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H.R. 8773 Interior Appropriations

The Administration supports passage of the necessary appropriations in this bill, but it strongly opposes the bill's increases over the President's budget which total \$66.7 million. The largest part of this (\$48.3 million) is in the Forest Service Section.

The Administration is especially opposed to the \$19.6 million appropriation beyond the budget for the Youth Conservation Corps included in the Forest Service Section. The Administration had requested \$10.4 million for this program in the FY '76 budget. Congress expressly appropriated \$10 million of that in the Continuing Resolution, H.J. Res. 219, leaving a request of only \$400,000. Yet this bill would appropriate another \$20 million for this program, completely ignoring the earlier appropriation.



CROSS FLORIDA CANAL COUNTIES ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 1305 • PALATKA, FLORIDA 32077

PRESIDENT
LYNWOOD ROBERTS
VICE-PRESIDENT
J. G. KIRKLAND

RAYMOND B. SUNTON
SECRETARY-TREASURER
TELEPHONE
(904) 328-2706

April 30, 1975

The Hon. Gerald Ford
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Our Cross Florida Canal Counties Association is made up of public office holders, chamber of commerce officials and other interested businessmen among the citizenry of six counties running from Jacksonville in Northeast Florida southwest to the west coast. Not by coincidence, these counties lie along the route of the illegally-halted Cross Florida Barge Canal.

Nathaniel Reed, as assistant Secretary of the Interior, recently announced in a Florida media interview that he regarded the Canal as a "dead duck."

Reed has with malicious intent prejudged the Environmental Impact Study now in progress on the Canal at a time when the people of Florida and other Federal and state agencies are patiently awaiting what they have been led to believe will be a fair and complete study of the free waterway across the peninsula of Florida.

Reed and his long time cohort, George Gardner, continue to try and justify an illegal act by President Nixon in halting Canal construction after Florida citizens had put millions of their tax money in the project. Reed wasted hundreds of thousands of additional tax dollars preparing a biased study of Lake Ocklawaha which a Federal court subsequently ruled was not legally substantial and was also inadequate.

Reed has, for many years, been openly associated with people in Florida who continually attack and are avowed to destroy the Canal project. He is identified with groups such as those who halted the Alaskan pipeline and not the taxpayers.

Reed has a reputation for being careless handling facts if they discredit his pet beliefs. Fortunately, when he was in service to the State of Florida, the governor kept him reasonably well muzzled. It is discouraging to the people of Florida to know that as a federal appointee, Reed appears to be left free to roam a range of his own choosing as an unleashed predator might--without any visible restraint from responsible superiors.

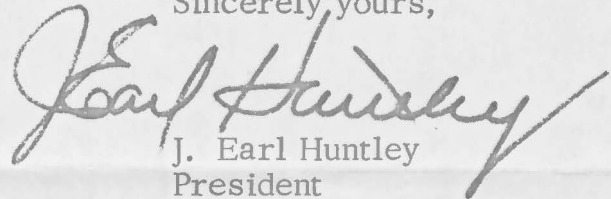
Representing: Citrus - Clay - Jacksonville - Levy - Marion - Putnam



For his most recent outburst and numerous other disservices to the people of the six Florida counties represented by our organization, we finally-- after many times trying to look the other way and smile about Mr. Reed --ask for his removal as an assistant secretary of the Interior. His removal or placement in a better-supervised job, weighed in the pure light of fairness and justice, we feel is long overdue.

We would consider it a privilege to send a delegation to Washington to brief your staff on the true status of this project.

Sincerely yours,



J. Earl Huntley
President
Member, Jacksonville
City Council



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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Bill Crappell
M.C.

Mr. Charles Leppert
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D. C.



MAY 4 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 5-4-76

TO: Chas. Deppert

FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf

For Your Information

Please Handle _____

Please See Me _____

Comments, Please _____

Other

Talked to Max F on
5/6/76. No action
Required.

Max L.





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

MAY 3 1976

Latta
MAY 3 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
FROM: ALAN M. KRANOWITZ *Alan -*
SUBJECT: Your Request for Comments Relative to
Del Latta's Note Concerning the
Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area

The Cuyahoga Valley NRA was established by Act of Congress December 27, 1974 (P.L. 93-555).

One provision in P.L. 93-555 is that acquisition of the land within the boundaries of Cuyahoga Valley NRA must be substantially completed within six years of the date of passage of the Act (thus, by December 27, 1980).

The Act also required the Secretary of the Interior to submit to the Congress a progress report and funding schedule on meeting this 1980 deadline for land acquisition. It was this report to which Congressman Latta referred in his note to you.

In that report, Interior described two optional schedules for land acquisition -- one which would meet the mandatory deadline by postponing acquisition of other areas and a second one which would extend the deadline. Attached to the second schedule was draft legislation to extend the deadline. The Department did not recommend one option over the other.

The funding for Cuyahoga Valley NRA cannot be reduced without a legislative change to lengthen the acquisition schedule.



Wes *Subs*

ⓐ

RECEIVED

April 9, 1976

APR 13 10 37 AM '76

Mr. Mitchell

OFFICE OF
MANAGEMENT & BUDGET

TOP PRIORITY

Dear Del:

Many thanks for sending along the material pertaining to the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

Please be assured I will check into this immediately.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

CONGRESSIONAL MAIL	
TO: <i>Crabill</i>	
Prepare reply for: <i>Kranowitz</i>	
Log No:	Due Date:
1055	22 APR 1976
Copies to: Congressional Relations	

Honorable Delbert L. Latta
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

10:00

MLF:nk

bcc: Alan Kranowitz (OMB) w/incoming FOR YOUR COMMENTS
bcc: Judy Berg-Hansen - FYI

1056

4-253



DELBERT L. LATTA
5TH DISTRICT, OHIO

COMMITTEE
ON
RULES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

April 7, 1976

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

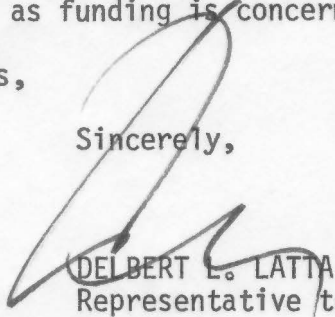
APR 8 1976

Dear Max,

Why can't we slow this down and put some of this money in our hard-pressed Republican Districts to take care of some of the projects that can't seem to get off the ground as far as funding is concerned?

Best regards,

Sincerely,



DELBERT L. LATTA
Representative to Congress

DLL:kmb
Encl.

The Honorable Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs
The White House





United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

LI425-MLC

MAR 31 1976

DELBERT L. Latta, M.C.
WASHINGTON OFFICE

MAR 30 1976

Honorable Delbert L. Latta
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Latta:

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the letter sent to the Chairmen, Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committees on Appropriations of the United States Congress, concerning the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

A report to the above cited Committees was required by the enabling legislation for the Recreation Area.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary for
Fish and Wildlife and Parks

Enclosure





United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

LI425-MLC

MAR 11 1976

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Chairman, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Final decisions have now been made with respect to the Land and Water Conservation Budget Request for fiscal 1977. We would, therefore, like to revise our report to you of December 11, 1975, on Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

As indicated in that report, a total of \$100,000 was reprogrammed to Cuyahoga Valley from other areas of the National Park System in fiscal year 1975 to provide start-up money for this land acquisition program. The action taken by Congress on the fiscal year 1976 and the Transition Period Budget Requests resulted in the appropriation of \$3.0 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, for this area. The budget request recently sent to the Congress for fiscal year 1977 includes \$5.7 million for Cuyahoga Valley.

In order to complete this land acquisition program within the six year time period mandated by the Congress, it would be necessary to include approximately \$23.7 million in the Land and Water Conservation Fund budget for this project for fiscal years 1978-80. Table I, enclosed, provides an analysis of funding requirements for all currently authorized projects assuming that the Land and Water Conservation Fund would be at the level of \$300 million per year distributed 60 percent for State grants and 40 percent for the Federal Agencies and that a traditional distribution of the Federal share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund among Federal Agencies (roughly two-thirds to the National Park Service) would be continued. As is readily apparent from this Table under these circumstances the land acquisition programs at Big Cypress, Big Thicket and Cuyahoga Valley can not be completed until 1982. Therefore, we are enclosing draft legislation extending the deadline to that date.



Also enclosed is Table II which likewise assumes an annual funding level for the Land and Water Conservation Fund of \$300 million with a 60/40 split between the State grants program and the Federal Agencies. This schedule, however, has been prepared giving first consideration to meeting the six year deadline for acquisition at Big Cypress, Big Thicket and Cuyahoga Valley. To the extent that funds remained during this period (fiscal years 1978-80) the schedule places emphasis on the purchase of land at recently authorized areas of the National Park Service, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management. Under these circumstances this analysis does not provide sufficient funds to allow for the purchase of National Park Service inholdings or funds for relocation payments and the payment of deficiency awards in condemnations or purchase of land in National Forest Service recreational composites. Since its inception in Fiscal Year 1969 through December 31, 1975, some 82,000 acres of lands have been brought under the control of the National Park Service under this program. In addition, the payment of relocation costs is a requirement under Public Law 91-646 The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970. The payment of condemnation deficiencies is necessary to assure full faith and credit in the United States. Thus, under present conditions, the completion of land acquisition in these three areas within the six year mandate will require sacrifices in other programs.

Independent of whether or not funds are sufficient to complete acquisition within the six year period, it is highly likely to be administratively difficult to complete acquisition without resorting to condemnation. Title problems, unknown owners, unwilling sellers, price disagreement with owners, and other possible complications will take much time to resolve and frequently can only be resolved through filing of condemnations.

The bulk of the condemnations requested by the National Park Service throughout the country are straight condemnation proceedings, i.e., without a Declaration of Taking. This is in conformance with the informal agreement covered in Senate Report No. 1597, 90th Congress, relating to Biscayne National Monument. In straight condemnation proceedings title to the land does not vest in the United States until final judgment and payment of the amount awarded by the court. Also the Government has the option of dismissing the case at any time before it pays the award of just compensation. This means that the acquisition cannot really be considered as completed until after trial, which, in some districts, may not be held for several years after the complaint is filed. A Declaration of Taking, on the other hand, vests title in the United States immediately upon the filing of the case and deposit into court of the Government's estimate of just compensation. The acquisition is complete at the time of filing, therefore, the Government does not have the option of dismissing the case at a later date.



In view of the above considerations, it will be necessary to use Declarations of Taking if we are to hope to vest title to substantially all of the necessary lands of interests therein within the six years. Declarations of Taking may also be necessary to prevent subdivision and also to protect the natural resources of the area from adverse uses or developments. The encroachment of industrial development and the possibility of subdivision or residential construction must be guarded against at Cuyahoga.

In keeping with your Committee's desire to expedite acquisition so as to substantially complete it within six years and for the protection of the resource, concurrence is requested for the use of Declarations of Taking at this area when the National Park Service deems it necessary to vest title in the land in the United States.

Similar letters are being sent to the Honorable James A. Haley, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives; the Honorable John L. McClellan, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate; and the Honorable George H. Mahon, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Sincerely yours,

Kent Frizzell

Acting

Secretary of the Interior

Enclosures



LI425-MLC

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Chairman, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

DEC 11 1975

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The following information is provided concerning the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, in the State of Ohio, in compliance with the requirement in the enabling legislation for a report to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committees on Appropriations of the Congress one year after the date of the enactment of the Act for the project.

Pursuant to Section 1. of the Act for Cuyahoga Valley, the national recreation area was established effective June 26, 1975, by notification of the Director, National Park Service dated June 10, 1975 as published in the Federal Register, Vol. 40, No. 119 - Thursday, June 19, 1975. The boundaries of the project depicting the lands and areas which are essential to the protection and public enjoyment of the recreation area, excepting those properties as excluded by the enabling legislation, are as depicted on map numbered NRA-CUYA-20,000-A, dated December 19, 1974, a copy of which is enclosed.

Similar to the Big Thicket National Preserve in Texas, the National Park Service has entered into an agreement with the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, for that agency to carry out the land acquisition program. On July 1, 1975, the Corps opened an office in Akron, Ohio, and presently has five personnel assigned to the project.

Mapping and title contracts have been let. The first segment map and tract descriptions have been received and are undergoing review. Title evidence has also been received on eight tracts. In addition, there are approved appraisals on seven ownerships, and one Offer to Sell was just recently accepted on the first tract comprising 6.2 acres. Further, negotiations are underway for contract appraisals on thirty-one tracts in the northern end, the Industrial portion of the project, which have been established as first priority for acquisition. Contract appraisals are



also being negotiated on twenty tracts being either the subject of hardship request for acquisition or considered as being available for acquisition on an opportunity basis.

As to State lands that are to become a part of the recreation area, the State is presently working on legislation to authorize the transfer of such lands by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

The Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area Advisory Commission, established pursuant to Section 5 of the Act for the area held its first meeting on October 29, 1975, in Peninsula, Ohio.

With regard to funding for the project, the sum of \$100,000 was reprogrammed in fiscal year 1975 from other areas of the National Park Service to provide start-up of money for the land acquisition program. Our Budget Request for fiscal year 1976 and that for the Transition Period, each contain \$500,000 for Cuyahoga Valley. The House and Senate Committees on Appropriations increased these amounts to \$3,000,000 and \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1976 and the Transition Period, respectively. In order to substantially complete the land acquisition program within six years of its enactment, as stipulated in the enabling legislation, it would be necessary to include approximately \$29,400,000 in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Budget for this project for fiscal year 1977-1980. This level of funding is not deemed likely in consideration of other high priority projects that must also be accommodated.

Similar letters are being sent to the Honorable James A. Haley, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives; the Honorable John L. McClellan, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate; and the Honorable George H. Mahon, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Nathaniel P. Reed

Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Enclosure



A B I L L

An Act to amend the Act of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1784) establishing the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Subsection 3(b) of the Act of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1784) is amended by striking out "within six years" and inserting "within eight years."



Summary - Land Acquisition Program
 Land and Water Conservation Fund
 Emphasis on Big Cypress, Big Thicket, and Cuyahoga
 (\$ Millions)

Table I

February 10, 1976

Agency	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	Balance After FY 1982
National Park Service							
Big Cypress	15.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.7	-
Big Thicket	9.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.2	-
Cuyahoga	5.7	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.7	-
Deficiencies	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.3	-	-
Inholdings	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	9.4	-	-
Relocation	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	-
Recently Authorized Areas	27.8	21.5	24.5	24.5	32.3	27.1	-
Total	<u>77.3</u>	<u>77.0</u>	<u>77.0</u>	<u>77.0</u>	<u>77.0</u>	<u>64.4</u>	-
Forest Service							
Recently Authorized Areas	21.1	21.0	20.2	17.3	12.7	8.0	5.3
Wilderness	2.0	4.0	4.8	5.7	6.3	18.0*	189.9
Lake Tahoe	3.3	2.0	2.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	18.9
Deficiencies	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0
Specially Designated (Composites)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1287.1
Total	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	36.3*	1507.2
Fish & Wildlife Service							
Recently Authorized Areas	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.0	.8	12.1
Endangered Species	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.5	6.0	12.8*	58.3
Inholdings	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	.4
Wilderness	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2
Deficiencies	1.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
Total	<u>8.5</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>14.8*</u>	<u>73.2</u>
Bureau of Land Management							
Recently Authorized Areas	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-
Total	<u>117.8**</u>	<u>117.5</u>	<u>117.5</u>	<u>117.5</u>	<u>117.5</u>	<u>117.5</u>	<u>1580.4</u>



**Rounded

*Adjusted by BOR

National Park Service

Table I
February 9, 1976

(\$ Thousands)

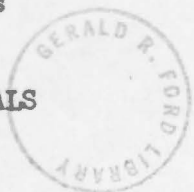
	Balance After Transition Period	F.Y. 1977	F.Y. 1978	F.Y. 1979	F.Y. 1980	F.Y. 1981	F.Y. 1982	Balance after F.Y. 1982
Big Cypress	108.700	15.000	20.000	18.000	18.000	18.000	19.700	-----
Big Thicket	60.491	9.300	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	11.191	-----
Cuyahoga Valley	29.400	5.700	6.000	5.000	5.000	4.000	3.700	-----
Efficiencies	11.320	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	1.320	-----	-----
Holdings	69.426	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	9.426	-----	-----
Relocation	12.682	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.682	-----
Recently Auth. Area	<u>157.613</u>	<u>27.803</u>	<u>21.500</u>	<u>24.500</u>	<u>24.500</u>	<u>32.254</u>	<u>27.056</u>	-----
Totals	449.632	77.303	77.000	77.000	77.000	77.000	64.329	-----



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Land Acquisition Requirements for
Recently Authorized Areas
(In thousands)

FEB 9 1976

	Balance After Transition Qtr.	F.Y. 1977	F.Y. 1978	F.Y. 1979	F.Y. 1980	F.Y. 1981	F.Y. 1982
Apostle Islands	\$ 150.0	\$ 150.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Appalachian Trail	4,310.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	1,500.0	810.0
Bighorn Canyon	450.1	255.5	-	194.6	-	-	-
Biscayne	400.0	-	-	-	-	-	400.0
Boston	1,600.0	-	-	1,600.0	-	-	-
Canaveral	6,938.5	3,000.0	2,000.0	1,938.5	-	-	-
Cape Cod	2,563.9	2,000.0	-	-	563.9	-	-
Cape Lookout	4,668.8	1,000.0	1,500.0	1,000.0	500.0	668.8	-
Capitol Reef	87.6	-	-	-	-	-	87.6
C & O Canal	909.9	-	-	-	909.9	-	-
Colonial	4,064.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	564.0	1,000.0	500.0	-
Cumberland Gap	246.0	-	246.0	-	-	-	-
Delaware Water Gap	5,720.0	-	-	-	5,720.0	-	-
Everglades	1,771.6	1,000.0	-	-	771.6	-	-
Fire Island	269.2	269.2	-	-	-	-	-
Gateway	11,963.0	-	-	-	-	11,963.0	-
Golden Gate	26,010.0	-	2,000.0	-	-	3,575.4	20,434.6
Grand Canyon	922.9	920.0	-	-	-	-	2.9
Guadalupe Mtn.	116.8	-	-	-	-	-	116.8
Indiana Dunes	3,463.3	1,500.0	1,963.3	-	-	-	-
Lake Mead	2,282.4	1,000.0	500.0	782.4	-	-	-
Lower St. Croix	16,300.0	3,000.0	2,290.7	5,000.0	5,000.0	1,009.3	-
Minute Man	863.0	-	-	-	863.0	-	-
Ozark	650.3	-	-	-	-	650.3	-
Point Reyes	6,354.0	150.0	-	-	-	1,000.0	5,204.0
Rocky Mtn.	246.6	246.6	-	-	-	-	-
Sleeping Bear Dunes	32,553.0	5,000.0	5,500.0	7,000.0	6,090.8	8,962.2	-
Virgin Islands	5,425.0	-	-	1,500.0	1,500.0	2,425.0	-
Voyageurs	16,313.1	6,811.8	4,000.0	4,420.5	1,080.8	-	-
TOTALS	\$157,613.0	\$ 27,803.1	\$ 21,500.0	\$ 24,500.0	\$ 24,500.0	\$32,254.0	\$27,055.9



FOREST SERVICE LSCNF ACT
Special Report

February 10, 1982
Table 1

AREAS	Needs M \$	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Balance After FY 1982
1/ National Wild & Scenic Rivers	12,800*	5,813	4,000	2,987	-	-	-	-
Nationwide Trails	14,310*	3,620	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,690	-	-
National Recreation Areas								
Flaming Gorge	500	0	0	250	250	-	-	-
Mount Rogers	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
2/ Oregon Dunes	3,000*	400	1,000	1,000	600	-	-	-
3/ Sawtooth	42,000*	6,740	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,260*
Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks	7,500	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,500	1,000	-	-
W-S-T	2,000	1,000	500	500	-	-	-	-
Hells Canyon	10,000	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
Cascade Head Scenic Research	3,500	536	1,000	1,000	964	-	-	-
4/ Wilderness & Primitive	230,000	2,000	4,000	4,763	5,686	6,310	17,300**	189,941**
Lake Tahoe Basin	46,200	3,300	2,000	2,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	18,900
Efficiencies in Condemnation	24,552	3,552	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
Total	406,362*	29,961	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	36,300**	220,101**

1/ Ceiling Available for Rivers - \$8,602,000
 2/ " " Oregon Dunes - \$515,000
 3/ " " Sawtooth - \$8,694,000
 4/ Does not include acquisition of mineral interests.

Specially Designated Areas 1,297,100
 Grand Total 1,507,201

*Includes needs above authorized ceiling

**Adjusted by BOR



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Table I
February 10, 1976Static LWCF Program*
(\$ millions)

Unit	Investment Required	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Balance after FY 1985
<u>Endangered Species</u>								
Mississippi Sandhill Crane	10.1	2.5	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.1	
California Condor	28.9		1.0	2.0	2.0		6.3**	17.6**
Dusky Seaside Sparrow	1.0		.5	.5				
Whooping Crane (Texas)	8.2			1.0	1.0	2.0	2.4	1.8
Hawaiian Water Birds	2.5	2.0	.5					
Everglade Kite	10.0					1.0	1.0	8.0
Attwater Prairie Chicken	9.3							9.3
Whooping Crane (Platte R.)	3.4		1.0	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4
Hawaiian Forest Birds	15.0					.5	.5	14.0
California Clapper Rail	6.7					.5	.5	5.7
California Least Tern	2.0						.5	1.5
Total	97.1	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.5	6.0	12.8**	58.3**
<u>Specially Legislated</u>								
San Francisco Bay	1.6	1.6						
Great Dismal Swamp	18.9		1.8	1.7	1.5	1.0	.8	12.1
Total	20.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.0	.8	12.1
<u>Additions to Existing Areas</u>								
Santa Ana	.3	.3						
Great Swamp	2.7	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5	.3	
Desert	.4	.4						
San Bernard	2.2		.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	
Ding Darling	.5		.2	.2	.1			
National Elk	2.7		.4	.6	.4	.5	.4	.4
Total	8.8	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	.4
<u>Wilderness</u>	2.2							2.2
<u>Deficiencies</u>	1.9	1.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
GRAND TOTAL	130.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	14.8**	73.2**

* In terms of FY 1977 costs.

** Adjusted by BOR



Proposed Acquisition Program
(OMB Exercise Per Memo 1/12/76)

Table - I
February 10, 1976

\$ In Thousands

Program Area	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	Balance After FY 1982
Authorized Area							
Rogue River, OR.	\$1,750	\$1,750	\$1,647	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
King Range, CA.	46	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rio Grande, NM.	47	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Crest Trail, CA	157	--	--	--	--	--	--
Proposed Area							
Upper Missouri River, MT	--	110	340	740	980	1,100	830
Deschutes River, OR.	--	495	960	1,320	1,460	1,260	--
Delores River, CO.	--	100	200	200	--	--	--
Salmon River, ID.	--	--	125	500	1,000	1,390	2,656
Bruneau River, ID.	--	--	50	100	150	140	--
Organic Act, Bureau	--	--	500	2,500	3,500	3,500	7,000
Total	\$2,000	\$2,455	\$3,822	\$5,360	\$7,090	\$7,390	\$10,486



February 10, 1976

Summary of Land Acquisition Program
L&WCF - Emphasis on Big Cypress, Big Thicket, Cuyahoga

Agency	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>After 1980</u>
	(\$ Million)				
National Park Service					
Big Cypress	15.0	30.0	33.7	30.0	-
Big Thicket	9.3	26.0	20.0	5.2	-
Cuyahoga	5.7	10.0	10.0	3.7	-
Deficiencies	2.5	-	-	-	8.8
Inholdings	15.0	-	-	-	54.4
Relocation	2.0	-	-	-	10.7
Recently Authorized Areas	<u>27.8</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>24.2</u>	<u>52.6</u>	<u>39.0</u>
Total	<u>77.3</u>	<u>80.0</u>	<u>87.9</u>	<u>91.5</u>	<u>112.9</u>
Forest Service					
Recently Authorized Areas	21.1	19.6	11.2	3.5	-
Wilderness	2.0	5.0	6.0	6.5	210.5
Lake Tahoe	3.3	-	-	-	42.9
Deficiencies	3.6	-	-	-	21.0
Specially Authorized Areas	-	-	-	-	1287.1
Total	<u>30.0</u>	<u>24.6</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>1561.5</u>
Fish & Wildlife Service					
Recently Authorized Areas	1.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	-
Deficiencies	1.2	-	-	-	.7
Inholdings	1.2	-	-	-	4.4
Endangered Species	<u>4.5</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>62.8</u>
Total	<u>8.5</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>16.3</u>	<u>67.9</u>
Bureau of Land Management					
Recently Authorized Areas	<u>2.0</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Grand Total	<u>117.8</u>	<u>117.8</u>	<u>117.8</u>	<u>117.8</u>	<u>1742.3</u>



L&WCF - Land Acquisition Program
 Emphasis Big Cypress, Big Thicket, Cuyahoga
 (\$ Thousands)

	Balance After Transition Period	F.Y. 1977	F.Y. 1978	F.Y. 1979	F.Y. 1980	Balance After F.Y. 1980
<u>National Park Service</u>						
Big Cypress	108,700	15,000	30,000	33,700	30,000	-
Big Thicket	60,491	9,300	26,000	20,000	5,191	-
Cuyahoga Valley	29,400	5,700	10,000	10,000	3,700	-
Deficiencies	11,320	2,500	-	-	-	8,820
Inholdings	69,426	15,000	-	-	-	54,426
Relocation	12,682	2,000	-	-	-	10,682
<u>Recently Authorized Areas (RAA)</u>						
Apostle Islands	150.0	150.0	-	-	-	-
Appalachian Trail	4,310.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	1,810.0	1,000.0
Bighorn Canyon	450.1	255.5	-	194.6	-	-
Biscayne	400.0	-	-	-	-	400.0
Boston	1,600.0	-	-	1,600.0	-	-
Canaveral	6,938.5	3,000.0	1,500.0	1,938.5	500.0	-
Cape Cod	2,563.9	2,000.0	-	-	563.9	-
Cape Lookout	4,668.8	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,619.2	1,049.6	-
Capitol Reef	87.6	-	-	-	-	87.6
C&O Canal	909.9	-	-	-	909.9	-
Colonial	4,064.0	1,000.0	500.0	564.0	2,000.0	-
Cumberland Island	246.0	-	246.0	-	-	-
Delaware Water Gap	5,720.0	-	-	-	5,720.0	-
Everglades	1,771.6	1,000.0	-	-	771.6	-
Fire Island	269.2	269.2	-	-	-	-
Gateway	11,963.0	-	-	-	11,963.0	-
Golden Gate	26,010.0	-	1,000.0	1,000.0	-	24,010.0
Grand Canyon	922.9	920.0	-	-	-	2.9
Guadalupe	116.8	-	-	-	-	116.8
Indiana Dunes	3,463.3	1,500.0	963.3	1,000.0	-	-
Lake Mead	2,282.4	1,000.0	500.0	782.4	-	-
Lower St. Croix	16,300.0	3,000.0	1,790.7	3,000.0	7,509.3	1,000.0
Minute Man	863.0	-	-	-	863.0	-
Ozark	650.3	-	-	-	-	650.3
Point Reyes	6,354.0	150.0	-	-	-	6,204.0



February 9, 1976

L&WCF - Land Acquisition Program
 Emphasis Big Cypress, Big Thicket, Cuyahoga

Table II

(\$ Thousands)

	Balance After Transition Period	F.Y. 1977	F.Y. 1978	F.Y. 1979	F.Y. 1980	Balance After F.Y. 1980
<u>National Park Service Cont.</u>						
Rocky Mtn.	246.6	246.6	-	-	-	-
Sleeping Bear Dunes	32,553.0	5,000.0	4,000.0	7,000.0	12,014.7	4,538.3
Virgin Islands	5,425.0	-	-	1,500.0	3,925.0	-
Voyageurs	<u>16,313.1</u>	<u>6,811.8</u>	<u>2,000.0</u>	<u>3,501.3</u>	<u>3,000.0</u>	<u>1,000.0</u>
Subtotal (RAA)	\$157,613.0	\$27,803.1	\$14,000.0	\$24,200.0	\$52,600.0	\$39,009.9
Grand Total	\$449,632.0	\$77,303.1	\$80,000.0	\$87,900.0	\$91,491.0	\$12,937.9



L&WCF - Land Acquisition Program
Emphasis Big Cypress, Big Thicket, Cuyahoga

FOREST SERVICE	AREAS	Needs M \$	L&WCF Act Special Report				Remainings Needs M \$
			1977	1978	1979	1980	
<u>1/</u>	National Wild & Scenic Rivers	12,800*	5,813	2,789			
	Nationwide Trails	14,310*	3,620	500			
	National Recreation Areas						
	Flaming Gorge	500	0	250	250		
	Mount Rogers	10,000	2,000	4,000	4,000		
<u>2/</u>	Oregon Dunes	3,000*	400	115			
<u>4/</u> <u>1/</u>	Sawtooth	42,000*	6,740	1,954			
	Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks	7,500	1,000	3,000	3,000	500	
	W-S-T	2,000	1,000	1,000			
	Hells Canyon	10,000	0	4,000	3,000	3,000	
	Cascade Head Scenic Research	3,500	536	2,000	964		
<u>4/</u>	Wilderness & Primitive	230,000	2,000	4,992	5,989	6,509	210,510
	Lake Tahoe Basin	46,200	3,300				42,900
	Deficiencies in Condemnation	24,552	3,552				21,000
	Total	406,362*	29,961	24,600	17,203	10,009	274,410**
							Specially Designated Areas 1,287,100
							1,561,510**

1/ Ceiling Available for Rivers - \$8,602,000

2/ " " Oregon Dunes - \$ 515,000

3/ " " Sawtooth - \$8,694,000

4/ Does not include acquisition of mineral interests.

"Distribution without increase ceilings"

*Includes needs above authorized ceilings

**Does not include \$50,179,000 above ceiling

Per BOR 2/6/76 Request

L&WCF - Land Acquisition Program
 Emphasis Big Cypress, Big Thicket, Cuyahoga

Table II

	<u>Balance After FY 1976 T</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> (\$Thousands)	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Balance After 1980</u>
<u>Fish & Wildlife Service</u>						
Recently Authorized Areas						
San Francisco Bay	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-
Great Dismal Swamp	9,000	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	-
Deficiencies	1,900	1,200	-	-	-	700
Inholdings	5,600	1,200	-	-	-	4,400
Endangered Species	<u>97,100</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>8,500</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>13,300</u>	<u>62,800</u>
Total	115,200	8,500	11,500	11,000	16,300	67,900
<u>Bureau of Land Management*</u>						
Specifically Designated Areas						
Rogue River	5,147	1,750	1,700	1,697	-	-
King Range	46	46	-	-	-	-
Rio Grande	47	47	-	-	-	-
Pacific Crest Trail	<u>157</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	5,397	2,000	1,700	1,697	-	-

*Only authorized areas were scheduled.



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LAND ACQUISITION FUNDING SCHEDULE

Assumes a \$300 million per year Land and Water Conservation Fund distributed 60% for State grants and 40% for Federal land purchases; traditional distribution of the Federal share among Federal Agencies (roughly 2/3 to National Park Service), and a reasonable program effort including inholdings and deficiencies, but concentrating on Big Cypress, Big Thicket, and Cuyahoga Valley and recently authorized areas.

(\$ THOUSANDS)

	Balance After Transition Period	F.Y. 1977	F.Y. 1978	F.Y. 1979	F.Y. 1980	F.Y. 1981	F.Y. 1982	Balance after F.Y. 1982
Big Cypress	108,700	15,000	20,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	19,700	-----
Big Thicket	60,491	9,300	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,191	-----
Cuyahoga Valley	29,400	5,700	6,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	3,700	-----
Deficiencies	11,320	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,320	-----	-----
Inholdings	69,426	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	9,426	-----	-----
Relocation	12,682	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,682	-----
Recently Auth. Area	<u>157,613</u>	<u>27,803</u>	<u>21,500</u>	<u>24,500</u>	<u>24,500</u>	<u>32,254</u>	<u>27,056</u>	-----
TOTALS	449,632	77,303	77,000	77,000	77,000	77,000	64,329	-----



TABLE I

H. R. 1194

[Report No. 94-1153]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 14, 1975

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

MAY 15, 1976

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) in order to preserve in public ownership for the
4 benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States,
5 historic structures and trails associated with the Klondike
6 Gold Rush of 1898, the Secretary of the Interior (herein-
7 after referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to estab-
8 lish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (here-
9 inafter referred to as the "park"), consisting of a Seattle
10 unit, a Skagway unit, a Chilkoot Trail unit, and a White

1 Pass Trail unit. The boundaries of the Skagway unit, the
 2 Chilkoot Trail unit, and the White Pass Trail unit shall be
 3 as generally depicted on a drawing consisting of two sheets
 4 entitled "Boundary Map, Klondike Gold Rush National His-
 5 torical Park," numbered NHP-KGR-20, 002B, dated
 6 October 1971, and NHP-KGR [to be supplied, dated
 7 1972], which shall be on file and available for public
 8 inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, De-
 9 partment of the Interior. Within the Pioneer Square His-
 10 toric District in Seattle as depicted on a drawing entitled
 11 "Pioneer Square Historic District," numbered NHP-KGR-
 12 [to be supplied], the Secretary will select a suitable
 13 site for the Seattle unit and publish a description of the site
 14 in the Federal Register. So long as the Federal Govern-
 15 ment has not acquired the fee, the Secretary may relocate
 16 the site of the Seattle unit: *Provided*, That it shall be within
 17 the Pioneer Square Historic District. The Secretary may re-
 18 vise the boundaries of the park from time to time, by publica-
 19 tion of a revised map or other boundary description in the
 20 Federal Register, but the total area of the park may not
 21 exceed twelve thousand acres. Upon final location of the
 22 Skagway Carcross Highway, the Secretary shall revise the
 23 boundary of the White Pass Trail unit so that the unit's
 24 boundary in the vicinity of the highway will be the easterly
 25 right-of-way line of the highway.

1 ~~(b)(1)~~ The Secretary may acquire lands, waters, and
 2 interests therein within the park by donation, purchase,
 3 lease, exchange, or transfer from another Federal agency.
 4 Lands or interests in lands owned by the State of Alaska
 5 or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by
 6 donation. Lands under the jurisdiction of any Federal agency
 7 may, with the concurrence of the head thereof, be transferred
 8 without consideration to the Secretary for the purposes of
 9 the park.

10 ~~(2)~~ The Secretary is authorized to acquire, by any of
 11 the above methods, not to exceed fifteen acres of land or
 12 interests therein located in, or in the vicinity of, the city of
 13 Skagway, Alaska, for an administrative site; and to acquire
 14 by any of the above methods, up to ten historic structures or
 15 interests in such structures located in the city of Skagway but
 16 outside the Skagway unit for relocation within such unit as
 17 the Secretary deems essential for adequate preservation and
 18 interpretation of the National Historical Park. Lands or
 19 interests in lands owned by the State of Alaska or any politi-
 20 cal subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.
 21 Lands under the jurisdiction of any Federal agency may,
 22 with the concurrence of the head thereof, be transferred with-
 23 out consideration to the Secretary for the purposes of the
 24 park.

25 SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary shall establish the park by

1 publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register
 2 at such times as he deems sufficient lands, waters, and inter-
 3 ests therein have been acquired for administration in accord-
 4 ance with the purposes of this Act. Pending such establish-
 5 ment and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands,
 6 waters, and interests therein acquired for the park in accord-
 7 and with the provisions of the Act approved August 25,
 8 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the
 9 Act approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended.

10 (b) The Secretary is authorized to cooperate and enter
 11 into agreements with other Federal agencies, State and local
 12 public bodies, and private interests, relating to planning, de-
 13 velopment, use, acquisition, or disposal (including as pro-
 14 vided in section 5 of the Act of July 15, 1968, 82 Stat. 356;
 15 16 U.S.C. 4601-22) of lands, structures, and waters in or
 16 adjacent to the park or otherwise affecting the administra-
 17 tion, use, and enjoyment thereof, in order to contribute to
 18 the development and management of such lands in a manner
 19 compatible with the purposes of the park. Such agreements,
 20 acquisition, dispositions, development, or use and land-use
 21 plans shall provide for the preservation of historical sites
 22 and scenic areas, recreation and visitor enjoyment to the full-
 23 est extent that is compatible with the development of the
 24 Yukon-Taiya power project and facilities necessary to re-
 25 tain the area as a major port.

1 (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act,
 2 the Congress may authorize the construction of the Yukon-
 3 Taiya power project and the use of such lands and waters
 4 within the park as may be required for construction and
 5 operation of the project, including the transmission of power.

6 SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary, in cooperation with the Sec-
 7 retary of State, is authorized to consult and cooperate with
 8 appropriate officials of the Government of Canada and Pro-
 9 vincial or Territorial officials regarding planning and devel-
 10 opment of the park, and an international historical park. At
 11 such time as the Secretary shall advise the President of the
 12 United States, that planning, development, and protection of
 13 the adjacent or related historic and scenic resources in Can-
 14 ada have been accomplished by the Government of Canada
 15 in a manner consistent with the purposes for which the park
 16 was established, and upon enactment of a provision similar to
 17 this section by the proper authority of the Canadian Gov-
 18 ernment, the President is authorized to issue a proclamation
 19 designating and including the park as part of an interna-
 20 tional historical park to be known as Klondike Gold Rush
 21 International Historic Park.

22 (b) For purposes of administration, promotion, de-
 23 velopment, and support by appropriations, that part of the
 24 Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park within the

1 territory of the United States shall continue to be designated
2 as the "~~Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park~~".

3 ~~SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated~~
4 ~~such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of~~
5 ~~this Act.~~

6 That (a) in order to preserve in public ownership for the
7 benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States, his-
8 toric structures and trails associated with the Klondike Gold
9 Rush of 1898, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter
10 referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to establish the
11 Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (hereinafter
12 referred to as the "park"), consisting of a Seattle unit, a
13 Skagway unit, a Chilkoot Trail unit, and a White Pass Trail
14 unit. The boundaries of the Skagway unit, the Chilkoot Trail
15 unit, and the White Pass Trail unit shall be as generally
16 depicted on a drawing consisting of two sheets entitled
17 "Boundary Map, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical
18 Park", numbered 20,013-B and dated May, 1973, which
19 shall be on file and available for public inspection in the
20 offices of the National Park Service, Department of the In-
21 terior. Within the Pioneer Square Historic District in Seattle
22 as depicted on a drawing entitled "Pioneer Square Historic
23 District", numbered 20,010-B and dated May 19, 1973,
24 which shall also be on file and available as aforesaid, the
25 Secretary may select a suitable site for the Seattle unit and

1 publish a description of the site in the Federal Register. The
2 Secretary may relocate the site of the Seattle unit by pub-
3 lication of a new description in the Federal Register, and
4 any property acquired for purposes of the unit prior to such
5 relocation shall be subject to disposal in accordance with the
6 Federal surplus property laws: Provided, That the Seattle
7 unit shall be within the Pioneer Square Historic District.
8 After advising the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs
9 of the Congress of the United States, in writing, the Secretary
10 may revise the boundaries of the park from time to time, by
11 publication of a revised map or other boundary description
12 in the Federal Register, but the total area of the park may not
13 exceed thirteen thousand three hundred acres.

14 (b)(1) The Secretary may acquire lands, waters, and
15 interests therein within the park by donation, purchase, lease,
16 exchange, or transfer from another Federal agency. Lands
17 or interests in lands owned by the State of Alaska or any
18 political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by dona-
19 tion. Lands under the jurisdiction of any Federal agency
20 may, with the concurrence of such agency, be transferred
21 without consideration to the Secretary for the purposes of the
22 park.

23 (2) The Secretary is authorized to acquire outside the
24 boundaries of the park, by any of the above methods, not to
25 exceed fifteen acres of land or interests therein located in, or in

1 the vicinity of, the city of Skagway, Alaska, for an admin-
 2 istrative site; and to acquire by any of the above methods,
 3 up to ten historic structures or interests in such structures
 4 located in the city of Skagway but outside the Skagway unit
 5 for relocation within such unit as the Secretary deems essen-
 6 tial for adequate preservation and interpretation of the park.

7 (c) All lands acquired pursuant to this Act shall be
 8 taken by the Secretary subject to all valid existing rights
 9 granted by the United States for railroad, telephone, tele-
 10 graph, and pipeline purposes. The Secretary is authorized to
 11 grant rights-of-way, easements, permits, and other benefits in,
 12 through and upon all lands acquired for the White Pass
 13 Trail unit for pipeline purposes, pursuant to the Acts of
 14 February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 449), August 21, 1935 (49
 15 Stat. 678), and August 12, 1953 (67 Stat. 557), and for
 16 railroad purposes pursuant to the Act of May 14, 1898 (30
 17 Stat. 409): Provided, That significant adverse impacts to
 18 park resources will not result.

19 (d) The Secretary is authorized to grant to the State of
 20 Alaska a highway right-of-way across lands in the Chilkoot
 21 Trail unit, in the area of Dyea, for the purpose of linking
 22 the communities of Haines and Skagway by road if he finds
 23 that (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the
 24 use of such lands, (2) the road proposal includes all possible
 25 planning to minimize harm to the park resulting from such

1 road use, and (3) to grant such right-of-way will not have
 2 significant adverse effects on the historical and archeological
 3 resources of the park and its administration, protection, and
 4 management in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

5 SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary shall establish the park by
 6 publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register
 7 at such time as he deems sufficient lands, waters, and interests
 8 therein have been acquired for administration in accordance
 9 with the purposes of this Act. Pending such establishment
 10 and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands, waters,
 11 and interests therein acquired for the park in accordance
 12 with the provisions of the Act approved August 25, 1916 (39
 13 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the Act ap-
 14 proved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended.

15 (b) The Secretary is authorized to cooperate and enter
 16 into agreements with other Federal agencies, State and local
 17 public bodies, and private interests, relating to planning,
 18 development, use, acquisition, or disposal (including as pro-
 19 vided in section 5 of the Act of July 15, 1968, 82 Stat. 356;
 20 16 U.S.C. 4601-22) of lands, structures, and waters in or
 21 adjacent to the park or otherwise affecting the administra-
 22 tion, use, and enjoyment thereof, in order to contribute to
 23 the development and management of such lands in a manner
 24 compatible with the purposes of the park. Such agreements,
 25 acquisitions, dispositions, development, or use and land-use

1 plans shall provide for the preservation of historical sites and
2 scenic areas, recreation, and visitor enjoyment to the fullest
3 extent practicable.

4 (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
5 Secretary may restore and rehabilitate property within
6 the park pursuant to cooperative agreements without regard
7 as to whether title thereto is in the United States.

8 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary, in cooperation with the Sec-
9 retary of State, is authorized to consult and cooperate with
10 appropriate officials of the Government of Canada and
11 Provincial or Territorial officials regarding planning and
12 development of the park, and an international historical
13 park. At such time as the Secretary shall advise the Presi-
14 dent of the United States that planning, development, and
15 protection of the adjacent or related historic and scenic
16 resources in Canada have been accomplished by the Govern-
17 ment of Canada in a manner consistent with the purposes for
18 which the park was established, and upon enactment of a
19 provision similar to this section by the proper authority of
20 the Canadian Government, the President is authorized to
21 issue a proclamation designating and including the park as
22 part of an international historical park to be known as Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park.

24 (b) For purposes of administration, promotion, devel-
25 opment, and support by appropriations, that part of the

1 Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park within
2 the territory of the United States shall continue to be desig-
3 nated as the "Klondike Gold Rush National Historical
4 Park".

5 SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
6 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of
7 this Act, but not more than \$2,655,000 for the acquisition of
8 lands and interests in lands, and not more than \$5,885,000
9 for development.

94TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 1194

[Report No. 94-1153]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska

JANUARY 14, 1975

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

MAY 15, 1976

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ESTABLISH
THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK IN THE
STATES OF ALASKA AND WASHINGTON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

MAY 15, 1976.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

MR. HALEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 1194]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 1194) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 1, beginning on line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That (a) in order to preserve in public ownership for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States, historic structures and trails associated with the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the 'Secretary') is authorized to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (hereinafter referred to as the 'park'), consisting of a Seattle unit, a Skagway unit, a Chilkoot Trail unit, and a White Pass Trail unit. The boundaries of the Skagway unit, the Chilkoot Trail unit, and the White Pass Trail unit shall be as generally depicted on a drawing consisting of two sheets entitled 'Boundary Map, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park,' numbered 20,013-B and dated May, 1973, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Within the Pioneer Square Historic District in Seattle as depicted on a drawing entitled 'Pioneer Square Historic District,' numbered 20,010-B and dated May 19, 1973, which shall also be on file and available as aforesaid, the Secretary may select a suitable site for the Seattle unit and publish a description of the site in the Federal Register. The Secretary may relocate the site of the Seattle unit by publication of a new description in the Federal Register, and any property acquired for purposes of the unit prior to such relocation shall be subject to disposal in accordance with the Federal surplus property laws: *Provided*, That the Seattle unit shall be within the Pioneer Square Historic District. After advising the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Congress of the United States, in writing, the Secretary may revise

the boundaries of the park from time to time, by publication of a revised map or other boundary description in the Federal Register, but the total area of the park may not exceed thirteen thousand three hundred acres.

(b) (1) The Secretary may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the park by donation, purchase, lease, exchange, or transfer from another Federal agency. Lands or interests in lands owned by the State of Alaska or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Lands under the jurisdiction of any Federal agency may, with the concurrence of such agency, be transferred without consideration to the Secretary for the purposes of the park.

(2) The Secretary is authorized to acquire outside the boundaries of the park, by any of the above methods, not to exceed fifteen acres of land or interests therein located in, or in the vicinity of, the city of Skagway, Alaska, for an administrative site; and to acquire by any of the above methods, up to ten historic structures or interests in such structures located in the city of Skagway but outside the Skagway unit for relocation within such unit as the Secretary deems essential for adequate preservation and interpretation of the park.

(c) All lands acquired pursuant to this Act shall be taken by the Secretary subject to all valid existing rights granted by the United States for railroad, telephone, telegraph, and pipeline purposes. The Secretary is authorized to grant rights-of-way, easements, permits, and other benefits in, through and upon all lands acquired for the White Pass Trail unit for pipeline purposes, pursuant to the Acts of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 449), August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 678), and August 12, 1953 (67 Stat. 557), and for railroad purposes pursuant to the Act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. 409), *Provided*, That significant adverse impacts to park resources will not result.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to grant to the State of Alaska a highway right-of-way across lands in the Chilkoot Trail unit, in the area of Dyea, for the purpose of linking the communities of Haines and Skagway by road if he finds that (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such lands, (2) the road proposal includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the park resulting from such road use, and (3) to grant such right-of-way will not have significant adverse effects on the historical and archeological resources of the park and its administration, protection, and management in accordance with the purpose of this Act.

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary shall establish the park by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time as he deems sufficient lands, waters, and interests therein have been acquired for administration in accordance with the purposes of this Act. Pending such establishment and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands, waters, and interests therein acquired for the park in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the Act approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to cooperate and enter into agreements with other Federal agencies, State and local public bodies, and private interests, relating to planning, development, use, acquisition, or disposal (including as provided in section 5 of the Act of July 15, 1968, 82 Stat. 356; 16 U.S.C. 4601-22) of lands, structures, and waters in or adjacent to the park or otherwise affecting the administration, use, and enjoyment thereof, in order to contribute to the development and management of such lands in a manner compatible with the purposes of the park. Such agreements, acquisitions, dispositions, development, or use and land-use plans shall provide for the preservation of historical sites and scenic areas, recreational and visitor enjoyment to the fullest extent practicable.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may restore and rehabilitate property within the park pursuant to cooperative agreements without regard as to whether title thereto is in the United States.

Sec. 3(a) The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to consult and cooperate with appropriate officials of the Government of Canada and Provincial or Territorial officials regarding planning and development of the park, and an international historical park. At such time as the Secretary shall advise the President of the United States that planning, development, and protection of the adjacent or related historic and scenic resources in Canada have been accomplished by the Government of Canada in a manner consistent with the purposes for which the park was established, and upon enactment of a provision similar to this section by the proper authority of the Canadian Government, the President is authorized to issue a proclamation designating and including the park as part of an international historical park to be known as Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park.

(b) For purposes of administration, promotion, development, and support by appropriations, that part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park within the territory of the United States shall continue to be designated as the 'Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park'.

Sec. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than \$2,655,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and not more than \$5,885,000 for development."

PURPOSE

H.R. 1194¹, as reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. The park would consist of three units in the State of Alaska and one unit in the State of Washington, and would preserve historic structures and locales associated with the great Klondike gold rush of 1897-98. The President is authorized to designate the park as part of an international historical park in conjunction with the Government of Canada.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The discovery of gold along Bonanza Creek in the Yukon Territory in 1896 led to the great Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-98. Treasure-seekers raced north by the thousands from Seattle and other west coast ports. For many of the prospective miners, the destination was the boom town of Skagway, Alaska. From here an overland crossing could be made by way of the treacherous White or Chilkoot passes into Canada. The Yukon River could then be floated to the Klondike region where fortunes were being made almost overnight.

The story of this remarkable human event is the reason for the National Historical Park proposed by H.R. 1194. The trails over the passes are still there today, along with equipment abandoned by the miners as they labored toward the north. Skagway itself still retains many of the structures erected in the late 19th century when the great surge of the gold rush transformed the remote village into a roaring boom town. Even Seattle still contains some of the structures which were built as a part of the business boom associated with the gold rush.

H.R. 1194 has the dual purpose of preserving these historic properties and of bringing this remarkable aspect of our history to life. Because the places and events associated with the Klondike Gold Rush are as much a part of Canadian history as our own, the bill also provides for an International Historical Park designation. The Government of Canada is also proceeding with designation of appropriate areas which will allow the story of the gold rush to be told.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation conducted hearings on H.R. 1194 on November 17, 1975. There was general agreement among all parties on the merits of the bill. This proposal has undergone extensive planning over a period of several years. There is already some visitation to the Skagway area by recreationists, and

¹ H.R. 1194 was introduced by Representative Don Young of Alaska. A similar bill (S. 98) has been approved by the Senate.

increasing numbers of people are making their way along the Chilkoot and White Pass trails.

The Subcommittee recommended the favorable consideration of the bill to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on January 23, 1976, after adopting a revised text incorporating several changes. The amendments adopted were primarily of a clarifying nature. In addition, specific language was added to provide for a possible future road right-of-way as requested by the witness from Skagway. Specific language permitting rights-of-way for railroads and associated uses was also added to the bill. The Subcommittee deleted references to the Yukon-Taiya power project, which has not as yet been authorized. No prejudice is here intended, however, should this project be authorized at some future date.

The National Park Foundation has acquired certain historic properties in Skagway and is holding them until the time when the historical park is established. The Committee noted that the Foundation has incurred holding costs to date of some \$9,500 in conjunction with these properties, and anticipates that reimbursement of these costs will be made to the Foundation at the time of Federal acquisition.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 states that the purpose of the park is to preserve the structures and trails associated with the Klondike Gold Rush for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States. The park is to consist of four units. The Skagway, Chilkoot Trail, and White Pass units are all to be as depicted in referenced maps. The Seattle unit needs only to be located within the Pioneer Square Historic District. Within this area, the Secretary is free to relocate this unit upon publication of an appropriate notice in the Federal Register. The Secretary may also revise the boundaries of the park when necessary, after notifying the appropriate Committees of the Congress, although a maximum limitation of 13,300 acres is placed on the park.

The Secretary may acquire lands and interests for the park without restriction, except that lands owned by the State or any political subdivision are to be acquired only by donation. The Secretary may also accept land transfers from other Federal agencies without cost.

The Secretary is also given full authority to acquire up to fifteen acres of land outside the park, but in or near Skagway, in order to establish the administrative site. He may also acquire up to ten historic structures in the town located outside the Skagway unit. These buildings can then be relocated within the unit for preservation and interpretation.

This section also states that lands required for the park are to be purchased subject to all valid existing rights previously granted by the United States for railroad, telephone, telegraph, and pipeline purposes. So long as significant adverse impacts to the park resources will not result, the Secretary may grant additional rights-of-way and related benefits through the White Pass Trail unit for pipeline and railroad purposes in accordance with existing laws.

The Secretary may also grant a road right-of-way to the State across the Chilkoot Trail Unit in order to link the towns of Skagway and Haines. He may grant this right-of-way only if he determines that there is no prudent and feasible alternative, that the road is planned

in such a way as to minimize any adverse effects, and that granting the right-of-way will not have significant adverse effects either on the features of the park, or on the administration, protection, and management of the area.

Section 2 provides that the Secretary is to establish the park by publishing a notice in the Federal Register when he has acquired sufficient lands to begin administration of the area. Both before and after the date of establishment, the area is to be managed in accordance with the appropriate statutes relating to the National Park System and historic properties.

The Secretary may also cooperate with various agencies and interests relating to the park in furthering the purposes of the area. All of these agreements are to provide for the preservation of historic and scenic areas, and for visitor recreation and enjoyment to the fullest practicable extent.

The Secretary is also specifically authorized to restore and rehabilitate property within the park in accordance with various cooperative agreements regardless of whether or not the property is owned by the United States.

Section 3 authorizes the Secretary to cooperate with the Secretary of State in consulting and cooperating with Canadian officials regarding the planning and development of both this park and an international historical park. When appropriate protection of the related Canadian resources has been accomplished, including enactment of a similar provision for recognition by the Government of Canada, the President may proclaim the park as a part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park.

For the continuing purposes of the Act, the portion of the International Historical Park within the United States will continue to be known as the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

Section 4 places specified limits of \$2,655,000 on those funds which may be appropriated for land acquisition for the park, and \$5,885,000 for development purposes.

COST

H.R. 1194 authorizes not more than \$2,655,000 to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands. Most of the proposed park area is already in public ownership and will be acquired without further cost. The \$5,885,000 authorized for development purposes will permit implementation of the construction and restoration measures proposed as a result of extensive planning activities by the National Park Service.

BUDGET ACT COMPLIANCE

Land acquisition funds will be appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and will probably occur over the space of several fiscal years.

Development appropriations are also expected to be expended over a period of several years. Such appropriations for development purposes have customarily been a small part of the National Park Service budgets. No significant impact on the budget is expected from enactment of this legislation.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT

A small portion of the funds authorized by H.R. 1194 would be expended in the Seattle, Washington, area, and would be an insignificant addition to the economy of that area.

The great majority of the staffing, land acquisition, and development expenditures will be in and around the town of Skagway, Alaska. There may be some localized economic adjustments in the immediate area as a result of these expenditures. Even in this case, however, land acquisition and development obligations will occur relatively slowly, and even the local inflationary impact on the Skagway area is anticipated to be slight.

OVERSIGHT STATEMENT

As H.R. 1194 is a legislative initiative to authorize the establishment of a new unit of the National Park System, the nature of the hearings was to gather information on the proposal rather than to review existing operations. No recommendations were submitted to the Committee pursuant to Rule X, Clause 2(b)2.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The Committee adopted a substitute text containing all the alterations to the original bill as previously discussed.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

On April 7, 1976, after adopting the substitute text as discussed, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, meeting in open session, reported H.R. 1194, as amended, by unanimous vote. The Committee recommends that the bill, as reported, be approved.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

The favorable report of the Department of the Interior, dated November 12, 1975, is here printed in full:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., November 12, 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. 1194, a bill "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes." There is also pending before your Committee S. 98, a similar bill which passed the Senate on June 4, 1975.

We recommend the enactment of S. 98 if amended as suggested herein.

These bills would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, consisting of four units, the Seattle unit of Seattle, Washington, and the Skagway,

Chilkoot Trail, and White Pass Trail units of Alaska. Total areas within all four units are limited to 13,300 acres by S. 98 and to 12,000 acres by H.R. 1194. The Secretary would be authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the park, and with respect to Skagway unit he is authorized to acquire up to 10 historic structures in the city of Skagway outside of the park for relocation within the Skagway unit. The bills further authorize the Secretary to cooperate and enter into agreements with Federal, State, and local public bodies and private interests relating to property within, adjacent to or otherwise affecting the park, in order to contribute to the development and management of such property in a manner compatible with the purposes of the park. They authorize the President to proclaim the park as part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park at such time as planning, development, and protection of adjacent or related historic and scenic resources in Canada have been accomplished. H.R. 1194 authorizes the appropriations of such sums as may be necessary to carry out its purposes. As passed, S. 98 would authorize a land acquisition ceiling of \$2,655,000.

S. 98 proposes an exciting and important theme of the Nation's history which is not now represented in the National Park System. With the cries of "Gold in the Klondike", there unfolded in the Yukon and Alaska an incredible historic adventure. This facet of our American folk memory, known as the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-98, can still be traced in a ribbon of historic zone from Seattle, Washington, to Skagway, Alaska, through Dawson, in the Yukon Territory of Canada, and beyond. Preservation of these historic resources which still remain, and their comprehensive and imaginative interpretation for future generations, can be assured through the establishment of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

The four units of the proposed park are as follows:

Seattle unit.—Seattle will be the beginning of the interpretative tour in the lower 48 States. Many structures from the gold-rush era remain intact in Seattle's Pioneer Square historic district. A city ordinance has zoned the approximately 15 square block area as a historic district, within which the historic character of the structures cannot be altered. The district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Within the Pioneer Square Historic District, we proposed to lease space in the historic Pioneer Building for Development of a central interpretive center.

The estimated cost of a lease appropriate for the National Park Service needs would be about \$6.00 per square foot per year or 3,400 square feet totalling \$20,400 per year.

As a major tourist center, Seattle is ideally situated for pointing tourists toward the Klondike.

Skagway.—Skagway was a gateway to the fabulous Klondike, serving as the major departure for the Gold Fields. In the two years 1897-98, Skagway became a household word throughout much of the world. The National Park Service would acquire up to 3.602 acres in the city. The purchase and restoration of historic structures that are mostly vacant or used for storage will be required. We plan to emphasize keeping the historic district alive, and to encourage local citizens to keep actively involved in its preservation. No town in America offers a finer array of Gold Rush history.

Chilkoot Trail.—The National Park Service would acquire 9,907.430 acres to restore, interpret, and protect the famous Chilkoot Trail which epitomizes the hardships and high prices paid for reaching the Yukon. Interpretation along the Chilkoot will be in keeping with the remnant sites and artifact displays.

The town of Dyea was the funnel through which people poured on their way over the Chilkoot pass. It was abandoned when the railroad was completed across the White Pass. It is in essence the remnants of the ghost town and should remain so. The National Park Service would preserve, protect, and interpret the two historic cemeteries, the wharf, and the townsite. Dyea needs only a small interpretive structure and a few on site interpretive devices to be used during the visitor season.

White Pass.—The White Pass Trail was lower and easier than the Chilkoot but was frequently impassable during the rainy season. It was advertised as a trail suitable for pack animals but thousands of these animals perished in a single season from inhumane treatment and the relentless drive for the Yukon. The trail only lasted a short time; it was followed by the Brackett Road and shortly thereafter by the railroad.

The National Park Service would acquire 3,360 acres to restore, interpret, and protect a portion of this famous trail. The restoration would consist of the upper portions, with access at points along the road. Interpretative devices will be installed along the trail. Because of good access from both Skagway and the railroad, and the relative ease of the trail, this could become a very popular attraction for families and individuals who have only a few days to spend in the area.

In total, some 13,271.032 acres are proposed for acquisition. The cost of land acquisition for the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park is about \$1,885,000. The cost of land acquisition includes the cost of acquiring 32 improvements, and costs attributable to the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 of \$129,500.

The acquisition and display of historic objects and documents of the Gold Rush era in Seattle will cost about \$40,000. Other development costs are: \$3,871,200 for achieving a more cohesive historical district in the city of Skagway by restoring selected buildings, both original and more recent structures which will be designed or remodeled to harmonize with the historic scene: \$366,000 to restore the Chilkoot Trail; \$359,000 to restore the White Pass Trail; and \$1,249,000 to improve roads and trails, construct an interpretive structure and generally stabilize the Dyea area. Total development costs are expected to be about \$5,885,200. We estimate operating costs to be about \$787,700 by the fifth year after enactment of the legislation. A man-year and cost data statement is enclosed.

On May 9, 1975 this Department reported favorably on S. 98 as introduced. However, as passed by the Senate on June 4, 1975. S. 98 omitted section 2(c) which would preserve the authority to authorize the construction of the Yukon-Taiya power project. We recommend that this section be reinstated in S. 98 and that this bill be enacted as introduced.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administrations' program.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS P. WHEELER,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

	19CY	19CY plus 1	19CY plus 2	19CY plus 3	19CY plus 4
Estimated additional expenditures:					
Personnel services.....	\$346,000	\$514,000	\$535,000	\$536,000	\$538,000
All other.....	2,321,000	729,000	744,000	755,000	936,000
Total.....	2,667,000	1,243,000	1,282,000	1,291,000	1,473,000
Estimated additional obligations:					
Land and property acquisition.....	1,385,000				
Developments.....	229,000	474,000	492,000	505,000	685,000
Operations (management, protection and maintenance, planning, development and operation of recreational facilities).....	553,000	769,000	790,000	786,000	788,000
Total.....	2,667,000	1,243,000	1,282,000	1,291,000	1,473,000
Total estimated additional man-years of civilian employment.....	15.7	25.0	26.4	26.4	26.4



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

File

June 9, 1976

JUN 9 1976

NOTE TO: BILL KENDALL
FROM: ALAN M. KRANOWITZ *Alan -*
RE: Valley Forge/Chesterbrook

Based on your conversation this morning, you probably do not need to know any more about Chesterbrook than you already know.

However, just to be sure that everyone is talking the same line, I offer the attached fact sheet on Chesterbrook should the need arise.

Attachment

cc: Mr. Friedersdorf
Mr. Jenckes
Mr. Leppert ✓



Fact Sheet -- Valley Forge and Chesterbrook

The Chesterbrook property is an 869 acre tract under one ownership adjoining the Park to the Southwest. It is separated from the park by the Pennsylvania Turnpike. It is zoned for development of office buildings, high rise apartments, residences, etc. The owner intends to build a planned unit development on it.

The Chesterbrook property is the last undeveloped tract adjoining the park. It is mostly rolling farmland, with only 3 residences. The tract is quite visible from most of the park, and represents basically the only vista from the park remaining substantially as it was during Washington's time.

The cost of the Chesterbrook tract is estimated by National Park Service assessors at \$22,350,000, a cost of roughly \$25,700 per acre.

As introduced, both Senator Scott's bill (S. 1776) and Representative Schulze's bill (H.R. 5621) included the Chesterbrook tract among the properties to be acquired. However, Interior testimony on the cost of the acquisition gave both Interior Committees pause, and a period of negotiation to attempt to lower the price of the property ensued. After negotiations which were watched closely by Senator Scott, the Nature Conservancy (a private organization which purchases land and then frequently sells it to the government for park or refuge purposes), acting for Interior, made firm offers to the Chesterbrook owners to purchase the tract for \$11-12 million. These offers were rejected and then withdrawn, and the negotiations ended.

Administration position--We oppose purchase of the Chesterbrook tract. It would add little to the park, at a very high cost. Its cost per acre is 10 or even 100 times that of land which is normally bought for National Park purposes.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1976

TO: ~~CHARLIE LEPPERT~~

FROM: RUSSELL A. ROURKE *Russ*

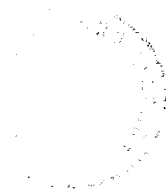
 For Direct Reply

 For Draft Response

 X For Your Information

 Please advise

JUN 8 1976





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

PR
JL

June 7, 1976

NOTE TO: RUSS ROURKE
FROM: ALAN M. KRANOWITZ *Alan*
RE: Valley Forge (#3)

This legislation continues to be a potentially sticky wicket and I just want to be sure that you are fully abreast of the situation:

- Senator McClure intends to offer an amendment to the Senate bill which would add the Chesterbrook property. McClure seems to think that the Interior/OMB cost figure of \$23 million is at least two times too high and that the Park really needs the Chesterbrook property for parking, etc. (Interior continues to stand by its figure). John Kyl has attempted to talk McClure out of offering his amendment, but was totally unsuccessful. Kyl did not tell McClure why he was so interested in the legislation. Kyl feels that McClure will persist and that the amendment may well pass on the Senate Floor. Senator Scott has stated that he does not advocate the amendment "for budgetary reasons", but that he does favor it in substance. Kyl feels that it may well take a Presidential phone call to dissuade McClure.
- The Valley Forge bill is due to be considered on the House Floor tomorrow under Suspension of the Rules. Kyl feels -- and I concur -- that we should do nothing to pull it off the House Calendar. However, since Senate action remains potentially imminent, per Bob Griffin's Whip Schedule, Kyl, Charlie Leppert, and I feel that Bill Kendall ought ask Hugh Scott to put a hold on the bill until the week of the 21st. This can be done quite easily in the Senate, especially since Scott is the sponsor. This seems to be the only safe way to ensure that the bill does not reach us too early. Caveat: If the Senate does accept the McClure amendment, then there will have to be a Conference; hence, the timing is tricky. Without the McClure amendment, we need to be certain the bill does not get here too early. With the McClure amendment, we need to allow enough time for a Conference.

Cheers!



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 4, 1976

JUN 4 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE *Rourke*

Jack, I discussed the Valley Forge matter with both Charlie Leppert and Alan Kranowitz.

Charlie has the matter well in hand. He is coordinating this effort with both Dick Schulze and the House Republican leadership.

Will keep you advised.

cc: CLeppert ✓
AKranowitz





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

JUN 11 1976

June 3, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: RUSS ROURKE
FROM: ALAN M. KRANOWITZ
RE: Valley Forge

I note that the House has scheduled action on Valley Forge for next Tuesday -- and the Senate recording is carrying word that the Senate could consider Valley Forge today!

As a result, we could conceivably have the Valley Forge bill down here on Thursday or Friday, June 10 or 11. That is too early!

If the schedule holds, an effort will have to be made to stall the papers so that the President's ten day countdown period will mesh with your event.

Alan -



MAX
Let's discuss
Tues -

Russ -
FVI

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 28, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH
FROM: RUSS ROURKE
SUBJECT: Status of legislation to establish Valley Forge National Park (S. 1776; H. R. 5621)

I have now touched base with all critical areas re Administration position on this legislation, and can report the following:

- 1) OMB (see attached Kranowitz memo) has no problem with this proposal so long as the final legislation does not include the Chesterbrook property. Neither the House nor the Senate versions of the bill, as reported, contain the Chesterbrook property provision.
- 2) John Kyl at Interior advises Kleppe supports this legislation, and will be pleased to cooperate in any effort to facilitate the passage of this legislation to meet the time frame necessary to permit a possible signing ceremony at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania on July 4, 1976.
- 3) Jim Cavanaugh advises me that the legislation is totally acceptable to the Domestic Council.

The only remaining requirement is the designation of an individual or team to orchestrate the passage of this legislation within the necessary time frame noted above. I am sure that Senator Hugh Scott and Rep. Dick Schulze would be pleased to lend their assistance in this effort. Max might want to raise this item at his next 8:30 a.m. meeting for the purpose of making appropriate House and Senate assignments.

cc: MFriedersdorf
CLeppert
BKendall





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

May 24, 1976

NOTE TO: RUSSELL A. ROURKE

FROM: ALAN M. KRANOWITZ *Alan*

RE: Valley Forge

Per our telephone conversation, OMB is taking the position that it would not object to the reported Committee versions of either S. 1776 or H.R. 5621, both of which would establish Valley Forge National Park.

However, we are making it quite clear that we would be strongly opposed to any Floor amendments which would seek to include the Chesterbrook property, which is adjacent to the park, as a part of the park. Chesterbrook is a highly-developed area, would cost some \$23 million to acquire, and it is not an integral park of the historical site.

There are some minor differences in the two versions of the legislation -- nothing very serious -- but John Kyl can work with you on these if you decide to proceed as you indicated in our telephone conversation. (I note on one of the House Zone Whip Memos that the House Leadership would like to pass the bill prior to June 11. I suspect the Senate could and would follow suit quickly thereafter).

We will have to watch the timing pretty carefully so that we can coordinate your plans with the ten day period on which the President has to act on enrolled bills.

Please yell if you need more.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE *Russ*

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FYI, both Hugh Scott and Dick Schultz are pushing very hard on this legislation...OMB has worked closely with them and all concerned are on board re Chesterbrook property matter.

Bottom line...I'll get a final fix on Administration position Monday a.m. It presently appears there will be no problem, and that we can proceed to expedite final Congressional action on bill.

Will keep you advised.

R - Important



FULL EMPLOYMENT

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Subcommittee on Employment, Poverty, and Migratory Labor continued hearings on S. 50 and 472, to establish goals and policies to achieve full employment, receiving testimony from William H. Kolberg, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training; Andrew Biemiller, AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C.; Herbert Stein, University of Virginia, Charlottesville; and Caroline Shaw Bell, Wellesley College, Mass.

On Friday, May 14, Subcommittee received testimony on these bills from Senator Humphrey; Leon Keyserling, Washington, D.C.; Charles Schultze, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.; Andrew Brimmer, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston; Robert Nathan, Washington, D.C.; and Arthur B. Laffer, University of Chicago.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

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Hearings were recessed subject to call.

SBA OVERSIGHT

Select Committee on Small Business: On Friday, May 14, Committee resumed oversight hearings on activities and policies of the Small Business Administration, receiving testimony on the Surety-Bond Program from Richard D. Turner, Tacoma, Wash.; and on financial assistance programs from Gerard S. Hankins, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee; and Oliver O. Ward, Smaller Business Association of New England, Waltham, Mass.

Hearings continue on Thursday, May 20.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 28 public bills, H.R. 13805-13832; 3 private bills, H.R. 13833-13835; and 9 resolutions, H.J. Res. 953 and 954, H. Con. Res. 637, and H. Res. 1193-1196 were introduced. Pages H4477-H4478

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

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H.R. 13549, to provide for additional income for the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home by requiring the Board of Commissioners of the Home to collect a fee from the members of the Home; by appropriating non-judicial forfeitures for support of the Home; and by increasing the deductions from pay of enlisted men and warrant officers (H. Rept. 94-1136);

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

JUN 11 1976

June 3, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: RUSS ROURKE
FROM: ALAN M. KRANOWITZ
RE: Valley Forge

I note that the House has scheduled action on Valley Forge for next Tuesday -- and the Senate recording is carrying word that the Senate could consider Valley Forge today!

As a result, we could conceivably have the Valley Forge bill down here on Thursday or Friday, June 10 or 11. That is too early!

If the schedule holds, an effort will have to be made to stall the papers so that the President's ten day countdown period will mesh with your event.

Alan -



MAX
Let's discuss
Tues -

Russ -
FVI

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 28, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH
FROM: RUSS ROURKE
SUBJECT: Status of legislation to establish Valley Forge National Park (S. 1776; H. R. 5621)

I have now touched base with all critical areas re Administration position on this legislation, and can report the following:

- 1) OMB (see attached Kranowitz memo) has no problem with this proposal so long as the final legislation does not include the Chesterbrook property. Neither the House nor the Senate versions of the bill, as reported, contain the Chesterbrook property provision.
- 2) John Kyl at Interior advises Kleppe supports this legislation, and will be pleased to cooperate in any effort to facilitate the passage of this legislation to meet the time frame necessary to permit a possible signing ceremony at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania on July 4, 1976.
- 3) Jim Cavanaugh advises me that the legislation is totally acceptable to the Domestic Council.

The only remaining requirement is the designation of an individual or team to orchestrate the passage of this legislation within the necessary time frame noted above. I am sure that Senator Hugh Scott and Rep. Dick Schulze would be pleased to lend their assistance in this effort. Max might want to raise this item at his next 8:30 a.m. meeting for the purpose of making appropriate House and Senate assignments.

cc: MFriedersdorf
CLEppert
BKendall





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

May 24, 1976

NOTE TO: RUSSELL A. ROURKE

FROM: ALAN M. KRANOWITZ *Alan* -

RE: Valley Forge

Per our telephone conversation, OMB is taking the position that it would not object to the reported Committee versions of either S. 1776 or H.R. 5621, both of which would establish Valley Forge National Park.

However, we are making it quite clear that we would be strongly opposed to any Floor amendments which would seek to include the Chesterbrook property, which is adjacent to the park, as a part of the park. Chesterbrook is a highly-developed area, would cost some \$23 million to acquire, and it is not an integral park of the historical site.

There are some minor differences in the two versions of the legislation -- nothing very serious -- but John Kyl can work with you on these if you decide to proceed as you indicated in our telephone conversation. (I note on one of the House Zone Whip Memos that the House Leadership would like to pass the bill prior to June 11. I suspect the Senate could and would follow suit quickly thereafter).

We will have to watch the timing pretty carefully so that we can coordinate your plans with the ten day period on which the President has to act on enrolled bills.

Please yell if you need more.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE *Russ*

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May 28, 1976

et
pt
fl
MAY 29 1976

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cc: MFriedersdorf
CLEppert ✓
BKendall
RAR:cb





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

May 24, 1976

NOTE TO: RUSSELL A. ROURKE

FROM: ALAN M. KRANOWITZ

Alan -

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COURT CASE INVOLVING EXCHANGE OF FEDERAL
LANDS FOR STATE LANDS TAKEN FOR NATIONAL PARKS

Question

The Utah District Court recently decided against the Federal Government in a case where Utah has sought certain lands (with oil shale potential) in lieu of lands taken for National Parks in Utah. Will the Administration appeal this case?

Answer

I'm aware of the case and recognize that it is of great interest to the people of Utah and other States. The Interior Department and Justice Department are now evaluating the District Court decision and will decide soon whether or not to appeal.

BACKGROUND

- . Under existing law (either Utah Statehood Act or law creating one or more National Parks), States have the right to select acreage from Federal domain lands in return for State lands taken for use as National Parks.
- . Utah and other States with this authority understandably developed the practice of seeking Federal lands with high mineral value. In Utah, this particularly involved oil shale lands.
- . During the Johnson Administration, either Secretary Udall or Attorney General Kennedy concluded that Federal lands exchanged for State lands must be of "comparable value." There are many proposed exchanges pending in Utah and other states, awaiting Interior Department decisions on comparable value.
- . In about 1972 or 1973, Governor Cal Rampton asked Secretary Morton to reconsider the matter and Morton apparently suggested a court test.
- . Such a suit was brought and on June 8, 1976, the Utah District Court decided (Utah vs. Kleppe) against the Federal Government's contention that lands must be of comparable value.
- . Neither Justice nor Interior have decided whether to appeal.
- . The final decision on this suit has very far reaching implications, particularly in Western states and Alaska.

GRS
7/9/76

File

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE
REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE
AMERICAN INDIAN LEADERS

THE EAST ROOM

3:15 P.M. EDT

Let me welcome each and every one of you to the White House this afternoon. I am extremely happy to have the opportunity to meet with you individually as well as collectively and I am very proud to have the distinguished leaders and the elected representatives of America's Indian tribes here in the East Room of the White House.

I looked over your schedule and I hope from the distinguished speakers that spoke with you that you have had an informative briefing session, not only with Secretary Kleppe, but the others -- those who were responsible for some of the Government Indian programs. I think it is vitally important that you tell us what your problems are, what your needs are and then we can be fully informed as to the right policies and the right programs.

Let me take just a few minutes to talk with you on a personal basis, to let you know of my personal concern and for the needs of Indians and native Americans. The Federal Government has a very unique relationship with you and your people. It is a relationship of a legal trust and a high moral responsibility. That relationship is rooted deep in history, but it is fed today by our concern that the Indian people should enjoy the same opportunities as other Americans, while maintaining the culture and the traditions that you rightly prize as your heritage.

That heritage is an important part of the American culture that we are celebrating in this great country in our Bicentennial year. Your contribution has been both material and spiritual. Your ancestors introduced settlers not only to new foods and new plants, but to Indian ways of life and Indian values which they absorbed.

MORE

This is a year for all of us to realize what a great debt we individually and collectively owe to the American Indians. Today, you are concerned about such serious problems as poverty, unemployment, crime, poor health and unsuitable housing on Indian reservations. I share your concern. I am hopeful about the future and about what we can achieve by continuing to work together.

The 1970s have brought a new era in Indian affairs. In the last century, Federal policy has vacillated between paternalism and the threat of terminating Federal responsibility. I am opposed to both extremes. I believe in maintaining a stable policy so that Indians and Indian leaders can plan and work confidently for the future.

We can build on that foundation to improve the opportunities available to American Indians, and at the same time, make it possible for you to live as you choose within your tribal structure and in brotherhood with your fellow citizens.

We have already begun to build. My Administration is supporting the concept of allowing Indian tribes to determine whether they and their members, in addition to being under tribal jurisdiction, should be under State or Federal civil and criminal jurisdiction.

I have directed the Departments of Justice and Interior to draft legislation which would accomplish this goal efficiently, effectively and within adequate guidelines. They have solicited the views of the Indian community in preparing their recommendations which I will soon send to the Congress.

I am committed to furthering the self-determination of Indian communities but without terminating the special relationship between the Federal Government and the Indian people. I am strongly opposed to termination. Self-determination means that you can decide the nature of your tribe's relationship with the Federal Government within the framework of the Self-Determination Act, which I signed in January of 1975.

Indian tribes, if they desire, now have the opportunity to administer Federal programs for themselves. We can then work together as partners.

On your part, this requires initiative and responsibility as you define your tribal goals and determine how you want to use the Federal resources. On the Federal Government's part, self-determination for Indian tribes requires that Federal programs must be flexible enough to deal with the different needs and desires of individual tribes.

MORE

In the past, our flexibility has been limited by the lack of effective coordination among departments and agencies offering a wide variety of programs and services to the Indian people. Programs serving both reservation and non-reservation Indians are spread across half a dozen different Cabinet Departments involving agencies ranging from the Economic Development Administration to the Federal Aviation Administration.

MORE

As many of you know, this is Ted Marrs' last day on the White House staff. Ted's service as White House Liaison for Indian Affairs has been invaluable to me as President and to the Cabinet officers and, I am confident, to the Indian community.

With his departure, I will announce shortly the name of a person who will assume Ted Marrs' duties in the Office of Public Liaison in the area of Indian Affairs. This appointee will be an individual with responsibility to work with the Cabinet officers, with the Office of Management and Budget, with the Domestic Council and with my Legal Office to encourage the improved coordination of the various Federal agencies and programs that currently serve the Indian population.

As an additional step in this direction, I am also sending a memorandum to the heads of all Cabinet departments with Indian responsibilities, directing them to give priority attention to the coordination of Indian programs. These two actions will help to insure that one and one half billion dollars spent annually on Indian programs and services will be spent efficiently, with cooperation and without duplication.

An important task we can help you with is the challenge of economic development of your lands. I congratulate you on the initiative that you have shown. I pledge encouragement. I pledge help in your efforts to create long-term economic development.

Many Indian reservations contain valuable natural resources. There must be the proper treatment of these resources with respect for nature, which is a traditional Indian value. My Attorney General has established an Indian resources section whose sole responsibility is litigation on behalf of Indian tribes to protect your natural resources and your jurisdictional rights.

Indian leaders and the Indian people have gained an increasing skill in managing these resources so they benefit your tribes and our nation as a whole. I wholeheartedly and unequivocally pledge our cooperation in working with you to improve the quality of Indian life by providing soundly managed programs and a stable policy.

We can make the rest of the 1970s decisive years in the lives of the Indian people. Together we can write a new chapter in the history of this land that we all serve and this land that we all share.

I thank you very much.

END

(AT 3:25 P.M. EDT)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 22, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: STEVE McCONAHEY

THRU: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF

FROM: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *CLJ.*

SUBJECT: Klondike Gold Rush National Park

Ralph Munro has called me a few times during the consideration of the Klondike bill in the House and was very much interested in its passage.

I received the attached request from him, which is in your area of jurisdiction. I believe this should be your call and ask that you respond directly.

July 22, 1976

Dear Mr. Munro:

Thank you for your recent letter enclosing a list of people who you wish to recommend to receive a letter from the President congratulating them for their efforts on behalf of the Klondike Gold Rush National Park bill.

I shall be pleased to share your letter and recommendation with the appropriate members of the President's staff. You will hear directly from them as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Charles Leppert, Jr.
Deputy Assistant
to the President

Mr. Ralph Munro
Special Assistant
Office of the Governor
Olympia, Washington

CL/jm

bcc: w/incoming to Steve McCashey for direct reply.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 22, 1976

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 7-22-76

TO: Chas. Deppert

FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf

Please handle ✓

Please see me _____

For your information _____

Other

*This is State &
local govt. jurisdiction.
Pls. request Steve
McConahey follow-
up.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 21, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF

FROM: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *CLJ.*

SUBJECT: Klondike Gold Rush National Park

Is the attached request advisable in your judgment? What is your guidance for a response?

If a Presidential letter is not possible, do you have objection to a letter sent on behalf of the President with one of the gold pens as a memento?



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

JUL 12 1976

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

July 9, 1976

Mr. Charles Leppert
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Leppert:

I want to thank you for taking the time to talk regarding the Klondike Gold Rush National Park. I am happy knowing that the President has signed this act. You and your National Park Service staff in Washington State could generate some publicity on behalf of President Ford here in the state because of the final passage and President's signature. Although the park is a small one, its support has been significant among the press and individual citizens here in the state. I know that many, many people are supportive of the park and have worked for it for years, and I have enclosed a list of people who I think should receive a letter from the President congratulating them for their efforts on behalf of the park and the fact that it finally passed.

Anything I can do to assist you in your efforts I would be more than happy to work on.

Sincerely,

Ralph Munro
Special Assistant

RM: jc

Al Johnson
Alaska Yukon Pioneers
18924 - 37th NE
Seattle, WA 98155

Wm. H. Kelsey
Alaska Yukon Pioneers
706 N.E. 198th
Seattle, WA 98155

Ned Hazen
Secretary of State's Office
Olympia, WA 98504

Art Skolnik
City Conservator
City of Seattle
Seattle, WA

Mr. Don Campbell
Parks Planner
Pacific Northwest Regional Office
U.S. National Park Service
523 Fourth and Pike Bldg
Seattle, WA 98101

Mr. Glenn D. Gallison
Associate Regional Director
Cooperative Activities
Pacific Northwest Regional Office
U.S. National Park Service
523 Fourth and Pike Bldg
Seattle, WA 98101

Mr. Archie Satterfield
Seattle Post-Intelligencer
Sixth and Wall
Seattle, WA 98109

Mr. Raymond Scheetz, Chairperson
Seattle-Dawson City Sister-City Committee
1200 Federal Ave. E.
Seattle, WA 98102

Mr. Albert Kerry
1117 Federal Avenue East
Seattle, WA 98102

Ms. Susan Gerrard
Port of Seattle
P. O. Box 1209
Seattle, WA 98111

Mrs. Louise Dewey
Seattle Guide Inc
108 S. Jackson
Seattle, WA 98104

Mr. Hartley Kruger
Seattle/King Co. Convention
and Visitors Bureau
1815 - 7th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

Mrs. Phyllis A. Johnson
Nathan Eckstein Middle School
3003 N.E. 75th St.
Seattle, WA 98115

Mr. Volney Richmond, III
The Highlands
Seattle, WA 98177

Mr. Phil Senour
Alaska Tours
1205 Joseph Vance Bldg
Seattle, WA 98101

Mr. Frank Downey
White Pass and Yukon Route

Mr. Milton W. Odom
Odom Company
1258 - First Ave. So.
Seattle, WA 98134



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer To:
EBM-MMRD
ES-16488-16538-16453

AUG 18 1976

AUG 17 1976

Honorable Keith G. Sebelius
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Sebelius:

The President has asked that I respond to your letter to him on the Government's helium program, as well as to your letters to the Under Secretary and myself.

The problem of helium supply is undeniably complex and your interest in the matter is appreciated. It is my judgment, however, that our current policy of careful management of the Government's existing helium supply, together with reliance on private production and storage to meet the major part of private helium demand, is sound. This policy should enable the United States to meet its helium needs, both for Government and private purposes, through the end of this century, while leaving a significant reserve of conserved helium to meet the needs of the 21st century.

The Helium Act of 1960 authorized a program "to foster and encourage individual enterprise in the development and distribution of supplies of helium, and at the same time provide within economic limits . . . a sustained supply of helium which, together with supplies available or expected to become available otherwise, will be sufficient to provide for essential Government activities." 50 U.S.C. § 167m. A key element of this program was the acquisition and storage of substantial quantities of helium to meet future Government needs.

As you know, the conservation program developed by the Department under the 1960 Act involved the purchase of helium from four private companies at an average annual rate of 3.13 billion cubic feet under contracts which were originally planned to run until 1983. A portion of this helium was to be refined and sold to Government agencies and on the open market. These sales, together with sales of helium produced in Bureau of Mines plants, were to finance the cost of the purchases from the private companies, so that the program would be self-sustaining.

The Department's conservation program succeeded spectacularly in developing the planned reserve of helium as well as in fostering a private helium



Save Energy and You Serve America!

industry. An important factor in the success in developing the reserve was a substantial and unanticipated decline in demand for helium. Because of the decline, Bureau of Mines production alone was sufficient to meet all demands for Government helium. To this day, none of the helium purchased from the four contractors has been sold.

By the end of 1972, the Bureau of Mines had nearly 35 billion cubic feet of helium in storage. In February 1973, then-Secretary Morton concluded, correctly I believe, that, because of the decline in demand, the discovery of new helium resources and the development of improved helium extraction technology, continuance of the helium purchase contracts was no longer necessary, as the purposes of the 1960 Act had been achieved. Accordingly, he terminated the purchase contracts under their termination provisions.

Today, the Bureau of Mines has in its Cliffside storage reservoir near Amarillo, Texas, some 39 billion cubic feet of Government-owned helium. Of this total, 32 billion cubic feet was purchased from the four conservation contractors. The remainder is excess production from Bureau of Mines plants (3.3 billion cubic feet) and helium native to the storage field (3.7 billion cubic feet).

The Bureau of Mines continues to produce helium at its Keyes plant at an annual rate of about 350 million cubic feet. Approximately one-half of this helium is sold, primarily to Government agencies and contractors; the remainder is added to the Cliffside field. The revenue from this Bureau produced helium is sufficient to cover the day-to-day operating costs of the Bureau's Division of Helium, including the cost of maintaining the Cliffside field. The revenue is not sufficient to permit repayment to the Treasury of monies borrowed to finance the purchases from the four contractors, however. Only token payments on the debt are being made.

The Bureau of Mines current helium reserve is more than sufficient to meet the needs of the Government through the end of the century and well beyond. The gas supply at the Bureau's Keyes plant, the one Bureau plant currently in operation, is expected to supply all demand for Bureau helium until 1983. Only thereafter will it be necessary to begin supplying some of the needs of Government agencies from the helium now stored in the Cliffside field. The Keyes gas supply will not be entirely exhausted until the 1990's.

The most recent estimates of the principal helium using agencies of the Federal Government predict that their cumulative helium needs through the year 2000 will be only 6 to 7 billion cubic feet. About 50 percent of these needs can be met by the production from the Keyes plant. The Bureau's current reserve of helium stored in the Cliffside field will be 11 to 13 times the remaining 3 to 3.5 billion cubic feet of demand which cannot be supplied from Keyes.

Private helium demand for 1975, including exports, was on the order of 600 million cubic feet. This demand was easily met by private production. Indeed, the capacity of industry to produce helium, when one includes the capacity of the plants of the four former helium conservation contractors, is 3.7 billion cubic feet, six times 1975 demand.

Estimates of private helium demand through the year 2000 are currently less reliable than those for Government needs. In 1969, the Bureau of Mines median projection for cumulative helium demand for all purposes (Government and private) to the year 2000 was 51 billion cubic feet. Secretary Morton, in his 1973 termination decision, found that developments since 1969 had not sustained the short-range portion of the forecast and concluded that these developments did not augur well for the future reliability of this or other then-current forecasts. Developments since 1973 have confirmed Secretary Morton's conclusion. Actual demand for 1975 was only 70 percent of the median demand forecast for 1975 in the 1969 projection.

The Bureau of Mines currently has underway a new study of helium use. From this study, which is the first detailed survey of helium use since 1967, new estimates of private demand are to be made. I believe that these estimates should be a better indicator of private helium demand than anything we now have.

Even without the results of the Bureau's study, however, it seems to me extremely unlikely that private demand will exceed private production capacity for many years. No foreseeable developments, including the energy related helium uses suggested in the 1975 Energy Research and Development Administration report, which you cite, are likely to cause private demand to surpass the ability of existing private plants to meet that demand before 1990.

After 1990, it is possible that, because of a decline in the supplies of helium-bearing natural gas available to the existing private plants, these plants may be inadequate to meet private demand. The ability of the existing plants to supply private demand can be extended, however, if there is private storage of excess production.

To facilitate private production, the Bureau of Mines last year revised its policy concerning storage of private helium in the Cliffside field by substantially reducing storage charges and by agreeing to defer payment of the bulk of these charges until stored helium is withdrawn for sale. Since revising its policy, the Bureau has entered into eight new storage contracts with private firms and is negotiating three additional contracts. One of the firms with a new contract, Northern Helix Company, a former conservation contractor, is today storing helium at an annual rate of 600 million cubic feet.

The other conservation contractors have not yet followed Northern Helix's lead. I am convinced, however, that the Bureau's storage charges (which are, in any event, required to be charged by 31 U.S.C. § 483a) are not a significant factor deterring storage by these companies. Under the Bureau's long-term storage contracts, the cost of storage for 20 years will amount to only 4 percent of today's sale price of helium. */

As can be seen from the foregoing, there is no need for concern over the availability of helium through the year 2000. Even after 2000, substantial quantities of helium now in storage or to be stored in the next 25 years should remain available for use.

At some time in the future it may be necessary, as you suggest, to obtain helium from the atmosphere. If this need should occur, it will not be until well into the 21st century, however.

In addition to stored helium which will be available, substantial quantities of helium will remain available in natural gas. Today, identified reserves of helium bearing natural gas contain 192 billion cubic feet of helium. Some 72 billion cubic feet is contained in shut-in, non-wasting fields of natural gas not suitable for use as fuel in today's market. Among these non-wasting fields is the Tip Top field in Wyoming, currently estimated to contain 45 billion cubic feet in probable reserves of helium. The likelihood of this field, or other non-wasting fields being exploited in the near future is not great.

Bureau of Mines engineers have estimated that an additional 570 billion cubic feet of helium remains to be discovered in the United States. This estimate is based on a report of the Potential Gas Committee titled "Potential Supply of Natural Gas in the United States" and the Bureau's knowledge of the helium content of natural gases based on its analysis of over 14,000 samples. Much of this helium should be in fields suitable for its recovery, and a major portion of it will not be discovered until after 2000.

Even allowing for errors in these estimates, the need to resort to the atmosphere is obviously so remote as to not justify major new Government expenditures to conserve large quantities of additional helium today. This is particularly so in view of the certainty that technological developments over the next 100 years will substantially reduce the cost, both in dollar and energy terms, of extraction from the atmosphere.

*/ Nor should the cost of production be a major deterrent. Helium can be produced quite cheaply in the plants of the former conservation contractors and two of the non-storing contractors are currently producing helium because they claim that it is necessary for them to continue production in order to operate interrelated natural gas processing facilities.

I should also point out that, even were such expenditures justified, the Department could not launch a new program of helium purchases without additional legislative authority. As it stands, the Helium Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to buy and conserve helium for essential Government needs. Because any new program would necessarily be aimed primarily to meet future private sector needs such as those discussed in the ERDA report, the Act would have to be amended to permit purchases for these needs.

Further, even if authority to buy and conserve for the private sector now existed, new funding would be necessary. The Department currently owes the Treasury over \$400 million for helium purchased prior to Secretary Morton's termination decision. No appropriation authorizing further borrowing exists and, indeed, some of the helium acquired from the conservation contractors has still not been paid for because of the lack of borrowing authority.

In summary, while I share your concern about the future development and implementation of helium-using technologies, I do not think that helium shortages will be a deterrent. Under current Government helium policy, ample amounts of helium to supply new technologies will be available.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Thomas S. Kleppe

Secretary of the Interior

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

AUG 27 1976

August 27, 1976

*CC
ME
RW*

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH
FROM: MAX FRIEDERSDORF *M.F.*
SUBJECT: Teton Dam Bill

The Teton Dam legislation is scheduled to arrive at the White House about noon today. OMB is expediting the processing of the bill through the system.

Lynn May is also preparing, on a contingency basis, a backgrounder and talking points for the President.

If the President decides to stop at Teton Dam on Sunday, the bill and statement should be ready.

If not, we could schedule a signing ceremony here at the White House next week.

cc: Jim Cannon
Jim Lynn
Bill Kendall
Charlie Leppert
Lynn May
Bob Wolthuis
Ken Hagerty

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON

THRU: MAX FRIEDERSDORF

FROM: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *CLJ*

SUBJECT: S. 327, Conference Report on
Land and Water Conservation Fund
Amendments

Attached for your information is a copy of the above-mentioned Conference Report.

AMENDING THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT OF
1965, AS AMENDED, TO ESTABLISH THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRES-
ERVATION FUND, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SEPTEMBER 2, 1976.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 327]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (S. 327) to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, to establish the National Historic Preservation Fund, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with the following amendment:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment, to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

TITLE I—LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Sec. 101. *The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 987), as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.), is further amended as follows:*

(1) *Amend section 2 to read as follows:*

“Sec. 2. SEPARATE FUND.—During the period ending ^{September} ~~June~~ 30, 1989, there shall be covered into the land and water conservation fund in the Treasury of the United States, which fund is hereby established and is hereinafter referred to as the “fund”, the following revenues and collections:

“(a) SURPLUS PROPERTY SALES.—All proceeds (except so much thereof as may be otherwise obligated, credited, or paid under authority of those provisions of law set forth in section 485(b)(e), title 40, United States Code, or the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1963 (76 Stat. 725) or in any later appropriation Act) hereafter received from any disposal of surplus real property and related personal