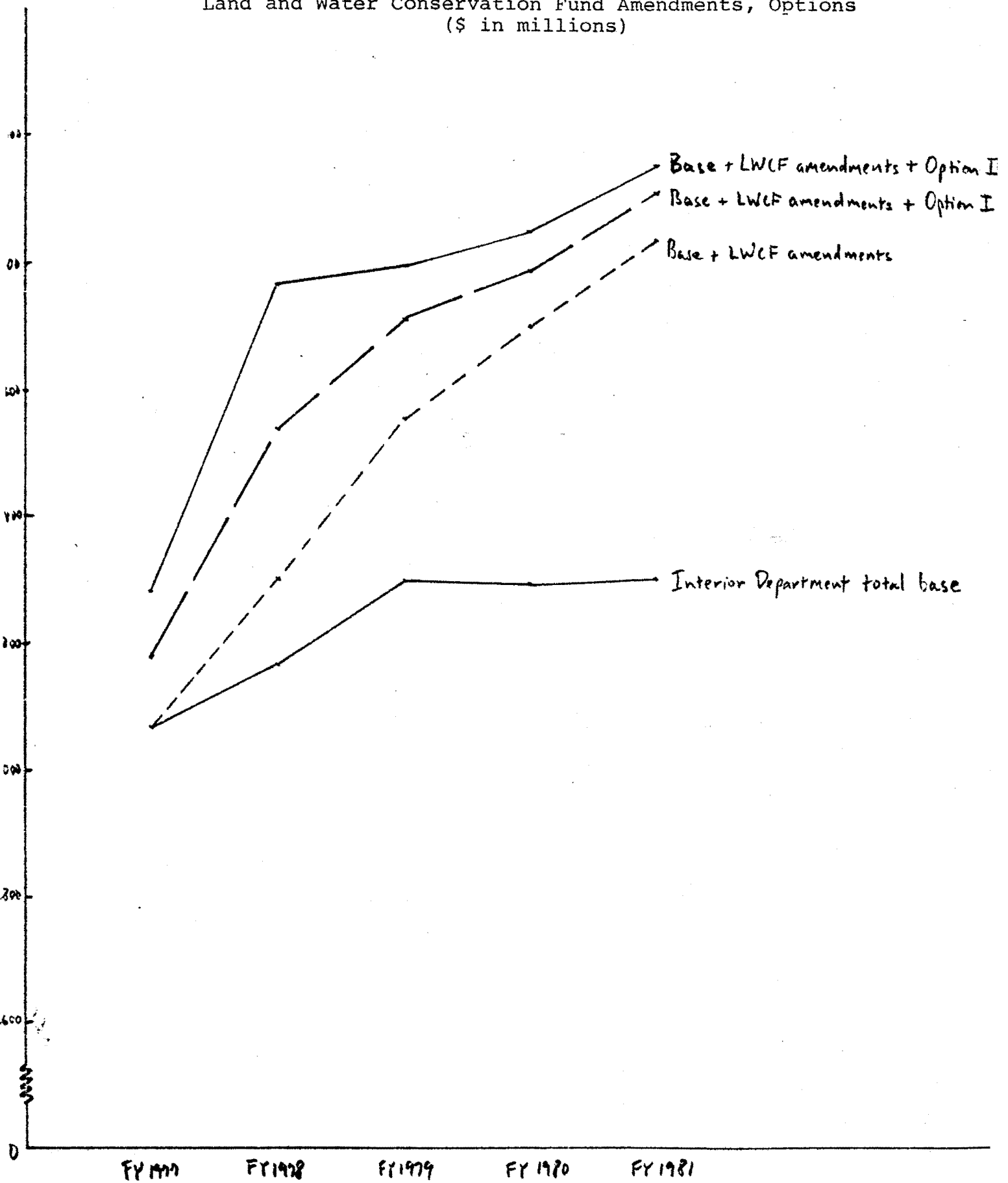


Bicentennial Heritage Initiative
Comparison of Increases due to: Land and Water
Conservation Fund Amendments, Options
(\$ in millions)

Outlays over base (1977 "0" base = \$725M)



Bicentennial Heritage Initiative
 Interior Department Total Outlays
 Comparison of Increases due to: Base,
 Land and Water Conservation Fund Amendments, Options
 (\$ in millions)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 11, 1975.

Hon. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on H.R. 2763 and H.R. 2764, identical bills "To

amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, and to amend the Act of October 15, 1966, to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, as amended, and for other purposes."

We recommend against the enactment of these bills because we believe that such an increase in the authorized level of the Fund at this time would jeopardize the Administration's efforts to hold down Federal spending.

Title I of H.R. 2763 and H.R. 2764 would amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to, among other things: (1) increase the size of the Fund to \$450 million for fiscal year 1976, to \$625 million for fiscal year 1977, and to \$800 million for fiscal year 1978 through fiscal year 1989; (2) permit up to 25 percent of the total Fund amount allocated to a State in any one year to be used for planning and developing sheltered facilities for recreation activities normally pursued outdoors; and (3) require each State to annually evaluate its grant programs under guidelines promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior, with 50/50 cost-sharing funding available for that purpose. Title II amends the National Historic Preservation Act to establish the "historic preservation fund" (\$75 million in fiscal year 1976-77, \$100 million in fiscal year 1978 and thereafter) from revenues accruing under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and/or the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (P.L. 88-578; 78 Stat. 897) established a fund in the United States Treasury to provide a program for (1) the acquisition of lands for federally administered recreation areas; and (2) matching grants to State and local governments for planning, acquisition and development of recreation lands and facilities. The Fund is administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of this Department and revenues are derived from the sale of Federal surplus real property, the Federal motorboat fuel tax, and Outer Continental Shelf mineral receipts.

The amount of land authorized to be acquired with funds from the LWCF and the value of this land has increased substantially since the enactment of the program. For example, the National Park Service will have approximately \$573 million worth of land to acquire after fiscal year 1975. This includes over \$215 million of land at Big Cypress, Big Thicket, and Cuyahoga National Recreation Area which are areas that the Congress directed that the acquisition be substantially completed within six years.

However, our economy today is plagued by the twin problems of inflation and recession. Unless we develop a strategy both to reduce the rate of inflation and selectively to stimulate recovery, our economy and the high standard of living it has brought us will be imperiled. Meeting our economic goals of recovery and future growth without an eroding inflation rate is a more immediate priority than increasing the funding authorization for these programs.

As you are aware, there is \$255 million currently authorized for the Land and Water Conservation Fund but not appropriated to date. This amount excludes the \$300 million recommended in the President's Budget for 1976. If fiscal policy constraints can be diminished in the future, we could propose as a Departmental budget initiative the use of the approximately \$200 million portion of these unappropriated funds which is not needed to repay advances to the

Fund to finance the acquisition of authorized lands. This could be done without increasing the authorized level of the Fund at this time.

The Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), was a landmark in this Nation's commitment to preserve the significant aspects of our historic heritage at all levels—Federal, State and local. The 1966 Act authorized matching grants to the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States for planning and for projects having as their purpose the acquisition and development of "any district, site, building, structure, or object that is significant American history, architecture, archeology, and culture." Since the 1966 Act was passed, a total of more than \$52 million has been appropriated for grants to States, and the National Trust, for State, local, and private historic preservation projects and plans. Active projects to preserve historic districts, sites, and structures are now continuing in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Guam.

As it was last amended by Public Law 93-54 of July 1, 1973, 87 Stat. 139, the Act authorizes funds for grants only through fiscal year 1976. We have recently transmitted to the 94th Congress a legislative proposal which would amend the existing law to extend the authorization through fiscal year 1978 at the fiscal year 1976 level of \$24.4 million.

This recommendation is consistent with the President's moratorium on new Federal spending programs other than those involving energy production, national defense and certain humanitarian efforts, and his stated policy to avoid excessive growth of Federal spending in the long run.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report and that enactment of H.R. 2763 or H.R. 2764 would not be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

NATHANIEL P. REED,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior,



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503

JUL 7 1976



~~Mr. Sharon Clark Gaskill~~ Ms. Eleanor Breed
~~P.O. Box 721~~ 4215 Trias Street
~~Essex, Tennessee 37620~~ San Diego, California 92103

Breed:
Dear Ms. ~~Gaskill~~:

Thank you for your letter regarding funding for the National Park Service and its programs.

Judgments may vary as to the adequacy of funding and staffing for various Federal programs. However, I feel strongly that the President, with the assistance of the Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress have provided adequately for the funding and personnel needs of the Park Service. The following table provides information on the recent increases in funding and personnel for the Park Service.

| <u>Fiscal</u> <u>Year</u> | <u>Budget</u> <u>Outlays</u> <u>\$ Millions</u> | <u>% Increase</u> <u>over 1970</u> | <u>Full-time</u> <u>Employees in</u> <u>Permanent</u> <u>Positions</u> | <u>Other</u> <u>Employees</u> | <u>Total</u> <u>Employees</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1970 | \$131 | -- | 6,402 | 5,893 | 12,295 |
| 1976 | 365 | 179% | 7,558 | 9,400 | 16,958 |
| 1977 Budget | 389 | 197% | 7,558 | 6,850 | 14,408 |

Please note that these increases have occurred over a period when Presidents Nixon and Ford have conducted strong efforts to slow the growth in Federal expenditures and employment. The full-time permanent and total employment figures for 1976 and 1977 include 400 positions added in the 1977 budget to the Department of the Interior ceiling specifically for the Park Service. The employment numbers are reported at the end of the fiscal year. The decrease in "other employees" in 1977 below 1976 occurs because the fiscal year 1977 ends on September 30, 1977, after the summer visitation period, while the fiscal year 1976 ends on June 30, 1976, when visitation and employment of temporary personnel are at their peaks.

The National Park Service has been receiving an increased share of Federal funds and personnel. Between 1970 and 1977, total Federal outlays are projected to double, while expenditures for the Park Service will nearly triple. Over the same period, Federal executive branch full-time permanent employment, excluding the Postal Service, will decline by about 34 while Park Service employment will increase by 184.

While inflation has increased operating costs somewhat and new areas have been added to the Park System, there has been a 284 increase from 1970 to 1977 in the amount spent in real dollars per park visit.

Hundreds of other Federal programs--each strongly supported by interested citizens--also compete for funds from Federal taxes and borrowings, and a reasonable balance must be struck. No particular program can have all of its needs met. This is why we encourage all Federal agencies, including the National Park Service, to use more effectively the funds and personnel they have by improved management efficiencies, including possibilities for cost reduction, and contracting for services where appropriate. In fact, we expect that during the coming year the Park Service will contract with a consultant for a major study to assess the Service's management and priorities, and to identify opportunities for increased management efficiency. I believe the American people expect the Federal Government to be prudent in the expenditures of tax dollars.

Thank you for your views. I trust this letter assures you that the National Park Service is being adequately funded from the limited financial resources available for all of the programs of the government.

Sincerely,

/s/ James L. Mitchell

James L. Mitchell
Associate Director



- Hse Apprs. test.
 - Sen. Apprs test.
 - Hse Gov. Ops.
- } ~~Flipse~~
Reed
- + Mitchell

- Land & Water testimony

- What did committees do in
'77 Appropriations

- How did we spend figures.

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When we have been -
when we are going