GOVERNMENT
Storage

1011

I 72.114
Ap 6/1
In 8/6/
971/pt.3

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1971

RECEIVED
MAY 18 1970
THE LIBRARY
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

## HEARINGS

BEFORE A

## SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

---

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

**JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington, *Chairman***

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
JOHN O. MARSH, JR., Virginia
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., Georgia
DAVID R. OBEY, Wisconsin [1]
BEN REIFEL, South Dakota
JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania
WENDELL WYATT, Oregon

GEORGE E. EVANS, *Staff Assistant*

[1] Assigned to Subcommittee, February 20, 1970.

---

**PART 3**

**Bureau of Outdoor Recreation**
**National Park Service**
**Office of the Secretary**

KSU LIBRARIES
A11900 223834

AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1971

## HEARINGS

BEFORE A

## SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

**JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington, *Chairman***

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
JOHN O. MARSH, JR., Virginia
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., Georgia
DAVID R. OBEY, Wisconsin [1]
BEN REIFEL, South Dakota
JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania
WENDELL WYATT, Oregon

GEORGE E. EVANS, *Staff Assistant*

[1] Assigned to Subcommittee, February 20, 1970.

**PART 3**

**Bureau of Outdoor Recreation**
**National Park Service**
**Office of the Secretary**

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
43-215 O WASHINGTON : 1970

## COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas, *Chairman*

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida
OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee
EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts
WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania
TOM STEED, Oklahoma
GEORGE P. SHIPLEY, Illinois
JOHN M. SLACK, West Virginia
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., Georgia
NEAL SMITH, Iowa
ROBERT N. GIAIMO, Connecticut
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington
JOSEPH P. ADDABBO, New York
JOHN J. McFALL, California
W. R. HULL, JR., Missouri
JEFFERY COHELAN, California
EDWARD J. PATTEN, New Jersey
CLARENCE D. LONG, Maryland
JOHN O. MARSH, JR., Virginia
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois
BOB CASEY, Texas
DAVID PRYOR, Arkansas
FRANK R. EVANS, Colorado
DAVID R. OBEY, Wisconsin

FRANK T. BOW, Ohio
CHARLES R. JONAS, North Carolina
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, Michigan
JOHN J. RHODES, Arizona
WILLIAM E. MINSHALL, Ohio
ROBERT H. MICHEL, Illinois
SILVIO O. CONTE, Massachusetts
ODIN LANGEN, Minnesota
BEN REIFEL, South Dakota
GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin
HOWARD W. ROBISON, New York
GARNER E. SHRIVER, Kansas
JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania
MARK ANDREWS, North Dakota
LOUIS C. WYMAN, New Hampshire
BURT L. TALCOTT, California
CHARLOTTE T. REID, Illinois
DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR., Michigan
WENDELL WYATT, Oregon
JACK EDWARDS, Alabama
DEL CLAWSON, California

PAUL M. WILSON, *Clerk and Staff Director*

### STAFF ASSISTANTS

WILLIAM GERALD BOLING
SAMUEL W. CROSBY
GEORGE E. EVANS
ROBERT B. FOSTER
JOHN M. GARRITY
AUBREY A. GUNNELS
JAY B. HOWE
THOMAS J. KINGFIELD
KEITH F. MAINLAND

MILTON B. MEREDITH
FRANCIS G. MERRILL
GERALD F. MEYER
GARY C. MICHALAK
DEMPSEY B. MIZELLE
ENID MORRISON
ROBERT M. MOYER
PETER J. MURPHY, Jr.
HENRY A. NEIL, Jr.

ROBERT C. NICHOLAS III
SAMUEL R. PRESTON
DONALD E. RICHBOURG
EARL C. SILSBY
G. HOMER SKARIN
HUNTER L. SPILLAN
GEORGE A. URIAN
EUGENE B. WILHELM

### ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

JUDITH A. CAIN
GERARD J. CHOUINARD
PAUL V. FARMER

DANIEL V. GUN SHOWS
LAWRENCE C. MILLER
FRANCIS W. SADY

DALE M. SHULAW
AUSTIN G. SMITH
RANDOLPH THOMAS

# DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1971

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1970.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### WITNESSES

GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR., DIRECTOR
J. E. N. JENSEN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
EDWARD A. HUMMEL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
C. P. MONTGOMERY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ERNEST A. CONNALLY, CHIEF, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
THEODOR R. SWEM, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CAPITAL AND URBAN PARK AFFAIRS
RUSSELL E. DICKENSON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
GEORGE A. GOWANS, CHIEF, DIVISION OF PROGRAM PLANNING
JOHN A. RUTTER, DIRECTOR, NORTHWEST REGION, SEATTLE, WASH.
FRED C. FAGERGREN, DIRECTOR, MIDWEST REGION, OMAHA, NEBR.
DR. LESLIE L. GLASGOW, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS AND MARINE RESOURCES
RICHARD R. HITE, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

This afternoon we will hear the National Park Service. We are pleased to welcome back our old friend George Hartzog, the Director, as the principal witness.

### GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Hartzog, will you insert your general statement in the record and summarize it for us.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

(Prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR., DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE CONSIDERING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1971.

I am pleased to appear before you again to report on our management of the National Park System and to review with you our plans, programs, and fund requirements for the forthcoming year.

At the outset, let me express my deep appreciation for your constructive participation as our partners in presenting America's natural and cultural heritage and in preserving it for the benefit and enjoyment of our posterity. Your strong support, interest, and enthusiasm mean much to each of us in the National Park Service in our efforts to manage the National Park System. Without your helpful suggestions, guidance and confidence we simply could not have accomplished that which has been achieved.

It is a pleasure, also, to appear before the newly appointed Member of the Subcommittee, Representative Obey.

We stand ready to serve you in every way we can, and we look forward with pleasure to working with each of you in this second session of the 91st Congress.

## The National Park System, An Old Program -- A New Relevancy

The National Park System is a living legacy linking generation to generation and century to century.

From 1872--when Yellowstone National Park was established--to 1906 the purpose of the National Park System was the preservation of large areas of scenic grandeur as public parks for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.

The Congress broadened the concept and purpose of the National Park System in 1906, when, largely in response to the depredations on the Indian ruins of the Southwest, it authorized the President, by Proclamation, to establish national monuments on lands owned or controlled by the United States to preserve historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other areas of historic or scientific interest.

In the midthirties the Congress again broadened the concept and purpose of the National Park System:

First, the act of March 3, 1933, providing for reorganization within the Executive Branch, resulted in an Executive Order transferring to the Department of the Interior for administration by the National Park Service the national memorials and parks of our Nation's Capital, many national monuments, and historical and military parks administered by other Federal agencies.

Second, in the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, the Congress enunciated a national policy, charging the Secretary of the Interior

through the National Park Service, to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States. Today, historic areas represent more than one-half of all of the areas of the National Park System.

More recently, as the result of the creative work of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission appointed in 1958, the national recreation areas added to the National Park System have accelerated in response to the burgeoning demands of our urban society for outdoor recreational opportunities.

Thus, the National Park System has evolved until today, in more than 270 areas, it is concerned with the preservation of natural wonders and scenic grandeur; the protection of places of scientific interest; the commemoration of the places and the sources of our greatness and of our prosperity; and the management of natural and man-made environments, primarily, for healthful outdoor recreational opportunities.

Our Nation began with migrations, grew with migrations, and remains a Nation of people on the move.

Love of locality is one of the roots of social cohesion, according to Charles E. Merriam, who was one of our greatest political scientists. But in a new country like the United States, and in a society where one family in five moves each year, and where we have over 80 million automobiles, we have a hard time developing local roots of the kind familiar to Englishmen in Sussex, Frenchmen in Brittany, or Irishmen in County Cork. Our national parks like Yosemite and Grand Canyon, and our historic places like Independence Hall, the Lincoln Memorial, and Mount Vernon, take the place of local roots for tens of millions of mobile Americans. They give us the assurance of a "sense of place" expressive of our country that we can tie to permanently, wherever we move or live.

Many people go to the national parks and landmarks not simply to satisfy a need to get back to nature from crowded cities or for outdoor recreation. Many people go to the national parks and landmarks to strengthen their identity with their country. "Seeing is believing," and touching the Liberty Bell or setting foot in Yosemite Valley is worth a long trip to experience a sense of identity with America where it is unchanging. It isn't subtle. It's the deep human need to know "I was there" at Independence Hall or Yosemite Valley; and, as a result am a little more of an American. This experience is especially needed in these times of war, turmoil, and technological change.

Beyond our need to identify with the Nation is the urgent need to understand our place in the world environment and to join hands in doing our part to rescue it from impending ecological disaster. As Freeman Tilden put it, we need "to understand our place in nature and among men." We will reach this objective more quickly and we will heal our environment more rapidly if we develop social cohesion "at home" by learning we

are one people with a common heritage well expressed in the National Park System. As we achieve social harmony we will do better in joining together to recover our natural heritage and that of the world around us.

When the bill to create a National Park Service was under consideration in Congress in 1916, J. Horace McFarland testified before the House Committee on Public Lands:

> * * * the word "park" in the minds of most of us suggests a place in which there are a number of flower beds, and probably stone dogs, and iron fountains, and things of that kind, and a road over which an automobile may travel. We forget that the park has passed out of that category in the United States. The park now serves the people; the park decreases the demand on the forces for keeping order; the park is the direct competitor, in the United States, of the courts, of the jail, of the cemetery, and a very efficient competitor with all of them." (Underlining supplied).

McFarland's conclusions are even more relevant for today's urban society. For, a park police officer, in describing the impact of "Summer-in-the-Parks" on his work, observed: "We now play with the youngsters in the parks, rather than chase them on the streets."

Following his review of the management of the National Park System, Secretary Hickel issued policy guidelines, summarized as follows:

The National Park Service--

1. should operate campgrounds rather than lease them to concessioners;

2. initiate study of opportunities which may exist, as well as financing proposals, for an expanded program of Federal acquisition and federally assisted acquisition of park and recreation lands in large urban centers in order to bring PARKS TO PEOPLE;

3. innovate programs, especially in the Nation's urban parklands, to make parks more meaningful to people;

4. make parks and park facilities more available for neighboring school districts;

5. initiate mass transportation services, such as shuttle busses, tramways, etc., to lessen the impact of private automobile congestion now threatening the quality of several of our most popular national parks;

6. explore possibilities for increasing the participation of private citizens, the business community, and organizations in nature and historic preservation;

7. speed up wilderness studies to get this program on schedule;

8. identify gaps in the National Park System that should be filled by establishing new parks to preserve the heritage of our history and our natural environment;

9. work with colleges and universities to develop joint training opportunities for young people seeking careers in park and recreation programs;

10. plan appropriate activities to commemorate the Centennial of National Parks in 1972. Incidentally, Yellowstone--the world's first national park--was established in 1872 during the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant;

11. work in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to plan programs for developing the recreational and cultural resources of the Indian people, thus enhancing the economy of our Indian Reservations.

"In summary," Secretary Hickel said, "the National Park System represents those precious and irreplaceable remnants of our natural world and the landmarks of our cultural inheritance. To understand the strands of our heritage is to have pride in, and love for, our country. Recognition and appreciation of these roots of our society will generate a sense of stability and continuity among our citizens, increasing millions of whom are isolated by asphalt and concrete in our metropolitan centers.

"Through program innovation in response to the changing needs of our society and by sensitive management, the National Park System can contribute enormously to our national goals of enhancing the life of every American and supporting the effort to articulate an environmental ethic as a rule of human conduct. Let this be your constant guide as we approach the decade of the seventies."

Cooperative Programs

The richness and the magnitude of our natural and cultural inheritance transcend those superlative examples included by the Congress in the National Park System.

Thus, the Congress, wisely, has directed the National Park Service, through park management, archeology, history, and historic preservation, to develop cooperative programs with States, local governments, and private organizations and individuals to preserve and interpret our Nation's natural and cultural inheritance.

In the Historic American Buildings Survey--sponsored jointly by the National Park Service, the American Institute of Architects, and the Library of Congress--more than 15,000 historic structures have been measured, photographed, and recorded in architectural drawings on file

in the Library of Congress. This rich resource of information is one of the most heavily used collections in the Library. More than 8,000 copies of these records were purchased by the public in 1968. Cash contributions to this program exceeded $84,000 in 1969.

In cooperation with the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Library of Congress, the Service is now embarked on a program to identify the nationally significant engineering landmarks of our culture. This cooperative program adds a rich new dimension to private-governmental cooperation in the pursuit of a quality environment.

In the Historic Sites Survey, about 900 national historic landmarks have been identified and recorded in the National Register. Most of these landmarks are in private ownership. They involve untold millions of dollars in physical resources, supported by still more millions of dollars in private contributions for their annual maintenance and interpretation. A companion program--the Natural Landmarks Survey--encourages the preservation of the small--yet precious--remnants of our rich natural heritage. These landmarks, too, for the most part are owned and managed by private organizations and individuals.

In the National Environmental Education Landmarks program, the Service cooperates with State and local governments and private organizations and individuals in the identification, recognition, and preservation of sites used by local school systems in teaching environmental education. One State--Pennsylvania--by statute requires its school systems to teach environmental education. Other States have programs for encouraging and assisting in such teaching programs. The role of the Service is twofold: (1) to encourage the setting aside and making available resources representing the American heritage for instruction in environmental education; and (2) to encourage schools--public and private--to develop curriculum-related programs in connection with such lands for teaching environmental conservation, thus keeping alive and strengthening the national commitment to heal our environment and enhance the quality of life in our time.

Through the Archeological Salvage Program, more than 60 universities and other institutions of higher learning work with the National Park Service in conducting the archeological salvage program of the Nation. Contributions of these institutions in matching cash amount to more than $215,000 annually. More significant, however, are the noncash contributions of faculty and students in uncompensated time and effort.

Through matching grants-in-aid, the Service cooperates with the States in surveying and identifying landmarks of regional, State, and local significance for inclusion in the National Register. Again, on a matching grants-in-aid basis the Service cooperates with the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in programs to restore, preserve, manage, and interpret the historical properties so identified.

In no sector of our national life has private enterprise responded more generously to the national effort to restore and to maintain the

quality of daily life than it has in the broad areas of archeology, history, and historic preservation to which these programs relate.

Yet another cooperative program is the promotion of domestic travel. In the Domestic Travel Act of 1940, the Congress directed the Secretary, through the National Park Service, to undertake such a program. The success of such an effort is dependent upon the close cooperation of the Federal Government, the States and the private sector. I am pleased to report to you that we have received such cooperation. A viable program of domestic travel promotion is one of the surest ways of encouraging our citizens to see and to understand America first.

## Donations

I am pleased to report again this year on the donations of cash, lands, and other objects received by the Service. During the 1969 calendar year, cash donations of $977,000 were received and donations of land and other objects valued at approximately $6.3 million were also received.

In addition to the donations from sources outside the Service, I should like again to call the committee's attention to contributions made by our employees. On a Servicewide basis for the leave year ended January 10, 1970, our employees forfeited a total of 33,000 hours of annual leave valued at more than $238,000 while they stayed on the job to serve national park visitation in this difficult period of financing and staffing. Also, during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1969, our employees contributed 115,000 hours of uncompensated overtime with a value of about $700,000. Projected over a 12-month period, the value of uncompensated overtime might well reach $1.4 million. The dedication and devotion to duty of our employees, which these voluntary contributions reflect continue to be a source of inspiration to me.

## The Need -- 1971 Fiscal Year Estimates

The important land acquisition program of the National Park Service is discussed in a separate statement attached hereto. In addition to land acquisition, the 1971 fiscal year budget for the National Park Service totals $150,224,000, an increase of $22,002,400 over the amount of $128,221,600 anticipated to be available for 1970. The purposes for which the total increase is requested are discussed briefly in the following:

## Management, Operation, and Maintenance of Existing Parks

The objective of the Service, as emphasized by Secretary Hickel, is to operate parks at acceptable standards during periods of justified visitor demand and to manage the resources of the System for public benefit and enjoyment in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for future generations, in accordance with the mandate of the Congress.

With the increases provided in the 1970 appropriations for "Management and Protection" and "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical

Facilities," I am pleased to report that during the last calendar year park operations were restored to a 7-day week basis at acceptable standards during the intensive visitor season.

However, notwithstanding the improvement in funding and staffing in the 1970 fiscal year, there remained a deficit of $12,703,000 in the financial requirements for the operation of all areas of the System at acceptable standards.

Moreover, requirements since, resulting from such things as new facilities placed in operation and increasing visitor use amount to $5,307,000.

Thus, the total requirement above the funds anticipated to be available in the 1970 fiscal year amounts to $18,010,000. The increase of $4,350,200 provided in this estimate for 1971 will meet a portion of the requirement. This amount is requested in two appropriation items; $1,703,000 in "Management and Protection" and $2,647,200 in "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities."

Increased personal services costs incident to wage-rate increases for our blue collar work force already in effect and estimated to be approved through the end of the 1970 fiscal year are estimated at $1,770,000. Of the total requirement, $970,000 is being requested in a 1970 fiscal year supplemental estimate and hence is included in the appropriation base. The remaining $800,000 is requested as an increase in the 1971 estimate for maintenance and rehabilitation.

In the past the management, protection, interpretation, operation and maintenance of National Capital Park areas in the District of Columbia have been financed partially from funds appropriated directly to the National Park Service and partially from amounts made available to the Service from District of Columbia appropriations. Provision is made in this estimate for financing National Capital Parks operations in total from Federal appropriations to the National Park Service beginning in fiscal 1971.

As a result, there is an apparent increase in appropriations for the Service in 1971 of $7,334,000, of which $3.5 million is in "Management and Protection" and $3,834,000 is in "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities." This is not a program increase as there is an offsetting reduction in the amounts scheduled in the National Park Service "Trust Funds" section of the President's budget.

Volunteers-in-Parks

We are requesting an increase of $54,000 to finance a Volunteers-in-Parks program directed toward encouraging the general public to participate in the Service's mission of making parks meaningful to people. Volunteer workers will assist primarily in providing visitors with information and

interpretive services. They will receive no salary but will receive allowances for such types of expenses as uniforms, travel and food when engaged in work away from their homes. The estimated cost for the first year includes the cost of recruiting and training 100 volunteers and incidental costs. Legislation to authorize this new program is pending in the Congress.

New Park Areas

An increase of $419,400 is requested in fiscal 1971 for the management, operation, and maintenance of five new park areas: Biscayne National Monument, authorized on October 18, 1968 (Public Law 90-606); Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument, authorized on August 20, 1969 (Public Law 91-60); William Howard Taft National Historic Site, authorized on December 2, 1969 (Public Law 91-132); Eisenhower National Historic Site, designated on November 27, 1967 by Secretarial Order, with transfer of additional land from Gettysburg National Military Park authorized on December 2, 1969 (Public Law 91-133); and Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, approved on December 2, 1969 (Public Law 91-134).

Historic Preservation

The appropriation of $969,000 in 1970 for the grants-in-aid program, while less than 10% of the authorization for this fiscal year, permitted a start in meeting our share of the partnership in historic preservation with the States, other Federal agencies, municipalities and the National Trust for Historic Preservation envisioned in the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The favorable action of the Congress on our request for fiscal 1970 permitted us to make significant amounts available to the States in support of their efforts to preserve the historic links of our heritage.

Legislation is now pending in the Congress which will authorize the continuation and expansion of this program. In December 1969 we requested the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation to submit five-year programs giving estimated needs for historic preservation. The 33 States, and the National Trust, which have submitted programs, indicated they would have a total of over $17.2 million available for matching in fiscal 1971, both for survey and planning and for individual preservation projects. The majority of the States have initiated the steps necessary to qualify for Federal matching funds. In view of this it is imperative that the States, as well as the National Trust, receive increased support if the program is to become a meaningful factor in encouraging State and local governments and private citizens to cooperate in the preservation of this essential part of a quality environment.

This estimate provides an increase of $5,150,000 for the grants-in-aid program. The total amount in the estimate for matching a portion of the amounts which will be available to the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation is $6,119,000. Increases are also proposed in the amount of $129,000 to initiate the Historic American Engineering

Record program discussed in the foregoing and $21,000 to provide more adequate support to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

I would like to mention at this point that the first biennial edition of the "National Register," consisting of over 1,000 entries was published in November 1969 with a run of 7,550 copies. An "Advisory List" of approximately 9,000 properties is currently being prepared for distribution, and a second printing of the "National Register" will be made early in this calendar year.

Construction

Secretary Hickel has directed the Service to bring PARKS TO PEOPLE. An accelerated program of development for urban parks and urban-related parks is essential to meet this objective. The Secretary, moreover, has directed the Service to support the 1972 Centennial of the beginning of the National Park System. Accordingly, the estimates include a total construction program of $40 million for 1971. The program is made up of $19.5 million for buildings and utilities construction ($16,385,000 of new appropriations and $3,115,000 estimated to be carried over from fiscal 1970 due to the cutback in construction), $500,000 of new appropriations for acquisition of water rights, and $20 million for parkways, roads and trails construction using contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Acts of 1966 and 1968. The appropriation request for cash to liquidate parkways, roads and trails construction contract authority obligations is $16 million, a decrease of $5.5 million below the 1970 appropriation.

These construction funds will be used largely to meet the Secretary's policy directives, to permit a modest beginning on facilities necessary for the 1976 American Revolutionary War Bicentennial, and for an expanded program of pollution abatement in the parks.

The Values at Stake

In his Special Message to the Congress in 1912 recommending the establishment of a new bureau--the National Park Service--President William Howard Taft said:

> * * * Such legislation is essential to the proper management of those wonderful manifestations of nature, so startling and so beautiful that everyone recognizes the obligations of the government to preserve them for the edification and recreation of the people. * * * Every consideration of patriotism and the love of nature and of beauty and of art requires us to expend money enough to bring all these natural wonders within easy reach of our people.

With increasing leisure time, growing affluence, and improved mobility millions of our urban population each year seek the refuge and

the recreation of their National Park System and the landmarks of their natural and cultural inheritance.

For example, visitation exceeded 157 million in fiscal 1969 and it is estimated that there will be more than 186 million visits in fiscal 1971. This may be further compared to visitation for 1965 which totaled less than 114 million. While this demand for use has been surging forward at an average annual increase of 12½ million visits, construction funding, particularly, has lagged and decreased. For example, in the 1965 fiscal year, construction funding (in constant 1970 dollars) for the National Park System amounted to $36.2 million for buildings and utilities and $48.8 million for parkways, roads and trails, as compared with $7.2 million and $25 million appropriated for these purposes, respectively, in the 1970 fiscal year. The 1970 programs were subsequently reduced even further as part of the general cutback in Federal construction.

In many significant respects the management of a national park is like the management of a small city. Each has permanent residents--and transients--needing roads, schools, water, sewerage, offices, homes, recreation facilities, and police and fire departments and hospitals, hotels, and churches. In the city, if there is inadequate protection, there is a rise in vandalism and crime. And if there is inadequate maintenance, there are slums and the problems that go with slums.

Similarly, the consequences of inadequate funding for parks are increasing depredation against persons and property, deprivation of services, deterioration of capital investment, and erosion of the natural and cultural resources of the System.

The cooperative programs of the National Park Service have suffered equally in the growing gap between the need and the funding and staffing available. For example, in Historic Preservation a total of $1,369,000 has been appropriated for matching grants to the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the fiscal years 1968 to 1970, inclusive, in comparison with $6,272,000 available for matching by the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. If these cooperative programs are to continue to stimulate State and local governments and private organizations and individuals to join hands with the Federal Government in restoring and maintaining the quality of our environment, we must commence a more meaningful effort to support them.

In his 1968 Economic Study of Travel to the National Parks, Dr. Ernest W. Swanson, Professor Emeritus of Economics, North Carolina State University, concluded that the travel expenditures of visitors to and from--and in the vicinity of the national parks--resulted in gross expenditures of approximately $6.4 billion, providing approximately $4.8 billion of personal income to the entrepreneurs and employees who serve these travelers, returning approximately $952 million in taxes to the Federal Treasury.

Dr. Swanson concludes that, with adequate funding, the National Park System can continue to yield its contributions to the Nation's economy "with little or no diminution of its resources values."

While recognizing that the economic contributions of the National Park System are substantial, Dr. Swanson observes, however, that its true value transcends dollars and cents.

If we are to realize the full measure of the tangible and intangible values of the National Park System in this period of our history and insure their continuation undiminished for those who come after us, we must begin now to meet the needs of these programs with more meaningful and substantial financial support as outlined in the President's budget requests for the 1971 fiscal year.

You have recognized the major role of the National Park System in adding quality to life in our time. For this I am most grateful. With your continuing participation and support, we can make this System and these programs more responsive to the needs of all Americans in these days of environmental and social crisis.

I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

Thank you very much.

Mr. HARTZOG. I am also pleased to have with me Dr. Glasgow, Assistant Secretary in charge of our program area.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are delighted to have him back.

Dr. GLASGOW. My statement is very brief. If I ramble around it will take longer than if I just read it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why do you not read it?

STATEMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS AND MARINE RESOURCES

Dr. GLASGOW. The details of the budget will, of course, be covered by Director Hartzog.

You recall that Secretary Hickel told the committee that a major part of the Department's program to enhance and protect the quality of our environment is an increase in the effort to provide adequate park and recreation areas with an emphasis on areas in and near the Nation's cities.

Then later in his statement he expressed appreciation for the funding assistance received from the committee and the Congress that permitted 7-day-week operation of our national parks during periods of intensive visitor use. In recognition of the importance that visits to the parks has on the citizens of this country, he expressed his concern that we are not operating them at acceptable standards. The 1971 budget includes funds for the essential second step to get the park operation and maintenance programs up to standard.

I share completely the philosophy and concern of the Secretary and his appreciation for your cooperation, understanding and assistance.

During the past year it has been my pleasure to learn the history mission and programs of the National Park Service. It is truly a leader in environmental protection and perpetuation and was so long before this topic became the everyday subject of writers, orators, and television programs. The Park Service has an honorable record of accomplishment—in gathering into the Federal domain those areas meeting the strict criteria for National Park eligibility and in protecting and managing the units of the National Park System in unimpaired form for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations of Americans.

Over the years the National Park Service has shifted its concept of natural resources management from simple protection of individual features or species to the preservation of total environments. The Service is now embarked upon a resources management concept which recognizes that the perpetuation of natural environment is dependent upon the preservation of interrelationships of resource components, and of the dynamic processes which generate and sustain them.

The organization has evolved over the years to meet its expanding and more complex responsibilities—it is modern in concept and operation and is staffed with dynamic and most capable personnel.

We expect that the National Park System will continue to expand for years to come. The establishment of national recreation areas—seashores, lakeshores, riverways, and so forth—has just been initiated in recent years. The recognized need for recreation areas is almost unlimited. Preservation of historic sites and buildings will always be needed. Natural areas are diminishing as land is converted to subdivi-

sions, industry or other uses. The best of these areas must be preserved as opportunities arise.

The major increases proposed in the 1971 budget are for activation and operation of five new areas, operation and maintenance of existing areas, the historic preservation program, and for construction of facilities in parks with emphasis on abatement of water pollution. Each of these merit special consideration and I want to emphasize the urgent need. I trust that the committee will also be convinced after your analysis.

I would be very happy to attempt to answer any questions.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to comment briefly on the programs of the National Park Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for your statement, Dr. Glasgow.

COMPARISON OF VISITATION WITH ACREAGE

Insert in the record at this point the number of people who visit your installations per acre compared with the number of people per acre who visit other federally controlled installations.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be delighted to do that.

(The information follows:)

In calendar year 1969 the National Park Service reported 163,990,000 visits on 28,459,700 acres in Federal ownership. This is an average of 7.286 visits per acre, compared with 0.143 visits per acre for the Bureau of Land Management.

The U.S. Forest Service does not report in visits, but only in visitor-days. Their 162,838,000 recreation visitor-days on 226,502,000 acres averages 0.862 visitor-days per acre. National Park Service's recreational visitor-days averaged 2.337 per acre and the Bureau of Land Management 0.858 visitor-days per acre in 1969.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hartzog, will you summarize your general statement for the committee.

Mr. HARTZOG. May I share something with you, Madam Chairman, and the other distinguished members of your subcommittee off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

CURTAILMENT OF PARK OPERATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Two years ago this committee asked you the question, What would happen if funds for the National Park Service were curtailed. You replied, that a curtailment of services would result.

The curtailment of services subsequently resulted.

The American people became aroused and realized that necessary funds must be made available to provide the services in the Park Service.

This morning I read a news article. I am delighted to see that somebody finally has found the real culprits responsible for our funding difficulties.

This is the column of Mr. Evans and Mr. Novak, relative to the Bureau of the Budget, and the inspectors on the offshore drilling operations. This is exactly what this committee told you 2 years ago. If the Bureau of the Budget doesn't allow you the proper funding level the facilities of the Park Service will be curtailed.

I think this has been made plain.

However, I will say that I did detect a spirit of "poor-mouth," in your prepared general statement.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, I appreciate what you say. Unfortunately, I share your chagrin and your concern and your disdain for all of the multitudinous record that is needed in order to present a budget justification.

For that reason, I have tried to summarize very quickly what our situation really is and what tremendous things the committee has done for us, what the Congress and the administration has done for us, and what remains to be done.

### PARKS FOR ALL SEASONS

Mrs. HANSEN. I did not find summer in the parks program listed anywhere in this budget.

Mr. HARTZOG. We now call it Parks for All Seasons. We think if something is that good for a short period of time, it ought to be implemented year-round. The mission assigned to the National Park Service by the Congress is to manage the resources of the national park system and to provide national leadership in cooperative programs with other Federal, State, and local organizations, in the preservation of our natural and historical heritage.

### DEFICIENCY IN OPERATING FUNDS

As we pointed out to you 2 years ago when you asked us for an analysis of our needs, we reported to the committee a deficiency in our management and protection money of $5,585,000 in order to operate the parks at acceptable standards and to manage the resources in accordance with the mandate of the Congress.

### VISITOR USE OF THE PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. I was surprised at the low visitor use at some of your park areas.

Mr. HARTZOG. All of these areas are not set aside primarily for outdoor recreation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Was San Juan Island set aside for outdoor recreation?

Mr. HARTZOG. A preserve. It was set aside to preserve an important chapter in our national heritage.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have a park project at Vancouver?

Mr. HARTZOG. We are hoping to have a program there.

### DEFICIENCY IN PARK OPERATING FUNDS

The Congress gave us $2.8 million toward overcoming this deficiency in the 1970 fiscal year, leaving a deficiency at that time of $2,785,000. The additional requirements resulting from new areas having been added to the system, and increased visitation, added to this deficiency a total of $3,586,000, of which this budget provides $1,703,000, leaving us with a deficiency of $4,668,000 to operate areas of the system at acceptable standards.

Now the situation with respect to maintenance and rehabilitation is somewhat more acute in that in the 1969 fiscal year our deficiency was $15,661,000.

The administration recommended and the Congress appropriated $5,743,000 toward overcoming that deficiency, leaving a balance of $9,918,000. Additional requirements for maintenance and rehabilitation resulting from new facilities which have been constructed in the areas since that time, and new areas added to the system, have increased that deficiency by $1,721,000.

ACREAGE ADDED SINCE 1964

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hartzog, how many acres of land have been added by Congress to the national park system?

Mr. HARTZOG. This would be roughly the period since the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act was enacted.

Our land purchase program has added 188,300 acres in areas authorized in the system since 1961, and approximately 29,800 acres in areas of the system that were established prior to 1961.

Mrs. HANSEN. What percentage of this new land can you properly manage?

Mr. HARTZOG. A very small fraction, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. What percent?

Mr. HARTZOG. It varies with respect to each area, but I would say, on the average, 25 percent.

The budget now before you for consideration provides an increase of $2,647,200 for maintenance and rehabilitation in the 1971 fiscal year, leaving us with a deficiency in maintenance funds in the 1971 fiscal year of $8,991,800.

COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The cooperative programs of the National Park Service, which is the area of our responsibility in which the State and local governments and private citizens and organizations participate in preserving our natural and cultural inheritance, have also fared badly over the years in terms of Federal funds to support the cooperation by these organizations and local and State governments. Their participation, nevertheless, has been substantial.

For example, in the national historic landmarks program 671 private and public owners participate. I think it is important for this committee to know, and you and I have discussed it many times, this is one of the creative ways in which private citizens enter into an active partnership with their government in preserving these important natural and historic areas.

The landmarks remain in private ownership. The sole cost to the Federal Government is the cost of the history study that underlies the identification of the resource, the granting of the historic landmark plaque, an inspection every 2 years, and advisory service from our historians and planners.

Mrs. HANSEN. What provisions do you have for an owner if he does not have the funds to keep a historic landmark in the proper condition?

Mr. HARTZOG. This was recognized by the Congress in one of the important provisions of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 in which the Congress authorized appropriations not only for matching grants to the States, but also, through the National Trust for Historic Preser-

vation, to match private contributions in the field of historic preservation.

If an owner of a property which is on the National Register is in need of emergency assistance, he can go to the National Trust and the National Trust can get 50 percent matching funds; otherwise, assistance of a nonemergency nature is available through the States under the Act.

Mrs. HANSEN. Can he receive matching funds if he abides by the criteria established for the maintenance and protection of the property?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are there any funds in the 1971 budget for the Rome Center?

Mr. HARTZOG. There are none, Madam Chairman. I would like some, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure you would.

Mr. HARTZOG. And if legislation now before the Congress, which has been passed by the House, passes the Senate, we will need some.

Madam Chairman, another example of private participation is the Historic American Buildings Survey, which is carried out in cooperation with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress.

A new program item in this budget is the "Historic American engineering record," to recognize the creativity of our engineering sciences across the country.

### NATIONAL REGISTER

Here is the National Register, copies of which I have for the members of the committee. This is one of the most informative, and I might say also one of the most handsome publications printed by the Government Printing Office, on the great, historic landmarks across our country that are of National, regional, State, and local significance.

Mr. REIFEL. May I ask a question before we go beyond that?

Mrs. HANSEN. Surely.

### INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND HISTORICAL SITES

Mr. REIFEL. The various Indian reservations in the United States are historical sites, or will become so. It is not too far in the future when some of them will be abandoned because the amount of lands they have are gradually being depleted, and I hope not too soon, but they are going to be of historical significance 100 years from now.

I am wondering whether you plan to discuss what the Park Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, cooperating with the tribes, have in mind or what they may be able to do working together.

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Reifel, I would love to do that and be pleased to do it right now, if you wish.

Mrs. HANSEN. Fine.

Mr. HARTZOG. I think this is one of the great gaps in our entire program for the preservation of the cultural riches of our society.

We have spent a great deal of our time in historic preservation on birthplaces and battlefields, but very little of our resources have been used to preserve the richness of the cultural heritage stemming from the ingenuity of the people who have lived on this continent for thousands of years.

One of the things that the Secretary has asked us to do, in his policy directive of June 1969, is to work with the Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and with the Indian tribes in trying to develop programs to interpret and preserve their cultural heritage and recreational resources.

RECREATION PLANNING FOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. REIFEL. I wonder if I might ask if you have made such a request, but not granted and what it would take in the way of personnel and money to do this sort of thing.

Mr. HARTZOG. Our budget request to the Bureau of the Budget included an amount of $500,000 for this purpose. I would be glad to give you the same type of justification that we included in the initial request.

Mrs. HANSEN. Fine.

(The information follows:)

Some of our country's outstanding cultural and recreational resources are located on Indian reservations. Through their development, an exceptional opportunity exists to expand the variety and dimension of education and outdoor recreation in America. In so doing, a tremendous contribution could be made to the Indian economy.

Neither the Indian people nor the Bureau of Indian Affairs has the staff for planning and developing cultural and recreation areas and parks. The National Park Service has the professional and technical expertise to do this work. Accordingly, Secretary Hickel has directed the Service to undertake this program in cooperation with the Indian people and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Service has an agreement with the Bureau of Indian Affairs under which the Service is responsible for developing programs and providing professional and management support to BIA in the administration of its responsibilities with the Indians.

Assistance to be furnished would include recreation planning, advisory services with respect to development and operation of recreation areas and facilities, archeological and historical surveys, personnel training for park and recreation management, and technical assistance in such projects as museum management and ruins stabilization. Indian tribes desiring assistance will make their needs known through the tribal councils. The Service, working with BIA, will consult with the tribes to further identify their needs and will then conduct and arrange for needed studies and other assistance.

Based on a survey made by the BIA, there is need for NPS assistance to the Indians requiring an expenditure of between $500,000 and $900,000 annually for a 5-year period. Based on 2 months of extensive task force field work by NPS and BIA and taking into consideration requests for assistance already known, an amount of $500,000 for fiscal year 1971 can be considered conservatively minimum. This is in addition to existing staffing and on-going programs related to Indian assistance. Of this amount $285,000 would be for staff (12 permanent full-time positions) and related costs; $215,000 would be for contracts for archeological studies and certain museum planning.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, I have two of these cooperative publications, on Utah and New York, here.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did they participate in the publications?

Mr. HARTZOG. They participated in them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did they explain why Brigham Young does not admit Negro athletes?

Mr. HARTZOG. I do not believe it was a sociological study.

Mrs. HANSEN. It was the cause of a riot at the University of Washington. That is why I ask.

Mr. HARTZOG. May we move on to construction, Madam Chairman?

You can see on this chart what has happened in terms of trying to meet our problems.

CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Who impounded the construction funds?

Mr. HARTZOG. The money was impounded pursuant to a directive from the Bureau of the Budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then do not tell Congress your troubles. Why do you not go downtown to the Executive Branch and tell them your troubles?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have told them.

Mrs. HANSEN. The other day we discovered that about $26 million of the Bureau of Indian Affairs funds was impounded by the Bureau of the Budget. I am going to very frank with you.

Until the funds are released on the construction impoundments, there are going to be no construction funds appropriated for 1971.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would hope, Madam Chairman, as you deliberate on this matter——

Mrs. HANSEN. It is not a matter of deliberation. The deliberation belongs downtown at the Bureau of the Budget.

Why would the Bureau of the Budget impound 1970 construction funds and then ask for more construction funds in 1971? If you were not able to spend the 1970 funds then what on earth are you doing requesting funds for 1971?

Mr. HARTZOG. The point I would like to make with respect to these construction funds is that in order to obtain the essential increases which we have obtained in our operating funds, it has been necessary to cut back on our construction funding during the last 5 years.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Mr. HARTZOG. The result is that the need for construction funds in 1971 is extremely critical.

Mrs. HANSEN. When will you be able to spend the 1970 impounded funds?

Mr. HARTZOG. They are budgeted to be available to spend in 1971.

Mrs. HANSEN. What good is accomplished by adding 1971 funds to impounded 1970 funds?

Mr. HARTZOG. 1970 funds have been included with the proposals for additional amounts in the 1971 budget and they will all be used in 1971.

Mrs. HANSEN. If the 1970 construction funds for the Department of Interior are not released, construction funds for 1971 will not be appropriated.

Mr. HITE. Mr. Hartzog is correct in his statement. I should like to emphasize that these impounded funds are programed for use in 1971.

Mrs. HANSEN. If the 1970 construction funds are released will you need 1971 construction funds?

Mr. HITE. The 1971 program includes the use of these funds plus additional funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. If the 1970 funds were held back because of inflation, won't spending more funds cause greater inflation?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, you remember about 5 or 6 years ago when you took over the chairmanship of this subcommittee——

Mrs. HANSEN. It was 4 years ago.

Mr. HARTZOG. Four years ago you asked us to develop a system of criteria for determining the priority of construction projects, which we have done.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right. We also asked you to determine the amounts that should be spent each year.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have done that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, you have. But, each year a certain amount of those funds was placed in reserve.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, this program relates to the very essence of making these parks serviceable for the visiting public and abating pollution.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congress appropriated funds for 1970. We thought they were important. The Bureau of the Budget did not think they were important and impounded them.

This committee will not appropriate construction funds for 1971 until the 1970 funds are released.

Mr. HITE. We expect these funds to be released for 1971 utilization.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hite, take my message to the Bureau of the Budget. I can be just as hard-nosed as they are. I have just as many sections in the deep freeze to put funds as they have. I can make a budget look as good as they can.

Mr. HITE. I am sure you appreciate, Mrs. Hansen, that the Park Service has no alternative but to construct a plan which encompasses the utilization of those funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand, Mr. Hite.

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, I think we understand the message.

Mr. HITE. We will certainly carry it to the bureau.

Mrs. HANSEN. There are three branches of government, Mr. Hartzog.

Mr. HARTZOG. I am very conscious of that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, apparently the Bureau of the Budget is not.

Mr. HARTZOG. I honestly believe they are.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Bureau of the Budget puts every congressional addon in reserve.

Your look of sadness overwhelms me. But I just think the message had better get through.

Mr. HARTZOG. I am almost speechless.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Bureau of the Budget should have never impounded funds that meant the well-being of America.

The impoundment of construction funds must cease.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you, ma'am.

### ECONOMIC STUDY BY DR. SWANSON

Madam Chairman, following the initiative and suggestions and leadership of this subcommittee we employed Dr. Ernst Swanson last year to make a study of the economic benefits of travel to the national park system.

We think it is a very constructive contribution to social cohesion, which is one of the concerns you expressed earlier, and we think nothing contributes more to social cohesion than this program.

### VISITATION TO THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AND VISITOR EXPENDITURES

You will note there were 164 million visits to the national park system in calendar 1969. That travel contributed $7.4 billion in terms of tourist expenditures.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have the travel expenditures broken down by each individual item? It is very important to measure the total amount of funds that comprise the travel costs.

Mr. HARTZOG. I think we do have the data on food, lodging, and incidentals.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please break the items down for us.

Mr. HARTZOG. I believe automobile repairs and all this sort of thing are lumped in with the gasoline item.

(The information follows:)

BREAKDOWN OF $7.4 BILLION TOURIST EXPENDITURES (BASED ON SWANSON REPORT)

Dr. Swanson did not break down his gross estimates into detailed components of tourist expenditures. However, other economists have studied the pattern of expenditures by park visitors. Clawson in economic studies of outdoor recreation, ORRRC Study Report No. 24, used some half-dozen national park studies to develop a composite list of major expenditures by park visitors. A more recent study by the University of Washington of visitors at Mt. Rainier and Olympic National Parks in 1968 indicated that visitors spent considerably more for gasoline and less for lodging. In the summary table below the breakdowns, using percentage distributions of expenditures from the two studies, are compared:

[In billions]

| | Clawson (1962) | University of Washington (1968) |
|---|---|---|
| Restaurants | $1.5 | $1.0 |
| Groceries | 1.1 | 1.7 |
| Lodging | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| Gasoline | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| Other | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Total | 7.4 | 7.4 |

Mr. HARTZOG. This gross travel expenditure resulted in $5.6 billion in personal income, returning to the Treasury of the United States an estimated $1.1 billion in taxes.

So I think this is an extremely significant figure showing the returns from park visitation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do the tax receipts go into a general fund?

Mr. HARTZOG. Right. And the National Park Service budget represents a very insignificant amount of that tax revenue. I have for the committee, Madam Chairman, a brochure dealing with the story of park interpretation, a packet of U.S. and regional maps, a brochure on the living history programs of the National Park Service, which again was a program we got into under your leadership and that of this subcommittee, and a brochure of the preservation programs of the National Park Service, together with some of our what we call mini-information folders.

PUBLICATION OF PARK MINIFOLDERS

This is a program we started working on several years ago when the cost of our publications that were distributed generally got to be excessive. We tried to reduce the costs. Instead, we came up with these small folders which include a map of the park with the principal

visitor accommodations and attractions and a brief summary of available services and park information. Then we made a sales document out of the larger information folder which prior to that time had been given away free. There have been substantial sales of those.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your minifolders deserve a great deal of praise.

FISCAL 1969 DONATIONS

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you. It has been our practice to report to you each year on donations to the national park system. I am pleased to tell you that the cash donations to the system last year were $977,000. Donations of land and other objects were valued at approximately $6.3 million.

A contribution that is extremely significant and most meaningful and inspirational to me is that of the employees of the national park systems who forfeited a total of 33,000 hours of annual leave last year valued at $238,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many hours did the Bureau of the Budget forfeit?

Mr. HARTZOG. I do not have that. During the period from July through December 1969, our employees contributed additionally 115,000 hours of uncompensated overtime, which has a value of $700,000. Over a 12-month period, we estimate this overtime would amount to $1.4 million donated by the employees of the National Park Service.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OFFICIALS

I have a number of my colleagues here with me, several of whom I would like to present to you and to Mr. Reifel.

Mr. Montgomery, Assistant Director for Administration; Mr. Hummel, Assistant Director for Park Management; Joe Jensen, Associate Director for Professional Services; next to him is Ted Swem, Director, National Capital and Urban Park Affairs; Russ Dickenson, General Superintendent, National Capital Parks; John Rutter, Director, Pacific Northwest Region, Seattle, Wash.; Fred Fagergren, Director, Midwest Region, Omaha, Nebr.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does that include Herbert Hoover?

Mr. HARTZOG. That includes Herbert Hoover.

Madam Chairman, we started this year bringing our regional directors two at a time to the budget hearings before the Bureau of the Budget and before the Appropriations Subcommittees, and it is my pleasure to have with me Fred Fagergren and John Rutter, who are attending your hearing.

I hope as we proceed with this hearing they will have an opportunity to participate. I will be pleased to try to answer any questions

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

you may have at this time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert pages 1 through 3 of the justifications in the record.

(The pages follow:)

# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS, REVENUES, AND VISITS

| Year | Appropriations a/ Operating Funds | Appropriations a/ Capital Improvements | Appropriations a/ Total | Revenues | Visits |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961 | $37,890,000 | $51,528,000 | $89,418,000 | $5,660,349 | 84,008,500 |
| 1962 | 42,223,851 | 67,976,000 | 110,199,851 | 5,841,761 | 92,160,300 |
| 1963 | 48,017,054 | 72,775,500 | 120,792,554 | 6,450,559 | 100,876,500 |
| 1964 | 51,379,829 | 61,697,000 | 113,076,829 | 7,085,877 | 107,446,700 |
| 1965 | 56,199,000 | 71,986,600 | 128,185,600 | 5,581,436 b/ | 113,703,200 |
| 1966 | 61,380,200 | 66,388,000 | 127,768,200 | 1,707,748 b/ | 127,440,300 |
| 1967 | 67,743,300 | 55,323,300 | 123,066,600 | 1,747,071 b/ | 135,325,600 |
| 1968 | 78,572,800 | 49,612,000 | 128,184,800 | 1,858,361 b/ | 145,342,200 |
| 1969 | 82,277,900 | 22,457,900 | 104,735,800 | 1,933,081 b/ | 157,356,500 |
| 1970 (Estimated) | 99,094,300 | 29,127,300 | 128,221,600 | 2,005,000 b/ | 171,235,300 |
| 1971 (Estimated) | 117,339,000 | 32,885,000 | 150,224,000 | 2,073,000 b/ | 186,372,500 |

a/ Adjusted to include supplemental appropriations and to reflect appropriation transfers.

b/ Excludes recreation fee revenues deposited to the Land and Water Conservation Fund. These deposits totaled $1,768,524, $6,371,967, $6,544,330, $6,996,063, and $7,135,505 for the 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969 fiscal years, respectively, and are estimated to total $7.9 million and $10.4 million for the 1970 and 1971 fiscal years, respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

General Fund Receipts Deposited to the Credit of the United States Treasury during the Fiscal Year 1969 and Estimated for the Fiscal Years 1970 and 1971

| | Actual 1969 | Estimated 1970 | Estimated 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Permits and licenses | $31,780 | $49,000 | $51,000 |
| Fines, penalties, and forfeitures | 4,840 | 5,000 | 5,500 |
| Gifts and contributions | 483 | 500 | 500 |
| Rents, royalties, and other earnings | 247,267 | 228,000 | 238,000 |
| Sale of Government property and products | 139,384 | 165,000 | 180,000 |
| Business concessions | 1,428,537 | 1,481,000 | 1,516,000 |
| Fees for services | 21,762 | 24,000 | 24,000 |
| Recoveries and refunds | 59,028 | 52,500 | 58,000 |
| Totals | 1,933,081 | 2,005,000 | 2,073,000 |

Recreation Fee Revenues Deposited to the Credit of the Land and Water Conservation Fund during the Fiscal Year 1969 and Estimated for the Fiscal Years 1970 and 1971

| | Actual 1969 | Estimated 1970 | Estimated 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual permit | $1,953,517 | $1,900,000 | $2,400,000 |
| Other recreation fees (short-term entrance, admission, guide, elevator, and other special user fees) | 5,181,988 | 6,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Totals | 7,135,505 | 7,900,000 | 10,400,000 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Comparative Summary of the Amount Available for 1970 with the 1971 Estimates

| Appropriation and Activity | Estimated Available 1970 | Estimate 1971 | Increase or Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Management and Protection: | | | |
| Management of park and other areas | $ 45,772,900 | $ 51,350,600 | $ 5,577,700 |
| Forestry and fire control | 2,347,300 | 2,347,300 | -- |
| Park and recreation programs | 4,323,100 | 4,323,100 | -- |
| Subtotal | 52,443,300 | 58,021,000 | 5,577,700 |
| Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities: | | | |
| Roads and trails | 15,109,700 | 16,447,700 | 1,338,000 |
| Buildings, utilities and other facilities | 26,286,300 | 32,315,300 | 6,029,000 |
| Subtotal | 41,396,000 | 48,763,000 | 7,367,000 |
| General Administrative Expenses: | | | |
| Departmental expenses | 1,932,200 | 1,932,200 | -- |
| Regional office expenses | 1,672,800 | 1,672,800 | -- |
| Subtotal | 3,605,000 | 3,605,000 | -- |
| Preservation of Historic Properties: | | | |
| Historic preservation and special studies | 1,650,000 | 6,950,000 | 5,300,000 |
| Construction: | | | |
| Buildings, utilities, and other facilities | 7,127,300 | 16,385,000 | 9,257,700 |
| Acquisition of lands and water rights | 500,000 | 500,000 | -- |
| Subtotal | 7,627,300 | 16,885,000 | 9,257,700 |
| Parkway and Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority) | 21,500,000 | 16,000,000 | -5,500,000 |
| Grand Total | 128,221,600 | 150,224,000 | 22,002,400 |

METHOD OF COUNTING VISITS

Mrs. HANSEN. On page 1 you list your visitations for the period 1961 through 1971. In the compilation of these statistics what do you consider as a visit?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has developed the definition of a visitor-day. That definition is a visit by one person for a 12-hour period within a given installation.

We use the terminology of visits because many of our visitors go to areas such as the Washington Monument or Lincoln Memorial or Independendence National Historical Park and it is a visit in terms of 2 or 3 hours.

A visit as reflected in this budget is a visit by one person to an area of the national park system.

Now we have a number of situations in which visitors cross part of the park. For those parks, we monitor the travel physically during a specified period of time to determine the actual nature of the travel, whether it is to the park or whether it is just simply through the park. Then the gross travel figure for that area is adjusted on a percentage basis to exclude through travel so that this visit figure that we give you is the number of people who come to visit and enjoy that area of the national park system.

Mrs. HANSEN. It doesn't include people who just drive through a national park, does it?

Mr. HARTZOG. Right. If I counted everybody who came through Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C., I could triple our visitation.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED TO ACTUAL VISITATION

Mrs. HANSEN. How do your estimated visitations compare with actual visitations?

Mr. HARTZOG. Very closely.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the figures?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have to get last year's records. The calendar 1969 visitation was estimated at 156 million and actually was 164 million. In other words, this is an instance where I usually try to be conservative.

RECEIPTS FROM BUSINESS CONCESSIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. On page 2 you indicate receipts from business concessions at $1.4 million in 1969 with estimated income of $1.5 million in 1971. If you expect your visitations to go up from 157 million in fiscal 1969 to 186 million in fiscal 1971, why should your concession receipts not be higher than you estimate? Aren't they based on the volume of business done by the concessionaires?

Mr. HARTZOG. They are based directly on the volume of business done by the concessionaire. There is not necessarily a correlation of increase in visitation and increase in business revenues.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you mean by that?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have had a longstanding policy in the Department of the Interior that we do not provide commercial facilities in areas where they can be provided by private enterprise outside of the areas. There are many such areas.

Some of our heavily visited areas, such as Independence National Historical Park, for example, do not have a concession. So visits to that area could increase 10 percent and have no impact on concession revenue.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would this also be true of such areas as the Lee Mansion and the Washington Monument.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes. Well, at the Washington Monument we do have a little concession in that house in front of the monument. You probably have never seen it because it is an inconspicuous place.

### PARKS FOR ALL SEASONS

Mrs. HANSEN. In what part of your budget have you included the summer in the parks program?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is in the Management and protection and Maintenance and rehabilitation appropriations. The interpretive personnel that work in the parks for the all seasons program, which now encompasses the summer in the parks program, are paid from management and protection funds. Maintenance and operation of the facilities used are financed from maintenance and rehabilitation funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many cities are now participating?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have not extended it yet beyond the Metropolitan Washington area.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why not?

Mr. HARTZOG. For the simple reason that I wanted to go slow on it, because it was an innovation. The Congress supported it wonderfully.

I want to make sure when I move out that I have something that is real solid and not subject to criticism.

Mrs. HANSEN. I thought the proposal was to use Fire Island?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have used Fire Island and we have used Cape Cod. We have used Great Smokey Mountains National Park for an experimental environmental education program in which we have taken the youth on 2-week trips, but we have not broadened it to the whole summer.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did you also use the George Washington National Forest?

Mr. HARTZOG. Prince William Forest Park.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the number of participants in the Washington, D.C. area and what your proposals are for the future.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be delighted to.

(The information follows:)

### PARKS FOR ALL SEASONS

#### NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA

Approximately 535,000, including 267,997 where actual count was made of certain activities, and approximately the same number participating in activities where no count was made.

#### PROPOSALS FOR COMING SEASON

Washington metropolitan area programs provided by National Capital Parks with the cooperation of citizen groups and various organizations.

SUMMER OF 1970

*1. Community park programs*

Programs are being planned in 20 park areas using a Sylvan Theater arrangement. The programs include the following: bands, crafts, theater, interpretative programs, concerts, dances, puppet shows, art workshops, and nature van programs.

*2. Fun trips*

(*a*) Bus 1,000 children each day for a 9-week period to such places as Prince William Forest Park, C. & O. Canal, Fort Washington, Oxon Hill Children's Farm, Rock Creek Park, Great Falls, Va., Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and monument areas in the District of Columbia for recreational and educational programs.

(*b*) Bus senior citizens to historical areas in Washington, Baltimore, and Harpers Ferry.

*3. Center city park program*

Concerts in downtown parks such as Farragut and Pershing Squares, and Lafayette and McPherson Parks, during lunch periods.

*4. Camping programs*

(a) Overnight camping for inner-city children in Oxon Run Park, District of Columbia, to provide introduction to overnight camping experience.

(*b*) Cultural and environmental education camping program at Catoctin Mountain Park in cooperation with schools from Washington and Baltimore.

*5. Citywide special events*

(*a*) Afro-American festivals.
(*b*) Indian cultural demonstrations.
(*c*) Talent shows.
(*d*) Sports competition such as bicycle races and jousting tournament.
(*e*) Music festivals.

*Fall, winter, and spring 1971 programs will include:*

1. Busing to 10 environmental study areas that have been established in the metro area.
2. Weekend camping trips to Catoctin Mountain Park.
3. Series of specially designed childrens plays at Ford's Theater.
4. Cultural events in the inner city.
5. Expanded children's ice skating programs at the Reflecting Pool, C. & O. Canal and Kenilworth Gardens using skates donated by outside organizations.
6. Mobile environmental education van which will visit public school sites daily September through May.
7. Establishment of a citywide youth advisory council which will meet monthly to share ideas and provide instant input and feedback regarding National Capital Park programs. (This council will begin operating in May 1970.)
8. The inclusion of the cities of Baltimore, Hagerstown, and Frederick, Md., where feasible, in our parks for all seasons programs.

SUMMER 1971 PROGRAMS

A close evaluation will be made of each of our 1970 summer programs and those having the most merit will be retained. Those programs having poor attendance will be either dropped or reshaped to make them more relevant.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have had a great many inquiries from other urban areas who want to participate. Recently I had some inquiries from youngsters in Seattle, who have never seen Mount Rainier National Park or some of our other national park areas.

You need to include more urban parks in your program.

Mr. HARTZOG. I agree with you.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many youngsters in the Washington, D.C. area have seen the Custis-Lee Mansion or how many have gone to Wayside? How many have participated in overnight camping?

What are your proposals for Independence Hall?

As you move closer to the time of our Bicentennial, it would seem appropriate to increase this program.

Mr. HARTZOG. I agree with you completely. I want you to know that I am as enthusiastic about it as you are. With such encouragement I am confident that we can move it even faster that it has been moved.

Mrs. HANSEN. I thought it was going to move faster than it has been moving.

Mr. HARTZOG. I agree with you, but I have also learned that it is well to make sure that when you move on these things you have it well thought out.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is right.

Mr. HARTZOG. Because I have a very high regard for the taxpayers' money, as you and this subcommittee do. I have tried since I have been director to——

Mrs. HANSEN. The taxpayers' money has never been used for a better cause. If you teach young people a love of their land, they are not likely to destroy it.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is the reason we have 41 areas in which we are putting on living history programs. This part of the program has moved forward very rapidly.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want to make sure that the people who don't have a means of transportation are able to see our living history.

Mr. HARTZOG. You are wonderful and we are grateful for this. You gave us the authority to bus them. We intend to start doing it this summer.

Mrs. HANSEN. Get on with it.

Mr. HARTZOG. One of my problems was that the budget for this year was enacted so late that we were proceeding at our own risk until along about October.

Mrs. HANSEN. You were assured funds under a continuing resolution.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right and I used them. But you had not broadened the language to authorize me to transport these youngsters except in the Metropolitan Washington area, until you passed the appropriations bill for fiscal 1970.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hartzog, some of your programs are tremendous. I have a feeling that once young Americans feel and understand the history of their land, they will be very proud of it.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would like to see our young Indian people on our reservations be transported for a couple of days to see some of the things that are related to their history.

Mr. HARTZOG. We are going to do it this summer with the authority and money you have given me in the 1970 appropriations.

Mrs. HANSEN. You can take them to the old trading posts in the Southwest.

Mr. HARTZOG. Is that not a fabulous experience. I was down there some time ago, and you will appreciate this, Mr. Reifel. I was told that many of the Indians on the Navajo Reservation are now bringing their youngsters back to Hubbell to show them what a trading post looked like before they all became identified with U.S. Highway 66 kind of philosophy. I don't recall whether it was when you and Mr. Reifel were there, they were going in buying the wool——

Mrs. HANSEN. We were there on the muddiest, wettest day you could imagine.

Santa Fe is the story of America, itself. It is the story of its development.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think everybody would enjoy understanding the history of that whole Southwest region.

Mr. HARTZOG. I agree.

Mrs. HANSEN. I do not think you should limit the park experience to just those youngsters whose parents have enough money.

Mr. HARTZOG. Not by any means.

Mr. REIFEL. If I may ask a question.

Mrs. HANSEN. Surely.

Mr. REIFEL. Will you have enough experience with this opportunity that hopefully will materialize better than it has now so that you could provide a fairly accurate estimate of what it will take in the way of funding to provide an outing for all of these young people here in the District of Columbia whose parents do not have a car and do not get much beyond the nearby pop stand or store, so that we could get some idea what it would cost in total to do this job, based on the experience you have?

Mr. HARTZOG. We do have some pretty good figures now, because we had some overnight camping experiences last year and the year before, and we think we can improve on that cost a little, utilizing surplus agricultural food that is distributed.

Last year the National Park Foundation donated the money to buy the food for these youngsters who use the facility at Catoctin. We have very good figures on the daytime use.

To pick them up in the neighborhood where they live, take them to the park, keep them there all day, and return them home at night, it costs less than $2 a day and that is less than you can feed them for if they get in trouble. The cost for overnight use is not substantially more than that.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it is mandatory that you teach young people the proper use of our lands.

Mr. HARTZOG. I agree completely with you.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have to teach this generation of youngsters who have not had experiences with the land to use the land wisely.

Mr. HARTZOG. If I might be immodest to share with you an experience: it is very, very seldom that you have a Park Service boy or girl in difficulty. They live with their country's history and they live with their country's land; they develop a respect and a love for it that makes them meaningful citizens.

This is what I think you are saying and I agree with you completely, because this is the thrust of this brochure that I have given to you. This is why in my statement I have deliberately worded it as an old program with a new relevancy, because I think the values that are represented in these great places of history and God's creation are the things that are lacking in this urban society. People are simply tearing it apart, because they have no understanding of who they are, where they came from, or where they are going.

Mrs. HANSEN. Or how does a boy or girl from an urban society behave in a rural area?

This is fundamental.

Mr. REIFEL. We will be considering on the floor this week the omnibus crime bill, the need for additional judges, additional police. Yet it seems to me this is only a part of the answer.

The real answer, I think, is getting down to these young folks to give them this opportunity, so as Mrs. Hansen says, they know and feel they have a stake in America.

Mrs. HANSEN. Supplementing what Congressman Reifel has said so well, I have received information that it costs a State $100,000 per year to maintain a person in a custodial institution. If you had in your budget $100,000 per year for each juvenile delinquent or for each criminal problem, what you could do to better the landscape of America would be enormous.

Mr. HARTZOG. You remember the first year we started summer in the parks, we issued that brochure. The Congress gave us that year $575,000 and we put 300,000 youngsters in the parks for that amount. That is less than $2 a day. We have been able to improve on it since then.

To me the whole essence of it was summed up in one sentence of a park policeman. I said, "What impact has it had on your job?" He said, "It played hob with it."

I said, "What do you mean?" He said, "We have to change an awful lot of things."

I said, "In just a few words, what impact did it have on you?" He sad, "We were talking about this and we agreed the greatest impact it has had is, we are now playing with the kids in the parks instead of chasing them on the streets."

That is precisely what it did.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't you think if you approach this by taking these urban youngsters out into the park with organized groups that this would lessen the temptation to hide drugs?

Mr. HARTZOG. No question about it.

But a great deal of this crime in the parks arises not out of the youngsters who come to the park, but out of the criminal element who come to the park seeking the youngsters.

Mrs. HANSEN. Organized crime?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you have the youngsters oriented to park use won't they have a wall built between them and the criminal element?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is exactly right.

### INCREASES IN THE BUDGET

Mrs. HANSEN. Actual appropriations to date for the 1970 fiscal year for the National Park Service are $123.3 million. Your budget estimate for 1971 is 150.2 million. This is an increase of almost 22 percent over funds appropriated to date for fiscal year 1970. In general terms, describe for the committee the areas of your activity where the increased funding will apply.

Mr. HARTZOG. A large segment of that increase is in fact not an increase at all, it is a transfer to our budget for operation of the portion of the National Capital Parks which has previously been in the District of Columbia budget.

That amounts to over $7 million. That is simply a budgetary transfer. Other significant items that do not raise the program levels are $4.1 million to meet classified employee salary increases and $970,000 to meet wage increases of our blue-collar workers.

Mrs. HANSEN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

ACREAGE INVOLVED IN NEW AREAS

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres are included in those new areas?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have to give you that for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the information in the record.

(The information follows:)

| *Area* | *Acres* |
|---|---|
| Biscayne National Monument | 95,064.00 |
| Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument | 5,992.32 |
| William Howard Taft National Historical Site | .78 |
| Eisenhower National Historical Site | 493.13 |
| Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Site | 7.57 |

Mr. HARTZOG. There are five new areas; Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument, William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, Biscayne National Monument, and one other, Eisenhower National Historic Site.

Those are the five new areas for which this $283,600 is needed. We are requesting $1,703,000 to provide for a part of the deficiency that exists in operating parks at established standards.

VOLUNTEERS-IN-PARKS PROGRAM

The amount of $54,000 is in the budget to initiate the volunteers-in-parks program, which goes to the very essence of what we were discussing a few minutes ago. We have literally dozens of people, particularly retired people, who want to devote their time to working with youngsters in the parks.

We are at present unable to accept this volunteer help unless they are willing to sign a waiver of liability for any injury that might occur to them in this work.

The administration has recommended legislation which is now before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees for consideration to authorize a volunteers-in-parks program.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the status of that program?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have talked with the chairman of the House committee and it looks very hopeful that he will have it ready for consideration by the House very shortly.

SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN TRANSPORTED TO AND FROM PARKS

Mr. REIFEL. In that connection, on the liability, what safeguards do you have for moving young people back and forth in buses?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have been operating in the District of Columbia, piggybacking their program, and they have authority to buy insurance. When we do it ourselves, we charter a bus which is insured so that they have that protection. They do not have any protection except in the

normal invitee relationship when they are in the park. But traveling back and forth, if we charter, we charter with insurance for the occupant.

Another part of the increase is $87,100 for payment to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation for amounts they have paid to compensate for injuries of service employees on the job.

I might point out to you that there is a $50,000 reduction because the bear management program in Yellowstone is not included in the 1971 estimate.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert pages 4 through 53 of the justifications in the record.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Management and Protection

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appropriation 1969 | $43,049,000 | |
| Supplemental appropriation, 1969 | 325,000 | |
| Second supplemental appropriation, 1969 | 2,366,000 | |
| Total appropriation, 1969 | | $45,740,000 |
| Transferred to "Operating Expenses, Public Buildings Service," General Services Administration | | -96,400 |
| Total available, 1969 | | 45,643,600 |
| Appropriation, 1970 | 49,100,000 | |
| Supplemental appropriation, 1970 | 50,000 | |
| Pay cost supplemental | 3,384,000 | |
| Total appropriation, 1970 | | 52,534,000 |
| Transferred to "Operating Expenses, Public Buildings Service," General Services Administration | | -90,700 |
| Total available, 1970 | | 52,443,300 |

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1971

| | Base for 1971 | Increase 1971 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Management of park and other areas: | | | |
| Management, interpretation, and protection of new park areas | -- | $+283,600 | |
| To meet portions of management, interpretation, and protection requirements of existing areas that are in excess of amounts available in fiscal 1970 | $40,552,500 | +1,703,000 | |
| To initiate the Volunteers-in-Parks program | -- | +54,000 | |
| Employees' compensation fund payments | 232,200 | +87,100 | |
| To provide for financing under this appropriation item certain National Capital Parks operating costs formerly financed from District of Columbia funds | 3,700,000 | +3,500,000 | |
| Nonrecurring item (Bear management program - Yellowstone National Park) | 50,000 | -50,000 | |
| Net increase, 1971 | | | +5,577,700 |
| | | | 5,577,700 |
| Budget estimate, 1971 | | | 58,021,000 |

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Analysis by Activity

| Activity | Fiscal Year 1969 Amount Available | Fiscal Year 1970 Total Appropriation | Fiscal Year 1970 Pay Cost Supplemental | Fiscal Year 1970 Transfers | Fiscal Year 1970 Amount Available |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Management of park and other areas | $37,656,501 | $42,274,800 | $2,948,400 | -$90,700 | $45,132,500 |
| 2. Forestry and fire control ..... | 2,791,204 | 2,250,000 | 97,300 | -- | 2,347,300 |
| 3. Park and recreation programs ..... | 4,606,473 | 4,625,200 | 338,300 | -- | 4,963,500 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing ..... | 589,422 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total ..... | 45,643,600 | 49,150,000 | 3,384,000 | -90,700 | 52,443,300 |

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970 | Page Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Management of park and other areas | $37,656,501 | $45,132,500 | $51,350,600 | | NP - 6 |
| Adjustment - Transfer from activity 3 ..... | .... | 640,400 | .... | | |
| Subtotal ..... | 37,656,501 | 45,772,900 | 51,350,600 | +$5,577,700 | |
| 2. Forestry and fire control ..... | 2,791,204 | 2,347,300 | 2,347,300 | .... | NP - 38 |
| 3. Park and recreation programs ..... | 4,606,473 | 4,963,500 | 4,323,100 | | NP - 43 |
| Adjustment - Transfer to activity 1 ..... | .... | -640,400 | .... | | |
| Subtotal ..... | 4,606,473 | 4,323,100 | 4,323,100 | .... | |
| Unobligated balance lapsing ..... | 589,422 | .... | .... | .... | |
| Total ..... | 45,643,600 | 52,443,300 | 58,021,000 | +5,577,700 | |

Explanation of Adjustment Between Activity 1, Management of Park and Other Areas, and Activity 3, Park and Recreation Programs

This adjustment transfers $640,400 from Activity 3, Park and Recreation Programs, to Activity 1, Management of Park and Other Areas. Since the Service's present budget structure was established in 1951, funds for Washington and Regional Office coordination and staff direction of park interpretive programs have been included in the "Visitors Services" subactivity of the "Park and Recreation Programs" activity while the park on-site interpretive program funds have been provided in the "Management of Park and Other Areas" activity. As far as can now be determined, the objective of this arrangement was to separate amounts budgeted for the central offices from the amounts budgeted for the parks. Actually, however, the work performed in the Washington and Regional Offices by the interpretive staffs is a part of the overall interpretive program and, under the current budgetary concept, should be provided for in the same item as is on-site park interpretation. With this adjustment, all fund requirements for park management, protection, and interpretive functions, other than those provided for in Activity 2,"Forestry and Fire Control," will be included in the "Management of Park and Other Areas" activity. This is consistent with the manner in which other central office requirements incident to the execution of park on-site management, protection, and interpretive functions are now budgeted.

## 1. Management of Park and Other Areas

Analysis by Subactivities

| Subactivity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) National parks, monuments, etc. | $36,275,458 | $44,302,500 | $49,793,100 | $+5,490,600 |
| (b) Concessions management ..... | 327,768 | 386,100 | 386,100 | -- |
| (c) Informational publications ..... | 737,408 | 764,100 | 764,100 | -- |
| (d) Employees' compensation fund payments ..... | 227,867 | 232,200 | 319,300 | +87,100 |
| (e) Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission ..... | 88,000 | 88,000 | 88,000 | -- |
| Total ..... | 37,656,501 | 45,772,900 | 51,350,600 | +5,577,700 |

1. Management of Park and Other Areas

The estimate contemplates that 277 park areas, located in 45 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, with a total of about 28.5 million acres in Government ownership will be administered during the 1971 fiscal year. It is estimated that there will be 186.4 million visits to the National Park System in fiscal 1971. Fulfillment of the Service's responsibility for managing these resources and meeting the needs of park visitors requires adequate staffs of uniformed personnel--rangers, naturalists, historians, guards, guides, etc.--as well as adequate numbers of management and administrative employees. These park management, protection and interpretive functions are financed under this subactivity.

(a) National parks, monuments, etc.: Fiscal year 1970, $44,302,500, fiscal year 1971, $49,793,100; increase, $5,490,600. The increase consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | $+283,600 | +20 | $283,600 | 20 | Management, interpretation, and protection of new park areas |
| (2) | +1,703,000 | +78 | 42,255,500 | 2,741 | To meet a portion of the deficiency in management, interpretation, and protection funds available for existing areas |
| (3) | +54,000 | +2 | 54,000 | 2 | To initiate the Volunteers-in-Parks program |
| (4) | +3,500,000 | +281 | 7,200,000 | 541 | National Capital Parks requirements formerly financed from District of Columbia funds |
| (5) | -50,000 | | | | Nonrecurring item (Bear Management Program - Yellowstone National Park) |
| | +5,490,600 | +381 | 49,793,100 | 3,304 | |

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(1) Twenty permanent positions at average annual rate of $8,900, $178,000; 3.5 man-years other than permanent employment at average annual rate of $6,200, $21,700; supplies, materials, equipment, travel expenses, uniform allowances, etc., necessary to activate five new park areas, $83,900.

(2) Seventy-eight permanent positions at average annual rate of $7,900, $616,000; 42.5 man-years other than permanent employment at average annual rate of $6,100, $259,300; to provide full-year salaries of positions partially financed in current appropriations, $200,000; supplies, materials, equipment, travel expenses, uniform allowances, etc., to meet portion of deficiency in management, interpretation and protection funds available for existing park areas, $627,700.

(3) Two permanent positions at average annual rate of $12,000, $24,000; travel, uniform allowances and other incidental expenses, $30,000.

Management, Interpretation, and Protection of New Park Areas - $283,600

Need for Increase: This item represents a portion of a total increase requested for management and operation of five new park areas. The other portion of the increase is requested in the "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities" appropriation. As the two items are companion ones, they are both included in one justification statement with appropriate cross-referencing. The "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities" item is set forth on page NP -57 hereof. The 1971 fiscal year fund and staffing requirements for each of the five newly authorized areas are discussed in the following:

Biscayne National Monument, Florida

Biscayne National Monument was authorized by Public Law 90-606, approved October 18, 1968. It is anticipated that over 2,000 acres of surface land and 91,000 acres of water and submerged lands will have been acquired within the authorized boundaries of the area by the beginning of the 1971 fiscal year. Staff and fund requirements for activation and initial operations are:

(Staffing Requirements)

| Position | Management and Protection | Maintenance and Rehabilitation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Area Manager, GS-12 | 1 | | 1 |
| Biologist, GS-11 | 1 | | 1 |
| Ranger, GS-9 | 1 | | 1 |
| Ranger, GS-7 | 2 | | 2 |
| Clerk-Stenographer, GS-5 | 1 | | 1 |
| Maintenanceman | | 1 | 1 |
| Laborer | — | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 6 | 2 | 8 |

(1971 Fiscal Year Fund Requirements)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Management and Protection | | |
| Management of park and other areas | | $108,000 |
| Maintenance and Rehabilitation | | |
| Roads and trails | $12,000 | |
| Buildings, utilities, etc. | 20,000 | 32,000 |
| Total | | 140,000 |

Biscayne National Monument will preserve a portion of the upper Florida Keys, together with a portion of the adjoining water and submerged lands of Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The proposed staff of 8 permanent positions is the minimum required for the first year to provide for management, protection, maintenance, and operation of the 91,000 acres of water and submerged lands, and 2,000 acres of surface lands and facilities thereon, and to furnish basic essential visitor services within the bay area and along the narrow channel of barrier islands separating the bay from the Atlantic Ocean. An important activity will be the protection of submerged land areas with significant underwater values, such as coral and sunken Spanish galleons.

Facilities on the lands that are being acquired for the monument to be operated and maintained in fiscal 1971 include six residences, a small existing park, and a rough but passable road about 8 miles long. The park on Elliot Key has a marina, boat dock, and boat ramps and is now the principal point of access to the area.

The fund request also provides for minimum equipment items required for initial operations and maintenance, including office equipment, a jeep, two patrol boats, a pickup truck, and small maintenance tools and equipment.

Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument, Colorado

This new area was authorized by Public Law 91-60, approved August 20, 1969. Land acquisition funds have been reprogramed to provide for acquiring the lands for the area, and it is proposed to activate it by the beginning of fiscal 1971. Staff and fund requirements for activation and initial operation are:

(Staffing Requirements)

| Position | Management and Protection | Maintenance and Rehabilitation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Management Assistant, GS-9 | 1 | | 1 |
| Naturalist, GS-7 | 1 | | 1 |
| Total | 2 | | 2 |

(1971 Fiscal Year Fund Requirements)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Management and Protection | | |
| Management of park and other areas | | $39,400 |
| Maintenance and Rehabilitation | | |
| Roads and trails | $1,100 | |
| Buildings, utilities, etc. | 23,000 | 24,100 |
| Total | | 63,500 |

Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument will preserve a 6,000-acre area of the Florissant Fossil Beds near Florissant, Colorado, which are famous throughout the world for their excellently preserved insect and leaf fossils. In addition, petrified tree stumps with significant geological value are preserved in place within this area. The fossil resources are extremely fragile and protection from vandalism and unauthorized excavation is most important.

The proposed staff of two permanent positions, supplemented by a paleontologist detailed on a part-time basis from Dinosaur National Monument and an estimated 2.0 man-years of seasonal employment, is the minimum necessary to protect and interpret these resources and to maintain the public use portions of the area during the first full year of operation.

Facilities to be maintained initially include a building now being used by the present owners of the property as a museum and 6.2 miles of dirt road. The building, about 5,000 square feet in size, will be used as an administration building and visitor orientation center. Fund requirements will include, in addition to normal maintenance, such operating items as janitor services and supplies, heating fuel, electricity, and water and sewer service. It is expected that visitation to the area will reach 55,000 in fiscal 1971. The estimate of fund requirements includes amounts for a pickup truck, office equipment, and two house trailers for the permanent employees.

The road maintenance work will be performed by the county on a reimbursable basis. Other maintenance work will be accomplished under contract and by less than full-time employees.

William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Ohio

The William Howard Taft National Historic Site in Cincinnati, Ohio, was authorized by Public Law 91-132, approved December 2, 1969. The 0.5-acre Taft House site and an adjacent 0.28-acre parcel for visitor parking are expected to be donated to the Government by the Taft Memorial Association by the beginning of the 1971 fiscal year. Staff and fund requirements for activation and initial operation of the area are as follows:

(Staffing Requirements)

| Position | Management and Protection | Maintenance and Rehabilitation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Park Manager (Historian), GS-11 | 1 | | 1 |
| Museum Curator, GS-7 | 1 | | 1 |
| Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4 | 1 | | 1 |
| Total | 3 | | 3 |

(1971 Fiscal Year Fund Requirements)

| | |
|---|---|
| Management and Protection | |
| Management of park and other areas | $38,400 |
| Maintenance and Rehabilitation | |
| Buildings, utilities, etc. | 6,300 |
| Total | 44,700 |

The National historic site will preserve the birthplace and boyhood home of William Howard Taft, and through it give visitors an understanding of the environment that shaped his character and philosophy, and the impact of this character and philosophy in shaping his public career. The proposed staff of 3 permanent positions, plus 0.5 man-years of seasonal employment, is the minimum required for the first year of operations. Important activities in fiscal 1971 will be to manage the Taft Home and grounds so as to preserve surviving historic features and to seek and acquire objects used in the house during the Taft family occupancy, antiques or reproductions needed for refurnishing, and other objects required for effective interpretation.

Eisenhower National Historic Site, Pennsylvania

The Eisenhower National Historic Site was established by Secretarial Order of November 27, 1967, under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Appropriation authorization for the area was later provided by Public Law 91-133, approved December 2, 1969. Public Law 91-133 also transferred from Gettysburg National Military Park to the Eisenhower National Historic Site two parcels of Federal land, totaling approximately 262 acres, which were adjacent to the national historic site, one on the north and the other on the south. These 262 acres had been donated to the United States as a part of Gettysburg National Military Park with the understanding at the time of donation that President Eisenhower would use them as long as he desired. Consequently, Federal funds have never been made available for management and maintenance of these two parcels. Also, funds have not been made available for the 230 acres included in the Secretarial Order designating the property as a national historic site.

There are approximately 2.5 miles of graded roads and 22 buildings on the two parcels. The buildings include two large houses, two large Pennsylvania-type barns, one large show barn, two bull sheds, and one smoke house. The area is administered jointly with Gettysburg National Military Park. Additional staff and fund requirements for operation of the area in fiscal 1971 are as follows:

(Staffing Requirements)

| Position | Management and Protection | Maintenance and Rehabilitation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Park Ranger, GS-7 | 1 | | 1 |
| Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4 | 1 | | 1 |
| Total | 2 | | 2 |

(1971 Fiscal Year Fund Requirements)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Management and Protection | | |
| Management of park and other areas | | $18,800 |
| Maintenance and Rehabilitation | | |
| Roads and trails | $6,700 | |
| Buildings, utilities, etc. | 33,700 | 40,400 |
| Total | | 59,200 |

The proposed staff of two permanent positions and 2.2 man-years of seasonal employment is the minimum required to (1) provide protection to the land and buildings; (2) make inspections to determine compliance by the permittee with commitments to farm the land (exclusive of the 14 acres assigned to Mrs. Eisenhower and protected by Secret Service personnel); (3) prepare responses to inquiries from the public, maintain inventory records, etc.; (4) maintain roads; (5) maintain buildings, repair fences, prune and replace trees and shrubs as necessary, relocate electric lines now in same trench with water lines, maintain water system, and perform storm drainage maintenance work.

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, Texas

The Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site was authorized by Public Law 91-134, approved December 2, 1969. It is anticipated that President Johnson's birthplace consisting of 6.8 acres and his boyhood home of 1.77 acres, which are now open to the public, will be donated to the Government by the Johnson City Foundation in early spring of 1970.

Staff and fund requirements for operating the area in fiscal 1971 are as follows:

(Staffing Requirements)

| Position | Management and Protection | Maintenance and Rehabilitation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendent, GS-12 | 1 | | 1 |
| Curator, GS-9 | 1 | | 1 |
| Park Technician, (GS-5) | 1 | | 1 |
| Park Technician (Administration), GS-5 | 1 | | 1 |
| Secretary, GS-5 | 1 | | 1 |
| Park Technician, GS-4 | 2 | | 2 |
| Maintenanceman, Ungr. | — | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 7 | 2 | 9 |

(1971 Fiscal Year Fund Requirements)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Management and Protection | | |
| Management of park and other areas | | $79,000 |
| Maintenance and Rehabilitation | | |
| Roads and trails | $ 5,000 | |
| Buildings, utilities, etc. | 28,000 | 33,000 |
| Total | | 112,000 |

The proposed staff of 9 permanent positions and an estimated 4.0 man-years of seasonal employment will be required to manage, protect, interpret, operate and maintain this newly authorized area in fiscal 1971. President Johnson's birthplace is located about one mile from the Lyndon B. Johnson ranch, and the Johnson boyhood home is located 13 miles away in Johnson City, Texas. Important work to be done at the outset includes development of an interpretive program, maintenance of the two properties, and curatorial work necessary for preservation of personal effects located at the birthplace and the boyhood home.

These sites are a prime attraction for many hundreds of visitors a day. Daily visits to the boyhood home during the summer months of 1968 averaged 800, with the peak of 1,329 on a 4-hour Sunday afternoon. The boyhood home is now open every day except Monday, totaling 50 hours per week. The birthplace is currently open 8 hours every day except Monday when it is open 4 hours only.

Considerations of Special Importance in Initial New Area Operations

Aside from the actual day-to-day internal park operations and maintenance functions, many important policy decisions must be made during the formative stages of a new park area; community and public relationships must be initiated, expanded and continued; the objectives and broad programs of the area must be conveyed to the public in the vicinity of the area; and vital cooperative relationships must be established and maintained on a continuing basis with diverse State, Federal, and municipal agencies, such as the United States Public Health Service, State park and recreation agencies, and local law enforcement bodies.

The planning and programing of development projects for a new area must be undertaken early and continued through the construction stage to insure visitor services as soon as possible. Work must go forward in developing interpretation, resources management, and maintenance programs for future implementation.

To Meet Portions of Management, Interpretation and Protection Requirements of Existing Areas That Are in Excess of Amounts Available in 1970

Management and Protection - $1,703,000

Maintenance and Rehabilitation - $2,647,200

Need for Increase: This item represents a portion of a total increase requested as a step in overcoming deficiencies obtaining in park operation and maintenance funding. The other portion of the increase is requested in the "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities" appropriation. As the two items are companion ones, they are both included in one justification statement with appropriate cross-referencing. The "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities" item is set forth on page NP -58 hereof.

The increasing number of new areas and the workload created by sharply expanding public use has not been matched by adequate funding and staffing. The Service is, then, at a cross-roads with respect to its ability to meet its congressionally imposed obligations.

The consequences of this imbalance continue to impair service to the public and the resources of the system. For example, deterioration and depredations against both facilities and natural resources as well as thefts and other crimes remain in an upward trend. The rise in serious crimes against persons (rape, robbery, etc.) in the parks exceeds both the increase in visitation and the national increase in crime. In 1968, for example, offenses of a major criminal nature increased 35 percent over the 1967 figure, and 217 percent over 1964. Unhappily, the increase in crime was accompanied by a drop in the crime solution rate to 11 percent as compared with the national average of 22 percent.

Vandalism and crime do not, however, account for all of the deterioration apparent in the natural and cultural resources of the system. For example, destruction of the delicate alpine vegetation of the high tundra along Trail Ridge Road in Rocky Mountain National Park by the trampling of well-meaning visitors; eroded trails caused by short-cutting hikers; and dusty, overcrowded campgrounds formerly green and well-vegetated--all these attest to the fact that even the parks' friends can do great damage when management and maintenance are inadequate.

Moreover, the lack of adequate funding for the study of ecological systems has endangered such irreplaceable natural resources as the giant sequoia and the saguaro cactus. Insufficient manpower to properly manage wildlife resources has resulted in such situations as overbrowsed range in Mesa Verde and Yellowstone, for example, to the point that both wildlife and the ecosystem are placed in jeopardy.

The impairment of physical plant, although not of an irremediable nature, can be extremely costly. Excessive use and inadequate maintenance, for example, result in relatively inexpensive maintenance requirements turning into major reconstruction projects. Roads that are not resealed regularly deteriorate to the point that complete reconstruction is needed. Unmaintained trails become rocky gullies. The fund and manpower deficiencies continue to cause a steady buildup in the backlog of deferred maintenance and rehabilitation.

Still another aspect of the maintenance program deserves special note. A significant component of the Service maintenance program is the preservation of its historic and--in particular--prehistoric structures, ruins, and grounds. These resources, such as the cliff dwellings of Canyon de Chelly and the pueblos of Chaco Canyon, are fragile and readily damaged by the forces of nature and of man.

The shortage of maintenance funds has led to the curtailment of stabilization and protective work on these structures. Closing them to visitors, as was done with Inscription House at Navajo National Monument, can protect them from human erosion but not from the elements. Thus, in the absence of adequate funding, deterioration is continuing at an alarming rate.

More intangible--but no less important--services to the visitors are being steadily curtailed. The campfire programs, conducted walks, motion pictures, and similar interpretive services--essential to an adequate appreciation and understanding of the values preserved in the parks--have gradually been cut back to adjust to reduced staffing.

In order to identify more precisely the deficiencies causing these consequences as a basis for trying to correct them, the Service last year developed and prescribed program standards for maintenance, resource management, visitor protection, and interpretation. These standards defined, in detail, acceptable levels for operating the parks in the System. Based on these standards, the parks were asked to determine the money and staffing necessary for them to bring their operations to an acceptable level during periods of justified visitor demand while managing the resources of the System for public enjoyment in such manner as will leave them

unimpaired for future generations. These requirements were reviewed at the Regional Office and Washington Office levels and communicated to the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress as an estimate of the funds and manpower required to restore park operations to acceptable levels. The total deficiency for management, operation, and maintenance was estimated at $21,246,000.

Increased funds in the amount of $8,543,000 were provided in the fiscal 1970 appropriations as a first step toward overcoming these deficiencies. This, of course, was only a portion of the total needed to bring operations to acceptable standards. Thus, the Service began operations in the 1970 fiscal year with a remaining deficiency of $12,703,000.

Requirements placed on the Service, however, do not stand still. New areas are added; additional facilities are built; and more visitors come to the parks. In 1971, seven recently authorized areas that were only partially funded in 1970 need to be brought more fully into operation. Doing so will add new requirements in the amount of $1,117,000. Operating and maintaining new facilities completed and to be completed under the construction programs will require $1,690,000. Last but certainly not least, taking care of the expected nine percent increase in visits to the parks will require an additional increment of $2.5 million. Thus, in total, an additional $5,307,000 must be added to the initial deficiency of $12,703,000 for a fiscal 1971 requirement of $18,010,000 in excess of the amount provided in the 1970 appropriations.

The following table details the development of this requirement in both the "Management and Protection" and the "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities" appropriations:

| | M&P | M&R | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Deficiencies in 1969 fiscal year appropriations | $5,585,000 | $15,661,000 | $21,246,000 |
| 2. Less increases provided in 1970 fiscal year appropriations | 2,800,000 | 5,743,000 | 8,543,000 |
| 3. Deficiencies in 1970 fiscal year appropriations | 2,785,000 | 9,918,000 | 12,703,000 |
| 4. Increases in the deficiencies accruing to beginning of 1971 fiscal year: | | | |
| a. Increased requirements of seven recently authorized areas for which partial financing is provided in the 1970 fiscal year | 706,000 | 411,000 | 1,117,000 |
| b. Requirements for operating and maintaining new facilities completed and to be completed under the construction programs | 780,000 | 910,000 | 1,690,000 |
| c. Requirements to meet increased visitor workload | 2,100,000 | 400,000 | 2,500,000 |

| Table (cont.) | M&P | M&B | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. 1971 fiscal year requirements in excess of amounts provided in 1970 fiscal year appropriations | $6,371,000 | $11,639,000 | $18,010,000 |
| 6. Less increase provided in 1971 fiscal year budget | 1,703,000 | 2,647,200 | 4,350,200 |
| Remaining deficiency | 4,668,000 | 8,991,800 | 13,659,800 |

While the appropriation request does not provide for any reduction in the total deficiency, it does provide for some improvement in the maintenance and rehabilitation program situation. In practical terms, the increases requested will permit the Service to operate and maintain more parks at acceptable standards; provide acceptable facilities and services at such new areas as Redwood, Delaware Water Gap, Indiana Dunes, and others; operate and maintain recently built facilities; and meet some of the requirements incident to the added visits expected during 1971.

To Initiate the Volunteers-in-Parks Program - $54,000

Need for Increase: The Volunteers-in-Parks program (legislation pending in the Congress) is directed toward encouraging the American public to participate in the Service's mission of making the parks meaningful to the people. Volunteer workers will assist primarily in providing visitors with information and interpretive services. They will receive no salary. The program will be a challenge to the American public to participate more fully in making the beauty and history of the land a richer and more meaningful part of the daily life of every American.

In the past, the Service has sometimes accepted the volunteer services of private citizens on a non-appointed basis. These services were subject to the proviso that the citizens agreed in writing--

> that they were in no way to either be considered as employees of the United States Government, nor claim any compensation for their services, nor submit any claims to the Bureau of Employee Compensation;
>
> to waive liability of the Service for any damage or personal injury arising from or incidental to the donated services project, which damage or personal injury was due to the contributory negligence of the persons themselves; and
>
> to agree as a person or group to carry such insurance against losses by fire, public liability, employee liability, or other hazards as is customary among prudent operations of similar enterprises under comparable circumstances.

These requirements have proven to be cumbersome and, in effect, prohibitive.

Volunteer work is a traditional and basic value of American life. It has its roots in the democratic concepts of mutual assistance to benefit all members of the society. Americans have been engaged in voluntary undertakings from the very beginning of this country's history. Voluntary service is associated with citizenship, with participation in national, local, and international activities. It is our democratic tradition of voluntary service which has helped to improve social conditions in the neighborhood, cities, and in the nation. Today, volunteers representing all segments of our population are working in the fields of health, education, welfare, cultural affairs and various community activities.

Volunteers-in-Parks will come from diverse geographical, social, and economic areas, ranging in age from students 16 and older to senior citizens. They will earn no salary.

Costs of the Volunteers-in-Parks program will involve recruitment and training of volunteers, for which an increase of $27,000 is requested for a staff of: Recruiter--GS-13; Clerk-Stenographer--GS-5. Additional overhead costs incidental to the initiation of this program can be absorbed by existing staffing since it is proposed to initiate the program with only 100 volunteers.

The volunteers will receive travel expenses, uniform allowances, and other incidental costs such as medical examinations, etc. These incidental costs are expected to amount to approximately $270 per volunteer per year. The amount of $54,000 requested in this estimate will finance the initial program of 100 volunteers.

To Provide for Financing Under National Park Service Appropriations Certain National Capital Parks Costs Formerly Financed from District of Columbia Funds

Management and Protection ..... $3,500,000

Maintenance and Rehabilitation ..... 3,834,000

Heretofore the management, protection, interpretation, operation and maintenance of National Capital Park areas in the District of Columbia have been financed partially from funds provided in the National Park Service's Federal appropriations and partially from amounts made available to the National Park Service from District of Columbia appropriations. The funds so made available by the District of Columbia have been reflected in the "Trust Fund" section of the Service's budget along with donations and other non-Federal funds (see pages 595 and 596 of the President's budget).

This financing arrangement has not been fully satisfactory inasmuch as it has resulted, to a great degree, in arbitrary determinations as to the respective amounts to be financed from District of Columbia and Federal appropriations and has made it difficult to evaluate the total requirements of the National Capital Parks and the total budget requests that have been submitted. This budget request makes provision for financing National Capital Parks operations in total from National Park Service Federal appropriations beginning in fiscal 1971.

To accomplish this budgetary realignment the estimates propose increases totaling $7,334,000 in National Park Service appropriations ($3.5 million for "Management and Protection," and $3,834,000 for "Maintenance and Rehabilitation") with an offsetting decrease in the amounts scheduled in the National Park Service "Trust Fund" section of the President's budget. The following statement reflects the total funds and staffing requested for National Capital Parks in the District of Columbia broken down to show the amounts otherwise included in the National Park Service budget for those parks and the amounts requested herein to cover operations formerly financed from District of Columbia funds:

| | FUNDS | | PERM. POSITIONS | | OTHER EMPLOYMENT (Man-years) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION | Formerly D.C. Govt. | NPS | Formerly D.C. Govt. | NPS | Formerly D.C. Govt. | NPS |
| Management of park and other areas: | | | | | | |
| U.S. park police | $1,989,000 | $2,500,000 | 181 | 190 | - | - |
| Other | 1,511,000 | 1,200,000 | 100 | 70 | 6.0 | 26.0 |
| Subtotal | 3,500,000 | 3,700,000 | 281 | 260 | 6.0 | 26.0 |

Table (cont.)

| | FUNDS | | PERM. POSITIONS | | OTHER EMPLOYMENT (Man-years) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Formerly D.C. Govt. | NPS | Formerly D.C. Govt. | NPS | Formerly D.C. Govt. | NPS |
| MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES | | | | | | |
| Roads and trails | $100,000 | $675,000 | 5 | 49 | 1.0 | 6.0 |
| Buildings, utilities, etc. | 3,734,000 | 4,895,000 | 406 | 291 | 44.0 | 90.0 |
| Subtotal | 3,834,000 | 5,570,000 | 411 | 340 | 45.0 | 96.0 |
| Total | 7,334,000 | 9,270,000 | 692 | 600 | 51.0 | 122.0 |

Of the total amount ($7,334,000) involved in the adjustment, $480,200 represents an increase over the amount budgeted by the District of Columbia for fiscal 1970. This increase would have been requested of the District of Columbia had this budgetary realignment not been proposed. Of this total increase, $174,000 is for "Management and Protection" and $306,200 is for "Maintenance and Rehabilitation." These increases are to provide for full-year salaries of positions only partially financed in 1970 plus increases in classified and wage board employee pay costs. They do not provide for any increase in program or staffing levels except for the provision of full-year salaries of approximately 60 permanent positions for which only partial funding is now available.

Future budget requests for National Capital Parks will, in their entirety, be included in the National Park Service's Federal appropriation items.

Program of work: The program for fiscal 1971 provides for a continued effort to manage, protect and interpret the park areas and facilities administered by the Service to accommodate a growing number of visitors (estimated at 186.4 million in 1971) and at the same time preserve park values. The on-site park management, protection and interpretive functions are for the most part performed by permanent staffs of year-round employees supplemented by temporary seasonal employees during the travel season. A limited amount of this work is accomplished by contract where it is feasible and in the Government interest to do so. Employees involved include the park management and administrative staffs and the uniformed staffs of rangers, historians, naturalists, guides, guards, etc., who provide visitor services and protection as well as protection of park features and facilities.

Examples of recent accomplishments: Visits to the parks increased to over 157 million during the 1969 fiscal year. There was an increase of $139,442 in the amount of recreation fees collected in fiscal 1969 over 1968 (from $6,996,063 to $7,135,505). The number of fee areas in 1969 was increased by two over the 123 areas so designated in 1968.

Restoration of Park Operations to 7-Day Week Basis

The most satisfying accomplishment of the past calendar year was the restoration of park operations to a 7-day week basis at acceptable standards during the intensive visitor season. This was made possible by the increases provided in the 1970 fiscal year "Management and Protection" and "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities" appropriations. While the increases were not adequate to provide for extending operations at acceptable standards for 7 days per week in all parks after the intensive visitor season, it has been possible to satisfy the

minimum needs of highest priority year-round parks that have a heavy inter-State and foreign visitation, such as Carlsbad Caverns, Grand Canyon, Independence, Statue of Liberty and monuments in the Nation's Capital.

Interpretive Programs

Interpretive programs conducted by the National Park Service have expanded in scope from the traditional campfire programs, conducted trips and visitor center activities. The recent trend is toward another form of interpretation - living history and other outdoor demonstrations. A few, such as Indian programs at Yosemite and 19th century crafts at Blue Ridge Parkway, have been firmly established for more than 15 years. Only in the last two or three years, however, have living history programs really caught on and begun to expand to more and more parks. Five areas in the National Park System now feature a living farm. Indian and Polynesian arts and crafts are practiced in 11 areas. Early American crafts and skills are demonstrated in 11 areas; arts and life of the Nation in 13, outdoor life (recreation and related safety practices) in 8; and historic military posts and weapons firing in 22.

The purposes of living history demonstrations are to introduce significant parts of the park story, illustrate them authentically, and convey to the visitors an appreciation of the park's theme and features. Demonstrations are used to supplement visitor center exhibits, personal contacts, audiovisual programs and publications. They provide valuable interpretive tools and added incentives for all park employees who are involved with them. Visitor participation is an important part of many demonstration programs. Visitors are encouraged to examine and use certain equipment and reproductions or artifacts, sample products (if edible or fragrant), ask questions and make comments. Their response is spontaneous and enthusiastically favorable.

A recent innovation is the initiation of recreation oriented interpretive demonstrations at Cape Cod National Seashore. A local shellfish constable cooperates in presenting proper techniques in shellfishing including good conservation practices by shellfishing enthusiasts. Surfing and surf casting demonstrations are also part of the Cape Cod activities.

At City of Refuge National Historical Park a Hawaiian dressed in a malo, the native loincloth, demonstrates the ancient arts of net dyeing, surround netting fish, thatching, making coconut fiber brooms, crab catching, preparing sea urchin eggs, playing konane (native checker game) and a game of bowling. Visitors enjoy participating in these activities.

Typical living historical farm operations are conducted at Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial where fields are planted with corn, cotton, tobacco, flax and, in season, winter wheat. Garden vegetables and herbs are grown. A horse is used for hauling logs and for planting, cultivating and harvesting crops. Routine farm chores include feeding and caring for the animals, milking, gathering eggs, hauling water for the cabin and chopping firewood. Employees dressed in period farm clothes demonstrate splitting and barking rails, "riving" shingles, curing meat, and loading and firing an authentic reproduction of a Kentucky rifle.

The number of possibilities for living history demonstrations is limited only by the imagination of the park employees. The National Park Service occupies a unique and growing position in this phase of interpretation.

Visitor Activities Management

Visitor activities in the parks continue to grow, not only in volume, but in the types of park use. Snowmobiling and SCUBA diving are two examples of outdoor

activities which are creating additional problems for park management. The need for additional professional skills is being met by specialized training of park personnel in several fields. For example, during the year approximately 35 park rangers have been trained or retrained in SCUBA diving in Scripps Institute and have been certified as fully qualified in this hazardous activity. Training is continuing in such skills as boat operation, mountain rescue, first aid, and other specialities.

Protection activities have been increased in Grand Canyon National Park to meet the accelerated activities of river runners of the Colorado River. Over 6,000 persons ran the river through Grand Canyon during 1969; twice the number who engaged in the activity in 1968. It is anticipated that the number will double in 1970.

Law Enforcement

A stepped-up program of law enforcement was initiated in fiscal 1969 to meet problems arising from the visitation of areas in the National Park System by criminals, maverick groups and individuals, incurious (and often indigent) hippie types, narcotic venders and users, and deviates from acceptable social mores who have discovered a supposed sanctuary in areas throughout the System. Interference with the enjoyment and beneficial use of the parks by legitimate visitors is not uncommon; and personal injury and property damage by intentional criminal acts are increasing.

Orderly conduct is demanded. When that demand is disregarded, consistent, efficient law enforcement action is being taken. For example, over 1,500 arrests were made in Yosemite National Park in fiscal 1969. In a 17-day period in Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri, one of the recent additions to the National Park System, 30 violators were cited for court actions which resulted in $1,340 in fines and 204 days of jail sentences. Many other violations were referred to cooperating law enforcement agencies for action during the same period.

In a determined effort to restore the traditional park atmosphere in those areas where it has eroded and to prevent its deterioration where it is threatened, 80 park rangers received advanced training in law enforcement techniques during 1969 (approximately the same number participated in the 120-hour sessions in 1968). Additionally, selected personnel have been trained in narcotics and dangerous drugs, crowd control, and other specialized fields. One park ranger, Weston P. Kreis, entered a 9-month course in law enforcement at Indiana University in the fall of 1969. Six law enforcement specialists were placed in strategic areas during the year. Six rangers have attended the U. S. Park Police Training Academy for the 17-week course; 10 received training in dangerous drugs. The Law Enforcement Telecommunication System installed in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks during 1969 is proving to be a valuable tool in law enforcement cooperative activities. Cooperation with other law enforcement agencies has been extended and strengthened.

Safety

The employee accident frequency rate was reduced from 10.7 in calendar 1968 to 8.2 disabling injuries per million man-hours worked for the first half of 1969. This was a 23% reduction in the employee injury rate.

(b) Concessions management: Fiscal year 1970, $386,100; fiscal year 1971, $386,100; no change.

Program of work: It is the policy of the Congress to have private enterprise provide the facilities and services that are necessary and appropriate for public use and enjoyment and that are consistent with the preservation and conservation of the area in which located. The National Park Service, through contracts with the concessioners and in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 89-249 (79 Stat. 969), maintains technical supervision over the concessioners; schedules or approves all rates; and controls the construction, operation and maintenance of all facilities and services. Concessioners are encouraged to participate in park area master planning. Every effort is made to correct deficiencies before the quality of service to the public is affected.

Attendance of Service personnel at university hotel and restaurant management schools will be continued. Due to the highly favorable response to the first Concessions Management training seminar held for both Service and concessioner personnel, the seminar will in the future be held twice a year; one session at the Albright Training Center, Grand Canyon, and the other session at the Mather Training Center, Harpers Ferry. In addition, seminars attended by Service personnel directly involved with the day-by-day operations of the concessioners will be held in each region.

It is expected that about 16 contracts will be negotiated in the 1971 fiscal year to authorize the continued operation of existing concessions.

Examples of recent accomplishments. As of the end of fiscal 1969, there were 238 concessioners operating in 76 areas administered by the National Park Service, including National Capital Parks. Of this total, 133 were operating pursuant to concession contracts, and 105 were operating pursuant to concession permits.

Franchise fees collected for fiscal 1969 amounted to $1,428,537 as compared to $1,320,998 in fiscal 1968 for an increase of $107,539 or 8.14 percent.

(c) Informational publications: Fiscal year 1970, $764,100; fiscal year 1971, $764,100; no change.

Program of work: Through this program, people planning visits to the parks are provided general information before their trip and specific information upon their arrival. The previsit information is distributed by both the Government Printing Office and the National Park Service, but largely by GPO.

Basic information needed by visitors is provided in most large areas in a condensed folder, of which more than 100 units were produced in the 1969 fiscal year and distributed in quantities exceeding 15 million copies. The popularity of these "mini-folders" is due to their utility and convenience of use. Along with this free informational folder, an effort has been made to provide more and better specialized information through items which visitors can purchase while in the parks.

The publications programs for the current and budget years are as follows:

1970 Fiscal Year

| FREE PUBLICATIONS | Number | Copies |
|---|---|---|
| Informational minifolders | 106 | 12,465,000 |
| Interpretive folders | 115 | 5,765,000 |
| General informational booklets | 7 | 285,000 |
| Special supplements | 2 | 1,025,000 |

| | Number | Copies |
|---|---|---|
| SALES PUBLICATIONS | | |
| General informational | 2 | 4,000* |
| Special area folders | 1 | 2,000* |
| Historical handbooks | 3 | 6,000* |
| Natural history handbooks | 1 | 2,000* |
| Posters | 3 | 6,000* |
| | 240 | 19,560,000 |

* These represent the minimum quantities needed for NPS administrative use. The Government Printing Office, of course, prints larger quantities for sale.

1971 Fiscal Year

| | Number | Copies |
|---|---|---|
| FREE PUBLICATIONS | | |
| Informational minifolders | 116 | 13,185,000 |
| Interpretive folders | 115 | 6,015,000 |
| General informational booklets | 10 | 435,000 |
| Special supplements | 4 | 2,050,000 |
| SALES PUBLICATIONS | | |
| General informational | 2 | 4,000 |
| Special area folders | 4 | 8,000 |
| Historical handbooks | 4 | 8,000 |
| Natural history handbooks | 2 | 4,000 |
| Posters | 3 | 6,000 |
| | 260 | 21,715,000 |

Examples of recent accomplishments: During fiscal 1969, the Government Printing Office increased the sales of National Park Service publications from 662,970 units to 1,215,890, while revenues to the Government rose from $226,595 to $377,862. This increase of $151,267 reflects a broadening of the NPS library to meet the special needs of visitors from this country and abroad. For example, the NPS regional map packets introduced in February 1969 represent nearly $90,000 of the total sales. Six new posters were offered in that same period with sales of about $4,000.

(d) Employees' compensation fund payments: Fiscal year 1970, $232,200; fiscal year 1971, $319,300; increase $87,100. The increase consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | $+87,100 | -- | $319,300 | -- | For payment to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor |

Need for increase: The increase represents the additional amount needed to provide the total amount of $319,300 for payment to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor, based on a report to the Department of the Interior from that Agency of payments made during the past fiscal year, as required by Public Law 86-767, approved September 13, 1960.

Program of work: Beginning with fiscal 1963, amounts have been included in the Service's budget to repay the total cost of benefits and other payments made from the Employees' Compensation Fund on account of injury or death of National Park Service employees occurring after December 1, 1960.

# NPS PUBLICATIONS

National Park Service publications provide two important services for the visitor: Information and interpretation. Informational literature (tour guide, park services, facilities, and activities, safety data, statistics, regulations) is distributed free of charge at each entrance station and visitor center. Interpretive literature (historical, geological, ecological, and archeological studies, brief-survey-folders, maps, posters) is made available to the general public at nominal costs through the Superintendent of Documents, and is sold to the visitor through cooperating associations at information desks in the parks. Gross sales of NPS literature through the Superintendent of Documents for fiscal 1969 totaled more than $377,000.

(e) Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission: Fiscal year 1970, $88,000; fiscal year 1971, $88,000; no change.

Program of work: The amount requested is one-half (the United States share) of the amount estimated to be required for the Roosevelt Campobello International Park, as authorized by Public Law 88-363 (78 Stat. 299). The other one-half of the estimated fund requirement is to be provided by the Canadian Government.

The Commission has a small staff of permanent employees to handle the year-round administrative, maintenance, custodial and related work at the park. When the park is open to the public, the staff is supplemented by temporary guards, guides, typists, laborers, etc., as needed. The salaries and wages of these employees, together with the cost of supplies and materials, travel, uniforms, insurance, utilities, equipment operation, etc., are included in the items that make up the operating budget for 1971.

The following statement shows the allocation by park areas, other organizational entities and certain program features of the amount available in fiscal 1970, the proposed increases and the amount requested for fiscal 1971 under activity 1, subactivity a, of the Management and Protection appropriation. Additionally, the statement lists the new permanent positions requested for 1971 and the anticipated visitation to each park area.

| Park areas and other entities, program items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget | | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Position title and Grade | Number | |
| Abraham Lincoln Birthplace | $70,700 | - | $70,700 | | | 406 |
| Acadia | 228,500 | - | 228,500 | | | 2,680 |
| Adams | 57,200 | - | 57,200 | | | 17 |
| Agate Fossil Beds | 31,100 | - | 31,100 | | | 4 |
| Alaska Cluster: Glacier Bay and Sitka | 189,600 | $10,300 | 199,900 | | | 57 |
| Katmai | 67,800 | 2,400 | 70,200 | | | 10 |
| Mount McKinley | 338,500 | 10,600 | 349,100 | Park Aid, GS-4 | 1 | 50 |
| Albright Training Center | 183,800 | - | 183,800 | | | - |
| Allegheny Portage Railroad and Johnstown Flood | 66,700 | 10,000 | 76,700 | Park Historian, GS-7 | 1 | 41 |
| Amistad | 130,500 | 7,900 | 138,400 | | | 766 |
| Andrew Johnson | 65,800 | 1,400 | 67,200 | | | 54 |
| Appomattox Court House | 74,800 | - | 74,800 | | | 122 |
| Assateague Island | 291,700 | 10,000 | 301,700 | Park Ranger, GS-7 | 1 | 1,558 |
| Badlands | 165,500 | 4,800 | 170,300 | | | 1,230 |

| Park areas and other entities, program items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget | | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Position title and Grade | Number | |
| Bandelier | 129,100 | - | 129,100 | Park Aid (Typing), GS-3 (In lieu of 1.0 M.Y. temporary) | 1 | 156 |
| Bent's Old Fort | 46,700 | - | 46,700 | | | 20 |
| Big Bend | 336,100 | - | 336,100 | | | 223 |
| Bighorn Canyon | 213,900 | 8,200 | 222,100 | Information Clerk, GS-4 | 1 | 271 |
| Biscayne | - | 108,000 | 108,000 | Area Manager, GS-12 | 1 | 61 |
| | | | | Biologist, GS-11 | 1 | |
| | | | | Park Ranger, GS-9 | 1 | |
| | | | | Park Ranger, GS-7 | 2 | |
| | | | | Clerk-Stenographer, GS-5 | 1 | |
| Black Canyon of the Gunnison | 37,900 | 2,500 | 40,400 | | | 328 |
| Blue Ridge | 1,017,900 | 10,000 | 1,027,900 | | | 12,600 |
| Booker T. Washington | 48,900 | - | 48,900 | | | 17 |
| Cabrillo | 120,900 | 3,500 | 124,400 | | | 1,320 |
| Canyonlands, Arches, and Natural Bridges | 374,700 | 7,100 | 381,800 | Park Aid (Typing), GS-3 | 1 | 241 |
| Cape Cod | 466,500 | 8,200 | 474,700 | Mail and File Clerk, GS-5 | 1 | 4,570 |
| Cape Hatteras, Fort Raleigh and Wright Brothers | 470,900 | 4,800 | 475,700 | | | 1,896 |
| Cape Lookout | 47,300 | - | 47,300 | | | 229 |
| Capulin Mountain | 55,100 | 4,100 | 59,200 | | | 65 |
| Carl Sandburg Home | 89,300 | - | 89,300 | | | 108 |

| Park areas and other entities, program items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget | | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Position title and Grade | Number | |
| Carlsbad Caverns | 483,500 | 17,200 | 500,700 | Park Guide, GS-5<br>Park Guide, GS-4 | 1<br>1 | 665 |
| Casa Grande Ruins | 76,400 | - | 76,400 | Park Technician, GS-4<br>(In lieu of 1.0 M.Y. temporary) | 1 | 90 |
| Castillo de San Marcos, Fort Caroline, and Fort Matanzas | 213,000 | - | 213,000 | | | 735 |
| Chalmette | 63,300 | - | 63,300 | | | 204 |
| Chamizal | 52,200 | 11,400 | 63,600 | Superintendent, GS-12 | 1 | 20 |
| Channel Islands | 149,500 | 3,500 | 153,000 | | | 35 |
| Chickamauga and Chattanooga | 187,600 | - | 187,600 | | | 1,250 |
| Chiricahua and Fort Bowie | 95,300 | 6,500 | 101,800 | | | 49 |
| Christiansted and Buck Island Reef | 58,200 | 14,200 | 72,400 | Lifeguard, GS-4 | 1 | 75 |
| City of Refuge | 80,300 | 3,500 | 83,800 | | | 238 |
| Colonial | 385,600 | 7,200 | 392,800 | Entrance Station Attendant, GS-4 | 1 | 9,027 |
| Colorado | 89,100 | 1,500 | 90,600 | | | 439 |
| Coronado | 49,500 | - | 49,500 | Park Aid, GS-4<br>(In lieu of 1.0 M.Y. temporary) | 1 | 33 |
| Coulee Dam | 233,400 | 4,400 | 237,800 | | | 800 |
| Craters of the Moon | 106,000 | 1,200 | 107,200 | | | 214 |

| Park areas and other entities, program items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget | | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Position title and Grade | Number | |
| Cumberland Gap | 193,800 | 2,000 | 195,800 | | | 261 |
| Curecanti | 240,200 | 8,200 | 248,400 | Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4 | 1 | 470 |
| Custer Battlefield | 62,400 | - | 62,400 | | | 270 |
| Death Valley | 312,200 | 17,700 | 329,900 | Management Assistant, GS-11 | 1 | 470 |
| Delaware Water Gap | 229,200 | 96,400 | 325,600 | Park Naturalist, GS-12 | 1 | 1,532 |
| | | | | Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-9 | 1 | |
| | | | | Park Aid, GS-5 | 3 | |
| | | | | Secretary, GS-5 | 1 | |
| | | | | Clerk, GS-4 | 1 | |
| De Soto | 39,000 | 1,800 | 40,800 | | | 94 |
| Devils Tower | 59,700 | 700 | 60,400 | | | 152 |
| Dinosaur | 258,900 | 3,800 | 262,700 | | | 366 |
| Edison | 216,700 | - | 216,700 | | | 55 |
| Effigy Mounds | 58,300 | 3,500 | 61,800 | | | 115 |
| Eisenhower | - | 18,800 | 18,800 | Park Ranger, GS-7 | 1 | - |
| | | | | Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4 | 1 | |
| Everglades and Fort Jefferson | 837,600 | 29,200 | 866,800 | | | 1,246 |
| Fire Island | 315,900 | 2,400 | 318,300 | | | 435 |

| Park areas and other entities, program items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget | | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Position title and Grade | Number | |
| Flagstaff Cluster: (Montezuma Castle, Tuzigoot, Walnut Canyon, and Wupatki-Sunset Crater) | 377,300 | 10,700 | 388,000 | Procurement and Property Management Officer, GS-7 | 1 | 817 |
| Florissant Fossil Beds | - | 39,400 | 39,400 | Management Assistant, GS-9<br>Park Naturalist, GS-7 | 1<br>1 | 55 |
| Fort Clatsop | 62,300 | 1,200 | 63,500 | | | 116 |
| Fort Davis | 93,100 | 5,600 | 98,700 | | | 126 |
| Fort Donelson | 76,200 | - | 76,200 | | | 1,067 |
| Fort Frederica | 49,400 | 9,900 | 59,300 | Historian, GS-7 | 1 | 238 |
| Fort Laramie | 123,400 | 7,100 | 130,500 | Guide-Guard, GS-3 | 1 | 101 |
| Fort Larned | 43,100 | 7,100 | 50,200 | Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4 | 1 | 40 |
| Fort McHenry | 112,600 | 2,400 | 115,000 | | | 560 |
| Fort Necessity | 57,400 | 2,400 | 59,800 | | | 314 |
| Fort Pulaski | 89,300 | - | 89,300 | | | 178 |
| Fort Smith | 60,400 | 7,200 | 67,600 | Park Guide, GS-4 | 1 | 52 |
| Fort Sumter | 99,500 | - | 99,500 | | | 153 |
| Fort Union | 48,300 | - | 48,300 | | | 14 |
| Fort Union Trading Post | 6,800 | 15,700 | 22,500 | Park Historian, GS-9 | 1 | 13 |
| Fort Vancouver | 71,300 | 1,200 | 72,500 | | | 126 |

| Park areas and other entities, program items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget | | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Position title and Grade | Number | |
| Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania and George Washington Birthplace | 198,200 | 27,400 | 225,600 | Park Technician, GS-5 | 1 | 1,291 |
| George Rogers Clark | 40,600 | 2,400 | 43,000 | | | 59 |
| George Washington Carver | 58,800 | - | 58,800 | | | 46 |
| Gettysburg | 303,100 | 4,700 | 307,800 | | | 5,388 |
| Gila Cliff Dwellings | 57,100 | - | 57,100 | | | 29 |
| Glacier | 804,500 | 20,200 | 824,700 | Supply Clerk, GS-5<br>Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4 | 1<br>1 | 1,135 |
| Glen Canyon and Rainbow Bridge | 411,300 | 3,200 | 414,500 | | | 912 |
| Golden Spike | 79,700 | 17,000 | 96,700 | Park Aid (Typing), GS-3<br>Guard, GS-3 | 1<br>1 | 125 |
| Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon National Monument and Marble Canyon | 838,700 | 10,000 | 848,700 | | | 2,223 |
| Grand Portage | 83,600 | - | 83,600 | | | 103 |
| Grand Teton | 555,400 | 1,800 | 557,200 | | | 3,238 |
| Gran Quivira | 43,400 | 700 | 44,100 | | | 25 |
| Great Lakes Field Office | 71,400 | - | 71,400 | | | |
| Great Sand Dunes | 70,600 | 9,500 | 80,100 | Park Aid (Typing), GS-4 | 1 | 180 |
| Great Smoky Mountains | 825,100 | 3,500 | 828,600 | | | 6,800 |

| Park areas and other entities, program items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget | | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Position title and Grade | Number | |
| Guadalupe Mountains | 27,400 | 16,600 | 44,000 | Park Ranger, GS-9 | 1 | 194 |
| Guilford Courthouse | 47,300 | - | 47,300 | | | 480 |
| Haleakala | 136,500 | 3,500 | 140,000 | | | 154 |
| Harpers Ferry Center: | | | | | | |
| Harpers Ferry NHP | 178,900 | - | 178,900 | | | 1,096 |
| Mather Training Center | 168,000 | - | 168,000 | | | |
| Audiovisual Arts | 229,100 | - | 229,100 | | | |
| Hawaii Volcanoes | 336,300 | 6,200 | 342,500 | | | 871 |
| Herbert Hoover | 46,000 | 47,800 | 93,800 | Park Guide, GS-4 | 1 | 182 |
| | | | | Park Guide, GS-3 | 4 | |
| Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion | 305,600 | - | 305,600 | | | 595 |
| Homestead | 51,600 | 1,200 | 52,800 | | | 49 |
| Hopewell Village | 102,100 | 2,400 | 104,500 | | | 161 |
| Horseshoe Bend | 59,000 | - | 59,000 | | | 279 |
| Hot Springs and Arkansas Post | 238,700 | - | 238,700 | | | 1,960 |
| Independence | 579,500 | 4,400 | 583,900 | Supply Technician, GS-6 | 1 | 2,520 |
| Indiana Dunes | 73,500 | 62,900 | 136,400 | Administrative Officer, GS-12 | 1 | 562 |
| | | | | Park Ranger, GS-7 | 1 | |
| Isle Royale | 194,200 | 10,000 | 204,200 | Park Ranger, GS-7 | 1 | 12 |

| Park areas and other entities, program items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget | | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Position title and Grade | Number | |
| Jefferson National Expansion Memorial | 533,400 | 8,200 | 541,600 | Supply Clerk (Typing),GS-5 | 1 | 2,000 |
| Jewel Cave | 37,800 | 13,400 | 51,200 | Park Technician, GS-5 | 1 | 98 |
| John Fitzgerald Kennedy | 36,400 | 7,000 | 43,400 | | | 44 |
| John Muir | 60,200 | 2,400 | 62,600 | | | 21 |
| Joshua Tree | 236,000 | 3,900 | 239,900 | | | 530 |
| Kennesaw Mountain | 82,500 | 1,700 | 84,200 | | | 290 |
| Kings Mountain and Cowpens | 63,300 | 1,200 | 64,500 | | | 587 |
| Klamath Falls Cluster: Crater Lake | 319,800 | 6,000 | 325,800 | | | 578 |
| Lava Beds | 134,700 | 3,500 | 138,200 | | | 154 |
| Oregon Caves | 28,800 | 1,200 | 30,000 | | | 124 |
| Lake Mead | 901,400 | 15,300 | 916,700 | Park Ranger, GS-7 | 1 | 6,177 |
| Lassen Volcanic | 318,500 | 3,200 | 321,700 | | | 456 |
| Lehman Caves | 80,800 | 1,200 | 82,000 | | | 38 |
| Lincoln Boyhood | 87,400 | - | 87,400 | | | 185 |
| Lyndon B. Johnson | - | 79,000 | 79,000 | Superintendent, GS-12 | 1 | 75 |
| | | | | Curator, GS-9 | 1 | |
| | | | | Park Technician, GS-5 | 1 | |
| | | | | Park Technician(Admin.),GS-5 | 1 | |
| | | | | Secretary, GS-5 | 1 | |
| | | | | Park Technician, GS-4 | 2 | |

| Park areas and other entities, program items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget | | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Position title and Grade | Number | |
| Mammoth Cave | 544,100 | 10,200 | 554,300 | | | 1,352 |
| Manassas | 77,400 | - | 77,400 | | | 675 |
| Mesa Verde, Aztec Ruins, Hovenweep, and Yucca House | 416,600 | 7,300 | 423,900 | | | 633 |
| Minute Man | 209,500 | 8,200 | 217,700 | Park Technician, GS-5 | 1 | 580 |
| Moores Creek | 38,000 | - | 38,000 | | | 41 |
| Morristown | 204,300 | - | 204,300 | | | 475 |
| Mound City Group | 52,900 | 2,400 | 55,300 | | | 51 |
| Mount Rainier | 574,000 | 8,200 | 582,200 | | | 1,846 |
| Mount Rushmore | 135,300 | 3,700 | 139,000 | | | 1,877 |
| Muir Woods | 87,900 | 3,500 | 91,400 | | | 731 |
| Natchez Trace, Brices Cross Roads and Tupelo | 751,100 | 20,800 | 771,900 | | | 11,459 |
| National Capital Parks: Central | 701,300 | 720,300 | 1,421,600 | Clerk-Typist, GS-3 | 1 | 14,207 |
| | | | | Positions formerly financed from D. C. funds | 30 | |
| East | 115,500 | 585,400 | 700,900 | Positions formerly financed from D. C. funds | 40 | 963 |
| North | 96,400 | 483,000 | 579,400 | Clerk-Typist, GS-3 | 1 | 3,008 |
| | | | | Positions formerly financed from D. C. funds | 30 | |

| Park areas and other entities, program items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget | | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Position title and Grade | Number | |
| National Capital Parks: (continued) | | | | | | |
| Antietam and C&O Canal | 275,500 | 17,600 | 293,100 | Area Manager, GS-11 | 1 | 299 |
| Catoctin and Baltimore-Washington Parkway | 186,400 | 11,800 | 198,200 | Park Naturalist, GS-7 | 1 | 1,182 |
| George Washington Memorial Parkway | 359,000 | 15,700 | 374,700 | | | 6,310 |
| Prince William Forest Park | 133,800 | 18,800 | 152,600 | Park Technician, GS-5 | 2 | 334 |
| Wolf Trap Farm Park | 161,100 | 52,500 | 213,600 | Recreation Specialist, GS-12<br>Park Technician, GS-5 | 1<br>2 | 441 |
| U. S. Park Police | 3,922,900 | 2,029,500 | 5,952,400 | Positions formerly financed from D. C. funds | 181 | |
| Navajo Lands Cluster: (Canyon de Chelly, Chaco Canyon, El Morro, Hubbell Trading Post and Navajo) | 427,400 | 10,700 | 438,100 | Procurement and Property Management Officer, GS-7 | 1 | 632 |
| New York City Cluster: | | | | | | |
| Manhattan Areas (Castle Clinton, Federal Hall, General Grant, Hamilton Grange and Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace) | 363,100 | 22,800 | 385,900 | Park Technician, GS-5 | 1 | 315 |
| Sagamore Hill | 92,000 | - | 92,000 | | | 150 |
| Statue of Liberty | 299,000 | 12,400 | 311,400 | Museum Curator, GS-9 | 1 | 1,173 |

| Park areas and other entities, program items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget | | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Position title and Grade | Number | |
| Nez Perce | 74,300 | 1,200 | 75,500 | | | 72 |
| North Cascades, Ross Lake and Lake Chelan | 308,000 | 4,700 | 312,700 | | | 1,344 |
| Ocmulgee | 48,200 | 15,300 | 63,500 | Management Assistant, GS-11 | 1 | 50 |
| Olympic | 674,400 | 11,800 | 686,200 | | | 2,268 |
| Organ Pipe Cactus | 126,300 | 4,900 | 131,200 | | | 373 |
| Ozark | 177,100 | 68,200 | 245,300 | Park Technician, GS-7<br>Park Technician, GS-5 | 1<br>2 | 5,913 |
| Padre Island | 229,800 | 5,300 | 235,100 | Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-9<br>Park Naturalist, GS-7<br>(In lieu of 2.4 man-years temporary) | 1<br>1 | 775 |
| Pea Ridge | 66,000 | 8,200 | 74,200 | | | 150 |
| Pecos | 57,400 | 5,300 | 62,700 | | | 55 |
| Perry's Victory | 44,900 | - | 44,900 | | | 87 |
| Petersburg and Poplar Grove | 87,700 | - | 87,700 | | | 2,549 |
| Petrified Forest | 311,100 | - | 311,100 | | | 878 |
| Pictured Rocks | 74,600 | 12,400 | 87,000 | Park Ranger, GS-9 | 1 | 500 |
| Pinnacles | 106,200 | 3,500 | 109,700 | | | 157 |
| Pipestone | 58,700 | - | 58,700 | | | 150 |
| Platt and Arbuckle | 275,000 | 3,800 | 278,800 | | | 2,268 |

| Park areas and other entities, program items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget | | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Position title and Grade | Number | |
| Point Reyes | 204,300 | 27,100 | 231,400 | Park Technician, GS-7<br>Park Aid, GS-4 | 1<br>1 | 1,050 |
| Redwood | 318,900 | 133,500 | 452,400 | Park Ranger, GS-11<br>Park Ranger, GS-7 | 2<br>3 | 1,172 |
| Richmond | 93,300 | 7,100 | 100,400 | | | 430 |
| Rocky Mountain and Shadow Mountain | 849,100 | 8,200 | 857,300 | Information-Receptionist, GS-4 | 1 | 2,564 |
| Roger Williams | 12,500 | - | 12,500 | | | - |
| Russell Cave | 43,100 | - | 43,100 | | | 23 |
| Saguaro | 170,200 | - | 170,200 | | | 387 |
| Saint Croix Island | 14,400 | - | 14,400 | | | 40 |
| Saint-Gaudens | 52,700 | - | 52,700 | | | 6 |
| Salem Maritime | 66,700 | - | 66,700 | | | 279 |
| San Juan | 175,800 | 11,800 | 187,600 | | | 635 |
| San Juan Island | 65,100 | 1,200 | 66,300 | | | 32 |
| Sanford, Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture | 214,100 | 11,300 | 225,400 | | | 1,411 |
| Saratoga | 97,500 | - | 97,500 | | | 198 |
| Saugus Iron Works | 33,800 | 3,300 | 37,100 | | | 22 |
| Scotts Bluff | 65,200 | - | 65,200 | | | 137 |

| Park areas and other entities, program items, etc. | Available 1969 | Increase | Estimate 1970 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget | | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Position title and Grade | Number | |
| Sequoia and Kings Canyon | 893,200 | 13,000 | 906,200 | Clerk-Typist, GS-4 | 1 | 2,058 |
| Shenandoah | 579,700 | 1,400 | 581,100 | | | 2,593 |
| Shiloh | 99,900 | - | 99,900 | | | 636 |
| Southern Utah Cluster: (Bryce Canyon, Capitol Reef, Zion, Cedar Breaks and Pipe Spring) | 653,900 | - | 653,900 | | | 1,898 |
| Stones River | 42,700 | 1,200 | 43,900 | | | 147 |
| Theodore Roosevelt | 167,700 | 1,200 | 168,900 | | | 660 |
| Timpanogos Cave | 92,100 | 2,700 | 94,800 | | | 245 |
| Tonto | 41,100 | 1,200 | 42,300 | | | 51 |
| Tumacacori | 61,600 | 2,400 | 64,000 | Park Technician, GS-4 (In lieu of .7 man-years temporary) | 1 | 66 |
| Vicksburg | 131,500 | - | 131,500 | | | 1,097 |
| Virgin Islands | 268,900 | - | 268,900 | | | 138 |
| Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity | 180,800 | 3,500 | 184,300 | | | 1,083 |
| White Sands | 128,900 | - | 128,900 | | | 535 |
| Whitman Mission | 76,400 | - | 76,400 | | | 112 |
| William Howard Taft | - | 38,400 | 38,400 | Park Manager, GS-11<br>Museum Curator, GS-7<br>Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4 | 1<br>1<br>1 | 14 |
| Wilson's Creek Battlefield | 43,900 | - | 43,900 | | | 52 |

| Park areas and other entities, program items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget | | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Position title and Grade | Number | |
| Wind Cave | 170,400 | - | 170,400 | | | 950 |
| Yellowstone and Big Hole | 1,581,100 | -17,200 | 1,563,900 | | | 2,360 |
| Yosemite and Devils Postpile | 1,150,000 | 14,500 | 1,164,500 | | | 2,490 |
| Promotion of Domestic Travel | 100,000 | - | 100,000 | | | |
| Volunteers-in-Parks Program | - | 54,000 | 54,000 | Recruiter, GS-13<br>Clerk-Stenographer, GS-5 | 1<br>1 | |
| Surveying and Monumenting Park Boundaries | 50,000 | - | 50,000 | | | |
| Commercial Power and Telephone Service Connection Charges | 297,000 | - | 297,000 | | | |
| Total | 44,302,500 | 5,490,600 | 49,793,100 | | 381 | |

## 2. Forestry and Fire Control

Analysis by Subactivities

| Subactivity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Forest management ..... | $ 243,869 | $ 283,300 | $ 283,300 | -- |
| (b) Fire protection service ..... | 1,660,749 | 1,846,600 | 1,846,600 | -- |
| (c) Tree preservation ..... | 95,480 | 117,400 | 117,400 | -- |
| (d) Forest fire suppression and rehabilitation of burned areas ... | 791,106 | 100,000 | 100,000 | -- |
| Total ..... | $2,791,204 | $2,347,300 | $2,347,300 | -- |

2. Forestry and Fire Control

The scenic, scientific, historic, and recreational values of the 28.5 million acres of land administered by the Service transcend economic evaluation. Wildlife, insects, and diseases are potential threats to more than 16 million acres of forest, grasslands, tundra, and desert shrubs. Forest management programs for the protection of these irreplaceable resources must be continued from year to year. Ornamental and landscape planting, shade trees, historically significant trees and orchards, specimen trees, and rare and endangered species of trees in the various park areas must receive special care and preservative treatment; else they die or become unsightly or dangerous. Also, fire protection must be provided for the approximately 12,800 buildings and structures in the park areas, including more than 1,200 structures of historical significance.

Forest management, fire protection service, tree preservation, forest fire protection, and rehabilitation of burned area programs aimed at meeting the foregoing needs are financed under this appropriation activity.

(a) Forest management: Fiscal year 1970, $283,300; fiscal year 1971, $283,300; no change.

Program of work: The forest management program within the National Park System provides staff direction and coordination of programs dealing with the vegetative resources found in areas throughout the System. These programs include fire protection, insect and disease control planning and programing, control of exotic and noxious plants, range and wildlife habitat management, tree preservation, and grazing administration in field areas. Forest management also provides technical assistance and direct cooperation with other conservation agencies--State, Federal and local--resulting in more efficient and effective operations during fires and other emergencies, forest insect and disease control activities, research, training, and the interchange of new techniques.

Examples of recent accomplishments: Staff direction and coordination was provided in the preparation of natural resources management plans for 25 percent of the areas in each region in fiscal 1969. Work to achieve the same goal in 1970 is on schedule.

The National Park Service continued its close cooperation with other agencies, particularly the Forest Service, Agriculture Research Service, and Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture. A cooperative program was initiated with the Forest Service, Agricultural Research Service and the State of New Jersey for the study and control of gypsy moth at Morristown National Historical Park and surrounding lands. A single gypsy moth was trapped at Shenandoah National Park and a prevention program is being planned. Soil surveys are being completed at Zion National Park and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. Close liaison has been maintained with the Forest Service relative to white pine blister rust control, and National Park Service programs have been modified to coincide with research findings and revised control techniques.

Personnel of the Midwest and Southwest Regional Offices cooperated with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the U.S. Forest Service in the training of Indian firefighters and liaison officers. This is a continuing cooperative effort to maintain a ready reserve of qualified firefighters which has proven to be extremely valuable.

Natural fires play an important role in the development of many plant communities. Fire exclusion through absolute control inhibits natural processes. The Service is now engaged in management programs to renew natural processes including the introduction of managed fire (prescribed burning). At Sequoia National Park this is necessary to revitalize the sequoia groves. During the past year the first step taken at the Redwood Mountain Grove was to prepare a zone around the uphill side of the grove by reducing the accumulation of fuel (litter) preparatory to introducing prescribed fire as a management technique within the grove.

At Kings Canyon National Park an area of 800 acres was burned by prescription to test burning techniques to be applied in the sequoia groves and elsewhere as needed.

Also at Kings Canyon National Park an area of 225,000 acres above 8,000 feet elevation was designated as an area within which natural fires would be allowed to burn uncontrolled for study purposes and to determine the actual need for suppression action in the high country. Five lightning fires occurred. Four went out within a few hours and one burned for six weeks - consuming approximately six acres of litter and small fuels. On the basis of continuing studies, revisions of past fire protection policies and practices may be dictated.

(b) Fire protection service: Fiscal year 1970, $1,846,600; fiscal year 1971, $1,846,600; no change.

Program of work: The fire protection service program provides fire protection preparedness within each area in the System where fire, both structural and wildland, presents a continuing threat to park resources. There are approximately 12,800 buildings and structures in the park areas including over 1,200 having historical significance which require fire protection. The value of the historic structures is inestimable. Protecting these structures from fire is further complicated by the necessity to retain the authenticity of the structure and at the same time provide a modern, up-to-date fire service.

Providing a modern wildland fire service to protect the 16 million acres of forest, grasslands, tundra, and desert shrub located within Service areas demands constant updating of plans, equipment, and methods, including training. This program provides for the day-to-day prevention and presuppression work essential for developing and maintaining a strong fire protection organization. The program reduces the probability that major, disastrous fires will occur within areas administered by the Service.

Examples of recent accomplishments: Training and preparedness for fire suppression is a major concern. Eleven employees attended the National Interbureau (Interior) Fire School on fire behavior held at Washington, D.C. Approximately the same number will attend the 1970 school at Marana, Arizona. This training will be concerned with aircraft management in fire control.

Specialized fire equipment replacement and new purchases in fiscal 1969 included such items as the following:

Six building and forest fire pumpers (Redwood, Mammoth Cave, Yosemite, Acadia and Isle Royale National Parks, and Whiskeytown National Recreation Area).

Two slip-on-pumper units (Hot Springs National Park and Stones River National Battlefield.)

In addition, hand tools and miscellaneous supplies and materials were updated and replaced as required, and fire control tools and equipment were provided for two new areas (Indiana Dunes and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshores).

Building fire detection systems were installed at Vanderbilt Mansion and Edison National Historic Sites and an automatic suppression system was installed in the paint and storage room at Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site.

(c) Tree preservation: Fiscal year 1970, $117,400; fiscal year 1971, $117,400; no change.

Program of work: The tree preservation activity involves the management and preservation of individual trees or groves and encompasses ornamental and landscape planting, shade trees, historically significant trees and orchards, specimen trees, and rare and endangered species. It further includes the application of accepted arboricultural practices, such as transplanting, pruning, bracing, and insect and disease control. Another feature of the program is the removal of hazardous wood from areas of concentrated visitor use. Work in the East is accomplished under contract while in the West it is performed by a tree crew comprised of Service employees.

Examples of recent accomplishments: The western tree crew worked in nine park areas of the western regions pruning and removing hazardous trees in public use areas and along roads. The pruning and removal of trees infested with Dutch elm disease is a continuing function of this crew. The acquisition of a new hydraulic boom truck has greatly facilitated the work. This work will continue during the last half of the 1970 fiscal year with a large project planned at Platt National Park in the handling of Dutch elm diseased trees.

Tree preservation work in the eastern regions was accomplished under contract and consisted of pruning and arboricultural work, and the removal of hazardous trees, including ice-damaged trees along roads.

(d) Forest suppression and rehabilitation of burned areas: Fiscal year 1970, $100,000; fiscal year 1971, $100,000; no change.

Program of work: These funds are used to meet forest fire suppression and emergency presuppression costs as they occur and for rehabilitation of burned areas. They are funds which may be required in addition to the regular fire protection service and other activities performed at the park areas in fire suppression and emergency presuppression. Suppression involves the actual fighting of forest fires while presuppression includes such measures as increasing protection forces during periods of critical fire danger so as to be prepared in the event of fire emergency. Major fires result in severe damage to forest areas. After an emergency has passed, clearing, reseeding, and other rehabilitation work is needed to reduce danger to human life and conserve the resources. Additional amounts may be required due to costs exceeding the amount included in this item. The estimate of such additional costs for the 1970 fiscal year is $850,000 based on experience to date.

Examples of recent accomplishments: During the 1969 calendar year a total of 597 fires were suppressed by the Service; 347 were man-caused and 250 were lightning caused. A total of 4,196 acres was burned within the parks. This is a reduction of 10% in the acres burned as compared with the 1968 calendar year situation.

The National Park Service cooperates with other agencies in fire suppression. On one occasion, 13 employees were dispatched to Alaska to assist the Bureau of Land Management. Early in the 1969 season the Bureau of Land Management suppressed two fires in Mt. McKinley National Park and was reimbursed by the Service.

The following table indicates the involvement of the Service in fire suppression for a 5-year period (1964-1968 calendar years), and the 1969 totals:

| | Total Fires | Acreage Burned Inside Parks | Suppression Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1964-1968 (Average per year) | 527 | 6,415 | $914,000 |
| 1969 | 597 | 4,196 1/ | 678,500 2/ |

1/ Includes 1,500 acres in two fires at Mt. McKinley National Park.

2/ Includes $137,000 costs for two fires at Mt. McKinley National Park.

### 3. Park and Recreation Programs

Analysis by Subactivities

| Subactivity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Cooperative activities ..... | $2,102,695 | $2,398,500 | $2,398,500 | -- |
| (b) Visitor services ..... | 558,129 | -- | -- | -- |
| (c) Land and water resource studies ..... | 613,162 | 692,000 | 692,000 | -- |
| (d) Archeological investigations and salvage ..... | 821,270 | 840,600 | 840,600 | -- |
| (e) New area studies ..... | 511,217 | 392,000 | 392,000 | -- |
| Total ..... | 4,606,473 | 4,323,100 | 4,323,100 | |

3. Park and Recreation Programs

(a) Cooperative activities: Fiscal year 1970, $2,398,500; fiscal year 1971, $2,398,500; no change.

Program of Work: The programs comprising Cooperative Activities are of a a continuing nature and include the following:

(1) National Park System Plan
(2) Landmarks and Master Planning
(3) Wilderness Act Implementation
(4) Federal Agency and State Assistance

National Park System Plan

The estimate provides $157,400 for continuing this program in fiscal 1971 at the same level as in fiscal 1970.

Increasing concern for the environment and for planning which gives full consideration to ecological interrelationships in our natural heritage, further accents the importance of the National Park System Plan. It is the prime long-range guide toward orderly development of the System so that it may best contribute in these respects to our cultural needs.

The National Park System Plan is organized on the basis of themes, both history and natural history, which provide a logical and scientific basis for identifying the kinds of areas which best represent our natural and historical heritage, and hence the areas which should be evaluated for possible inclusion in the System. Themes for the Survey and Evaluation of Natural Areas provide a logical and scientific basis for identifying the kinds of areas which best represent the natural character of the United States. They provide a framework within which the National Park System may be effectively organized to protect and exhibit superb elements of the nation's natural heritage -- the best examples of our great national landscapes, riverscapes and shores and undersea environments; the processes which formed them; the life communities that grow and dwell therein. The plan will identify serious gaps and inadequacies which must be remedied while opportunities still exist if the System is to fulfill its potential and its promise.

Each of some 40 themes will be studied as one or more units. Nine such studies are in progress; seven more are programed to come under study during the remainder of fiscal 1970 and another ten are programed to begin in 1971. Priorities reflect endangered types of areas, the inroads of other resource based uses, the continuing spread of man's work, and in some cases the question of timeliness in relation to other broad on-going governmental studies.

Landmarks and Master Planning

The estimate provides $1,755,000 for landmark studies evaluation and continuing master planning of existing areas in fiscal 1971. This is the same as the amount available for 1970.

The Natural Landmark Program parallels the Historic Landmark Program financed under the "Preservation of Historic Properties" appropriation. This program identifies natural areas of national significance outside the National Park System and encourages their protection through inclusion in the Registry of Natural Landmarks. Natural landmark studies will take full advantage of the natural history theme studies carried out as a part of the National Park System Plan. These studies, as they are completed, and others to be undertaken, will generate a considerable backlog of areas which may qualify as landmarks plus providing a solid basis for weighing their relative significance.

Natural and historic landmarks do not come under the direct management of the National Park Service and thus, after the initial evaluation and designation, Service funds are required simply to provide for periodic inspections and consultations with the landmark owner.

Units of the National Park Service, on the other hand, are carefully planned initially, and periodically these plans are reevaluated to insure protection of the basic resources, service to the public, and relevancy to today's needs. The Service prepares and continually maintains a master plan for each unit of the National Park System. These plans guide the use, development, management and interpretation of each park area. The master plans are developed by teams of professional planners and consultants based on the requirements for park management and a sound knowledge of the basic factors of the geographic area of the unit.

Park master plans deal with a broad spectrum of internal and external planning problems and recommended solutions. The planning teams take into account the total regional environment in which the park exists. Of particular significance are the plans for and the availability of other park and recreation facilities within the region at the Federal, State, and local levels, as well as plans of the private sector for the accommodation of visitors, access to the parks, the roads within them, wildlife habitat, etc.

Also, where national park areas adjoin other Federal or State lands, the National Park Service develops its master plans in cooperation with these other affected and concerned agencies. For example, current planning efforts for Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks are being accomplished in cooperation with the officials of the adjacent national forests. Similarly, it is proposed to conduct a master plan study for Kings Mountain National Military Park in conjunction with the State of South Carolina's plan for its adjoining Kings Mountain State Park. This program formalizes the efforts made for many years by numerous park superintendents and nearby public area supervisors to coordinate management programs, including visitor facilities and service. Such cooperative programs are authorized by Section 2 of the Act of August 25, 1916, establishing the National Park Service.

The master planning effort frequently identifies legislative needs such as boundary adjustments and the need to increase appropriation authorization ceilings, etc. In these cases the teams must prepare exhibits, maps and cost estimates and other supporting data for use before congressional committees.

The teams are also called on to appear at public meetings to discuss the management plans of the Service. The Secretary of the Interior has directed the National Park Service to hold public meetings on proposed master plans so that interested citizens, organizations, and other governmental agencies have an opportunity to make their views known before final decisions are made. This requires preparation for and attendance at public meetings to present the plans.

Under this program the National Park Service also conducts detailed planning studies of existing, urban-oriented parks of the System with emphasis on developing planning innovations to increase the usefulness of such parks and their relevance to today's society.

Wilderness Act Implementation

The estimate provides funds in the amount of $176,200 to continue this program in fiscal 1971 at the same operating level as in fiscal 1970.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-577), requires the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of five thousand contiguous acres or more in the national parks, monuments and other units of the National Park System which were in existence on the date of the Act. It has been

determined that 57 areas in the National Park System fall within the purview of the Act. The review is to be followed by recommendations to the President as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area for preservation as wilderness. The President must advise the Congress within a 10-year period of his recommendations. Following is the progress and anticipated progress in submitting final recommendations to the Congress:

| | |
|---|---|
| Submitted through fiscal 1969 | 5 |
| Estimate fiscal 1970 | 9 |
| Estimate fiscal 1971 | 11 |
| Future years | 32 |
| Total | 57 |

A prerequisite to the actual wilderness studies is research into the legislation applicable to the park, status of inholdings, water rights, special use permits, reservations in deeds and other encumbrances which could influence decisions on suitability of parklands for wilderness designation. Additionally, negotiations with private parties or other government agencies are necessary in efforts to remove encumbrances on parklands being considered as to their suitability. Identification of present and future land uses adjoining the park particularly those on lands administered by other government agencies is also essential.

In addition to the field studies, the Wilderness Act requires that public hearings be held to review the proposals developed by the Service. This requires the preparation, assembly, and distribution of drawings and texts, making arrangements for hearings, notifying public officials and agencies of the hearings, and replying to a large volume of correspondence, measured in the thousands of pieces. After the hearings, comments and suggestions received must be assembled, summarized and evaluated as a part of the report. This report constitutes recommendations of the Service to the Secretary of the Interior and includes a draft of suggested legislation as well as text and drawings justifying and describing the proposal. The Secretary makes his evaluation and develops recommendations on the proposals as to the suitability or nonsuitability for wilderness designation to the President, who advises the Congress of his recommendations.

## Federal Agency and State Assistance

The estimate provides a total of $309,900 to continue this program at the same level as in fiscal 1970.

This program consists of furnishing technical assistance to other agencies in the planning, development, and operation of their park and recreation areas, and includes other cooperative and interagency activities; e.g., participation in comprehensive river basin planning studies, a review of water resource project reports and applications, and review of State comprehensive outdoor recreation plans.

The Service provides to State and local agencies technical advice, consultation and limited planning assistance on park and recreation matters. Studies requiring significant time and travel are conducted on a reimbursable basis.

As a prerequisite for participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the States are preparing and updating statewide outdoor recreation plans. To insure recognition of Federal programs and important natural and cultural values in these plans, the Service maintains a close working relationship with the States through personal contact and by providing information on Service programs, and by review of the State plans.

The Service participates in the Interdepartmental Comprehensive River Basin Planning Studies. Its primary responsibility in these studies is the assessment of historical, archeological, natural science, and visual values; participation in work study groups and review of Comprehensive River Basin reports.

The Service maintains liaison and provides technical assistance on park and recreation matters to other Federal agencies, particularly other bureaus of the Department. Planning assistance is generally furnished on a reimbursable or advance of funds basis.

The Service reviews Corps of Engineers and Federal Power Commission Project reports and submits its comments concerning them to the Assistant Secretary, Water and Power Development. Bureau of Reclamation feasibility reports are reviewed and comments submitted to the Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation. All applications to the Corps of Engineers and the Coast Guard to dredge, fill, or construct facilities in navigable waters are reviewed by the Service and recommendations furnished where appropriate.

## Examples of Recent Accomplishments

### National Park System Plan

During recent years in conservation planning emphasis has been placed on ecological and environmental considerations. Natural history theme studies accordingly have received particular attention as basic to National Park System planning. During the 1968 fiscal year four theme studies were undertaken. These are already developing valuable background for screening potential National Park System areas and, in the process, significant areas for consideration.

In 1969 an additional five themes were started and seven more will begin in 1970 as set forth below:

Theme studies begun in 1968

1. Wetlands
2. The Age of Reptiles
3. Caves and Springs
4. The Works of Volcanism

Studies of divisions of the Eastern Deciduous Forest theme begun in 1969

1. The Oak-Hickory Forest Region
2. The Beach-Maple Forest and Maple-Basswood Forest Regions
3. The Hemlock-White Pine-Northern Hardwoods Region
4. The Oak-Chestnut Forest, Mixed Mesophytic Forest and Western Mesophytic Forest Regions
5. The Southeastern Evergreen Forest and Oak-Pine Forest Regions

Themes programmed for study in 1970

1. Grasslands
2. River systems and lakes
3. Streams
4. Lakes and Ponds
5. Marine Environments
6. Eolian Land Forms
7. Estuaries

### Landmarks and Master Planning

Since fiscal 1964 when the Natural Landmark Program got underway, 143 sites have been approved as eligible for landmark status by the Secretary of the Interior. These were screened from several hundred field studies. An additional 104 reports from field studies have been received and will be considered and evaluated in accordance with appropriate theme studies before presentation to the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments.

In the 1969 fiscal year, master plan studies were completed for 38 existing areas of the System, including planning support for 8 wilderness proposals.

Wilderness Act Implementation

Studies were completed and recommendations made to the Second Session of the 90th Congress with respect to authorization of wilderness areas in five units in the National Park System. These areas are Lassen Volcanic and Petrified Forest National Parks and Craters of the Moon, Lava Beds, and Pinnacles National Monuments. Bills were introduced in both the 90th and 91st Congress on these recommendations. Final recommendations on an additional five areas have been formulated and are under review within the Department of the Interior. Studies on other areas in the wilderness program are continuing.

Federal Agency and State Assistance

The Service provided on a non-reimbursable basis recreational development planning for 12 Indian Tribes and recreational development planning estimates for two reservation-wide recreation plans for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Recreation development plans were provided on a reimbursable basis for 10 projects for the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Federal Power Commission, Coast Guard, Soil Conservation Service and other Federal agencies were assisted with assessments of archeological and historical values in connection with proposed projects.

Nineteen Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans were reviewed by the Service and comments furnished to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Particular attention was given to insure recognition in the plans of Service programs and important natural and cultural values.

(b) Visitor Services

The amount available in the "Visitor Services" subactivity is being transferred in this estimate to subactivity 1, "Management of Park and Other Areas." An explanation of the adjustment is set forth on page NP 6.

(c) Land and water resource studies: Fiscal year 1970, $692,000; fiscal year 1971, $692,000; no change.

Program of work: Financed under this subactivity are (1) Washington Office direction and coordination of Servicewide land and water resources acquisition and study programs, (2) real property appraisals incident to proposed area and boundary adjustment studies, (3) maintenance of Washington Office land files and preparation of reports required by higher authority, and (4) conducting studies and taking action as appropriate to determine potential water resources of the park areas and steps that must be taken in the perfection of water rights.

Responsibility for Washington Office direction and coordination of the Servicewide land and water resources functions are centered in two organizational units, the Division of Land Acquisition and the Division of Water Resources, under the Assistant Director for Park Management. The salaries and expenses of the division chiefs and employees comprising their immediate offices who are concerned with all functions of the divisions as opposed to specific functions are financed under this appropriation activity.

New area and boundary adjustment studies leading to legislative proposals require up-to-date appraisals of the lands proposed for acquisition. Such appraisals are made by staffs of appraisers financed under this subactivity or by private appraisers under contract whose work is reviewed by the staff appraisers. These

appraisals provide up-to-date cost estimates of real property and personalty values for consideration by the Department, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Congress.

Four separate and distinct inventories of Federal real property are required by the Congress periodically. The preparation of statistical land data for these inventories involves the maintenance of meticulous land acquisition records. This function is also financed under this subactivity.

The Service's permanent land files consist of approximately 10,000 assemblies of deeds and muniments of title with related maps pertaining to the 28.5 million acres of Federal lands and waters under the administrative jurisdiction of the Service. Controversial land matters, inquiries of interested parties, and programing of land acquisitions necessitate constant reference to these muniments of title. Also comprising a part of the function is the preparation of plats for court proceedings and maps in support of budget requests, and the maintenance of real property acquisition progress maps for some 277 park areas.

Water resources studies consist of investigations for long-range planning, development and management of water, its uses, its disposal, its conservation, and overall protection of the natural environment in which water is found or discharged. Investigations encompass geohydrologic determinations of available water, its potential for further development, and its chemical and bacterial qualities. Water resources studies further examine alternative methods of developing and/or acquiring water, including desalination, use of public utility water, and determinations effecting availability of water to special use permittees. The studies provide for the long-tern water measurement programs now conducted at 14 park areas.

Rights to water for purposes of ownership and for use involve detailed examinations of deeds and land records to determine and inventory the nature and extent of Federal and other ownership within and adjacent to park areas. These investigations frequently precede the acquisition of water rights carried out under the Acquisition of Water Rights program which is financed under the "Construction" appropriation.

The 1971 fiscal year program schedules 39 investigations; 14 continue the measurements of streamflow and ground-water levels; 17 continue the geohydrological studies of entire areas; 5 comprise new geohydrological studies of entire areas, and 3 involve analysis of water rights and resources.

Examples of recent accomplishments: During the past fiscal year, National Park Service staff appraisers viewed and appraised the lands and/or reviewed appraisal reports submitted by contract appraisers involving 19 authorized park areas and 24 proposed areas.

Water resources studies during the 1969 fiscal year include 15 comprehensive geohydrological investigations of ground and surface water; continuation of measurement of streamflows and ground-water levels at 15 park areas, and 67 chemical analyses of water quality. In the 1970 fiscal year program, 40 water resource investigations are in progress, or are scheduled to be undertaken; 8 of these are the continuation of gaging programs begun in prior years, such as at Blue Ridge Parkway, Mammoth Cave, Carlsbad Caverns, and Sequoia; 17 continue the geohydrologic studies at such places at Cape Hatteras, Death Valley, and Yellowstone; two new studies were begun at Biscayne Bay and North Cascades; and 13 continue research and inventory of water rights and resources, such as at Capitol Reef, Montezuma Castle, and Rocky Mountain.

(d) Archeological investigations and salvage: Fiscal year 1970, $840,600; fiscal year 1971, $840,600; no change.

Program of Work: This program deals with archeological surveys, investigations and/or excavations in areas where reservoirs are under construction by Federal agencies, areas where other Federal land modifying activities are involved, in areas of the National Park System, and in cooperation with other agencies in the preservation and protection of historic and prehistoric remains as provided for in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 225), the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666), and the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915).

In 1971, the program contemplates surveys and salvage in 38 reservoir areas in 24 States, in advance of two agricultural land-leveling projects in two States, and archeological investigations in 14 park areas. The major portion of the work (70% - 80%) is accomplished through contracts with qualified State and local educational and research institutions.

The primary objective of the 1971 program is to protect, conserve, and salvage archeological values within the National Park System and on all other lands when Federal construction or other developmental activities threaten such sites. Specific objectives are: (1) excavate prehistoric or historic structures; (2) give professional archeological assistance in the preservation and protection of collections; (3) investigate archeological sites and areas proposed for addition to the National Park System; (4) provide basic data to the interpretive program in archeological areas and other parks of the Service having important archeological remains; (5) give archeological advice and assistance to other Federal agencies and State organizations as requested; (6) carry out liaison work between the Federal Power Commission, private power development licensees. and research institutions capable of salvaging archeological values threatened by such projects; (7) carry out liaison work with the Urban Renewal agencies in the archeological program in Urban Renewal and Urban Expansion areas; (8) salvage and process archeological material important to scientific knowledge which would otherwise be lost through reservoir flooding by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers, Urban Renewal, or other related activities; (9) make available to State and local museums representative collections of artifacts and objects recovered through salvage; and (10) publish the results of fieldwork and research so that scientific data obtained are not lost to the nation.

Examples of recent accomplishments: During fiscal year 1970, archeological site surveys and salvage excavations were conducted in 38 reservoirs in 24 states and 11 archeological investigations were undertaken in park areas. The program also continued salvage of sites threatened by Department of Agriculture supported land-leveling in Missouri and Arkansas.

Park area excavations included work at the site of the first French settlement (1604) in North America on St. Croix Island, Maine, and at Fort Union Trading Post, an 1828 fur post on the Upper Missouri River.

Reservoir salvage excavations continued in Tellico Reservoir, Tennessee, with completion of the work on the 18th-century Cherokee town of Citico. In Amistad Reservoir, Texas, important archaic man remains dating at 9,000 years ago were recovered, aiding significantly in the detailed reconstruction of prehistoric Rio Grande environments. At the Wildcat Canyon site in the John Day Reservoir, Oregon, evidence of early man dated at 8,600 B.C. was recovered. From the Lower Granite Reservoir on the Snake River, Washington, three major archeological units were located -- one dated around 8,000 B.C., another between 7,000-5,000 B.C., and the third between 4,000-1,000 B.C.

(e) New Area Studies: Fiscal year 1970, $392,000; fiscal year 1971, $392,000; no change.

Program of work: Many nationally significant historic and natural areas remain unprotected and are subject to land-use decisions which are often contrary to the long-range needs of the country. For instance, in recent years, several prime seashore resources, including Marco Island in Florida and now Smith Island in North Carolina have been developed as private resort communities for people financially able to invest in such developments. Historic buildings are being removed and natural areas obliterated to accommodate our sprawling urban growth. The competition for all our lands is escalating rapidly; unless prime areas of national importance are set aside in advance of development, options for their conservation are reduced or lost entirely.

Moreover, the National Park System does not include area representation in many historic and natural themes. For example, there are no sites commemorating this Nation's involvement in the Second World War, nor are specimens of the great prairies and grasslands of our midcontinent protected in the National Park System. In addition, the System, as presently constituted, is heavily western and non-urban, whereas the greatest recreation needs are eastern and in and near our cities. For this reason, policy guidelines have been established which place emphasis on an expanded program of Federal acquisition and Federally assisted acquisition of park and recreation lands in large urban centers. This program requires studies of urban park potential such as the proposed Gateway National Recreation Area.

Under the new area studies program, the National Park Service conducts studies of areas identified as having potential for filling these voids in order to determine their suitability and feasibility for addition to the National Park System. Obviously, more areas will be investigated than the number which finally qualify for inclusion in the System, but each proposal must receive full consideration and systematic study. Study teams analyze all possible alternatives for feasible courses of public action.

Complicating these feasibility studies is the fact that most of today's proposals involve private ownerships and competing interests, whereas most of our existing national parks were established with relative ease from undeveloped public domain lands.

For projects meeting the tests of suitability and feasibility for addition to the National Park System, detailed plans for development, management and interpretation are prepared for presentation to the public and to the Congress. Also required are the presentation of informational statements, exhibits, cost estimates, maps, research reports, and the resolution of legal and policy questions. Economic and other special studies are frequently needed. These are often obtained by contract with universities or other accredited institutions necessitating preparation of guidelines, supervision, review and analysis.

During the 1971 fiscal year, it is expected that 50 new area studies will be underway including 45 carryover projects from fiscal 1970 and 5 new starts. These projects do not include joint studies with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on rivers, trails, etc., nor participation on estuarine studies with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Examples of recent accomplishments: The first session of the 91st Congress had before it for consideration bills relating to over 65 proposed new areas and additions to over 24 existing areas of the National Park System. Each of the proposals required planning studies and preparation of legislative support data.

The first session of the 91st Congress enacted legislation adding three new areas to the System which include: Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument; William H. Taft National Historic Site and Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, and revised the boundaries and otherwise affected five existing areas: Padre Island National Seashore, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Everglades National Park, Frederick Douglass Home, and Eisenhower National Historic Site.

It is expected that many more proposals relating to the National Park System will be introduced in the 2nd session of the 91st Congress. Some of these will no doubt be for the authorization of national recreation areas near large urban centers. The accelerated study of the proposed Gateway National Recreation Area in New York City was conducted to support such a proposal.

Planning assistance was provided the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in studies of rivers and trails. Included were studies of the Upper Iowa River, Iowa; the Clarion River, Pennsylvania; the Potomac Estuary; the Potomac Heritage Trail; the lower St. Croix River, Wisconsin; the Delaware River; the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River, Kentucky and Tennessee; the Upper Mississippi River; and the Meramec River in Missouri. Many of the studies were authorized by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the National Trails Systems Act.

During the 1969 fiscal year there were 42 new area proposals under active consideration, and in 1970 there are 48 areas under active consideration, including those carried over from 1969.

Personnel Summary

| | 1969 actual | 1970 estimate | 1971 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| NATIONAL PARK SERVICE | | | |
| Total number of permanent positions ..... | 2,920 | 3,224 | 3,605 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions .. | 1,055 | 1,260 | 1,312 |
| Average number of all employees ..... | 3,741 | 4,226 | 4,592 |
| Average GS grade ..... | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| Average GS salary ..... | $9,795 | $10,698 | $10,658 |
| Average salary of ungraded positions ..... | $7,329 | $7,587 | $7,750 |
| ALLOCATION TO FOREST SERVICE | | | |
| Average number of all employees ..... | 2 | .... | .... |
| Average GS grade ..... | 7.9 | .... | .... |
| Average GS salary ..... | $9,095 | ..... | .... |
| Average salary of ungraded positions ..... | $7,451 | .... | .... |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Itemization of Estimate

| | Actual 1969 | Available 1970 | Estimate 1971 | Increase (+) Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program and Financing: | | | | |
| Total obligations | $45,054,178 | $52,443,300 | $58,021,000 | +5,577,700 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing | 589,422 | ... | ... | ... |
| Transfer to other accounts | 96,400 | 90,700 | ... | -90,700 |
| Appropriation | 45,740,000 | 49,150,000 | 58,021,000 | +8,871,000 |
| Proposed supplemental for civilian pay act increases. | | 3,384,000 | ... | -3,384,000 |
| Obligations by Objects: | | | | |
| 11 Personnel compensation | $32,715,168 | $38,196,300 | $41,605,000 | +3,408,700 |
| 12 Personnel benefits | 3,054,130 | 3,626,000 | 4,084,000 | +458,000 |
| 21 Travel and transportation of persons | 1,052,497 | 1,340,000 | 1,500,000 | +160,000 |
| 22 Transportation of things | 819,556 | 875,000 | 1,000,000 | +125,000 |
| 23 Rent, communications, and utilities | 1,229,659 | 1,275,000 | 1,550,000 | +275,000 |
| 24 Printing and reproduction | 858,971 | 925,000 | 1,050,000 | +125,000 |
| 25 Other services | 3,080,844 | 3,400,000 | 3,894,000 | +494,000 |
| 26 Supplies and materials | 1,365,281 | 1,650,000 | 1,950,000 | +300,000 |
| 31 Equipment | 769,327 | 1,068,000 | 1,300,000 | +232,000 |
| 32 Lands and structures | 1,235 | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions | 88,000 | 88,000 | 88,000 | ... |
| 42 Insurance claims and indemnities | 19,510 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total obligations | 45,054,178 | 52,443,300 | 58,021,000 | +5,577,700 |

BEAR-MANAGEMENT AT YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Please comment on your request of $50,000 for the bears at Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. HARTZOG. They are America's bears and there are very few of them. We need to move quickly and affirmatively and constructively in this management project in order to preserve the grizzly bear as a part of the ecology of Yellowstone and also to protect the visitors in Yellowstone.

We need to implement the recommendations of a distinguished group of scientists that met in Yellowstone National Park last year to make recommendations on what the management program there should be.

That group was under chairmanship of Dr. A. Starker Leopold. The members of the committee were Dr. Stanley A. Cain, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources; and Dr. Charles E. Olmsted, of the University of Chicago. They had there as consultants four additional scientists who are knowledgeable in bear management. I will supply their names for the record if I may, because it is a distinguished roster of bear experts.

(The information follows:)

NAMES OF ADDITIONAL SCIENTISTS—BEAR MANAGEMENT STUDY AT YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Dr. Frank C. Craighead, Jr.
Dr. John J. Craighead
Dr. Frederick C. Dean
Dr. Albert Erickson

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you estimate that the bear management will cost you each year?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, there are certain capital expenses in connection with this program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. HARTZOG. These capital expenses are $34,000 for fencing and bear proofing garbage dumps, one truck at $20,000 to haul the garbage in order to handle it the way the committee recommends we handle it, two bulldozers at $60,000 to operate a land fill in accordance with the scientists' recommendation, and three housetrailers at $25,000 for seasonal employees.

That total is $139,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will that be a continuing expense?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am. I am trying to give this to you in two parts.

This is what we need in terms of capital investment, a nonrecurring expenditure of $139,000.

Now, then, to operate the program from year to year we need $76,000 on an annual basis.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many bears do you have?

Mr. HARTZOG. We estimate there are between 250 and 300 bears.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the number of accidents you have had with the bears.

(The information follows:)

GRIZZLY BEAR INCIDENTS, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, DURING PERIOD 1959-69

| Year | Personal injuries | Property damage | Year | Personal injuries | Property damage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1959 | 0 | 2 | 1965 | 4 | 6 |
| 1960 | 1 | 12 | 1966 | 3 | 5 |
| 1961 | 1 | 5 | 1967 | 0 | 14 |
| 1962 | 2 | 5 | 1968 | 1 | 57 |
| 1963 | 6 | 5 | 1969 | 4 | 19 |
| 1964 | 1 | 4 | | | |

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you been held liable for any of the accidents?
Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am, in very substantial amounts.
Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the amount in the record.
(The information follows:)

TORTS AND SUITS INVOLVING BEARS DURING PERIOD 1963-69

[1963, 5; 1964, 4; 1965, 4; 1966, 3; 1967, 3; 1968, 2; 1969, 2]

| Name | Park | Result | Claim | Allowed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph Williams (suit) | Glacier | Injury | $450,000.00 | $108,000. |
| Robert A. Seymour (tort) | Yellowstone | Damage | 85.00 | Denied. |
| Grant McDougal | do | do | 51.00 | Do. |
| Chester Stocker | do | do | 50.00 | Do. |
| Alexander Benedek | do | do | 50.00 | Do. |
| Rudolph Meyer | do | do | 98.00 | Do. |
| Harry Ashley (suit) | do | Injury | 55,000.00 | Do. |
| Newell Holmquist | do | do | 179.00 | 179.00 |
| Walter J. Dahl | do | Damage | 30.00 | 22.50 |
| Sandra Smith | Great Smoky | Damage and injury | 94.30 | Denied. |
| Sophie Malacky | do | Injury | 2,500.00 | Do. |
| Charles W. Hooper | Yellowstone | Damage | 3.59 | Do. |
| Dessie M. Payne | Yellowstone | do | 825.00 | Do. |
| Smith Parratt (suit) | Glacier | Injury | 540,000.00 | 100,000. |
| Victor M. Macaruso | Shenandoah | Damage | 75.00 | Denied. |
| James Topple | Blue Ridge | do | 149.00 | Do. |
| Elizabeth Justice | Yellowstone | Injury | 976.40 | Do. |
| Bill Don Webb | Great Smoky | Damage | 107.00 | Do. |
| Daniel P. Shultis (suit) | Yellowstone | Injury | 108,830.00 | 5,000. |
| Basil D. Knauth | Sequoia-Kings | Damage | 333.45 | Denied. |
| Lois Lea Mixon | do | Injury | 19.25 | Do. |
| Ove F. Harvest | do | Damage | 244.00 | Do. |
| Helgeson-Dugat (pending) | Glacier | Injury | 250,000.00 | |
| David Lau (pending) | Yellowstone | do | 534.00 | |

Mr. HARTZOG. The cost of two judgments in Glacier National Park in 1967 was equal to what we are talking about here for 1971.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. $3.5 million has been transferred to finance portions of the National Capital Parks in Washington, D.C.

Insert in the record the total acres involved in the National Capital Parks. If you have any additional remarks relative to the advantages which are to be expected from the change in financing, insert them in the record.

(The information follows:)

Total acreage involved in National Capital Parks—District of Columbia only—7,623.45 acres as of January 1, 1970.

Mr. HARTZOG. I can tell you now.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is fine.

Mr. HARTZOG. One of the great advantages is that we will have centralized funding and the entire requirement will be projected in one budget submission and the funds will be provided in the appropriations of one agency, making it possible for the entire need to be evaluated by the same people in the Bureau of the Budget and by the same appropriations committees in the Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this make for better policing?

Mr. HARTZOG. I feel it will make for better policing, for better day-to-day management. From now on when there is inadequate police staffing for these parks, you will not have to worry about whether Hartzog's budget failed to make the required provisions or whether Mayor Washington was responsible. Making clear the accountability of management is one of the primary advantages.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your visitor use of the National Capital Parks compared with the use in a Virginia or Maryland park?

Mr. HARTZOG. I will have them break that visitation out for you by individual areas. It is substantial. It goes into the millions of visits.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the information in the record.

Mr. HARTZOG. The Washington Monument, for example, has over two million visits just by itself. The Lincoln Memorial visits exceed that.

The total visitation to National Capital Parks is 24,250,000. We will break it down so you can see Prince William Forest vis-a-vis the Washington Monument.

(The information follows:)

Visitation to National Capital Parks—year 1969. (Includes only those areas and facilities where counts are maintained. Does not include millions of other users of parks and roadways.)

| | |
|---|---|
| District of Columbia areas: | |
| Lincoln Memorial | 3, 874, 533 |
| Washington Monument | 1, 658, 547 |
| Jefferson Memorial | 1, 261, 144 |
| Ford's Theater | 463, 733 |
| House where Lincoln died | 293, 950 |
| White House | 1, 521, 382 |
| Old Stone House | 23, 350 |
| Frederick Douglass Home | 10, 977 |
| Kenilworth Gardens | 101, 595 |
| Pierce Mill | 11, 586 |
| Rock Creek Park nature center | 103, 339 |
| Battleground National Cemetery | 2, 300 |
| National Capital Parks, central (miscellaneous areas) | 5, 172, 775 |
| National Capital Parks, east (miscellaneous areas) | 62, 961 |
| National Capital Parks, north (miscellaneous areas) | 894, 746 |
| Total, District of Columbia | 15, 456, 918 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Virginia areas: | |
| Prince William Forest Park | 334, 114 |
| Great Falls, Va | 279, 332 |
| U.S. Marine Memorial | 1, 076, 888 |
| Custis-Lee Mansion | 407, 825 |
| Various facilities along George Washington Memorial Parkway | 3, 005, 706 |
| Total, Virginia | 5, 103, 865 |
| Maryland areas: | |
| Great Falls, Md | 547, 144 |
| C. & O. Canal | 766, 853 |
| Carderock picnic area | 226, 261 |
| Antietam National Battlefield and Cemetery | 290, 196 |
| Catoctin Mountain Park | 364, 741 |
| Greenbelt Park | 817, 419 |
| Fort Washington, Md | 474, 020 |
| Oxon Hill Children's Farm | 168, 883 |
| Total, Maryland | 3, 655, 517 |

Mrs. HANSEN. Was $3.5 million the cost of management and protection budgeted for these parks in fiscal year 1970?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the Federal budget for the District of Columbia being reduced accordingly?

Mr. HARTZOG. I cannot answer that question. I know this financing has been moved out of it. That is all I know.

### BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $108,000 for the Biscayne National Monument in Florida.

How many Spanish galleons do you estimate there are in that area and how do you know they are down there?

Mr. HARTZOG. You can see some of them down there, that water is so clear. I flew over it last week. How many wrecks are there I really do not know.

### THERMAL POLLUTION AT BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you review for the committee how the thermal pollution at Turkey Point affects this national park?

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be pleased to, Madam Chairman. One of the principal reasons Congress set Biscayne National Monument aside was to preserve the extremely valuable and unique underwater environment adjacent to these islands.

The Florida Power and Light Co. has had for some time a steam-generating powerplant at Turkey Point. It takes water out of Biscayne Bay. The plant is being expanded by the addition of two thermonuclear units and the company is digging a 5.5-mile canal from their plant on Biscayne Bay at Turkey Point to Card Sound.

The proposal is to draw water out of Biscayne Bay, run it through these generators and out through the canal, very hot, of course.

Mrs. HANSEN. What degree?

Mr. HARTZOG. According to the proposal, on discharge it will raise the temperature in Card Sound to 95 degrees. We think it will be much higher.

Now then, our scientists advised the Secretary and me that pushing that 10,000 cubic feet of water per second through the canal into Card Sound will have an influence on water levels in Barnes and Card Sounds and on tidal action between these bodies and Biscayne Bay. This will impair, if not in fact destroy, the underwater environment.

As a result, the Secretary, through the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and us, have been negotiating for several months with the local authorities and with the Florida Power & Light Co. in an effort to try to abate this hot water pollution problem there.

Finally, negotiations broke down when the Florida Power & Light Co. just decided, "Skip it, we are going to do it our way."

The Secretary got the Justice Department to institute action against the Florida Power & Light Co. as of last Friday afternoon, to enjoin them from building the canal.

Once the canal proposal is eliminated, there is a real possibility that satisfactory alternative solutions can be negotiated. Alternative solutions that are satisfactory and will preserve the underwater environments are possible. Our purpose in suspending land acquisition on March 2, was because I could not find myself—and so advised the Secretary and he agreed—on the one hand complaining that the action of this power company is destroying underwater life, and at the same time attempting to buy land presumably to protect the underwater life, without this subcommittee and the legislative committees being advised of the situation.

So on March 2, I wrote the Chairman of the House and Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committees that we had suspended land acquisition, and provided the minority members and you and Mr. Reifel of this subcommittee with copies of this letter.

When the Justice Department filed its suit for injunctive relief last Friday, the Secretary and I discussed the matter. We have concluded that with this action, we are sufficiently protected in our program of land acquisition and, as of today, the Secretary has ordered a resumption of the land acquisition program at Biscayne Bay.

### STAFFING AT BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for six additional positions at Biscayne National Monument.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, I did not get down on the island and I do not want to mislead the subcommittee. I only flew over them. There is tremendous opportunity for visitation all up and down there.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your present visitation?

Mr. HARTZOG. The visitation is estimated at 61,000 in 1971.

Mrs. HANSEN. What will the estimated visitation be in 2 years?

Mr. HARTZOG. I will have to supply that for the legislative record.

(The information follows:)

BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Based on interpolation of a long range projection contained in the economic study of Biscayne National Monument by the University of Florida in 1968, an estimated 365,000 visits are projected for fiscal year 1973.

FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $39,400 and two positions for the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument in Colorado. How many visitations do you have annually at this monument?

Mr. HARTZOG. Visitation is about 10,000.

You will remember, Madam Chairman, that Florissant Fossil Beds was the area in which adverse development was threatened by a developer. As soon as the legislation passed, you gave us authority to file a declaration of taking to acquire the land. So we do have a significant holding there and we expect the visitation in 1971 to amount to about 55,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have 6,000 acres in that area?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is the authorized acreage. We have about 1,700 to 2,000 of it already.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $38,400 and three positions for the William Howard Taft National Historic Site in Ohio.

How many visitations do you have per year at this site?

Mr. HARTZOG. Approximately 10,000 now and 14,000 in 1971.

COOPERATION WITH PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Mrs. HANSEN. On these historic sites, that are within the boundaries of a city, do you work with the public schools to encourage their visitations?

Mr. HARTZOG. Absolutely. This is an important part of our management program. This is why in these areas where we have these three-man operations—and you understand, in order to put two people on the job you have to put three people on the payroll—we try to make one or the other a historian-interpreter for the purpose of working with the educational community.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the number of school youngsters that go through these historic sites during a year.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would love to do that. I do not know if we have all of them. But I will tell you how popular it is in the city of Philadelphia. It has become so popular that the Philadelphia public school system assigns a teacher full time to Independence National Historical Park simply to coordinate the tours.

(The information follows:)

SCHOOL YOUNGSTERS VISITING HISTORIC SITES

The majority of service areas do not record data on the number of visitors who are schoolchildren. However, information collected at Gettysburg NMP, Fort

McHenry NM, Independence NHP, and Washington Monument indicates that in these areas some 1,803,000 out of 3,862,000 visits in calendar year 1969 were by children, an average of 47 percent. Of this number, close to one-half are found to visit in escorted Scout and school groups, and the remainder mostly in family parties. Children under 16 years of age accounted for 60, 54, 30.4, and 53 percent of total visits, respectively.

EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $18,800, and two positions for the Eisenhower National Historic site.

Is Mrs. Eisenhower still living there?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, madam, under a special-use permit that we issued to her.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are conducted tours or visitations allowed?

Mr. HARTZOG. No. The visitation allowed is to other than the residence area itself.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is available for visitation?

Mr. HARTZOG. The President gave us, as I recall it, something in excess of 300 acres there, and she has reserved, on the advice of the Secret Service, only 14 acres. So all the rest of it is available.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that administered in conjunction with the Gettysburg National Park?

Mr. HARTZOG. By the same superintendent; yes, madam.

Mr. MARSH. I notice here a portion of the Eisenhower land was being transferred over to the Gettysburg National Military Park. Do you run into the problem that you have there, on the restriction that you have on local zoning, local ordinances, whereby you cannot acquire land unless you get the local governments to agree to certain zoning?

Mr. HARTZOG. Not on the Eisenhower property, itself.

Mr. MARSH. Is that involved here?

Mr. HARTZOG. It is involved, but only because it is adjacent to Gettysburg.

One of the President's conditions in this matter was that the historic site be set up by separate legislation and not just simply added to the Gettysburg National Military Park, so there is separate legislation on the Gettysburg National Historic Site and we do not have the same restriction on the historic site that we have on Gettysburg National Military Park.

ZONING PROBLEMS AT CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS

Mr. MARSH. Is that causing problems on Gettysburg?

Mr. HARTZOG. Unbelievable problems.

Mr. MARSH. Has it caused problems anywhere else?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir. In Fredericksburg particularly, and at several other of our Civil War military parks.

Mrs. HANSEN. How does that affect Revolutionary battle sites?

Mr. HARTZOG. They are exempt. The committee's directive applied only to the Civil War battlefields. Of course, in some places the directive has been useful. The real problem is that it puts the option to make or break a Federal program in the hands of the local government. If they will not zone in a satisfactory way, we cannot buy any property.

Mrs. HANSEN. How cooperative are the local governments? Don't many of the national installations make material contribution to the local areas?

Mr. HARTZOG. We find that individually they are highly cooperative. Collectively, it is sometimes a different story. The local interests prevail as against the Federal interest.

Madam Chairman, they are people and wonderful people. They, unfortunately, sometimes reflect their more primary local interests.

Mrs. HANSEN. Wouldn't Gettysburg be just another town in the valley if it were not for the Gettysburg National Military Park. If the National Park was not there, how many visitors do you suppose Gettysburg would have?

Mr. HARTZOG. Very few.

Mrs. HANSEN. The same thing would also be true in Fredericksburg, Va.

Mr. HARTZOG. I think it would be the same story.

You know at the local level it is popular to give the Governor a fit. It is even more popular to give the Federal Government the hotfoot.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Mr. HARTZOG. They work very well with you individually.

Madam Chairman, would you let me share some observations with you off the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Surely.

(Discussion off the record.)

LYNDON B. JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. Why are you requesting one more position at the Lyndon B. Johnson site than you did for Biscayne?

Mr. HARTZOG. At Lyndon B. Johnson I have two sites separated by 13 miles.

Mrs. HANSEN. 1.77 acres?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am, 1.77 acres at the boyhood home and 5.8 acres at the birthplace.

Mrs. HANSEN. Biscayne is how many acres?

Mr. HARTZOG. They are not the same kind of acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand that.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is an acre in town. The other is an area in the ocean. I would love to have 1.8 acres in it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why do you need seven new positions at the LBJ Historic Site?

Mr. HARTZOG. To put three on the rolls is to put two on the job. I have two areas. I have two on the job at each area and one in charge. How much more economical can I get?

Mrs. HANSEN. You have the strangest accounting system.

WORKDAYS PER YEAR FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. HARTZOG. They have 26 days of annual leave, dependent upon length of service. 13 days of sick leave, and eight holidays per year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the total number of days a year worked by a Federal employee.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be delighted to.

(The information follows:)

*Number of days worked by a Federal employee*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of work days in the year | 260 |
| Less number of holidays | 8 |
| Less annual leave (for employees after 15 years of service) | 26 |
| Less sick leave | 13 |
| Days worked per year per employee | 213 |

It is to be noted for an example that at a given visitor contact point, where two employees are required to operate it for an 8-hour period, and where the facility is operated 365 days per year, an equivalent of 730 man-days will have been worked. It would therefore take 3.4 employees to operate the facility in order to have two employees man the station 8 hours per day, 365 days per year. Where the facility is manned for longer periods per day, the required number of employees would be proportionately higher.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is not being critical of the Federal employees' needs. But, I think the general tax-paying public needs to understand this structure.

Mr. HARTZOG. I don't think they do either. This is one reason why I have been as pressing as I have in trying to communicate to you what my serious management problem is. I do not object, as a matter of fact I think it is wonderful, that the Federal Government sets a standard of good working conditions for its employees. I think if anybody is going to set that standard, the Federal Government ought to do it.

But I think at the same time that it decides to go that route, it ought to recognize the responsibility of the management to get a job done.

When my employees contribute 115,000 hours of uncompensated overtime to make up for the fact that the Federal Government has not recognized the need of management to have an employee on the job to take care of the public——

Mrs. HANSEN. I think this figure should be reflected in your budget requests.

Mr. HARTZOG. At least into the hearing record.

Mrs. HANSEN. I feel sorry for you, if you haven't any more influence than that with the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. HARTZOG. You know I do not have any influence anywhere.

Mrs. HANSEN. You always seem to have your budgets increased every year.

Mr. HARTZOG. I never would advance my program at the expense of somebody else.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure you would not.

Mr. HARTZOG. I am not paid to argue for the others.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will take a short recess to answer the roll call.

(Recess.)

## DEFICIENCY IN PARK FUNDING

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $1.7 million and 78 positions for total funding of $42.3 million and 2,741 positions for management interpretation and protection funds for existing areas.

Would you give us a comment on the workload statistics and cost factors that you used to arrive at the increase of $1.7 million.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will tell you how that figure came about.

That is not the need, that is the budget allowance. As I explained to you earlier, the need in management and protection is something in the order of $6.4 million. That is what we need.

There is a remaining deficiency of $4.7 million. The $1.7 million is simply the budget allowance for application against the total deficiency.

Mrs. HANSEN. By the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. HARTZOG. The amount we were allowed in this budget, that is right.

I will tell you precisely how we arrived at that.

We started a program, now some 6 years old, of analyzing the elements of work to get interpretive, protection, management, and maintenance jobs done in the field.

How do you operate a park? You have so many miles of road, acres of forest, square fet of buildings, you have so many miles of trails.

We have developed workload measurements which have now been computerized and field-tested whereby we can tell you how much work a man ought to be expected to do in terms of managing, intrepreting and protecting a park area.

At the same time, we use program standards, copies of which I gave to the committee last year for its files, in which we have stated what is an acceptable level for maintaining a building, for maintaining a road, for conducting an interpretive program, for providing visitor services and for operating collection stations in parks.

### OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK AND SAN JUAN ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You have not arrived at an acceptable road maintenance level in the Olympic National Park.

Mr. HARTZOG. We certainly have not. That is one of the most seriously understaffed parks.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why didn't you request as large an increase for Olympic National Park as you did for San Juan Island?

Mr. HARTZOG. Let's look at how many employees I have at San Juan Island.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will discuss those items a little later.

Mr. HARTZOG. I have it right here. I think you will find we have taken that into account.

We have four there. You cannot operate on less than that.

Mrs. HANSEN. You can no longer afford to operate Olympic National Park at the present level because you have some roads that are very dangerous.

Mr. HARTZOG. They are indeed.

But in relationship to San Juan Island, we have 37 permanent management and protection positions and 32 maintenance positions at Olympic. But, Olympic is one of the biggest parks we have in the system, with a fantastic amount of roads that we assumed the respon-

sibility for maintaining at the time the park was established, because of U.S. Highway 101 and other things involved there.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many years ago did you assume the management of that park?

Mr. HARTZOG. Back in the fifties; the last boundary extension was approved by President Truman. The legislation provided for a boundary addition which he finally made in 1953, as I recall. So we have had it long enough that it should be adequately staffed.

OPERATION OF PARKS AT STANDARD

But as I say, these have been continuing deficiencies which until 2 years ago we were not in a position to identify for you. I can operate parks at standard throughout the system for an additional $13.7 million.

If you want to run it at adequate standards, it takes $13.7 million more than is in this budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. Eventually you are going to have to operate an adequate standard or your costs for damages will exceed your budget.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Mr. HARTZOG. We build roads on the basis of a 25-year life, but we have some in our system in Yellowstone that have been there for 50 years. On these we have patch on patch. The maintenance cost is excessive.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have to establish a more orderly road construction program because you can't let your maintenance costs exceed the cost of new construction.

Mr. HARTZOG. I do not have to tell you, but here is a picture of one. That top seal is broken. With your experience in roads, you know what is happening right there. That road is gone.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have chuckholes?

Mr. HARTZOG. You run over it one summer and you no longer have the road because the base material will not take it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Also some roads do not have a sufficient base.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right, because they were built 50 years ago.

SEVEN-DAY PARK OPERATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Does your budget provide for complete 7-day operations?

Mr. HARTZOG. During the intensive visitor use period, not the rest of the time.

Mrs. HANSEN. In what seasons do your parks have intensive visitor use and what parks are included in this intensive use?

Mr. HARTZOG. Every one of them during the period from June to Labor Day.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't some of these areas in the Southwest have longer intensive use periods?

Mr. HARTZOG. Into the winter; that is right. I will put those in the record.

(The information follows:)

SEASON OF INTENSIVE VISITOR USE

The intensive visitor use season for areas of the national park system coincides with the school vacation period, June 15 through Labor Day, except in south Florida, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, southern Arizona, New Mexico and Texas where the intensive visitor use season occurs between December 15 and April 15. Areas in the Hawaiian Islands have a year long season.

DANGEROUS DRUGS AT PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the park locations where you have found sizable quantities of drugs?

Mr. HARTZOG. Grand Teton and Yosemite.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why Grand Teton?

Mr. HARTZOG. Could I talk to you off the record about this?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL FARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for a new GS–4 position at Mount McKinley National Park.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is a park aid.

Mr. RUTTER. We moved the administrative functions from the park to the cluster office in Anchorage. This left a considerable amount of routine clerical filing, handling mail, warehousing, and so forth. We need this position.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have at Mount McKinley on an annual basis?

Mr. HARTZOG. Thirteen in management and protection and eight in maintenance.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do some of these people have families?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Doesn't this cause quite a school problem?

Mr. HARTZOG. Very much so.

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AND JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for a new GS–7 position at the Allegheny Portage Railroad and Johnstown Flood National Memorial.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is a newly established area. The visitor projection 41,000 in fiscal 1971. There has been up to this point no permanent historian on that staff. This will be the first permanent historian. The visitation was 32,000 last year.

ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for a new GS–7 park ranger at Assateague Island National Seashore.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am. The visitation there is escalating tremendously. We simply have to do additional resource management and visitor protection work.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you resolved your road problems?

Mr. HARTZOG. I think we have it pretty well resolved.

There was a misunderstanding about what I was trying to do. I was trying to move that traffic out of the state park. I have no intention of building a road further down that beach at this time.

CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. You have requested a new mail and file clerk for Cape Cod National Seashore. Has your correspondence increased in that area?

Mr. HARTZOG. That, as well as information inquiries.

Mrs. HANSEN. I wrote a letter to that area and they told me to contact the chamber of commerce.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, somebody never gets the message.

Mrs. HANSEN. I thought you would like to know.

Mr. HARTZOG. I am glad to know that.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for two additional park guides at Carlsbad Caverns.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have tried to bring the operation of that park up to an acceptable standard, which we feel is one guide per 50 visitors. This is moving in the direction of getting that operation up to standard.

Mrs. HANSEN. You mean it has been operating below standard?

Mr. HARTZOG. Indeed. We have had as many as 300 to 500 people in a group with one or two guides, and you cannot protect those resources with that kind of staff.

Mrs. HANSEN. Resources or the people?

Mr. HARTZOG. The people as well as the stalactites and stalgmites inside the cave.

CHAMIZAL NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Why don't you have many visitors at Chamizal National Memorial?

Mr. HARTZOG. It is in the process of development. We have been trying to handle the operation of this with the superintendent at Fort Davis, which is about 275 miles away.

The development at Chamizal and the need for permanent representation in El Paso has reached the point where we simply have to have a superintendent in El Paso.

CORONADO NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of one new position at Coronado National Memorial.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes; the park aide position is in lieu of one man-year of temporary employment. In other words, we previously have had temporary employees and we are just substituting a permanent employee.

CHRISTIANSTED NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AND BUCK ISLAND REEF NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Where are Christiansted National Historic Site and Buck Island Reef National Monument located?

Mr. HARTZOG. In the Virgin Islands.

Christiansted is the national historic site on St. Croix Island, Buck Island Reef is the underwater park.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have a lifeguard there year round?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am. Snorkeling is becoming more popular as time goes on.

DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for one additional management assistant at Death Valley National Monument.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is to relieve the superintendent of some of the administrative burden that he is spending his time on when he ought to be doing his management job out in the park.

DELAWARE WATER GAP NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for seven positions at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. What is the total personnel?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have eight in management and protection and two in maintenance, and if you give us this increase we will have 15 in management and protection and two in maintenance.

Mrs. HANSEN. A total of 17?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

This is one of those newly emerging areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres do you have in this area?

Mr. HARTZOG. I will have to put that in the record.

(The information follows:)

The total acreage for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area as authorized by Congress is 47,675 acres, exclusive of any acreage for the companion project, the Tocks Island Reservoir. However, section 2(b) of the act of September 1, 1966, Public Law 89-158 (79 Stat. 612), authorizes the deletion of not more than 1,000 acres in Sussex County, N.J., and not more than 300 acres adjacent and contiguous to the Borough of Milford, Pa. These areas have been determined and eliminated from acquisition to the full extent of the law. Therefore, the actual acreage within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area is 46,375, exclusive of any land and water areas acquired or to be acquired for the Tocks Island Reservoir.

Mrs. HANSEN. Also insert in the record where most of your visitors come from.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes.

(The information follows:)

No visit counts are available prior to April 1969. The total visits recorded April through December were 666,300. These were counted at only three overlooks and at Hidden Lake; these were the only four places at which the National Park Service had facilities and/or personnel available to make public-use counts.

We have no information on the visitors' origins. Extensive study by field personnel would be required to develop this kind of data.

FORT FREDERICA NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Where is Fort Frederica National Monument located?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is on St. Simons Island, about 12 miles from Brunswick, Ga. It is a Revolutionary War site.

I have been there. They desperately need this historian there.

FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for one additional position for Fort Laramie National Historic Site.

Mr. HARTZOG. Fort Laramie is Fred Fagergren's operation.

Mr. FAGERGREN. The people moved out of the area and we have nobody to look after the area during the night. This is to provide a guard for night service.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about vandalism in these parks?

Mr. FAGERGREN. It is terrific. We should have somebody there. It is 8 miles from the nearest town.

FORT SMITH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for a new GS–4 park guide at Fort Smith National Historic Site.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is in Arkansas.

That is to accommodate the increased visitation. We have the old courthouse there and the guide is to control the visitation in that historic structure.

Mrs. HANSEN. Aren't your visitations increasing at the sites of your old forts and historical monuments?

Mr. HARTZOG. Tremendously. This, you see, is one of the things that puts such a tremendous personnel burden on us, because each of these old structures has a very definite limit on the capacity of people you can put in there and still preserve the structure.

You have to have them under supervision. You simply cannot turn them loose. This is our problem, for example, at Lee Mansion. You cannot turn people loose to go as they want to in Lee Mansion. You have to give them conducted tours.

Mrs. HANSEN. How often do you have to replace the floors in the Lee Mansion?

Mr. HARTZOG. About every 5 years they told me when I was visiting there.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your average visitation there per year?

Mr. HARTZOG. Approximately 400,000.

FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AND GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for a new park technician at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park and George Washington Birthplace National Monument.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have consolidated the management of those three areas in order to reduce the overhead. This technician is to work on site as required by the visitation.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for a new supply clerk and a clerk-stenographer at Glacier National Park.

Mr. FAGERGREN. There are two new permanent positions, one of which replaces a temporary employee.

Mr. HARTZOG. You remember when we cut back our permanent employees, many of these people were terminated as permanent employees and put on seasonal employment. Many of the additional permanent positions in this budget are reconverted temporary positions which were permanent prior to the 1969 fiscal year.

GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. How many people are employed at the Golden Spike National Historic Site and how long has this site been authorized?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have five permanent positions in management and protection and two in maintenance and rehabilitation. The area was authorized in July 1965.

Mrs. HANSEN. The requested two additional positions will give you a total of nine?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am. We have the visitor center completed out there now. We need these in order to free people to serve the public's needs.

GREAT SAND DUNES NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Where is the Great Sand Dunes National Monument located?

Mr. HARTZOG. The Great Sand Dunes is in Colorado. This is a park aide position. It is a clerical employee to assist the interpretive personnel there.

GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for a new park ranger at Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

Mr. HARTZOG. We now have the land and the visitation and we need a park ranger. You cannot have visitors and land and no staff there.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what I told you when you wanted to purchase that land.

Mr. HARTZOG. I know you did. I wanted it very badly.

Now that you were generous enough to give me the money, I need some help to run it.

HERBERT HOOVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for two new park guides at Herbert Hoover National Historic Site.

Mr. FAGERGREN. As you know, we just let a contract for the new highway to Herbert Hoover. We have moved several of the old period houses and restored some of them, and we are starting to get into interpretation.

Hopefully, the General Services Administration will turn what lands they have over to the National Park Service on July 1.

Mrs. HANSEN. They will have to be faster than they were at Vancouver.

Mr. FAGERGREN. They are ready, whenever we are ready to pick up the salaries of their employees.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many of those people are included in your budget?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have four management and protection and no permanent maintenance people. What we need is a supervisory park guide to provide supervision on a day-to-day basis.

Mrs. HANSEN. Ho many employees will you have?

Mr. HARTZOG. Nine and one additional position we are asking for in maintenance will be 10.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have at Guadalupe?

Mr. HARTZOG. We are supervising that out of Carlsbad, so I do not have very many people there. I have one there now.

Mrs. HANSEN. That location has more visitors than the Herbert Hoover site.

Mr. HARTZOG. I know, but you see, I can run Guadalupe from Carlsbad. Sooner or later this is not going to be viable. I am going to have to have a management staff at Guadalupe.

Mrs. HANSEN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AND VANDERBILT MANSION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

Mrs. HANSEN. You have 182,000 visitations at Herbert Hoover National Historic Site and 595,000 at Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites.

How many employees do you have at Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Historic Sites?

Mr. HARTZOG. 26 management and protection and 17 maintenance, for a total of 43.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You have 2.5 million visitations at Independence Historic Park. How many employees do you have at this park?

Mr. HARTZOG. Forty-five in management and protection and 31 in maintenance and rehabilitation.

Mr. MARSH. Later on in your budget, are you going to request funds for renovation or repair of Independence?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL AND NATIONAL PARK CENTENNIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. While we are on this subject and before we get to the repair and maintenance, don't you think that you should be updating your facilities to meet the visitation increases that will be occurring in 1976?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, I agree with you, we are not going to be ready.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who limits you?

Mr. HARTZOG. The Bureau of the Budget in the ceilings that I am assigned. I provided you with an advance copy of the report we made to the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. I hope that it will be published in final form soon.

There we set out what needs doing, just in the areas that we now have.

It is a multimillion dollar program.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many years is this going to take?

Mr. HARTZOG. Five or six years.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this program included in the 1971 budget?

Mr. HARTZOG. This is the 1971 budget already. It is the same problem I have at Yellowstone with a centennial to be celebrated in 1972. This is the very last year in which I can do anything at Yellowstone and have it ready in 1972.

So either we are going to celebrate the centennial of the National Park idea in Yellowstone and Teton in a manner worthy of the greatest Nation on earth or we are going to settle this year for mediocrity.

This same thing is what you are touching on in terms of the American Revolution Bicentennial. We have to make somedecisions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you planning to issue some guidebooks and historical information for the American Revolution Bicentennial?

I hope these will be published a couple of years before so that our school youngsters have an opportunity to see them in advance of the event.

Mr. HARTZOG. Right.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is America's great opportunity to understand what the Revolution was all about and the difference between it and the destructive elements that are with us today.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right. We have a nine-point program which we submitted to the Bicentennial Commission—which I have been told by several members of the Commission is the best report that has been submitted to the Commission—a program to celebrate the bicentennial, which goes first to develop the existing Revolutionary War sites in the system and then to establish the new Revolutionary War sites that we think ought to be in the system.

I think there are three additional ones that should be added to the System, the Longfellow national historic site in Cambridge, Mass., the Boston national historic sites proposal in Boston, and the George Washington Country Parkway.

Then we need to fill in gaps in the knowledge of Revolutionary War sites.

For example, we need to get the survey underway with the States on this historic preservation program because many of these Revolutionary War sites are in the hands of State and local governments and citizen organizations.

One of the most important ones is Mount Vernon. We need to interpret these Revolutionary War sites more meaningfully on exactly the same theme you are talking about. In other words, what great change came out of the Revolution, not just more birthplaces and battlefields to memorialize, but a new birth of human freedom.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the people would also better understand the Revolution when they see the homes and quality of living that was part of the American Revolution. I cannot help but believe that the young people have a great feeling for the beginning of their country.

Mr. HARTZOG. The Congress directed we make this study on behalf of the Secretary with respect to the areas in the National Park System. Then I took the liberty as his alternate on the Commission to suggest five other concepts to the Commission when they might well address themselves to.

One of them is the theme of the Revolution as an international thing, because I do not believe the American Revolution has ever stopped.

I do not believe that the ideas and ideals of personal integrity and personal freedom that were sown here have stopped at all. I think this is the root cause of many of the efforts of people throughout the world to be free.

Then there is the great role, in my judgment, of the Nation's Capital and the Congress in the Revolution and the bicentennial.

When you analyze the history of this, the overriding role of significance—and I do not think that the historians would contradict this—was really the role of the Congress. You can go up to Philadelphia and look at Congress Hall, and look at the work of the Congress in connection with implementing the ideas and ideals of the Revolution and see that Congress has a vital role.

There is no place, in my judgment, where this is being given adequate attention.

Then I think there is a great opportunity to encourage artistic and literary compositions and productions in connection with celebrating the Nation's birthday. Here again is where you bring in all the cultural strands that make this country what it now is.

This includes the rich heritage of the Indians and all of the other ethnic groups who have come to this land.

Another thing which I think could make the celebration truly nationwide is based on the fact that the names of many cities along the eastern seaboard at the time of the Revolution have spread across the country; Salem, Oreg., for example. I believe there should be a program where the newer cities across the country would celebrate an event at the same time as their mother city in the East. I think it is important to get the whole Nation involved.

Mrs. HANSEN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of two new positions at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. What is your total staff at the Dunes?

Mr. HARTZOG. Practically nothing, because we have only three in management and protection and one in maintenance and rehabilitation. It has been primarily a land acquisition project.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres do you have?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have acquired 1,875 acres as of December 31, 1969, and have funds available to acquire another 3,485 acres. Funds are included in this budget to acquire the remaining 825 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total acreage?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have acquired 1,875 acres and we have about 4,310 more acres to buy.

(The information follows:)

*Acreage for Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore*

| | Acres |
|---|---|
| Purchased as of Dec. 31, 1969 | 1,875 |
| Funds on hand and including 1970 advance contract authority to buy | 3,485 |
| 1971 proposed cash program to buy | 825 |
| Publicly owned land not to be acquired | 2,536 |
| Total | 8,721 |

JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for one new position at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site.

Mr. HARTZOG. Now you are talking close to my heart.

The supply clerk position is very much needed in the administrative division out there, particularly with the expanded operation at the underground visitor center, and the tremendous visitation.

JEWEL CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for a new park technician at Jewel Cave National Monument.

Mr. HARTZOG. You remember we proposed a visitor center some time ago and it is now finished.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where is the monument located?

Mr. HARTZOG. South Dakota.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT, HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT, AND YUCCA HOUSE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have at Mesa Verde?

Mr. HARTZOG. Twenty in management and protection and 13 in maintenance and rehabilitation. I am asking for one additional permanent maintenance man in this budget, which would make 14.

MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have at Minute Man National Historical Park?

Mr. HARTZOG. Twelve permanent management and protection and five maintenance and rehabilitation positions. I am asking for one more park technician.

The justification is that the presence of a permanent employee is essential for providing interpretive skills necessary for the opening and extended operation of the wayside.

NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have at Natchez Trace Parkway?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have 45 in management and protection and 64 in maintenance and rehabilitation.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a list of the National Capital parks.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would like to give you an overview of what we did here in the National Capital parks.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why have you added so many employees?

Mr. HARTZOG. Those people are already on our rolls, Madam Chairman. They have been financed from the District of Columbia funds which have been transferred to us in the past.

Mrs. HANSEN. What positions have been transferred?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have a list of each one of them for you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the list in the record.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will.

(The information follows:)

List of positions by Parks and Activities assigned to that part of the National Capital Parks within the District of Columbia.

| NCP - Central | Management and Protection | Roads and Trails | Buildings and Utilities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendent, GS-14 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Sup. Park Spec., GS-14 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Sup. Park Naturalist, GS-13 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Park Specialist, GS-13 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Management Assistant, GS-12 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Administrative Officer, GS-11 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Theatre Liaison Officer, GS-11 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Historian, GS-11 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Ranger, GS-11 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Historian, GS-9 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Community Projects Coord., GS-9 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Sup. Park Guide, GS-8 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Sup. Park Guide, GS-7 | 3 | | | 3 |
| Secretary, GS-7 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Sup. Park Guide, GS-6 | 6 | | | 6 |
| Secretary, GS-5 | 3 | | | 3 |
| Park Guide, GS-5 | 16 | | | 16 |
| Park Guide, GS-4 | 12 | | | 12 |
| Sup. Hort., GS-13 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Maint. Sup., GS-12 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sup. Hort., GS-12 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sup. Hort., GS-11 | | | 3 | 3 |
| Management Agronomist, GS-11 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Management Agronomist, GS-9 | | | 4 | 4 |
| Management Agronomist, GS-7 | | | 3 | 3 |
| Program Analyst, GS-7 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Clerical, GS-5 | | | 2 | 2 |
| Clerical, GS-4 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Clerical, GS-3 | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Foreman III, Ungr. | | | 1 | 1 |
| Foreman II, Ungr. | | 1 | 23 | 24 |
| Tradesmen, Ungr. | | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Auto Mechanic, Ungr. | | | 2 | 2 |
| Maintenanceman, Ungr. | | | 7 | 7 |
| Rigger | | | 2 | 2 |
| Tree Worker | | | 12 | 12 |

| NCP - Central | Management and Protection | Roads and Trails | Buildings and Utilities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gardener, Ungr. | | | 80 | 80 |
| Motor Vehicle Opr., Ungr. | | 8 | 22 | 30 |
| Tractor Operator, Ungr. | | | 8 | 8 |
| Caretaker, Ungr. | | | 7 | 7 |
| Treeworker Helper, Ungr. | | | 3 | 3 |
| Gardener Helper, Ungr. | | | 5 | 5 |
| Laborer, Ungr. | | 4 | 64 | 68 |
| Janitor, Ungr. | | | 15 | 15 |
| Prorated positions | 45 | 10 | 64 | 119 |
| Total NCP - Central | 100 | 25 | 344 | 469 |
| NCP - East | | | | |
| Superintendent, GS-14 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Management Ass't., GS-12 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Adm. Officer, GS-12 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Sup. Park Naturalist, GS-11 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Park Ranger, GS-9 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Park Historian, GS-9 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Park Ranger, GS-7 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Park Naturalist, GS-7 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Park Technician, GS-7 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Community Projects Ass't., GS-7 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Secretary, GS-6 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Secretary, GS-5 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Park Guide, GS-4 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Chief of Maintenance, GS-12 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sup. Hort., GS-11 | | | 2 | 2 |
| Program Analyst, GS-9 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Horticulturist, GS-9 | | | 2 | 2 |
| Horticulturist, GS-7 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Horticulturist, GS-5 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Foreman III, Ungr. | | | 1 | 1 |
| Foreman II, Ungr. | | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Tradesman, Ungr. | | | 7 | 7 |
| Maintenanceman, Ungr. | | | 65 | 65 |
| Gardener, Ungr. | | | 17 | 17 |
| Motor Veh. Opr., Ungr. | | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Truck Driver, Ungr. | | 2 | | 2 |
| Tractor Opr., Ungr. | | | 13 | 13 |
| Tree Worker, Ungr. | | | 5 | 5 |
| Gardener Helper, Ungr. | | | 6 | 6 |
| Caretaker, Ungr. | | | 12 | 12 |
| Asphalt Worker, Ungr. | | 1 | | 1 |
| Laborer, Ungr. | | 4 | 17 | 21 |
| Prorated positions | 17 | 3 | 24 | 44 |
| Total NCP - East | 31 | 13 | 188 | 232 |

| NCP - North | Management and Protection | Roads and Trails | Buildings and Utilities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendent, GS-14 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Management Ass't., GS-12 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Sup. Historian, GS-12 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Adm. Officer, GS-11 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Safety Officer, GS-11 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Sup. Park Naturalist, GS-11 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Secretary, GS-7 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Naturalist, GS-7 | 4 | | | 4 |
| Secretary, GS-5 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Adm. Clerk, GS-5 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Park Guide, GS-5 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Information Clerk, GS-4 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Park Technician, GS-4 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Chief of Maint., GS-12 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sup. Hort., GS-11 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Maint. Sup., GS-9 | | | 3 | 3 |
| Program Analyst, GS-9 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sup. Hort., GS-7 | | | 3 | 3 |
| Clerical, GS-5 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Foreman III, Ungr. | | | 1 | 1 |
| Foreman II, Ungr. | | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| Foreman I, Ungr. | | | 2 | 2 |
| Tradesman, Ungr. | | | 9 | 9 |
| Maintenanceman, Ungr. | | | 2 | 2 |
| Operator General, Ungr. | | 3 | | 3 |
| Agri. Equip. Repairer, Ungr. | | | 1 | 1 |
| Gardener, Ungr. | | | 17 | 17 |
| Tree Worker, Ungr. | | | 3 | 3 |
| Truck Driver, Ungr. | | 3 | 12 | 15 |
| Tractor Operator, Ungr. | | | 9 | 9 |
| Caretaker, Ungr. | | | 10 | 10 |
| Gardener Helper, Ungr. | | | 4 | 4 |
| Auto Mech. Helper, Ungr. | | | 1 | 1 |
| Laborer, Ungr. | | 3 | 42 | 45 |
| Air Tool Operator, Ungr. | | 1 | | 1 |
| Prorated positions | 22 | 5 | 30 | 57 |
| Total NCP - North | 39 | 16 | 165 | 220 |
| **U. S. Park Police Uniformed Force** | | | | |
| Chief | 1 | | | 1 |
| Inspector | 2 | | | 2 |
| Captain | 4 | | | 4 |
| Lieutenant | 12 | | | 12 |
| Detective Lieutenant | 1 | | | 1 |

| U. S. Park Police | Management and Protection | Roads and Trails | Buildings and Utilities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uniformed Force | | | | |
| Sergeant, Horse-Mounted | 1 | | | 1 |
| Detective Sergeant | 2 | | | 2 |
| Sergeant | 29 | | | 29 |
| Detective | 11 | | | 11 |
| Private, Tech II | 16 | | | 16 |
| Private, Horse-Mounted | 16 | | | 16 |
| Private, Motorcycle Officer | 20 | | | 20 |
| Private, Plainclothesman | 4 | | | 4 |
| Private | 200 | | | 200 |
| Sergeant, Motorcycle-Mounted | 3 | | | 3 |
| Civilians and Guards | | | | |
| Safety Officer, GS-12 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Clerical, GS-5 | 3 | | | 3 |
| Clerical, GS-4 | 11 | | | 11 |
| Clerical, GS-3 | 6 | | | 6 |
| Clerical, GS-2 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Stable Hand, Ungr. | 1 | | | 1 |
| Guards | 25 | | | 25 |
| Total, U. S. Park Police | 371 | | | 371 |
| Grand Total | 541 | 54 | 697 | 1,292 |

## Proratable Positions

(Located in General Superintendent's Office, Central Shops, Garage, and Storehouse)

| | Management and Protection | Roads and Trails | Buildings and Utilities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Manager, GS-14 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Personnel Officer, GS-14 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Property Mgt. Officer, GS-14 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Personnel Spec., GS-13 | 4 | | | 4 |
| Safety Officer, GS-13 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Property Officer, GS-13 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Civil Engineer, GS-13 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Sup. Park Naturalist, GS-13 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Historian, GS-13 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Information Officer, GS-12 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Park Planner, GS-12 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Management Ass't., GS-12 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Land Records Spec., GS-12 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Budget Officer, GS-12 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Proc. Agent, GS-12 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Accounting Officer, GS-12 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Conc. Spec., GS-12 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Photographer, GS-11 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Proc. Agent, GS-11 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Supply Officer, GS-11 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Offices Services Mgr., GS-11 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Personnel Spec., GS-11 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Accountant, GS-11 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Personnel Spec., GS-9 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Property Ass't., GS-9 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Proc. Agent, GS-9 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Lands Records Spec., GS-9 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Photographer, GS-9 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Writer-Editor, GS-9 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Permit Inspector, GS-9 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Voucher Examiner, GS-8 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Accounting Tech., GS-8 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Accounting Tech., GS-7 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Accounting Tech., GS-6 | 4 | | | 4 |
| Secretary, GS-6 | 2 | | | 2 |
| EAM Operator, GS-6 | 1 | | | 1 |
| General Clerical, GS-6 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Accounting Clerk, GS-5 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Payroll Clerk, GS-5 | 1 | | | 1 |

| | Management and Protection | Roads and Trails | Buildings and Utilities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Secretary, GS-5 | 4 | | | 4 |
| Personnel Clerk, GS-5 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Purchasing Clerk, GS-5 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Mail Clerk, GS-5 | 1 | | | 1 |
| General Clerical, GS-5 | 4 | | | 4 |
| General Clerical, GS-4 | 10 | | | 10 |
| General Clerical, GS-3 | 8 | | | 8 |
| General Clerical, GS-2 | 3 | | | 3 |
| Const. & Maint. Sup., GS-13 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Architect, GS-13 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Horticulturist, GS-13 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Land. Arch., GS-13 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Prog. & Plans Control Officer, GS-12 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Civil Engineer, GS-12 | | | 2 | 2 |
| Inventory Spec., GS-9 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Foreman IV, Ungr. | | | 4 | 4 |
| Foreman III, Ungr. | | | 4 | 4 |
| Foreman II, Ungr. | | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Foreman I, Ungr. | | | 1 | 1 |
| Tradesman, Ungr. | | 8 | 58 | 66 |
| Motor Vehicle Operator, Ungr. | | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Auto Mechanic, Ungr. | | | 10 | 10 |
| Garage Serviceman, Ungr. | | | 6 | 6 |
| Warehouseman, Ungr. | | | 4 | 4 |
| Laborer, Ungr. | | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Janitor, Ungr. | | | 1 | 1 |
| Equip. Repairman, Ungr. | | | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 84 | 18 | 118 | 220 |
| Prorated to: | | | | |
| NCP - Central | -45 | -10 | -64 | -119 |
| NCP - East | -17 | - 3 | -24 | - 44 |
| NCP - North | -22 | - 5 | -30 | - 57 |
| | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |

Boundaries of East, North, and Central:

NCP - East

North Boundary - Eastern Avenue

East Boundary - Southern Avenue and District Line to Potomac River

Southern Boundary - Junction of Anacostia River and Washington Channel across Anacostia River mouth to eastern shoreline, then follow Potomac River shoreline to District Line.

Western Boundary - Anacostia Park (included), and Anacostia River to Southeast point of Fort McNair

NCP - East also includes the Suitland Parkway to Marlboro Pike, Fort Washington, and 2nd portion of George Washington Memorial Parkway

NCP - North

North Boundary - Eastern Avenue

Eastern Boundary - Anacostia Park (not included)

Southern Boundary - Benning Road, Florida Avenue, Rock Creek Park (included) to Kennedy Center (not included), and North boundary of the C & O Canal

Western Boundary - Western Avenue

NCP - Central

North Boundary - Benning Road and Florida Avenue

Eastern Boundary - Anaccstia Park, Anacostia River and Hains Point

Southern Boundary - Shoreline of Potomac River from Hains Point to, and including Kennedy Center.

Western Boundary - Rock Creek Park (not included) and Florida Avenue

Mr. HARTZOG. I knew I could not get away with that so I have a list of everything. I want to share with you what we did to try to improve the management of these parks.

One of our great needs was for management supervision close to the operating level of the parks. So we divided the National Capital Parks into five districts, each in charge of a superintendent. I will give you the makeup of each of those districts. I will also give you the visitation for each of them and how many employes there are in each of them.

(The information follows:)

MAKEUP OF EACH 5 DISTRICTS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

| Park or district | Visitation [1] | Number of budgeted positions [2] |
|---|---|---|
| 1. National Capital Parks—Central (largely the memorial and Mall area and river front parks in the original L'Enfant Capital City as defined in detail on preceding page) | 14,246,064 | 469 |
| 2. National Capital Parks—East (largely those park areas east of the Anacostia River as defined in detail on preceding page) | 818,436 | 232 |
| 3. National Capital Parks—North (largely those park areas north of Florida Ave. as defined in detail on preceding page) | 1,035,021 | 220 |
| 4. Catoctin Mountain Park and Baltimore-Washington Parkway (Catoctin Mountain Park is a wooded park of 5,768.90 acres near Thurmont, Md. Baltimore-Washington Parkway is an approach parkway from approximately Laurel, Md., to District of Columbia and includes Greenbelt Park) | 1,182,160 | 47 |
| 5(a). George Washington Memorial Parkway (includes the parkway and related facilities from the beltway to District of Columbia on the Maryland side of the Potomac River, and to Mount Vernon on the Virginia side, and includes the Custis-Lee Mansion and C. & O. Canal from Great Falls to Rock Creek) | 6,310,009 | 150 |
| 5 (b). Prince William Forest Park, Va. (This is a wooded park near Triangle, Va., comprising 17,345 acres) | 334,114 | 33 |
| 5 (a) and (b) were originally combined | | |

[1] Visitation represents only those areas and facilities where counts are maintained. The number does not include the many millions using roadways and parks where no counts are maintained.

[2] The number of positions do not include 472 authorized police positions but do include a prorated share of the positions located in centralized shops and administrative and professional employees.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many visitors do you have in the National Capital parks?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have about 24¼ million visits to the National Capital parks. You could be right, about 18 million of them are right in the city.

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE AND CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for an area manager for the Antietam National Battlefield site.

Mr. HARTZOG. Antietam is near Harpers Ferry. The C. & O. Canal outside of the District of Columbia has been consolidated as a management unit with the Antietam Park. We need an area manager to supervise that operation.

STATUS OF TRANSFER OF PARKWAY TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the current status on the transfer of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have a note on this to share with you here in my book, but it is back with the construction items. I will tell you what it says briefly.

We agreed last year that the State of Maryland would get the Baltimore-Washington Parkway on the condition that the Bureau of Public Roads would designate it a part of the Interstate Highway System. Then when we got into trying to negotiate the last settlement of the District of Columbia highway-freeway argument, they found they did not have enough mileage to put the Baltimore-Washington Parkway on the Interstate System for the District of Columbia, so they took it off again.

Maryland, of course, said, "Thank you very much, keep it." So I still have it.

Then as you well know, the roof fell in on that whole highway program and all the agreements that had been negotiated, or practically all of them, had been repudiated.

Part of the agreement was——

Mrs. HANSEN. This is an example of bad management.

Mr. HARTZOG. Certainly it is, but it is more than that. It is a demonstration of bad faith, all the way around, because certain agreements were made, they were negotiated, everybody agreed to them; but now the whole thing is a shambles so far as we are concerned.

Practically every element in that plan that involved a park program that was the essence of the negotiation has now been repudiated in the last report that was sent to the Congress.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FREEWAY

They are going to put a short tunnel under Lincoln Memorial, for goodness sakes, and put interstate traffic on Independence Avenue and right down the great historic Mall of the Nation's Capital.

Well, as you can see, I am not quite happy.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much more traffic do they expect Independence Avenue to carry?

Mr. HARTZOG. I do not know, but as long as you leave the planning of cities to——

Mrs. HANSEN. This is very important.

Mr. HARTZOG. As long as you leave the final decisions on the quality of cities to highway engineers whose whole concern is dollar value of truck-miles from here to there, or which is the shortest distance between two points, and eliminate the social values of life that make a city a livable environment, you are always going to have a problem. I do not believe that the American public wants that; I do not even believe the trucking industry wants that.

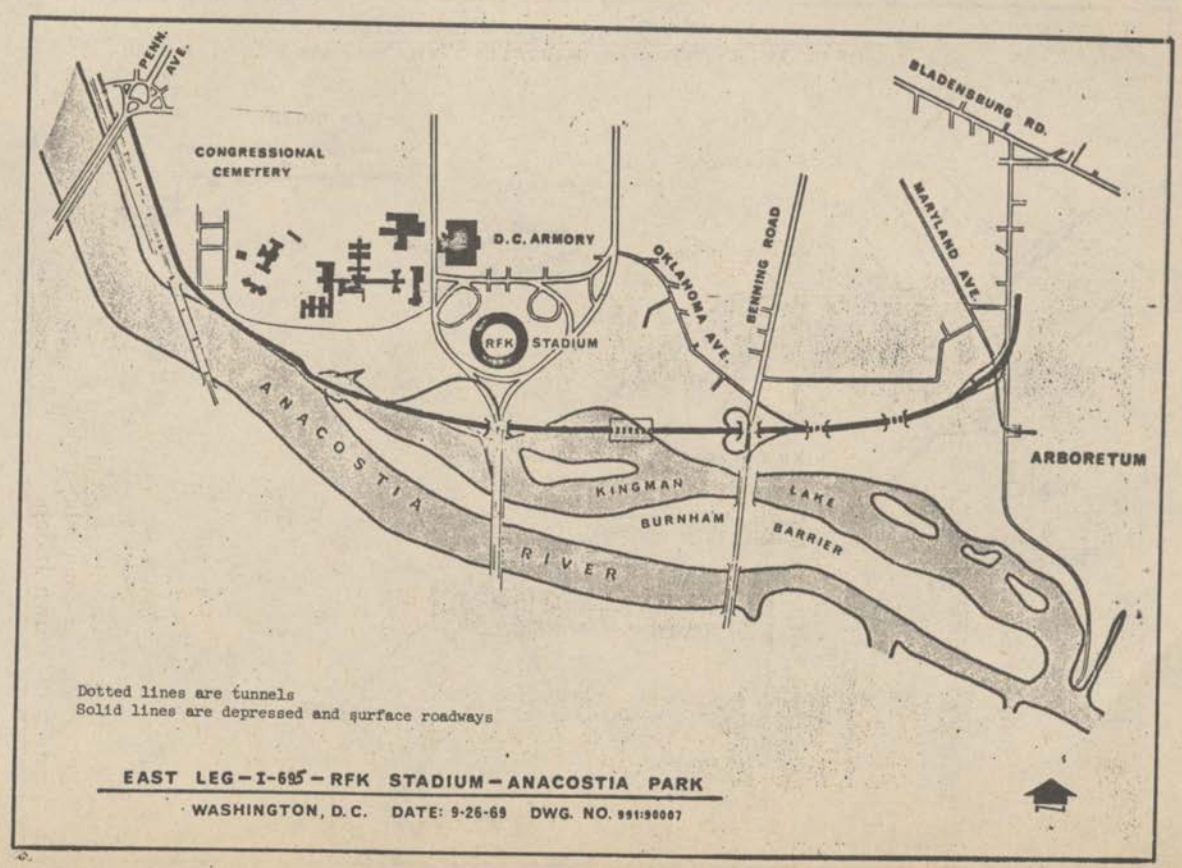
I have not met anybody who is involved in the program who wants that. But this is the way it seems to come out here in the District of Columbia. I cannot comprehend that anybody could imagine putting interstate traffic down Independence Avenue on the great Mall of the Capital City.

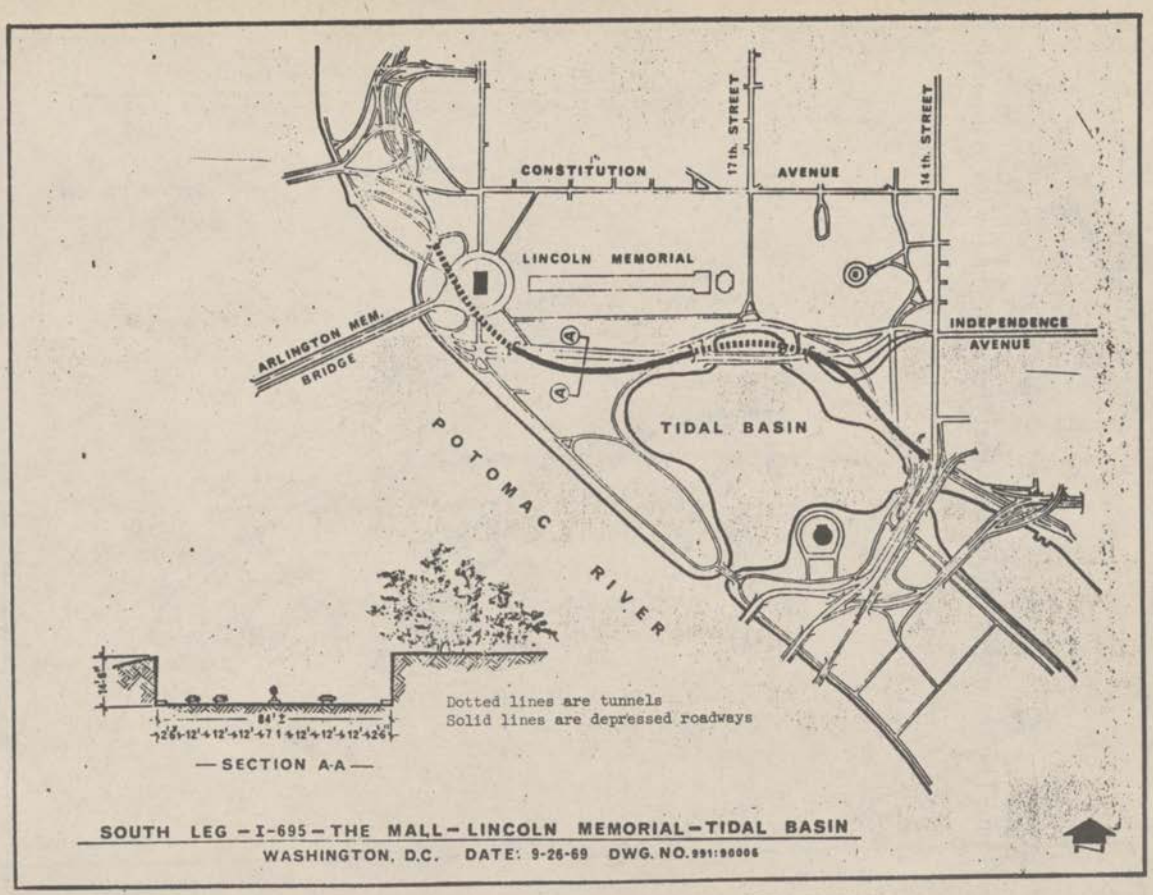
Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the proposed routes?

Mr. HARTZOG. I will be glad to.

(The information follows:)

Proposed routes for Interstate 695 in vicinity of the Mall, Lincoln Memorial, and Tidal Basin (Independence Avenue), and in the vicinity of Anacostia Park.


PENN. AVE.
CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY
D.C. ARMORY
RFK STADIUM
OKLAHOMA AVE.
BENNING ROAD
BLADENSBURG RD.
MARYLAND AVE.
ARBORETUM
ANACOSTIA RIVER
KINGMAN
BURNHAM
LAKE
BARRIER
Dotted lines are tunnels
Solid lines are depressed and surface roadways
EAST LEG – I-695 – RFK STADIUM – ANACOSTIA PARK
WASHINGTON, D.C. DATE: 9-26-69 DWG. NO. 991:90007


CONSTITUTION
AVENUE
17th. STREET
14th. STREET
LINCOLN MEMORIAL
ARLINGTON MEM.
BRIDGE
INDEPENDENCE
AVENUE
TIDAL BASIN
POTOMAC
RIVER
Dotted lines are tunnels
Solid lines are depressed roadways
84'2
26'-12'-4-12'-4-12'-47'1-4-12'-4-12'-4-12'-426'
— SECTION A-A —
SOUTH LEG — I-695 — THE MALL — LINCOLN MEMORIAL — TIDAL BASIN
WASHINGTON, D.C. DATE: 9-26-69 DWG. NO. 291:90006

Mr. MARSH. Is that a permanent or a temporary plan?

Mr. HARTZOG. It is permanent.

When did you ever see, Mr. Marsh, and I do not mean to be impertinent as you well know, but when did you ever see anything temporary in Washington?

It is permanent. One of our great architects, at one time in the National Park Service, described the temporary structure in Washington as one that lasts 25 years longer than the permanent installation. This is about the record that we have had with temporary solutions.

Mrs. HANSEN. You already have a tremendous traffic problem on Independence Avenue. It would be ridiculous to increase the traffic on an avenue that already has too much traffic.

WOLF TRAP FARM PARK

How are you progressing on the Wolf Trap Farm Park?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, we will have the Filene Center ready in the spring of 1971, which is in this budget period and we need to get the program planned for activities there this summer.

We expect to have a topping-out ceremony there at this structure, and I am hoping you, Mr. Reifel, Mr. Marsh and other members of the Appropriations as well as the legislative committee can be with us on this occasion.

We want to have a program at Wolf Trap Farm Park this summer. This is where we will bring the youngsters from the city and the suburban communities and the school systems out in a natural environment.

U.S. PARK POLICE

Mrs. HANSEN. What will be your total U.S. Park Police Force when you transfer the positions from the Washington, D.C., Government?

Mr. HARTZOG. It makes a total of 472 Park Police.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many miles of streets do they police? How many acres do they police?

Insert the information in the record.

(The information follows:)

*Miles of streets and acreage within the District of Columbia policed by U.S. Park Police*

| | |
|---|---|
| Miles of streets | 98 |
| Acres | 7,623.45 |

Mr. HARTZOG. The mileage is tremendous.

NAVAJO LANDS CLUSTER

Mrs. HANSEN. Why do you have the procurement and property management officer for Canyon de Chelly under the Navajo lands cluster?

Mr. HARTZOG. We took all of the areas within the external boundaries of the Navajo Reservation and put them under centralized management there.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have in this area?
Mr. HARTZOG. We have a total of 22 in management and protection.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS

Mrs. HANSEN. How many Indians do you have employed in this area?
Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, I would appreciate an opportunity to insert in the record a total of our Indian employment in the Southwest because it is impressive. I would also appreciate an opportunity to insert in the record a description of the Indian youth assistance program for Indians in the Southwest because we have made a concerted effort to get young Indian children into our summer employment program, and it is a substantial program and it has been a signal success.
(The information follows:)

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE SOUTHWEST

The Indian youth summer program had its beginning during the early months of 1968 when Arrow Incorporated began to plan for its first summer employment experience for Indian youths in the Southwest. The cooperating agencies included the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Park Service, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, Navajo Tribes, and the ALL Indian Pueblo Council. A number of meetings were held among these agencies with Dr. Irving Handlin of Arrow Incorporated providing the leadership. The Bureau of Indian Affairs provided financial and material assistance plus employment assistance funds to supplement expenses during the summer employment experience. The National Park Service provided jobs, quarters for housing at normal rates and supervision as well as on the job training. The Neighborhood Youth Corps paid enrollee wages during the summer. Arrow Incorporated provided the planning and staffing for the training program and through a contract arrangement with the Bureau of Indian Affairs administered the experimental summer employment program.

After the Neighborhood Youth Corps selected the enrollees, they were counseled 1 week later and then assigned to various Service areas for actual work assignments. The Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees were limited to 26 hours of work per week; but a number of them did so well the Service areas supplemented this by employing them under the Youth Opportunity Campaign authority for another 14 hours per week.

The first base program in 1968 was beset with difficulty in funding, late pay checks, and problems in obtaining uniforms, bedding, cooking utensils, food, etc. The youths showed great tenacity and stability with the excellent counseling and frequent visits by Dr. Handlin and overcame the problems.

After the first summer's experiment, Service areas participating in the program reported on the program. The areas involved, the enrollees, and a number of visitors expressed unanimous enthusiasm. In 1968 there were approximately 70 NYC enrollees who received employment experience at 15 field areas and in the Southwest Regional Office.

The 1969 program was substantially the same as that of 1968. There were fewer problems, of course, and a number of minor changes. One major change was that instead of providing group training, Dr. Handlin conducted individual meetings with enrollees, their parents, and officials from the Pueblo or the reservation. This process was much speedier than the group training. Several enrollees were on board at several areas much earlier.

In 1969 there were 90 enrollees at 17 field areas plus the southwest regional office. In addition three enrollees were employed at one of U.S. Forest Service field areas and one by the General Services Administration.

In 1970 plans are underway to use 70 to 90 enrollees in National Park Service areas and about 200 by the U.S. Forest Service. General Services Administration's participation has not been determined at this time.

This program has been an extremely meaningful one to both the National Park Service and the Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees. We have gained considerable compassion and insight into Indian youth problems, plus reaping the benefits of

the work output with little expense to the Service. The enrollees learned a variety of skills, were given the opportunity to learn to live away from home, and to participate in actual work situations. Some youths proved themselves so well they were employed on the park staff rather than under the Neighborhood youth program in 1969. We expect more such employment in 1970.

The following statistics of this program and other Indian employment showed the impact registered during two specific months and basically representing high and low peak periods of employment:

| | Indian | All employees | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| JULY 1969 | | | |
| Permanent: National Park Service employees | 12 | 626 | 1.5 |
| Temporary: | | | |
| National Park Service employees | 120 | 918 | 13.6 |
| Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees | 85 | 108 | 78.7 |
| FEBRUARY 1970 | | | |
| Permanent: National Park Service employees | 14 | 676 | 2.4 |
| Temporary: | | | |
| National Park Service employees | 22 | 250 | 8.2 |
| Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees | 1 | 13 | .07 |

Mr. HARTZOG. We have young ladies and gentlemen in period costumes there. I saw them in Canyon de Chelly, I do not know whether you saw them.

Mrs. HANSEN. We saw your poor roads. But the funds we appropriated last year for roads were put in reserve by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes; I know. That was unfortunate. They have never been to Canyon de Chelly or they would not have done that.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure they would not.

Mr. HARTZOG. But the visitors are very enthusiastic about it. When I was there we had two young ladies in costume with some of the most exquisite jewelry and dresses that you have ever seen in your life.

## SALES OF INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the dollar amount of Indian arts and crafts that are sold today as against those sold in 1961?

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be delighted to do that, but I do not believe the 1961 figure is available because we started breaking that out only a few years ago.

Mrs. HANSEN. Use the latest year that you have figures available.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will do the best I can.

(The information follows:)

### INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS SALES BY CONCESSIONERS

The concessioners were first required to supply a breakdown of the gross receipts for the 1966 operating year. This breakdown of gross receipts only requires an amount for gift shop sales (Indian and native handicraft), and does not differentiate between Indian arts and crafts and other handicraft. Based on our knowledge of the various operations involved, the sales of Indian arts and crafts by the concessioners since 1966 are estimated to be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1966 | $510,560 |
| 1967 | 1,348,300 |
| 1968 | 1,679,636 |
| 1969 | 2,050,000 |

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is very interested in this program.

CULTURAL CENTER AT PIPESTONE

Mr. HARTZOG. I have an item in this budget which I am enthusiastic to talk about, for a cultural center at Pipestone where we have a young man who is an Indian as our superintendent. He is working with the tribes who have traditionally come to Pipestone to use the local clay to make these magnificent pipes. I will bring a pipe here and show you what they make. It is a fading craft and what we need to do is to move in the direction of building more cultural centers to encourage these tribes to come in and bring their young people.

Mrs. HANSEN. You could distribute a few peace pipes around the world to great advantage.

Mr. HARTZOG. Absolutely. This is the most magnificent art you have ever seen. I was honored to have them present one to me. I want to show it to you.

NEW YORK CITY CLUSTER

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have at the New York City cluster?

Mr. HARTZOG. We are woefully understaffed at the New York operation. It is tragic. We have 39 management and protection, 27 maintenance and rehabilitation positions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for a museum curator at the Statue of Liberty.

Mr. HARTZOG. Of course you know we are finishing the Museum of American Immigration if you give us the money. We need to collect and prepare the artifacts.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have at the Statue of Liberty?

By the way, I was trying to get some information on Ellis Island and it took me half a day to get all the material I wanted.

Mr. HARTZOG. Who did you call?

Mrs. HANSEN. We called several individuals. The responses were woefully deficient.

Mr. HARTZOG. I wish in those cases you would call me.

Mrs. HANSEN. You were on one of your trips.

Mr. HARTZOG. Call Ed Hummel. It is disturbing when I find that a Member of Congress does not get the information she needs.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was interested in the type of immigration techniques of the seventies, how were they treated, how they came in, where did they go, how long did they stay, and so on.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have all that information.

Mrs. HANSEN. Nobody could find it.

Mr. HARTZOG. One of the real contributions that we can make to the literary community is to share this information.

Mrs. HANSEN. I tried, but did not make much headway.

Mr. HARTZOG. Do you have it yet?

Mrs. HANSEN. I got part of it, but not what I want.

Mr. HARTZOG. Who can I contact?

Mrs. HANSEN. Just send it up to me.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will send one of my historians over to see what you got and what the gaps are.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was interested naturally, as is everybody who lives in an area which has had a large number of immigrants.

Mr. HARTZOG. At the Statue of Liberty we have 14 management and protection and 13 maintenance and rehabilitation positions. We are asking for one additional museum curator in management and protection and, two caretakers and two charwomen in maintenance and rehabilitation, for the new facility there.

### OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have at the Ozark National Scenic Riverways?

Mr. HARTZOG. Nine in management and protection and three in maintenance and rehabilitation. We are asking for three more in management and protection and three more in maintenance and rehabilitation.

We have acquired all of the land there that we can acquire within the existing ceiling.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your total?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is 65 miles of river that has to be patroled and 48,000 acres of land that has to be managed. Estimated visitation is 5.9 million.

### PADRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have at Padre Island National Seashore?

Mr. HARTZOG. Nine in management and protection and seven in maintenance and rehabilitation. We are asking for two new management and protection positions, one supervisory park ranger, and one park naturalist.

### ADDITIONAL STAFFING REQUIREMENTS AT OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS

Mrs. HANSEN. Why do you have more employees there than you do at the Ozarks?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, there is a more intense visitation at Padre Island.

Mrs. HANSEN. But you do not have as many visitations at Padre Island.

Mr. HARTZOG. We do not have as many, but you have to understand that a great deal of the visitations at Ozark, as on a Parkway, travels by itself. People rent their own Jon Boat. They do not demand a lot of personal service, or evening campfire programs.

Undoubtedly were going to need additional people at Ozark as visitation expands there. One of the great problems there is a boat which has been developed called a jet boat which runs on 3 inches of water. They are running them at 30 and 40 miles an hour along the narrow riverways. If one of the boats rounds a bend in the river and you are in the middle of that river in a Jon Boat, you will be run over because there is no way to stop it.

We have to institute zoning on that 65 miles of river in the areas

where these various kinds of craft can operate and we are going to have to have more ranger personnel to enforce it.

At Padre Island, those two permanent positions displace 2.4 man years of temporary employment which we have had there in the past.

PICTURED ROCKS NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have three people now and we are asking you for one more in management and protection.

POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have at Point Reyes National Seashore?

Mr. HARTZOG. At Point Reyes we have 12 positions in management and protection and seven in maintenance and rehabilitation, and we are asking for two more in each category.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much land do you have to acquire?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have to acquire about $33 million worth. As it stands now we have acquired about 33,000 acres and have 27,000 acres to acquire.

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have at Redwood National Park? Justify your request for five additional positions.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have 15 management and protection and six maintenance and rehabilitation positions. You know that park came into being with a legislative declaration of taking, and since you and I were out there we have the additional facility down at Orick to be manned.

We are asking for two GS–11 park rangers and three GS–7 park rangers and two maintenance men.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have at Sequoia National Park and Kings Canyon National Park? Justify your request for an additional position.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have 40 positions in management and protection and 35 in maintenance, and we are asking you for one clerk-typist who will be working for the rangers.

SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK AND SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have at Shenandoah and Shiloh National Parks?

Mr. HARTZOG. At Shenandoah we have 28 in management and protection and we have 28 in maintenance and rehabilitation. We are asking you for one additional tractor operator in maintenance and rehabilitation at Shenandoah. At Shiloh we have seven positions in management and protection and seven in maintenance and rehabilitation.

WHITMAN MISSION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. How much would your visitations increase at Whitman Mission National Historic site if the facilities were reconstructed?

Mr. HARTZOG. I would appreciate asking either Ed Hummel or John Rutter to answer that because I have never been there.

Mr. HUMMEL. It would be difficult to estimate the visitation if it was totally reconstructed because I think much of the visitation that comes there depends on the transportation system, the roads and so on.

Most of our visitation comes out of Walla Walla.

Mrs. HANSEN. The site is only a short distance from Walla Walla and you could not have a better road.

Mr. HUMMEL. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you reconstructed Fort Vancouver you would have increased visitation because it is located on an Interstate Highway System.

I think it would have a tremendous historical impact.

Mr. HARTZOG. Do you want us to reconsider the reconstruction of that?

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope you will. I have been talking about that for the last 8 years.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is the first time I have heard of it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where have you been?

Mr. HARTZOG. Apparently not where you were talking, but I sure heard you this time.

Mr. HUMMEL. At Fort Vancouver we have just part of a wall.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have definite plans for reconstructing that one, but not for Whitman.

Mr. HUMMEL. Occasionally they talk about reconstructing that one building.

Mr. HARTZOG. Let's talk seriously about the reconstruction of that. We have revised our policies to provide for reconstruction where it facilitates interpretation of the event. Previously we had a policy that said no reconstructions and we made exceptions to it as we went along for structures of overriding significance. Now the policy provided for reconstruction where it contributes to interpretation.

We will take a look at it in light of this revised policy.

Mrs. HANSEN. This structure interprets practically your whole western history.

Mr. HARTZOG. Let us have a look at it.

FORT WALLA WALLA

Mrs. HANSEN. You never should have let Fort Walla Walla vanish under the dam.

Mr. HARTZOG. I did not have that, did I?

Mrs. HANSEN. No; it was before your time.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. But this never should have happened.

Mr. HUMMEL. I agree.

Mrs. HANSEN. At least until the archeological work was done.

Mr. HUMMEL. That was in the period before we were doing salvage archeology.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think some of the most interesting artifacts in the Northwest were buried under that dam.

Mr. HUMMEL. I agree with you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Nobody seemed to care.

Mr. HARTZOG. One of the things I have been very much interested in and talking with our archeologists about is the fantastic area which needs to be looked at in terms of underwater archeology. I am going to be proposing to the administration and, hopefully, they in turn will propose to you that we do some underwater archeology and recover some of the important submerged artifacts.

Mrs. HANSEN. There was some talk about recouping some of that Indian painting on the walls of the rocks at John Day Dam.

Mr. HARTZOG. Our archeologists are looking into such a program.

Mrs. HANSEN. That was another disgrace.

VOLUNTEERS-IN-THE-PARKS PROGRAM

You request $54,000 to initiate the volunteers-in-the parks program. Give us a summary of what this proposed program encompasses.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is a program developed in response to the request of many people to contribute productively to serving people and managing resources in the national park system.

Legislation has been proposed by the administration which would authorize us to recruit volunteers. The bill under consideration is H.R. 12758, introduced by Mr. Saylor for himself and Mr. Skubitz.

Our proposal involves $54,000. We estimate that each volunteer would cost us about $270 a year, which would include the uniform.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is $270 per person.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am. That is a great bargain, really, when you are talking about people working full time.

We are asking for $27,000 to start with 100 of them this year. It would cover their medical examination, buy their uniforms, and cover the transportation from their home to the place of work. If they are assigned to full-time duty away from their home so that they have to buy meals, it would involve a modest per diem allowance to cover their meals.

We are also asking for $27,000 to hire a personnel specialist, GS–13, and a clerk, GS–5, to do the recruiting.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have requested $54,000?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is the total; $27,000 is for the 100 volunteers and $27,000 is to implement the program.

Mrs. HANSEN. When will the authorization be passed?

Mr. HARTZOG. I expect to have it before the first of July. I am hopeful of having it before you get around to markup.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the locations in which you expect to use these people.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will tell you, Madam Chairman. We are going to start it in the District of Columbia.

May I share with you an observation? What we have tried to do under this last reorganization of the Office of National Capital and Urban Park Affairs, is to put Ted Swem, who is one of the very creative people that we have in our management, in charge of program development. You and I talked about this the other day in connection with Ford's Theater and Wolf Trap Farm Park.

We will try to start these new programs here where we can give them the needed management and professional and technical support.

Then when we have demonstrated the validity of it, we will export it to another city.

### CHANGE IN FINANCING PORTIONS OF NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK FUNCTIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. When will the $3.5 million transfer for the financing of the National Capital Parks be completed?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have been carrying out the functions in these parks all along. The change in financing will be effective July 1, 1970. The funds are being transferred from the D.C. Government to the National Park service in 1970 as they were in the years before 1970.

Mrs. HANSEN. The 1970 funding also has been transferred to the National Park Service?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why are you requesting an additional $174,000?

Mr. HARTZOG. The amount of $174,000 is for management and protection for the full year salaries of existing positions that were only partially funded in fiscal 1970.

The same thing is true for the maintenance and rehabilitation figure. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

### CONCESSIONS MANAGEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. You request $386,100 for concessions management. Insert in the record a breakdown of the cost factors involved in this request.

Mr. HARTZOG. Do you mean what the people do?

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the cost factors?

Mr. HARTZOG. List of positions, travel costs, and so forth?

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

(The information follows:)

Cost factors involved in 1970 concessions program:

| | |
|---|---|
| Personnel compensation and benefits | $342,200 |
| Travel and transportation of persons | 28,400 |
| Transportation of things | 7,400 |
| Rent, communications, and utilities | 650 |
| Printing and reproduction | 5,700 |
| Other services | 850 |
| Supplies and materials | 900 |
| Total | $386,100 |

List of positions for 1970 concessions management program:

Washington office:
- Assistant to the Director
- Chief, Branch of Contracts
- Chief, Branch of Operations
- Chief, Branch of Financial Management
- Concessions analysts (4)
- Systems accountant
- Management analysts (2)
- Secretary
- Clerical (4)

Eastern service center:
- Concessions analyst
- Secretary

Southeast regional office:
- Concessions analyst

Western service center:
- Concessions analyst (3)
- Secretary (2)
  - (Southwest Regional Office is the duty station for one of each of these positions.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you give us an idea of how your concessions management is operating?

What are the special problems? What is the extent to which concessionnaires are meeting the public needs?

(The information follows:)

It is the roll of concessions management to provide leadership in developing and administering the policies of Congress and the administration as related to the function of private enterprise in providing facilities and servces for the public in areas administered by the National Park Service.

We feel that the training programs and innovations detailed in the justifications are the most effective means of improving operational and managerial programs of concessions management. In addition, the evaluation teams recently established in the regions under the reorganization will increase the effectiveness of our concessions management program in that we will get uniformity of appraisal and a means of more expeditiously pinpointing areas where corrections or improvement is necessary.

The areas of principal public concern as reflected in comments received from visitors continue to be in the fields of rate structures, and quality and quantity of service. It is our belief and expectation that the improved training and evaluations will bring about improvements at all levels, resulting in better service to the public.

The tight-money market will undoubtedly result in the delay of some needed improvement or expansion programs, such as Grant Village in Yellowstone. However, certain other concessioners are proceeding with programs to upgrade and expand facilities, and on the whole, are doing a commendable job in meeting visitor needs.

SOUVENIRS

The recommendations of the souvenir committee are being implemented and the program of seeking out and offering appropriate souvenirs for sale in the national parks is a continuing one, with the result that the quality of items offered for sale is steadily improving. As circumstances permit, inappropriate items are being fazed out at all locations.

The sale of native handicraft and artifacts continues to be especially encouraged, with the result that estimated sales of such items over the past 4 years have increased by approximately 300 percent.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you doing with the purple plumes?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have about gotten rid of those.

I am pleased to tell you that the souvenir committee that was established has, I think, done a remarkably good job of improving the quality of souvenirs in the parks. On my visits in the last 2 years I have not seen any objectionable slogans on those long john cards that

we talked about with the committee several years ago. They have been cleaned out. The quality has been upgraded. It is not yet where I would like to see it. And we are continuing to urge the committee to develop higher standards.

Our interpretive people have been working with them in terms of trying to develop a quality line of souvenirs identified with parks, for sale only in parks, which I think could have a very significant meaning for visitors to national parks.

I do not know what real meaning a souvenir of Yellowstone has if they can go 100 miles down the highway and buy the same souvenir. If they could buy one with a direct relationship to Yellowstone, only in Yellowstone, I think it would have a great appeal to the public. We are working on that.

We are having a real problem with high interest rates and the tight-money market in trying to provide new accommodation facilities. I am in real trouble with the development program at Yellowstone, Grant Village. The concessioner is simply unable to obtain the money to go ahead with that program.

Mrs. HANSEN. What other locations are giving you difficulty?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is the only one that has surfaced in any meaningful way.

Mr. MARSH. In reference to the concession program, is it not an unusual arrangement, or one that could have potential problems, at Assateague Island there, and the State of Maryland.

Mr. HARTZOG. The Assateague operation, Mr. Marsh, is fraught with that possible danger.

Mr. MARSH. On the northern end?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir. We have been moving very slowly in implementing that. I am also concerned about the directive in the legislation and the extent to which there should be commercial development even on the Virginia end. I am not sure that it is in the interest of the citizens of the State of Virginia and the community of Chincoteague for us to proceed with any great haste to implement a large concession program there.

We therefore have not had those items in very high priority although they are still in the program. The Congress has directed us to do it and I have every intention of complying with the directive of the Congress at such time as my program permits me to do it. But as I say, I have not put them at the top of the priority list because I am concerned about the very issue that you are raising.

Mr. MARSH. You do not have the problem in Virginia that you have in Maryland?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir; we do not.

Mr. MARSH. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have any other special problems with your concessionnaires?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, I want to commend them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the concession in Yosemite operating satisfactorily?

Mr. HARTZOG. It is in very good shape. We have made management improvements there in terms of rerouting traffic and instituting shuttle-bus service and people who visit Yosemite tell me it has not been so rewarding in 50 years.

Mrs. HANSEN. To what extent do you have audits made on the concessionnaires' financial reports?

Mr. HARTZOG. The Department of the Interior has departmentwide audit programs. They audit the concessioners on a 3-year cycle.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have any exceptions been taken during the past year?

Mr. HARTZOG. None that have been called to my attention.

Mr. HUMMEL. No serious ones.

Mr. MARSH. What is the status of that concession at the Statue of Liberty, the boat concession that takes people out there?

Mr. HARTZOG. The contract still has 12 years to go. The concessioner is doing a tremendous job. That is the Circle Line.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a copy of the fee structure currently in effect for the concessionnaires.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be delighted to.

(The information follows:)

CURRENT FRANCHISE FEE STRUCTURE

The National Park Service concessioners franchise fee formula was established in January 1965. It has been applied since January 1965 as the concession contracts and permits come due for renewal or renegotiation of franchise fees. The prospectus inviting offers from persons or corporations qualified to operate and maintain a new concession requires the prospective concessioner to state in the offer the amount he is willing to pay annually to the United States for the privilege of furnishing the services to the public. The franchise fee formula is quoted in the prospectus to provide a minimum guideline to the prospective concessioner.

The franchise fee formula follows:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CONCESSIONERS FRANCHISE FEE FORMULA

1. In order to encourage the sale of genuine Indian and native handicraft, any fee on the sale of these items will be eliminated.

In the future, the franchise fee rate to be applied to gross receipts will be weighted to give recognition to the various types of operations from which the gross receipts are derived. The weighted computation will be based on past income and will result in a single percentage of gross to be applied to gross receipts (exclusive of Indian and native handicraft) in new contracts and whenever franchise fees are reconsidered under existing contract provisions.

The following minimum percentage guidelines will be established for purpose of determining the weighted percentage fee, subject to economic considerations which would warrant higher or lower fees:

(*a*) Food, lodging, and saddle horses, ¾ of 1 percent.

(*b*) Grocery or general stores, alcoholic beverages, vending machine sales, newsstands, snack bars, soda fountains, marinas, boat rental and sales, fishing camps, and other types of service operations, 1½ percent.

(*c*) Gasoline transportation and photographic supplies and services, 3 percent.

(*d*) All souvenir and curio sales, excluding genuine Indian and native handicraft, 5 percent.

2. The flat fee now charged for the use of land and Government-owned buildings will be eliminated where the concessioner provides the basic facilities.

3. For any Government structure used by a concessioner, he would pay in addition to the percentage a reasonable charge based on the value of Government-owned structure provided.

4. Water, sewerage, and any other utility provided by the Government to the concessioner will be charged to the concessioner at established rates.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow morning.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1970.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

We have before us this morning our distinguished friend, Mr. Hartzog.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, madam. I am delighted to be here.

## INFORMATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. $764,100 is requested for informational publications. Please insert in the record the cost for this activity for fiscal years 1961 through 1970.

(The information follows:)

*Costs of informational publications*

| Fiscal year: | *Amount* |
|---|---|
| 1961 | $275,095 |
| 1962 | 335,427 |
| 1963 | 440,929 |
| 1964 | 470,666 |
| 1965 | 490,180 |
| 1966 | 616,473 |
| 1967 | 650,459 |
| 1968 | 626,950 |
| 1969 | 737,408 |
| 1970 | 764,100 |

Mrs. HANSEN. What income, if any, is produced from these publications?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, the receipts from sales of publications are returned to the Treasury and last year amounted to $377,862. This is up from $226,595. The money that you have been providing for these informational publications has permitted us to make this conversion to these small folders for free distribution and to make the larger folders sales publications as well as to improve the design of our publications.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this your sales?

Mr. HARTZOG. Sales are close to $400,000.

We are increasing the sale of publications. The National Register, that I gave you for example, has already sold out the first edition.

## REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Mrs. HANSEN. You recently reorganized the administrative structure of the National Capital region area. Give the committee a complete review of what this involved and the advantages to be gained from the realinement.

Mr. HARTZOG. What we did was to restructure what was formerly designated a regional office. As a practical matter it never truly functioned as a regional office because it directed the day-to-day operation for a large part of the work program in the National Capital region. After a study of this operation for almost a year we concluded that a better structure would be to have a general superintendent oversee the park operations in the field, and to have another office to concentrate on urban program emphasis, particularly the cultural involvements such as at Ford's Theater and Wolf Trap Farm Park, the Shakespeare Festival, and the living history program.

(Discussion off the record.)

URBAN PARK PROGRAM

Mr. HARTZOG. We now have a division of urban park programs. One of the important functions of this division will be the matter that you and I were discussing yesterday of program innovation in terms of trying to involve volunteers in park work and in trying to innovate new programs and validate them here, then ship them out to other parks that have an urban emphasis. I was interested to learn after our hearing yesterday in talking with Mr. Rutter that we are now cooperating with the city of Seattle in a children's program for the inner city that takes these youngsters in the summertime into Olympic National Park.

It only involves about 100 children at this point, but there are plans to expand it this summer.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't you also have playground equipment at Fort Vancouver?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am; this is an innovation that came out of our visit up there.

Mrs. HANSEN. It was a needed innovation.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is what this urban park program division is going to be doing.

The third division that we have is a Division of Urban Park Planning. Planning for urban parks and for the needs of urban communities is not the same thing as wilderness planning in Yellowstone. It involves many of the same disciplines, but it likewise involves a shifting of attitude. So we have established in Mr. Swem's office a Division of Urban Park Planning which is responsible for accomplishing the master planning and the developed area planning for the National Capital Park System as well as for planning new urban area parks that the Secretary would recommend for addition to the National Park System.

ALBRIGHT AND MATHER TRAINING CENTERS

Mrs. HANSEN. $168,000 is requested for the Mather Training Center. Describe your activities at this location.

Insert in the record a breakdown of the cost factors involved in this request.

(The information follows:)

*Cost components for Mather Training Center 1970 fiscal year*

| | |
|---|---|
| Personnel compensation and benefits | $110,350 |
| Supervisor GS–13 | |
| Instructor (historian) GS–12 | |
| Instructor (historian) GS–12 | |
| Instructor (naturalist) GS–11 | |
| Staff park ranger GS–9 | |
| Secretary GS–5 | |
| Positions other than permanent 2.7 M.Y. | |
| Travel and transportation of persons | 5,100 |
| Transportation of things | 2,800 |
| Rent, communications, and utilities | 4,500 |
| Printing and reproduction | 2,300 |
| Other services | 22,450 |
| Supplies and materials and noncapitalized equipment | 17,100 |
| Equipment | 3,400 |
| Total | 168,000 |

Mr. MONTGOMERY. We have two training centers, Madam Chairman, one at Harpers Ferry, the Mather Training Center, and one at Grand Canyon, the Albright Training Center. We have a training staff at each of six to eight people who conduct training programs continuously throughout the year.

The money for Mather finances the salaries and expenses of that staff including travel expenses of the staff, supplies, materials, equipment, et cetera.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a breakdown of the cost factors involved in your request for the Albright Training Center.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Yes, ma'am, we will be pleased to do so.

Cost components for Albright Training Center, 1970 fiscal year

| | |
|---|---|
| Personnel compensation and benefits | $120,950 |
| Supervisor GS–14 | |
| Assistant supervisor GS–13 | |
| Training specialist GS–12 | |
| Training specialist GS–12 | |
| Instructor GS–11 | |
| Training assistant GS–11 | |
| Secretary GS–6 | |
| Clerk-typist GS–3 | |
| Travel and transportation of persons | 9,450 |
| Transportation of things | 3,100 |
| Rent, communications, and utilities | 8,300 |
| Printing and reproduction | 1,100 |
| Other services | 5,000 |
| Supplies and materials and noncapitalized equipment | 25,100 |
| Equipment | 10,800 |
| Total | 183,800 |

AUDIOVISUAL ARTS

Mrs. HANSEN. For audiovisual arts you are requesting $229,100 under management and protection and $257,400 under maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities for a total of $486,500. Describe the requirements for this activity.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, this is a division that is charged with making audiovisual interpretive programs at the 277 parks of the System. In some areas we have automatic slide programs and in other areas we have short intrepretive motion pictures. The amount in maintenance and rehabilitation is necessary to maintain and replace the projection equipment, and to duplicate the films and the slides that go with it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a meaningful breakdown of the cost factors involved in this request.

(The information follows:)

COST FACTORS AUDIOVISUAL ARTS PROGRAM FISCAL 1971

| | Management and protection | Maintenance and rehabilitation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personnel compensation and benefits | $136,600 | $97,400 | $234,000 |
| Travel and transportation of persons | 7,000 | 16,450 | 23,450 |
| Transportation of things | 1,900 | 15,600 | 17,500 |
| Rent, communications, and utilities | | 550 | 550 |
| Printing and reproduction | 400 | | 400 |
| Other services | 76,250 | 15,050 | 91,300 |
| Supplies and materials and noncapitalized equipment | 5,400 | 21,350 | 26,750 |
| Equipment | 1,550 | 91,000 | 92,550 |
| Total | 229,100 | 257,400 | 486,500 |

Mr. HARTZOG. I will be pleased to because this is an operation we are very proud of.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would also like you to insert in the record total funding for this activity for fiscal years 1965 through 1970.

Mr. HARTZOG. I am not sure we can break it out that far back, because it was only in the last few years that we started identifying this cost and centralizing this activity. Previously every park was doing its own audiovisual work and it was not all up to standard, so we centralized the program with gratifying results. I can break it out for you from that time.

(The information follows:)

AUDIOVISUAL ARTS PROGRAM

| Appropriations | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Management and protection | 120,100 | 127,300 | 129,800 | 205,200 | 229,100 |
| Maintenance and rehabilitation | 54,000 | 117,900 | 118,200 | 125,400 | 257,400 |
| Total | 174,100 | 244,500 | 248,000 | 330,600 | 486,500 |

Note: Centralization of function began in fiscal year 1966. Prior information is not available.

PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC TRAVEL

Mrs. HANSEN. $100,000 is requested for promotion of domestic travel. Justify this request.

I thought that you were supposed to curtail inflation?

Mr. HARTZOG. We are.

Mrs. HANSEN. Doesn't traveling cost money?

Mr. HARTZOG. One of the great ways we can do this is by keeping the travel expenditures at home. We are encouraging our citizens to see "America First" instead of spending money overseas and outside of the country. That is the purpose of this program.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many people do you have in this program?

Mr. HARTZOG. Two full-time employees and a clerk-stenographer. The rest of the money is devoted principally to developing radio and television spot announcements. Perhaps you have seen some of them recently on television showing the many places in all States to visit this year. It is a cooperative program under the Travel Act of 1940 which vested authority in the Secretary of the Interior, to be exercised through the National Park Service, to promote domestic travel to Federal, State, and local recreation and historic areas. We operate through an intradepartmental advisory board, with the Bureaus of Land Management, Sport Fisheries, Outdoor Recreation, Indian Affairs, and the like.

Mrs. HANSEN. The recreation sites under the BLM jurisdiction have not been provided with suitable facilities to take care of all people. I don't know how you can urge people to visit them.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have been urging them to visit those that are adequate.

Mrs. HANSEN. The BLM is only taking care of 2 or 3 percent of their needs.

Mr. HARTZOG. I am not familiar with that program, unfortunately. We have an intradepartmental advisory group, which involves the

Departments of Interior and Agriculture, primarily the U.S. Forest Service, and our efforts are coordinated with the U.S. Travel Service so that we don't duplicate their promotion efforts for international travel.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you continue to spend less on the construction of suitable facilities to take care of the traveling public, you had better urge people to stay home.

Mr. HARTZOG. Or see the sights at home.

Mrs. HANSEN. They will have to stay home and see the parks on television.

COMMERCIAL POWER AND TELEPHONE CONNECTION CHARGES

Management and protection funds of $297,000 are requested for commercial power and telephone service connection charges. Give us the details on this request.

Mr. HARTZOG. We are converting from diesel powered generating units, that we have in many of these older parks, to commerical supply, as the Rural Electrification Administration and the commercial companies extend lines out to the areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have available power for all your installations?

Mr. HARTZOG. It is becoming quite readily available now. This is a program that we have been on now for several years, to try to get them all converted. In some instances we still have to maintain a stand-by capacity, such as Yellowstone where we have such a tremendous operation, and there is the possibility of outages. Once the inter-tie system is finally operating I think it will improve.

Mrs. HANSEN. At your present rate of construction you are not going to be using electricity to any great degree.

Please insert in the record a tabulation of your total budget estimate including both management and protection funds, and maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities funds for this activity for fiscal years 1960 through 1969 and also indicate actual expenditures for this purpose.

Mr. HARTZOG. For power connections and so forth?

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

(The information follows:)

COMMERCIAL POWER AND TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

| | 1960 through 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriations: | | | | | | | |
| Management and protection | (1) | 50,000 | 225,000 | 297,000 | 297,000 | 297,000 | 297,000 |
| Maintenance and rehabilitation | (1) | ..... | 150,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Total | | 50,000 | 375,000 | 597,000 | 597,000 | 597,000 | 597,000 |
| Costs: | | | | | | | |
| Management and protection | (1) | 50,000 | 91,689 | 141,848 | 297,000 | 88,803 | 222,972 |
| Maintenance and rehabilitation | (1) | ..... | 103,536 | 168,657 | 280,271 | 125,528 | 227,223 |
| Total | | 50,000 | 195,225 | 310,505 | 577,271 | 214,331 | 450,195 |

[1] None.

## Forestry and Fire Control

### FOREST MANAGEMENT

Mrs. Hansen. $283,300 is requested for forest management. Insert in the record a meaningful breakdown of the cost factors involved in this request. This information should indicate the locations where these funds will be used.

(The information follows:)

*Forest management*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost components: | |
| Personnel compensation and benefits | $260,500 |
| Travel and transportation of persons | 9,900 |
| Transportation of things | 700 |
| Rent, communications, and utilities | 3,700 |
| Printing and reproduction | 500 |
| Other services | 2,000 |
| Supplies and materials and noncapitalized equipment | 6,000 |
| Total | 283,300 |
| Location of programs: | |
| Northeast regional office | 39,100 |
| Southeast regional office | 34,500 |
| Midwest regional office | 37,300 |
| Southwest regional office | 33,100 |
| Western regional office | 53,300 |
| Washington office | 86,000 |
| Total | 283,300 |

Mrs. Hansen. How many locations are you using?

Mr. Hartzog. This finances the regional office staffs.

Mrs. Hansen. Give us a summary of your activities in this connection indicating just how effective your work is in this connection.

Mr. Hartzog. This is a cooperative program with the Department of Agriculture, primarily the U.S. Forest Service, and we think it is highly effective. We have brought about significant reductions in loss by fire and by other causes.

Mrs. Hansen. Insert in the record the amount of the reductions.

Mr. Hartzog. We will be pleased to.

(The information follows:)

#### Forest Management Program

Program planning and direction by regional and Washington office professionals assures effective program results in field areas. Program activities include fire protection services, tree preservation, insect and disease control, and the control of exotic and noxious plants. There is no meaningful way to measure a reduction of losses resulting from the forest management program from a monetary standpoint. However, there is no question that without the forest management program in the Washington and regional offices, the service's losses from fire, tree disease, et cetera, would be significantly greater than they have been. The overall program is concerned with the conservation of forests unimpaired, with the least possible losses of natural plant communities. Without an effective forest management program unacceptable losses would occur from fires, insects, and disease attacks, and the invasion of exotic plants.

FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE

Mrs. HANSEN. $1.8 million is requested for fire protection service. Summarize for the committee the organization of your fire protection service and explain just how it operates.

Mr. HARTZOG. The first item that you discussed is the regional office coordination of functions. Our fire protection and prevention activities with respect to buildings as well as forests and grasslands are financed under this item. Fire protection service covers the fire prevention and preservation activities at the park level.

Generally if the park is large enough, we have on the staff a Ranger in charge of the fire control program which includes fire prevention, presuppression, and suppression activities. In our detection program we work with the Forest Service in over-flights. They have developed this system of flying these areas, so that in some instances we have been able to eliminate lookout towers, in the forests and in parks where Forest Service and Park Service lands are adjacent. In other instances we charter air services to patrol the back country of our parks by air to look for fires.

Mrs. HANSEN. What percent of our land is not readily accessible?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have never really been able to develop specific area-by-area figures, but generally about 95 percent of the area in the larger national parks is inaccessible except on foot or horseback. In other words, the roads only permit you to reach about 5 percent of the area.

Mrs. HANSEN. Doesn't this make fire protection a very difficult task?

Mr. HERTZOG. It truly is, and particularly in environments within which we in the Park Service have to work in the mountainous regions of the West.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a breakdown of the locations where these funds will be used indicating the amount to be allocated at each location.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

(The information follows:)

*Breakdown of amounts for fire protection service by park area—1971 fiscal year*

| Park area | Amount |
|---|---|
| Southeast region: | |
| Blue Ridge | $49,600 |
| Cape Hatteras, Fort Raleigh, and Wright Brothers | 23,350 |
| Colonial | 13,550 |
| Cumberland Gap | 9,550 |
| Everglades and Fort Jefferson | 93,050 |
| Great Smoky Mountains | 138,250 |
| Hot Springs and Arkansas Post | 2,100 |
| Kennesaw Mountain | 2,000 |
| Mammoth Cave | 33,250 |
| Natchez Trace, Brice Cross Roads, and Tupelo | 82,600 |
| Shenandoah | 53,950 |
| Midwest region: | |
| Agate Fossil Beds | 550 |
| Badlands | 7,800 |
| Bent's Old Fort | 350 |
| Bighorn Canyon | 7,350 |
| Black Canyon of the Gunnison | 3,100 |
| Colorado | 2,600 |
| Curecanti | 2,700 |

| Midwest region—Continued | Amount |
|---|---|
| Custer Battlefield | 200 |
| Devils Tower | 2,850 |
| Dinosaur | 16,250 |
| Effigy Mounds | 550 |
| Fort Laramie | 1,800 |
| Fort Larned | 800 |
| Fort Union Trading Post | 100 |
| George Washington Carver | 100 |
| Glacier | 88,650 |
| Grand Portage | 1,100 |
| Grand Teton | 28,300 |
| Herbert Hoover | 1,100 |
| Homestead | 100 |
| Jewel Cave | 1,300 |
| Mount Rushmore | 5,450 |
| Ozark | 30,050 |
| Pipestone | 200 |
| Rocky Mountain and Shadow Mountain | 33,200 |
| Theodore Roosevelt | 5,750 |
| Wilson's Creek Battlefield | 200 |
| Wind Cave | 19,200 |
| Yellowstone and Big Hole | 128,250 |
| Southwest Region: | |
| Amistad | 1,550 |
| Bandelier | 10,250 |
| Big Bend | 22,750 |
| Canyonlands, Arches, and Natural Bridges | 2,650 |
| Capulin Mountain | 450 |
| Carlsbad Caverns | 6,150 |
| Casa Grande Ruins | 100 |
| Chamizal | 550 |
| Chiricahua and Fort Bowie | 10,000 |
| Coronado | 350 |
| Flagstaff Cluster: Montezuma Castle, Sunset Crater, Tuzigoot, Walnut Canyon, and Wupatki | 2,000 |
| Fort Davis | 450 |
| Fort Union | 1,550 |
| Gila Cliff Dwellings | 100 |
| Glen Canyon and Rainbow Bridge | 4,300 |
| Golden Spike | 100 |
| Grand Canyon National Monument and National Park and Marble Canyon | 64,900 |
| Gran Quivira | 100 |
| Great Sand Dunes | 250 |
| Guadalupe Mountains | 7,850 |
| Mesa Verde, Aztec Ruins, Hovenweep, and Yucca House | 18,950 |
| Navajo Lands Cluster: Canyon de Chelly, Chaco Canyon, El Morro, Hubbell Trading Post, and Navajo | 2,300 |
| Organ Pipe Cactus | 1,100 |
| Padre Island | 100 |
| Pecos | 450 |
| Petrified Forest | 3,500 |
| Platt and Arbuckle | 11,150 |
| Saguaro | 23,350 |
| Sanford, and Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture | 350 |
| Southern Utah Cluster: Bryce Canyon, Capitol Reef, Cedar Breaks, Pipe Spring, and Zion | 16,650 |
| Timpanogos Cave | 100 |
| Tonto | 100 |
| Tumacacori | 100 |
| White Sands | 100 |

| | Amount |
|---|---|
| Western region: | |
| Death Valley | 2,100 |
| Haleakala | 1,750 |
| Hawaii Volcanoes | 11,750 |
| Joshua Tree | 12,850 |
| Lake Mead | 9,800 |
| Lassen Volcanic | 31,250 |
| Lehman Caves | 200 |
| Muir Woods | 550 |
| Pinnacles | 4,500 |
| Point Reyes | 19,250 |
| Redwood | 23,500 |
| Sequoia and Kings Canyon | 152,350 |
| Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity | 19,350 |
| Yosemite and Devils Postpile | 157,000 |
| Northwest region: | |
| Alaska Cluster: Glacier Bay and Sitka | 4,200 |
| Katmai | 4,400 |
| Mount McKinley | 6,200 |
| Coulee Dam | 13,400 |
| Craters of the Moon | 650 |
| Fort Clatsop | 100 |
| Klamath Falls Cluster: Crater Lake | 17,600 |
| Lava Beds | 19,000 |
| Oregon Caves | 750 |
| Mount Rainier | 27,500 |
| North Cascades, Ross Lake, and Lake Chelan | 30,350 |
| Olympic | 39,100 |
| Northeast region: | |
| Acadia | 13,400 |
| Allegheny Portage RR. and Johnstown Flood | 4,850 |
| Assateague Island | 8,400 |
| Cape Cod | 22,600 |
| Delaware Water Gap | 16,550 |
| Fire Island | 15,850 |
| Indiana Dunes | 6,750 |
| Isle Royale | 15,850 |
| Lincoln Boyhood | 1,000 |
| Minute Man | 950 |
| Sagamore Hill | 1,450 |
| Pictured Rocks | 8,350 |
| National Capital parks: | |
| National Capital Parks Central | 2,000 |
| Catoctin and Baltimore-Washington Parkway | 6,050 |
| Prince William Forest Park | 5,700 |
| Harpers Ferry Center: Harpers Ferry NHP | 1,450 |
| Total | 1,846,600 |

TREE PRESERVATION

Mrs. HANSEN. $117,400 is requested for tree preservation. How much of this work is performed under contract?

Mr. HARTZOG. All of our tree preservation work east of the Mississippi is performed under contact. We have found we can get tree work done that way at less cost than if we maintained a tree crew, that traveled from area to area doing this work. We eliminated the eastern tree crew about 2 years ago and went to contracts except in the Nation's Capital. National Capital Parks has a full-time tree preservation crew as a part of its maintenance operation which is not reflected in this item.

In the West we have a crew of 4 permanent and 2 man-years of temporary. They utilize hoistlift trucks and other specialized equipment. This crew moves from area to area removing dangerous trees in campgrounds and along roadsides and other similar tasks.

Mrs. HANSEN. In what part of the country does most of this activity in tree preservation take place?

Mr. HARTZOG. Dollarwise, most of it is in the East, but employmentwise, of course, it is in the West because that is where we have the regular full-time tree crew.

## PARK AND RECREATION PROGRAMS

### NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM PLANS

Mrs. HANSEN. $157,400 is requested for the National Park System plan. What phase of your overall planning activities does this involve and why should it be set up as a separate activity from your general overall planning?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, I don't really know how to tell you why it is like this, but that is the budget structure, and we try to comply with it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the cost of your fires as compared to those of the BLM and Forest Service.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be pleased to try to do that.

(The information follows:)

FOREST FIRES IN 3 AGENCIES IN CALENDAR YEAR 1969

| | Number of fires | Acreage burned | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. Forest Service | 9,946 | 95,707 | [1] 5,725,619 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 1,060 | 3,997,608 | 19,889,213 |
| National Park Service | 628 | 4,315 | 707,540 |

[1] Reflects only 30 fires with a cost of $50,000 or more each.

Mr. HARTZOG. I am glad you asked the question. These particular funds are used for studies which represent the very important first phase of the National Park System plan. This basic step is to identify the significant themes of natural history which should be included in the system . . . Themes which represent the natural heritage of this Nation. It includes preparation of specifications for the necessary scientific studies and analysis which will lead to identification of natural sites of national significance, the selection of experts in each theme, negotiation of contract, administrative followup, and the important professional review and development of service recommendations based on the resulting reports.

From these themes, studies are continued to select the most outstanding possibilities which warrant detailed study. These detailed studies are funded in another part of the budget under master planning and new area studies.

An additional outflow from the theme studies is the identification of natural areas which merit study for eligibility as natural landmarks.

You recall in the Secretary's policy directive of last June he directed us to get on with finishing up this National Park System plan, and identify gaps in the system at an early date. As a result of that there has been appointed a committee of the Secretary's Advisory Board to look at the National Park System, what it is and ought to be, to develop an analysis of theme considerations, and to make recommendations which will be effective in carrying out the Secretary's directive.

That report will be submitted by the advisory board to the Secretary at its April meeting. I am hopeful that immediately thereafter we are going to be able to get that out as a published document. It will be the very first time in the history of our National Park System, which is now almost 100 years old, that anyone has made a thorough presentation of its adequacies and inadequacies in preserving the outstanding examples of our history according to the main themes of our cultural inheritance, and the natural history of the country according to the main themes of our natural environment.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE STAFF

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the names of the members of your advisory committee.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would love to do that. Thank you very much.

(The information follows:)

ADVISORY BOARD ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC SITES, BUILDINGS, AND MONUMENTS

Dr. Emil W. Haury, Tucson, Ariz., Chairman.
Dr. Joe B. Frantz, Austin, Tex., Vice Chairman.
Dr. Melvin M. Payne, Washington, D.C.—Secretary.
Dr. Durward L. Allen, Lafayette, Ind.
Mr. Anthony A. Buford, Clayton, Mo.
Dr. Loren C. Eiseley, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, Stonewall, Tex.
Mr. Peter C. Murphy, Jr., Eugene, Oreg.
Mr. Nathaniel A. Owings, San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. Elisha Walker, Jr., New York, N.Y.
Mr. James W. Whittaker, Seattle, Wash.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARK THEMES

(ADVISORY BOARD ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC SITES, BUILDINGS, AND MONUMENTS)

Mr. Frank E. Masland, Jr., Carlisle, Pa., Chairman.
Dr. Emil W. Haury, Tucson, Ariz.
Dr. Durward L. Allen, Lafayette, Ind.
Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, Stonewall, Tex.
Mr. James Whittaker, Seattle, Wash.
Dr. Melville B. Grosvenor, Washington, D.C.
Dr. E. Raymond Hall, Lawrence, Kans.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the cost detail making up this request indicating the number of people involved, and the type of expenditures to be funded.

Mr. HARTZOG. I have it right here. You told me the purpose of this hearing was to give you the answers and not just put it in the record. It is better than staying up nights getting the information.

(The information follows:)

## National Park System Plan

*Cost detail and positions*

| | |
|---|---|
| Personnel compensation and benefits | $65,700 |
| Supervisory Park Planner GS–15 | |
| Park Planner GS–12 | |
| Secretary GS–7 | |
| 1.6 M.Y. temporary employment | |
| Travel and transportation of persons | 4,150 |
| Transportation of things | 1,500 |
| Printing and reproduction | 100 |
| Other services | 85,800 |
| Supplies and materials and noncapitalized equipment | 150 |
| Total | 157,400 |

### LANDMARKS AND MASTER PLANNING

Mrs. Hansen. $1.7 million is requested for landmarks and master planning. How much of this amount is for landmarks?

Mr. Hartzog. We will have to give you the breakdown on that for the record because, I am sorry, I don't have that with me.

(The information follows:)

*Landmarks and master planning—Distribution of funds*

| | |
|---|---|
| Landmarks | $90,000 |
| Master planning | 1,665,000 |
| Total | 1,755,000 |

Mrs. Hansen. How much of this amount is for master planning?

Mr. Hartzog. We will break it out for you. Practically all of it is master planning.

Mrs. Hansen. On page 44 you say, "The natural landmark program parallels the historic landmark programs financed under the 'Preservation of Historic Properties' appropriation." "Parallel activities" often means duplication. Why should not this phase of the program be completely administered by the Preservation of Historic Properties.

Mr. Hartzog. Madam Chairman, we explored that in great depth in connection with the recent rearrangement of activities in the service. After listening to both sides, I concluded that it was like mixing apples and oranges. In other words, placing historians in charge of trying to identify natural history. After I listened to the arguments on both sides, I didn't believe that it was a viable management arrangement to have natural history people working in historic landmarks, or historians working in natural history. When you have people doing things they aren't basically interested in you have a lot of waste motion.

Mrs. Hansen. I can see that.

Mr. Hartzog. I would be glad to give you information on the staff.

### WILDERNESS ACT IMPLEMENTATION

Mrs. Hansen. $176,200 is requested for the Wilderness Act implementation. What is the final date you have to complete these studies?

Mr. Hartzog. Ten years from 1964.

Mrs. Hansen. What is the current status of the studies?

Mr Hartzog. We are way behind. It would take funding at more than twice this level in order to get on schedule and finished on time.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are some of the major recommendations you have made to the Secretary in this connection?

Mr. HARTZOG. His directive to me is to get it on schedule, and I have told him how much it will cost to do it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you made any recommendations?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am. We have five before the Congress now.

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you give us a list of the recommendations?

Mr. HARTZOG. The ones that are pending are; Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho; Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif.; Lava Beds National Monument, Calif.; Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz.; and Pinnacles National Monument, Calif.

Mrs. HANSEN. You did the easy ones first.

Mr. HARTZOG. We lost a year and a half after enactment of the Wilderness Act while the Department of the Interior was trying to decide what the procedures would be.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. HARTZOG. I will give you the local list.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are some of your other recommendations?

Mr. HARTZOG. Arches National Monument, Utah; Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah; Capital Reef National Monument, Utah; Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah; Chaco Canyon National Monument, N. Mex.; Chiricahua National Monument, Ariz.; Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Ky., Tenn., and Va.; Isle Royale National Park, Mich.; and Shenandoah National Park, Va.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have quite a bit of work to do.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, I have the hard ones left.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will take you 20 years.

Mr. HARTZOG. At this rate of financing it will take about 15.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you consider this an urgent project?

Mr. HARTZOG. Certainly I think it is urgent.

Mrs. HANSEN Aren't you going to have to increase the funding?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am, if I can get an increase. I would love to have it and I will be glad to supply you with the details of how much is needed for this program. One of the things that is little understood about our wilderness classification work in the National Park Service is that we first have to accomplish the master plan. We first have to determine what properties are to be allocated to what kind of use before we can determine what we are going to recommend as wilderness.

The master plan schedule must be up to date before we can get the wilderness schedule up to date, and our master plan schedule is even further behind than our wilderness schedule. We have developed the cost figures of what is needed to get the program on schedule and I would love to provide them to you.

(The information follows:)

WILDERNESS PROGRAM

To bring the program up to date and to keep it on schedule an annual appropriation of $329,000 and 18 man-years of employment are required. The 1971 budget provides $176,200 which will support 9.3 man-years of employment. Accordingly, an increase of $152,800 over the amount requested in the budget would be required to overcome the program backlog and to keep the work on schedule.

Additionally, we would need an increase of $200,000 in the landmarks and master planning item to accelerate the wilderness area master planning work as discussed in the foregoing. This amount would provide for 10 additional man-years of employment.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it might be well to establish a plan that will meet your park use needs.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have to determine the kinds and categories of use within your park system, or you are going to find yourself in enormous ecological difficulties.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right, exactly. I am very mindful of it. One of the things now pending is the Golden Eagle program pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Last year when the Congress acted to abolish the Golden Eagle passport as of April 1 this year, it said that each agency should set up its own admission and user fee system, and the receipts would go into the Land and Water Conservation Fund in a special account and would be available for appropriation to that agency to be used for recreation programs.

I recommended to the Secretary, and when Dr. Glasgow and I testified on the Land and Water Conservation Fund amendment which is now pending, we recommended that the Congress reauthorize the Golden Eagle program. We told them that if the program is not to be continued, and we establish our individual fee systems, that we would like to have the receipts designated for National Park System planning, for landmarks and for master planning, for wilderness studies, new area studies, and so forth. This would make about $10 million available to get this program on schedule.

FEE STRUCTURE IN PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. What will be the National Park Service fee structure?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, Madam Chairman, I can't answer that question.

Mrs. HANSEN. The park season has arrived.

Mr. HARTZOG. I have a fee system designed, and I will be pleased to provide it to you.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you using in the meantime?

Mr. HARTZOG. The Golden Eagle passport. It doesn't expire until March 31.

Mrs. HANSEN. March 31 is not far away.

Mr. HARTZOG. Just 2 weeks away.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't you have to make a decision?

Mr. HARTZOG. I can't make up my mind until Congress makes up its mind.

Ms. HANSEN. What are you going to use in the interim if Congress doesn't make a decision until mid-August?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have a structure devised and I will be pleased to insert it in the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please discuss it for us.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have a system designed, and we are ready to implement it but I cannot see my way clear to make the investment in that system until I know what the Congress is going to do with the Golden Eagle passport. For example, I have to buy cash registers and other security devices to implement this alternative system and I have no use for the cash registers if we are not going to an alternate system.

I am not about to spend money for cash registers until I know what kind of a system I am going to be operating.

STATUS OF LEGISLATION

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the current legislative status of the Golden Eagle permit?

Mr. HARTZOG. It is in the Interior Committee in the House, and I have been advised that the committee is now in executive session considering the matter.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has it been discussed in the Senate?

Mr. HARTZOG. It has been passed by the Senate.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you waiting for House action?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will the effective date be the same as the expiration date?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. When does the present permit expire?

Mr. HARTZOG. March 31.

Mr. MARSH. March—this March?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes; It expires 2 weeks from Tuesday.

Dr. GLASGOW. This bill provides for the extension of the present one with amendments.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the price structure of the Golden Eagle permit.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will insert for you the extract of my statement to the House Interior Committee when Dr. Glasgow and I testified on the extension.

(The information follows:)

ALTERNATIVE RECREATION FEE PLAN

Under our alternative plan, National Park System visitors would be required to pay reasonable fees to enter and take advantage of opportunities involving services and/or facilities normally available and used by visitors and provided at public expense.

The alternative fee system would include:

1. An annual multiarea permit to be known as the National Parklands passport, which will be honored at all areas of the National Park System for which admission and day-use fees are designated. Holders of the passport would be entitled to admission to these areas, to take advantage of day-use facilities and services offered there and to receive a $1 credit per night, toward the additional user charge assessed for campgrounds.

2. A daily permit for each park at which fees are charged would be required where the visitor does not possess the National Parklands passport.

Holders of the daily permit would not receive the campground user credit, but otherwise would be entitled to the same benefits, privileges, services or uses as holders of the passport.

3. Permits would be required for the use of those national park campgrounds designated as fee areas or facilities. Charges for these permits will be based on comparison with those current for facilities and services of comparable character prevailing in the private sector. We would plan to coordinate this rate study with other Federal agencies within the recreation district or region involved. Credit of $1 would be allowed holders of the passport for these camping charges.

4. Additional special user fees will be assessed for other than usual visitor services or facilities, such as group camping areas, boat launching and docking, elevators, bath houses, and similar special facility uses. These and similar activities often generate operating expenses, personal services or investment of funds beyond that for normal visitor use.

5. Separate fees will also be established for special purpose recreational vehicles, such as dune buggies, oversnow vehicles, motorcycles, and similar conveyances when their use is in addition to the basic noncommercial, family-type vehicle.

GOLDEN EAGLE RECEIPTS

Mrs. HANSEN. What were your total receipts from the Golden Eagle permit in 1969.

Mr. HARTZOG. The Golden Eagle has been a disappointing program in terms of the amount of money collected. For example, in the 1969 fiscal year, we sold $1,953,517 worth of Golden Eagle passports, in contrast to individual admissions of $5,181,988.

Mrs. HANSEN. What portion are these receipts of your total budget for the national parks?

Mr. HARTZOG. About 4.7 percent.

Mr. MARSH. Have you developed an alternate fee structure?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes. We have an alternative system designed, which, in broad outline, provides that visitors could purchase an annual permit that would admit them into any area of the National Park System, and would also allow a $1 credit on the daily campground fee. We would institute charges for campgrounds throughout the National Park System over and above the admission fee, would also have a daily admission fee to the areas where we historically have had such a fee.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would this fee admit you to all Federal installations?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am, it would not.

Mr. MARSH. Then if the Golden Eagle were extended, would there be some credit on the Golden Eagle passport for the purchase that has been made?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir. This is why I am not going to implement any alternative system until I know what the decision is on the Golden Eagle. You know there is a fantastic cost in setting up and printing new forms and buying cash registers to implement new systems, which if you don't implement them or you implement them for just 60 days is a waste.

Mr. MARSH. I don't quite follow you. Maybe I am confused. Let's say on April 1 Golden Eagle has not been extended. Will you implement your alternative system?

Mr. HARTZOG. We can't do it, and I told the House committee. I can't implement a new system with that kind of leadtime. There will be a hiatus during which nothing will be charged except daily admission, which we now have the forms for.

Mr. MARSH. Will you implement the alternative system if the Golden Eagle does not pass at all?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir. It will take me time to buy cash registers and other facilities and get them installed, so that we can start collecting user fees, and it will take me whatever the leadtime is at the Government Printing Office to get the National Parklands passport printed. In the meantime the only thing we can charge is the daily admission fees.

Mr. MARSH. That is what I mean. You will sell daily admission fees, if the Golden Eagle doesn't pass by April 1?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, but I can't implement the full alternative fee system by April 1 because I haven't printed the form. There is no point in printing the form if we are not going to use it, or if we are only going to use it for 60 days.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many States call upon you for this assistance?

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be pleased to put that in the record. We have never been able to fill even a very small fraction of the requests.

(The information follows:)

In response to requests from the States, the National Park Service furnished technical assistance to 40 States in fiscal year 1970. Liaison was maintained with all of the States on matters of mutual interest, e.g., furnishing information on National Park Service programs and the national park system for use by the States in their comprehensive outdoor recreation plans.

Mr. MARSH. How long will you delay before you institute this?

Mr. HARTZOG. I am advised informally that the House committee is going to have a report out on this within the next week or so, and when the House committee acts, then I will feel reasonably assured in proceeding.

Mr. HANSEN. What will be the cost of the new Golden Eagle permit?

Mr. HARTZOG. $10.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hartzog, it is necessary that the public knows where these Golden Eagle permits may be purchased. Many people do not know where they may be purchased.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, this is a matter of great concern to us, and we have gone to tremendous lengths in order to advertise the program, but one of the real problems, as Dr. Glasgow and I pointed out to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in our testimony, is that the Congress authorized this program and directed the Secretary to carry it out through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and then tied his hands behind his back so that he couldn't advertise the program. He couldn't use a dollar of the receipts to tell people anything about it. How are you going to merchandise a nationwide program when you can't spend a nickel on advertising it. The result is just as you say, that people don't know about the program, and then they are all critical because it flopped. Well, who in the world ever decided to merchandise a nationwide program and at the same time made a decision that they weren't going to advertise it?

Mrs. HANSEN. Many people don't understand what the Golden Eagle permit entitles them to. They do not realize that it is good for any Federal installation and that is is usable for a multiplicity of purposes.

Mr. HARTZOG. I hope that if it is authorized again that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will be authorized to spend some money on advertising the program, because I think this is essential to make it truly operable.

Dr. GLASGOW. We did offer an amendment to permit a certain amount of limited advertising.

### FEDERAL AGENCY AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Mrs. HANSEN. $309,900 is requested for Federal agency and State assistance. Please describe in detail the activity this program involves.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, this is the program that permits the National Park Service to participate with other Federal agencies in comprehensive river basin studies.

### RIVER BASIN STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the number of river basin studies in which you are participating.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be pleased to. It also permits us to maintain liaison with State park departments, advising them in terms of park management, interpretation, and protection.

(The information follows:)

The National Park Service has participated in 22 comprehensive river basin studies during fiscal year 1970.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are the agencies with which you work in this program required to provide matching funds?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am, they are not, but on the Federal agency assistance beyond the river basin work, we only do it on a reimbursable basis. Our Portland office, for example, does a great deal of reimbursable work for the U.S. Forest Service, because we have a landscape architect in that office, and they reimburse us for the work we do.

### NPS REVIEW OF PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. On page 47 you say "The Service reviews, Corps of Engineers and Federal Power Commission project reports and submits its comments concerning them to the Assistant Secretary, Water and Power Development." The statement continues to describe your responsibilities with Bureau of Reclamation projects and the Coast Guard with regard to construction work and navigable waters. How much effect does your recommendation carry in these instances?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, may I ask Dr. Glasgow to answer that one. I won't presume to say how much influence I have.

Dr. GLASGOW. Madam Chairman, I would be happy to comment on it. There are occasions where they are given very high consideration. There are other instances where the recommnedations are thrown out the window for some reason or other. There has been a big improvement in the consideration given to recommendations regarding natural resources in these programs.

### IMPOUNDMENT OF FLOOD WATERS, EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. How much attention do the Army Engineers pay to your recommendations in Florida?

Mr. HARTZOG. It would be difficult to attribute any serious attention to our recommendations down there.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't you think they should consider your recommendation?

Mr. HARTZOG. Why certainly they should have.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why didn't they?

Mr. HARTZOG. I don't want to attribute any motives to why they didn't. The fundamental problem down there is that people have tried to distort the whole thing to make it appear as though I have an argument with the State of Florida and as I said at the meeting in Miami last week, I don't have any argument with the State of Florida over riparian water. What I have had is an argument with the Corps of Engineers about the impoundment of flood waters which previously went into Everglades National Park.

The sole problem we have in Florida is a lack of determination or interest on behalf of the Army Corps of Engineers in carrying out the responsibility that the Congress has charged them with in connection with flood control protection. That is just how simple the issue is,

but it is all mixed up with riparian water rights in the State of Florida. We don't want Florida's riparian water. What we want is the flood water that comes out of that flood control project for which the Federal Government is putting up between 70 and 80 percent of the cost. We are asking for something between one-sixth and one-tenth of that flood water, and the whole thing could be resolved if the Army Corps of Engineers would discharge what our Solicitor says is their responsibility under the Flood Control Act. The matter is now pending before the Attorney General for final determination on the Secretary of the Army's authority in this regard.

Dr. GLASGOW. Madam Chairman, there is a meeting going on right now on that flood control unit No. 3, and George does have a man there. I am not sure they are going to be able to resolve the flooding and probably the death of several deer, but they are working on it.

Mr. HARTZOG. But those deer aren't in the park.

Dr. GLASGOW. No, those are in the flood control unit.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give the committee a few major examples of where your work in this connection has had a material impact on any development activity by the agencies I have previously named.

Mr. HARTZOG. I think Hunting Creek is the most dramatic one that I am familiar with. Doctor, do you know of any others?

Dr. GLASGOW. No, however, Hunting Creek is a good example.

### DONATION OF LANDS IN EXCHANGE FOR ACCESS ONTO GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY

Mrs. HANSEN. I am quoting one of our local papers, "Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel is planning to allow access to the George Washington Memorial Parkway for a proposed Alexandria office commercial complex in return for the gift of a Potomac River swamp valued by conservationists as a wildlife preserve."

Will you comment on that?

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be pleased to, Madam Chairman. Let me preface all I say by saying that I think this is a good deal for the taxpayers of the United States. The property that is under consideration is indicated on this map [pointing]. It is a 42-acre parcel of land owned by the R.F. & P. Railroad, and used by them as a marshaling yard in Alexandria. They have entered into a lease with Mr. Fairchild to develop this property, and he is proposing to develop it as a new Potomac center, which would have an employment of approximately 10,000 people when fully developed. The property lies directly across the road from Daingerfield Island, which is the site that has been approved for the Planetarium at such time as that is built.

The ultimate plan is to have a crossover structure over the George Washington Memorial Parkway to Daingerfield Island to handle the recreational traffic in the future. The developer came to us and said that he would like to have access to the George Washington Memorial Parkway, because he did not have enough access to that property through Slaters Lane, which is his existing access, to maximize his development opportunity on the 42 acres.

The authority given us by the Congress in the 1968 amendments to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act permits us to make exchanges of property within the authorized boundary of the area of

the national park system, except for national parks. We can't make exchanges for land in national parks.

Now this is a summary of the situation. Of the 42 acres, 18 acres are currently reserved for the Northeast Expressway, which is a State of Virginia project, to parallel the George Washington Memorial Parkway with a new four-lane highway, and 1 acre has been reserved for a transit station, because one of the stops of the transit system is to be within this 42-acre site. Therefore, only 23 acres are currently being considered for access at this time.

Of these 23 acres, 14½ acres are not suitable for building with the existing access. In other words, of the 23 acres, he can build on only 8½ right now using Slaters Lane for access.

Our people appraised the value of additional access and these are the figures they came up with. The value of access from the George Washington Memorial Parkway to the currently nonbuildable land of 14½ acres is $1.40 a square foot, and the provision of additional access to the George Washington Memorial Parkway provides an additional increment of value to the remaining 8½ acres of 65 cents a square foot.

The two figures they came up with are $790,000 for the prime access on the 14½ acres, and $240,000 for the enhanced access to the other 8½ acres. In addition, in order to build ramps from the parkway to the crossover bridge and into the property, he will utilize Federal land which we value at $115,000. This gives a total value of $1,145,000.

Since we have to build this crossover in any event to serve Daingerfield Island, in my negotiations with him I allowed him the cost of the structure itself—not the ramps, just the structure—of $540,000. The ramps that go with this will cost in the vicinity of $1.5 to $2 million which he has to pay in order for him to utilize the structure.

There was a difference of $350,000 in the appraisals on his marsh property. He had an independent appraiser. We had one of our service appraisers. We negotiated a value for the marshland, between the high appraisal and the low appraisal of $805,000, using the value of the credit for the bridge structure, which is a public facility to serve Daingerfield Island as well as Potomac Center, of $540,000 and the value of Dyke Marsh at $805,000, resulting in credits to Fairchild of $1,345,000, which on that basis would have meant that we had to pay Fairchild $200,000 in cash, in order to consummate the deal.

Instead I agreed on an arrangement with him where the benefit to the Government of $200,000 will be compensated in one of two ways: (1) That we will allow an additional 3⅓ acres of Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac RR., land to be developed in air rights adjacent and contiguous to the 42-acre parcel, or, if the subway is not developed, that acre at the same $1.40-a-square-foot value may be developed. (2) If in the future Virginia decides not to build the expressway through here, he can develop that 18 acres and he can get his offsetting $200,000.

The $200,000 credit may be taken in either amount, but not in both, and if neither election is made, then the credit of $200,000 is forfeited by Fairchild, and the United States is released from any obligation to pay it.

The agreement that has been negotiated with him, and I have a copy and I will be glad to file it either as a part of the record or for the committee's files, provides among other things that he must so

develop the property under lease that the remaining property of the R.F. & P. Railroad cannot have access to the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a limitation in your appropriation bill?

Mr. HARTZOG. On what?

Mrs. HANSEN (reading). "None of the funds herein provided shall be expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Md. and Great Falls Park, Va., except minor roads and trails; and Daingerfield Island Marina, Va."

Mr. HARTZOG. I haven't spent any money on those.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are going to build an overpass?

Mr. HARTZOG. I am not going to build it. He is going to build it. I am going to allow him a credit for building it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't a credit the same as cash?

Mr. HARTZOG. An exchange is not the same as cash.

Mrs. HANSEN. A credit is basically the same as cash.

Mr. HARTZOG. Almost, Madam Chairman, but not the same.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is a very fine line.

Mr. HARTZOG. I recognize that, Madam Chairman. That is why I sent it to the Congress. I sent it to the two legislative committees for review in advance of any action by the Secretary, and that is where it is now. It was sent to the committees in a letter dated February 19, 1970.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the letter in the record.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be pleased to do that.

(The information follows:)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Feb 19, 1970

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The purpose of this letter is to advise your committee of an exchange agreement proposed under the authority of the Act of July 15, 1968, Public Law 90-401 (82 Stat. 352) whereby the use of approximately 1.3 acres of Government-owned land would be permitted to provide direct access to a 42-acre tract held under lease agreement from the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad Company by Fairchild and Company, Inc., lying at the north edge of the city of Alexandria and adjacent to the George Washington Memorial Parkway, in exchange for 28.8 acres of ecologically important land owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairchild near the Morningside Exit to the Mount Vernon section of the parkway.

The 42-acre site as shown in red on enclosure 1, U. S. Geological Survey sheet, Alexandria Quadrangle, is an elongated strip of land north of the city of Alexandria and lying between the George Washington Memorial Parkway right-of-way and the marshalling yards of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad Company. Mr. Fairchild and his associates have a lease arrangement for the development of the site into an office-apartment complex somewhat similar to the Crystal Plaza area opposite the National Airport in Arlington County.

Of the 42 acres, 18 acres parallel and contiguous to the George Washington Memorial Parkway are reserved for the proposed Northeast Expressway (see enclosure 2) and 1 acre of the tract is reserved for a subway station; hence, only 23 acres are actually being considered for access at this time. Of that 23 acres, it has been studied and determined that approximately 8.5 acres of the area are buildable as planned without access to the parkway since there is also access via Abington and Slaters Lanes. The increase in value to the 14.5 acres by virtue of direct access to the George Washington Memorial Parkway has been determined by appraisal to be $1.40 per square foot where zoning permits construction to the full 150-foot maximum height permitted by the Historic Alexandria Act, less floor area loss to the developer by reason of the height restriction in the transition zone of 50 to 150 feet of some $0.35 per square foot, or $1.05 per square foot for some 6 acres in that category, called $790,000 for the 14.5 acres which are not now buildable without additional access. The value of the 8.5 acres which are buildable without direct access to the George Washington Memorial Parkway is also enhanced by such direct access to an estimated $0.65 per

square foot, called $240,000. In addition, it will be necessary to utilize 1.311 acres of park land for bridge abutments and access ways in order to provide a separated intersection. We estimate this land to have a value in the order of $115,000 based on an appraised value of $2 per square foot.

This totals $1,145,000 as you will note from the enclosed summary (enclosure 3). This amount is to be compensated by giving the developer a credit of $540,000 toward the construction of a vehicular bridge over the parkway to Daingerfield Island and the deeding to the United States of America the property which Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild now own at Dych's Marsh, consisting of 28.8 acres. This 29 acres, more or less, constitutes a very important ecological site adjacent to the Mount Vernon section of the George Washington Memorial Parkway riverward from the Morningside Exit area of the parkway. This property is also shown in red at the very bottom of the enclosed map (enclosure 1).

The vehicular bridge over the parkway to Daingerfield Island will provide a long-needed, grade-separated access to the sailing marina which is now located there. Thus, the credit given ($540,000) is in recognition of the public purpose it will also serve. Then, too, this is the site selected for the planetarium if such is ever constructed. If and when the planetarium is built, it will be mandatory that a similar bridge and grade separation be constructed due to the increase in visitation. The credit applies to the bridge only and certainly does not nearly approach what the total construction cost will be for ramps, connections, etc., to make the bridge and access to the Potomac Center operable. The National Park Service would only be responsible for such connections as it might make to the interchange.

The 28.8-acre property owned by Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild south of the city of Alexandria, near the Morningside Exit of the parkway, is an important waterfowl feeding and nesting area. The entire area is known as Dych's Marsh and is the southernmost end and the only portion not know in Federal ownership. This marsh is almost the last such property in the fresh water tidal zone of the Potomac. If the present plans to develop the property as a water oriented community, including a marina, are consummated, it will definitely be detrimental to the waterfowl that utilize the entire area because of the human activity that will disturb wildlife (and possibly pollute waters) throughout the entire marsh. In our opinion, it would disproportionately disrupt wildlife (especially bird)

migration to and from the entire marsh area. It is, therefore, important that the total area become federally owned.

The enclosed exchange agreement (enclosure 4) provides that in the event the 1 acre reserved for a subway station is not so utilized, Fairchild shall pay an added $60,000 to the Government for the privilege of developing it. In addition, the agreement provides that in the event the Northeast Expressway is not constructed on the 18 acres reserved for that purpose, Mr. Fairchild and his associates will pay an additional $548,856 to the Government at such time as the area is subjected to development. Instead of $1.40 per square foot, or $1,097,712, this is based on $0.70 per square foot due to the fact that zoning height restrictions on the area reserved for the expressway limit structures to the 50-foot height level. This, of course, reduces the possible floor area for these 18 acres and, consequently, it would reduce the enhancement provided by direct access to the George Washington Memorial Parkway. The agreement also provides that if there is a zoning change or variance granted which would permit development to a greater height level Fairchild will pay at the rate of $1.40 per square foot. You will note that the agreement also provides that no other land, whether under lease to Mr. Fairchild and his associates or owned by the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad Company, is to be served by this access, except as specifically provided in numbered paragraph 9 as a credit to equalize the exchange, and that sale of the 18 acres, if made for highway purposes, will be valued without any enhancement by reason of access from the parkway if granted pursuant to this agreement. If the land (18 acres) is developed for the Northeast Expressway, the $200,000 credit may go againt such additional money as is due the Federal Government. Otherwise, Fairchild may choose to develop another 3 1/3 acres of adjacent railroad land, provided he can obtain railroad agreement. If neither event should transpire, such credit is forfeited and the United States is released from any claim for this or any lesser amount. It should be noted that Fairchild does not have the right to the credit twice in numbered paragraphs 9 and 10 but only in the alternative.

There will be no ecological or aesthetic loss by permitting the development of any or all of the Potomac Center tract. The parkway right-of-way is very narrow (not exceeding 50 feet from the right-hand curb land of the southbound portion) and the adjoining 42-acre tract is quite unattractive in its present state. Some of it is quite low and swampy and much of it has been used by the railroad as a dumping ground for refuse, some equipment storage, and various other uses generally incompatible

with parkway purposes. In addition, the railroad marshalling yards lie parallel to the 42-acre tract on the opposite side and the light at night from this operation are clearly visible from the parkway year round. With the construction of an office complex to maximum height of 150 feet nearest the marshalling yard, the visual impact from the parkway should be considerably enhanced. The other possible controversial aspect is the additional traffic on the George Washington Memorial Parkway. This is expected to be minimal at the critical peak rush hours inasmuch as its location is north of the city of Alexandria and much of the traffic it will generate will come from District of Columbia and the Maryland suburbs and flow opposite the main rush-hour stream both morning and night. It is believed that whatever added traffic impact there may be will be more than offset by elimination of the present dangerous grade level crossing to Daingerfield Island marina referred to above.

The proposal has been reviewed with the committee staff. We will be pleased to meet with you or any member of the committee at your convenience to answer any questions or to provide any additional detail you may desire.

An identical letter has been sent to the Honorable Henry M. Jackson, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate.

With kindest personal regards and every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Walter J. Hickel

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Wayne N. Aspinall
Chairman, Interior and Insular
Affairs Committee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure 4

Letter sent to: Hon. Wayne N. Aspinall L1425-ML

cc:

Hon. Roy A. Taylor
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. ) ea w/c of enc.

Hon. John P. Saylor
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. )

Hon. Joe Skubitz
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. )

Mr. Lee McElvain
Assistant Counsel
Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. )

Mr. Charles Leppert, Jr.
Assistant Counsel
Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs
House of Representatives )
Washington, D. C.

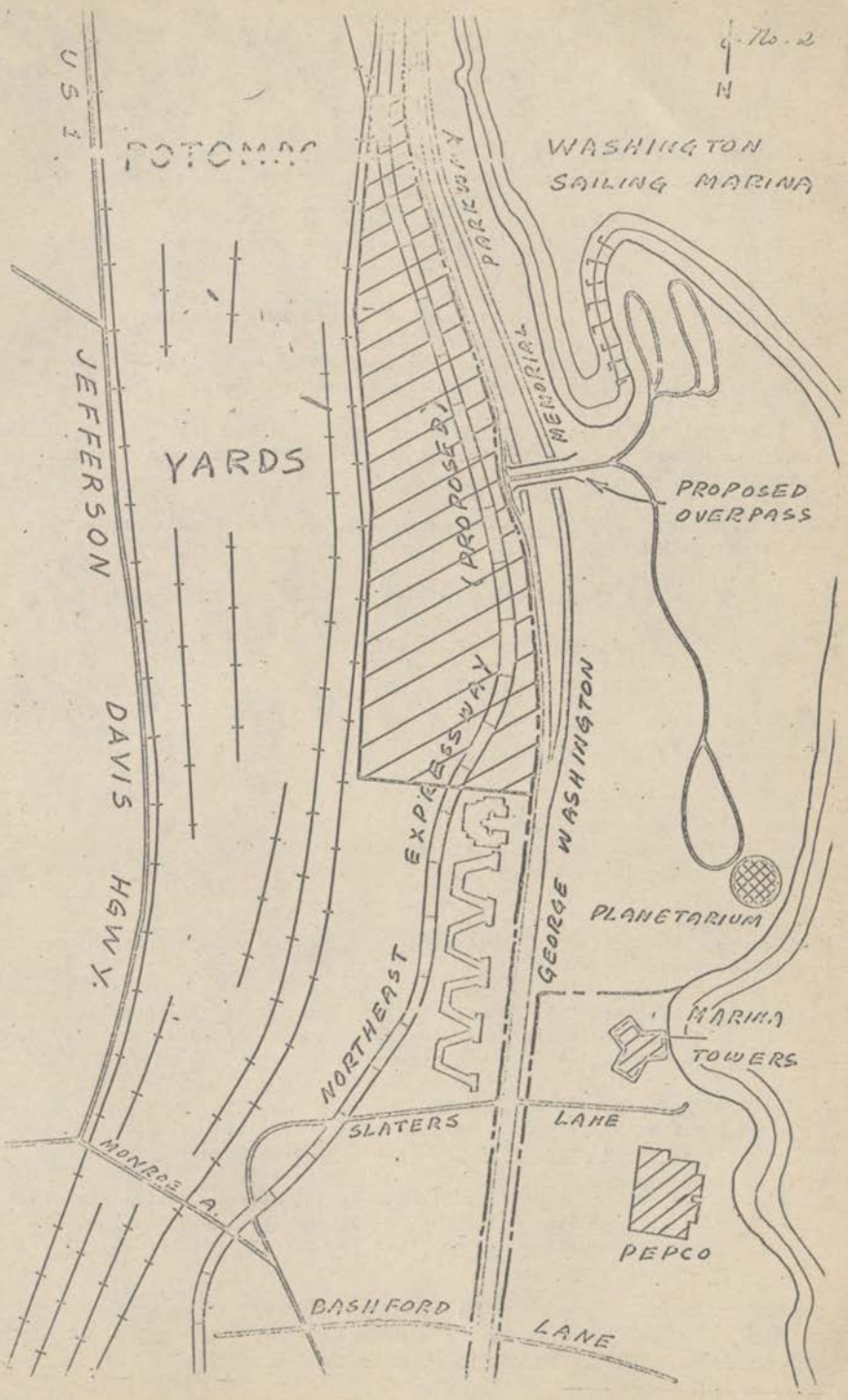


Fig. No. 2
N
WASHINGTON SAILING MARINA
POTOMAC
U S 1
JEFFERSON DAVIS HGWY.
YARDS
ARLINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY
PROPOSED EXPRESSWAY
PROPOSED OVERPASS
GEORGE WASHINGTON
NORTHEAST EXPRESSWAY
PLANETARIUM
MARINA TOWERS
SLATERS LANE
MONROE A.
PEPCO
BASHFORD LANE

FAIRCHILD 11/24/69
ACCESS & LAND EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

Summary

42-acre Potomac Center Tract - Of the total of 42 acres, 18 acres are currently reserved for the proposed Northeast Expressway and 1 acre for subway station.

Therefore, only 23 acres are currently being considered for access at this time.

Of this 23 acres, 14.5 acres are not buildable with existing access. Therefore, that 14.5 acres are increased at the rate of $1.40 per square foot, less loss to some 6 of these 14.5 acres by zoning transition zone of $0.35 per square foot. Total increase due to access - $790,000.

The remaining 8.5 acres of the 23 acres are buildable with current access but are enhanced due to better access at the rate of $0.65 per square foot, or $240,000.

Value of parkland needed for separated intersection, acceleration and deceleration lanes - $115,000.

Recap value flowing to Government:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14.5 acres nonbuildable as above | $790,000 | |
| 8.5 acres buildable but improved | 240,000 | |
| value of Federal land used | 115,000 | |
| | | $1,145,000 |

Benefits flowing to Government:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Credit for vehicular birdge (structure only) | 540,000 | |
| Fairchild's Dych's Marsh property Benefit to Government | 805,000 | |
| | | $1,345,000 |

The overage in "Benefit to Government" of $200,000 will be compensated in one of two ways:

1. Allow an additional 3-1/3 acres of Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac land to be developed in air rights adjacent and contiguous to the 42-acre parcel at the rate of $1.40 per square foot.

2. Allowed against following contingencies:
   a. If subway station area is developed, Fairchild will pay to the U.S.A. an additional $60,000 for this privilege.

   b. If the 18-acre expressway is not built, Fairchild will pay U.S.A. an additional $548,865 for privilege of developing it too. If a zoning variance is granted, then the payment will be $1,097,712 instead.

The $200,000 credit may be taken in either manner but not in both. If neither election is made, then the credit of $200,000 is forfeited and the U.S.A. released from this or any lesser amount.

Mr. WYATT. Is the contract signed?
Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir; it is not.
Mr. WYATT. It is negotiated ready for signature?
Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.
Mr. WYATT. But awaiting approval.
Mrs. HANSEN. Is this in the proposal stage?
Mr. HARTZOG. And sent to the appropriate committees for oversight.
Mrs. HANSEN. Has your Solicitor given you an opinion as to your authority to do this within the limits of the restrictions?
Mr. HARTZOG. Our Solicitor has cleared the contract.
Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a copy of the clearance on that appropriation language.
Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, I don't have an opinion. You know in the Government the process is you surname the document, and he has surnamed it.
(Off the record.)
Mr. HARTZOG. I want the record to be clear that I personally made the decision so that no one else is held responsible for it.
Mrs. HANSEN. Will you validate that you are within the restrictions of that language?
Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am, I can't do that. I can give you the date the Solicitor surnamed the copy of it on its way to the Secretary.
Mrs. HANSEN. The Solicitor's Office has been very frank with this committee.
Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am, the implication of the Solicitor's surname is that the document is satisfactory.
Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the document in the record.
Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am, I will.
(The information follows:)

The Solicitor, Department of the Interior, surnamed the proposed contract with Mr. Fairchild, indicating his concurrence on October 6, 1969.

DISTRIBUTION OF FLOOD WATERS IN SOUTHERN FLORIDA

Mrs. HANSEN. How will the problem of distribution of flood waters in southern Florida be solved?
Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, I don't think there will be any real progress until the Attorney General renders a decision in this matter. We have taken the position that the Federal Government, having put up the amount of money that it has in this project, that we have what we consider to be very clear legal rights under the Flood Control Act. I want it understood, because I know that both you and your distinguished colleague from Oregon know that the rights of appropriated water are a very valued right, and there is no similarity between the appropriative water rights doctrine of the Western States and the riparian water rights doctrine of the Eastern States. The situation is entirely different.
If there is one thing that I am sure of, it is that, because I have been a member of the South Carolina bar for 28 years, and that is a riparian State as is Florida. Maybe they would not like it to have been so today, but it is, and the doctrine is not the same as the appropriative water rights doctrine of the Western States.
Mr. WYATT. Madam Chairman, may I inquire at this point?
Mr. Director, I am interested in your statement that the Attorney General is studying whether or not the Secretary of the Army is

within his authority in what the Corps of Engineers is doing. Beyond determining whether the Secretary of the Army is within his legal authority, there is a much greater problem it seems to me, and that is a policy question as to whether they are properly exercising their authority, in the dispute between the Park Service and the Army as to what they should be doing on the merits. Is the Attorney General going to referee that question?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, but we have an agreement, and I will be glad to put the letters in the record, that was negotiated with the Bureau of the Budget, the former Secretary of the Interior, the Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers, the General Counsel of the Army, and our Solicitor and myself, that says if the Attorney General agrees with our Solicitor that the Secretary of the Army in fact does have this authority, the Secretary of the Army assumes the obligation to exercise the authority. He agreed that he would in fact exercise it, including if necessary bringing suit against the State of Florida to enforce it.

Mr. WYATT. Is that agreement just on this particular item?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Mr. WYATT. So you are satisfied that the merits of the question will be included in the study on the authority of the Secretary of the Army?

Mr. HARTZOG. I was satisfied until we had the meeting with the Subcommittee on Public Works of the Senate Appropriations Committee, chaired by Senator Ellender, when to my utter amazement Bob Jordan of the Army repudiated those agreements. So I am not satisfied and I am not certain of anything dealing with the Army Corps of Engineers. When you negotiate an agreement with the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget, a Cabinet Officer, the General Counsel of the Army, the Chief of Army Engineers, the Associate Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, and the Director of the National Park Service, and then more than a year later you find the General Counsel of the Army repudiating the agreement——

Mr. WYATT. What was the date of the agreement, approximately?

Mr. HARTZOG. I don't have the date with me.

Mr. WYATT. Will you put it in the record?

Mr. HARTZOG. I will be delighted to put the whole thing in the record. That agreement was negotiated before the Bureau of the Budget who gave its clearance to the amendments to the central and southern Florida flood control project which was then pending before Congress.

(The information follows:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
*Washington, D.C., June 12, 1968.*

Lt. Gen. WILLIAM F. CASSIDY, USA,
*Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army,*
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR GENERAL CASSIDY: We have reviewed the Martin County report and the water resources report for central and southern Florida and concur in the principal features of the project and the proposed operation of the plan. We have also compared it with the National Park Service letter of October 20, 1967, by Deputy Director H. L. Bill. (App. K, exhibit K–11). In that letter we stated in part, that:

"* * * the park shares adversity whenever the supply of water is insufficient to provide 315,000 acre-feet * * *. To share further adversity requires

that we restrict that sharing with contemporaneous water demands. * * * The National Park Service, therefore, cannot accede to sharing water shortages with demands that develop after the establishment of the park. * * *"

In our October 20 letter, we noted that when our comments appeared in House Document 643, we expressed "concern over the lack of a guarantee of sufficient water." Continuing in that letter we said:

"Problems that have remained unresolved in the past must be resolved with specific clarity. The obligation of the Corps to supply the water necessary to preserve and restore the park, as stated in 1948, must be given strong emphasis in the current report. The report must claim water for the park as a Federal project purpose and establish a priority right to a given quantity of water from the project. Otherwise, the needs of the park will continue to be evaluated relative to all other project needs. * * *"

We are pleased to see that the report recognizes that furnishing water to the Everglades National Park is a Federal purpose of the project. The report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors provides additional clarity in designating 315,000 acre-feet per annum would be available for the Federal requirements in Everglades National Park in addition to providing supplemental supplies of water during times of flood. These supplies are recognized in the report as Federal project purposes and objectives. These are seen as desirable features, but there does remain, however, a major deficiency in the report in that it fails to clearly and unequivocally establish that the basic water supply to the park will be unaffected by reductions caused by future demands of urban and agricultural growth. As we noted above, the basic supply to the park must not be diminished if this park is to survive. We, therefore, cannot recommend the plan without written assurance by the Secretary of the Army that he will provide the water supplies as set forth in the report, undiminished by new incursions.

Technical comments, including comments of other Bureaus of this Department, will follow.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY A. CAIN,
*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

---

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
*Washington, D.C., June 14, 1968.*

Hon. STEWART L. UDALL,
*Secretary of the Interior,*
*Washington D.C.*

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: By letter of June 12, 1968, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior stated that although the general objectives of the project and the purposes for which the project would be operated were acceptable, the Department requires further assurances in order to support the proposed modification of the central and southern Florida flood control project. In particular, it was indicated that your Department cannot recommend the plan unless the Secretary of the Army assures you of future delivery of the water supply as set forth in the report undiminished by new incursions.

The concept expressed in the report and in the graphs is to provide a supply of water to the Everglades National Park that will not be diminished as the requirements to support growth and new development increase. Accordingly, under authority of the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Engineers will insure the project is regulated to deliver the water requirements of the Everglades National Park as so set forth in the report.

I understand that the letter of June 12, 1968, constitutes the official comments of the Secretary of the Interior; the technical comments of the other Bureaus will be addressed in the advance engineering and design stage.

Copies of the letter from your Department and this reply will accompany the report of the Chief of Engineers when it is transmitted to Congress.

Sincerely yours,

F. J. CLARKE,
*Major General, USA,*
*Acting Chief of Engineers.*

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. WYATT. Back on the record.

Mr. Director, the General Counsel of the Army, Mr. Jordan, was General Counsel of the Army at the time the agreement you described was negotiated, is that correct?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is correct.

Mr. WYATT. And he is still the General Counsel of the Army?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir, and his explanation defied my credibility.

Mr. WYATT. Do you have a transcript of those hearings?

Mr. HARTZOG. It was an executive session but I have been provided with a copy of the record. When I was in Miami the representatives of the State of Florida also had copies of it, so I am assuming that if I have a copy and the State of Florida has a copy, that even though it was an executive session, it is no longer confidential.

Mr. WYATT. Would you mind checking that any way that you can, and if you feel you can release it, will you send me a copy of that testimony?

Mr. HARTZOG. I will be delighted to.

### THEME STUDIES—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM PLAN

Mrs. HANSEN. On page 47 you list various theme studies undertaken by the National Park System plan. In looking over the titles of some of these studies the thought occurs to me that they involve subjects in connection with which other Government agencies have made extensive studies and printed detailed reports. How do your theme studies differ from the many writings that have already been published on these particular subjects?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, we are utilizing these published materials in connection with the theme studies. The one thing that these theme studies do that other studies have not done is to identify areas that still remain in a pristine condition, because one of the elements in the Natural Landmark Program is to recognize the remnants of our natural inheritance that remain in their natural condition. We utilize all of the research work that has been done, and a great deal has been done by the American Forestry Association and the U.S. Forest Service. The additional element is that we the researchers go into the field to check and see whether a particular stand of timber is still there or whether in the meantime something has happened to it.

### VISITOR SERVICES

Mrs. HANSEN. $640,400 is requested for visitor services. You say this subactivity is being transferred to management of park and other areas. What is the rationale for this transfer?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, you will remember several years ago we started trying to eliminate so many of these subactivities and consolidate them into one. The purpose of the Visitor Services' activity is related directly to providing visitor services in the field, and the funds are used for salaries and expenses of the Washington and regional office personnel who are responsible for coordination and direction of visitor services functions in the parks. Funds for paying these personnel will now be budgeted in the Management of Park and Other Areas Activity of our Management and Protection Appropriation.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the extent of services this $640,400 provides for park visitors?

Mr. HARTZOG. It covers Washington and regional offices costs incurred directly in support of park operating functions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a breakdown of the cost factors involved in this.

Mr. HARTZOG. How many are now being paid out of it?

Mrs. HANSEN. Indicate the amount provided at each location of activity.

(The information follows:)

VISITOR SERVICES

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost components: | |
| Personnel compensation and benefits | $588,100 |
| Travel and transportation of persons | 24,350 |
| Transportation of things | 2,100 |
| Rent, communications, and utilities | 7,650 |
| Printing and reproduction | 1,450 |
| Other services | 10,550 |
| Supplies and materials and noncapitalized equipment | 5,150 |
| Equipment | 1,050 |
| Total | 640,400 |
| Location of programs: | |
| Southeast regional office | 64,600 |
| Midwest regional office | 89,600 |
| Southwest regional office | 83,000 |
| Western regional office | 96,000 |
| Northeast regional office | 53,500 |
| Washington office | 253,700 |
| Total | 640,400 |

LAND AND WATER RESOURCES STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. $692,000 is requested for land and water resource studies. Give us a detailed summary of your activity in this connection.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, part of this money is used to find water and, as needed, to establish the rights to water for use within the existing areas of the national park system. This is our water resources division's operation. Drilling test wells is part of the investigation of the water resources.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't this particularly necessary in such areas as the Southwest?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much of your land acquisition work is funded by funds included in the land and water conservation fund?

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be delighted to give you a breakdown on this, and I would be pleased also to give you a comparison of what we expended vis-a-vis other land-acquiring agencies in which our people are approximately 50 percent more productive with about one-half of the size staff.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Department did not furnish information in sufficient time to be printed in the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. This is his commercial?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is my commercial and I am very proud of it and I would love to put this in the record.

SYMBOL OF NPS—THE ARROWHEAD

Mrs. HANSEN. When are you going to change the symbol of the National Park Service? I notice that the Department of Interior has gone back to the buffalo.

Mr. HARTZOG. I went back 6 months before the Secretary did.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you now have the former Park Service symbol?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, Madam Chairman, the arrowhead symbol, and I am using the new emblem as a tie tack.

Mrs. HANSEN. The other reminded me of geometry. It was not very symbolic.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is the most meaningful symbol that has been developed in the Federal Government aside from perhaps Internal Revenue. There is included within it the international symbol for historic preservation, which is one of the great programs in the National Park Service, and one of the primary purposes—but I don't intend to get into any debate over the symbol. I have had enough of that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Of the total amount of $692,000 being requested, what portion is applicable to land acquisition and what portion is applicable to water resource studies?

Mr. HARTZOG. None of it is for land acquisition.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why then do you refer to this program as the land and water resources studies?

Mr. HARTZOG. The portion used in our land-acquisition program is for land-use studies and value determination by our appraisers. This is where we finance the appraisers you gave us.

Mrs. HANSEN. What you are doing?

Mr. HARTZOG. I am sorry, but I was thrown off about buying land out of this. I buy land entirely out of the land and water conservation fund. What I pay for here are the appraisers, part of the cost of land-use studies in the service centers, and our water resource studies.

Mrs. HANSEN. It takes a lot of questions to keep up with all your little activities.

Mr. HARTZOG. I have such a complex program, Madam Chairman.

USE OF USGS FINDINGS

Mrs. HANSEN. The Geological Survey recently appeared before this committee and described its extensive and comprehensive water resources data program. To what extent do you utilize the findings produced by that bureau?

Mr. HARTZOG. A tremendous amount, and in addition to that we pay for a great deal of the work they do in this connection. They do most of the geohydrological investigations of ground and surface water for us. They do practically all of the measurements of streamflow and ground-water levels and chemicals analysis of water on a reimbursable basis from this money.

(Discussion off the record.)

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND SALVAGE

Mrs. HANSEN. $840,600 is requested for Archeological Investigations and Salvage. Insert in the record a tabulation for fiscal years 1969, 1970, and 1971 of the locations of the various archeological projects and the amount of funding allocated in each instance.

(The information follows:)

ARCHEOLOGICAL PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEARS 1969, 1970, 1971

Region and Projects (Contractors)

| Region and projects (contractors) | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Additional funds needed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northeast: | | | | |
| Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS, Pa. (Temple University) | | 8,000 | | |
| Allegheny Reservoir, N.Y. (State University of New York) | | 8,500 | 6,000 | |
| Allegheny Reservoir, Pa. (Carnegie Museum; University of Pennsylvania) | | | 6,000 | |
| Alum Creek Reservoir, Ohio (Ohio Historical Society) | | 3,500 | | |
| Big Darby, Ohio (Ohio Historical Society) | 5,000 | | | |
| Big Pine Reservoir, Ind. (Ball State University) | | 3,500 | | |
| Big Walnut, Ind. (to be selected) | | | 6,000 | |
| Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass. (Harvard University) | | | 5,000 | |
| Charles River, Mass. (Harvard University) | 5,000 | | | |
| Chartiers Creek, Pa. (Carnegie Museum | 5,000 | 4,000 | | |
| Clifty Creek Reservoir, Ohio (Indiana University) | | 3,500 | | |
| Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, N.J.-Pa. (Franklin & Marshall College) | | | 5,500 | |
| Downeyville Dam, Ind. (to be selected) | | | 5,500 | |

| Region and projects (contractors) | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Additional funds needed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northeast -- Continued | | | | |
| Georges Rogers Clark National Historic Park (Indiana University Foundation) | 5,000 | 4,000 | | |
| Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Pa. (University of Pennsylvania) | 3,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 | |
| Kaskaskia Canalization, Ind. (Southern Illinois University) | | 6,000 | 9,000 | |
| La Farge Reservoir, Wisconsin (Wisconsin Historical Society) | | | 5,500 | |
| Lincoln Reservoir, Ill. (University of Illinois) | | 4,000 | | |
| Maumee River Survey, Ohio (to be selected) | | | 5,500 | |
| Morristown National Historical Park, N.J. (Fairleigh-Dickensen University) | | | 4,500 | |
| New Area Studies (National Park Service) | 17,000 | 3,000 | | |
| Newburgh, Ind. (Indiana University) | 8,000 | 5,000 | | |
| Oakley Reservoir, Indiana (Illinois State Museum) | | 4,000 | | |
| Rend Lake Ill. (Southern Illinois University) | 11,000 | | | |
| Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Mass. (to be selected) | | | 2,500 | |
| Saline River Canalization, Ill. (to be selected) | | | 5,500 | |
| Salt Creek Reservoir, Ohio (Cleveland State University) | | | 5,500 | |
| Shelbyville, Ill. (University of Illinois) | 10,000 | 4,500 | | |

| Region and projects (contractors) | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Additional funds needed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northeast -- Continued | | | | |
| Spoon River Dam, Ill. (University of Illinois) | | | 8,000 | |
| St. Joseph River Survey, Ind. (to be selected) | | | 2,500 | |
| Tocks Island Reservoir, N.J. (New Jersey State Museum; Queens College City Univ. of N.Y.; Seton Hall) | 15,000 | 13,000 | 9,500 | |
| Tocks Island Reservoir, Pa. (Franklin & Marshall) | 11,000 | 7,000 | 10,500 | |
| Wabash River Basin (to be selected) | | | 3,500 | |
| Totals | 95,000 | 84,500 | 112,500 | |
| Southeast: | | | | |
| Bear Creek Watershed, Ala. (University of Alabama) | 9,500 | | | |
| Booneville Reservoir, Kentucky (University of Kentucky) | 5,000 | 10,000 | | |
| Carters Dam, Ga. (University of Georgia) | 16,000 | 20,000 | 22,500 | 15,000 (floods FY 72) |
| Cave Run, Kentucky (University of Kentucky) | 13,000 | | | |
| Cross Florida Barge Canal, Fla. (University of Florida) | 4,500 | | | |
| Dequeen Reservoir, Ark. (University of Arkansas) | 4,000 | | | |
| Eagle Creek Reservoir, Kentucky (University of Kentucky) | 5,000 | 10,000 | 16,000 | |
| Falls Reservoir, N.C. (University of North Carolina) | 3,000 | 10,000 | | |
| Kehoe Reservoir, Kentucky (University of Kentucky) | | 3,000 | | |

| Region and projects (contractors) | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Additional funds needed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southeast -- Continued | | | | |
| Gathright Reservoir, Va. (Virginia Polytechnic Institute) | 4,000 | | | 10,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Landleveling, Ark. & Miss. (University of Arkansas; Mississippi Archeological Society) | | 15,000 | | 17,500 |
| Martins Fork Reservoir, Kentucky (University of Kentucky) | | 4,000 | | |
| New Hope Reservoir, N.C. (University of North Carolina) | 10,500 | | | |
| Ocmulgee National Monument (highway salvage) (National Park Service) | 7,000 | 5,500 | 11,000 | |
| Ocmulgee National Monument (Lamar Mound) (National Park Service) | 12,000 | | 11,000 | |
| Ozark Reservoir, Arkansas (University of Arkansas) | 8,000 | | | |
| Pine Mountain Reservoir, Ark. (University of Arkansas) | | 10,500 | 10,500 | |
| Red Chute-Loggy Bayou, La. (Louisiana State University) | | 3,500 | | |
| Red River Reservoir, Kentucky (University of Kentucky) | 8,000 | | | |
| Rowlesburgh Reservoir, W. Va. (West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey) | 3,000 | | 10,500 | 5,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Tellico Reservoir, Tenn. (University of Tennessee) | 15,500 | 20,000 | 25,500 | |
| Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, Ala. (University of Alabama) | | 12,000 | | |
| Trotters Shoals Reservoir, Ga. (University of Georgia) | | 15,000 | 21,000 | |

| Region and projects (contractors) | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Additional funds needed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southeast -- Continued | | | | |
| Trotters Shoals Reservoir, S.C. (University of Georgia) | | | 21,000 | |
| West Point Reservoir, Ga. (University of Georgia) | 15,000 | 15,000 | 10,500 | 12,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Dierth Reservoir, Arkansas (to be selected) | | | | 10,000 (floods FY 72) |
| Green River Reservoir, Kentucky (to be selected) | | | | 15,000 (floods FY 72) |
| Totals | 143,000 | 153,000 | 159,500 | 84,500 |
| Midwest: | | | | |
| Ames Reservoir, Iowa (Iowa State University) | | 5,000 | 11,000 | |
| Big Hill Reservoir, Kansas (Kansas State Historical Society) | | | 11,000 | |
| Big Hole National Battlefield, Montana (National Park Service) | | | 7,000 | |
| Cannon Reservoir, Missouri (University of Missouri) | 10,000 | 10,500 | 10,000 | |
| Carolville Reservoir, Iowa (University of Iowa) | | 10,500 | | 10,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Eldorado Reservoir, Kansas (University of Kansas) | | 10,500 | 10,500 | |
| Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming (University of Wyoming) | | | 10,500 | |
| Kansas Watershed (SCS projects) (University of Kansas) | | 8,000 | | 8,000 (continuing) |
| Landleveling, Arkansas (University of Arkansas) | 7,000 | | 7,250 | |
| Landleveling, Missouri (University of Missouri) | 10,500 | 10,000 | 7,250 | 15,000 (continuing) |

| Region and projects (contractors) | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Additional funds needed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Midwest -- Continued | | | | |
| Master Plan Studies (National Park Service) | | | 11,000 | |
| Meramec Basin salvage, Missouri (University of Missouri) | | 10,000 | 10,500 | |
| Meramec Park Reservoir, Missouri (University of Missouri) | 5,000 | | | |
| Pipestone National Monument, Minnesota (Univ. of Missouri) | 4,000 | | | |
| Purgatoire Reservoir, Colorado (Trinidad State Junior College) | 10,000 | | | |
| Saylorville Reservoir, Iowa (Iowa State University) | 10,000 | 10,000 | | |
| Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N.D. (State Historical Society of North Dakota) | 7,800 | 6,000 | | |
| Lake Odessa, Iowa (to be selected) | | | | 10,000 (bank slumping) |
| Trinidad Reservoir, Colorado (to be selected) | | | | 10,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Totals | 64,300 | 80,500 | 96,000 | 53,000 |
| Southwest: | | | | |
| Amistad Reservoir, Texas (University of Texas) | 40,000 | 35,000 | | 100,000 (flooding-385 site by FY 71) |
| Archeomagnetic Studies (University of Oklahoma) | | 5,000 | 10,500 | |
| Avain Studies (Museum of Northern Arizona) | 25,000 | | | |
| Caddo Enlargement, Texas & La. (Southern Methodist University) | | | 23,000 | |
| Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizonia (Museum of Northern Arizona) | | 20,000 | | |

| Region and projects (contractors) | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Additional funds needed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southwest — Continued | | | | |
| Cibola Reservoir, Texas (University of Texas) | | | 26,000 | |
| Cochiti Reservoir, N. Mexico (Museum of New Mexico | | 15,000 | | |
| Conroe Reservoir, Texas (University of Texas) | 30,000 | | | 25,000 (floods FY 71) |
| De Cardova Bend Reservoir, Texas (Southern Methodist University) | 20,000 | 20,000 | | |
| Farney Reservoir, Texas (Southern Methodist University) | 20,000 | | | |
| Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz. (School of American Research) | | 25,000 | 22,500 | |
| Kaw Reservoir, Oklahoma (University of Oklahoma) | 25,000 | 50,000 | 50,500 | 50,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Laneport Reservoir, Texas (University of Texas) | 20,000 | 20,000 | 25,500 | |
| Lavon Reservoir, Texas (Southern Methodist University) | 15,000 | | 25,500 | 20,000 (floods FY 71) |
| New Area Studies (National Park Service) | 25,000 | | | |
| North Fork Reservoir, Texas (University of Texas) | | | 25,500 | |
| North San Gabriel, Texas (University of Texas) | 30,000 | 25,000 | | |
| Oogalah Reservoir, Oklahoma (University of Oklahoma) | 25,000 | | | |
| Paleo-climate studies (Lab of Tree-Ring Research, University of Arizona) | | 10,000 | 11,000 | |
| Paleontology studies, Texas (Southern Methodist Univ.) | | | 5,500 | |
| Palestine Reservoir, Texas (Southern Methodist Univ.) | | | 25,500 | 25,000 (flooding-120 sites) |

| Region and projects (contractors) | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Additional funds needed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southwest -- Continued | | | | |
| Palmetto Bend Reservoir, Texas (University of Texas) | | 30,000 | 30,500 | |
| Ponta Reservoir, Texas (Southern Methodist University) | 11,000 | 20,000 | 25,500 | |
| Robert Lee Reservoir, Texas (University of Texas) | | 30,500 | | 50,000 (flooding FY 70) |
| South San Gabriel Reservoir, Texas (University of Texas) | 30,000 | 25,000 | | |
| Toledo Bend Reservoir, Texas (Southern Methodist University) | 25,000 | | | 25,000 (flooding) |
| Wallisville Reservoir, Texas (University of Texas) | 30,200 | 25,000 | 25,500 | 40,000 (flooding 95 sites) |
| Waurika Reservoir, Oklahoma (University of Oklahoma) | | 20,000 | | |
| Belton Reservoir, Texas | | | | 30,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Big Cypress Creek, Texas | | | | 25,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Brazos River, Texas | | | | 20,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Deer Creek Site, Oklahoma (National Historic Landmark) | | | | 60,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Livingston, Texas | | | | 100,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Millers Creek Reservoir, Texas | | | | 25,000 (floods FY 70) |
| Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir, Texas | | | | 20,000 (flooding) |
| Titus County Reservoir, Texas | | | | 50,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Trinity Project (Reservoirs and Channelization) | | | | 100,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Von Elm Site, Oklahoma | | | | 10,000 (floods FY 71) |

| Region and projects (contractors) | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Additional funds needed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southwest — Continued | | | | |
| Site KA-52, Oklahoma | | | | 10,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Spenser Site #2, Oklahoma | | | | 10,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Daniels Site KA-77, Oklahoma | | | | 10,000 (floods FY 71) |
| G. Pell KA-100 | | | | 10,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Totals | 371,200 | 375,500 | 332,000 | 840,000 |
| Western: | | | | |
| Asotin project, Idaho (Washington State University) | 25,000 | | | |
| Buchanan Reservoir, California (Frederick Burke Foundation, San Francisco College) | 15,000 | | | 20,000 (floods FY 74) |
| Elk Creek Reservoir, Oregon (to be selected) | | | 8,500 | |
| Hidden Reservoir, California (California State College, Long Beach) | | 30,500 | 20,500 | 40,000 (floods FY 76) |
| John Day Reservoir, Oregon (University of Oregon) | 25,000 | 20,500 | 30,000 | |
| Joshua Tree National Monument, Calif. (University of California, Riverside) | 5,000 | 8,000 | | |
| Lower Granite Reservoir, Washington (Washington State University) | | 36,000 | 25,500 | 20,000 (floods FY 74) |
| Lower Snake Reservoir, Washington (Washington State University) | 25,000 | | | |
| New Area Studies (National Park Service) | 10,000 | | | |
| New Melones Reservoir, California (Central California Archeological Foundation) | | | 20,500 | 25,000 (floods FY 75) |

| Region and projects (contractors) | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Additional funds needed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western -- Continued | | | | |
| Nez Perce National Historic Park, Idaho (National Park Service) (University of Idaho) | | 8,000 | | |
| San Juan Island National Historic Site, Washington (National Park Service (Washington State Univ.) | | 8,000 | | |
| Dworshak (Bruces Eddy) Reservoir, Idaho (to be selected) | | | | 40,000 (floods FY 72) |
| Little Goose Reservoir, Washington (to be selected) | | | | 20,000 (floods FY 71) |
| Lost Creek Reservoir, Washington (to be selected) | | | | 15,000 (floods FY 73) |
| Napa River Basin, California (to be selected) | | | | 10,000 (construction starts FY 71) |
| New Don Pedro (FPC) project, California (to be selected) | | | | 40,000 (floods FY 71) |
| SCS projects, Hawaii (to be selected) | | | | 5,000 (begins FY 71) |
| Succor Creek Watershed Project, Oregon (to be selected) | | | | 10,000 (begins FY 71) |
| Survey C/E projects, Alaska and 5 Pacific States | | | | 25,000 (planning stage) |
| Totals | 105,000 | 111,000 | 105,000 | 270,000 |
| National Capital Parks: | | | | |
| Accokeek Creek, Maryland (Catholic University of America | 10,000 | | | |
| Catoctin Mountain Park (National Park Service) (Catholic University of America) | | 5,000 | | |

| Region and projects (contractors) | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Additional funds needed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Capital Parks -- Continued | | | | |
| C. & O. Canal, Maryland (Catholic University of America) | 6,000 | | | |
| Frederick Douglass Home Grounds, D.C. (Catholic University of America) | | 7,000 | | |
| Great Falls Park, Va. (Catholic University of America) | 6,000 | 6,000 | | |
| National Capital Parks-Various, D.C. (Catholic University of America) | 3,000 | 4,500 | 12,800 | |
| Piscataway Park, Maryland (Catholic University of America | | 3,000 | | |
| Prince William Forest Park, Va. (Catholic University of America) | 6,000 | | | |
| Warburton Manor, Fort Washington, Maryland (Catholic University of America) | | 10,000 | 22,800 | |
| Totals | 31,000 | 35,600 | 35,600 | |
| Grand Total | 809,500 | 840,600 | 840,600 | 1,247,500 |
| Maximum funds needed FY1971 | | | 2,088,100 | |

Note: Contractors for fiscal year 1971 program are tentative pending negotiation of contracts after appropriation of funds.

Mr. WYATT. Madam Chairman, I might indicate that as a near neighboor of a great historic site I am very interested in this program also.

Mr. HARTZOG. I am, too. It is a great story to be told there.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. How are the colleges funded?

Mr. HARTZOG. We finance them from this money and we have more than 60 of them under contract. This is one of the greatest bargains that we have because what they do is done for very little money. They use their graduate students and their staff for this work, not in terms of paying them but in letting them use what they find to do their master's and doctoral dissertations. We get some of the most talented people in the world, and for just a song because generally this money is used simply to pay for their materials.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record these 60 colleges with which you have contracts.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will be delighted to.

(The information follows:)

STATE AND LOCAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE INTERAGENCY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE PROGRAM

University of Alabama, Alabama
Alaska Methodist University, Alaska
University of Arizona, Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, Arizona
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Arizona
University of Arkansas, Arkansas
Ball State University, Indiana
Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania
University of California, Davis, Calif.
California State College, Long Beach, Calif.
Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.
Central California Archeological Foundation, California
Chico State College, California
Cleveland State University, Ohio
University of Colorado, Colorado
Columbus Museum of Arts and Crafts, Ohio
Dana College, Nebraska
University of Denver, Colorado
Franklin & Marshall College, Pennsylvania
University of Georgia, Georgia
University of Idaho, Idaho
University of Illinois, Illinois
Indiana University Foundation, Indiana
State of Iowa, office of the State archeologist, Iowa
Iowa State College, Iowa
Iowa State University, Iowa
Kansas State Historical Society, Kansas
University of Kansas, Kansas
University of Kentucky, Kentucky
Louisiana State University, Louisiana
University of Louisville, Kentucky
Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota
Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Mississippi
University of Missouri, Missouri
University of Montana, Montana
Museum of New Mexico, New Mexico
Museum of Northern Arizona, Arizona
University of Nebraska, Nebraska
Nebraska Historical Society, Nebraska
University of Nevada, Desert Research Institute, Nevada
New Jersey State Museum, New Jersey

University of North Carolina, North Carolina
Ohio Historical Society, Ohio
University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma
University of Oregon, Oregon
Oregon State University, Oregon
University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State University, Pennsylvania
Plymouth Plantation, Inc., Massachusetts
Portland State College, Oregon
Queens College of the City University of New York, New York
San Francisco State College, California
School of American Research, New Mexico
Seton Hall University, New Jersey
University of South Carolina, South Carolina
University of South Dakota, South Dakota
Southern Illinois University, Illinois
Southern Methodist University, Texas
State of California Division of Beaches and Parks, California
State Historical Society of North Dakota, North Dakota
State University of New York, Buffalo, N.Y.
Temple University, Pennsylvania
University of Tennessee, Tennessee
University of Texas, Texas
University of Tulsa, Oklahoma
Trinidad State Junior College, Colorado
Washington State University, Washington
West Virginia geological and economic survey, West Virginia
Wisconsin Historical Society, Wisconsin

Mrs. HANSEN. They were a very interesting group of young people.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right, and they work for practically nothing, because this is data that they can use in their graduate programs.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would also like you to insert in the record a listing of the State and local education research institutions with whom you contracted for this work for fiscal years 1969 and 1970, indicating the project involved and the amount of funding for each contract.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be pleased to, but may I share with you and the members of the committee one of the things which we are doing, which I think is a very exciting innovation in our approach to these studies. We have entered into a contract with the University of Washington, for example, where our natural scientists will be on the college campus and in the summertime their faculties and their graduate students will be out in the parks. We are doing the same thing with the University of Arizona and the University of New Mexico with respect to archeology. In this way we are not only refreshing the body of knowledge of our people in the Service, but we are likewise getting a tremendous bonus from the graduate students and the faculties of these universities.

(The information follows:)

STATE AND LOCAL EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

| Institution - Project | Contract Amounts FY 1969 | FY 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| **Northeast Region** | | |
| Ball State University - Big Pine Reservoir, Ind. | 500 | |
| Carnegie Museum, Pa. - Allegheny Reservoir, Pa. | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Cleveland State University - Salt Creek Res., Ohio | | 4,000 |
| Franklin & Marshall College - Tocks Island Res., Pa. | 1,500 | 7,000 |
| Franklin & Marshall College - Delaware Water Gap | | 7,000 |
| University of Illinois - Lincoln Reservoir, Ill. | 6,000 | |
| Indiana University Foundation - George Rogers Clark, NHP | 8,000 | |
| New Jersey State Museum - Tocks Island Res., N.J. | 6,000 | 7,000 |
| New York State Museum & Tocks Island Res., N.Y. | | 2,000 |
| Ohio Historical Society - Alum Creek Res., Ohio | 1,000 | |
| Ohio Historical Society - Mound City Group NM, Ohio | 4,200 | |
| University of Penn. - Hopewell Village NHS, Pa. | 1,200 | |
| University of Penn. - Allegheny Res., Pa. | | 5,000 |
| Plymouth Plantation, Inc. - Cape Cod Nat'l Seashore Area | 1,000 | 2,500 |
| Queens College of the City University of New York - Tocks Island Res., N.J. | | 1,700 |
| Seton Hall University - Tocks Island Res., N.J. | 9,000 | 2,000 |
| Southern Illinois University - Lower Kaskaskia Canalization Proj., Ill. | 7,500 | 6,400 |
| Southern Illinois University - Peter's Cave Water Control Proj., Ill. | 750 | |
| State Univ. of New York - Allegheny Res., N.Y. | | 4,000 |
| Temple University - Allegheny Portage NHS | 7,500 | |
| Temple University - Minute Man NHP | 5,000 | |
| Wisconsin Historical Society - La Farge Res., Wisc. | | 7,000 |
| TOTAL | 64,150 | 60,600 |
| **Southeast Region** | | |
| University of Alabama - Bear Creek Watershed, Ala. | 9,275 | |
| University of Alabama - Jones Bluff Lock & Dam, Ala. | 4,788 | |
| University of Arkansas - Big Lake Nat'l Wildlife Refuge | 8,950 | |
| University of Arkansas - DeQueen Reservoir, Ark. | 1,250 | |
| University of Arkansas - Ozark Reservoir, Ark. | 5,745 | |
| Columbus Museum of Arts & Crafts - Walter F. George Res., Ala. & Ga. | 300 | |

(Southeast Region)

| | Contract Amounts FY 1969 | FY 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| University of Georgia - Carter's Dam, Ga. | 12,411 | 7,500 |
| University of Georgia - West Point Res., Ga. | 7,549 | |
| University of Georgia - Trotter's Shoals Res., Ga. | 2,388 | |
| University of Georgia - South River Watershed, Ga. | 275 | |
| University of Kentucky - Cave Run Res., Ky. | 4,000 | 15,555 |
| University of Kentucky - Eagle Creek Res., Ky. | | 6,000 |
| University of Kentucky - Kehoe Res., Ky. | 436 | |
| University of Kentucky - Martins Fork Res., Ky. | 370 | |
| University of Kentucky - Paintsville Res., Ky. | 436 | |
| University of Louisville - Taylorsville Res., Ky. | 500 | |
| Louisiana State Univ. - Hurricane Protection Proj., La. | | 595 |
| University of So. Carolina - Trotters Shoals Res., S.C. | 3,500 | |
| University of Tennessee - Tellico Res., Tenn. | 11,000 | 18,000 |
| West Virginia Geological & Economic Survey - Rowlesburg Res., W. Va. | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| West Virginia Geological & Economic Survey - Stonewall Jackson Res., W. Va. | 200 | |
| Mississippi Department of Archives & History - Landleveling, Miss. | | 10,000 |
| TOTAL | 76,373 | 61,650 |

Midwest Region

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| University of Colorado - Upper Bijou Proj., Colo. | | 1,800 |
| Iowa State University - Saylorville Res., Iowa | 7,000 | 5,000 |
| University of Kansas - El Dorado Reservoir, Kansas | 6,500 | 6,000 |
| University of Kansas - Hillsdale Reservoir, Kansas | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| University of Kansas - Tuttle Creek Res., Kansas | | 8,000 |
| University of Missouri - Landleveling, Mo. | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| University of Missouri - Kaysinger Bluff Res., Mo. | | 8,000 |
| University of Missouri - Meramec Basin, Mo. | 200 | 7,000 |
| University of Missouri - Meramec Park Res., Mo. | 6,200 | |
| University of Missouri - Cannon Res., Mo. | | 8,000 |
| University of Montana - Bighorn Canyon NRA, Montana | 15,500 | 10,000 |
| Trinidad State Junior College - Purgatoire River Res., Colo. | 4,500 | |
| TOTAL | 51,900 | 65,800 |

Southwest Region

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| University of Arizona - Paleoclimate Studies | 5,500 | 5,000 |
| Arizona State Museum - Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz. | 2,000 | |

(Southwest Region)

| | Contract Amounts FY 1969 | FY 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| University of Oklahoma - Altus Reservoir, Okla. | 13,500 | |
| University of Oklahoma - Archaeomegnetic Dating Studies | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| University of Oklahoma - Hugo Reservoir, Okla. | 1,000 | 25,000 |
| University of Oklahoma - Lower Red Rock Creek Watershed, Oka. | 3,500 | |
| University of Oklahoma - Robert S. Kerr Res., Okla. | 16,500 | |
| School of American Research - Grand Canyon Nat'l Park, Ariz. | 6,200 | 7,500 |
| Southern Methodist University - Cooper Res., Texas | | 10,000 |
| Southern Methodist University - Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport, Texas | | 1,357 |
| Southern Methodist University - De Cordova Bend Res., Texas | 25,000 | |
| Southern Methodist University - Lake Palestine Res., Texas | | 35,000 |
| Southern Methodist University - Lavon Res., Texas | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| University of Texas - Amistad Reservoir, Texas | 30,000 | 50,000 |
| University of Texas - Laneport Reservoir, Texas | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| University of Texas - North Fork Reservoir, Texas | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| University of Texas - Robert Lee Reservoir, Texas | 25,000 | |
| University of Tulsa - Fort Gibson Res., Okla. | 1,000 | |
| TOTAL | 204,200 | 213,857 |

Western Region

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bryn Mawr College - Fort Vancouver NHS, Wash. | 2,500 | |
| California State College - Buttonwillow Watershed, Calif. | 2,260 | |
| Central California Archeological Foundation - New Melones Res., Calif. | 10,000 | 15,000 |
| University of Idaho - Coulee Dam NRA, Wash. | 2,500 | |
| University of Idaho - Whitman Mission NHS, Wash. | 1,500 | |
| University of Nevada - Lower Colorado River Project, Nevada | | 4,500 |
| University of Oregon - John Day Reservoir, Oregon | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Oregon State University - Muddy Creek Proj., Oregon | 2,500 | |
| San Francisco State College - Buchanan Res., Calif. | 15,000 | |
| Washington State University - Chief Joseph Dam, Wash. | | 750 |
| Washington State University - Little Goose Res., Wash. | 20,000 | |
| Washington State University - Lower Granite Res., Wash. | | 20,000 |
| Washington State University - San Juan Island, Wash. | | 8,000 |
| TOTAL | 66,260 | 58,250 |

| | Contract Amounts FY 1969 | FY 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| National Capital Parks | | |
| Catholic University - Great Falls Park, Va. | | 100 |
| Catholic University - Frederick Douglas Home, Washington, D.C. | | 1,000 |
| TOTAL | | 1,100 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 462,883 | 461,257 |

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE ON THE OZETTE VILLAGE INDIAN RESERVATION

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you doing to encourage the Makah Indians' participation in the underwater area on the Olympic Peninsula?

Mr. HARTZOG. I had a call about that last week from Sterling Monroe. Dr. Daugherty has been called into it, and I have asked our staff to assist to the extent they are able on an emergency basis. They needed about $70,000 and I don't have that kind of money this late in the fiscal year to help them on an emergency basis, but I asked him to talk with Dr. Connally and find out what had been exposed and what we might get him to take back to the university, or what we might bring into the Lincoln Archeological Center to do something with.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you supply for the committee the complete details? We have had a great many inquiries.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will be pleased to do that. Apparently it is a very valuable site since the information came from Dr. Daugherty.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand it is one of the most valuable Indian archeological finds in many years.

Mr. HARTZOG. They are going to need in the vicinity of a quarter of a million dollars to continue it and really do the digging that ought to be done there.

Mrs. HANSEN. These people were very skillful canoe builders.

Mr. HARTZOG. Right. We are looking into it, and this is part of what this salvage program is about.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND SALVAGE IN AREAS OUTSIDE OF NPS

Mrs. HANSEN. What legislative authority do you have for participating in archeological investigations and salvage work in areas outside of the national park system?

Mr. HARTZOG. The Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, and the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and I might say to you that the authority which the Secretary of the Interior has with respect to all public lands under the 1906 Act has been delegated to our Chief Archeologist, who doubles in brass as the Chief Archeologist to the Secretary.

NEW AREA STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. $392,000 is requested for new area studies. Describe your activity in this connection.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, we have many new areas to be studied.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many?

Mr. HARTZOG. In this fiscal year there are five: the Antelope Hills in North Dakota, Boston National Historic Site in Massachusetts, Golden Islands, Ga., and Great Prairie Lakes in Nebraska and North Dakota and South Dakota. These are the suitability feasibility studies that are made following the determination under the theme study program that the sites possess national significance. In this study we determine what the boundaries of the area ought to be, what kind of development ought to be in it for public use, and what the preservation and management program of the area ought to be.

URBAN RECREATION SITES

Mrs. HANSEN. In many of his recent public statements, Secretary Hickel has been emphasizing the need to locate recreation areas nearer to population centers. Describe for the committee just how this policy affects your operations and give us a projection of what your plans are in this regard for the immediate future.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, we are still working with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to firm up the long-range implications of this. At this point we have identified several areas for study. One is the proposed Gateway National Recreation Area in New York, which has been done jointly by us and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. That plan is now finished and is out for public review and comment. There is also a proposal for a national recreation area along the Anacostia River here in Washington. There is a proposal for Meramec National Recreation Area along the Meramec River in Missouri. These are the three that have currently been identified. We haven't decided on the rest of them. Maybe you should give me the privilege of having that information off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

OPEN-SPACE PROGRAM OF HUD

Mrs. HANSEN. As you know, the Department of Housing and Urban Development is also involved in projects of this type, especially under its open-space program. Just how are you coordinating your activities with that agency?

Mr. HARTZOG. The part of the program with HUD that we are involved in is the matching grants in the field of historic preservation. The open-space program of HUD is coordinated by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, so I would have to defer on that part of the question.

With respect to historic preservation, we have worked out an arrangement whereby the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development accepted the criteria developed by the Secretary of the Interior as the criteria he will use in making grants for historic preservation in urban areas. The Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the amended Housing Act of 1966, which gave this broadened authority to the Secretary of HUD as well as the Secretary of the Interior, provided that no individual or community could receive a grant from both agencies for the same project, so that there could be no chance of the Federal Government paying 100 percent of the cost. We have a very close working relationship with them. The Secretary of HUD serves as a member of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and our staffs are in almost daily contact.

AVERAGE GS GRADE AND SALARY

Mrs. HANSEN. On page 52 of the justifications I note you indicate the average GS grade will go from 8.7 in 1970 to 8.6 in 1971, and that the average salary for these same years will decrease from $10,698 to $10,658. What are the factors on which you base this projection?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, we started a program several years ago of reclassifying our uniformed ranger and interpretive personnel

to take out of those jobs certain technical and clerical work, and to set up a number of park aides and park technicians of lower grade. As a result we expect to lower the overall grade. Also, the average grade of the new positions requested is lower than the current overall average grade structure in the field.

COST OF EQUIPMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice you are budgeting $1.3 million for equipment in 1971—just about double your actual cost in 1969. What are the basic causes for this large increase?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Madam Chairman, the item includes the park areas. For example, it provides for equipment for the patrol cars used by the park police and the park rangers. Part of the increase is to provide equipment for the new areas. There are five new areas for which we are requesting funds in this item. Also, this item includes amounts for equipment that will be bought with the additional funds in the Service budget for the part of the National Capital Parks operation which was previously financed with District of Columbia government funds and was not in the Service budget in 1969.

AVERAGE COST OF EQUIPMENT FOR A NEW AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. When you put a new area into service what is the average cost of the equipment?

Mr. HARTZOG. We will have to supply that for the record and it will be difficult to do, because, as we work out with the committees, we start usually with a single person working with the land-acquisition staff, and then gradually increase. The major buildup in equipment for the new area generally doesn't show up until maybe 3, 4, or 5 years after it is established, except in the historic sites which we receive ready made. We will do the best we can in trying to respond.

Mrs. HANSEN. When the Members of Congress consider acquiring additional areas they should have the information on what it is going to cost in future years.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have that. As a matter of fact, in connection with our legislative proposals we have been required by the legislative committee, at least ever since I have been Director, to provide a breakdown of personnel and other services costs, and of development cost over the first 5 years.

Mrs. HANSEN. And equipment costs?

Mr. HARTZOG. Development cost as well as the land-acquisition cost. The legislative committees have been writing not only the land-acquisition ceiling, but the development ceiling into this program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the basic pieces of equipment that are necessary.

Mr. HARTZOG. We will do the best we can.

(The information follows:)

EQUIPMENT FOR NEW AREAS

The character or nature of an area, its size, the amount and type of visitor use, the geographical location, the resource involved and other factors have a bearing on the amount and type of equipment required when a new area is established. For example, boats will be required at Biscayne National Monument and snowmobiles are required at North Cascades National Park. There is a wide disparity

between areas with regard to fire protection equipment needs. Small areas may resort to cooperative agreements with other Federal or State agencies or they may rely upon local fire departments. The most effective, as well as the most economical, program is worked out. The types of equipment basic to most areas are as follows and may consist of one or more of each:

MAJOR EQUIPMENT

Automobiles
Trucks, 1 ton or less
Trucks, 1½–2½ tons
Boats, power and nonpower
Fire truck, large or small
Maintenance shop equipment (carpentry, electrical, plumbing, automotive, etc.)
Binoculars
Cameras
Drafting equipment
Traffic counters
Office furnishings and equipment (desks, chairs, file cabinets, typewriters, adding machines, bookcases, books, dictating equipment, safes, photocopying, storage cabinets, etc.)
Household furnishings, as required
Firearms and law enforcement equipment

MINOR EQUIPMENT

Hand tools (carpentry, mechanics, fire control, grounds maintenance, drawing cabinets, etc.)
Sleeping bags
Snowshoes, as required
Skis, as required
Search and rescue supplies and materials
First aid
Briefcase
Compass, small

VISITATION TO NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

Mr. MARSH. In previous years you have put in the record visitation figures to the National Capital Parks, particularly a number of these shrines to show how it has increased from year to year. Is it continuing to increase?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Mr. MARSH. Do you project an increase in coming years?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Mr. MARSH. Could you furnish figures on visitation rates?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

VISITATION TO THE SHRINES IN NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

| Shrine | 1968 | 1969 | Percent difference increase (+) decrease (−) |
|---|---|---|---|
| White House | 1,154,887 | 1,521,382 | +31.7 |
| Lincoln Memorial | 3,479,054 | 3,874,533 | +11.4 |
| Washington Monument | 1,607,813 | 1,658,547 | +3.2 |
| Jefferson Memorial | 1,088,782 | 1,261,144 | +15.8 |
| Custis-Lee Mansion | 269,349 | 407,825 | +51.5 |
| Ford's Theatre | 433,939 | 423,733 | −2.4 |
| House Where Lincoln Died | 287,306 | 293,950 | +2.3 |
| Total | 8,321,130 | 9,441,114 | +13.5 |

GEORGETOWN MARKET

Mr. MARSH. Could you make some statement as to the Georgetown Market and the attitude of the Park Service to the possibility of your agency taking over the Georgetown Market. I think you would like to use a part of it for the C. & O. Canal.

Mr. HARTZOG. We would like very much to have it. It takes legislation, however, to transfer it from the District of Columbia to us, and we have just recently reached agreement with the District of Columbia on legislation that is acceptable to them to transfer it to us. The legislation has not yet been sent up by the administration, but we hope it will be submitted as an administration bill.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL

Mr. MARSH. Would you submit a statement for the record on the efforts of the Park Service in reference to the American Revolution Bicentennial?

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be pleased to.

(The information follows:)

The efforts of the National Park Service for an appropriate celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial have been twofold.

First, in accordance with the requirement of the joint resolution of July 4, 1966, we have prepared to report on "appropriate actions which might be taken to further preserve and develop Revolutionary War historic sites and battlefields, at such time and in such manner as will insure that fitting observances and exhibits may be held at appropriate sites and battlefields during the bicentennial celebration." On behalf of Secretary Hickel, this report was submitted in December of 1969 to the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, the body charged with recommending a program of celebration to the President.

The report envisions upgrading all units of the National Park System commemorating the American Revolution. This includes a comprehensive historical research program designed to fill gaps in our knowledge of the episodes and personalities represented by these parks; restoration of historic structures such as Independence Hall and historic terrain such as Saratoga Battlefield; modernizing museums; introduction of creative, new approaches to interpretation; and construction of modern facilities to accommodate the expected increase in visitation.

Implementation of these objectives will be the second phase of our effort. The full resources of the National Park Service can be used to create a better understanding of those values that inspired our forefathers to speak out and to act for the freedom of men. All areas, whether or not associated with the American Revolution, can be used in a variety of ways such as providing the public with timely information on bicentennial events; relating the bicentennial to mankind's most compelling, unfulfilled aspiration, the quest for a quality life; and relating 200 years of national history to the bicentennial.

Mr. MARSH. Have you requested special funding for any items in reference to the bicentennial in this year's request?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir; there are some items in the construction program for it.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND BEAUTY

Mr. MARSH. To what extent is the Park Service cooperating in any task force or other joint working group in the Federal Government on environmental health? It would seem to me that you people can make a real contribution through your interpretation service to demonstrate how environmental health relates to air and water pollution, and the ecology generally. Are you actively involved in that field in the Park Service?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, we are, both at the Federal level through the Office of Education and at the area level in cooperation with local school districts in our environmental education program, which I discussed with the committee about 3 years ago. We have also begun to work with the Nauset School District adjacent to Cape Cod for bringing in the mentally retarded and physically handicapped children in what was formerly their Job Corps Center.

Mrs. HANSEN. Supplementing what Mr. Marsh said, I would like to urge that you stress the importance of safeguarding our trees because if you don't it will have an adverse affect on our environment.

Mr. HARTZOG. Exactly, and you know with this plant pathology laboratory that we have been running here in the District of Columbia for some 35 years, and in light of the increasing interest in trees in the city, we embarked a year ago on broadening that program to deal with this very subject. I don't know that I have it with me, but I would be pleased to supply for the record a list of the research publications which they are going to get out in this 1970 calendar year, as well as those that are proposed for next year. This is a major thrust of what their work is all about, because here in Washington, D.C., where we manage the whole urban park program, we have a real opportunity, I believe, to make a constructive contribution to local and city parks across the country, and this is what we are trying to do.

### DISPLAY OF FLAG AT NATIONAL SHRINES

Mr. MARSH. You know I took exception to the fact that the flag was taken in at the monument during the November 15 rally there. What steps have you taken to insure that the flag will be flown at national shrines during the normal customary hours during which the colors are generally displayed?

Mr. HARTZOG. It is our position that the flag should be flown. I wrote you a letter on this subject. In a situation where the decision is by committee, you sometimes don't have the unilateral authority to make a judgment, and this was the situation that we found ourselves in at the Washington Monument.

Mr. MARSH. But you do expect to continue flying the flag in the future during the customary hours in which it is displayed at those national shrines under the supervision of the National Park Service?

Mr. HARTZOG. As a matter of fact we issued a memorandum, to our people in the field that makes this very clear.

### ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mr. MARSH. I had occasion to visit Assateague Island, as I mentioned to you, and I noticed the tremendous visitation occurring there, and I wondered if you are taking steps to accommodate the number of people that will be coming to Assateague Island this coming summer, particularly on the southern end of the island. Will you be able to accommodate your projected visitors?

Mr. HARTZOG. We don't think so. We weren't able to do it last year and, as a matter of fact, when the situation got so bad down there because the visitors were in excess of the capacity to the extent they were polluting the area with litter and everything else——

Mr. MARSH. What do you need in order to try and stay even with that?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, there is no way to really stay even with it in my judgment, because there are simply more people who want to use Assateague Island than can reasonably use it. We just simply closed it and turned them away. What we need to do, in my judgment, is to develop some facilities down there.

Mr. MARSH. Is this parking, sanitation, or both?

Mr. HARTZOG. Both.

Mr. MARSH. Isn't the Assateague experience being repeated at park after park in the United States such that the Park Service is finding themselves unable to meet the demand for the use of these public facilities.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right, and we are doing several things about this, Mr. Marsh. One is that we are trying to determine the carrying capacity of these areas. We are now trying to find out the logical carrying capacity of Yosemite Valley or Old Faithful developed area or Moraine Park in Rocky Mountain National Park.

Mrs. HANSEN. When you reach a certain capacity, what do you do?

ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS TO OVERCROWDING

Mr. HARTZOG. We turn them away. That is not in my judgment going to continue to be a viable management response to the situation, so that at some of these more popular areas in the very near future we are going to have to go to the reservation system. A visitor will either have a reservation or he simply won't get in. There is also another facet to this that I welcome the opportunity to talk with the committee about, and that is mentioned in the Secretary's guidelines of last June. Much of the overcrowding comes not because of the people, but because of the paraphernalia they have with them, their automobiles and their trailers and other things. I think the day is rapidly approaching when we are going to be here sharing this problem with you and asking you to help us in building some alternative means of access over and above highways. In other words, a monorail or a railroad to get people into these heavily congested areas, and taken out, with their automobile parked some place outside.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hartzog, as you are well aware, in Alaska you can visit McKinley National Park by railroad. But in other areas of the United States railroad transportation is not available.

Mr. HARTZOG. It is incredible.

Mrs. HANSEN. This has forced the American people to jam the highways. I think the average park experience could be much more enjoyable if other means of transportation were made available. The American Railroad Association and the American railroads should be looking for ways to supply these needs.

I wanted to go to New England not too long ago. We didn't want to drive. We wanted to take the train if at all possible but we couldn't find reasonable train accommodations to New England.

Mr. HARTZOG. Not to save your life.

It used to be a really delightful experience. I have done it many times and I enjoy doing it. You can go up to New York for a dinner meeting, and when your meeting is over, you go down to Penn Station

and get on the train that leaves there about 3 o'clock in the morning and go to bed and you are in here the next morning at 7 or 7:30.

I did this the other night for the Explorers Club dinner in New York and got on the train about 12:30 to return to Washington. The restroom in the bedroom I had was the filthiest thing I have ever seen in my life. There were crackers all over it. The person who had slept in the upper berth had used the deck for an ashtray and apparently hadn't slept at all and was a nervous smoker. When I took my money out of my pocket to put up there I felt all this junk, so I climbed up and looked and it was just a solid ashtray up there. Nobody had even wiped it out. I have never seen such filth presented to the American public as was presented in that situation there. It was absolutely indescribable.

FUTURE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS AND PLANNING

Mrs. HANSEN. You cannot afford to have tremendous parking areas in the United States because our land is too valuable. Some of the Government departments have got to study these problems and develop a plan for the future that will meet our transportation needs.

Mr. HARTZOG. The Secretary has written to the Secretary of Transportation and suggested to him for his consideration, in light of the authority to experiment with transportation systems that he has, that he utilize some of these congested areas in national parks as a basis for this experimentation. In the meantime there is an organization, the Dashaveyor Co. of Los Angeles, Calif., that has developed a piece of equipment that has been extremely successful in mining operations. They are now working on the use of this as a passenger system, and we have entered into a contract with them to try to design a system which we could install at Grand Canyon or Yellowstone.

(Discussion off the record.)

SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK

Mr. MARSH. Shenandoah National Park is one of your heavily visited areas because of its proximity to large population centers.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Mr. MARSH. Do you have the same crowding situation there? I assume that you do.

Mr. HARTZOG. Tremendous.

Mr. MARSH. Could you use an additional camping grounds and that sort of thing there?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir. We have a 5-year development program for each of these areas, and part of that program at Shenandoah includes campground expansion.

Mr. MARSH. Could you put some portion of that in the record?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK
PROPOSED 5-YEAR CAMPGROUND DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE-1972-1976

| | FY 1972 | FY 1973 | FY 1974 | FY 1975 | FY 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Big Meadows Campground | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Buildings, Utilities & Other Facilities | 193,000 | 104,000 | 1,000 | 11,000 | 1,000 |
| Roads and Trails | -- | -- | 3,000 | 29,000 | 2,000 |
| 600 Seat Amphitheater with Walks, Lighting, Planting; Sewage Plant Reconstruction; Dark Hollow Parking Area; Expansion of Concessioner Developments including Roads, Parking, Walks and Utility Extensions. | | | | | |
| Loft Mountain Campground | | | | | |
| Buildings, Utilities & Other Facilities | -- | -- | 6,000 | 59,000 | 25,000 |
| Roads and Trails | -- | -- | 1,000 | 8,000 | 29,000 |
| Seasonal Employee Quarters and Utilities, Comfort Station, Utility Connection and Roads for Concessioner Development. | | | | | |

| | FY 1972 | FY 1973 | FY 1974 | FY 1975 | FY 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Matthew's Arm Campground | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Buildings, Utilities & Other Facilities | -- | -- | -- | 25,000 | 224,000 |
| Roads and Trails | -- | -- | -- | 42,000 | 378,000 |
| Comfort Station and Utilities, Registration Office, Campground Equipment and Signs, Ground Developments, Amphitheater and Trails | | | | | |
| Piney River Campground | | | | | |
| Buildings, Utilities & Other Facilities | 18,000 | 165,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| Roads and Trails | 8,000 | 73,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| Seasonal Employee Quarters with Roads, Walks, Parking, Water & Sewer Extensions; Grounds Improvements, Equipment Building and Offices with Roads, Walks, and Parking, Water & Sewer Extensions. | | | | | |
| Total, Buildings, Utilities & Other Facilities | $ 211,000 | $ 269,000 | $ 7,000 | $ 95,000 | $ 250,000 |
| Total, Roads & Trails | 8,000 | 73,000 | 4,000 | 79,000 | 409,000 |
| Grand Total. Shenandoah Campgrounds ($1,405,000) | $ 219,000 | $ 342,000 | $ 11,000 | $ 174,000 | $ 659,000 |

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Reifel.

Mr. REIFEL. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I would like to go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

RESERVATION SYSTEM COMPUTERIZED

Mr. REIFEL. Related to the overcrowding of the parks and the need to make reservations, and also the future use of a railroad, I was wondering if the use, if we get the Golden Eagle continued, that that would be the ticket to ride the train, for instance. I am wondering with the overcrowding and I am in park A and want to go to park B, so that like when you make a hotel reservation at a hotel or a motel, they could through their systems wire ahead or call ahead and get information back immediately whether I could have a reservation there or not. If not here there is another choice. There would be two or three choices, so that this would tend to spread out the demand. Have you given some thought to something like that?

Mr. HARTZOG. Indeed we have and as you know, Bill Mott in the California Park System has done that. I was visiting with him some time ago, and he told me that they now have their reservation system computerized in the Sears, Roebuck system. One of the people on the travel advisory board is a vice president of Holiday Inns, and he has suggested that they might make time available in their reservation system for our concession accommodations, and for campgrounds, presumably, if we begin to operate campgrounds.

Mr. REIFEL. Madam Chairman, the Park Service is always ahead of me. Its leadership is to be congratulated.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIANS

The other thing—sometime back the Crow Indians and a delegation of businessmen surrounding the reservation, some from Wyoming and some from Montana, were here, and Congressman John Melcher from Montana and Congressman Wold from Wyoming are very much interested in the Indians having a concession down on the lakeshore. Their problem was to get an access road in and out. I believe they had met with you and also with the Secretary. Is there something that the Park Service can do yet this year in that connection? Madam Chairman, they were going to meet with you also but you were out of town.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was on my way West.

Mr. REIFEL. A member of your staff met with them. One of the reasons why I am very much interested is that there is considerable concern in trying to help tribes preserve their culture. The cultures that are most likely to be preserved will be done by those tribes that are the most affluent if there are any, but those that have some economic possibilities, and the Crow Indians are one group that really have the Old Crow culture. I think they started cutting off their braids about the time the hippies started putting theirs on. Some I think are still wearing braids out there. Then another group like them are the Zuni that still have a very viable culture that they are integrating with the dominant culture, and this park area or this concession marina on the Crow Reservation that they have will provide work for their people.

Of course, they also have a good idea of what it is all about, because in that marvelous reception center you have up at Yellowtail Dam that I visited you had a very delightful young Crow girl there as a receptionist. They have got some idea of the work that can be done and what can be done with something like this. I wonder if you have been able to figure out some way to get it going?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have been very conscious of their ambitions in this direction, and we reprogramed $500,000 in the 1968 fiscal year, with the approval of this committee, and $975,000 in 1969 to start what we call the Pretty Eagle access road into one of these concession sites. Here on this map (pointing) is that road and there is the concession site.

There is another need out there, and I think this is what they probably called on Congressman Melcher and Congressman Wold about. They need this road which you see coming through a part of their reservation and through the recreation area to this concession site over here. I don't have any money for that, but the Bureau of Public Roads says their planning on this road is advanced far enough that they could put $2,030,000 under contract if we had it. I don't have it in this budget, so there is nothing I can do, unless that money is added. Senator McGee had quite a colloquy on this item at the Senate Appropriations Committee hearings because apparently they had called on him and Senator Hansen about it. On behalf of the two of them, he asked several questions and I advised him that it would take an addition or some adjustment by the Congress in this budget in order to get any part of that road under construction.

Mr. REIFEL. This as I recall it would open up quite an interesting program of economic development for them.

Mr. HARTZOG. It really would. It would be a very beneficial thing, but unfortunately I couldn't fit it in our 1971 budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would it take $2 million?

Mr. HARTZOG. They have got enough design work done that if we had $2,030,000 they could put the first section under contract this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would the construction enable them to get to the marina?

Mr. HARTZOG. No; it would just be the first section.

Mr. FAGERGREN. Six miles.

Mr. HARTZOG. It would get them from Horseshoe Bend to Devils Canyon.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would this enable them to get to a concession site?

Mr. FAGERGREN. No, but the next section would, Barry's Landing.

Mr. HARTZOG. The next section to Barry's Landing is 8.5 miles long and would cost $2,450,000. In other words, it takes 15½ miles of road to get them to the first concession site. The first segment is 7 miles, $2,030,000, the second segment, $2,450,000, 8½ miles.

Mr. REIFEL. That would be a real source of encouragement to get them started. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

## MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert pages 54 through 87 of the Justifications in the record.

(The pages follow:)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appropriation, 1969 | $32,125,000 | |
| Supplemental appropriation, 1969 | 125,000 | |
| Second supplemental appropriation, 1969 | 668,000 | |
| Total appropriation, 1969 | | $32,918,000 |
| Transferred to "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service," General Services Administration | | -14,700 |
| Total available, 1969 | | 32,903,300 |
| Appropriation, 1970 | 40,000,000 | |
| Supplemental appropriation, 1970 | 50,000 | |
| Pay cost supplemental | 376,000 | |
| Wage rate supplemental | 970,000 | |
| Total appropriation, 1970 | | 41,396,000 |

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1971

| | Base for 1971 | Increase 1971 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roads and trails | $15,109,700 | | |
| Wage rate increases | -- | +239,000 | |
| New park areas | -- | +24,800 | |
| To meet portions of operation and maintenance requirements of existing park areas that are in excess of amounts available in fiscal 1970 | | +1,024,200 | |
| To provide for financing under this appropriation item certain National Capital Parks operating and maintenance costs formerly financed from District of Columbia funds | | +100,000 | |
| Nonrecurring item (road reconstruction - Harpers Ferry NHP) | | -50,000 | +1,338,000 |
| Buildings, utilities, and other facilities | 26,286,300 | | |
| Wage rate increases | -- | +561,000 | |
| New park areas | -- | +111,000 | |
| To meet portions of operation and maintenance requirements of existing park areas that are in excess of amounts available in fiscal 1970 | | +1,623,000 | |
| To provide for financing under this appropriation item, certain National Capital Parks operating and maintenance costs formerly financed from District of Columbia funds | | +3,734,000 | +6,029,000 |
| Net increase, 1971 | | | 7,367,000 |
| Budget estimate, 1971 | | | 48,763,000 |

## MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Analysis by Activity

| | Fiscal Year 1969 | Fiscal Year 1970 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount Available | Total Appropriation | Pay Cost Supplemental | Wage Rate Supplemental | Transfers | Amount Available |
| 1. Roads and trails ..... | $12,349,323 | $14,574,700 | $128,000 | $407,000 | -- | $15,109,700 |
| 2. Buildings, utilities, and other facilities ..... | 20,365,292 | 25,475,300 | 248,000 | 563,000 | -- | 26,286,300 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing . | 188,685 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total ..... | 32,903,300 | 40,050,000 | 376,000 | 970,000 | -- | 41,396,000 |

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970 | Page Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Roads and trails ..... | $12,349,323 | $15,109,700 | $16,447,700 | $+1,338,000 | NP- 56 |
| 2. Buildings, utilities, and other facilities ..... | 20,365,292 | 26,286,300 | 32,315,300 | +6,029,000 | NP- 56 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing ..... | 188,685 | -- | -- | -- | |
| Total ..... | 32,903,300 | 41,396,000 | 48,763,000 | +7,367,000 | |

## Explanation of Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities Programs

Roads and Trails: The Roads and Trails program includes all work required for the efficient maintenance of roads, parkways, airport landing strips, and trails to enhance visitor enjoyment, prevent deterioration, and protect the Government's investment, using the latest techniques and methods. Maintenance plans, programs, and estimates are prepared by engineers and maintenance personnel.

Buildings, Utilities, and Other Facilities: The Buildings, Utilities, and Other Facilities program includes all work required for efficient maintenance and operation of physical facilities in the parks, other than roads and trails. These facilities include buildings, structures, memorials, prehistoric ruins, historic structures, artifacts of historic and prehistoric importance, utilities, campgrounds and campsites, picnic facilities and grounds developments. The program also provides for the preservation, care, and maintenance of natural, historical, and archeological features of the parks, including soil and moisture conservation work. Many of the tasks are routine and recurring, yet many are complex operations involving highly technical work, such as the operation of water and sewage systems, heating and air-conditioning systems in buildings, and the preservation of priceless paintings and furnishings.

1. Roads and trails: Fiscal year 1970, $15,109,700; fiscal year 1971, $16,447,700; increase, $1,338,000.

2. Buildings, utilities, and other facilities: Fiscal year 1970, $26,286,300; fiscal year 1971, $32,315,300; increase $6,029,000. The increase consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | $+800,000 | -- | | | Wage rate increases. |
| (2) | +135,800 | +4 | $135,800 | 4 | Maintenance and operation of new park areas. |
| (3) | +2,647,200 | +99 | 39,223,200 | 1,966 | To meet a portion of the deficiency in operation and maintenance funds available for existing areas. |
| (4) | +3,834,000 | +411 | 9,404,000 | 751 | National Capital Parks requirements formerly financed from District of Columbia funds. |
| (5) | -50,000 | -- | | | Nonrecurring item (road reconstruction Harpers Ferry N.H.P.) |
| | +7,367,000 | +514 | 48,763,000 | 2,721 | |

### Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(2) Four permanent positions at average annual rate of $7,100, $28,400; 5.2 man-years other than permanent employment at average annual rate of $6,700,

$34,800; supplies, materials, utilities, travel, equipment, contract work, etc., necessary to activate five new park areas, $72,600.

(3) Ninety-nine permanent positions at average annual rate of $7,800, $772,200; 64.8 man-years other than permanent employment at average annual rate of $6,700, $434,200; to provide full-year salaries of positions partially financed in current appropriation, $450,000; supplies, materials, travel, utilities, equipment, contract work, etc., required for operating and maintaining existing park areas, $990,800.

Wage Rate Increases

| | |
|---|---|
| Roads and trails | $239,000 |
| Buildings, utilities, and other facilities | 561,000 |
| Total | 800,000 |

Need for increase: The requested increase of $800,000 is needed to cover the difference between the amount included in the appropriation base (proposed supplemental estimate for 1970) and the full-year requirement in fiscal 1971 for wage rate increases already in effect and expected to be approved through the end of the 1970 fiscal year.

Most of the Service's wage rate schedules are based directly on those of other agencies (such as Department of Defense, U. S. Forest Service, Veterans Administration, etc.). Public Law 85-872 requires that National Park Service schedules be made effective no later than the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after the 20th day following receipt of the other agency's schedule. In most locations, the schedules of other agencies, upon which this Service's rates are based, are issued once each year. However, occasionally, they are issued more often to reflect significant wage increases in the private employment sector.

The estimate also makes provision for continuing conversion to the new Coordinated Federal Wage System and the implementation of the Department's recent decision to adopt step rates (3 steps) similar to those contained in the CFWS in those areas not yet converted to the CFWS. As of June 30, 1969, fewer than 44% of the Service's blue-collar employees had been converted to the Coordinated Federal Wage System. By December 31, 1969, about 80% had been converted to the CFWS or to a similar Service step rate system. Under the step rate system employees who have been in their present jobs in excess of twenty-four (24) months are advanced to the third step on the effective date of conversion to either of the above-mentioned systems. Approximately three-fourths of the Service's permanent employees will have been placed in the third step thereby receiving an additional four percent increase over and above the second step rate when the conversions have been completed.

The proposed budget increase is necessary to provide for continuing park operations and maintenance at the 1970 fiscal year program level--it does not provide for strengthening the program. If the requested increase is not provided, the program deficiencies that will otherwise obtain in fiscal 1971, as discussed elsewhere in this justification, will be increased by $800,000. It is essential that the additional funds be provided to cover this rise in the cost of doing business.

New Park Areas

| | |
|---|---|
| Roads and trails | $24,800 |
| Buildings, utilities, and other facilities | 111,000 |
| Total | 135,800 |

This is a companion item to the one justified under the "Management and Protection" appropriation beginning on page NP -9 of the foregoing. As that justification deals with both "Management and Protection" and "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities" requirements, it is not restated here.

To Meet Portions of Operation and Maintenance Requirements of Existing Areas that are in Excess of Amounts Available in 1970

| | |
|---|---|
| Roads and trails | $1,024,200 |
| Buildings, utilities, and other facilities | 1,623,000 |
| Total | 2,647,200 |

This is a companion item to the one justified under the "Management and Protection" appropriation beginning on page NP -13 of the foregoing. As that justification deals with both "Management and Protection" and "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities" requirements, it is not restated here.

To provide for Financing Under National Park Service Appropriations Certain National Capital Parks Costs Formerly Financed from District of Columbia Funds

| | |
|---|---|
| Roads and trails | 100,000 |
| Buildings, utilities, and other facilities | 3,734,000 |
| Total | 3,834,000 |

This is a companion item to the one justified under the "Management and Protection" appropriation beginning on page NP -17 of the foregoing. As that justification deals with both "Management and Protection" and "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities" requirements, it is not restated here.

Program of work. The "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities" programs include (1) the routine recurring work necessary to keep National Park Service physical facilities (roads, trails, buildings, utilities, etc.) in such condition that they may be utilized for their intended purpose at their original design capacity, (2) the replacement of parts, overhaul, or reprocessing of materials due to wear or deterioration to restore the facilities to substantially their original condition, (3) care, preservation, and maintenance of natural, historical and archeological features of the parks, and (4) the efficient operation of physical facilities (i.e., buildings, utilities, campgrounds, etc.).

In many significant respects, the management of a national park is like the management of a small city. Each has permanent residents-- and transients-- needing roads; schools; water, sewerage, and sanitation systems; offices; homes; recreation facilities; police and fire departments; hospitals; hotels and churches. In a national park such as, for example, the Grand Canyon National Park, there are from 3,000 to 20,000 transients a day, but only 900 to 1,000 permanent residents. There are 275 miles of roads, 246 miles of trails, two schools, 14 sewerage systems, 14 water systems, 314 Government buildings and employees' residences, 8 campgrounds, concessioner buildings, and 673,575 acres of land to manage.

The maintenance programs, for the most part, are executed by Service employees assigned to those activities. However, in some instances where it is feasible and advantageous to the Government to do so, maintenance work is performed by contract.

Examples of recent accomplishments: During the 1969 fiscal year there were over 157 million visits to areas of the National Park System in which physical facilities are operated and maintained.

The following statement shows the allocation by park areas, other organizational entities and certain program features of the amount available in fiscal 1970, the proposed increases and the amount requested for fiscal 1971 under the Maintenance and Rehabilitation appropriation. Additionally, the statement lists the new permanent positions requested for 1971 and the anticipated visitation to each park area.

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abraham Lincoln Birthplace ..... | R&T | $3,100 | $200 | $3,300 | | | |
| | B&U | 30,200 | 200 | 30,400 | | | 406 |
| | Total | 33,300 | 400 | 33,700 | | | |
| Acadia..... | | 97,800 | 1,900 | 99,700 | | | |
| | | 131,000 | 7,800 | 138,800 | | | 2,680 |
| | | 228,800 | 9,700 | 238,500 | | | |
| Adams..... | | 1,000 | -- | 1,000 | | | |
| | | 35,500 | 1,700 | 37,200 | | | 17 |
| | | 36,500 | 1,700 | 38,200 | | | |
| Agate Fossil Beds..... | | -- | 3,500 | 3,500 | | | |
| | | 3,600 | 6,700 | 10,300 | | | 4 |
| | | 3,600 | 10,200 | 13,800 | | | |
| Alaska Cluster: | | | | | | | |
| Glacier Bay and Sitka..... | | 29,800 | 2,100 | 31,900 | | | |
| | | 141,100 | 6,100 | 147,200 | | | 50 |
| | | 170,900 | 8,200 | 179,100 | | | |
| Katmai..... | | 25,400 | 4,800 | 30,200 | | | |
| | | 48,900 | 3,500 | 52,400 | | | 10 |
| | | 74,300 | 8,300 | 82,600 | | | |
| Mount McKinley..... | | 173,400 | 12,100 | 185,500 | | | |
| | | 205,600 | 12,600 | 218,200 | | | 57 |
| | | 379,000 | 24,700 | 403,700 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1970 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegheny Portage Railroad and Johnstown Flood | R&T | $14,500 | $400 | $14,900 | | | |
| | B&U | 32,900 | 3,300 | 36,200 | | | 41 |
| | Total | 47,400 | 3,700 | 51,100 | | | |
| Amistad | | 31,200 | 3,700 | 34,900 | Caretaker, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | 15,700 | 14,100 | 29,800 | | | 766 |
| | | 46,900 | 17,800 | 64,700 | | | |
| Andrew Johnson | | 1,800 | 700 | 2,500 | | | |
| | | 24,900 | 100 | 25,000 | | | 54 |
| | | 26,700 | 800 | 27,500 | | | |
| Appomattox Court House | | 4,900 | 1,100 | 6,000 | | | |
| | | 34,200 | 7,700 | 41,900 | Caretaker, Ungr. | 1 | 122 |
| | | 39,100 | 8,800 | 47,900 | | | |
| Assateague Island | | 40,900 | 11,600 | 52,500 | Equipment Oper., Ungr. | 1 | 1,558 |
| | | 109,400 | 15,600 | 125,000 | | | |
| | | 150,300 | 27,200 | 177,500 | | | |
| Badlands | | 86,100 | 4,900 | 91,000 | | | |
| | | 51,400 | 6,300 | 57,700 | | | 1,230 |
| | | 137,500 | 11,200 | 148,700 | | | |
| Bandelier | | 41,500 | 1,800 | 43,300 | | | |
| | | 51,900 | 6,700 | 58,600 | | | 156 |
| | | 93,400 | 8,500 | 101,900 | | | |
| Bent's Old Fort | | 3,000 | 100 | 3,100 | | | |
| | | 10,300 | 1,500 | 11,800 | | | 20 |
| | | 13,300 | 1,600 | 14,900 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Big Bend..... | R&T | $201,700 | $14,500 | $216,200 | | | |
| | B&U | 213,900 | 14,000 | 227,900 | | | 223 |
| | Total | 415,600 | 28,500 | 444,100 | | | |
| Bighorn Canyon..... | | 83,700 | 8,900 | 92,600 | Maintenanceman, Ungr. | 1 | 271 |
| | | 78,500 | 13,400 | 91,900 | | | |
| | | 162,200 | 22,300 | 184,500 | | | |
| Biscayne..... | | -- | 12,000 | 12,000 | Laborer, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | -- | 20,000 | 20,000 | Maintenanceman, Ungr. | 1 | 61 |
| | | -- | 32,000 | 32,000 | | | |
| Black Canyon of the Gunnison.. | | 19,800 | 600 | 20,400 | | | |
| | | 6,600 | 3,900 | 10,500 | | | 328 |
| | | 26,400 | 4,500 | 30,900 | | | |
| Blue Ridge..... | | 940,500 | 58,800 | 999,300 | Operator General, Ungr. | 2 | 12,600 |
| | | 381,700 | 39,700 | 421,400 | Laborer, Ungr. | 2 | |
| | | 1,322,200 | 98,500 | 1,420,700 | Signmaker, Ungr. | 1 | |
| Booker T. Washington..... | | 2,500 | -- | 2,500 | | | |
| | | 28,500 | 4,600 | 33,100 | | | 17 |
| | | 31,000 | 4,600 | 35,600 | | | |
| Cabrillo..... | | 14,800 | 2,600 | 17,400 | | | |
| | | 56,700 | 7,700 | 64,400 | | | 1,320 |
| | | 71,500 | 10,300 | 81,800 | | | |
| Canyonlands, Arches, and Natural Bridges..... | | 108,300 | 15,100 | 123,400 | Foreman II, Ungr. | 1 | 241 |
| | | 97,600 | 4,300 | 101,900 | | | |
| | | 205,900 | 19,400 | 225,300 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Yea (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cape Cod..... | R&T | $100,600 | $1,700 | $102,300 | Caretaker, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | B&U | 132,200 | 10,900 | 143,100 | | | 4,570 |
| | Total | 232,800 | 12,600 | 245,400 | | | |
| Cape Hatteras, Wright Brothers | | 122,100 | 10,400 | 132,500 | Foreman II, Ungr. | 1 | |
| and Fort Raleigh..... | | 455,500 | 41,900 | 497,400 | Truck Driver, Ungr. | 1 | 1,896 |
| | | 577,600 | 52,300 | 629,900 | | | |
| Cape Lookout..... | | 5,700 | 100 | 5,800 | | | |
| | | 9,500 | 500 | 10,000 | | | 229 |
| | | 15,200 | 600 | 15,800 | | | |
| Capulin Mountain..... | | 23,600 | 2,500 | 26,100 | | | |
| | | 7,200 | 1,400 | 8,600 | | | 65 |
| | | 30,800 | 3,900 | 34,700 | | | |
| Carl Sandburg Home..... | | 7,300 | 100 | 7,400 | | | |
| | | 23,600 | 200 | 23,800 | | | 108 |
| | | 30,900 | 300 | 31,200 | | | |
| Carlsbad Caverns..... | | 64,000 | 2,700 | 66,700 | | | |
| | | 187,200 | 14,500 | 201,700 | | | 665 |
| | | 251,200 | 17,200 | 268,400 | | | |
| Casa Grande Ruins..... | | 3,900 | 700 | 4,600 | | | |
| | | 22,300 | 2,000 | 24,300 | | | 90 |
| | | 26,200 | 2,700 | 28,900 | | | |
| Castillo de San Marcos, Fort | | 19,700 | 1,100 | 20,800 | | | |
| Caroline, and Fort Matanzas.. | | 79,400 | 4,000 | 83,400 | | | 735 |
| | | 99,100 | 5,100 | 104,200 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chalmette..... | R&T | $4,700 | $-- | $4,700 | | | |
| | B&U | 46,700 | 4,200 | 50,900 | | | 204 |
| | Total | 51,400 | 4,200 | 55,600 | | | |
| Chamizal..... | | 5,700 | 3,600 | 9,300 | Caretaker, Ungr. | 1 | 20 |
| | | 6,800 | 11,600 | 18,400 | | | |
| | | 12,500 | 15,200 | 27,700 | | | |
| Channel Islands..... | | 3,800 | 3,500 | 7,300 | Maintenanceman, Ungr. | 1 | 35 |
| | | 6,600 | 11,300 | 17,900 | | | |
| | | 10,400 | 14,800 | 25,200 | | | |
| Chickamauga and Chattanooga.. | | 55,800 | 3,700 | 59,500 | Caretaker, Ungr. | 1 | 1,250 |
| | | 74,200 | 11,500 | 85,700 | | | |
| | | 130,000 | 15,200 | 145,200 | | | |
| Chiricahua and Fort Bowie.... | | 45,100 | 1,600 | 46,700 | | | |
| | | 32,200 | 1,500 | 33,700 | | | 49 |
| | | 77,300 | 3,100 | 80,400 | | | |
| Christiansted and Buck Island | | 2,000 | 900 | 2,900 | Maintenanceman, Ungr. | 1 | |
| Reef..... | | 26,800 | 7,200 | 34,000 | | | 75 |
| | | 28,800 | 8,100 | 36,900 | | | |
| City of Refuge..... | | 21,700 | 3,900 | 25,600 | | | |
| | | 43,200 | 6,200 | 49,400 | | | 238 |
| | | 64,900 | 10,100 | 75,000 | | | |
| Colonial..... | | 130,600 | 10,700 | 141,300 | | | |
| | | 269,400 | 23,400 | 292,800 | | | 9,027 |
| | | 400,000 | 34,100 | 434,100 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colorado..... | R&T | $54,400 | $2,900 | $57,300 | | | |
| | B&U | 29,600 | 3,900 | 33,500 | | | 439 |
| | Total | 84,000 | 6,800 | 90,800 | | | |
| Coronado..... | | 16,500 | 700 | 17,200 | | | |
| | | 8,700 | 300 | 9,000 | | | 33 |
| | | 25,200 | 1,000 | 26,200 | | | |
| Coulee Dam..... | | 37,400 | 4,800 | 42,200 | | | |
| | | 157,900 | 23,100 | 181,000 | | | 800 |
| | | 195,300 | 27,900 | 223,200 | | | |
| Craters of the Moon..... | | 20,300 | 2,700 | 23,000 | | | |
| | | 20,400 | 3,200 | 23,600 | | | 214 |
| | | 40,700 | 5,900 | 46,600 | | | |
| Cumberland Gap..... | | 26,400 | 100 | 26,500 | | | |
| | | 84,700 | 1,200 | 85,900 | | | 261 |
| | | 111,100 | 1,300 | 112,400 | | | |
| Curecanti..... | | 16,400 | 35,500 | 51,900 | Caretaker, Ungr. | 1 | 470 |
| | | 62,400 | 20,200 | 82,600 | Operator General, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | 78,800 | 55,700 | 134,500 | | | |
| Custer Battlefield..... | | 11,400 | 2,900 | 14,300 | | | |
| | | 44,200 | 2,400 | 46,600 | | | 270 |
| | | 55,600 | 5,300 | 60,900 | | | |
| Death Valley..... | | 225,800 | 13,300 | 239,100 | | | |
| | | 191,300 | 13,200 | 204,500 | | | 470 |
| | | 417,100 | 26,500 | 443,600 | | | |
| Delaware Water Gap..... | | 9,900 | 4,200 | 14,100 | | | |
| | | 49,100 | 12,700 | 61,800 | | | 1,532 |
| | | 59,000 | 16,900 | 75,900 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| De Soto..... | R&T | $2,900 | $-- | $2,900 | | | |
| | B&U | 20,500 | 400 | 20,900 | | | 94 |
| | Total | 23,400 | 400 | 23,800 | | | |
| Devils Tower..... | | 15,200 | 11,300 | 26,500 | | | |
| | | 26,100 | 2,200 | 28,300 | | | 152 |
| | | 41,300 | 13,500 | 54,800 | | | |
| Dinosaur..... | | 112,800 | 1,400 | 114,200 | | | |
| | | 67,200 | 5,100 | 72,300 | | | 366 |
| | | 180,000 | 6,500 | 186,500 | | | |
| Edison..... | | 10,500 | 100 | 10,600 | | | |
| | | 119,100 | 800 | 119,900 | | | 55 |
| | | 129,600 | 900 | 130,500 | | | |
| Effigy Mounds..... | | 8,400 | 3,600 | 12,000 | | | |
| | | 23,600 | 2,600 | 26,200 | | | 115 |
| | | 32,000 | 6,200 | 38,200 | | | |
| Eisenhower..... | | -- | 6,700 | 6,700 | | | |
| | | -- | 33,700 | 33,700 | | | - |
| | | -- | 40,400 | 40,400 | | | |
| Everglades and Fort Jefferson.. | | 141,700 | 26,200 | 167,900 | | | |
| | | 299,000 | 36,300 | 335,300 | | | 1,246 |
| | | 440,700 | 62,500 | 503,200 | | | |
| Fire Island..... | | 45,200 | 400 | 45,600 | | | |
| | | 154,600 | 2,100 | 156,700 | | | 435 |
| | | 199,800 | 2,500 | 202,300 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flagstaff Cluster: (Montezuma Castle, Sunset Crater, Tuzigoot, Walnut Canyon, and Wupatki) | R&T | $82,400 | $4,900 | $87,300 | Laborer, Ungr. | 1 | 817 |
| | B&U | 105,400 | 4,400 | 109,800 | Truck Driver, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | Total | 187,800 | 9,300 | 197,100 | (In lieu of 1.3 M.Y. temporary) | | |
| Florissant Fossil Beds..... | | -- | 1,100 | 1,100 | | | |
| | | -- | 23,000 | 23,000 | | | 55 |
| | | -- | 24,100 | 24,100 | | | |
| Fort Clatsop..... | | 4,500 | 1,200 | 5,700 | | | |
| | | 20,800 | 3,200 | 24,000 | | | 116 |
| | | 25,300 | 4,400 | 29,700 | | | |
| Fort Davis..... | | 15,400 | 1,200 | 16,600 | | | |
| | | 43,300 | 5,900 | 49,200 | | | 126 |
| | | 58,700 | 7,100 | 65,800 | | | |
| Fort Donelson..... | | 10,800 | 100 | 10,900 | | | |
| | | 55,000 | 3,200 | 58,200 | | | 1,067 |
| | | 65,800 | 3,300 | 69,100 | | | |
| Fort Frederica..... | | 1,600 | -- | 1,600 | | | |
| | | 29,200 | 1,000 | 30,200 | | | 238 |
| | | 30,800 | 1,000 | 31,800 | | | |
| Fort Laramie..... | | 3,000 | 1,100 | 4,100 | | | |
| | | 39,800 | 1,600 | 41,400 | | | 101 |
| | | 42,800 | 2,700 | 45,500 | | | |
| Fort Larned..... | | 3,000 | 1,100 | 4,100 | | | |
| | | 24,400 | 1,600 | 26,000 | | | 40 |
| | | 27,400 | 2,700 | 30,100 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent position in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort McHenry..... | R&T | $8,700 | $200 | $8,900 | | | |
| | B&U | 86,400 | 1,500 | 87,900 | | | 560 |
| | Total | 95,100 | 1,700 | 96,800 | | | |
| Fort Necessity..... | | 8,600 | 100 | 8,700 | | | |
| | | 34,000 | 500 | 34,500 | | | 314 |
| | | 42,600 | 600 | 43,200 | | | |
| Fort Pulaski..... | | 5,500 | 1,200 | 6,700 | | | |
| | | 64,900 | 3,300 | 68,200 | | | 178 |
| | | 70,400 | 4,500 | 74,900 | | | |
| Fort Smith..... | | 800 | -- | 800 | | | |
| | | 26,300 | 1,000 | 27,300 | | | 52 |
| | | 27,100 | 1,000 | 28,100 | | | |
| Fort Sumter..... | | 800 | -- | 800 | | | |
| | | 44,700 | 800 | 45,500 | | | 153 |
| | | 45,500 | 800 | 46,300 | | | |
| Fort Union..... | | 5,500 | 200 | 5,700 | | | |
| | | 25,500 | 1,300 | 26,800 | | | 14 |
| | | 31,000 | 1,500 | 32,500 | | | |
| Fort Union Trading Post..... | | 2,100 | -- | 2,100 | | | |
| | | 3,200 | -- | 3,200 | | | 13 |
| | | 5,300 | -- | 5,300 | | | |
| Fort Vancouver..... | | 4,000 | 1,200 | 5,200 | | | |
| | | 31,000 | 4,100 | 35,100 | | | 126 |
| | | 35,000 | 5,300 | 40,300 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania, and George Washington Birthplace | R&T | $64,000 | $7,300 | $71,300 | | | |
| | B&U | 179,100 | 41,600 | 220,700 | | | 1,291 |
| | Total | 243,100 | 48,900 | 292,000 | | | |
| George Rogers Clark..... | | 3,300 | -- | 3,300 | | | |
| | | 17,700 | 600 | 18,300 | | | 59 |
| | | 21,000 | 600 | 21,600 | | | |
| George Washington Carver..... | | 2,800 | 3,400 | 6,200 | | | |
| | | 16,800 | 2,000 | 18,800 | | | 46 |
| | | 19,600 | 5,400 | 25,000 | | | |
| Gettysburg..... | | 55,700 | 10,100 | 65,800 | | | |
| | | 250,100 | 1,200 | 251,300 | | | 5,388 |
| | | 305,800 | 11,300 | 317,100 | | | |
| Gila Cliff Dwellings..... | | 5,600 | 2,100 | 7,700 | | | |
| | | 12,600 | 2,100 | 14,700 | | | 29 |
| | | 18,200 | 4,200 | 22,400 | | | |
| Glacier..... | | 515,700 | 24,000 | 539,700 | | | |
| | | 388,700 | 26,200 | 414,900 | | | 1,135 |
| | | 904,400 | 50,200 | 954,600 | | | |
| Glen Canyon and Rainbow Bridge | | 235,600 | 8,400 | 244,000 | Foreman II, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | 254,400 | 13,700 | 268,100 | Laborer, Ungr. | 1 | 912 |
| | | 490,000 | 22,100 | 512,100 | (In lieu of 0.5 M.Y. temporary) | | |
| Golden Spike..... | | 13,100 | 1,300 | 14,400 | Caretaker, Ungr. | 1 | 125 |
| | | 16,900 | 12,300 | 29,200 | | | |
| | | 30,000 | 13,600 | 43,600 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grand Canyon National Park and Grand Canyon National Monument and Marble Canyon | R&T | $275,500 | $6,800 | $282,300 | Sewage Plant Oper., Ungr. | 1 | 2,223 |
| | B&U | 342,900 | 24,500 | 367,400 | | | |
| | Total | 618,400 | 31,300 | 649,700 | | | |
| Grand Portage..... | | 6,300 | 200 | 6,500 | | | |
| | | 19,000 | 4,100 | 23,100 | | | 103 |
| | | 25,300 | 4,300 | 29,600 | | | |
| Grand Teton..... | | 336,500 | 30,600 | 367,100 | | | |
| | | 229,400 | 19,300 | 248,700 | | | 3,238 |
| | | 565,900 | 49,900 | 615,800 | | | |
| Gran Quivira..... | | 3,300 | 900 | 4,200 | | | |
| | | 13,700 | 800 | 14,500 | | | 25 |
| | | 17,000 | 1,700 | 18,700 | | | |
| Great Sand Dunes ..... | | 17,800 | 200 | 18,000 | | | |
| | | 43,600 | 2,200 | 45,800 | | | 180 |
| | | 61,400 | 2,400 | 63,800 | | | |
| Great Smoky Mountains..... | | 783,100 | 37,800 | 820,900 | Operator General, Ungr. | 2 | 6,800 |
| | | 543,200 | 33,500 | 576,700 | | | |
| | | 1,326,300 | 71,300 | 1,397,600 | | | |
| Guadalupe Mountains..... | | 3,500 | 3,500 | 7,000 | Caretaker, Ungr. | 1 | 194 |
| | | 8,300 | 9,600 | 17,900 | | | |
| | | 11,800 | 13,100 | 24,900 | | | |
| Guilford Courthouse..... | | 9,500 | 200 | 9,700 | | | |
| | | 28,900 | 600 | 29,500 | | | 480 |
| | | 38,400 | 800 | 39,200 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Haleakala..... | R&T | $36,800 | $3,700 | $40,500 | | | |
| | B&U | 40,700 | 7,500 | 48,200 | | | 154 |
| | Total | 77,500 | 11,200 | 88,700 | | | |
| Hampton..... | | 1,100 | -- | 1,100 | | | |
| | | 22,300 | -- | 22,300 | | | 43 |
| | | 23,400 | -- | 23,400 | | | |
| Harpers Ferry Center: | | | | | | | |
| Harpers Ferry NHP..... | | 67,400 | -50,000 | 17,400 | | | |
| | | 205,900 | -- | 205,900 | | | 1,096 |
| | | 273,300 | -50,000 | 223,300 | | | |
| Museum Exhibit Production. | | -- | -- | -- | | | |
| | | 540,700 | -- | 540,700 | | | |
| | | 540,700 | -- | 540,700 | | | |
| Audiovisual Arts ..... | | -- | -- | -- | | | |
| | | 257,400 | -- | 257,400 | | | |
| | | 257,400 | -- | 257,400 | | | |
| Hawaii Volcanoes..... | | 109,800 | 7,100 | 116,900 | | | |
| | | 96,200 | 11,100 | 107,300 | | | 871 |
| | | 206,000 | 18,200 | 224,200 | | | |
| Herbert Hoover..... | | 2,800 | 6,700 | 9,500 | Maintenanceman, Ungr. | 1 | 182 |
| | | 8,600 | 26,700 | 35,300 | | | |
| | | 11,400 | 33,400 | 44,800 | | | |
| Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt | | 12,900 | 100 | 13,000 | | | |
| and Vanderbilt Mansion..... | | 225,300 | 4,300 | 229,600 | | | 595 |
| | | 238,200 | 4,400 | 242,600 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homestead..... | R&T | $3,400 | $-- | $3,400 | | | |
| | B&U | 18,800 | 3,100 | 21,900 | | | 49 |
| | Total | 22,200 | 3,100 | 25,300 | | | |
| Hopewell Village..... | | 5,800 | 100 | 5,900 | | | |
| | | 61,900 | 600 | 62,500 | | | 161 |
| | | 67,700 | 700 | 68,400 | | | |
| Horseshoe Bend..... | | 9,300 | 100 | 9,400 | | | |
| | | 30,600 | 4,400 | 35,000 | | | 279 |
| | | 39,900 | 4,500 | 44,400 | | | |
| Hot Springs and Arkansas Post | | 49,900 | 1,300 | 51,200 | | | |
| | | 173,500 | 4,500 | 178,000 | | | 1,960 |
| | | 223,400 | 5,800 | 229,200 | | | |
| Independence..... | | 47,200 | 6,300 | 53,500 | Electrician, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | 467,900 | 45,500 | 513,400 | Laborer, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | 515,100 | 51,800 | 566,900 | Maintenanceman, Ungr. | 1 | 2,520 |
| Indiana Dunes..... | | 15,400 | 41,100 | 56,500 | Laborer, Ungr. | 2 | |
| | | 30,600 | 19,700 | 50,300 | | | 562 |
| | | 46,000 | 60,800 | 106,800 | | | |
| Isle Royale..... | | 33,100 | 200 | 33,300 | | | |
| | | 233,500 | 12,200 | 245,700 | | | 12 |
| | | 266,600 | 12,400 | 279,000 | | | |
| Jefferson National Expansion Memorial..... | | 24,500 | 300 | 24,800 | | | |
| | | 318,100 | 5,200 | 323,300 | | | 2,000 |
| | | 342,600 | 5,500 | 348,100 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jewel Cave..... R&T | $3,900 | $2,500 | $6,400 | Maintenanceman, Ungr. | 1 | 98 |
| B&U | 9,800 | 15,900 | 25,700 | | | |
| Total | 13,700 | 18,400 | 32,100 | | | |
| John F. Kennedy..... | -- | -- | -- | | | |
| | 13,600 | 6,000 | 19,600 | | | 44 |
| | 13,600 | 6,000 | 19,600 | | | |
| John Muir..... | 9,100 | 100 | 9,200 | | | |
| | 19,600 | 6,900 | 26,500 | | | 21 |
| | 28,700 | 7,000 | 35,700 | | | |
| Joshua Tree..... | 116,800 | 7,200 | 124,000 | | | |
| | 59,300 | 11,300 | 70,600 | | | 530 |
| | 176,100 | 18,500 | 194,600 | | | |
| Kennesaw Mountain..... | 14,000 | 100 | 14,100 | | | |
| | 38,900 | 1,600 | 40,500 | | | 290 |
| | 52,900 | 1,700 | 54,600 | | | |
| Kings Mountain and Cowpens... | 11,100 | 1,100 | 12,200 | | | |
| | 21,700 | 1,400 | 23,100 | | | 587 |
| | 32,800 | 2,500 | 35,300 | | | |
| Klamath Falls Cluster: | | | | | | |
| Crater Lake..... | 224,600 | 12,900 | 237,500 | | | |
| | 125,700 | 9,700 | 135,400 | | | 578 |
| | 350,300 | 22,600 | 372,900 | | | |
| Lava Beds..... | 76,400 | 7,700 | 84,100 | | | |
| | 38,500 | 6,300 | 44,800 | | | 154 |
| | 114,900 | 14,000 | 128,900 | | | |
| Oregon Caves ..... | 12,100 | 4,800 | 16,900 | | | |
| | 10,500 | 2,700 | 13,200 | | | 124 |
| | 22,600 | 7,500 | 30,100 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lake Mead..... | R&T | 285,600 | 27,300 | 312,900 | Maintenanceman, Ungr. | 1 | 6,177 |
| | B&U | 582,100 | 36,300 | 618,400 | Operator General, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | Total | 867,700 | 63,600 | 931,300 | | | |
| Lassen Volcanic..... | | 171,000 | 1,100 | 172,100 | | | |
| | | 146,900 | 6,000 | 152,900 | | | 456 |
| | | 317,900 | 7,100 | 325,000 | | | |
| Lehman Caves..... | | 9,400 | -- | 9,400 | | | |
| | | 30,600 | 6,100 | 36,700 | | | 38 |
| | | 40,000 | 6,100 | 46,100 | | | |
| Lincoln Boyhood..... | | 3,800 | -- | 3,800 | | | |
| | | 43,900 | 1,300 | 45,200 | | | 185 |
| | | 47,700 | 1,300 | 49,000 | | | |
| Lyndon B. Johnson..... | | -- | 5,000 | 5,000 | Maintenance Worker, Ungr. | 2 | 75 |
| | | -- | 28,000 | 28,000 | | | |
| | | -- | 33,000 | 33,000 | | | |
| Mammoth Cave..... | | 186,100 | 13,100 | 199,200 | Laborer, Ungr. | 1 | 1,352 |
| | | 187,700 | 2,300 | 190,000 | | | |
| | | 373,800 | 15,400 | 389,200 | | | |
| Manassas..... | | 16,200 | 100 | 16,300 | Caretaker, Ungr. | 1 | 675 |
| | | 52,100 | 10,100 | 62,200 | | | |
| | | 68,300 | 10,200 | 78,500 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mesa Verde, Aztec Ruins, Hovenweep, and Yucca House | R&T | $166,200 | $17,400 | $183,600 | Truck Driver, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | B&U | 168,800 | 4,500 | 173,300 | | | |
| | Total | 335,000 | 21,900 | 356,900 | | | 633 |
| Minute Man | | 13,200 | 400 | 13,600 | | | |
| | | 94,800 | 7,700 | 102,500 | | | |
| | | 108,000 | 8,100 | 116,100 | | | 580 |
| Moores Creek | | 2,100 | -- | 2,100 | | | |
| | | 17,000 | 200 | 17,200 | | | |
| | | 19,100 | 200 | 19,300 | | | 41 |
| Morristown | | 14,200 | 200 | 14,400 | | | |
| | | 102,200 | 1,200 | 103,400 | | | |
| | | 116,400 | 1,400 | 117,800 | | | 475 |
| Mound City Group | | 1,400 | -- | 1,400 | | | |
| | | 14,500 | 200 | 14,700 | | | |
| | | 15,900 | 200 | 16,100 | | | 51 |
| Mount Rainier | | 481,400 | 28,800 | 510,200 | | | |
| | | 418,700 | 25,700 | 444,400 | | | |
| | | 900,100 | 54,500 | 954,600 | | | 1,846 |
| Mount Rushmore | | 18,700 | 4,600 | 23,300 | | | |
| | | 72,100 | 5,000 | 77,100 | | | |
| | | 90,800 | 9,600 | 100,400 | | | 1,877 |
| Muir Woods | | 11,900 | 2,400 | 14,300 | | | |
| | | 25,600 | 3,800 | 29,400 | | | |
| | | 37,500 | 6,200 | 43,700 | | | 731 |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Natchez Trace, Brices Cross Roads and Tupelo | R&T | 513,700 | 26,600 | 540,300 | Plumber, Ungr. | 1 | 11,459 |
| | R&U | 344,100 | 16,500 | 360,600 | Tractor Operator, Ungr. | 2 | |
| | Total | 857,800 | 43,100 | 900,900 | | | |
| National Capital Parks: | | | | | | | |
| Central | | 189,800 | 77,800 | 267,600 | Automotive Mechanic, Ungr. | 2 | 14,207 |
| | | 2,471,700 | 2,426,100 | 4,897,800 | Gardener Helper, Ungr. | 3 | |
| | | 2,661,500 | 2,503,900 | 5,165,400 | Mason, Ungr. | 4 | |
| | | | | | Positions formerly financed from D. C. funds | 247 | |
| East | | 138,400 | 43,000 | 181,400 | Laborer, Ungr. | 2 | 963 |
| | | 724,000 | 690,400 | 1,414,400 | Maintenanceman, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | 862,400 | 733,400 | 1,595,800 | Mason. Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | | | | Tractor Operator, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | | | | Tree Worker, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | | | | Positions formerly financed from D. C. funds | 67 | |
| North | | 161,900 | 38,000 | 199,900 | Carpenter, Ungr. | 1 | 3,008 |
| | | 802,900 | 990,500 | 1,793,400 | Laborer, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | 964,800 | 1,028,500 | 1,993,300 | Painter, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | | | | Positions formerly financed from D. C. funds | 97 | |
| Antietam and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal | | 92,700 | 5,200 | 97,900 | Building Repairman, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | 255,500 | 24,900 | 280,400 | Janitor, Ungr. | 1 | 299 |
| | | 348,200 | 30,100 | 378,300 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Catoctin and Baltimore-Washington Parkway | R&T | 199,400 | 5,700 | 205,100 | Laborer, Ungr. | 2 | 1,182 |
| | B&U | 380,200 | 26,500 | 406,700 | | | |
| | Total | 579,600 | 32,200 | 611,800 | | | |
| George Washington Memorial Parkway | | 272,000 | 34,700 | 306,700 | Gardener Helper, Ungr. | 2 | 6,310 |
| | | 1,680,600 | 102,100 | 1,782,700 | Laborer, Ungr. | 2 | |
| | | 1,952,600 | 136,800 | 2,089,400 | Maintenanceman, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | | | | Painter, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | | | | Tree Worker, Ungr. | 1 | |
| Prince William Forest Park. | | 45,700 | 6,200 | 51,900 | Caretaker, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | 273,400 | 51,800 | 325,200 | Laborer, Ungr. | 1 | 334 |
| | | 319,100 | 58,000 | 377,100 | Truck Driver, Ungr. | 1 | |
| Wolf Trap Farm Park | | 900 | -- | 900 | | | |
| | | 101,500 | 800 | 102,300 | | | 441 |
| | | 102,400 | 800 | 103,200 | | | |
| Navajo Lands Cluster: (Canyon de Chelly, Chaco Canyon, El Morro, Hubbell Trading Post and Navajo) | | 123,400 | 4,500 | 127,900 | | | |
| | | 121,100 | 4,100 | 125,200 | | | 632 |
| | | 244,500 | 8,600 | 253,100 | | | |
| New York City Cluster: | | | | | | | |
| Manhattan Areas (Castle Clinton, Federal Hall | | -- | -- | -- | | | |
| | | 151,600 | 34,900 | 186,500 | Engineering Technician GS-11 | 1 | 315 |
| General Grant, Hamilton Grange and Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace | | 151,600 | 34,900 | 186,500 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sagamore Hill ..... | R&T | 21,800 | 100 | 21,900 | | | |
| | R&U | 71,300 | 1,600 | 72,900 | | | 150 |
| | Total | 93,100 | 1,700 | 94,800 | | | |
| Statue of Liberty ..... | | 12,000 | 100 | 12,100 | Caretaker, Ungr. | 2 | |
| | | 208,800 | 43,600 | 252,400 | Charwoman, Ungr. | 2 | 1,173 |
| | | 220,800 | 43,700 | 264,500 | | | |
| Nez Perce ..... | | 6,500 | 2,400 | 8,900 | | | |
| | | 27,900 | 4,100 | 32,000 | | | 72 |
| | | 34,400 | 6,500 | 40,900 | | | |
| North Cascades, Ross Lake, and Lake Chelan ..... | | 125,800 | 3,100 | 128,900 | | | |
| | | 118,400 | 3,700 | 122,100 | | | 1,344 |
| | | 244,200 | 6,800 | 251,000 | | | |
| Ocmulgee ..... | | 6,300 | -- | 6,300 | | | |
| | | 33,600 | 500 | 34,100 | | | 50 |
| | | 39,900 | 500 | 40,400 | | | |
| Olympic ..... | | 440,300 | 36,400 | 476,700 | | | |
| | | 336,500 | 28,000 | 364,500 | | | 2,268 |
| | | 776,800 | 64,400 | 841,200 | | | |
| Organ Pipe Cactus ..... | | 60,100 | 900 | 61,000 | | | |
| | | 50,100 | 200 | 50,300 | | | 373 |
| | | 110,200 | 1,100 | 111,300 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ozark | R&T | 37,300 | 21,600 | 58,900 | Foreman I, Ungr. | 2 | |
| | B&U | 81,800 | 96,300 | 178,100 | Laborer, Ungr. | 1 | 5,913 |
| | Total | 119,100 | 117,900 | 237,000 | | | |
| Padre Island | | 64,000 | 17,400 | 81,400 | Laborer, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | 81,400 | 5,400 | 86,800 | | | 775 |
| | | 145,400 | 22,800 | 168,200 | | | |
| Pea Ridge | | 15,900 | 400 | 16,300 | | | |
| | | 26,400 | 700 | 27,100 | | | 150 |
| | | 42,300 | 1,100 | 43,400 | | | |
| Pecos | | 8,100 | 900 | 9,000 | | | |
| | | 24,000 | 2,700 | 26,700 | | | 55 |
| | | 32,100 | 3,600 | 35,700 | | | |
| Perry's Victory | | 1,800 | -- | 1,800 | | | |
| | | 35,800 | 400 | 36,200 | | | 87 |
| | | 37,600 | 400 | 38,000 | | | |
| Petersburg and Poplar Grove | | 25,200 | 400 | 25,600 | | | |
| | | 32,300 | 700 | 33,000 | | | 2,549 |
| | | 57,500 | 1,100 | 58,600 | | | |
| Petrified Forest | | 76,200 | 3,800 | 80,000 | | | |
| | | 95,700 | 6,400 | 102,100 | | | 878 |
| | | 171,900 | 10,200 | 182,100 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pictured Rocks | R&T | 8,500 | 100 | 8,600 | | | |
| | B&U | 30,600 | 200 | 30,800 | | | 500 |
| | Total | 39,100 | 300 | 39,400 | | | |
| Pinnacles | | 44,600 | 4,300 | 48,900 | | | |
| | | 38,200 | 6,900 | 45,100 | | | 157 |
| | | 82,800 | 11,200 | 94,000 | | | |
| Pipestone | | 4,400 | 300 | 4,700 | | | |
| | | 17,600 | 2,300 | 19,900 | | | 150 |
| | | 22,000 | 2,600 | 24,600 | | | |
| Platt and Arbuckle | | 75,200 | 6,200 | 81,400 | Caretaker, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | 115,100 | 12,500 | 127,600 | Laborer, Ungr. | 1 | 2,268 |
| | | 190,300 | 18,700 | 209,000 | | | |
| Point Reyes | | 69,700 | 28,300 | 98,000 | Maintenanceman, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | 70,600 | 21,800 | 92,400 | Truck Driver, Ungr. | 1 | 1,050 |
| | | 140,300 | 50,100 | 190,400 | | | |
| Redwood | | 125,100 | 49,800 | 174,900 | Maintenanceman, Ungr. | 2 | |
| | | 71,400 | 47,700 | 119,100 | | | 1,172 |
| | | 196,500 | 97,500 | 294,000 | | | |
| Richmond | | 22,900 | 400 | 23,300 | | | |
| | | 50,000 | 800 | 50,800 | | | 430 |
| | | 72,900 | 1,200 | 74,100 | | | |
| Rocky Mountain and Shadow Mountain | | 355,300 | 48,000 | 403,300 | | | |
| | | 336,500 | 26,900 | 363,400 | | | 2,564 |
| | | 691,800 | 74,900 | 766,700 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Russell Cave ..... R&T | 4,400 | 100 | 4,500 | | | |
| B&U | 9,200 | 200 | 9,400 | | | 23 |
| Total | 13,600 | 300 | 13,900 | | | |
| Saguaro ..... | 79,000 | 4,200 | 83,200 | | | |
| | 36,400 | 1,200 | 37,600 | | | 387 |
| | 115,400 | 5,400 | 120,800 | | | |
| Saint Croix Island ..... | 1,000 | -- | 1,000 | | | |
| | 6,100 | 100 | 6,200 | | | 40 |
| | 7,100 | 100 | 7,200 | | | |
| Saint-Gaudens ..... | 2,500 | -- | 2,500 | | | |
| | 24,800 | -- | 24,800 | | | 6 |
| | 27,300 | -- | 27,300 | | | |
| Salem Maritime ..... | 1,500 | -- | 1,500 | | | |
| | 36,700 | 1,400 | 38,100 | | | 279 |
| | 38,200 | 1,400 | 39,600 | | | |
| San Juan ..... | 4,000 | 100 | 4,100 | Laborer, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | 88,900 | 10,600 | 99,500 | | | 635 |
| | 92,900 | 10,700 | 103,600 | | | |
| San Juan Island ..... | 6,700 | 1,100 | 7,800 | | | |
| | 15,100 | 2,300 | 17,400 | | | 32 |
| | 21,800 | 3,400 | 25,200 | | | |
| Sanford, Alibates Flint | 60,400 | 10,900 | 71,300 | Truck Driver, Ungr. | 2 | |
| Quarries and Texas Panhandle | 91,300 | 15,900 | 107,200 | (In lieu of 0.5 M.Y. temporary) | | |
| Pueblo Culture ..... | 151,700 | 26,800 | 178,500 | | | 1,411 |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saratoga | R&T | 20,700 | 100 | 20,800 | | | |
| | B&U | 64,700 | 1,800 | 66,500 | | | 198 |
| | Total | 85,400 | 1,900 | 87,300 | | | |
| Saugus Iron Works | | 3,300 | 100 | 3,400 | | | |
| | | 19,800 | 5,000 | 24,800 | | | 22 |
| | | 23,100 | 5,100 | 28,200 | | | |
| Scotts Bluff | | 5,900 | 1,200 | 7,100 | | | |
| | | 14,700 | 400 | 15,100 | | | 137 |
| | | 20,600 | 1,600 | 22,200 | | | |
| Sequoia and Kings Canyon | | 492,600 | 38,200 | 530,800 | | | |
| | | 421,400 | 35,400 | 456,800 | | | 2,058 |
| | | 914,000 | 73,600 | 987,600 | | | |
| Shenandoah | | 389,300 | 40,400 | 429,700 | Tractor Operator, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | | 269,000 | 10,900 | 279,900 | | | 2,593 |
| | | 658,300 | 51,300 | 709,600 | | | |
| Shiloh | | 33,000 | 100 | 33,100 | | | |
| | | 72,900 | 600 | 73,500 | | | 636 |
| | | 105,900 | 700 | 106,600 | | | |
| Southeast Archeological Center | | -- | -- | -- | | | |
| | | 34,100 | -- | 34,100 | | | |
| | | 34,100 | -- | 34,100 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southern Utah Cluster: (Bryce Canyon, Capitol Reef, Cedar Breaks, Pipe Spring, and Zion) | R&T | 305,700 | 24,400 | 330,100 | Foreman II, Ungr. | 1 | |
| | B&U | 330,200 | 15,500 | 345,700 | | | 1,898 |
| | Total | 635,900 | 39,900 | 675,800 | | | |
| Southwest Archeological Center | | 2,500 | -- | 2,500 | | | |
| | | 233,700 | -- | 233,700 | | | |
| | | 236,200 | -- | 236,200 | | | |
| Stones River ..... | | 12,100 | 100 | 12,200 | | | |
| | | 24,700 | 100 | 24,800 | | | 147 |
| | | 36,800 | 200 | 37,000 | | | |
| Theodore Roosevelt ..... | | 89,700 | 4,900 | 94,600 | | | |
| | | 76,200 | 2,300 | 78,500 | | | 660 |
| | | 165,900 | 7,200 | 173,100 | | | |
| Timpanogos Cave ..... | | 13,100 | 1,100 | 14,200 | | | |
| | | 23,400 | 2,300 | 25,700 | | | 245 |
| | | 36,500 | 3,400 | 39,900 | | | |
| Tonto ..... | | 6,200 | -- | 6,200 | | | |
| | | 14,000 | -- | 14,000 | | | 51 |
| | | 20,200 | -- | 20,200 | | | |
| Tumacacori ..... | | 1,700 | 500 | 2,200 | | | |
| | | 20,000 | 900 | 20,900 | | | 66 |
| | | 21,700 | 1,400 | 23,100 | | | |
| Vicksburg ..... | | 80,800 | 900 | 81,700 | Laborer, Ungr. | 1 | 1,097 |
| | | 118,100 | 9,500 | 127,600 | | | |
| | | 198,900 | 10,400 | 209,300 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New Permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Virgin Islands ..... R&T | 79,300 | 14,700 | 94,000 | Foreman II, Ungr. | 1 | |
| B&U | 115,600 | 4,000 | 119,600 | Laborer, Ungr. | 2 | 138 |
| Total | 194,900 | 18,700 | 213,600 | | | |
| Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity | 68,800 | 8,700 | 77,500 | | | |
| | 120,800 | 16,600 | 137,400 | | | 1,083 |
| | 189,600 | 25,300 | 214,900 | | | |
| White Sands ..... | 21,000 | 2,000 | 23,000 | | | |
| | 32,500 | 4,000 | 36,500 | | | 535 |
| | 53,500 | 6,000 | 59,500 | | | |
| Whitman Mission ..... | 5,300 | 1,200 | 6,500 | | | |
| | 21,100 | 1,500 | 22,600 | | | 112 |
| | 26,400 | 2,700 | 29,100 | | | |
| William Howard Taft ..... | -- | -- | -- | | | |
| | -- | 6,300 | 6,300 | | | 14 |
| | -- | 6,300 | 6,300 | | | |
| Wilson's Creek | 6,500 | 100 | 6,600 | | | |
| Battlefield ..... | 15,600 | 2,400 | 18,000 | | | 52 |
| | 22,100 | 2,500 | 24,600 | | | |
| Wind Cave ..... | 48,100 | 1,800 | 49,900 | | | |
| | 62,400 | 3,600 | 66,000 | | | 950 |
| | 110,500 | 5,400 | 115,900 | | | |
| Yellowstone and Bighole .... | 1,274,600 | 59,500 | 1,334,100 | | | |
| | 1,048,000 | 56,300 | 1,104,300 | | | 2,360 |
| | 2,322,600 | 115,800 | 2,438,400 | | | |

| Park Area and Other Entities, Program Items, etc. | | Available 1970 | Increase | Estimate 1971 | New permanent positions in the 1971 budget: Position title and grade | Number | Visitor Projection 1971 Fiscal Year (In thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yosemite and Devils Postpile ..... | R&T | 591,300 | 25,400 | 616,700 | | | |
| | B&U | 591,700 | 23,000 | 614,700 | | | 2,490 |
| | Total | 1,183,000 | 48,400 | 1,231,400 | | | |
| Advance to Public Health Service ..... | | -- | -- | -- | | | |
| | | 75,500 | -- | 75,500 | | | |
| | | 75,500 | -- | 75,500 | | | |
| Commercial Power and Telephone Service ..... | | -- | -- | -- | | | |
| | | 300,000 | -- | 300,000 | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL ..... | R&T | 15,109,700 | 1,338,000 | 16,447,700 | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL ..... | B&U | 26,286,300 | 6,029,000 | 32,315,300 | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL ..... | | 41,396,000 | 7,367,000 | 48,763,000 | | 514 | |

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Personnel Summary

| | 1969 actual | 1970 estimate | 1971 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| NATIONAL PARK SERVICE | | | |
| Total number of permanent positions ..... | 1,968 | 2,207 | 2,721 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions .. | 1,295 | 1,540 | 1,655 |
| Average number of all employees ..... | 3,066 | 3,570 | 4,188 |
| Average GS grade ..... | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| Average GS salary ..... | $9,795 | $10,698 | $10,658 |
| Average salary of ungraded positions ..... | $7,329 | $7,587 | $7,750 |
| ALLOCATION OF FOREST SERVICE | | | |
| Average number of all employees ..... | 1 | -- | -- |
| Average GS grade ..... | 7.9 | -- | -- |
| Average GS salary ..... | $9,095 | -- | -- |
| Average salary of ungraded positions ..... | $7,451 | -- | -- |

43-215 O - 70 - pt. 3 - 15

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Itemization of Estimate

| | Actual 1969 | Available 1970 | Estimate 1971 | Increase (+) Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program and Financing: | | | | |
| Total obligations | $32,714,615 | $41,396,000 | $48,763,000 | $+7,367,000 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing | 188,685 | .... | .... | .... |
| Transfer to other accounts | 14,700 | .... | .... | .... |
| Appropriation | 32,918,000 | 40,050,000 | 48,763,000 | 8,713,000 |
| Proposed supplemental for civilian pay act increases. | .... | 376,000 | .... | -376,000 |
| Proposed supplemental for wage rate increases | .... | 970,000 | .... | -970,000 |
| Obligations by Objects: | | | | |
| 11 Personnel compensation | $21,396,114 | $26,949,000 | $30,743,000 | $+3,794,000 |
| 12 Personnel benefits | 1,717,178 | 2,206,000 | 2,523,000 | +317,000 |
| 21 Travel and transportation of persons | 205,233 | 421,000 | 500,000 | +79,000 |
| 22 Transportation of things | 640,844 | 740,000 | 900,000 | +160,000 |
| 23 Rent, communications, and utilities | 2,140,152 | 2,280,000 | 2,800,000 | +520,000 |
| 24 Printing and reproduction | 15,198 | 25,000 | 100,000 | +75,000 |
| 25 Other services | 1,839,606 | 2,720,000 | 3,747,000 | +1,027,000 |
| 26 Supplies and materials | 3,714,409 | 4,650,000 | 5,800,000 | +1,150,000 |
| 31 Equipment | 983,678 | 1,340,000 | 1,500,000 | +160,000 |
| 32 Lands and structures | 45,443 | 65,000 | 150,000 | +85,000 |
| 42 Insurance claims and indemnities | 16,760 | .... | .... | .... |
| Total obligations | 32,714,615 | 41,396,000 | 48,763,000 | +7,367,000 |

Mrs. HANSEN. We will adjourn until 1:15.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your requested increase of $10,200, for the Agate Fossil Beds.

Mr. HARTZOG. All the increases shown here without positions beside them are for full year salaries of positions partially financed this year, temporary employment, supplies, materials, equipment, and so forth.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you use young college students?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am. We have from 7,000 to 7,500 employees in the summertime.

KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT AND MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Why do you only have 10,000 visitations at Katmai, while you have 57,000 visitations at Mount McKinley?

Mr. HARTZOG. The visitation is not very heavy in those Alaska areas unfortunately.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why does Mount McKinley have more visitations?

Mr. HARTZOG. It is easier to get to.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which stresses the need for adequate transportation.

Mr. HARTZOG. By air, you see. The reason we have 10,000 at Katmai is because of the agressiveness of that local airline up there.

ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $27,200 for Assateague Island National Seashore. Justify this request.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is the equipment operator to work on the additional road that has been put there under that contract in 1970.

BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $98,500 for Blue Ridge Parkway. Justify this request.

Mr. HARTZOG. This involves an operator general for the Asheville district of the parkway. This is 161 miles of parkway.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many miles?

Mr. HARTZOG. 161 miles of parkway.

The other operator is for the Rocky Knob District with 120 miles of parkway. The two laborers for the Asheville District, and the sign-maker position is in the central sign shop at Blue Ridge where signs are manufactured for the national parks in the Eastern part of the United States. We have centralized sign shops in some of the large parks instead of having individual sign shops in each individual park.

CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK, ARCHES AND NATURAL BRIDGES, AND NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $19,400 for "Canyonlands, arches, and natural bridges." Justify this request.

Mr. HARTZOG. We clustered these three areas for better management. The estimate provides for an additional foreman II position to carry on road maintenance work at arches and natural bridges.

It also provides an increase of $3,800 for increases in wage rates of blue collar workers, $1,600 to provide for full year salaries of positions partially financed at the present time, and $4,000 for supplies, materials, equipment, and so forth.

CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE, WRIGHT BROTHERS NATIONAL MEMORIAL, AND FORT RALEIGH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $52,300 for Cape Hatteras, Wright Brothers and Fort Raleigh. Justify this request.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is for a foreman ungraded. The foreman II is a working-level foreman.

That this is for more on the ground supervision with the work crews at Cape Hatteras. That is an elongated area and we need to tighten up our supervision there. The truck driver is needed because of deficiencies in the program resulting from increased visitor use plus needed maintenance of recently revamped roads and trails facilities.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your cost factors for the requested increase for Carlsbad Caverns?

Mr. HARTZOG. The increase is for employees, wage rates, cost of supplies, materials, and so forth.

COULEE DAM NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. Why are you requesting an increase for Coulee Dam National Recreation Acea?

Mr. HARTZOG. These are seasonal people unless there is a position shown.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you employ at Coulee?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is one of the sadly understaffed areas. We have not realized the recreation potential of that area. We have 12 permanent management and protection, and 6 permanent maintenance and rehabilitation positions.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many temporary employees do you have?

Mr. HARTZOG. We now have 6 man-years in management and protection and 7.6 man-years in maintenance and rehabilitation and we are asking for an increase of 0.3 in management and protection and 1 man-year in maintenance and rehabilitation.

EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $40,400 for Eisenhower National Historic Site. Justify this request.

Mr. HARTZOG. These are additional temporary employees.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many man-years does this provide?

Mr. HARTZOG. 2.2 man-years.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't this high?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am; not when you consider the maintenance of grounds and this kind of thing in the city environment.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

It is very, very modest. Madam Chairman. I am $9 million short in this activity to get the job done. That is why the roads are going to pot.

Mrs. HANSEN. If your roads need repair why were construction funds placed in reserve?

Mr. HARTZOG. I can't use construction money for maintenance.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your maintenance costs would decrease if you had adequate roads.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right, and if I maintain the good roads I build they won't have to be rebuilt so often.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why were construction funds placed in reserve?

Mr. HITE. This was an administration decision.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know. I am trying to get him to say it, Mr. Hite. Are you under any illusions that I haven't discovered who did it?

Mr. HITE. I just wanted to relieve Mr. Hartzog from the obligation.

FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $5,300 for Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. Justify this request.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is wage rate increases, full-year salaries of existing positions which are not now fully funded, and general expenses—supplies and materials, equipment, et cetera.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the general expenses?

Mr. HARTZOG. Grass seeds, fertilizers, mops, paint, gasoline, heating fuel, tools, etc. In other words, supplies and materials required in our maintenance operation. Our maintenance operation runs about 60 to 65 percent for personal services and about 35 to 40 percent for other components of cost. In management and protection the ratio is about 80 percent for personal services, and about 20 percent for other components.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us some typical supply items.

Mr. HARTZOG. Gasoline, lubricating oil, grease and repair parts for motor vehicles and other equipment operation, building maintenance includes such as paint, lumber, hardware, roofing, nails, etc., sanitation supplies such as soap, towels, mops, brushes and this kind of thing for cleaning rest rooms, grass seed and fertilizer for grounds maintenance, road oil and gravel for road maintenance, and heating fuel for buildings. We have to maintain the radio system for the rangers. In areas where we have boat operations, we have to purchase gasoline, oil and other operating supplies for them. These are the kinds of things that are involved.

GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $13,600 for the Golden Spike National Historic Site. Justify this request.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is a caretaker for the new visitor center. Madam Chairman, I want to apologize and correct the record as of yesterday. I told you the visitor center had been completed at Jewel Cave, but I learned last night after I got back to the office that that was one of the projects that had been frozen. I am sorry. I misinformed you yesterday and I will correct the record.

GREAT SMOKIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do. You are requesting an increase of $71,300 for the Great Smoky Mountains area. Justify this request.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is for one operator general in the Look Rock sub-district of the Foothills Parkway. The Foothills Parkway is managed as part of the Great Smoky Mountains operation. We are building Foothills Parkway and the Look Rock sub-district is a section that is now completed and open to the public, so we have to have heavy duty operators to operate the trucks and heavy road maintenance equipment. The other operator is needed to meet increased maintenance standards on the main park roads. Other increases are $9,900 for wage rates, $13,500 for full year salaries of existing positions and $33,100 for general expenses—supplies, materials, equipment, etc.

GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $13,100 for Guadalupe Mountains National Park. Justify this request.

Mr. HARTZOG. The increase is for a caretaker, ungraded, and this is the only maintenance position we will have.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many visitors do you have there?

Mr. HARTZOG. 194,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres?

Mr. HARTZOG. 160,000, I believe.

Mrs. HANSEN. This facility is not very crowded.

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am, it is not crowded. 82,279 acres, just about half of what I told you. It is still not crowded.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you anticipate adding to this facility?

Mr. HARTZOG. That was my plan. That was a tragic error.

HERBERT HOOVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for an additional $33,400 for Herbert Hoover Historic Site.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, and as Mr. Fagergren said to you yesterday, with the buildings we are taking over there we have to have a maintenance man. The rest of the increase is for supplies and materials.

Mrs. HANSEN. When will you start your volunteer program?

Mr. HARTZOG. We can't start the volunteer program until we get the legislation passed. If we can get that legislation passed at this session we will be able to utilize some of that volunteer time.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $51,800 for Independence National Historical Park. Justify this request.

Mr. HARTZOG. Independence, an electrician, a laborer, and a maintenance-man.

The annual salaries are $8,400, $6,300, and $8,400 respectively. Other increases are for wage rate of $5,900; full-year salaries of existing positions, $1,600; general expenses, supplies, et cetera, $2,100.

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. Why are you requesting an increase for the Indiana Dunes that is greater than your 1970 appropriation?

Mr. HARTZOG. We are making excellent progress in acquiring lands for that area and we now have to manage it and maintain it. The trash pickup is tremendous.

COST OF LITTER CLEANUP

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the total amount that you estimate the National Park Service will spend on litter cleanup for rural and city parks.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will be delighted to.

(The information follows:)

COST OF LITTER CLEANUP

The total annual cost of litter cleanup in areas of the National Park System is approximately $2 million. Litter pickup in rural parks is estimated at $1,200,000, and city parks, $800,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Also insert in the record the cost of cleaning up after the last three marches in Washington, D.C.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have some cost data here. The cost as a result of the moratorium on November 14 and 15, 1969, was $83,450, of which $50,800 was for police, $7,400 was for cleanup, $11,000 was for property damage, and $14,250 was for miscellaneous items such as installing drinking fountains and comfort stations.

RESURRECTION CITY

Mrs. HANSEN. What were the total costs related to Resurrection City?

Mr. HARTZOG. I just happen to have that. I had them photograph it from last year's hearing record so that I would be sure to tell you the same thing this year that I told you last year.

With your permission, Madam Chairman, I will insert last year's record in the record at this point.

(The information follows:)

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the rehabilitation complete?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, it is completely restored. I would like Mr. Castro, our regional director, to supplement the report on this restoration.

Mr. CASTRO. Madam Chairman, the restoration of the grounds cost us $35,000, representing the replacement of 12 acres of grass and the preparation of the soil for the sodding of the 12 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the total costs?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have this statement which says policing Resurrection City, $144,989——

Mrs. HANSEN. This was Park Service?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes. Laying out the site, $178, dismantling of structures and restoration of the site, national park service, $60,335, GSA, $29,482, District of Columbia Highways, $26,009, and in the Solidarity Day March, which as you know, was a part of the windup of it, policing, $9,027, and cleanup of area after the march, $5,580. This was a total or "Management and protection" money of $154,016, out of "Maintenance and Rehabilitation" money of $121,584, for a grand total cost of $275,600.

And we will place that in the record.

(The information follows:)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION—TOTAL EXPENDITURES INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN MAY 11 TO AUGUST 31, 1968 (FINAL)

RESURRECTION CITY—NPS COSTS

| | Additional expenses OT HP, etc. | Regular time expenses | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Police costs | $121,903 | $23,086 | $144,989 |
| Engineering costs to lay out site | 178 | | 178 |
| Subtotal | 122,081 | 23,086 | 145,167 |

JUNE 19, SOLIDARITY DAY MARCH—NPS COSTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Police costs | $7,700 | $1,327 | $9,027 |
| Cleanup of area after march | 2,930 | 2,650 | 5,580 |
| Subtotal | 10,630 | 3,977 | 14,607 |

*Dismantling of structures and restoration of area*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Park Service costs | $60,335 |
| GSA costs (Includes storage and transfer of property) | 29,482 |
| District of Columbia Highway Department costs | 26,009 |
| Subtotal | 115,826 |
| Grand total | 275,600 |

Mrs. HANSEN. Has all the lumber been sold?
Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am, it has all been sold.

JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL, NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for an additional $5,500 for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.
Mr. HARTZOG. Increases being requested are wage rates, $4,200; to provide full year salaries of existing positions, $400; and general expenses, including supplies and materials, $900, for a total of $5,500.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, LAVA BEDS AND OREGON CAVES NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your requests for Crater Lake, Lava Beds and Oregon Caves.
Mr. HARTZOG. That is the Klamath Falls Cluster. We have clustered our management in a central office there. Lava Beds increases are $3,900 for wage rates, partial year salaries, $2,900, and general expenses, $7,200, for a total of $14,000. Oregon Caves increases are $800 for wage rates, $1,600 to fund partial year salaries, and $3,800 for general expenses for a total of $7,500. Crater Lake increases are wage rates, $7,600, to fund partial-year salaries, $4,000, general expenses, $9,700, and $1,300 for 0.2 man-years of temporary employment, for a total of $22,600.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $33,000 for the L.B.J. National Historic Site.
Mr. HARTZOG. There are two sites, one in Johnson City and one about 13 miles from Johnson City near the ranch. There are almost 7 acres at the birthplace and 1.7 acres in town at the boyhood home.

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres do you have in Manassas National Battlefield Park?
Mr. HARTZOG. There are 2,727 acres in the park, of which we own 2,666, leaving in non-Federal ownership 61 acres.

NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY, BRICES CROSS ROADS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE, AND TUPELO NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $43,100 for Natchez Trace, Brices Cross Roads, and Tupelo National Battlefield. Justify this request.
Mr. HARTZOG. In the past a large percentage of an electrician's time has necessarily been spent on maintenance at the Tupelo headquarters facilities and he is required to do duties other than electrical such as plumbing and mechanical. The workload is such that it is necessary to have a full-time plumber to maintain the facilities. One tractor operator will be needed in parkway section 3A1, located in the Cherokee subdistrict, 6 miles in length which is scheduled for completion in October 1970.

Mrs. Hansen. How can it be completed when the funds are in reserve?

Mr. HARTZOG. That contract was already underway and they didn't stop the construction. With the increase in visitation and the opening of this section, an additional tractor operator is required in the Cherokee subdistrict.

The other one is a conversion of a temporary operator in the Dancy subdistrict. He will be involved with mowing road shoulders, picnic areas and so forth.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS—CENTRAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us the details on the transfer of 247 positions from the District of Columbia government to the National Park Service.

Mr. HARTZOG. There is a $306,200 increase that we mentioned yesterday that is reflected in this budget for pay increase costs and to fully fund partially financed positions. I agreed yesterday that I would insert in the record the management and protection positions. I will also provide the information for maintenance and give you a total list of everyone, and where they are.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

(The information follows:)

Positions formerly financed from District of Columbia Funds to be financed from appropriations to the National Park Service

Management and Protection

| Title | Number |
|---|---|
| GS-14, Superintendent | 3 |
| GS-14, Supervisory Park Specialist | 1 |
| GS-14, Personnel Officer | 1 |
| GS-14, Financial Manager | 1 |
| GS-14, Property Management and Services Officer | 1 |
| GS-13, Landscape Architect | 2 |
| GS-13, Supervisory Personnel Staffing Specialist | 1 |
| GS-13, Property Officer | 1 |
| GS-13, Supervisory Employee-Management Cooperation Specialist | 1 |
| GS-13, Supervisory Classification and Wage Specialist | 1 |
| GS-13, Assistant Property Management and Services Officer | 1 |
| GS-13, Safety Officer | 1 |
| GS-13, Architect | 1 |
| GS-13, Supervisory Park Naturalist | 1 |
| GS-13, Historian | 1 |
| GS-13, Civil Engineer | 1 |
| GS-13, Accounting Officer | 1 |
| GS-13, Park Naturalist | 1 |
| GS-13, Park Specialist | 1 |
| GS-13, Employee Development Specialist | 1 |
| GS-12, Public Information Officer | 1 |
| GS-12, Management Assistant | 3 |
| GS-12, Supervisory Procurement Agent | 1 |
| GS-12, Program and Plans Control Officer | 1 |
| GS-12, Land Records Specialist | 1 |
| GS-12, Administrative Officer | 1 |
| GS-12, Concessions Specialist | 1 |
| GS-12, Park Planner | 1 |
| GS-12, Supervisory Historian | 1 |
| GS-12, Budget Officer | 1 |
| GS-11, Supply Officer | 1 |
| GS-11, Office Services Manager | 1 |
| GS-11, Photographer | 1 |
| GS-11, Administrative Officer | 2 |
| GS-11, Supervisory Park Naturalist | 1 |
| GS-11, Safety Officer | 1 |
| GS-11, Employee Relations Specialist | 1 |
| GS-11, Employee Management Cooperative Specialist | 1 |

| Title | Number |
|---|---|
| GS-9, Photographer | 1 |
| GS-9, Supervisory Inventory Management Specialist | 1 |
| GS-9, Property Assistant | 1 |
| GS-9, Historian | 1 |
| GS-9, Permit Inspector | 1 |
| GS-9, Lands Records Specialist | 1 |
| GS-9, Writer-Editor | 1 |
| GS-9, Personnel Management Specialist | 1 |
| GS-9, Procurement Agent | 1 |
| GS-9, Personnel Staffing Specialist | 1 |
| GS-8, Accounting Technician | 1 |
| GS-7, Secretary (Stenography) | 1 |
| GS-7, Park Naturalist | 3 |
| GS-7, Engineering Technician | 1 |
| GS-7, Accounting Technician | 1 |
| GS-6, Secretary (Typing) | 1 |
| GS-6, Secretary (Stenography) | 3 |
| GS-6, Clerk (Typing) | 1 |
| GS-6, Accounting Technician | 4 |
| GS-6, EAM Operator | 1 |
| GS-6, Mail and File Assistant | 1 |
| GS-5, Clerk-Typist | 3 |
| GS-5, Clerk (Typing) | 1 |
| GS-5, Secretary (Typing) | 2 |
| GS-5, Park Guide | 1 |
| GS-5, Secretary (Stenography) | 2 |
| GS-5, Clerk (Stenography) | 1 |
| GS-5, Secretary (DMT) | 1 |
| GS-5, Administrative Clerk | 1 |
| GS-5, Purchasing Agent | 1 |
| GS-5, Accounts Maintenance Clerk | 1 |
| GS-4, Budget Clerk | 1 |
| GS-4, Clerk-Stenographer | 1 |
| GS-4, Clerk | 1 |
| GS-4, Secretary (Typing) | 1 |
| GS-4, File Clerk | 1 |
| GS-4, Park Guide | 1 |
| GS-4, Photographer (Lab) | 1 |
| GS-3, Mail and File Clerk | 1 |
| GS-3, File Clerk | 1 |
| GS-3, Clerk-Typist | 4 |
| GS-2, Messenger (MVO) | 1 |
| Sub-Total | 100 |

| Title | Number |
|---|---|
| Civilian Force | |
| GS-11, Safety Officer | 1 |
| GS- 5, Clerk-Typist | 2 |
| GS- 5, Secretary (Typing) | 1 |
| GS- 4, Clerk-Stenographer | 1 |
| GS- 4, Clerk-Typist | 5 |
| GS- 4, Dispatcher | 3 |
| GS- 4, Timekeeper | 1 |
| GS- 4, Coding Clerk (Typing) | 1 |
| GS- 3, Clerk | 3 |
| GS- 3, Mail and File Clerk | 1 |
| GS- 3, Card Punch Operator | 1 |
| GS- 3, Time and Leave Clerk | 1 |
| GS- 2, Clerk-Typist | 2 |
| Ungraded, Laborer (Stable Hand) | 1 |
| Guards | |
| GS- 6, Guard Supervisor | 1 |
| GS- 4, Guard Supervisor | 1 |
| GS- 3, Guard | 6 |
| Uniformed | |
| Class 8 - Inspector | 2 |
| Class 7 - Captain | 2 |
| Class 5 - Lieutenant | 3 |
| Class 4c- Sergeant Horse Mounted | 1 |
| Class 4b- Detective Sergeant | 2 |
| Class 4a- Sergeant | 10 |
| Class 3 - Detective | 7 |
| Class 1c- Private Technician II | 8 |
| Private Horse Mounted | 5 |
| Private, Motorcycle Officer | 13 |
| Class 1b- Private, Plainclothesman | 1 |
| Class 1a- Private | 95 |
| Sub-Total | 181 |
| Total Management and Protection | 281 |

Maintenance and Rehabilitation

| Title | Number |
|---|---|
| GS-13, Horticulturist | 1 |
| GS-13, Construction and Maintenance Superintendent (General) | 1 |
| GS-12, Construction and Maintenance Superintendent (General) | 1 |
| GS-12, Chief of Park Maintenance | 2 |
| GS-11, Shop Projects Coordinator | 1 |
| GS-11, Supervisory Horticulturist | 5 |
| GS-11, Management Agronomist | 1 |
| GS-11, Supervisory Equipment Specialist | 1 |
| GS- 9, Supervisory Horticulturist | 3 |
| GS- 9, Horticulturist | 1 |
| GS- 9, Maintenance Superintendent | 3 |
| GS- 9, Program Analyst | 1 |
| GS- 7, Horticulturist | 3 |
| GS- 7, Supervisory Horticulturist | 4 |
| GS- 7, Program Analyst | 1 |
| GS- 6, Staff Support Aid | 1 |
| GS- 5, Clerk | 2 |
| GS- 5, Horticulturist | 2 |
| GS- 5, Secretary (Typing) | 1 |
| GS- 4, Clerk-Typist | 2 |
| GS- 4, Radio Operator | 1 |
| Ungraded: | |
| Foreman IV, Machinist | 1 |
| Foreman IV, Carpenter | 1 |
| Foreman IV, Mason | 1 |
| Foreman IV, Pipefitter | 1 |
| Foreman IV, Electrician | 1 |
| Foreman IV, Painter | 1 |
| Foreman III, Mixed Gang | 3 |
| Foreman III, Mason | 1 |
| Foreman III, Pipefitter | 1 |
| Foreman III, Electrician | 1 |
| Foreman III, Signwriter | 1 |
| Foreman III, Carpenter | 1 |
| Foreman III, Maintenance | 1 |
| Foreman II, Mixed Gang | 4 |
| Foreman II, Mixed Gang (Roads) | 1 |
| Foreman II, Electrician | 1 |
| Foreman II, Mason | 2 |

| Title | Number |
|---|---|
| Foreman II, Pipefitter | 2 |
| Foreman II, Sheet Metal Worker | 1 |
| Foreman II, Welder | 1 |
| Foreman II, Carpenter | 2 |
| Foreman II, Painter | 3 |
| Foreman II, Automotive Mechanic | 3 |
| Foreman II, Rigger | 1 |
| Foreman II, Tree Worker | 4 |
| Foreman II, Gardener Landscape | 20 |
| Foreman I, Gardener Landscape | 2 |
| Foreman I, Warehouseman | 1 |
| Foreman I, Warehouseman | 1 |
| Machinist | 2 |
| Operator General | 3 |
| Cabinetmaker | 1 |
| Electrician | 7 |
| Mason | 6 |
| Pipefitter | 9 |
| Sheet Metal Worker | 1 |
| Welder | 2 |
| Automotive Mechanic | 14 |
| Agriculture Equipment Repairer | 2 |
| Carpenter | 11 |
| Painter | 10 |
| Plasterer | 1 |
| Maintenanceman | 4 |
| Rigger | 2 |
| Tree Worker | 10 |
| Steam Cleaner Operator | 1 |
| Truck Driver | 20 |
| Gardener, Landscape | 64 |
| Tractor Operator (Wheel Type) | 23 |
| Warehouseman | 6 |
| Carpenter Helper | 1 |
| Mason Helper | 3 |
| Metal Fence Erector Helper | 2 |
| Painter Helper | 3 |
| Pipefitter Helper | 7 |
| Sheet Metal Worker Helper | 1 |
| Garage Serviceman | 5 |
| Truck Driver (LD) | 1 |
| Truck Driver (HD) | 3 |
| Gardener, Landscape Helper | 2 |
| Gardener, Landscape Helper (Trainee) | 14 |
| Electrician Helper | 1 |
| Tree Worker Helper (Trainee) | 3 |
| Motor Vehicle Operator | 1 |
| Laborer | 62 |
| Charwoman | 1 |
| Total | 411 |

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you are well aware of the fact that the District of Columbia receives a substantial amount of money from almost every Federal agency, probably more than they would get if they were operating like any other city in the Nation.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am, and of course, this transfer makes it look as though we have a substantial increase in our budget this year but it is not an increase.

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of nine additional positions for the central National Capital Parks.

Mr. HARTZOG. Russ tell her about them.

Mr. DICKENSON. There are two automotive mechanics, ungraded, for National Capital Parks—Central, because of the workload, the size of the fleet, and the downtime on equipment, three gardener helpers and four masons, ungraded.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS—EAST

Mrs. HANSEN. You have requested a tree worker for the National Capital Parks—East.

Will the tree worker work in the entire area?

TREE CREWS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN AREA

Mr. DICKENSON. We have three tree crews here, one for each of the three metropolitan areas.

Madam Chairman, we also have 19 tree workers in three areas of the city in three crews.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many tree planters does the District of Columbia Highway Department have?

Mr. DICKENSON. I can't answer that.

Mr. WYATT. May I inquire what an ungraded tree worker is?

BRENTWOOD AUTOMOTIVE FACILITY

Mr. HARTZOG. That is a wage board position, not in the classified system. May I explain something to you about these automotive mechanics.

We have a central facility at Brentwood where we do all of the heavy work on our automotive fleets. We have our central electrical shop and our central plumbing shop at this location. These additional positions for which funds are requested to be out in the District to do the firstline maintenance.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you also employ painters?

Mr. HARTZOG. Painters are out in Brentwood also. You can get a certain amount of firstline maintenance work done without having to bring the whole craft crew out of Brentwood. Conisdering the scarcity of craftsmen, the most effective way to use them is to centralize them when you have a heavy workload such as we have here.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many pieces of equipment do you have in this National Capital Park system?

Mr. DICKENSON. I don't have the figure handy. It is sizeable.

Mr. HARTZOG. There are several thousand pieces.

CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK AND BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON PARKWAY

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $32,200 for the Catoctin and Baltimore-Washington Parkway. Justify this request.

Mr. HARTZOG. The Job Corps closed the facility at Catoctin and we are now running it as a youth camp, and we need one additional laborer in connection with the operation of the expanded youth camp. The other laborer is needed to help upgrade the landscape maintenance standards on the Baltimore-Washington Parkway.

INDIAN YOUNGSTERS IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Madam Chairman, while we are talking about youth, may I share with you an item that we were talking about at lunch today, Jack Anderson, Superintendent of Yellowstone, is in town. Mr. Fagergren was telling him of your interest and Jack Anderson advised him that each year in the spring the Bureau of Indian Affairs brings in groups of Indian youngsters from the surrounding country in Montana who spent one night in Yellowstone in our Government bachelor barracks there before our seasonal employees arrive so that they get 2 days in Yellowstone with one overnight visit.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is very good.

Mr. HARTZOG. I thought you would be interested in knowing that.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope you use as many of these young Indian people as you can in all your seasonal operations.

Mr. HARTZOG. We do.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of seven additional positions for the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Mr. DICKENSON. These positions, Madam Chairman, are to raise the level of maintenance from level 3 to level 2. In other terms, this is to upgrade the quality of the maintenance on the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Mrs. HANSEN. By the way, I am a little curious about some of those bulb plantings of yours. They seem to me like they are pretty full of grass. What are you going to do about that?

Mr. HARTZOG. Just as soon as I can raise the level of maintenance to level 1, I will eliminate that grass.

Mrs. HANSEN. While you are waiting for that those bulbs are going to get choked out.

Mr. HARTZOG. I know that and this is one of the reasons I said all I need is $9 million additional for maintenance to do a satisfactory job.

WOLF TRAP FARM PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Why are you requesting an $800 increase for Wolf Trap Farm Park?

Mr. HARTZOG. That $800 is for wage rate increases.

NEW YORK CITY CLUSTER

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for an additional engineering technician at the New York City cluster.

Mr. HARTZOG. The American Museum of Immigration, located at the Statue of Liberty, and Federal Hall, both recently opened, have complex heating and air-conditioning facilities. This has greatly added to the workload. The engineering technician will assist the group engineer whose services are also required at all service areas in New York City.

This is one of those clusters, and what I have been trying to do with these clusters is to concentrate the management and professional staff at one location so that they can serve a number of parks. There are seven of these operations and his work would embrace all of these. The two caretakers and the two charwomen positions are for the Statue of Liberty.

### ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your requested increase of $1,100 for Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

Mr. HARTZOG. The increase of $1,100 is for wage rates supplies, materials, etc.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres do you have at this facility?

Mr. HARTZOG. It is not nearly as large as it ought to be. We have 330,874 acres, of which the Federal Government owns 328,691, and it ought to be about 1.5 million acres.

### PADRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your requested increase of $22,800 for Padre Island National Seashore.

Mr. HARTZOG. A laborer is needed in the north district of Padre Island to maintain 17 miles of primary surfaced roads, 18 miles of secondary roads and 30 miles of trails.

Mrs. HANSEN Is this road maintenance?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes; road and trail maintenance.

### REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. How many employees do you have at Redwood National Park?

Mr. HARTZOG. At Redwood there are two maintenance men, ungraded for maintenance and operation of facilities that we now have.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where?

Mr. HARTZOG. At Crescent City and Orick and they will also work elsewhere in the park.

### SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres do you have in Shenandoah National Park?

Mr. HARTZOG. 193,536, of which all but 3½ acres are Federally owned.

### ACREAGE DATA IN FUTURE BUDGETS

Mrs. HANSEN Put in your justifications next year the total acreage for each of these facilities.

Mr. HARTZOG. I think that is a great idea.

SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST ARCHEOLOGICAL CENTERS

Mrs. HANSEN. Why didn't you request an increase for your archeological centers?

Mr. HARTZOG. The amounts required to cover pay increase costs have been added to the base, hence the estimate does not project pay costs as increases.

VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $18,700 for the Virgin Islands National Park. Justify this increase.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, that is one of the very badly maintained parks, especially with the bad road conditions and the lack of paved roads on the island. We must have some additional help in order to get on top of the job. I was down there just a short time ago.

I don't know whether any of you had an opportunity to be there right after that recent heavy rain. We couldn't even get over the road in a jeep, the erosion was so bad.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $75,500 for the advance to the Public Health Service.

Mr. HARTZOG. We reimburse the Public Health Service in connection with our design and construction programs and our maintenance programs, to review our plans for pollution abatement and this kind of thing.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. How adequate are your pollution abatement provisions? I see the Federal Government leads the list in deficiencies.

Mr. HARTZOG. They lead the list and I am chagrined to tell you that we have a great deal of pollution in the national parks.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much will your agency need for pollution abatement?

Mr. HARTZOG. I had a list made up the other day of the pollution abatement projects that were needed. What was it, George, that was needed for pollution abatement in that 5-year program?

Mr. GOWANS. Approximately $40 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. What percent do you have now?

Dr. GLASGOW. I would say a very low percentage.

Mrs. HANSEN. What percent?

Dr. GLASGOW. We might say it is 15 or 20 percent.

Mrs. HANSEN. In other words, if funds aren't provided your agency will become a major contributor to national pollution?

Dr. GLASGOW. Most of our treatment is secondary.

POTOMAC RIVER POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Mr. WYATT. Madam Chairman, may I ask a question at this point?

Mrs. HANSEN. Surely.

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Director, what is the situation as far as the park service properties under your jurisdiction and the Potomac River? This is something that we are dealing with every day.

Mr. HARTZOG. I want to see if I understand the question. Do you mean how much do we have along the Potomac River?

Mr. WYATT. No. My question is how much pollution abatement, if any, do you need to do in connection with park facilities under your jurisdiction along the Potomac?

Mr. DICKENSON. By pollution abatement you mean more than clean-up. You mean the larger picture, including the total of facilities needed?

Mr. WYATT. Yes.

Mr. DICKENSON. Park Service installations do not contribute directly to pollution of the Potomac River and we have no major pollution abatement program planned. We do have a proposed program for cleanup along the riverbank in which we will use manpower and physically pick up tires, cans, and debris. The total for that is $250,000 and I will supply details for the record.

(The information follows:)

*Program of work for cleanup of river shoreline on park property in Washington area*

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosslyn to Alexandria approximately 5 miles of waterfront, 5-man crew, 80 days (plus necessary equipment) | $24,000 |
| Alexandria to Mount Vernon approximately 4½ miles of waterfront, 5-man crew, 80 days (plus necessary equipment) | 22,000 |
| Miscellaneous areas—Virginia and the District of Columbia Shoreline from Key Bridge to Chain Bridge approximately 4 miles, 5-man crew, 60 days (plus necessary equipment) | 15,000 |
| Anacostia and Kenilworth park areas 6-man crew, full time (plus necessary equipment) | 60,000 |
| Oxon Cove area 6-man crew full time (plus necessary equipment) | 60,000 |
| Fort Washington area 6-man crew full time (plus necessary equipment) | 60,000 |
| Rock Creek Park 4-man crew, 30 days (plus necessary equipment) | 9,000 |
| Total | 250,000 |

Mr. HARTZOG. There is a very serious problem on the Anacostia River which is in the Potomac Valley. This is a multimillion-dollar project largely because of the storm sewer discharge in the District of Columbia into the Anacostia as well as the pollution from other Federal installations along the Anacostia. We have been working with the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration to develop overall programs to abate that pollution, and I think we now have a pretty good estimate on it, and I will be glad to put that figure in the record after consulting with Dave Dominick.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

(The information follows:)

POLLUTION ABATEMENT REQUIREMENTS, WASHINGTON, D.C., METROPOLITAN AREA

Based upon extensive testimony by Mr. Dominick, Commissioner of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, before the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia on March 25 and 26, clean-up of streams and rivers in the general Washington metropolitan area will require several hundred million dollars and will include the upgrading of the Blue Plains treatment plant, upgrading other Government operated treatment plants, and sewer and storm sewer construction to reduce silt loading in the streams.

A study of pollution abatement requirements to permit recreation development at Kingman Lake is presently underway by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in cooperation with the National Park Service. This is scheduled for completion this year and should provide cost estimates for treating the flow of water into Kingman Lake. The correction requirements are expected to require cooperation of several agencies and will be a multimillion-dollar project.

Mr. WYATT. What really tickled my interest right now is the fact that I recently talked with the Chief of the Forest Service, and found out that everything he will have in new construction in the 1971 budget is going into pollution abatement. They are not building a thing.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is practically true for us, except for the cultural center at Pipestone and the facilities that are needed at Teton and Yellowstone to get ready for the centennial in 1972, and a very modest amount of historic restoration work on properties associated with the bicentennial. Matter of fact, we don't have nearly enough to abate the current pollution.

Mr. WYATT. I would like to see that there is a real sense of urgency here. You have done a real good job coming to this committee and getting financed much better than many other agencies in the Interior Department, but I would certainly like to see a real sense of urgency of getting at every bit of pollution that is within your jurisdiction.

Mr. HARTZOG. I agree.

Mr. WYATT. It isn't going to be long, and I mean probably a matter of months, before it is going right around our necks.

Mr. HARTZOG. Exactly. I have the belief that we have a responsibility to you, to the administration, and to the people to make these national parks an environmental standard, because that is what they are set aside for in the first place. For us to operate a facility that is a source of pollution negates the purpose of the Congress in establishing the area.

Mr. WYATT. We just simply can't go backward. We must go as far forward as possible to eliminate it. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

### COMMERCIAL POWER AND TELEPHONE SERVICE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $300,000 for commercial power and telephone services. Is this nationwide?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am; this is nationwide.

### MUSEUM EXHIBIT PRODUCTION

Mrs. HANSEN. $540,700 is requested for museum exhibit production. Describe your requirement in this connection.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is for the rehabilitation and maintenance of museum exhibits.

That is the program by which we maintain the exhibits in the museums throughout the United States.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a meaningful breakdown of the cost factors involved in this request and indicate the amount of funding to be expended at each location of activity.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will be delighted to.

(The information follows:)

*Maintenance and rehabilitation of museum exhibits—Cost components*

| | |
|---|---|
| Personnel compensation and benefits | $449,550 |
| Travel and transportation of persons | 20,600 |
| Transportation of things | 1,150 |
| Rent, communications, and utilities | 1,350 |
| Printing and reproduction | 1,750 |
| Other services | 53,550 |
| Supplies and materials and noncapitalized equipment | 4,850 |
| Equipment | 7,900 |
| Total | 540,700 |

This amount will be allotted to the Harpers Ferry Center to carry on the program of maintenance and rehabilitation of museum exhibits throughout the Service. It will benefit the various park areas as work on their exhibits is performed by the museum staffs stationed at Harpers Ferry.

## General Administrative Expenses

Mrs. Hansen. Insert pages 88 through 93 of the justifications in the record.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

General Administrative Expenses

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appropriation, 1969 | $2,941,000 | |
| Second supplemental appropriation, 1969 | 186,000 | |
| Total appropriation, 1969 | | $3,127,000 |
| Appropriation, 1970 | 3,317,000 | |
| Pay cost supplemental | 288,000 | |
| Total appropriation, 1970 | | 3,605,000 |
| Budget estimate, 1971 | | 3,605,000 |

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Analysis by Activity

| Activity | Fiscal Year 1969 Amount Available | Fiscal Year 1970 Total Appropriation | Pay Cost Supplemental | Transfers | Amount Available |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Departmental expenses ..... | $1,733,051 | $1,770,000 | $162,200 | -- | $1,932,200 |
| 2. Regional office expenses ..... | 1,317,577 | 1,547,000 | 125,800 | -- | 1,672,800 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing ..... | 76,372 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total ..... | 3,127,000 | 3,317,000 | 288,000 | -- | 3,605,000 |

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970 | Page Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Departmental expenses ..... | $1,733,051 | $1,932,200 | $1,932,200 | -- | NP - 90 |
| 2. Regional office expenses ..... | 1,317,577 | 1,672,800 | 1,672,800 | -- | NP - 90 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing ..... | 76,372 | -- | -- | -- | |
| Total ..... | 3,127,000 | 3,605,000 | 3,605,000 | -- | |

1. Departmentel expenses: Fiscal year 1970, $1,932,200; fiscal year 1971, $1,923,200; no change.

Program of work. Executive direction and certain administrative functions of the Washington Office are financed under this activity. The functions are general in nature and include (1) formulation of administrative policy, (2) prescribing of systems and procedures; (3) legislative, regulation, information, program planning and coordination, management analysis, financial management, personnel management, manpower development, property management, and records management functions, and (4) the overall executive direction and coordination of the various programs of the Service.

The objective is to discharge the administrative and executive direction functions in the most effective, efficient, and economical manner, and to facilitate the prosecution of all of the Service's diversified programs to the maximum extent possible.

2. Regional office expenses: Fiscal year 1970, $1,672,800; fiscal year 1971, $1,672,800; no change.

Program of work. Executive direction and public affairs functions in six regional offices and the Office of National Capital and Urban Park Affairs are financed under this activity.

Examples of recent accomplishments. The accomplishments under the various programs during the past year, as discussed under the other appropriation headings, can be credited largely to the functions financed under this appropriation. Without the administrative functions, none of the programs could be carried forward. Some additional specific accomplishments are:

Service reorganization. As the result of an intensive organizational study, all of the major elements of the Service organization were restructured during the year. The headquarters office was reorganized to strengthen overall management of the National Park System and to focus greater management attention on legislative and external programs. The Philadelphia Service Center was consolidated with the Washington Service Center to achieve operating economies. Subsequently, the Service Centers in San Francisco and Washington were reorganized to more closely integrate the park planning and construction processes; achieve tighter control over the execution of professional programs; decentralize non-headquarters-type functions from the headquarters office to the centers, and adjust the professional staffing to provide better support to the regional offices and parks. Concurrently all regional offices were reorganized to improve their support of park operations and increase program support of environmental awareness and assistance to Federal, State, local and private organizations in the field of recreational planning. A new center was established at Harpers Ferry which includes a new facility where all museum exhibit production, informational publications production, and the Servicewide interpretive and audiovisual program production will be centered. This center embraces the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and the Stephen T. Mather Interpretive Training Center. A new region was created, the Northwest Region with offices in Seattle, Washington, to facilitate the administration of parks in the Pacific Northwest. The new region has jurisdiction over parks in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alaska and northern California. A new Office of National Capital and Urban Park Affairs encompassing the former National Capital Region was established to plan and develop programs that will make parklands in and near large urban centers a more vital and meaningful part of the total environment and to administer the National Capital Parks.

Management appraisals. Progress continues in the management appraisal program which has as its goal the appraisal of every field area and office once every three years. Appraisal teams comprised of regional office personnel conducted 30 appraisals of parks during the 1969 calendar year. Almost every park operation

has now been appraised at least once in the past four years. The result has been a considerable improvement in overall management practices and in service to the public. To further strengthen this program, the new Regional Office organization provides for an operations evaluation staff with the primary mission of evaluating park management on-site.

Computer-Based System for Determining Staff Needs. The maintenance portion of the Modular Planning System for evaluating park staffing requirements has been completed and tested, using maintenance data from the parks as input into the system. Results are promising, and further refinement is continuing. Manpower experts from the Bureau of the Budget have been briefed by our staff and have expressed considerable interest in its possible adaptation to other Federal agencies.

Scheduling and Reporting System for Development Planning and Programing. A study of the total development planning and programing process in the National Park Service was made as a basis for establishing an improved project scheduling, monitoring, and reporting system. Implementation now underway will lead to a system which will provide:

(1) Timely data on the status of execution of all actions involving the planning, acquisition, and development of a park area;

(2) The capability to adjust detailed schedules to reflect management decisions on overall program changes;

(3) Information as output which can be used to develop the Service's multi-year program.

Development of Automated Personal Property Accountability System. Design of a capitalized personal property accountability and information system based on computer processing was completed. Servicewide implementation of the system is proceeding with about 50 percent of the personal property records now converted for computer processing. The remaining 50 percent will be added early in calendar 1970. This system will enable each individual park to reduce its property reporting workload by 90 percent.

Land Acquisition Information System. An automated land acquisition information system that provides up-to-date management information on the progress and status of all land acquisition actions has been fully implemented after two years of development effort.

Programing and Financial Management System. Significant progress was made in the design and development of an integrated Servicewide Programing and Financial Management System, including the completion and approval of the system concepts and design. Detailed ADP system development is currently underway with actual computer programing to begin early in calendar 1970. This system will serve to link the entire programing-budgeting-accounting-reporting process together in a logical and systematic manner. Special efforts are being made to simplify reporting procedures and reduce the time and effort currently expended in gathering and assembling financial management information.

Automated Personnel/Payroll System. For more than two years the Service has actively participated in the development of the Departmental Integrated Personnel/Payroll System. Late in calendar 1969 the Southeast Region was selected as the first organizational unit to be brought into the new system. The other regions will be phased into the system during 1970. Significant benefits in terms of reducing the manual preparation of reports and improved management information are expected.

Retirement Counseling. The Service sponsored a preretirement counseling seminar on Spetember 8-12, 1969. Invitations to participate were extended to all eligible

employees of the Department of the Interior in the metropolitan area; many observers from other agencies also attended. Approximately 350 persons attended the 4-day session, which covered the principal subjects of concern to employees in planning their retirement.

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

### Personnel Summary

| | 1969 actual | 1970 estimate | 1971 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of permanent positions ..... | 207 | 216 | 216 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions .. | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Average number of all employees ..... | 188 | 196 | 196 |
| Average GS grade ..... | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| Average GS salary ..... | $9,795 | $10,698 | $10,658 |
| Average salary of ungraded positions ..... | $7,329 | $7,587 | $7,750 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Itemization of Estimate

| | Actual 1969 | Available 1970 | Estimate 1971 | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program and Financing: | | | | |
| Total obligations | $3,050,628 | $3,605,000 | $3,605,000 | ... |
| Unobligated balance lapsing | 76,372 | ... | ... | ... |
| Appropriation | 3,127,000 | 3,317,000 | 3,605,000 | $+288,000 |
| Proposed supplemental for civilian pay act increases | ... | 288,000 | ... | -288,000 |
| Obligations by Objects: | | | | |
| 11 Personnel compensation | $2,481,515 | $2,873,000 | $2,881,000 | $+8,000 |
| 12 Personnel benefits | 193,004 | 250,000 | 258,000 | +8,000 |
| 21 Travel and transportation of persons | 198,077 | 256,000 | 258,000 | +2,000 |
| 22 Transportation of things | 39,925 | 48,000 | 44,000 | -4,000 |
| 23 Rents, communications, and utilities | 38,617 | 47,000 | 45,000 | -2,000 |
| 24 Printing and reproduction | 21,860 | 30,000 | 25,000 | -5,000 |
| 25 Other services | 36,432 | 48,000 | 43,000 | -5,000 |
| 26 Supplies and materials | 27,373 | 37,000 | 36,000 | -1,000 |
| 31 Equipment | 13,825 | 16,000 | 15,000 | -1,000 |
| Total obligations | 3,050,628 | 3,605,000 | 3,605,000 | ... |

WASHINGTON OFFICE FUNDING AND STAFF

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a tabulation of positions and costs for the Washington headquarters office for each fiscal year during the period 1965 through 1970.

Mr. HARTZOG. I had been hoping that you would bring that subject up, because we have had an analysis made of the operation of the Park Service during the period that I have been Director. We had 389 people in the Washington office, and 5,295 in the field service, and as of December 31, 1969, we had 380 in the Washington Office and 5,787 in the field and I would be delighted to put the whole chart in the record.

(The information follows:)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES—WASHINGTON OFFICE FUNDING AND STAFFING BY FISCAL YEAR 1965–70

| Fiscal year | Funding | Staffing |
|---|---|---|
| 1965 | $1,468,000 | 115 |
| 1966 | 1,546,000 | 119 |
| 1967 | 1,554,500 | 121 |
| 1968 | 1,664,000 | 122 |
| 1969 | 1,770,000 | 120 |
| 1970 | 1,932,200 | 120 |

COMPARATIVE BREAKDOWN OF PERMANENT EMPLOYEES ON THE ROLLS AS OF DEC. 31 OF CALENDAR YEARS 1963 THROUGH 1969 BETWEEN WASHINGTON OFFICE AND FIELD[1]

| | Permanent employees on the rolls as of Dec. 31 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Washington Office | Field | Total |
| Dec. 31, 1963 | 389 | 5,295 | 5,684 |
| Dec. 31, 1964 | 409 | 5,308 | 5,717 |
| Dec. 31, 1965 | 409 | 5,211 | 5,620 |
| Dec. 31, 1966 | 419 | 5,379 | 5,798 |
| Dec. 31, 1967 | 492 | 5,886 | 6,378 |
| Dec. 31, 1968 | 458 | 5,704 | 6,162 |
| Dec. 31, 1969 | 380 | 5,787 | 6,167 |

[1] Includes Job Corps positions.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many positions have you reorganized in the National Capital region?

Mr. HARTZOG. How many what?

Mrs. HANSEN. Employees.

Mr. HARTZOG. I reorganized them all just recently. They are field employees.

Mrs. HANSEN. Field positions in Washington?

Mr. HARTZOG. If you don't think having 240,000 people on the Washington Monument grounds is a field operation, you have something to experience.

Mrs. HANSEN. Those are your citizen taxpayers.

Mr. HARTZOG. I know they are and we are giving them service too.

POLICY ON ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your policy on allocation of administrative costs to program activities?

Mr. HARTZOG. There are a number of activities that we finance from assessments against the various appropriations available for service functions. These assessments amount to 13.5 percent of the management and protection appropriation funds for National Parks, Monu-

ments, et cetera, and 8 percent of our maintenance and rehabilitation appropriation. A part of the assessment finances our facilitating services program which includes the administrative functions of budgeting, accounting, property management, procurement, contract administration, and personnel management in the Washington office, regional offices, and service centers. These administrative functions benefit all of the service's programs. It also finances other functions that are of direct benefit to park operations, such as our natural sciences studies program and our park history studies program. It finances two Washington office positions that are concerned with management of the recreation fee system. It finances park operations evaluation and park support functions in the Washington and regional offices. It finances systems development. It is used to finance the coordination of commissions and boards, our park public inquiries program, and the long-range studies of the PPBS activity.

USE OF COMPUTERS

Mrs. HANSEN. The maintenance portion of the modular planning system for evaluating park staffing requirements has been completed and tested, using maintenance data from the parks as input into this estimate. How much will your manpower costs decrease because of this system,

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, I don't know whether you are going to get any decrease or cost cuts out of it, but what we now have for the very first time is a management system in the National Park Service of which I am very proud. You gave us funds in the 1965 and 1966 fiscal years to intensify the management analysis and statistical functions in our Division of Management Analysis.

I think I have been doing something really constructive with it. As a matter of fact, I think what we have done in this area of management development in the Park Service is really breaking new ground in terms of Government management. We have gone to the field, and we have determined the workload factors involved in serving the visitor with our interpretative personnel, our protection personnel, our maintenance personnel, and our management personnel. In other words, we have determined what the factors are that make these jobs that require people in the parks.

As a result of this, I can tell you today areas across the system that are overstaffed or understaffed, and why they are overstaffed and understaffed. We have done this to each of our program areas, and we have developed program standards, what is an acceptable level of maintenance on this building, on that road.

We have been working very closely with the Federal Executive Institute in Charlottesville. We have been utilizing that very talented staff that they have down there to advise us on organizational development. I am proud to tell you that at their last executive seminar at the Federal Executive Institute they used the National Park Service's Washington field office relationship as the case study for the Federal Government executive personnel in the super grades.

AUTOMATED LAND ACQUISITION INFORMATION SYSTEM

Mrs. HANSEN. You say that you have an automated land acquisition information system. What type of system is this?

Mr. HARTZOG. This is why my people are as productive as they are. When we start into a new project now, we set up a time frame for getting title data—when the first appraisal is to be made, when the last appraisal is to be made, when the first negotiation is to be started, when the last one is to be finished. On the basis of this we can tell who in a land office is performing and who isn't performing; whether he is on schedule or isn't on schedule; and detect immediately when an acquisition goes off schedule. Mr. Hummel, our Assistant Director for Park Management, and Mr. Stewart, our Chief of Lands are able to zero in on him and find out what the problem is. Does he have a rough case, does he need help, or has he just been drinking too much coffee?

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a tabulation indicating your total administrative expense which should include funds provided by direct appropriation for this purpose and amounts prorated against program activities, by activity, for fiscal years 1968, 1969, and 1970.

(The information follows:)

Distribution of Administrative Expense by Appropriation and Activity
Fiscal Years 1968, 1969 and 1970

| Appropriation and Activity | Fiscal Year 1968 | Fiscal Year 1969 | Fiscal Year 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Administrative Expenses (Direct Appropriation) | | | |
| Departmental | $1,661,223 | $1,733,051 | $1,932,200 |
| Regional Offices | 966,076 | 1,317,577 | 1,672,800 |
| Total, General Administrative Expenses Appropriation | 2,627,299 | 3,050,628 | 3,605,000 |
| Amounts provided from other appropriations to finance Administrative Expenses (Facilitating Services): | | | |
| Management and Protection | | | |
| Management of park and other areas | 1,016,308 | 1,435,548 | 1,818,573 |
| Forestry and fire control | 87,892 | 91,790 | 94,952 |
| Soil and moisture conservation | 10,430 | -- | -- |
| Park and recreation programs | 133,556 | 120,828 | 134,875 |
| Concessions management | 9,011 | -- | -- |
| Subtotal, Management and Protection | 1,257,197 | 1,648,166 | 2,048,400 |
| Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities | | | |
| Roads and trails | 587,690 | 580,568 | 665,292 |
| Buildings, utilities, and other facilities | 922,144 | 1,032,745 | 1,329,308 |
| Subtotal, Maintenance and Rehabilitation | 1,509,834 | 1,613,313 | 1,994,600 |
| Construction | | | |
| Buildings, utilities, and other facilities | 280,584 | 370,304 | 387,850 |
| Acquisition of land and water rights | 12,656 | 15,257 | 16,150 |
| Subtotal, Construction | 293,240 | 385,561 | 404,000 |
| Parkway and Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authorization) | | | |
| Parkways | 68,450 | 68,506 | 100,300 |
| Roads and trails | 348,017 | 305,851 | 305,300 |
| Subtotal, Parkway and Road Construction (LCA) | 416,467 | 374,357 | 405,600 |
| Preservation of Historic Properties | 17,315 | 16,386 | 21,600 |
| Transfer funds | 303,059 | 352,257 | 520,800 |
| Total, Facilitating Services | 3,797,112 | 4,390,040 | 5,395,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 6,424,411 | 7,440,668 | 9,000,000 |

REGIONAL OFFICES

Mrs. HANSEN. I would also like you to insert in the record a tabulation indicating the positions and costs by fiscal year, for your regional offices for fiscal years 1968, 1969, and 1970.

(The information follows:)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES—REGIONAL OFFICE STAFFING AND FUNDING BY FISCAL YEARS, 1968, 1969, AND 1970

| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northeast: | | | |
| Funding | $183,400 | $198,800 | $216,400 |
| Staffing | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| Southeast: | | | |
| Funding | $211,300 | $217,300 | $236,200 |
| Staffing | 15 | 14 | 14 |
| Midwest: | | | |
| Funding | $197,000 | $208,400 | $226,900 |
| Staffing | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Southwest: | | | |
| Funding | $196,900 | $211,500 | $228,200 |
| Staffing | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Western: | | | |
| Funding | $191,400 | $211,300 | $228,400 |
| Staffing | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Northwest: | | | |
| Funding | | | $201,300 |
| Staffing | | | 9 |
| National Capital: | | | |
| Funding | | $309,700 | $335,400 |
| Staffing | | 19 | 19 |
| Total: | | | |
| Funding | $980,000 | $1,357,000 | $1,672,800 |
| Staffing | 70 | 87 | 96 |

REORGANIZATIONS

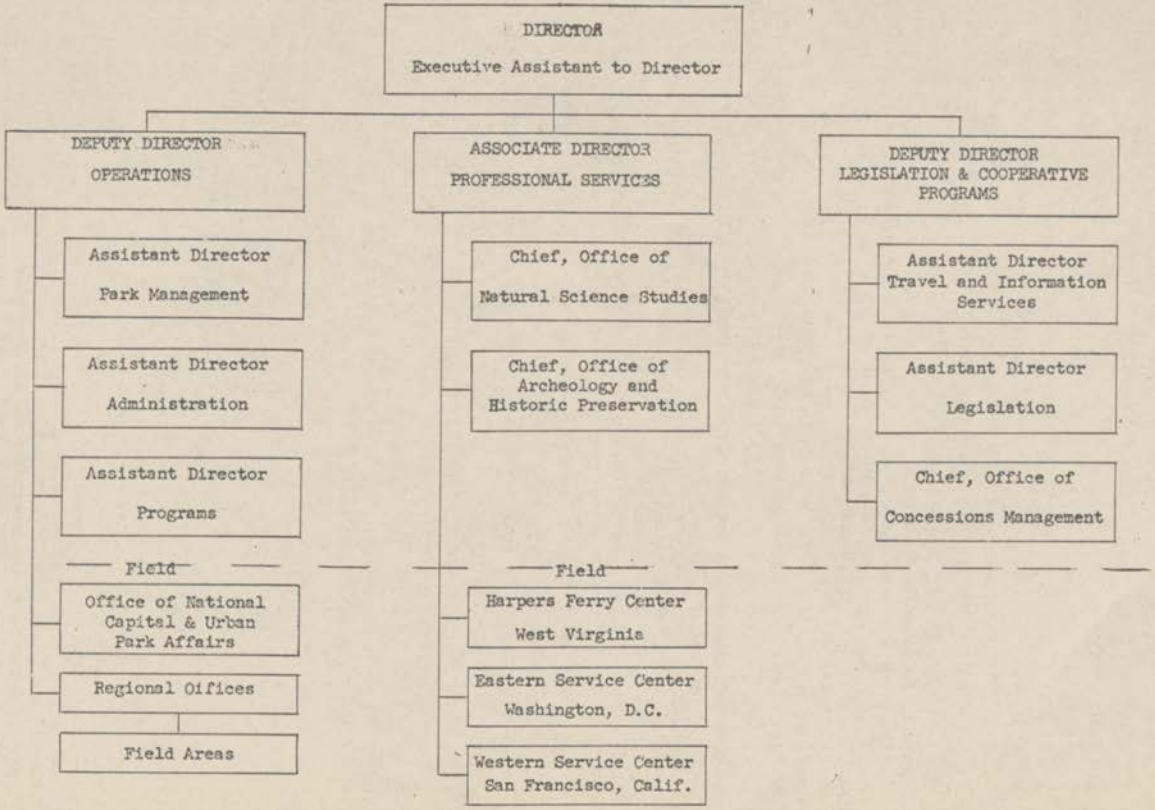
Mrs. HANSEN. Other than the reorganizations we have already discussed, please describe any reorganizations of your functions which have been effected during the past year.

Mr. HARTZOG. The major one has been a restructure of the Washington office. I have a chart that shows the new structure in our Washington office resulting in two Deputy Directors, one for Operations and one for Legislation and Cooperative Programs, and an Associate Director for Professional Services.

(The chart follows:)

43-215 O - 70 - pt. 3 - 17

# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Mrs. HANSEN. I would also like you to insert in the record the schedule of per diem rates and mileage allowances currently in effect for your various offices.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, in administering the revised travel allowances we have prescribed a standard based on the cost of the hotel room.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. We have an allowance for other than lodging. If an employee pays $14 for a room, the per diem rate would be $23. This would provide for full reimbursement for lodging and $9 for meals and other expenses.

Mr. HARTZOG. If the room is $16, the total allowance would be $25. I receive a flat $25, and I have authorized members of the directorate to receive a flat $25.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your mileage allowance?

Mr. HARTZOG. 10 cents generally when use of a personal car is authorized for the benefit of the Government. Otherwise, it is limited to General Services Administration or common carrier rates.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you operate the average car today for 10 cents a mile?

Mr. HARTZOG. Not the standard automobile that most of our people have.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have been convinced of that for sometime.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. It costs a lot more to rent a car than 10 cents a mile.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right. There is a provision that authorizes reimbursement for other than transportation based on actual expenses, but I have not cleared payment on that basis because I would just as soon get the $25. I will be pleased to provide for the record the instructions we have issued on the per diem allowances.

(The information follows:)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
F5023-AF

NOV 2 8 1969

Memorandum

To: Directorate; All Regional Directors, District Director, Northwest District; Directors Eastern and Western Service Centers; and Director, Harpers Ferry Center

From: Acting Assistant Director, Administration

Subject: Servicewide uniform per diem rates for official travel

1. On November 10, 1969, Public Law 91-114 was approved. The law, among other provisions, increased the maximum allowable per diem rate for official travel from $16.00 to $25.00; increased the limitation on actual expense reimbursement from $30.00 to $40.00 daily; and increased from $10.00 to $18.00 the daily amount by which actual expense reimbursement for foreign travel may exceed the published foreign per diem rates. The Service's policies with respect to these three categories of travel expense reimbursement under P.L. 91-114 are stated below for your compliance:

2. Per Diem in Lieu of Subsistence - Contiguous 48 States and the District of Columbia

Subject to the provisions of the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as amended, and unless a lower rate is specified in the travel authorization, the per diem rates for travel within the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia under the conditions specified below will be as follows:

a. $20.00 for the employee for travel from one official station to a new official station when the change of stations is for the convenience of the Government. Per diem allowances for the members of the employee's immediate family will be as prescribed in section 2.2 of Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-56.

b. $10.00 when official travel does not require an overnight absence from the employee's official station or when sleeping accommodations at a temporary duty station are furnished without charge to the employee by a Government agency or at Government expense.

c. Per diem rates at Horace M. Albright and Stephen D. Mather Training Centers will be prescribed in a separate memorandum. The provisions of this memorandum are not applicable thereto.

d. $3.00 when sleeping accommodations and all meals at a temporary duty station are furnished without charge to the employee by a Government agency or at Government expense. An example would be attendance at a meeting, seminar, etc. where the registration fee includes meals and lodging.

e. The per diem rate for temporary duty travel, including travel between official station and temporary post of duty, between temporary posts of duty, and while at temporary posts of duty, except as specified above in subparagraphs a, b, c and d, will be based on the average cost of lodging in accordance with the following table:

| When the average daily Lodging rate is | The per diem rate will be |
|---|---|
| Furnished to traveler | $10.00 |
| $7.00 or less | 16.00 |
| 7.01 to 8.00 | 17.00 |
| 8.01 to 9.00 | 18.00 |
| 9.01 to 10.00 | 19.00 |
| 10.01 to 12.00 | 21.00 |
| 12.01 to 14.00 | 23.00 |
| over 14.00 | 25.00 |

The average daily lodging rate will be computed by dividing the cost of lodging, including taxes (but excluding tips, porters' fees, etc.), by the number of nights the traveler is in a travel status during the period covered by the voucher. When lodging is shared by others, only a pro-rata part of the cost will be used in determining the average daily rate, except that when the lodging is shared by members of the traveler's family, the single occupancy rate will be used. Where a period of travel includes nights of lodging furnished by the Government and by the employee, all nights must be counted in computing the average lodging rate. For each meal furnished at Government expense, (where all meals were not furnished) the total per diem claim, computed as above, will be reduced $2.00 for each breakfast, $2.50 for each lunch and $4.50 for each dinner. The reduction by the traveler on his voucher may be by lump sum without documentation or itemization. Memorandum records should be maintained to facilitate preparation of travel vouchers.

Documentary evidence will not be required in support of the voucher, but the traveler will certify in the voucher as follows:

"I certify that the per diem claimed was determined in strict accordance with paragraph 2(e) of Acting Assistant Director Gastellum's memorandum dated November 28, 1969."

It is expected that all travelers will reside in reputable lodging facilities and will obtain the most economical available rates for adequate and reasonable accommodations. Travelers should keep receipts or a memorandum record to enable them to compute the per diem accurately when preparing their travel vouchers.

f. Approving officials may prescribe fixed per diem rates without regard to subparagraph (e) above that are equitable to both the employee and the Government in unusual circumstances warranting such action.

3. Actual Expense Basis

Each official trip where travelers will be authorized reimbursement of actual expenses of a specific daily amount not to exceed $40.00 per day must be proposed under known and justifiable conditions of extraordinary living cost, and must be individually approved by the Assistant Director, Administration. There is no change in the requirement for receipts.

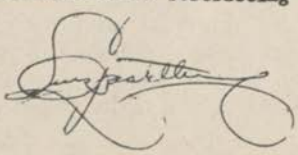
4. Per diem rates outside the contiguous 48 States and the District of Columbia

a. The per diem rates to be authorized are those currently published for the countries to be visited. Computations will be made in accordance with paragraph 6.2(c) of the Standardized Government Travel Regulations.

b. When justified to and approved by the Assistant Director, Administration, actual expenses up to a pre-stated limitation may be allowed for foreign travel. The maximum that may be reimbursed is the published rate for the country or countries to be visited plus $18.00. Proposed travel orders under this provision must state a specific amount, not necessarily the maximum, of expenses for which the employee will be reimbursed. Receipts are required.

The Bureau of the Budget has issued a revision to Circular A-7 by Transmittal Memorandum No. 9 dated November 10, 1969 to amend the Standardized Government Travel Regulations as affected by P. L. 91-114. No other provisions or requirements were changed, therefore the use of Standardized Government Travel Regulations will be continued in the administration and management of official travel and in the examination and certification of travel vouchers for payment.

The Bureau of the Budget has informed us that the agencies must bear the excess cost of P.L. 91-114 from current appropriations. This matter will be the subject of a separate memorandum. Program managers must, therefore, be alert to opportunities for restricting travel to absolutely essential purposes.



POSITION LAPSES

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a tabulation by appropriation item, indicating actual man-years and dollar amounts of lapse for fiscal years 1968, 1969, and 1970, and what you have provided in your budget estimate for 1971.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will supply it for the record.

(The information follows:)

AMOUNT AND MAN-YEARS OF LAPSE DUE TO VACANT POSITIONS IN EACH APPROPRIATION, FISCAL 1968 AND 1969 ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED FOR FISCAL 1970 AND 1971

[Dollars in thousands]

| Appropriation | 1968 | | 1969 | | 1970 | | 1971 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Man-years | Amount | Man-years | Amount | Man-years | Amount | Man-years |
| Management and protection | $3,189 | 350 | $2,254 | 234 | $2,605 | 258 | $3,387 | 321 |
| Maintenance and rehabilitation | 3,939 | 525 | 739 | 97 | 1,474 | 177 | 3,602 | 424 |
| General administrative expenses | 460 | 35 | 393 | 29 | 451 | 30 | 453 | 30 |
| Preservation of historic properties | 128 | 11 | 78 | 7 | 49 | 4 | 49 | 4 |
| Construction | 148 | 12 | 385 | 31 | 133 | 11 | 435 | 35 |
| Parkway and road construction (liquidation of contract authorization) | 50 | 4 | 162 | 15 | 176 | 15 | 176 | 15 |

AUTHORIZED POSITIONS AND EMPLOYMENT CEILINGS

Mrs. HANSEN. I would also like you to insert in the record by organization structure, the authorized permanent positions for fiscal year 1970 and the vacancies which existed as of January 31, 1970.

(The information follows:)

STAFFING DATA BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT

| Organizational unit | Authorized permanent positions, fiscal 1970 | Vacancies as of Jan. 31, 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Washington office | 489 | 109 |
| Regional offices | 543 | 112 |
| Service centers | 684 | 150 |
| Parks, training centers, archeological centers, Job Corps centers, Harpers Ferry center | 5,892 | 1,076 |
| Totals | 7,608 | 1,447 |

Mr. HARTZOG. I have 2,912 jobs vacant.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your year-end employment ceiling?

Mr. HARTZOG. For fiscal 1970, 6,399.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you under your employment ceiling?

Mr. HARTZOG. We are under the year-end ceiling at the present time but expect to be up to it by June 30.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have any of your maintenance funds been placed in reserve?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am. The administration has not frozen any of our operating money. They have limited our employment. So far this fiscal year we have deferred filling some of our permanent positions but have increased the number of temporary employees we would otherwise have had in order to get the work done.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this an economical way to run the National Park Service?

Mr. HARTZOG. There is merit on both sides of the argument.

Mrs. HANSEN. I can see why you would use seasonal people in many of your park locations, but it isn't advisable to use seasonal people in your management operations.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right, and another factor is that, as more and more of our operations are east of the Mississippi where there is a highly competitive labor market, we cannot recruit seasonal employees because they can go right next door and get a full-time job.

## PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert pages 94 through 107 of the justifications in the record.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Preservation of Historic Properties

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appropriation, 1970 | | $1,600,000 |
| Unobligated balance from prior years | | 33,245 |
| Pay cost supplemental | | 50,000 |
| Total available for obligation | | 1,683,245 |
| Decreases: | | |
| Grants-in-aid | $ 789 | |
| Maintenance of the national register and administration of grants-in-aid program | 14,180 | |
| Advisory council on historic preservation support | 132 | |
| Historic sites survey | 16,274 | |
| Historic American buildings survey and historic American engineering record | 1,870 | 33,245 |
| Subtotal | | 1,650,000 |
| Increases: | | |
| Grants-in-aid | 5,150,000 | |
| Advisory council on historic preservation support | 21,000 | |
| Historic American buildings survey and historic American engineering record | 129,000 | 5,300,000 |
| Total available for obligation | | 6,950,000 |
| Less: Unobligated balance from F.Y. 1970 | | -- |
| Budget Estimate, 1971 | | 6,950,000 |

## Preservation of Historic Properties

### Analysis by Activities

| Activity | Amount Available 1970 | Fiscal Year 1971 Estimated total Available | Fiscal Year 1971 Unobligated Balance from 1970 | Fiscal Year 1971 Budget Estimate | Total available 1971 compared to total available 1970 | Page Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Historic preservation and special studies ..... | $1,683,245 | $6,950,000 | -- | $6,950,000 | $+5,266,755 | NP - 95 |

### Analysis by Subactivities

| Subactivity | Amount Available 1970 | Fiscal Year 1971 Estimated Total Available | Fiscal Year 1971 Unobligated Balance from 1970 | Fiscal Year 1971 Budget Estimate | Total available 1971 compared to total available 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Grants-in-aid ..... | $ 969,789 | $6,119,000 | -- | $6,119,000 | $+5,149,211 |
| (b) Maintenance of the national register and administration of grants-in-aid program ..... | 203,080 | 188,900 | -- | 188,900 | -14,180 |
| (c) Advisory council on historic preservation support ..... | 81,632 | 102,500 | -- | 102,500 | +20,868 |
| (d) Historic sites survey ..... | 226,474 | 210,200 | -- | 210,200 | -16,274 |
| (e) Historic American buildings survey and historic American engineering record ..... | 202,270 | 329,400 | -- | 329,400 | +127,130 |
| Total ..... | 1,683,245 | 6,950,000 | -- | 6,950,000 | +5,266,755 |

## PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) charged the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service with the responsibility for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation by (1) assisting the 50 States, three Territories, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia to conduct statewide historic surveys whose findings will be incorporated in the National Register and also form the basis of statewide historic preservation plans, and (2) administering a program of matching grants-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation and to the States for the above purpose and for individual preservation projects. While the appropriation authorization provided in Public Law 89-665 does not extend beyond the 1970 fiscal year, legislation is pending authorizing extension of the historic preservation program.

It is proposed to expand this program in the 1971 fiscal year by increasing the matching grants-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the States by $5,150,000 (from $969,000 to $6,119,000).

Other programs financed under the "Preservation of Historic Properties" appropriation are the National Register, the Historic American Buildings Survey, and the Historic Sites Survey which were authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 46), and for which the appropriation authorizations are not limited. The estimate proposes to expand the Historic American Buildings Survey program to include a more intensive study of engineering structures and to change the program title to "Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record," with an increase in funding of $129,000 (from $200,400 to $329,400). The amounts requested for the Historic Sites Survey and the National Register are $210,200 and $168,900, respectively, the same as the amounts available for 1970.

In addition, support to the 17-member Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, authorized by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, reporting to the President and the Congress, would be increased by $21,000 (from $81,500 to $102,500). Also, the Budget provides $20,000 for administration of the Grants-in-Aid program, the same as the amount available for 1970.

(a) Grants-in-aid: Fiscal year 1970, $969,000; fiscal year 1971, $6,119,000; increase $5,150,000. The increase consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | $5,150,000 | -- | $6,119,000 | -- | To expand the grants-in-aid program |

Need for Increase: The 1970 fiscal year authorization for the grants-in-aid program is $10 million. The appropriation for the program in fiscal year 1970 is $969,000 which is less than 10% of the authorization. The requested increase of $5,150,000 for fiscal year 1971 will provide a total program of $6,119,000, to be distributed to the 55 States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, upon application and evidence of need and matching capability.

The record of matching grants-in-aid to the States and National Trust is as follows:

| 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 Proposed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | $300,000 | $100,000 | $969,000 | $6,119,000 |

All 55 of the eligible jurisdictions defined as States have officially designated State Liaison Officers responsible for overseeing state-level activities under the program. Thirty-six States and the National Trust asked for matching grants-in-aid in fiscal 1970. These requests totalled $3,224,565, which far exceeded the 1970 appropriation of $969,000.

In December 1969, the 55 States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation were requested to submit to the Service five-year programs giving estimated needs for historic preservation. The 33 States and the National Trust, which submitted programs, indicated they would have a total of $17,245,000 available for matching in fiscal 1971, both for survey and planning and for individual preservation projects. On a 50% matching basis, the amount of $17,245,000 would represent the total Federal funds needed to match the reported funding capacity of the States and the National Trust.

The States are authorized to use matching funds for aid in preparing statewide surveys, and historic preservation plans, prerequisite to the ultimate aim of the program, which is assistance for individual preservation projects. Such preservation projects include the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and/or reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture.

The National Trust matches the available Federal funds for use in maintenance and administration of Trust properties and costs leading to the acquisition of new properties, for technical assistance and educational programs for preservation groups, and for acquisition and development of Trust properties.

The majority of the States have initiated the steps necessary to qualify for Federal matching funds, and are now awaiting some sign of a greater commitment to the program on the part of the Federal Government. It is imperative that the States and the National Trust receive increased support from this program if it is to become a meaningful factor in encouraging State and local governments and private citizens to cooperate in the preservation of this essential part of a quality environment.

Program of Work: This program involves making grants-in-aid payments to the National Trust for Historic Preservation and to the States, as provided for in Public Law 89-665 and in proposed legislation now pending in the Congress.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: The $969,000 appropriated for grants-in-aid during fiscal 1970 has been divided at $300,000 for the National Trust and $669,000 for the States. Upon the premise that the relative needs of the States are best reflected in their appropriations for historic preservation, the $669,000 has been apportioned among the States on a prorated basis as the Federal matching share available in fiscal year 1970. Thus, grants ranging from $2,500 to $49,272 have been made to the 35 States and Puerto Rico which applied.

(b) Maintenance of the National Register and Administration of the Grants-in-Aid Program: Fiscal year 1970, $188,900; fiscal year 1971, $188,900; no change.

Program of Work: The amount of $188,900 will be used to continue to respond to the efforts of the States to nominate historic properties for inclusion in the National Register and to administer the grants-in-aid program. This work is conducted in three program areas:

Expanding and Maintaining the National Register. As of December 11, 1969, the National Register had received over 407 nominations from 33 States. The processing and registration of these nominations is proceeding, and 319 properties have been added to the National Register since the initial listing in the February 25, 1969 edition of the "Federal Register."

It has required approximately 2.25 man-years to (1) prepare the first National Register listing for publication in the "Federal Register," and (2) gather, compile, edit and prepare the manuscript and illustrations for the first biennial edition of the "National Register," consisting of over 1,000 entries on the Register and an "Advisory List" of approximately 9,000 listings recognized in the Historic Sites Survey and the Historic American Buildings Survey. The first edition of the "National Register" was published the 16th of November and the Advisory List is scheduled to be distributed early in 1970.

Up-to-date published versions of the "National Register" are necessary for the use of the States and Federal agencies to comply with the provisions of Public Law 89-665.

Administration of the Grants-in-Aid Program. This function involves the processing of applications for grants-in-aid from the States and from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This includes evaluations for legal compliance and program eligibility, apportionment of funds, and preparation of contracts. The sums allocated to the States and the National Trust for the Project period, February 1 to June 30, 1969, were small enough to allow for a single transaction with each applicant. With the increased fiscal year 1970 appropriations, a reimbursable system has been employed, and more frequent expenditure records (Form 10-304) will be required, with the resultant need for additional effort to exercise controls.

Advisory Services. Section 106 of Public Law 89-665 requires that any proposed Federal or federally-assisted or licensed undertaking be evaluated with respect to its effect on any cultural property listed in the National Register. The National Register staff acts in a professional advisory capacity in resolving problems resulting from these evaluations. As of December 11, 1969, there were approximately 1,321 individual entries in the National Register. During the first two years of the program, 71 of these historic places were subject to varying degrees of involvement with Federal undertakings which had to be

considered under the provisions of Section 106 of the Act. This is slightly over 5% of the total number of properties in the National Register. The complexity of this work is indicated by the fact that these 71 historic places were involved with the undertakings of 22 Federal agencies. The number of these cases increases in proportion to the size of the National Register, which is rapidly expanding as a result of the statewide surveys.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: The first edition of the "National Register" to be printed on a biennial basis was published on November 16, 1969 with a run of 7,550 copies. These are expected to be exhausted early in calendar 1970, at which time a second printing will be made.

This library edition of the "National Register" contains over 1,000 listed properties. An "Advisory List" of approximately 9,000 properties is currently being prepared for distribution.

The National Register unit has initiated a series of conferences with State Liaison Officers and their survey staffs for the purpose of explaining the nomination procedure, and to aid the staffs in preparing the nomination forms. Various members of the staff have participated in meetings of organizations such as the American Institute of Architects, the American Association for State and Local History, the Society of Architectural Historians, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, etc.

The nomination forms have been revised, and a revised edition of the program handbook, "Grants for Historic Preservation: A Guide to State Participation," is currently being prepared.

A handout brochure, "The National Register of Historic Places," has been printed as an aid in answering the many requests from individuals, societies, and organizations for information on the program.

A monthly newsletter is prepared and sent out to all State Liaison Officers and a selected list of individuals and organizations as an informational exchange service for matters concerning the National Register and historic preservation.

Preparation of defenses for Section 106 considerations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is a function of the National Register staff. Recent considerations, for which material was prepared, include the Vieux Carre, in New Orleans, Louisiana; the Old San Francisco Mint in San Francisco, California; the First Telephone Exchange, New Haven, Connecticut; and Las Flores Adobe, Camp Pendleton, California.

The staff also keeps current, and prepares entries for, properties protected by the National Register published monthly in the "Federal Register."

(c) Advisory Council on Historic Preservation support: Fiscal year 1970, $81,500; fiscal year 1971, $102,500; increase, $21,000. The increase consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | $+21,000 | +2 | $102,500 | 4 | To provide additional support to Advisory Council on Historic Preservation |

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(1) Two permanent positions at average annual rate of $7,200, $14,400; general expenses and equipment, $6,600.

Need for increase: Following the passage of Public Law 89-665, (the National Historic Preservation Act), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation was established. The Council was charged with the responsibility for advising the President and the Congress on matters affecting historic preservation, to comment to Federal agencies on undertakings that have an effect on historic properties on the National Register, and to perform certain studies, such as studies concerning historic properties on military bases, surplus historic properties of the United States, and legislative and budgetary activities. The work of the Council has increased because of the increasing number of Section 106 cases being referred to it and the increasing number of authorized studies to the point that it has become necessary to augment the original staff of two positions by two additional positions, a clerk and a secretary.

These employees assist the Council in the staff work necessary to advise the President and Congress on matters pertaining to the national program of historic preservation. They make recommendations concerning coordination of programs, studies and legislation. The workload of the staff will be significantly increased to support the Council in its continuing program of review of all historic preservation programs of Federal agencies and private organizations and agencies as a basis for the recommendations of the Council.

Program of work: Under the Council's mandate to perform certain studies, the following are underway:

1. Historic properties on military bases - how to protect them, how to utilize through adaptive use while maintaining historic integrity; how to fund under budget restrictions.

2. Surplus property of the United States - how historic properties can be maintained and utilized.

3. Environmental studies - to determine how the public can best be made aware of the part historic preservation plays in our cultural environment and the effects of "visual pollution."

4. Legislative and budgetary - information as to the role States and localities can and do share in preserving historic properties; the processes of evolving, implementing, and budgeting the programs through the legislative processes.

In cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Council is working on a preservation guide to advise States, localities, and private citizens of the available programs in the preservation field.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: The foremost activity of the Council continues to be its advice to Government agencies on Federal undertakings under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. An Action of the Council in recommending a different location for the proposed riverfront expressway through the Vieux Carre in New Orleans is credited with helping to prevent the desecration of this historic district. In addition, the Council has been successful in delaying the destruction of such significant historic properties as the Old San Francisco Mint Building, the First Telephone Exchange, New Haven, Connecticut, and Las Flores Adobe, Camp Pendleton, California. The Council has commented formally and informally on 43 proposals submitted to it by the Department of Transportation, Department of the Interior, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Federal Power Commission, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the United States Marine Corps.

The Council has also worked with several government agencies in developing procedures for complying with the National Historic Preservation Act.

The Council, at the request of the State Department, disseminated to government agencies and private preservation groups a UNESCO Recommendation on the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works. The Council prepared the coordinated response for the State Department to transmit to UNESCO.

(d) Historic Sites Survey: Fiscal year 1970, $210,200; fiscal year 1971, $210,200; no change.

Program of work: The Historic Sites Survey is the Federal program for identifying and evaluating districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects of National significance in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture. A continuing activity, the Survey constitutes a major aspect of the national program of historic preservation authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Sites classified as nationally significant are designated National Historic Landmarks, and public attention is focused on them by the award of a bronze plaque and certificate attesting to their significance. To date, 808 sites have been approved for Landmark eligibility. A National Historic Landmark is a special part of America's heritage--it is Bunker Hill, Mount Vernon, the Alamo, or the Robert Frost Farm. Identification and public recognition as a National Landmark plays a vital role in heightening the appreciation of Americans for their historical heritage and in stimulating meaningful effort to ensure its preservation.

The Survey identifies and evaluates sites through thematic studies. The field of American history has been divided into periods, or themes, ranging in time from prehistoric man to the 20th century. The subthemes "Architecture" and "Literature, Drama, and Music" are the major tasks for the Survey in fiscal 1970 and 1971. The architecture subtheme is proving to be one of the most difficult yet undertaken because of the highly technical evaluations required and the very large number of buildings to be considered. With completion of the study of the 374 sites and structures in Part I, Colonial Architecture, the Survey is now working on the 660 sites already scheduled--with perhaps more to be added--for Parts II and III, 19th-Century and Modern Architecture. Much of American history is embodied in American architecture--a cultural form that by its nature represents the collective efforts and ideals of a civilization. Architecture is affected by social structure, climate, technology, religious beliefs, and tides of fashionable taste to a degree rare in the more individualistic arts.

A publication program heightens the impact of the Survey on the general historical conservation movement. Survey volumes deal with the great "outdoor archives" of American history as found in historic sites and structures. A projected series of 25 volumes incorporating the several thematic studies enables the

public to benefit from the findings of the Survey. In 1971 we will continue the various steps of printing Soldier and Brave with the Government Printing Office. Editorial preparation will be completed on two additional volumes in the series, Pioneer and Sourdough and Lewis and Clark, and they will be submitted to the Government Printing Office. A major portion of the editorial preparation for Westward Destiny will be completed.

Examples of recent accomplishments: Substantial progress continued with the study of the historical development of American architecture. The National Survey completed the section of "Colonial Architecture" for the New England States, and review and evaluation by the Consulting Committee and Advisory Board were completed. This portion involved the study of 91 sites located in 6 States, and 27 additional properties were declared eligible for registration as National Historic Landmarks. In addition, during the 1969 and 1970 fiscal years, the sections for "Colonial Architecture" in Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia were also completed and reviewed by the Consulting Committee and Advisory Board. This latter portion involved the study of 190 sites and completed the study of "Colonial Architecture." The following six special studies were also prepared and reviewed in fiscal 1970:

1. Cherokee Strip, Kansas and Oklahoma
2. Longwood, Natchez, Mississippi
3. St. Catherine's Island, Liberty County off Georgia coast
4. St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Albany, New York
5. Springfield Plantation House, near Fayette, Mississippi
6. Star-Spangled Banner Flag House, Baltimore, Maryland

During the 1969 and 1970 fiscal years, a total of 51 historic and archeological sites were designated as being of national significance and eligible National Historic Landmarks. A sizeable group of new landmarks will result from the review and evaluation made by the Advisory Board of the final group of architectural studies.

Sales of the volumes in the hard-cover series published by the National Survey continue to grow and indicate a continuing popular acceptance of the series. As of December 31, 1969, sales of the four volumes published by the Government Printing Office were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonials and Patriots (1965) | 29,768 |
| Prospector, Cowhand, and Sodbuster (1967) | 24,994 |
| Founders and Frontiersmen (1968) | 10,989 |
| Explorers and Settlers (1968) | 16,119 |
| Total | 81,870 |

(e) Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record: Fiscal year 1970, $200,400; fiscal year 1971, $329,400; increase $129,000. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) +$129,000 | +6 | $329,400 | 15 | To initiate the Historic American Engineering Record and to provide for modernizing the HABS collections at the Library of Congress. |

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(1) Six permanent positions at average annual rate of $12,500, $75,000; 2 man-years other than permanent employment at average annual rate of $6,000, $12,000; and general expenses including travel and equipment, $42,000.

Need for increase: The requested increase of $129,000 is needed to expand the Historic American Buildings Survey program to include the recording of historically significant examples of civil and other engineering works. This will be accomplished under a cooperative agreement among the National Park Service, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Library of Congress under the project title "Historic American Engineering Record." The requested increase also provides for modernizing the HABS collections in cooperation with the Library of Congress. The growth of the collections over the past 36 years, coupled with rising public use, requires a reorganized system of filing, data retrieval, and detailed indexing.

In engineering groups such as the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, and the American Water Works Association, representing over 250,000 professionals, there is now intensive interest in the historical development of American engineering. The physical development of the Nation has been substantially credited to the efforts of its engineers. To understand today's environment and to plan the future effectively, it is essential to study past engineering accomplishments, to identify and document remaining examples, and to preserve for posterity those American engineering structures, sites, and objects most relevant to the public interest.

In the past scant attention has been paid to historic examples of American engineering, and there has been no systematic project to identify, evaluate, and record this aspect of our historic patrimony. The continual rebuilding of our cities, highways, railroads, and waterways is accelerating the rapid disappearance of pertinent evidence. In the past decade approximately 500 major historic engineering works have been destroyed. It is estimated that over 10,000 examples remain in need of serious study. Within the next decade it is estimated that more than 800 of these examples will be lost to the Nation unless prompt action is taken.

Although the Historic American Buildings Survey has recorded significant examples of engineering from its inception in 1933, notably bridges and canal systems, it has never been possible to study and record such structures in depth with the benefit of precise engineering knowledge. During the past 36 years, only 173 engineering structures have been recorded.

It is planned to undertake a broad national project to identify, study, and record historic engineering works. This will include an evaluation study of the existing knowledge of engineering history and a bibliography of sources. A wide-scale identification of significant examples of historic engineering is required. Recording of these sites through precise scale-measured drawings, professional photographs, and documentary studies will be carried out in

cooperation with interested public and private groups--State and local governments, historical societies, universities, and foundations, generally on a shared fund or donated fund basis. Publication of records and catalogs will be undertaken. Exhibits will broaden public awareness of our technological past. Substantial efforts will be made to secure the preservation of historic engineering works through recording and publications. Emphasis will be given to threatened examples, and to engineering works in urban areas.

To prepare for this expanded effort, a special cooperative agreement among the National Park Service, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Library of Congress has been executed to foster the recording and study of engineering landmarks. Donations (estimated to total $20,000 in fiscal 1971) are anticipated through the American Society of Civil Engineers, which will also provide technical advice. The Library of Congress will maintain the records and provide copies to the public.

For the 1971 fiscal year, an increase of $113,500 is requested to expand the study of engineering structures. It is conservatively estimated that 120 historic engineering works could be recorded in 1971 and 150 per year in suceeding years. This estimate is based on the level of donations indicated above. Two documentary publications on works recorded would be issued in 1971; and three to four per year would be issued thereafter. There would be a year-round staff of five, a project supervisor, GS-13; a historian, GS-12; a photographer, GS-12; a writer-editor, GS-5; and a secretary, GS-5 to administer the program, to receive and edit records, to prepare publications, and to undertake emergency recordings of threatened structures. Temporary staffs would be appointed from university faculties and students during the summer recess to do the bulk of the field recording. Other recording would be done through contracts with universities, engineers, and photographers.

The remainder of the requested increase, $15,500 is for one staff position, an architectural historian, GS-12, to be stationed at the Library of Congress to reorganize and index the HABS collections according to modern requirements. The Library of Congress maintains the Historic American Buildings Survey collections and will maintain the records produced by the Historic American Engineering Record project. The greatly increased production of records exceeds the available means for proper maintenance. The proposed Historic American Buildings Survey staff member would assist in modernizing the 36-year-old collections (30,000 drawings, 45,000 photographs, and 22,000 data pages relating to 16,000 buildings) and would direct the computer indexing of the material. No general index now exists. This is the most widely-used graphic material in the Library of Congress. In 1968 copies of 8,000 HABS records were purchased by the public. The Library now provides 2.5 man-years to service the records, and this has proved grossly inadequate for modern maintenance standards.

Program of work: The Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record programs are carried out under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 in partnership with the Library of Congress, the American Institute of Architects, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. The Historic American Engineering Record program is explained fully in the foregoing.

The Historic American Buildings Survey is the principal source of documentation in the United States relating to American building history. Surveys of historic buildings are carried out in cooperation with State and local governments, historical and preservation groups, and local institutions, generally on a shared fund basis. This program has been instrumental in the recognition and preservation of many landmarks of outstanding merit and has provided invaluable assistance in their restoration and rehabilitation.

Great importance has been given the recording of historic buildings and districts in urban areas in response to wide-scale demolition for redevelopment projects.

The Survey has recorded not only individual structures and groups of structures but has also recorded the development and growth of entire areas and towns. The recognized need for systematic study of historic buildings as a part of the urban planning and redevelopment process is a major factor in the expanding activities of the Survey. Historic buildings threatened with demolition are given special priority for recording.

Enthusiasm for the Survey has been munificently demonstrated by members of the public concerned with history and preservation. Most projects are carried out in cooperation with public and private groups which contribute substantially in money, services, and records to the Historic American Buildings Survey. Foundations and trusts have made notable grants in support of the program. In 1969 contributions valued at about $110,000 in money and records were received, amply attesting great concern for the study and documentation of the national architectural heritage. The productive association the HABS has developed with generous individual and corporate contributors has increased the effectiveness of the archives far beyond what would have been possible with Federal funding alone.

Three types of major projects are planned for the 1971 fiscal year:

1. Comprehensive Surveys - (Measured drawings, photographs, and documentary studies prepared by field teams of architectural and engineering students under the supervision of university professors of architecture and engineering during the summer recess.) These will be cooperative projects involving the contribution either of matching funds or complete project costs, with the finished records donated to the National Park Service.

| HABS Projects | No. of Bldgs. | HAER Projects | No. of Structures |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indiana, Indianapolis | 20 | Maryland, Baltimore to Cumberland, Historic RR Structures | 30 |
| Massachusetts, Nantucket | 25 | | |
| New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Delaware Water Gap | 20 | | |
| Pennsylvania, Philadelphia | 10 | Virginia, Great Falls | 5 |
| Rhode Island, Newport | 20 | Virginia, various locations, covered bridges | 20 |
| Tennessee, Nashville | 20 | | |
| Totals (estimated) | 115 | | 55 |

2. Documentary Projects - (Photographs, architectural and historical data.) Most of these projects will be carried out on a cooperative shared fund basis with local preservation groups, historical societies, and other interested organizations. Emergency projects to record individual buildings threatened by destruction or major alteration are included.

| HABS Projects | No. of bldgs. | HAER Projects | No. of structures |
|---|---|---|---|
| California, San Diego | 15 | Missouri, St. Louis | 1 |
| Florida, Miami-Palm Beach area | 15 | New Jersey, various locations, bridges | 5 |
| Guam (postponed from 1970) | 10 | Pennsylvania, Bethlehem | 2 |
| North Carolina, Outer Banks | 10 | Rhode Island, Providence | 10 |
| New Mexico, Albuquerque | 10 | West Virginia, Wheeling | 2 |
| Washington, various locations | 10 | Various locations, emergency recording of threatened structures | 45 |
| Various locations, emergency recording of threatened buildings | 50 | | |
| Totals (estimated) | 120 | | 65 |

3. Publications - During the past five years the Survey has compiled and published State and regional catalogs of its records through the cooperation and generosity of State and local organizations. In addition to catalogs, the HABS has made documentation and graphic records for selected areas and building types available through the series "Selections from the Historic American Buildings Survey." The following publications are planned for fiscal year 1971:

| HABS Catalogs | HABS Selections | HAER Publications |
|---|---|---|
| Indiana | Illinois, Chicago | Bibliography of engineering recordings, including records in the HABS collections |
| New York | New York, Rochester | |
| Ohio | Ohio, Cleveland | |
| | Rhode Island, Newport | |

Examples of recent accomplishments:

Comprehensive Surveys. During the first half of fiscal year 1970 eleven comprehensive surveys were undertaken by the HABS to record a total of 146 buildings in California, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Wisconsin. These projects ranged in type from the major in-depth recording of Stratford, the Lee family seat in Westmoreland County, Virginia, by means of 46 sheets of measured drawings and 109 photographs to a demonstration project for the newly organized Historic American Engineering Record which recorded 17 structures including canal and railway buildings, mills, cast-iron buildings, bridges, and tunnels in the Albany-Troy and Cohoes areas of New York.

Documentary Projects. Over 160 buildings were recorded during the first half of fiscal year 1970. These projects included extensive recordings in Denver, Colorado; Portland, Oregon; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; St. Johnsbury, Vermont; and Richmond, Virginia.

Publications. During the first half of the 1970 fiscal year, HABS catalogs for the District of Columbia and Utah were published and three volumes in the series "Selections from the Historic American Buildings Survey, Washington, D.C. Architecture - Market Square, Georgetown Residential Architecture - Northeast, and New York City Architecture were brought out. Public demand for issues in this series is indicated by the receipt of 788 requests for New York City Architecture in a single week following a brief mention in the New York Times.

Personnel Summary

| | 1969 actual | 1970 estimate | 1971 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of permanent positions ..... | 30 | 40 | 48 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions . | 11 | 8 | 10 |
| Average number of all employees ..... | 35 | 44 | 54 |
| Average GS grade ..... | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| Average GS salary ..... | $9,795 | $10,698 | $10,658 |
| Average salary of ungraded positions .... | $7,329 | $7,587 | $7,750 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Itemization of Estimate

| | Actual 1969 | Available 1970 | Estimate 1971 | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program and Financing: | | | | |
| Total obligations | $570,755 | $1,683,245 | $6,950,000 | +$5,266,755 |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year | ... | -33,245 | ... | +33,245 |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year | 33,245 | ... | ... | ... |
| Appropriation | 604,000 | 1,600,000 | 6,950,000 | +5,350,000 |
| Proposed supplemental for civilian pay act increases | ... | 50,000 | ... | -50,000 |
| Obligations by Objects: | | | | |
| 11 Personnel compensation | $356,228 | $503,000 | $615,000 | +$112,000 |
| 12 Personnel benefits | 27,453 | 44,000 | 54,000 | +10,000 |
| 21 Travel and transportation of persons | 31,282 | 51,456 | 60,000 | +8,544 |
| 22 Transportation of things | 274 | 1,000 | 3,000 | +2,000 |
| 23 Rent, communications, and utilities | 1,127 | 3,000 | 5,000 | +2,000 |
| 24 Printing and reproduction | 16,264 | 53,000 | 25,000 | -28,000 |
| 25 Other services | 34,102 | 44,000 | 48,000 | +4,000 |
| 26 Supplies and materials | 3,508 | 10,000 | 11,000 | +1,000 |
| 31 Equipment | 1,306 | 5,000 | 10,000 | +5,000 |
| 41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions | 99,211 | 968,789 | 6,119,000 | +5,150,211 |
| Total obligations | 570,755 | 1,683,245 | 6,950,000 | +5,266,755 |

Mrs. HANSEN. $1.6 million was appropriated for Preservation of Historic Properties in 1970. You are requesting $6,950,000 for 1971. In a year of "severe budget restraints" this is quite an accelerated expansion for this program. What are the considerations that prompted an increase of the budget estimate of this proportion?

GRANTS-IN-AID PROGRAM

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, in 1966 the Congress authorized a matching grant-in-aid program to the State and to the national trust for historic preservation to encourage them to save the cultural resources of our Nation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congress authorized a lot of money for schools and education.

Mr. HARTZOG. And they funded quite a bit of it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Not all of it.

Mr. HARTZOG. For this program, out of a $32 million authorization less than $2 million has been funded and we have simply reached the point in this program where we have to make a substantive effort to validate it or the States and the local governments are going to lose confidence in the entire operation. For example in the 1968 fiscal year seven States and the national trust put up $1,755,500, while the Federal Government put up $300,000 all of which went to the national trust for historic preservation.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the total matching funds appropriated by the States?

Mr. HARTZOG. Actual money appropriated by State legislatures?

Mrs. HANSEN. Were the funds used for the acquisition of property, or for maintenance costs?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am; it went into surveys in order to expand the "National Register," the red book I gave you yesterday. In 1969 the States and the national trust put up $1,292,000 and the Congress appropriated only $100,000, and in the 1970 fiscal year 36 States and the national trust put up $3,224,565, and the Congress appropriated only $969,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Of course you know why. The States aren't providing any money for Vietnam or Laos. Those total costs are being funded at the Federal level. This is what the budget restraints have been about. As long as we spend approximately $30 billion a year for these purposes, it is very difficult to provide ample funds for other activities.

Mr. HARTZOG. I recognize it is difficult, but as you mentioned yesterday the amount that we are asking for is very insignificant in that context.

Mrs. HANSEN. The whole Interior budget is insignificant when compared to the total national budget.

This Government must recognize that the Department of the Interior's budget is one of the major ingredients in providing a better land and a better management of its resources.

Mr. HARTZOG. This year we made an actual survey and 33 States and the national trust have responded and said that the administration in their States either recommended or the legislatures had appropriated $17,245,000. Our budget contains $6,119,000 to match this amount of money, so we are matching it on scarcely more than a 1 for 3 basis whereas the policy of the Congress as enunciated in the legislation calls for a 1 for 1 basis.

Mrs. HANSEN. I may point out to you that the States are now demanding cash grants from the Federal Government. It seems to me the States are being just a little unreasonable in their attitude on some of these things.

Mr. HARTZOG. You know it is very difficult for me to take issue with what you say, because I know how deeply committed you are to historic preservation.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am, but at the same time I get a little provoked when the States are unreasonable in their demands for Federal grants.

I think the States ought to understand some of the fiscal considerations and difficulties that the Federal Government has had ever since 1965.

Mr. HARTZOG. I think that in this program they have demonstrated an understanding of our plight. I am simply suggesting for your consideration that in a program that has been authorized for 4 years, it seems to me we really need to validate it with the bicentennial of our Nation just 5 years away. If we are going to have any kind of meaningful celebration or if we are going to have any kind of meaningful program that communicates to the people of this country that we are concerned about preserving the finest in our culture, we have to make a positive, affirmative move to match the money by the States.

### FUNDS WITHHELD FROM OTHER BUREAUS

Mrs. HANSEN. I agree, but at the same time you must consider some of the problems of this committee. For example, funds to manage our natural resources have been curtailed. When the Bureau of Land Management testified before us, they said at their present funding level they could only adequately manage 2 percent of their recreation lands.

The Geological Survey's funds for the EROS program were reduced by $2.7 million. This was a program that was supposed to enable us to find, understand, and better manage our natural resources.

The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries funds were cut by $5 million.

The funds for the Navaho Indian irrigation project has been placed in reserve. Why is the Department of the Interior continually being curtailed?

Mr. HARTZOG. I agree that it is a matter of concern and I know it is a matter of concern to the Secretary.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why did the Bureau of the Budget allow you to request almost $7 million for Preservation of Historic Properties when other necessary programs were being reduced.

### PRIORITY OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Mr. HARTZOG. I will tell you frankly how it was. I took it out of the construction program for the simple reason that I believe that at this juncture in our history it is more important to say to our people that we are concerned about judgments of those who have gone before us and what they contributed to the viability of this Nation than it is to build more projects. The question was raised with me as to whether I was going to put the money in this program or in additional construction and I made the judgment to put it in this program because I think it is absolutely vital.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did you anticipate that your construction program would be cut?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am, I didn't; but I think it is absolutely essential that this program move because I think one of the things that is tearing this country apart is the lack of any semblance of social cohesion, understanding and respect among the groups that have made it a great Nation. I think one of the meaningful ways in which we can heal this breach in our society is through a more creative program of historic preservation and interpretation of the values of our society and what all of the people who have lived on this continent for thousands of years as well as those who came to these shores have contributed to our environment.

Mrs. HANSEN. I couldn't agree with you more.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is exactly why the increase is requested.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the unobligated and unexpended balances as of June 30, 1969, and as of January 31, 1970.

(The information follows:)

*Preservation of historic properties*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Unobligated balances as of:* | |
| June 30, 1969 | $33,245 |
| Jan. 31, 1970 | 595,323 |
| *Unexpended balances as of:* | |
| June 30, 1969 | 98,224 |
| Jan. 31, 1970 | 1,314,048 |

ALLOCATIONS TO STATES

Mrs. HANSEN. Describe the procedure followed in making the allocation of grants to States.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have proposed that approximately $2 million will be used to match State money for making surveys and plans, and about $1 million for grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The rest, something over $3 million, will be for matching grants for State preservation projects and for the National Trust to provide emergency assistance for preservation projects.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't it true that this program has become more urgent because of urban relocation, urban development, and highway construction?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't some of these buildings lie in the paths of highways? How long will it take you to complete your inventory and make the surveys to determine what needs to be saved?

EXTENSION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Mr. HARTZOG. We think it is going to take 3 years to make the surveys. This is what I told the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and it is for this reason that they gave me a new authorization, which the House passed on Monday, $7 million in 1970, $10 million in 1972, and $15 million in 1973. Then I will come back with the amount it is going to cost to do the restoration and preservation work.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you taken any steps that will enable you to save a very magnificent site or a historic building that is directly in the path of a proposed freeway?

WORK OF ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Mr. HARTZOG. You know the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, is as far as I am aware, the first legislation enacted by the Congress that attempted to put some real teeth into providing for a review of Federal grant programs and licensed projects that involved historic properties. That act said that if such a situation occurred, no money from the Federal Government could be allotted, or no license by the Federal Government could be granted until the issue had been sent to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Council can't delay the project beyond a 60-day period.

But in that 60 days the Council has the opportunity of suggesting alternatives and trying to find solutions.

Mrs. HANSEN. What if they don't respond to your requests?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have a report on their work in draft now and I think you are going to be very pleasantly surprised, because from what I have seen of this Council it is the most successful operation that I know of in the Federal Government today. As a result of their work Secretary Volpe has disapproved the freeway along the edge of the Vieux Carre in New Orleans. The power company that had already clear the site for a thermonuclear plant across from Saratoga National Historical Park moved to another site. As a result of the work of this Council, Georgetown University moved its heating plant.

This Council has yet to lose a case that has been referred to it. Now, then, it may lose one, and I am not saying it won't, but it has yet to lose the first one. Dr. Connally, the Chief of our Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, is my representative to the Council. Madam Chairman, he has a distinguished academic background as professor of the history of architecture, at the University of Illinois. He has a Ph.D. in fine arts from Harvard, and had 2 years of study in Europe, where he has served as a consultant in historic preservation on many of the governmental staffs. We were very fortunate to get him 2 years ago to head our Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. I am very proud of what he has done.

Dr. CONNALLY. Madam Chairman, the Council has established a reputation for fairness and integrity. It is one of the functions of our office to make an evaluation of the historical properties involved and present the evaluations to the Council. The Government agency that is responsible for the project, whether it is by funding or licensing, also makes a presentation together with the State officers appointed by the Governors and the local level counterparts of the Federal agency.

As the Director said, the Council hasn't lost a case. The Council has always tried to assess where the public interest lies in matters of this kind, and has tried to assist Federal agencies in removing the adverse effect upon the properties involved. Many of the properties are historic districts, involving important environmental matters rather than isolated buildings.

Mrs. HANSEN. If a State highway commission proposes a highway route that will run through a valuable historic site, can you go to the Bureau of Public Roads and protest it at a hearing?

Dr. CONNALLY. The law requires the Federal agency involved to bring the matter to the Council.

Mr. HARTZOG. In other words, if the project involves any Federal money whatsoever—one instance where we are helpless is when the project is a State highway with entirely State money.

Mrs. HANSEN. Every once in a while the States do that. They will use Federal money for everything except the last little section and then use State money.

Dr. CONNALLY. There are two aspects to this that might be interesting. First of all, the property has to be on the National Register, because that is our protective inventory.

Mrs. HANSEN. Supposing it has not yet been placed in on the National Register?

Dr. CONNALLY. This makes it difficult. May I answer that in just a moment? The urgency now is to help States with their surveys, which we haven't done very adequately before, so they can identify the properties that are historically important and get them on the National Register. Then there is no question about their protected status. That is why we need some emergency funds, as we propose here through the National Trust, so that if there is, say, a house in the route of a highway and it is an isolated building, very important to the locality, there is a means whereby the building can be moved. In the campaign to raise the money the public would be encouraged to contribute by knowing that for every dollar raised locally an additional dollar will be made available.

There is a case in Corvallis, Oreg., now of a historic church which is very important in the locality. It is privately owned by the Elks Club. They don't want the building and have given it away so they can use the site for something else. Local preservation interests are trying to raise $37,000 to move the building and make a community arts center out of it. They have no way now to get the money quickly to save the building. The emergency grants on a 50–50 basis would assist local efforts such as this, which are often heroic.

Mr. HARTZOG. This can be accomplished through the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

(Discussion off the record.)

MAINTENANCE OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE GRANTS-IN-AID PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. $188,900 is requested for maintenance of the National Register and Administration of the Grants-in-Aid program. How much is for maintenance of the National Register and how much is for Administration of the Grants-in-Aid program?

Dr. CONNALLY. $168,900, Madam Chairman, for the National Register program and $20,000 for administration of the Grants-in-Aid program which is for processing the papers that come in from the States.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much paperwork do you have?

Dr. CONNALLY. The paperwork is fairly heavy because we have to have a National Register that we can depend on. Our forms for nominations have been designed so that as the Register grows we can put the information in an automatic data processing system. This requires that the properties be located exactly on some standard map. One of

the problems is that there is no uniform system of mapping for the entire United States, so we have sought help of experts in the military and other agencies as to the maps which can be used in order to have a uniform data storage and retrieval system.

Mrs. HANSEN. Geological Survey maps?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, but the entire country has not been covered by Geological Survey maps as yet. If the data are adequate, all that those who plan a road or powerline have to do is give us the corridor by geographic definition. We can put that information in the computer and get a printout of all the properties on the National Register that are in the corridor. If they give us several alternative corridors we can find the one with the least adverse effect on the properties on the Register.

We also need photographs. We would like to know what these properties look like. We also need certain written information about them. Our paperwork includes making sure the submissions meet the proper technical requirements as to completeness.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $102,500, an increase of $21,000 and two positions to provide additional support to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Justify this request.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, the work of the Council has increased to the point where the staff of two people can no longer keep up with it. I said, and as Dr. Connolly has said, the Council has proven its worth and has established its integrity among Federal agencies and the States. The number of requests that are coming to us simply exceed the capacity of one man and a secretary to handle.

Mrs. HANSEN. The YWCA in Vancouver will help you maintain one of those historical houses at no cost to the Government.

Mr. HARTZOG. I have told John Ruter that is the No. 1 item.

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

Mrs. HANSEN. $210,200 is requested for the Historic Site Survey. Describe a few of your major accomplishments in this program during the past year.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, this is the series of theme studies that identifies nationally significant sites in American history for designation as national historic landmarks, or for possible inclusion within the national park system. The reports of the theme studies are the books which I have brought to you in past years, such as "Colonials and Patriots," "Prospector, Cowhand, and Sodbuster," "Founders and Frontiersmen," and "Explorers and Settlers." Other volumes are in process and we hope when we finish we will have 27 or 28 of these volumes that will be one of the finest statements of American history to be found any place. They are becoming collector's items already. The total sale of this series thus far is $81,870.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many are under preparation?

Dr. CONNALLY. We have a revision of "Soldier and Brave" underway this year. The two new volumes under preparation are "Pioneer and Sourdough" and a special one on "Lewis and Clark." Those are the next three.

Mr. HARTZOG. "Colonials and Patriots" is in the fifth printing at the Government Printing Office. Some day, if we have enough money, I would like to have these in every school library in the United States.

Mrs. HANSEN. I agree.

Mr. HARTZOG. There is nothing that could surpass it.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. In many areas of the West there are some very interesting Indian burial grounds. The Federal Government is going to destroy one of these sites in my own hometown, when they construct a new post office.

Mr. HARTZOG. Their programs are of almost as much concern as those of the Bureau of Public Roads.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is a place that has been a point of interest for centuries. There are artifacts buried that should be marked. Archeologists from the university visit this site on occasion but once the post office is constructed this site will be lost.

### REMARKS BY CONGRESSMAN REIFEL

Mr. REIFEL. Madam Chairman, I regret very much to ask to be excused, but before I do, I hope sometime before this hearing is over with, that the Director might tell us if he is or plans to do anything about the way in which the flags around the monuments are put up and taken down, because I think some improvement ought to be made in the way this is being done there. At some appropriate place in the afternoon, if this question might be raised with the Director, so he could tell us what he has in mind.

I have had him tell me about it so I will go on. In leaving I want to say I will not be here when the hearing is over with, but I want to express my deep appreciation to you, Madam Chairman, for the interest you have had and continue to have in the tremendous program of the Park Service and the wonderful program that the Director and his whole staff are continuing to provide. It makes me proud to be an American and to go around the country and find the kind of people that staff these parks and monuments. I am most grateful.

Mr. HARTZOG. I want you to know, sir, it is a great privilege and a distinct honor, as well as a real pleasure, to work with you and this committee.

I hope you stay a moment because I want to say something. Your decision to leave the Congress is a distinct loss to us, and I think to all of America.

Mrs. HANSEN. A loss to America.

Mr. HARTZOG. As much as we might understand your personal reasons, we want you to know that it is a very painful experience for us—I think I speak for everybody who is concerned about the preservation of the natural and cultural inheritance of this Nation. We are no longer going to have the honor, privilege, and pleasure of working with you on this committee.

### INDIAN CRAFTS FROM PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Before you go, I want to show the distinguished chairlady and other members of this subcommittee an example of the tremendous craft

that is under way at Pipestone, which is a vanishing art. We have one artist there who drills a hole in the end of this pipe, hand carves a beautiful stem out of cane, and wraps it with bead work. It is a fabulous piece of handicraft, and that is what the culture center at Pipestone is for.

We want to perpetuate this craft. The Indians who have worked this clay have indicated an interest in training their young people and perpetuating this craft, and we think it is a valuable part of our heritage that we should protect and perpetuate.

Mr. REIFEL. Incidentally, that is memorialized; that is, the place where the stone is, as you are aware, by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in one of his poems.

Mr. HARTZOG. Exactly.

Mr. REIFEL. I think I have it somewhere, but if I don't maybe the Superintendent there could supply it for the record.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would love to do that. I think I have an excerpt of the poem—pertaining to Pipestone.

Mr. REIFEL. It is a beautiful piece of poetry about the red stone, the pipestone.

(The information follows:)

Excerpt from the "Song of Hiawatha" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow:

"Therefore be at peace henceforward,
And as brothers live together . . .
'Bathe now in the stream before you,
Wash the war-paint from your faces,
Wash the blood stains from your fingers,
Bury your war-clubs and your weapons,
Break the red stone from this quarry,
Mould and make it into Peace-Pipes,
Take the reeds that grow beside you,
Deck them with your brightest feathers,
Smoke the calumet together,
And as brothers live henceforward!"

## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY AND HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $129,000 is requested for Historic American Building Survey and Historic American engineering record. Justify this increase.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, a part of this increase is to provide additional help at the Library of Congress to modernize the historic American building survey collection. I am advised that this is the most heavily used collection in the Library of Congress, and we have to get it up to date.

The other part of this increase is to expand the survey to include a record of historic American engineering works which will be a valuable record of the work of the construction industry in our country, and the contribution of the engineers in developing the technology and the facilities for our technology.

## CONSTRUCTION

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record pages 108 through 117 of the justifications.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Construction

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appropriation, 1970 | $7,700,000 | |
| Transferred to "Operating Expenses, Public Buildings Service," General Services Administration | -72,700 | |
| Adjusted appropriation, 1970 | | $7,627,300 |
| Unobligated balance, start of year | | 4,304,448 |
| Less: Unobligated balance, end of year | | -3,115,000 |
| Total available for obligation | | 8,816,748 |
| Decreases: | | |
| Buildings, utilities, and other facilities | 8,213,021 | |
| Acquisition of: | | |
| Lands | 5,568 | |
| Water rights | 28,827 | |
| Parkways | 54 | |
| Roads and trails | 69,278 | 8,316,748 |
| Subtotal | | 500,000 |
| Increases: | | |
| Buildings, utilities, and other facilities | | 16,385,000 |
| Unobligated balance, end of year | | 3,115,000 |
| Total available for obligation | | 20,000,000 |
| Less: Unobligated balance, end of year | | -3,115,000 |
| Budget Estimate 1971 | | 16,885,000 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Construction

Analysis by Activities

| | Amount Available 1970 | Fiscal Year 1971 Estimated Total Available | Unobligated Balance from 1970 | Budget Estimate | Total available 1971 compared to total available 1970 | Page Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Buildings, utilities, and other facilities ..... | $8,213,021 1/ | $19,500,000 | $-3,115,000 | $16,385,000 | $+11,286,979 | NP -110 |
| 2. Acquisition of: | | | | | | NP -115 |
| Lands ..... | 5,568 | -- | -- | -- | -5,568 | |
| Water rights ..... | 528,827 | 500,000 | -- | 500,000 | -28,827 | |
| 3. Parkways ..... | 54 | -- | -- | -- | -54 | |
| 4. Roads and trails ..... | 69,278 | -- | -- | -- | -69,278 | |
| Total ..... | 8,816,748 | 20,000,000 | -3,115,000 | 16,885,000 | +11,183,252 | |

1/ Does not include unobligated balance of $3,115,000.

1. Buildings, Utilities and Other Facilities - $16,385,000

The amount of $16,385,000 requested for the construction of buildings, utilities, and other facilities in 1971 plus the amount of $3,115,000 to be carried over from fiscal 1970, representing projects deferred in that year, provide a total obligation program of $19.5 million.

The mandate to the National Park Service--to preserve the parks and...to provide for their continued use and enjoyment--is reflected in the 1971 program for buildings and utilities construction. This program will permit the Service to upgrade existing and provide new facilities to better serve park visitors and help them understand their relationship to the environment and to more fully appreciate their heritage. In fulfilling this mandate, the estimate proposes a minimum development program. The total amount requested for this activity can be grouped under six objectives. The first two and last general grouping involve essential support funding or funds to maintain the status quo. Any reduction in these amounts would entail a cutback below current and ongoing development needs. The other three objectives involve only projects of the highest priority to meet future demands on the National Park System.

The six objectives are:

1. Pollution Abatement. The National Park Service has recently found itself in the unenviable position of being a polluter of water. Because of the increased visitor load in some parks, inadequately treated sewerage effluent from overloaded sewage systems has been released into streams, lakes and ground waters. To correct this condition and to adhere to Executive direction and Federal Water Pollution Control Administration standards, a program for new and the replacement, rehabilitation and reconstruction of existing sewerage systems and other utility systems is necessary. The amount requested for this program is $2,830,000.

2. Maintain Existing Park Capacity. Any park facility has a given life span. Good maintenance can prolong this; however, with continued use and exposure to the elements, deterioration does occur. In order to maintain the visitor capacity of existing parks and to protect the investment of the Government, programs of rehabilitation, replacement and reconstruction to correct functional deficiencies and unsafe conditions and modernize existing facilities will be carried out. This cost is estimated to be $703,000.

3. Develop New Park Capacity. A highly educated and mobile public is making ever-increasing visitor demands upon all the areas of the National Park System and particularly upon parks near urban population centers. Planning, design, and construction of new areas and facilities are necessary if increasing numbers of visitors are to be served and if we are to bring the parks to the people. The amount requested to provide expanded capacity to meet projected visitation and to create new opportunities, mainly for our citizens in urban America, is estimated to be $5,143,000.

4. Yellowstone Centennial and World National Park Conference. The one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park will be commemorated in 1972. As a part of that commemoration, a World Conference on National Parks will be held in Yellowstone National Park. Since Yellowstone was the first national park anywhere in the world, and was the forerunner of the establishment of national parks in other countries, many foreign dignitaries will attend the historic meeting. Many who will attend have expressed an interest in visiting other national parks, particularly Grand Teton and Yosemite National Parks. As the public becomes aware of this historic year, it is anticipated that the numbers of visitors to Yellowstone and the other parks will increase. The program provides for the construction of new facilities and the rehabilitation of some existing facilities to take care of anticipated increases in visitors to Yellowstone, Yosemite and Grand Teton National Parks, and assure the preservation of natural resources. The amount requested for this is $3,207,000.

5. American Revolution Bicentennial. The celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the beginning of our country will have an impact on at least 17 different parks having a historical significance relating to the revolution and birth of our Nation. The impact is projected to be a sizeable increase in visitation to these parks during the bicentennial celebration year of 1976. The 1971 program begins preparation for this proud event by providing for new construction and rehabilitation at four of these parks: Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia; Federal Hall National Memorial, New York; Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania; and Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York. The estimated costs for these initial projects are $4,093,000.

6. Lump Sum Project Requests and Advance Planning. Funds are required from year to year for major alterations and improvement projects, for construction and/or replacement of exhibits and other interpretive facilities in existing park buildings, for facilities to serve concessioner developments and for advance planning. In most instances, the specific project requirements have not been determined when the budget estimates for a fiscal year are firmed up, and lump sum amounts are requested without project identification. Accordingly, as has been the case in prior years, provision is made in this request for the following such lump sum items totaling $3,524,000.

A. Major Alterations and Improvements--$1,524,000

A lump sum amount of $1,524,000 for major alterations and improvements is included to provide for numerous small items required to protect park visitors and Government property, to serve existing facilities, or to make existing facilities more functional. Types of projects making up this lump sum amount are as follows:

Correction of unsafe and unsanitary conditions, including the construction or repair of stairs, fire exits, escapes and sprinkling systems, enclosing of stairwells, remodeling of unsanitary kitchens and toilet facilities, replacement of unsafe wiring and electrical equipment, replacement of unsanitary sewer and water systems, reconstruction of deteriorated walls and the installation of rails and barriers, elimination of structural deficiencies, improvement of unsafe and unsightly grounds, and demolition of unsafe and obsolete structures.

Correction of functional deficiencies, and modernization of existing facilities, including the improving and altering of buildings and structures to achieve optimum benefit from space by such measures as removal or additions of partitions, rearrangement of space, and similar minor additions to existing structures; the construction of garbage and refuse disposal facilities; alterations of space to accommodate replacement of equipment, expanded office needs, or to correct substandard housing conditions; the substitution of modern comfort stations for pit and chemical toilets; the extension of water, sewer, electrical, and communications systems; the provision of adequate public facilities, such as the modernization of kitchens, bathrooms, and utility rooms; the modernization or addition of heating and lighting facilities in existing buildings; the addition of signs and markers and certain trailside exhibits to facilitate visitor enjoyment of existing roads and trails; the addition of fencing for wildlife control and protection of property, etc; the expansion of existing visitor use facilities, such as campgrounds, visitor centers, comfort stations, and utility systems; vista clearing projects to provide visitor overlooks; and the rehabilitation, stabilization, and preservation of historic structures when the individual projects involved do not require more than $20,000 each.

B. Exhibits and Other Interpretive Facilities--$400,000

This lump sum item, first programmed in the 1956 fiscal year, is intended to provide for construction or replacement of museum exhibits and audiovisual facilities and programs in existing buildings and along waysides. Estimates for the initial installation of such facilities in new buildings are included in the annual construction programs as part of the total cost of the structures. These facilities have a high rate of obsolescence resulting from technology improvements and the fragile nature of many of the artifacts. The amount of $200,000 which has been provided annually over the past several years for this program is no longer adequate to keep pace with the need. As a result, there are now visitor centers with unattractive, obsolete facilities and, in fact, some centers with no such facilities, since it has been necessary because of deterioration or other factors to remove them. An increase of $200,000 is requested in the 1971 fiscal year to provide for this growing backlog of work.

C. Facilities to Service Concessioner Developments--$500,000

Starting with $150,000 appropriated in the 1957 fiscal year, the Service has been provided with a lump sum amount ranging from $100,000 to $200,000 annually to meet its responsibilities in providing utilities (water, sewer, and power) to serve developments constructed and operated by concessioners under long-term contracts. The lump sum is intended to provide for minor extensions of, or connections to park utility systems, the need for which cannot be foreseen at the time the annual budgets are prepared. In recent years, rising costs and more numerous construction projects undertaken by concessioners, in accordance with their contracts, have resulted in a greater need than the present $200,000 fund can accommodate. Some delay in completing accommodations for the public has been experienced. For this reason, an increase of $300,000 is requested to provide for these items with emphasis on developments near major urban areas.

D. Advance Planning--$1,100,000

The amount of $1,100,000 is requested for advance planning--the same as the amount appropriated for 1970.

Advance planning enables the Service to provide planning for development as specified by the master plan, and special design and investigation work for future year construction. Advance planning must be accomplished at least two years prior to the construction year in order to assure adequate time for preparation of project design prior to appropriation of construction funds. Since these funds have been made available to the Service, significant improvements have been made in construction cost estimates provided the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress. Moreover, such planning has enabled the Service to bring about improved procedures for obligation of its construction program.

Projects of Major Interest

The following individual development areas account for $14,147,000 of the $15,976,000 identifiable by specific project. These projects of major interest are grouped by their principal objective with National Capital Area projects listed at the end.

I. Pollution Abatement

1. Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, California - $1,432,000
   New sewage facilities and water system improvements will be constructed to replace existing facilities that are more than 30 years old.

2. Mount Rainier National Park, Washington - $ 389,000
A rehabilitated sewage disposal system will abate effluent now discharging into the Nisqually River. An improved water supply system will restore adequate fire protection to the Longmire area.

II. Maintaining Existing Park Capacity

(No major projects of special interest.)

III. Developing New Park Capacity

3. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Washington - 100,000
Archeological investigations are necessary to provide information on the old fort and for proper interpretation of its daily life.

4. Virgin Islands National Park, Virgin Islands - 267,000
Program provides for completion of utilities at Cinnamon Bay.

5. Jewel Cave National Monument, South Dakota - 565,000
New capacity will be provided by a new visitor center, an elevator building and utilities.

6. Everglades National Park, Florida - 472,000
Existing concessioner building will be remodeled along with other facilities. In addition, an incinerator will be built.

7. Pipestone National Monument, Minnesota - 487,000
An Indian cultural crafts center and related works will be constructed allowing for the perpetuation and demonstration of the traditional crafts of the American Indian. The center will train young Indians and be a "living history" interpretive exhibit.

8. Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site Missouri - 300,000
New visitor facilities are proposed.

9. Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona - 541,000
Facilities for overnight lodging such as cabin and dormitory developments are planned in addition to sewage disposal facilities.

IV. Centennial and World National Park Conference

10. Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming - 1,286,000
Numerous development projects are proposed to bring existing facilities up to acceptable standards and to provide for new facilities. Sewage system improvements are also proposed.

11. Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming - 801,000
Projects are slated at Gros Ventre Campground and Signal Mountain in addition to expansion of the visitor center.

12. Yosemite National Park, California - 1,120,000
Projects under this activity for Yosemite are all for pollution abatement.

V. America's Bicentennial

13. Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York - Completion of the American Museum of Immigration is scheduled in addition to a sewage system. $1,660,000

14. Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania - Projects proposed are: visitor center, rehabilitate Independence Hall, rehabilitate Old City Hall, and restore Second Bank of United States. 1,425,000

15. Federal Hall National Memorial, New York - Completion of the restoration project in lower Manhattan is scheduled. 1,000,000

## Major Construction Projects for the National Capital Parks

The 1971 fiscal year construction program proposes $2,468,000 for projects in the National Capital Parks. Following are the major projects, mainly to provide for new capacity:

National Visitor Center - $600,000 for development of exhibits and audiovisual programs which will serve millions annually at the Union Station site.

President's Park - $500,000 to improve electrical facilities.

National Sculpture Garden - $500,000 for developing an extension of the great resources of the National Gallery of Art.

Watts Branch - $360,000 for development of an ice skating rink.

Frederick Douglass Home - $190,000 to meet a part of the total requirement for restoring the Home and for providing related visitor facilities.

Fort Circle Parks - $152,000 for providing comfort stations and utilities in an area extending from Good Hope Road to Fort Mahan.

## Manner in Which Work is Accomplished

Most of the project planning, designing and construction supervision work is performed by professional employees of the Service. In some instances, however, it is feasible and in the interest of the Government to have such work performed under contract. Situations under which such work is accomplished by contract include cases where the workload at a given time is such that Service forces could not complete the work on schedule, cases where in-house capability for accomplishing a particular type of work is lacking, and cases where outside firms or individuals have expertise peculiar to the needs of the job that is to be done. Most of the actual construction work is accomplished under contract. However, some projects are carried out by Service forces when it is feasible and advantageous to the Government to do so.

2. Acquisition of Land and Water Rights

Analysis by Subactivities

| Subactivity | FY 1970 Amount Available | FY 1971 Estimate | Total Available 1971 Compared to Total Available 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Acquisition of lands .. | $ 5,568 | - | $ -5,568 |
| (b) Acquisition of water rights ..... | 528,827 | $500,000 | -28,827 |
| Total | 534,395 | 500,000 | -34,395 1/ |

1/ The reduction in the amount available in 1971 below 1970 is due to carrying forward unobligated balances from prior years.

(a) Acquisition of lands. Fiscal year 1970, $0; fiscal year 1971, $0; no change. The fund requirements for this item are included in the budget of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to be funded from the Land and Water Conservation Fund as authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended.

(b) Acquisition of water rights. Fiscal year 1970, $500,000; fiscal year 1971, $500,000; no change.

Program of work: The 1971 fiscal year program calls for continuing effort to:

(1) Select well sites, drill and pump test wells to determine the quantity and quality of water available for use, and the collection of data needed by engineers to facilitate the design of water systems. The knowledge gained from geohydrological investigations under the Water Resources Studies program (financed under the "Management and Protection" appropriation) aids in the selection of suitable well sites. The increase in visitation to park areas and proposed developments to meet public use has created a demand for more water than is available from presently developed water sources. It has become increasingly necessary to seek ground water sources since surface water sources are either fully appropriated or polluted in many areas where the parks are located.

(2) Acquire, establish, and protect water rights in the name of the United States for more than 1,500 water systems which are being supplemented or enlarged. Increasing numbers of the Eastern States are adopting regulatory or appropriative water laws applicable to the use of surface and ground water and the drilling, development, and use of wells. Protection of Federal rights requires the surveying and mapping of water systems, recording water systems development, and preparation of estimates of ultimate water demands and increases in water use. The compilation of these data is partly dependent upon prior research and collection of hydrologic data under the Water Resources Studies program.

(3) Prevent or eliminate conflicts between Federal, State, and private water rights. This involves water rights adjudications and other suits and condemnations to acquire, establish, or protect Federal water right title.

The program contemplates the acceleration of well drilling in various parks, particularly in the recently established ones, such as Biscayne National Monument, Florida; Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts; Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas; and Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri. Efforts to locate urgently needed water supplies for present and future developments in Big Bend National Park, Texas; Canyonlands National Park, Utah; Cape Hatteras National Seashore,

North Carolina; Dinosaur National Monument, Colorado; and Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming; will be continued.

Examples of recent accomplishments: In 1969 the program involved work in 55 parks. Accomplishments in 1969 included the drilling and testing of 187 wells, 40 of which were successfully converted to production wells; the installation of about 39 water and tidal measuring gages; surveying and mapping of water systems; and preparation of water right applications. Four water right licenses were received.

The 1970 program contemplates the drilling and testing of from one to three wells in each of 21 parks; continued surveying and mapping of water systems and the recording of claims for about 6 parks.

Personnel Summary

| | 1969 actual | 1970 estimate | 1971 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of permanent positions ..... | 285 | 285 | 385 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions .... | 170 | 170 | 270 |
| Average number of all employees ..... | 455 | 455 | 647 |
| Average GS grade ..... | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| Average GS salary ..... | $9,795 | $10,698 | $10,658 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION

Itemization of Estimate

| | Actual 1969 | Available 1970 | Estimate 1971 | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program and Financing: | | | | |
| Total obligations | $11,584,900 | $8,816,748 | $20,000,000 | $+11,183,252 |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year | -10,431,448 | -4,304,448 | -3,115,000 | +1,189,448 |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year | 4,304,448 | 3,115,000 | ... | -3,115,000 |
| Transfer to other accounts | 13,100 | 72,700 | ... | -72,700 |
| Appropriation | 5,471,000 | 7,700,000 | 16,885,000 | 9,185,000 |
| Obligations by Objects: | | | | |
| 11 Personnel compensation | $ 3,990,107 | $4,294,000 | $ 5,969,000 | $ +1,675,000 |
| 12 Personnel benefits | 291,365 | 322,000 | 458,000 | +136,000 |
| 21 Travel and transportation of persons | 290,725 | 342,000 | 513,000 | +171,000 |
| 22 Transportation of things | 48,529 | 60,000 | 90,000 | +30,000 |
| 23 Rent, communications, and utilities | 256,431 | 260,000 | 370,000 | +110,000 |
| 24 Printing and reproduction | 103,520 | 105,000 | 200,000 | +95,000 |
| 25 Other services | 899,941 | 900,000 | 1,500,000 | +600,000 |
| 26 Supplies and materials | 1,088,695 | 1,100,000 | 2,000,000 | +900,000 |
| 31 Equipment | 297,739 | 300,400 | 410,000 | +109,600 |
| 32 Lands and structures | 4,314,810 | 1,133,348 | 8,490,000 | +7,356,652 |
| 42 Insurance claims and indemnities | 3,038 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total obligations | 11,584,900 | 8,816,748 | 20,000,000 | +11,183,252 |

UNOBLIGATED AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert your unobligated and unexpended balances as of June 30, 1969 and as of January 31, 1970.

(The information follows:)

*Construction—all activities*

| | |
|---|---|
| Unobligated balances: | |
| June 30, 1969 | $4,304,448 |
| Jan. 31, 1970 | 5,972,784 |
| Unexpended balances: | |
| June 30, 1969 | 14,984,879 |
| Jan. 31, 1970 | 12,095,567 |

SEVENTY-FIVE-PERCENT CUTBACK IN CONSTRUCTION

Mrs. HANSEN. To what extent was your construction program affected by the 75-percent cutback on new construction in 1970?

Mr. Hartzog, you told this committee at your 1970 budget hearing how critical the construction funds were to your programs. Now, explain why it wasn't that important.

Mr. HARTZOG. It was important, Madam Chairman, but there were other national objectives, in the judgment of the Administration that were of greater significance than our objectives, and it was deemed necessary by the President to reduce new construction.

Mrs. HANSEN. What funds have been placed in reserve?

Mr. HITE. Mrs. Hansen, not everything in that list of projects is in reserve pursuant to the cutback requirement. There is some contract authority in reserve which had not been programed. In general, projects in the magnitude of $25.5 million were vulnerable under the administration's cutback policies.

Mrs. HANSEN. $25.5 million?

Mr. HITE. A total of $25.5 million were subject to the cutback, and 75 percent of those, or $18.1 million were delayed because of the administration's directive.

Mrs. HANSEN. Were those funds diverted to cover pay costs?

Mr. HITE. No, Mrs. Hansen. You know those impounded funds that we discussed previously that were diverted to pay cost were not entirely for construction projects.

Mrs. HANSEN. $134,000 of the Statue of Liberty sewage system funds have been placed in reserve. What is the justification for that? You could have an inflation of disease if these funds aren't released.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROJECTS

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right. Our budget in 1970 was primarily for pollution abatement projects and it was cut 75 percent.

Mrs. HANSEN. I can see no reason for the Bureau of the Budget to curtail funds for sewage systems when pollution control is so necessary.

The following funds have been placed in reserve by the Bureau of the Budget: The water and sewage system at Crater Lake, $182,000; water storage reservoir Lake Mead, $78,000; Great Smoky water system improvement, $68,000; water and sewage extension at Lassen Volcanic $16,000. You said last year that these items were of highest priority to the operation of your programs.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right, but as I explained to you, Madam Chairman, the fiscal 1970 budget was practically all for pollution abatement projects.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why were these funds placed in reserve?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, you have asked me a question that——

Mr. HITE. To intercede in Director Hartzog's behalf, I would like to say, Madam Chairman, that this is pursuant to Government-wide dictum by the administration. The Department forced the Director into a series of unpleasant decisions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then ask the administration to quit making speeches on pollution control.

Why have the funds for Glacier Point sewage system been placed in reserve?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have an explanation for that one. The hotel burned down.

Mr. HITE. That is one we could live with.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why have the funds for the Fort Union Trading Post sewage system been placed in reserve?

You said last year that these items were very important.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is what comes from being a haggler and an enthusiastic one. You sometimes meet yourself coming back.

Mrs. HANSEN. You met yourself coming back. Have these funds been released yet?

Mr. HITE. No, they have not, Mrs. Hansen.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then I am going to have my own system of reserves.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, I don't think I can live with two systems of reserves.

Mrs. HANSEN. You had better learn. Funds for the Natchez Trace Parkway have been placed in reserve. Do you know of Mr. Whitten's interest in that?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. You testified last year on the importance of these funds.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Bureau of the Budget decided that these funds weren't important.

Mr. HARTZOG. I was economized.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee is not going to appropriate 1971 construction funds until the BOB releases the 1970 construction funds. You almost bled and died about these items last year.

Mr. HARTZOG. I bled and died when that 75-percent cutback was ordered because I knew what I was going to have to live through when I came back up here.

Mr. HITE. I assure you, Mrs. Hansen, that the Director was most displeased when we went through this exercise and cutback these and the others that he was forced to forego, but most of them are in his 1971 program.

Mrs. HANSEN. If the 1970 construction funds are not released then this committee will not appropriate 1971 construction funds.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, but I can't afford to lose the year. I need the new projects too.

There goes the bicentennial, the centennial, the cultural center.

Mr. HITE. We believe the funds will be released, Mrs. Hansen, in fiscal 1971.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is already March.

Mr. HITE. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. I haven't seen any indications.

Mr. HITE. We are not apprised that they will continue to be held in reserve in fiscal 1971.

Mrs. HANSEN. You know economy can work two ways. What amount of your construction funds are in reserve?

Mr. HITE. The total that is impounded pursuant to the construction cutback is $18.1 million, Mrs. Hansen.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your total construction budget this year?

Mr. HARTZOG. $39.5 million for fiscal 1971.

Mrs. HANSEN. If sewage programs weren't important enough last year, how can I believe that they are important this year?

Mr. HARTZOG. Because I am telling you they are.

Mrs. HANSEN. You told me last year they were important but the funds were placed in reserve.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE OF PROJECTS

Please insert in the record by construction project, all items for which an unobligated balance existed as of December 31, 1969, involving appropriations enacted prior to the 1969 fiscal year.

(The information follows:)

Listing of unobligated construction projects as of December 31, 1969, involving appropriations enacted prior to the 1969 fiscal year.

Construction

Congressional action on the 1969 fiscal year appropriation bill resulted in the consolidation of certain projects for which funds had been provided in the 1968 and prior year appropriations with certain of the new ones proposed in the 1969 budget for a total program of $13,000,000 for 1969.

House Committee Report No. 1395 (90th Congress, 2nd Session) on the 1969 fiscal year budget requests is quoted in part as follows:

"The Department is directed to review the construction programs for both fiscal years 1968 and 1969 and to submit a revised construction program of line item projects for 1969 based on total fund availability of $13,000,000. The revised construction program shall contain only those items considered to be of highest priority with preference being given to protection of life and property in the parks."

Of those 1968 and prior year projects retained in the revised 1969 program, the following had not been obligated on December 31, 1969:

| Region, Area, and Project Title | Programmed Amount[a/] |
|---|---|
| WESTERN REGION | |
| Mount Rainier NP (Washington) | |
| Headquarters - Ashford | |
| Administration Building and Grounds Improvement | $ 285,000 |
| Pinnacles NM (California) | |
| East Side | |
| Water and Sewer | 80,000 |
| Point Reyes NS (California) | |
| Visitor Trail Head | |
| Comfort Station and Grounds Improvement | 19,500 |

| Region, Area, and Project Title | Programmed Amount[a/] |
|---|---|
| MIDWEST REGION | |
| Fort Union Trading Post NHS (North Dakota) | |
| Signs, Pit Toilets and Utilities | 22,500 |
| Jewel Cave NM (South Dakota) | |
| Headquarters: Visitor Center, Elevator and Utilities | 582,000 |
| NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS | |
| Baltimore-Washington Parkway (Maryland) | |
| Greenbelt Park, Camptender's Station | 23,000 |
| Utilities for Campground and Camptender's Station | 48,700 |
| Park System General (District of Columbia) | |
| Development for Visitor Use of Watts Branch Linear Park, NE | 398,700 |
| Development of the Ellipse | 295,000 |

a/ The construction amount for each project has been placed in Budget reserve under the President's Directive of September 4, 1969. The Jewel Cave and Watts Branch projects have been rescheduled in the 1971 fiscal year program.

Parkway and Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)

House Report No. 1395 (90th Congress, 2nd Session) is quoted in part as follows:

"Testimony developed during the hearings indicated an unexpended balance as of June 30, 1968 of $8,548,965 for this appropriation item. In view of the current need to hold Federal expenditures to an absolute minimum, the National Park Service is directed to readjust its 1969 parkway and road construction program accordingly to accommodate the total availability of cash in fiscal year 1969.

"Priorities should be given to those road construction projects urgently required because of heavy traffic count or because of urgent need to accommodate increased park visitations or to facilitate the management and protection of park areas."

In accordance with this direction, low priority projects were dropped, and only the most essential prior year projects were carried into the next fiscal year. Of these, the following had not been obligated as of December 31, 1969:

Parkways

| Region, Area and Project Title | Programmed Amount[a/] |
|---|---|
| NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION | |
| Baltimore-Washington Parkway (Maryland) | |
| Greenbelt, Foot Trails, Clearing and Grading | $ 25,000 |
| Directional, Traffic, Entrance and Interpretive Signs, Mt. Vernon to Circumferential Highway | 42,500 |

Roads and Trails

| | |
|---|---|
| NORTHEAST REGION | |
| Fire Island NS (New York) | |
| Trails, Boardwalks and Parking | 445,900 |
| Harpers Ferry NHP (West Virginia) | |
| Entrance Road, Parking and Walks, Interpretive Center | 50,000 |
| MIDWEST REGION | |
| Fort Union Trading Post NHS (North Dakota) | |
| Grade and Base Parking | 3,000 |
| NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS | |
| C&O Canal NM (Maryland) | |
| Visitor Parking and Boat Launching Ramp, Dam No. 4 | 46,000 |

a/ The construction amount for each project has been placed in Budget reserve under the President's Directive of September 4, 1969. None of the projects has been rescheduled in the 1971 fiscal year program.

END OF YEAR UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Mrs. HANSEN. In the President's budget estimate, you indicated an unobligated balance available at the end of 1969 of $4.3 million; you also indicated a balance of $3.1 million available at the end of the 1970 fiscal year, but you do not anticipate any unobligated balance at the end of 1971. What change in operating procedure do you anticipate that will result in none of your construction funds being unobligated at the end of fiscal year 1971?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Madam Chairman, $3.1 million represents projects that are in reserve due to the 75-percent cutback. The buildings and utilities construction program in this budget for 1971 amounts to $19.5 million including $3.1 million for the cutback project carried over from 1970. The budget contemplates that it will all be obligated by the end of the year. This presentation is on the basis that it will not be cut back again.

Mrs. HANSEN. What about the $4.3 million?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. That was the amount unobligated at the end of 1969. With the advance planning that has been and is being accomplished this year, we will catch up and obligate the full amount available during the 1971 fiscal year by the end of that year.

Mr. HARTZOG. One of the reasons we did not obligate the full amount available in 1969 was the limitation imposed by the Revenue and Expenditures Control Act on our 1969 expenditures.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will any of the 1971 construction funds be placed in reserve?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, I hope that will not happen next year.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your reasoning?

Mr. HITE. We hope that the economic picture, nationally, will be brighter. All we can anticipate, Mrs. Hansen, is that the economy will improve and we can continue with a program, and the Director of the National Park Service will not have to make the type of decisions which he was forced to make this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. If the 1970 construction funds are released will you be able to obligate all the 1971 construction funds?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, you probably didn't get a good look at this chart showing how desperate the whole situation has become.

Mrs. HANSEN. The pollution problem was desperate last year and this committee appropriated funds but they were placed in reserve.

Mr. HARTZOG. It is getting worse all the time. Look at what has happened to our construction program. The visitation has gone up something like 40 million from fiscal 1965 to fiscal 1969.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hartzog, this committee appropriated the necessary funds last year.

Mr. HARTZOG. I am very grateful.

Mrs. HANSEN. What good did it do? It was an exercise on paper.

CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES

You also indicate in the President's budget estimate expenditures of $18.4 million in 1969, $15.4 million in 1970, and only $14 million in 1971 despite the fact that you previously have stated you would obligate all available funds. May we have your comments?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. The fact that the moneys have been in budget reserve this year has reduced the expenditure requirement for both this year and fiscal year 1971. On the basis that these funds will be available for obligation on July 1, the entire amount will be obligated during the course of the year. The expenditure estimates are based on the unliquidated obligations estimated to be carried forward and the scheduled new obligations for the fiscal year as the construction work progresses.

Mrs. HANSEN. How will this affect the employment situation?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I was just trying to explain how we arrived at the expenditure requirement. We try to do it realistically on the basis of when a contract is started, estimating how much the expenditure requirement will be from that time until the end of the fiscal year.

Mrs. HANSEN. But I have no assurance whatsoever that you are going to have any of these funds released.

Mr. HARTZOG. We get indications that the situation is thawing.

CONTRACT OF ARCHITECTURAL AND DESIGN WORK

Mrs. HANSEN. Is any of your architectural and design work contracted out?

Mr. HARTZOG. Some of it, yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you please explain to the committee the procedure you use in selecting architects and how contractual fees are determined?

Mr. HARTZOG. In the past we have generally turned a single project over to a contract architect or engineer. We have found this was not an efficient way of handling it, because a certain amount of indoctrination is needed when bringing in an outside architect to design a Government facility. A lot of things about it are not the same as in designing for private industry.

Mr. Jensen, our Associate Director for Professional Services, and I have talked about this on a number of occasions. We are going to start experimentally with one contractor for Delaware Water Gap. We are going to bring a planning firm in at the master plan stage to do the design work and construction supervision for all of the development over a period of 5 or 10 years.

We did this at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial when I was Superintendent there. We turned the master planning and professional design and construction supervision over to Eero Saarinen & Associates and it worked very effectively, because he put his staff on the project and they in effect became a part of our organization. They learned the Government procedures and became familiar with the necessity for change orders, documentation and that sort of thing, which are standardized and rigidly enforced by the Government auditors. So we are moving from the single project contract arrangement into a park development type consulting arrangement for our professional services, but with our construction at its present level, we have practically none of this going on now. We are just going to start with one at Delaware Water Gap because, with the level of our expenditures, it is difficult to maintain our own in-house capability. We have to maintain in-house capability in order to do the projects which we cannot get somebody else to do.

RESULTS OF RELEASE OF CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Supposing all of the 1970 funds are released and your 1971 budget requests are appropriated, aren't your construction prices going to increase?

Mr. HARTZOG. This is one of the reasons we believe it desirable to turn an entire area over to one firm, so that we will be assured of the capacity and capability to do the work, and at a reasonable price because they won't have to make it all from one project.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want to point something out to you. Many of you may not realize it.

Due to the current inflation wage increases that went into effect last year in many industrial areas are meaningless. Most people find themselves living, in spite of wage increases, on a reduced level of income, paying an accelerated inflationary price.

(Discussion off the record.)

READINESS OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Of the construction projects you are proposing for 1971, are all the plans and specifications completed so that there will be no question of your being able to proceed immediately with these projects?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, they are not. For example, only preliminary plans are ready for the Indian Cultural Crafts Center that we are asking for at Pipestone.

Mrs. HANSEN. When will they be ready?

Mr. HARTZOG. If you give us the money they will be ready and the project will be obligated in the 1971 fiscal year because at the level of this program we have the in-house capability to do this work.

Mrs. HANSEN. You had in-house capability last year.

Mr. HARTZOG. I know it. During the year we have gone through a very difficult period in our organization because of the reduced construction program we have had to assign about 100 professional people to the parks, to maintenance jobs which you authorized in the budget last year with the increase that you gave us for maintenance, simply to preserve the professional staff we had in the National Park Service. We have those people in reserve, doing maintenance work in the parks, and we can bring them back into the design offices with the level of construction proposed in this budget. I believe, and so does Mr. Jensen, that we will be able to obligate the funds for the projects that we have got in the budget such as Yellowstone and Grand Teton in connection with the centennial and the cultural center at Pipestone because we are running out of time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Didn't you request funds for Yellowstone and Grand Teton in last year's budget?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am. We tried to preserve all of the projects at Yellowstone National Park within the 25 percent, simply because——

Mrs. HANSEN. Did you preserve all of the facilities?

Mr. HARTZOG. Not entirely. We deferred several projects, but we were successful in retaining at Yellowstone the Old Faithful Visitor Center within the 25 percent.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much of your 1970 funds for roads and trails, and buildings, and utilities are in reserve?

Mr. HARTZOG. $3,548,000 in roads and trails, and $17,000 in buildings and utilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Obviously the Bureau of the Budget didn't feel these funds were necessary.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, but they were struck by the fact that we have some of it still going. That is one that we just have to do.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why don't you tell them your troubles?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have, Madam Chairman, in some very candid conversations.

Mrs. HANSEN. You told this committee last year that the 1970 roads and trail funds for the Grand Teton were mandatory.

Mr. HARTZOG. I sure did, and I swore to the Budget Bureau, also.

Mrs. HANSEN. They can go out there and sit and hold the sign "Closed for the centennial year."

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. HITE. Mrs. Hansen, you know the directive on the construction cutback provided specific exemptions but none of these were applicable to any Park Service work. The Park Service was cut the full 75 percent, and there was absolutely no appeal to this directive.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Mr. HARTZOG. Do you do this to the representatives of other bureaus? They don't come back looking like I am going to look when I go back.

Mrs. HANSEN. Some of them looked worse. BIA with their lack of Indian irrigation projects left with a very dilapidated feeling.

### PROCEDURE IN CONTRACTING CONSTRUCTION WORK

Describe the procedure you follow in contracting out your construction work.

Mr. HARTZOG. It is all negotiated, Madam Chairman.

Mr. JENSEN. For the architects and engineers.

Mr. HARTZOG. I beg your pardon, it is by public advertising.

Mrs. HANSEN. Public bids?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you always select the lowest bidder?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, the lowest qualified bidder.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you mean by "qualified"?

Mr. JENSEN. Sometimes the bidder is not responsive. When we analyze the bids, we sometimes discover that a bidder has not covered something. We have our own board of review and—may not accept bids that we consider non-responsible. There are times when we do not take the low bidder.

### ESCALATION OF COST IN CONSTRUCTION

Mrs. HANSEN. Generally speaking, how close has actual cost on construction projects been to your estimated cost?

Mr. JENSEN. We have not had a very good record because some of the material costs in the last year or so, particularly in lumber and so forth, have increased considerably.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the cost escalation in construction since 1965.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will be pleased to do that because it will be very revealing. This is why we have not been able to construct some of the projects you have authorized because occasionally it has been necessary to cancel a project due to cost escalation.

(The information follows:)

Cost Escalation in Construction since June, 1965.

In June, 1965, the index factor (1957-1959 = 100) for highway construction stood at 106.9, and for other construction at 127.6. The following table illustrates the increase in construction costs since that time:

| | General Construction [a] | | Highway Construction [b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Index | % Increase | Index | % Increase |
| June 1965 | 127.6 | -- | 106.9 | -- |
| June 1966 | 135.4 | 6.113 | 113.7 | 6.361 |
| June 1967 | 140.5 | 3.767 | 112.3 | -1.231 |
| June 1968 | 151.9 | 8.114 | 121.2 | 7.925 |
| June 1969 | 169.1 | 11.323 | 130.3 | 7.508 |
| Dec. 1969 | 171.8 | 1.597 | 138.7 | 6.447 |
| Cumulative Difference: June 1965 to December 1969 | 44.2 | 34.639 | 31.8 | 29.747 |

a/ From Engineering News Record as adjusted by the Bureau of Census to 1957-59 period.

b/ From Price Trends for Federal-Aid Highway Construction as adjusted by Bureau of Public Roads to 1957-59 period.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you contemplate that the situation is going to be any better, bearing in mind that many construction companies may have to borrow money and pay increased interest rates, which is going to be added some place in the bid.

Mr. JENSEN. Our experience to date has not shown any improvement. We took bids recently at Herbert Hoover hoping that with the cutbacks there would be considerable competition. There was not. I can't see that bids have shown any particular drop, although I haven't looked at it recently. We have had an overall increase of 8 percent per year in the cost of construction.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you postpone construction for 10 years all your projects will cost about 100 percent more.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. The taxpayers will be forced to meet these costs.

Mr. HARTZOG. That has been our experience.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please furnish the committee with an itemized listing of the projects included in the $1,524,000 you are requesting for major alterations and improvements.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, the agreement we had with the committee when this item was first approved was that we would report to you initially on expenditures that were made from this item. I have that report for you for the 1970 lump-sum program.

Many of these small projects can be done and it is very important that they be done. The criteria for the use of this money, which we worked out with the committee, is on page 111 of our justifications. We give you an annual report on what we do.

EXHIBITS TO SERVICE CONCESSIONER DEVELOPMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $500,000 for facilities to serve concessioner developments. Just what arrangement do you have with the concessioners in this connection?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, we provide the utilities up to the building line in connection with new concession developments. In the past we have received $200,000 a year for this purpose under the buildings and utilities activity. The construction program of the concessioners has expanded, and our cost of construction has increased to the point that the $200,000 simply isn't adequate. We are asking that it be raised to $500,000.

EXHIBITS AND OTHER INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES

We have been getting along on $200,000 a year for this program since 1956, but with the growth of the system, the increase in visitation, and the new developments that have been opened up, we are getting far behind.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Mr. WYATT. Madam Chairman. could I ask a question getting back to pollution abatement on page 110 in the justifications. You talk about pollution abatement, and on your item 1 of your objectives you say,

"A program for new and the replacement, rehabilitation and reconstruction of existing sewage systems and other utilities systems is necessary. The amount requested for this program is $2,830,000."

My question is this: Is this the total of that program?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir; it is about $40 million.

Mr. WYATT. So this is just the first small installment on the overall program?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is correct.

Mr. WYATT. Is $2,830,000 your entire capability for fiscal 1971 on this program?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir; it is not.

Mr. WYATT. What will your capability be?

Insert it for the record if it would be easier. We should have it in the record.

Mr. HARTZOG. All right, sir.

(The information follows:)

1971 FISCAL YEAR POLLUTION ABATEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The National Park Service pollution abatement program for fiscal year 1971 totals $5,425,000; including $2,830,000 listed directly for pollution abatement projects and an additional $2,595,000 for pollution abatement projects which were included as projects also necessary in connection with the American Revolution Bicentennial, the Yellowstone National Park Centennial, and the World National Parks Conference, and numerous small projects included in the "Major alterations and improvements" program. Pollution control and abatement requirements are estimated to cost approximately $40 million after the 1971 fiscal year. A reasonable pollution abatement construction program could accomplish this in a 2-year period. Project Planning funds in the amount of $2 million for fiscal year 1971 (not requested in this budget) would permit working drawings to be prepared for all of the proposed 1972 fiscal year projects.

ADVANCE PLANNING

Mrs. HANSEN. $1.1 million is requested for advance planning. Please insert in the record a meaningful breakdown of the cost factors involved in this request.

(The information follows:)

1971 FISCAL YEAR ADVANCE PLANNING B. & U. $1,100,000

The amount of $1,100,000 is requested for buildings and utilities advance planning—the same as the amount appropriated for 1970.

Advance planning enables the Service to provide planning for development as specified by the master plan, and special design and investigation work for future year construction. The type of projects funded under advance planning are all development related and are of four major types: (1) Surveys and special design studies; (2) developed area plans; (3) interpretive prospectus; and (4) archeological and historical investigations. Advance planning must be accomplished at least 2 years prior to the construction year in order to assure adequate time for preparation of project plans prior to the appropriation of construction funds. Such planning has enabled the Service to bring about improved procedures for obligation of its construction program. The following summary indicates by type of project the Service's anticipated 1971 fiscal year advance planning program:

Surveys and special design studies (144 projects at 83 areas).

Developed area plans (95 projects at 55 areas).

Interpretive prospectus (66 projects at 64 areas).

Archeological and historical architecture investigation (53 projects at 33 areas).

FUTURE DISCUSSION OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, at some point I would like very much to have an opportunity to sit down with you and the members of this subcommittee, and review with you the management tools that we have developed in the National Park Service during the last 6 years.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you have done exceptionally well.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have developed our advance planning to the point where we require a program from every professional organization in the National Park Service. I can tell you what we are planning to do with money for advance planning and I will be glad to put it in the record, but at some point I would like very much to show you the management changes that we have developed.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will be very pleased to have it.

DELAWARE WATER GAP NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Is the $600,000 requested for the Delaware Water Gap going to be impounded?

Mr. HARTZOG. We hope not. We think we will be able to spend it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why?

Mr. HARTZOG. The fact that the President endorsed it and put it in his budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. The President endorsed pollution control and then the Bureau of the Budget curtailed funds for many sewage programs.

FEDERAL HALL NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Justify your request of $1 million to complete the Federal Hall in New York.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is the architectural rehabilitation of the first and second floors of Federal Hall, the early seat of our Government.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Independence. How long will it take you to complete this program?

Mr. HARTZOG. I will have to insert the 5-year program in the record, if I may.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do. Also insert in the record the anticipated completion date.

(The information follows:)

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Amounts Provided Through Fiscal Year 1970

| Roads and Trails | Buildings and Utilities | Total |
|---|---|---|
| $965,150 | $10,994,866 | $11,960,016 |

PROPOSED FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

| | FY 1971 | FY 1972 | FY 1973 | FY 1974 | FY 1975 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Franklin Court<br>Adaptive partial reconstruction of Franklin Print Shop, Coach House and Stable and Franklin House<br>Adaptive Restoration of 5 Market Street Houses<br>Restoration of Aurora Office | $ -- | $ 234,000 | $1,100,000 | $1,008,000 | $ -- |
| City Tavern<br>(Adaptive Reconstruction) | -- | -- | 100,000 | 900,000 | -- |
| Visitor Center<br>(New Facility) | 450,000 | 158,000 | 4,164,000 | 350,000 | -- |
| Second Bank of U.S.<br>(Adaptive Restoration) | 571,000 | 396,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| Old City Hall<br>(Adaptive Restoration) | 104,000 | 244,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| Independence Hall<br>(Restoration) | 300,000 | 396,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| Irvin Building<br>(Information Facility and Craft Center) | -- | -- | 40,000 | 427,000 | -- |

| | FY 1971 | FY 1972 | FY 1973 | FY 1974 | FY 1975 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Graff House (Reconstruction) | $ -- | $ 103,000 | $ 933,000 | $ 200,000 | $ -- |
| Relocate Liberty Bell | -- | 265,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| Maintenance Facilities | -- | -- | -- | 35,000 | 318,000 |
| Merchants Exchange Building (Exterior Stabilization) | -- | 582,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| First Bank of U.S. (Exterior Stabilization) | -- | 802,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| Gloria Dei (Building Demolition and Site Development) | -- | -- | -- | 18,000 | 188,000 |
| Totals, Independence NHP | $1,425,000 | $3,180,000 | $6,337,000 | $2,938,000 | $ 506,000 |

Mrs. HANSEN. Have your Independence National Historic Site acquisitions been completed?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am. We have legislation pending in the Congress to acquire the Irvin Building. We have an option on it. I believe the purchase price is $3¼ million.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has the price for this land and these properties been increasing, or has it stayed fairly stable?

Mr. HARTZOG. We finished the acquisition there several years ago except for this one property owned by the Reliance Insurance Co. It was their general headquarters and they didn't want to sell it and we didn't have the money to buy it at that time, so we have just been waiting. They have outgrown the building now and have recently built a new general headquarters.

They have given us an option on this building at what we think is a very reasonable price, so I can't really say that the price at Independence has been escalating.

STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $1,660,000 for the Statue of Liberty.

Mr. HARTZOG. This will finish the American Museum of Immigration, and will complete the addition to the sewage system.

Mr. MARSH. Is the Statue of Liberty in good repair?

Mr. HARTZOG. The Statue itself, yes, sir.

Mrs. HANSEN. If the bomb throwers don't destroy it.

UPGRADING SECURITY PERSONNEL

Mr. MARSH. In reference to that, the Chairman has raised an interesting point. We have had testimony when GSA was testifying of the need to stress security personnel.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Mr. MARSH. Do you have to upgrade your security personnel in a number of these national shrines?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir; we have intensified our security.

(Discussion off the record.)

BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $114,000 for Blue Ridge Parkway.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is to continue right-of-way layouts, surveys, and sign construction.

Mr. MARSH. Where is that?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is down there——

Mr. MARSH. In the southern end?

Mr. HITE. Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia.

Mr. HARTZOG. Here is a map.

CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $121,000 for Cape Hatteras National Seashore. Have the 1970 funds been released?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, but if we get this plus what we had last year it will help.

COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You have Jamestown Visitor Center sewer system. Then you have Colonial Parkway. You had an item in last year for Williamsburg, $558,000, and it hasn't been spent. It is in the deep freeze.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have it back in this year.

Mr. MARSH. This is the same one?

Mr. HARTZOG. The same thing. You see, Madam Chairman, this budget is made up of the 1970 projects that are now in reserve, plus additional new projects.

Mr. HITE. He is incorporating the 1970 projects in the 1971 budget. A point I should have made, Madam Chairman, which the Director made very well, is that the President has endorsed this and incorporated it in his 1971 plan and, therefore, we have every reason to believe we will be permitted to obligate the funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. He endorsed last year's budget?

Mr. HITE. Yes, he did, but I think the situation is different.

(Discussion off the record.)

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $472,000 for the Everglades National Park. How critical is that?

Mr. HARTZOG. Have you had an opportunity to go to the Everglades?

Mrs. HANSEN. No, I have not.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. HARTZOG. When you go into Flamingo at the south end of the park, the central point of public contact is the concessioners' restaurant building. You gave us the money to buy that building so we can modernize and revamp it as a visitor center and that is what this money is for.

FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $204,000 for the Fort Sumter National Monument.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have a difficult problem at Fort Sumter concerning the tour boat that takes people from Charleston to Fort Sumter. With the Congressman's help we did get a piece of property from the Coast Guard. Subject to the availability of funds, we will build a pier at the new site, so the concessioner can move the boat landing point from downtown Charlestown, where there is no parking, out to the new site where there will be parking for visitors who want to go to Fort Sumter. We are going to provide a pier and a visitor contact facility as well as the parking lot, grounds, lights and utilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your visitation per year at Fort Sumter?

Mr. HARTZOG. At Fort Sumter the visitation was 142,400 for calendar year 1969.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Vicksburg National Military Park.

Mr. HARTZOG. We have an agreement with the city of Vicksburg.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Mr. HARTZOG. In exchange for closing certain streets, purchasing of land and other changes there, we agreed that we would revamp the road system and get the through traffic out. For 1971 we are proposing realinement of approaches and replacement of the existing steel arch bridges which have deteriorated beyond repair. The bridges will be required to carry normal park taffic, including cross country tour buses, at 30 miles an hour and are part of the new park tour route which we have been able to establish inside the park as a result of relocating the city streets outside the park.

### VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Virgin Islands National Park.

Mr. HARTZOG. One of the real serious needs is for medium to low price accommodations. Laurence Rockefeller has bought out the Woodside concession operation, a little campground, and they have agreed to expand the accommodations at Cinnamon Bay if we will put in the road system and improve parking and trails. This involves an entrance road, parking, trails improvement and utilities system.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many visitors do you have per year at the Virgin Island National Park?

Mr. HARTZOG. Visits at the Virgin Islands were 117,000 last year.

### SOUTHEAST REGION CONSTRUCTION TOTALS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $2,781,000 for your construction program in the Southeast region?

How does that compare with last year's proposal?

Mr. HARTZOG. Last year the total was $830,000 for buildings and utilities, $2,005,000 for roads and trails, and $3,950,000 for parkways.

Mrs. HANSEN. About $6 million.

Mr. HARTZOG. $6,785,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Of that $6 million how much has been placed in reserve?

Mr. HARTZOG. I would have to supply that for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes.

(The information follows:)

Fiscal year 1970 construction projects placed in Budget reserve under the President's Directive of September 4, 1969.

Of the $6,705,000 appropriated for the Southeast Region in 1970, $3,765,000 was placed in budget reserve. The following tabulation shows the 1970 total construction funds for each Region, and the amount by activity which is currently in budget reserve (in thousands of dollars):

| REGION | 1970 Appropriation | AMOUNT IN BUDGET RESERVE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PARKWAYS | ROADS AND TRAILS | BLDGS, UTILITIES, ETC. | TOTAL |
| Northeast | 2,255 | $ -- | $ 1,314 | $ 76 | $ 1,390 |
| Southeast | 6,705 | 2,330 | 1,281 | 154 | 3,765 |
| Southwest | 3,661 | -- | 1,459 | -- | 1,459 |
| Western | 2,583 | -- | 1,284 | 143 | 1,427 |
| Northwest | 1,754 | -- | 214 | -- | 214 |
| Midwest | 6,385 | -- | 3,497 | 17 | 3,514 |
| National Capital | 3,650 | 497 | 53 | 486 | 1,036 |
| Total | 26,993 | 2,827 | 9,102 | 876 | 12,805[a/] |

a/ In addition, $4,335,000 of 1969 projects were deferred and $941,000 of D.C. Trust Funds for a total of $18,081,000 placed in reserve to comply with the Directive.

CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $613,000 for Canyonlands National Park. How vital is that?

Mr. HARTZOG. This is extremely important because there is no real access into the confluence which is one of the great views.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your visitation per year?

Mr. HARTZOG. Visitation at Canyonlands is now 26,000, and you have to go in by jeep. We are trying to provide automobile access so that people can get into the confluence. It will involve an extension of this road system. This is called the Squaw Flat road to the Confluence Overlook. It is very difficult construction, because of sheer cliffs of sandstone.

Mrs. HANSEN. When will this project be completed?

Mr. HARTZOG. We don't have the Canyonlands development program with us.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the information in the record.

(The information follows:)

*Canyonlands National Park proposed road construction program—Squaw Flat Road to Confluence Overlook*

| | |
|---|---|
| Squaw Flat to Big Spring Canyon, approximately 4 miles (fiscal year 1971) | $613,000 |
| Big Spring Canyon Bridge (fiscal year 1972) | 1,456,000 |
| Big Spring Canyon to Confluence Overlook, approximately 5 miles—project planning portion (fiscal year 1973) | 104,000 |
| Big Spring Canyon to Confluence Overlook (completion) (fiscal year 1974) | 936,000 |
| Total estimated requirements | $3,109,000 |

Mr. HARTZOG. The amount for 1971 is for a 4-mile section.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this a critical area?

Mr. HARTZOG. It is extremely critical. It is one of the newest national parks, and there is no satisfactory access to it. Although it has been highly advertised and it is widely known, you can't get in except by jeep.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did you budget any funds last year for this project?

Mr. HARTZOG. I believe we did, didn't we? I didn't budget any construction last year. We received project planning money last year. That is the first step.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is completed?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have done that.

Mrs. HANSEN. What did you spend?

Mr. HARTZOG. $30,000 on project planning.

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. What was appropriated last year for Grand Canyon?

Mr. HARTZOG. For Grand Canyon last year we had $448,000 for a portion of the South Rim Village roads and trails, $40,000 for project planning to reconstruct the South Rim water and sewer system, and $30,000 for project planning for roads and trails on the North Rim.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much of that was spent?

Mr. HARTZOG. $70,000. In order to keep the program moving I used funds from the 25 percent which was not frozen to finance the project planning and the lump sum items. These were my priorities in order to continue work on planning, so that when the freeze was off we would have projects that were ready to go under contract. The actual amount needed for the contract itself was considered part of the 75 percent which was frozen, and in this way I didn't totally destroy my capability for moving forward in 1971.

SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $1,642,000 for Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. How much did you have budgeted last year?

Mr. HARTZOG. $916,000 is needed at Ash Mountain and Giant Forest for reconstruction of sewage facilities. $516,000 is needed for a water system at Giant Forest and $210,000 is for roads and parking for the concession development at Lodgepole.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did you have budgeted last year?

Mr. HARTZOG. Last year we had project planning funds of $20,000 to reconstruct Crystal Cave Road and $5,000 of project planning funds for reconstruction of sewage facilities at Grant Grove.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $2,411,000 for Yosemite National Park.

How much did you have last year?

Mr. HARTZOG. Last year I had $334,000 in roads and trails, and $270,000 in buildings and utilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did you spend?

Mr. HARTZOG. I spent the project planning portion of $10,000.

PISCATAWAY PARK

Mr. MARSH. This is not the right place to bring this up, but it relates to these general types of projects. Where do you stand on the Mount Vernon overview?

Mr. HARTZOG. Piscataway Park?

Mr. MARSH. Yes.

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, Mr. Goldstein met Charles County officials and persuaded them to rezone all of Marshall Hall commercial. He had agreed with us that he would give us a scenic easement, when he had it rezoned and would not give us a scenic easement, the Secretary wrote the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the House and the Senate, and asked their permission to file condemnation for a scenic easement on Marshall Hall.

The reason that we need the concurrence of the legislative committees in order to do this is because no money was included in the authorized appropriation ceiling for Piscataway Park to purchase the scenic easement at Marshall Hall because Mr. Goldstein had told the Congress he was going to give us one. There is no money in the appropriation authorization to purchase a scenic easement without the permission of these committees.

Mr. MARSH. But the rest of it is in pretty good shape?

Mr. HARTZOG. No. We have $2.2 million of additional property to be acquired down at the south end that wasn't acquired.

WESTERN REGION CONSTRUCTION TOTALS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $4,747,000 for your construction programs in the Western Region. What was your request last year?

Mr. HARTZOG. $3,985,000 total in the budget request.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much of that was spent?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have to supply that. I was going to give you the breakdown by region.

(The information follows:)

WESTERN REGION, FISCAL YEAR 1970

| | Appropriation | Amount in reserve | Amount to be spent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buildings and utilities | $527,000 | $143,000 | $384,000 |
| Roads and trails | 2,056,000 | 1,284,000 | 772,000 |
| Total | 2,583,000 | 1,427,000 | 1,156,000 |

NORTHWEST REGION

Mrs. HANSEN. The northwest region.

Mr. HARTZOG. We didn't have that region last year.

Mrs. HANSEN. It was included in the western region.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes; and I am grateful to you. I really do appreciate it.

ANCHORAGE AIRPORT

Mrs. HANSEN. The Anchorage Airport.

Mr. HARTZOG. You always find the one item that I have to acknowledge you can cut out.

Mrs. HANSEN. Even though the Secretary of the Interior is from Alaska?

Mr. HARTZOG. I hope you will transfer it over to some other needy project and not deduct it. Since the budget was prepared, our negotiations with the State of Alaska over space at the International Airport have broken down, and the Secretary agrees with me that we are not going to build that visitor contact facility in the space that they want to allocate to us.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $388,000 for Crater Lake National Park. What was your budget request last year?

Mr. HARTZOG. For Crater Lake last year we had $261,000 in roads and trails, and $256,000 in buildings and utilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did you spend?

Mr. HARTZOG. We spent the project planning money, $86,000.

FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $100,000 for Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. Is that going to do the job?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you consider would be adequate? Insert the information in the record.

(The information follows:)

FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS

The advance planning item of $100,000 included in the 1971 fiscal year construction program is a part of a 5-year program for extensive archeological investigations which will include supporting facilities, laboratory analysis and cataloging of artifact specimens, special related scientific studies and publication of findings. Additional amounts for continuing this program are included in the service's 5-year program for Fort Vancouver. This work could be accelerated. An additional sum of $100,000 could be used advantageously in the 1971 fiscal year for a total 1971 program of $200,000.

KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $31,000 for Katmai National Monument. What are you going to do there?

Mr. HARTZOG. We simply have to do something about the power generation and sewer system at Katmai.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this planning money?

Mr. HARTZOG. This is planning money.

LAVA BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $86,000 for Lava Beds National Monument.

Mr. HARTZOG. We are going to resurface 3.5 miles of road from Indian Wells to the northeast entrance.

Mrs. HANSEN. Was anything spent on this project last year?

Mr. HARTZOG. $96,000 was proposed last year for this project.

We did design work with a part of that amount, $10,000. The construction cost is $86,000.

PROJECT PLANNING FUNDS AND PROJECT FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. You would save a lot of money by requesting design funds one year and construction funds the next year.

Hr. HARTZOG. We have been trying to do this as I mentioned to you. I am trying to get this work on a four-step cycle, in which we will prepare the actual construction drawings with project planning money, so when we come to you we will have a reliable estimate of the construction cost. I believe part of the reason that we have run over so badly in some cases is that we don't have working drawings as a basis for good estimates. I don't think it is fair to the committee and I don't think it is good management for us to request on a regular basis both project planning and construction funds for a project in the same year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't it too late in the year to do your contracting, particularly in those parks that have weather problems?

Mr. HARTZOG. Exactly.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $389,000 for Mount Rainier National Park. How much did you request last year?

Mr. HARTZOG. Last year we had $76,000 for roads and trails and $42,000 for buildings and utilities project planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did you spend?

Mr. HARTZOG. We will spend it all. The 1971 program provides rehabilitation of the sewer and water system at Longmire headquarters.

Mrs. HANSEN. I lived there.

Mr. HARTZOG. I want you to see the project.

Mrs. HANSEN. I will wait until it is done.

Mr. HARTZOG. We will have you there for the dedication.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would like to see the dedication because I just want to know how long it is going to take.

NORTHWEST REGION

Insert in the record the total acreage, total visitation, and your 1970 appropriation for the Northwest region?

(The information follows:)

Comparison of Certain Data for the Northwest Region
with other National Park Service Regions

| | Acreage | 1969 Visitation | 1970 Population as of July 1, 1968 | 1970 Buildings & Utilities Const. Program 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest Region | 9,713,924 | 6,192,700 | 6,285,000 | $821,000 |
| Southeast Region | 2,609,376 | 58,550,700 | 41,933,000 | 696,000 |
| Midwest Region | 4,665,307 | 19,036,000 | 19,166,000 | 482,000 |
| Southwest Region | 4,918,200 | 18,547,500 | 17,247,000 | 490,000 |
| Western Region | 6,564,434 | 13,825,700 | 20,403,000 | 384,000 |
| Northeast Region | 986,050 | 23,609,900 | 94,009,000 | 239,000 |
| National Capital Parks | 49,457 | 24,227,500 | 802,000 | 1,113,000 |
| TOTAL | 29,506,748 | 163,990,000 | 199,845,000 | 4,225,000 |

1/ Excludes 1970 Fiscal Year construction amounts held in budget reserve.

MIDWEST REGION

Mrs. HANSEN. The Midwest region.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is a desperately under-funded region too.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't blame this committee for the underfunding.

FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

You are requesting funds for the Fort Scott National Historic site. Is this a critical area?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, we need to finish that.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your visitations per year?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have no record of the visits. We don't operate this, and this is one of the creative things about the legislation which authorized it. We are responsible for the restoration. And the local government is going to operate it.

We want that to restore historic building numbers 1 and 2.

Mrs. HANSEN. How long has the fort been there?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is one of the oldest forts.

Mr. HUMMEL. Over 100 years.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much have you spent to date?

Mr. HARTZOG. $255,000 in land acquisition. The total developments are estimated at $550,700. To date $50,000 has been provided for research, and $32,500 for signs, and markers and for demolition of nonhistoric buildings.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total expenditure?

Mr. HARTZOG. $337,500, and the total authorization is $805,700. Here is a statement on the current status and the program through 1967 if you would like to have it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. FAGERGREN. One of those buildings burned down in 1968 and was partly restored by the city. It was the museum and visitor center. They did have a lot of visitors up to that time.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Glacier National Park.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is going to the Sun Road, one of the most beautiful scenic inspirational drives in all of America. The guardrails were put in there by the CCC boys in the 1930's and need to be reconstructed.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did you request in the budget last year?

Mr. HARTZOG. We want to put this on a continuing basis to be funded at the level of $200,000 to $400,000 per year.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did you spend?

Mr. HARTZOG. We used the planning money of $90,000 last year.

Mrs. HANSEN. No construction?

Mr. HARTZOG. No construction. Not in 1970, but we did in the 1969 fiscal year. We want to put it on a sustaining basis of $200,000 to $400,000 a year, because the economical way to rebuild it is in segments so that a suitable force can stay at it continually.

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. What was your request last year for the Grand Teton National Park?

Mr. HARTZOG. Last year we had $65,000 for project planning. We propose construction this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. That was all you requested last year?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, project planning money.

JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $400,000 for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.

Mr. HARTZOG. We are going to put in the pedestrian circulation system which includes walks, steps, and a foot bridge. This is work the service will do. The city has already advanced $1,015,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for building and utilities.

Mr. HARTZOG. The city funds will be used to begin the work on the inside and we hope to finish one theater underground for showing of films. The building and utility funds will be used for grading, landscaping and planting.

JEWEL CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Jewel Cave.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is the one I made the error on yesterday. I thought the visitor center had been under contact but it was frozen last year.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did you request last year? What happened to it?

Mr. HARTZOG. It was frozen.

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Mount Rushmore.

Mr. HARTZOG. We had funds for project planning last year, and construction is proposed this year. This is in line with the system we are trying to develop.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $8,427,000 for Yellowstone National Park. How much was your appropriation last year?

Mr. HARTZOG. The amount of $5,506,000 was appropriated for roads and trails and $436,000 was provided for buildings and utilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did you spend?

Mr. HARTZOG. I will have to supply that for the record, because part of this work was frozen.

(The information follows:)

Status of 1970 Construction Program
Yellowstone National Park (Montana and Wyoming)

The status of the projects at Yellowstone National Park which are being financed from FY 1970 Construction funds (Buildings, Utilities, etc., and Roads and Trails) is reflected in the following tables:

Roads and Trails - While $5,506,000 was appropriated, a total of $3,497,000 was held in budget reserve. The balance of $2,009,000 was released for the pre-planning involved. With the exception of the plans for the Roads and Parking in the Concessioner area at Grant Village, all the planning has been completed or will be completed by the end of FY 70. The plans for the Grant Village project are being deferred to FY 71 based on agreement with the Concessioner.

| Roads and Trails | Total Amount 1/ | Budget Reserve |
|---|---|---|
| Reconstruct Roads, Grant Village to Arnica Creek (West Thumb Bypass) and Construct Parking Area | $1,785,000 | $1,213,000 |
| Reconstruct Road, Bridge Bay to Fishing Bridge Junction (Lake Bypass) | 1,060,000 | 720,000 |
| Reconstruct Road, East Entrance to Sylvan Pass | 800,000 | 543,000 |
| Fishing Bridge Bypass and Parking (Project Planning Portion) | 150,000 | -- |
| Grant Village | | |
| Final Surface, Grant Village Access Road | 130,000 | 88,000 |
| Roads and Parking, Concessioner Area (Project Planning Portion) | 20,000 | -- |
| Old Faithful | | |
| Parking Area Expansion | 965,000 | 655,000 |
| Trails and Walks | 194,000 | -- |
| Reconstruct Inn Access Road and Construct Walks and Trails at Geyser (Project Planning Portion) | 20,000 | -- |
| Bridge Bay | | |
| Roads, Parking, Walks, Concessioner Camp Service Building | 24,000 | 18,000 |
| Canyon | | |
| Resurface Cabin Area Roads | 238,000 | 178,000 |
| Roads, Parking and Walks, Concessioner's Office and Food Service Building | 110,000 | 82,000 |
| Lake | | |
| Concessions, Utility and Residential Roads (Project Planning Portion) | 10,000 | -- |
| Totals, Roads and Trails | $5,506,000 | $3,497,000 |

1/ The amounts not in Budget Reserve are scheduled for obligation this fiscal year for project planning.

Buildings, Utilities, etc. - As shown below, $17,000 was held in reserve and $319,000 was released. For the work to be performed by contract, all contracts have been or will be awarded by the close of FY 70. All planning involved is expected to be completed by June 30, 1970.

| Buildings, Utilities, etc. | Total Amount | Budget Reserve | Balance Available |
|---|---|---|---|
| Old Faithful | | | |
| Employee Housing | $ 40,000 | -- | $ 40,000 |
| Water System Improvement | 104,000 | -- | 104,000 |
| Bridge Bay | | | |
| Utility Extensions, Concessioner Camp Service Building | 7,000 | $ 5,000 | 2,000 |
| Canyon | | | |
| Utility Extensions, Food Service Building | 15,000 | 12,000 | 3,000 |
| Park General | | | |
| Sewage Improvements | 150,000 | -- | 150,000 |
| Utility Systems, Various Locations (Project Planning Portion) | 120,000 | -- | 120,000 |
| Totals, Buildings and Utilities | $436,000 | $17,000 | $319,000 |

MIDWEST REGION CONSTRUCTION SIGNIFICANCE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $13 million for construction programs in the Midwest Region.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am. That is the exotic region this year. Madam Chairman, the Centennial Celebration of the National Park Service is taking place out there in 1972, and we have to get those facilities in shape.

CONTRIBUTION OF PARKS TO THE NATION

One of the most creative institutions in human society is the public parks for people, as opposed to the private parks in the European society. This is the contribution of this Nation to world culture. It has inspired over 80 nations around the world to establish national parks, which are the source of one of the richest learning experiences that anyone can have. In my general statement I referred to what McFarland said about the national parks when the Congress was considering establishing a national park service.

Mrs. HANSEN. You don't have to lobby me. I am for your national parks.

Mr. HARTZOG. I want you to have this in the record so you can help argue for us later when I can't be there.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have no more influence downtown than any other Democrat.

Mr. HARTZOG. You are in the Congress and I am at the other end of town. McFarland said—"the word 'park' in the minds of most of us suggests a place in which there are a number of flower beds, and probably stone dogs, and iron fountains, and things of that kind, and a road over which an automobile may travel."

He said, "We forget that the park has passed out of that category in the United States. The park now serves the people; the park decreases the demand on the forces for keeping order; the park is the direct competitor, in the United States, of the courts, of the jail, of the cemetery, and a very efficient competitor with all of them."

That is the program we are talking about.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hartzog, nobody could agree more.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you. I believe it.

Mrs. HANSEN. I firmly believe that adequate recreational facilities should be provided.

Mr. HARTZOG. And you have responded generously and magnificently.

Mrs. HANSEN. What good has it done? The funds have been placed in reserve.

Mr. HARTZOG. A lot of the good that you have done is already being enjoyed by the American public. The President said to you in this budget he is going to spend it.

Mrs. HANSEN. The President told us last year he was going to spend the funds.

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, something happened.

(Discussion off the record.)

THE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM EXCLUDING NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. How much was your construction budget requests for the Midwest, Northeast, Southwest, Northwest, Southeast, and the Western regions last year?

Hr. HARTZOG. Last year our budget request was $23,423,000 leaving out the National Capital Parks.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your requests this year?

Mr. HARTZOG. $28,885,000, excluding National Capital Parks.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $247,000 for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument to resurface the towpath. Did you request funds for this project last year?

Mr. DICKENSON. I believe that is correct. We had project planning last year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Didn't you also have another item?

Mr. DICKENSON. The only item I have is the Violets Lock which has not been accomplished yet. It is a very small project.

Mrs. HANSEN. What does that encompass?

Mr. DICKENSON. The work encompasses sewer and water connections.

Mrs. HANSEN. Was that dropped?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes. That is correct. This is an existing block house building. This was part of the 75 percent cutback.

Mrs. HANSEN. What progress have you made on the National Visitor Center?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, considerable progress has been made because the railroads have advanced $500,000 for the architect to proceed with the development of plans for the remodeling of the entire interior as well as for the construction of the garage. We expect the plans to be finished in time for us to have the ground breaking some time in May of this year.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE GARDEN

Mrs. HANSEN. The National Sculpture Garden.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is a project you authorized, and then we got entangled with a lot of bureacracies and the money was disappropriated 2 years ago. The amount was $1,168,000 including the $500,000 requested in the 1969 budget. There is desperate need to move on this very unsightly piece of property between 7th and 9th Streets and between Constitution Avenue and Madison Drive adjacent to the National Gallery of Art. We need to do something, and this is an effort to move forward, with a skating rink as the first step in the project so that from the beginning we make something available to the youth in the Nation's Capital.

PRESIDENT'S PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. The President's park.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is to continue the program of improvement and lighting in cooperation with GSA that was started 3 years ago, and also to improve the lighting around the White House.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did you request last year?

Mr. HARTZOG. We had $200,000 which was spent.

SMALL PARKS AND RESERVATIONS AND WATT'S BRANCH LINEAR PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for the National Capital planning projects.

Mr. HARTZOG. Russ, do you want to describe these items?

Mr. DICKENSON. These are small parks and reservations. One of the items is the rehabilitation of the District of Columbia War Memorial which is badly needed. We need $44,000 for this. It is located on Independence Avenue near Lincoln Memorial.

COMPARISON OF REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION TOTALS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $3,102,000, for National Capital parks. The whole southeast region request is only $2,781,000. How does this compare with the northeast region?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. The total for northeast is $4,802,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. What areas are included in the western region?

Mr. HARTZOG. The western region is Hawaii, California, and Nevada.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is uite a sizable area of land.

Mr. HARTZOG. It is quite a sizable chunk of land.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why are you only requesting $4,747,000 for the entire western region?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, you are warming the cockles of of the Regional Director's heart with your observances about his budget. I wish we could improve the situation there.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting only a little more than $1 million for the northwest region. Why are you requesting almost three times as much for the District of Columbia parks?

Mr. HARTZOG. We are in desperate shape here on some of the improvements which you have taken the leadership in having developed for the youth of Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the total construction funds that you expended last year and this year's budget request for the National Capital park region.

(The information follows:)

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS—PRIORITIES

Also, insert in the record a list of your priorities.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, have you ever heard of priority No. 1? That is it. I have only got one. It is called urgent.

(The information follows:)

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
COMPARISON OF 1970 FY APPROPRIATIONS WITH
1971 FY PROGRAMS

| | 1970 FY Appropriation | Amount in Reserve | Amount to Be Spent In 1970 | 1971 FY Program |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parkways | 850,000 | 497,000 | 353,000 | -- |
| Roads & Trails | 1,201,000 | 53,000 | 1,148,000 | 881,000 |
| Buildings & Utilities | 1,599,000 | 486,000 | 1,113,000 | 2,468,000 |
| Total | 3,650,000 | 1,036,000 | 2,614,000 | 3,349,000 |

## PRIORITY I LIST

Band One: Advance Planning; Project Planning Line Items; Major Alterations & Improvements; Roads & Trails Improvements, Betterment, Resurfacing and Reconstruction; Exhibits and Other Interpretive Facilities; and Facilities to Serve Concessioner Developments

Band Two: Pollution Abatement & Control

Band Three: Yellowstone Centennial & World National Park Conference

Band Four: Bicentennial

Band Five: Cultural Activities

Band Six: Reconstruction of Existing Deteriorated Facilities

Band Seven: Minimum New Capacity

| Band | Parkways | Roads & Trails | Buildings & Utilities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Band One | 700,000 | 3,239,000 | 4,242,000 | 8.181,000 |
| Band Two | -- | 10,000 | 4,896,000 | 4,906,000 |
| Band Three | -- | 9,577,000 | 1,658,000 | 11,235,000 |
| Band Four | 634,000 | -- | 3,075,000 | 3,709,000 |
| Band Five | -- | 250,000 | 987,000 | 1,237,000 |
| Band Six | 32,000 | 1,968,000 | 966,000 | 2,966,000 |
| Band Seven | -- | 3,590,000 | 3,676,000 | 7,266,000 |
| Totals | 1,366,000 | 18,634,000 | 19,500,000 | 39,500,000 |

NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER

Mr. WYATT. Could I ask one question. Is this $600,000 item the only expenditure in connection with the National Visitor Center?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is all we are asking for this year. It is to permit us to go forward with exhibit development and to begin production of the audiovisual program. In addition to this, Mr. Wyatt, our management money, $40,000 was provided for the first time last year for administrative personnel who are coordinating this plan.

(Discussion off the record.)

PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert pages 118 through 125 of the justifications in the record.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Parkway and Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unexpended, start of 1970 | $9,755,618 | |
| Appropriation 1970 | 21,500,000 | $21,500,000 |
| Total available fiscal year 1970 | 31,255,618 | |
| Less Parkway and Road Construction (Estimated expenditures F.Y. 1970) | -20,795,000 | |
| Unexpended balance start of 1971 | 10,460,618 | |
| Budget estimate, fiscal year 1971 | 16,000,000 | 16,000,000 |
| Total available fiscal year 1971 | 26,460,618 | |
| Less Parkway and Road Construction (Estimated expenditures F.Y. 1971) | 19,000,000 | |
| Unexpended balance, start of 1972 | 7,460,618 | |
| Increase in cash requested | | -5,500,000 |

Analysis of Cash by Fiscal Year

| | Actual 1969 | Estimate 1970 | Estimate 1971 | Increases or Decreases |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total expenditures, Parkway and Road Construction | $22,472,846 | $20,795,000 | $19,000,000 | $-1,795,000 |
| Unexpended balance, start of year | -15,228,464 | -9,755,618 | -10,460,618 | -705,000 |
| Unexpended balance, end of year | 9,755,618 | 10,460,618 | 7,460,618 | -3,000,000 |
| Appropriation to Liquidate Contract Authority | 17,000,000 | 21,500,000 | 16,000,000 | -5,500,000 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Parkway and Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority)

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION AND LIQUIDATION PROGRAM

| | Contract Authority Available | Obligations | Unliquidated Obligations Prior Years | Total Obligations | Unliquidated Obligations Carried Forward | Expenditures |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FISCAL YEAR 1969 | | | |
| Parkways ..... | $30,052,080 | $3,859,849 | $4,737,484 | $8,597,333 | $3,866,714 ) | 22,472,846 |
| Roads and trails .... | 55,512,432 | 18,663,237 | 12,528,967 | 31,192,204 | 13,449,977 ) | |
| Total ..... | 85,564,512 | 22,523,086 | 17,266,451 | 39,789,537 | 17,316,691 1/ | 22,472,846 |
| | | | FISCAL YEAR 1970 | | | |
| Parkways ..... | 20,000,000 2/ | 2,512,000 | 3,866,714 | 6,378,714 | 2,501,366 ) | 20,795,000 |
| Roads and trails .... | 36,849,195 | 15,324,945 | 13,449,977 | 28,774,922 | 11,857,270 ) | |
| Total ..... | 56,849,195 | 17,836,945 | 17,316,691 | 35,153,636 | 14,358,636 | 20,795,000 |
| | | | FISCAL YEAR 1971 | | | |
| Parkways ..... | 22,000,000 3/ | 1,366,000 | 2,501,366 | 3,867,366 | 1,667,366 ) | 19,000,000 |
| Roads and trails .... | 51,524,250 | 18,634,000 | 11,857,270 | 30,491,270 | 13,691,270 ) | |
| Total ..... | 73,524,250 | 20,000,000 | 14,358,636 | 34,358,636 | 15,358,636 | 19,000,000 |

1/ Available cash for liquidation was $9,755,618.
2/ Excludes $6,192,231 lapsed as of 7-1-69.
3/ Excludes $6,488,000 to lapse as of 7-1-70.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

| | 1969 | Estimate 1970 | Estimate 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriation (Cash) | $17,000,000 | $21,500,000 | $16,000,000 |
| Unexpended balance, start of year | 15,228,464 | 9,755,618 | 10,460,618 |
| Total available | 32,228,464 | 31,255,618 | 26,460,618 |
| Less expenditures | -22,472,864 | -20,795,000 | -19,000,000 |
| Unexpended balance, end of year | 9,755,618 | 10,460,618 | 7,460,618 |

Need for funds (cash): The amount of $16,000,000 is requested under this appropriation to make payments as requirements accrue in the liquidation of obligations incurred under the contract authorization for construction of parkways and roads and trails.

CONTRACT AUTHORITY (PROGRAM LEVEL)

Contract authorization for the Service's 1971 parkways and roads and trails construction programs is provided in Section 6 (6) and 6 (7) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966 and in Section 5 (7) and 5 (8) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968.

At the beginning of the 1971 fiscal year, based upon current estimates, an amount of $73.5 million will remain unprogramed and available for apportionment from these authorizations. The total availability of $73.5 million will provide for the program level of $20 million in 1971 and with a lapse of $12.5 million will leave a balance of $41 million available for the roads and trails and parkways programs in 1972.

The "Parkway and Road Construction" program is broken down into two activities:

1. Parkways -- $1,366,000

The proposed $1.4 million program for 1971 permits work on three of the nine authorized parkways in addition to advance planning. Of the three specific projects in the 1971 program, only one (Colonial Parkway) involves actual construction. The 1971 projects are listed below. Advance planning will be accomplished through cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Public Roads.

A. Colonial Parkway, Virginia - $ 634,000
This project is to complete the Broadway grade separation.

B. Blue Ridge Parkway, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia - $ 114,000
Project planning will proceed on the parkway's extension along with some sign work.

C. Natchez Trace Parkway, Mississippi - 18,000
Minor traffic and erosion control projects are proposed.

D. Advance Planning - 600,000
The amount of $600,000 is proposed for advance planning. The purpose and need for these funds are the same as discussed under the "Construction" appropriation.

2. Roads and Trails -- $18,634,000

The roads and trails construction program to be carried out in 1971 under the contract authorization totals $18,634,000.

Road projects such as principal entrance roads or main park roads, having high traffic density and designed to higher standards (heavier duty) than those normally associated with other park roads, are usually accomplished for the Service through a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Public Roads. Numerous minor roads and trails projects, including parking areas, overlooks, campground roads, drainage structures, etc.; advance planning, reconnaissance surveys, topographic surveys, etc., are normally carried out through National Park Service facilities.

As with the "Construction" appropriation, we are able to classify projects under four major groupings. There are no roads and trails projects associated with pollution abatement and the Bicentennial.

The four objectives are:

1. Maintain Existing Capacity - $ 1,593,000

Measures such as resurfacing and reconstruction are necessary to prevent deterioration and damage to existing roadbeds that may result in a possible loss of investment in the existing park road system. Many of the existing park roads are antiquated and do not measure up to present day safety standards. Many also have been in use longer than the normal life expectancy.

Some parks having major projects are:

Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi - $ 364,000

Glacier National Park, Montana - 364,000

Death Valley National Monument, California - 200,000

2. Develop New Capacity - $ 4,322,000

Improved safety features, such as signing, turnouts, and curve widening and straightening, are necessary due to increased traffic volume. In many instances, final surfacing has not been applied. In some cases, relocation is the only means of meeting minimum traffic safety requirements and of eliminating steep, narrow, and winding sections of road which are unsafe for increasing vehicular traffic volume.

Parks having projects of major interest with the objective of providing new capacity are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Canyonland National Park, Utah - | $ 613,000 |
| Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site, Missouri - | 400,000 |
| Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona - | 395,000 |
| Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona - | 371,000 |
| Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina - | 263,000 |
| Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, California - | 210,000 |
| Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina - | 131,000 |
| Redwood National Park, California - | 123,000 |
| National Capital Area Projects - | 881,000 |

3. Centennial and World National Park Conference - $ 9,577,000

As part of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the world's first national park, Yellowstone in 1872, a World Conference on National Parks will be held in 1972 at Yellowstone National Park. Many who will attend will also visit other parks, particularly Grand Teton and Yosemite National Parks. Total project amounts for each park are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming - | $7,141,000 |
| Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming - | 1,145,000 |
| Yosemite National Park, California - | 1,291,000 |

4. Lump Sum Project Requests and Advance Planning - $ 3,142,000

Funds are required from year to year for roads and trails improvement, betterment, resurfacing and reconstruction work; for facilities to serve concession developments and for advance planning. In most instances, the specific project requirements have not been determined when the budget estimates for a fiscal year are firmed up and lump sum amounts are requested for the purposes without project identification. Accordingly, as has been the case in prior years, provision is made in this request for the following lump sum items totaling $3,142,000.

A. Improvement, Betterment, Resurfacing, and Reconstruction - $1,942,000

A lump sum of $1,942,000 for roads and trails improvement, betterment, resurfacing, and reconstruction, is included to provide for numerous projects required to protect park visitors against unsafe conditions:

(1) keep up with changing traffic patterns such as minor realignment of curves and safety turnouts;

(2) improve poor and rough road and trail surfaces by resurfacing or reconstructing;

(3) correct unanticipated situations that create safety hazards, such as excessive asphalt accumulation on road surfaces due to temperature and use or excessive erosion to road shoulders and ditches.

Projects making up this lump sum amount include:

Resurfacing and Reconstruction

Resurfacing and/or rebuilding, when the individual project amount is not more than $150,000; improvement by leveling and resurfacing the driving surface of any section of roadway to provide an even, uniform driving surface; improvement of grades; to replace or improve the base; to superelevate curves; to reduce grades; to lengthen horizontal and vertical road alignments; and to flatten slopes, and rebuild bridges; directional and safety signing; any resurfacing of roads or trails which changes a roadway surface-type classification or provides an improved trail surface; and any surface treatment that increases the thickness of surfacing material beyond that originally built by more than one inch. It also includes projects for parking area enlargement and trail extension.

Drainage Correction and Erosion Prevention

Provision for culverts and small trail bridges; curbs and gutters; slope stabilization, seeding, planting and sodding of shoulders and slopes; improvement and widening of shoulders; and related corrective measures.

B. Facilities to Serve Concession Developments - $ 200,000

An amount of $200,000 which is the same as the amount provided in the 1970 fiscal year, is requested to provide for walks, trails, parking and roadways, to serve developments constructed and operated by concessioners under long term contracts. The lump sum is intended to provide for minor facilities of this nature, the need for which cannot be foreseen at the time the annual budget is prepared.

C. Advance Planning - $ 1,000,000

The amount of $1 million is proposed for advance planning. The purpose of and need for these funds are the same as those discussed under "Construction."

PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Personnel Summary

| | 1969 actual | 1970 estimate | 1971 estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| NATIONAL PARK SERVICE | | | |
| Total number of permanent positions | 295 | 295 | 295 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Average number of all employees | 326 | 326 | 326 |
| Average GS grade | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| Average GS salary | $9,795 | $10,698 | $10,658 |
| Average salary of ungraded positions | $7,329 | $7,587 | $7,750 |
| ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS | | | |
| Total number of permanent positions | 324 | 324 | 324 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Average number of all employees | 172 | 172 | 172 |
| Average GS grade | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| Average GS salary | $8,634 | $9,551 | $9,672 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Itemization of Estimate

| | Actual 1969 | Available 1970 | Estimate 1971 | Increase (+) Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program and Financing: | | | | |
| Total obligations | $22,523,086 | $17,836,945 | $20,000,000 | $+2,163,055 |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year: | | | | |
| Appropriation | -50,000 | -500 | .... | +500 |
| Contract authority | -85,514,512 | -63,040,926 | -80,012,250 | -16,971,324 |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year: | | | | |
| Appropriation | 500 | .... | .... | .... |
| Contract authority | 63,040,926 | 80,012,250 | 60,012,250 | -20,000,000 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing (Contract authority) | .... | 6,192,231 | .... | -6,192,231 |
| Unfunded balance, start of year | 87,602,500 | 70,602,500 | 83,910,269 | +13,307,769 |
| Unfunded balance, end of year | -70,602,500 | -83,910,269 | -67,910,269 | +19,000,000 |
| Unfunded balance lapsing (Contract authority) | .... | -6,192,231 | .... | +6,192,231 |
| Appropriation to liquidate contract authority | 17,000,000 | 21,500,000 | 16,000,000 | -2,500,000 |
| Obligations by Objects: | | | | |
| 11 Personnel compensation | $4,825,847 | $ 5,226,000 | $ 5,287,000 | $ +61,000 |
| 12 Personnel benefits | 376,050 | 425,000 | 438,000 | +13,000 |
| 13 Benefits for former personnel | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .... |
| 21 Travel and transportation of persons | 376,402 | 513,000 | 513,000 | .... |
| 22 Transportation of things | 112,959 | 138,000 | 118,000 | -20,000 |
| 23 Rent, communications, and utilities | 158,004 | 198,000 | 198,000 | .... |
| 24 Printing and reproduction | 16,208 | 25,000 | 25,000 | .... |
| 25 Other services | 1,678,656 | 1,833,000 | 1,833,000 | .... |
| 26 Supplies and materials | 344,487 | 450,000 | 450,000 | .... |
| 31 Equipment | 20,274 | 32,000 | 32,000 | .... |
| 32 Lands and structures | 15,056,617 | 8,993,945 | 11,369,000 | +2,375,055 |
| 41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions | 49,000 | 1,000 | .... | -1,000 |
| 42 Insurance claims and indemnities | 2,582 | .... | .... | .... |
| 96 Portion of foregoing originally charged to object class 32 | -496,000 | .... | -265,000 | -265,000 |
| Total obligations | 22,523,086 | 17,836,945 | 20,000,000 | +2,163,055 |

UNOBLIGATED AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record your unobligated and unexpended balances as of June 30, 1969 and as of January 31, 1970.

(The information follows:)

PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION, LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY

| | Unobligated balances (available for obligation) | | Unexpended balances | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 30, 1969 | Jan 31, 1970 | June 30, 1969 | Jan. 31, 1970 |
| Parkways | | $1,962,783 | | |
| Roads and trails | $6,424,946 | 11,436,563 | | |
| Total | 6,424,946 | 13,399,346 | $9,755,617 | $18,182,604 |

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your unobligated balance for January 31, 1970?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. The buildings, utilities, and other facilities, unobligated balance was $2,864,898. The parkways balance was $1,962,783, and the roads and trails balance was $11,436,563.

CONTRACT AUTHORITY

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice in the President's budget estimate that you have not been given additional contract authority for fiscal year 1971. May we have your comments?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. We were given contract authorization in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968 for the 1971 fiscal year, with the provision that it could be advanced to the 1970 fiscal year. We also have unprogramed amounts of prior year contract authorization that has not been used. The contract authorization remains available for obligation for 2 years after the year for which it is provided.

Mrs. HANSEN. How will the 1971 program be financed?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. The 1971 program will be financed from contract authorization carried over from prior years.

Mrs. HANSEN. What happens the following year?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. A substantial unprogramed amount of contract authorization will still be available to be programed in 1972, including the authorization for 1971 which was advanced to 1970.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has your 1971 contract authorization been cut?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. According to the statement I have here——

Mrs. HANSEN. I am looking at your printed budget on page 593.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. That is the appendix to the President's budget.

Mr. HARTZOG. I believe there is more than $41 million of contract authorization on the books that is unprogramed and therefore is available to be programed

Mr. HITE. That is right.

Mr. HARTZOG. They have advanced 1971 authorization for use in 1970 while at the same time we have unprogramed prior year contract authorization.

Mr. HITE. Mrs. Hansen, in 1970 we had $41 million in new contract authority. As shown on page 593 of the President's budget, we are carrying over $80 million to 1971. This includes the $41 million for 1970 plus other unobligated carryover from earlier years. Thus, the

budget shows $80 million available for obligation in 1971 and later years.

Mrs. HANSEN. A portion of your road program was placed in reserve for fiscal year 1970.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. What portion of it?

Mr. HARTZOG. It was 75 percent of the program not under contract by September 1969.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much?

Mr. HARTZOG. $13.6 million, roughly.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you anticipate that these funds will be released for expenditure in fiscal year 1971?

Mr. HITE. Yes, Madam Chairman, inasmuch as these projects have been made a part of the President's budget for 1971.

CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES

Mrs. HANSEN. In the President's budget estimate you indicate outlays of $22.5 million in 1969, $20.8 million in 1970, but only $19 million in 1971, notwithstanding you may have the carryover road program which was in reserve for 1970. May we have your comments?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Madam Chairman, the same explanation applies here that we gave you with respect to buildings and utilities. The requirement for 1971 has been reduced because we have had the cutback this year. We haven't obligated the funds, so we won't have the expenditure requirement. The expenditures set forth in the budget estimate for 1971 have been calculated realistically based on obligations to be made in 1970 and 1971.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a financial statement indicating your cash balance as of January 31, 1970 and the actual obligations existing and which you expect to incur for the remainder of fiscal year 1970.

Mr. HARTZOG. We will be pleased to do so.

(The information follows:)

*Parkway and road construction, liquidation of contract authority*

| | |
|---|---|
| Unexpended cash, Jan. 31, 1970 | $18,182,604 |
| Unpaid obligations, Jan. 31, 1970 | 8,681,278 |
| Obligations anticipated to be incurred balance of year | 13,399,346 |

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an additional $1 million for advance planning. If your road program is severely cutback by placing funds in reserve for 1970 and not obtaining additional contract authority for 1971, what is the need to continue your advance planning at the same level it has been in previous years?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, the advance planning is——

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this just your aspirations?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am. This is the real rock-bottom building block. You have to go out and complete the preliminary surveys and the plans.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you rather have these funds than your construction funds?

Mr. HARTZOG. Certainly. I have said this year in and year out. In other words, no matter what happens in terms of construction, the one thing that I have shared with this committee, and I have tried to

be very candid with you, is that we must have orderly management of our construction if we are going to do an economical job. It is fundamental to this objective that we have adequate advance planning money to move the program forward and get the project planning done. We can defer or accelerate the actual letting of contracts, within reasonable bounds, but if we are not doing planning we will have no development. This is why the Service was in such a mess a few years ago.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record for your 1971 construction items whether the advance planning has been completed.

(The information follows:)

STATUS OF ADVANCE PLANNING ON 1971 CONSTRUCTION ITEMS

Of the 106 construction projects in the fiscal year 1971 budget estimate, advance planning work has been completed already on 89 projects. Work on the balance of the items is scheduled to be completed prior to the beginning of fiscal year 1971.

ROAD IN GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the current situation on the Great Smoky Mountain road?

Mr. HARTZOG. The contract is underway for the Noland Creek Bridge and a 1,200 foot tunnel at Tunnel Ridge. We will send you a current status report on each segment of the road.

(The information follows:)

Status of Bryson City Road
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
North Carolina and Tennessee

| Fiscal Year Schedule | Description | Mileage | Programmed Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1960 | The 1960 fiscal year program provided funds for 2.5 miles of the project from the park boundary near Bryson City to Canebrake Creek, grading, and base course, etc. This project was completed in August 1963. | 2.500 | $ 580,000 |
| 1961-1962 | The 1961 and 1962 fiscal year programs provided for grading, base course, etc., from Canebrake Creek, 2.135 miles to a point near Noland Creek. This project was completed in August 1965. | 2.135 | 1,257,000 |
| 1963-1964-1965 | There was a three-year break in financing, to await completion of previous construction, as contractors must use previously constructed portions as access to new construction. | | |
| 1966 | Funds programmed during this period provided for 1.66 miles to bring road across Noland Creek and through a 1200 | -- | 1,162,000 |
| 1967 | foot tunnel at Tunnel Ridge to a point 500 feet from the tunnel about 2 miles from Forney Creek. Contract was awarded June 1968 and is scheduled for | 1.660 | 795,300 |
| 1968 | completion this summer. | -- | 1,200,000 |
| 1970 | The 1970 amount was provided for project planning of the next 2.3 miles to Forney Creek, including the tunnel portals for the 1968 project. This planning project is 40% complete. | -- | 35,000 |
| | Totals to date | 6.295 | 5,029,300 |

Mrs. HANSEN. Describe the procedure you follow in letting road construction contracts?

Mr. HARTZOG. We take public bids and accept the lowest qualified bidder.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert page 126 of the justifications in the record.

(The page follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Administrative Provisions

Authorization is requested for the purchase of 139 passenger motor vehicles of which 124 are for replacement and 15 are additional vehicles for expanded operations in existing areas. Eighty-seven of the total number of vehicles to be purchased are for use in law enforcement activities and the cost of them probably will exceed the general purchase price limitation by $300.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vehicles to be purchased: | |
| Number ..... | 139 |
| Estimated gross cost ..... | $243,600 |
| Old vehicles to be exchanged: | |
| Number ..... | 124 |
| Estimated allowance ..... | $43,600 |
| Net cost ..... | $200,000 |

The vehicles to be replaced will be within the age and/or mileage standards for replacement as prescribed by the General Services Administration. Many are used for patrol and law enforcement functions by employees such as park rangers and the U.S. park police and often at high speeds in the apprehension of traffic and other violators. They must therefore, be in good condition to insure safety of the operator and the public. Additionally, many of the vehicles operated by the Service are used in rugged mountainous and desert terrain and under trying weather and road conditions.

The 15 additional passenger vehicles requested are needed for transportation of employees in providing public service, protection of Government property and prevention of crime in existing areas where operations have been expanded. The Service's activities have expanded to serve an estimated 186.4 million visitors in 1971 compared with 157.4 million in 1969 and this has brought about the need for additional motor vehicles to serve protective, interpretive and administrative functions of the park areas.

The language will permit the Service to purchase special features of equipment for vehicles used for law enforcement or police-type activities exceeding in cost the maximum amount established for the purchase of a passenger motor vehicle. In the discharge of its responsibilities, the Service will need to purchase 87 cars equipped as police cruisers in 1971. Seventy-seven of the replacement and 10 of the additional passenger vehicles will need police-type equipment. They are required for patrolling such areas as the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Baltimore-Washington, Suitland, and Blue Ridge Parkways and roads in the larger park areas. Special features of equipment for police-type vehicles are set forth in interim Federal specifications KKK-A-00811, types II and III.

Language included in the General Provisions for the Department of the Interior will permit the Service to purchase air-conditioned vehicles for areas where weather conditions make this necessary for the comfort and efficiency of the police or other personnel involved. Accordingly, the language included in the Administrative Provisions of the 1970 fiscal year Appropriation Act authorizing the National Park Service, in purchasing passenger motor vehicles, to exceed the general price limitation for the current fiscal year by the cost of air-conditioning equipment has been deleted. Vehicles equipped with air-conditioning as are required by the Service will be acquired under the Department's General Provisions in fiscal 1971.

The language authorizing the provision of transportation for children in nearby communities to and from any unit of the National Park System used in connection with organized recreation and interpretive programs of the National Park Service is the same as that provided in the 1970 fiscal year Appropriation Act.

LOCATION OF AUTOMOBILES

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the locations for which you are requesting 139 vehicles.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will be pleased to give you the list. We have it here. This is less than we requested last year.

(The information follows:)

LIST OF PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES REQUESTED IN THE 1971 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET

| Location | New | Replacement | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southeast region: | | | |
| Andrew Johnson | | 1 | 1 |
| Blue Ridge Parkway | | 12 | 12 |
| Cape Hatteras | | 1 | 1 |
| Colonial | | 4 | 4 |
| Cumberland Gap | | 1 | 1 |
| Everglades | | 3 | 3 |
| Fort Frederica | | 1 | 1 |
| Fort Pulaski | | 1 | 1 |
| Fredericksburg | | 1 | 1 |
| Great Smoky Mountains | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Guilford Courthouse | | 1 | 1 |
| Horseshoe Bend | | 1 | 1 |
| Hot Springs | | 1 | 1 |
| Natchez Trace Parkway | | 13 | 13 |
| Shenandoah | | 1 | 1 |
| Virgin Islands | | 1 | 1 |
| Midwest region: | | | |
| Badlands | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Custer Battlefield | | 1 | 1 |
| Dinosaur | | 1 | 1 |
| Glacier | | 3 | 3 |
| Grand Teton | | 2 | 2 |
| Mount Rushmore | | 1 | 1 |
| Ozarks | 1 | | 1 |
| Rocky Mountains | | 2 | 2 |
| Wind Cave | | 1 | 1 |
| Midwest—Continued | | | |
| Yellowstone | | 5 | 5 |
| Western region: | | | |
| Coulee Dam | | 1 | 1 |
| Crater Lake | | 3 | 3 |
| Fort Vancouver | | 1 | 1 |
| Lake Mead | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Lassen | | 1 | 1 |
| Mount McKinley | | 1 | 1 |
| Olympic | | 2 | 2 |
| Redwood | 2 | | 2 |
| Yosemite | | 1 | 1 |
| Northeast region: | | | |
| Acadia | | 2 | 2 |
| Delaware Water Gap | | 1 | 1 |
| Fire Island | | 1 | 1 |
| Harpers Ferry | | 1 | 1 |
| Indiana Dunes | 1 | | 1 |
| Isle Royale | | 1 | 1 |
| Lincoln Boyhood | 1 | | 1 |
| Minute Man | 1 | | 1 |
| Pictured Rocks | 1 | | 1 |
| Saratoga | | 1 | 1 |
| National Capital Parks: | | | |
| U.S. Park Police | | 38 | 38 |
| Total passenger motor vehicles requested | 15 | 124 | 139 |

BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON PARKWAY

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the current situation on the Baltimore-Washington Parkway with regard to the State of Maryland taking it over as a State highway?

Insert the information in the record.

Mr. HARTZOG. We will be pleased to.

(The information follows:)

## Status of Proposed Transfer of Baltimore-Washington Parkway to the State of Maryland

The only change in the status of the proposed transfer of these parkways during the last year is as follows:

### Baltimore-Washington Parkway

In October 1968, the Maryland State Roads Commission told the Federal Highway Administration that the State would be willing to take over the Federal portion of the road if the entire highway from Washington to Baltimore were designated as part of the Interstate System, which would make it eligible for Federal funds.

In January 1969, the highway was designated as I-295 but no commitments were made for immediate funding. In August 1969, the State Roads Commission was informed officially that the Baltimore-Washington Parkway Expressway would not be included in the Interstate System, and therefore not eligible for Federal funds for improvement.

These actions, therefore, result in no progress being made on the transfer of this parkway to the State of Maryland.

### Suitland Parkway

No further progress has been made toward the transfer of the Maryland portion.

ACQUISITION OF WATER RIGHTS

Mrs. HANSEN. $500,000 is included in your budget for acquisition of water rights. Please explain the requirement for this funding.

Mr. HARTZOG. This, Madam Chairman, is the money that we use to acquire water rights. I don't have to explain that to anybody on this committee. In the West, water rights are not always sold with the land and you have to buy the water rights. This money also pays for water resources developed in connection with construction programs. In developing wells or springs, the acquisition of water rights is frequently required.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are those water rights becoming more expensive?

Mr. HARTZOG. They certainly are. We have some very valuable water rights.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many of the water rights areas have reservations?

Mr. HARTZOG. Not too many of them. We generally try to eliminate the reservations. We have a bad situation in Rocky Mountain National Park where the holding capacity in the Big Thompson Canyon going east is small. They had no storage capacity, so they built small dams inside the park before the park was established. Now the owners of the rights want to sell or improve these dams. I am trying to work through the National Park Foundation with donated money to acquire some of these water rights, and then resell them to users outside the park, because I don't need them. In this way I would be able to eliminate the intrusion of the dams in the park, if I could use the Foundation money to buy and then resell the rights to someone who would agree to store the water farther down the valley outside of the park.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the appropriations and actual expenditures for this activity for the past 5 fiscal years.

(The information follows:)

ACQUISITION OF WATER RIGHTS FISCAL YEARS 1965-69

| Year | Appropriation | Accrued expenditures |
|---|---|---|
| 1965 | $480,000 | $245,311 |
| 1966 | 500,000 | 573,500 |
| 1967 | 500,000 | 504,754 |
| 1968 | 500,000 | 862,926 |
| 1969 | 500,000 | 497,497 |

JACINTO COURTHOUSE, MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. HANSEN. I have a letter from the distinguished chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee of Appropriations, Mr. Whitten, regarding the Jacinto Courthouse in Mississippi.

He says: "This very significant building has a fine history in my State being named to the community which according to historians was renamed Jacinto by the six young men returning to the area from the Mexican War."

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, I am advised that we have a copy of that letter and are doing something right now. The problem is that the closest section of the parkway is not yet constructed. The site he

is talking about is shown in the red dot here. Superintendent Harader of Natchez Trace is working with Mrs. Williams, who is in the courthouse, on a suitable text for a historical marker to tell the story. Jacinto Courthouse is in the "National Register of Historic Places."

Mrs. HANSEN. He is also a member of the Appropriations committee.

PARKWAY IN MISSISSIPPI

Mr. HARTZOG. I know that and that is why I wanted to be sure I got this in the record. Once we get that section of the park constructed——

Mrs. HANSEN. When will that section be started?

Mr. GOWANS. It is not in this program. It is not scheduled yet.

Mr. HARTZOG. It is not in the budget, but is the design work done?

Mr. JENSEN. I don't think any design work has been done.

Mr. HARTZOG. Let me answer in writing for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do. Mr. Whitten is very anxious about this area. You are so interested in historical preservation that this ought to be at the top of your list.

Mr. HARTZOG. It should indeed.

(The information follows:)

April 2, 1970

NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY
PROPOSED 5-YEAR DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE
FOR CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN LINE ROADWAY
($ thousands)

| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Section 3-Q, U.S. 80 to Oakley-Edwards Road, Mississippi | $585 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Section 3-R,S, & T, Oakley-Edwards Road, to U.S. 61, Mississippi | 850 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Section 3-U, U.S. 61 to Mississippi 552(Por.) | 504 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Section 3-F, Mississippi 32 to Mississippi 8 (Por.) | 151 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Section 3-U, U.S. 61 to Mississippi 552(Por.) | 56 | $504 | -- | -- | -- |
| Section 2-D, U.S. 72 to Ala.-Miss. State Line (Por.) Alabama | -- | 975 | -- | -- | -- |
| Section 3-V, Miss. 553 to Mississippi 552 (Por.) | -- | 1877 | -- | -- | -- |
| Sections 3-R,S, & T, Oakley-Edwards Road to U.S. 61,Mississippi | -- | 619 | -- | -- | -- |
| Section 3-W, Miss. 553 to U.S. 61 | -- | 386 | -- | -- | -- |
| Section 3-V, Miss. 553 to Miss. 552 (Por.) | -- | -- | $2,946 | -- | -- |
| Section 2-D, U.S. 72 to Ala.-Miss. State Line (Por.), Alabama | -- | -- | 1,460 | -- | -- |

| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Section 2-A & 2-C, Tenn.-Ala. State Line to U.S. 72, Alabama | -- | -- | $83 | $745 | -- |
| Section 1-J, Tenn. 13 to Tenn.-Ala. State Line (Por.) Tennessee | -- | -- | 27 | 245 | -- |
| Section 2-D, U.S. 72 to Ala. Miss. State Line (Por.) Alabama | -- | -- | -- | 3311 | -- |
| Section 3-V, Miss. 553 to Miss. 552 (Por.) | -- | -- | -- | 22 | -- |
| Section 3-F, G, & H, Miss. 32 to Miss. 9 (Por.) | -- | -- | -- | 1209 | -- |
| Sections 3-J, K, Miss. 9 to Ethel, Miss. (Por.) | -- | -- | -- | 55 | $498 |
| Section 3-A, Miss.-Ala. State Line to Tishomingo-Prentiss County Line (Por.), Mississippi | -- | -- | -- | 261 | 2339 |
| Section 3-C, Miss. 363 to U.S. 45 (Por.) | -- | -- | -- | 255 | 2295 |
| Section 1-D, Duck River to County Road at Fire Tower (Por.), Tennessee | -- | -- | -- | -- | 508 |
| Sections 3-D, E, U.S. 45 to Miss. 32 (Por.) | -- | -- | -- | -- | 111 |
| Section 1-E, County Road at Fire Tower to Tenn. 99 (Por.), Tenn. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33 |
| Total-Natchez Trace Parkway-Main Line Roadway | $2146 | $4361 | $4516 | $6103 | $5784 |

OUR AMERICAN FLAG

Mr. WYATT. Do you remember Mr. Reifel's question about flags?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir. I had a discussion with him on this.

Mr. WYATT. Do you have anything further for the record?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir; he asked me to make sure that a statement was put in the record. He expressed his concern in light of the colloquy that took place here this morning about the flag. He expressed his concern about the raising and lowering of the flags at the Washington Monument. This has been a matter of considerable concern to us over a period of several years, and we have asked the military on several occasions if they would send a small detail of soldiers from Fort Myer to raise and lower these flags. I suggested that once or twice a year they might have a dress parade of the Old Guard down there, with the pomp and ceremony that is attendant to it, as one of the greatest ways of encouraging respect for the flag and appreciation and pride in our country. The military has refused to do this.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why?

Mr. HARTZOG. They say they don't have the manpower.

Mrs. HANSEN. You mean the military doesn't have the manpower?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is what they advised.

Mrs. HANSEN. This can't be true.

Mr. HARTZOG. I don't know, but I will be glad to share the correspondence from them with the committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. HARTZOG. I said to the Superintendent of the National Capital Parks several weeks ago that I was continuing to be concerned about the manner in which these flags are being handled, and that I wanted us to train our Park Police and our rangers to handle the flag with the respect that is due it. We have had a detachment of police and park rangers training for several weeks on how to raise and lower the flags around the Washington Monument. We are ready to have a public ceremony which we hope to schedule early in April and I am going to invite the legislative committees and the appropriations subcommittees to attend this special ceremony when we launch the program.

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET TECHNICALITIES WITH REFERENCE TO REACTIVATION OF FROZEN FUNDS

Mr. WYATT. Madam Chairman, I just have one other area of inquiry. I think it is important that we make some history on this matter. In connection with the money that was appropriated last year and then frozen, and that now has been reincorporated into the 1971 fiscal budget, you have spoken or it has been referred to here as being reauthorized. I think perhaps a more accurate word would be reappropriated, would it not?

Mr. HARTZOG. Reappropriated?

Mr. WYATT. My question is do you feel it is necessary to do it, because I don't want to fall into the trap of establishing a precedent here that once something is frozen that it is dead forever, and that we then have to reappropriate it.

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Wyatt, I think your question is a very good one, and it is one that I have asked myself. I don't want to be unrespon-

sive, but I am not professionally qualified in this technicality of the budget. I would prefer if Mr. Hite would respond to it, because I have been under the same impression you have, that once construction money is appropriated, it remained available until expended.

Mrs. HANSEN. This could in any one year raise the expenditure ceiling tremendously. Mr. Hite, if several projects were released at one time and were added to the total of this year's budget requests you could find yourselves well above the expenditure ceiling. I think it is a distinct disservice to the appropriations committee to operate in this manner.

Mr. WYATT. It would be doing us all a disservice.

Mr. HITE. The requirement to reappropriate is dependent on the character of the appropriation. If funds are appropriated on a 1-year basis, they are not available for obligation in a later year and they don't carry over. If they are no year funds, of course, they can be carried over to a later year and obligated.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these no year funds?

Mr. HITE. These are no year funds. The Park Service is not asking that they be reappropriated but just proposing that they be programed for obligation in 1971. He is going to obligate the funds, Mrs. Hansen, in 1971. In other words, for us to have the money to obligate it, it must be apportioned to us by the administration pursuant to the antideficiency act.

Mrs. HANSEN. But many of the 1970 items have not been released. When the funds are released this will increase the 1971 expenditures. It makes it seem as if Congress has gone expenditure mad.

Mr. HITE. Maybe Mr. Montgomery would want to be more specific. I think Mr. Hartzog has laid out a program for obligations in 1971.

### CLARIFICATION OF REQUEST OF CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Perhaps I could help on this. We are asking for an additional appropriation for buildings and utilities construction of $16.4 million. The fiscal 1971 program for buildings and utilities construction will be $19.5 million to be financed with the $16.4 million in new funds plus the carryover balance of $3.1 million which is now in budget reserve.

Mr. HITE. With this $3.1 million, Mrs. Hansen, that is impounded plus $16.4 million of new money, he has a $19.5 million program but he is asking you to appropriate only $16.4 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. You had $17.1 million unobligated from appropriations last year.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. That is in both programs, Madam Chairman. I was only speaking of the buildings and utilities program.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you plan to spend?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. $39,500,000 total for parkways, roads and trails and buildings and utilities. This is made up of new appropriations plus the carryover balance.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't think we should be compelled to appropriate for items that were appropriated last year.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. You would not be.

Mr. HITE. You are not being asked to.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have them listed in your 1971 budget requests as 1970 items.

Mr. WYATT. There has been constant reference to reauthorizing.

Mr. HITE. Yes; but what you don't have there, Mrs. Hansen, and what you have been asking Mr. Hartzog is how much he has expended of those 1970 funds. I have a document that may clarify this to some degree. You have here a breakout of the $16.4 million by region, and then added on to that are the unobligated projects from 1970. I think if we could break out that $3.1 million worth of unobligated projects by region, and show you which is new money and which is carryover money we could clarify it.

Mr. WYATT. I would like to conclude by saying that I don't want to be voting again for an appropriation of money on which we have already voted in the previous year for construction or for anything else that hasn't lapsed.

Mr. HITE. I understand that, Mr. Wyatt, and I don't believe we have made our position clear in this discussion. I believe we can submit a document for the record which will delineate precisely for you what new funds are requested and what carryover money would supplement it. Mr. Hartzog and the Department certainly would not ask you to appropriate again moneys that have been appropriated but are not available to us at this time.

(The information follows:)

COMPARISON OF NEW MONIES REQUESTED WITH CARRY OVER MONIES PROPOSED FOR USE IN THE 1971 FISCAL YEAR

BUILDINGS, UTILITIES, AND OTHER FACILITIES

| Region | Total 1971 FY Program | New Amounts | Carryover Amounts |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northeast | $ 4,202,000 | $ 3,992,000 | $ 210,000 |
| Southeast | 1,195,000 | 1,041,000 | 154,000 |
| Southwest | 607,000 | 607,000 | -- |
| Western | 2,810,000 | 1,741,000 | 1,069,000 |
| Northwest | 826,000 | 612,000 | 214,000 |
| Midwest | 3,868,000 | 3,382,000 | 486,000 |
| National Capital | 2,468,000 | 1,486,000 | 982,000 |
| Subtotal Regions | $15,976,000 | $12,861,000 | $3,115,000 |
| Exhibits and Other Interpretive Facilities | 400,000 | 400,000 | -- |
| Major Alterations & Improvements | 1,524,000 | 1,524,000 | -- |
| Facilities to Serve Concessioner Developments | 500,000 | 500,000 | -- |
| Advance Planning | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | -- |
| TOTAL | $19,500,000 | $16,385,000 | $3,115,000 |

ROADS AND TRAILS

| Region | Total 1971 FY Program | New Amount | Carryover Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northeast | | | |
| FY 1971 Program | 600,000 | 328,000 | 272,000 |
| Balance in Budget Reserve | | | 1,545,000 |
| Southeast | | | |
| FY 1971 Program | 820,000 | 313,000 | 507,000 |
| Balance in Budget Reserve | | | 1,544,000 |
| Southwest | | | |
| FY 1971 Program | 1,775,000 | 1,325,000 | 450,000 |
| Balance in Budget Reserve | | | 1,052,000 |
| Western | | | |
| FY 1971 Program | 1,937,000 | 1,580,000 | 357,000 |
| Balance in Budget Reserve | | | 927,000 |
| Northwest | | | |
| FY 1971 Program | 258,000 | 44,000 | 214,000 |
| Balance in Budget Reserve | | | -- |
| Midwest | | | |
| FY 1971 Program | 9,221,000 | 5,739,000 | 3,482,000 |
| Balance in Budget Reserve | | | 98,000 |
| National Capital | | | |
| FY 1971 Program | 881,000 | 881,000 | -- |
| Balance in Budget Reserve | | | 262,000 |
| Subtotal | 15,492,000 | 10,210,000 | 10,710,000 |
| Roads and Trails Improvements Betterment, Resurfacing & Reconstruction | 1,942,000 | 1,942,000 | -- |
| Facilities to Serve Concessioner Developments | 200,000 | 200,000 | -- |
| Advance Planning | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | -- |
| TOTAL | 18,634,000 | 13,352,000 | 10,710,000 |

PARKWAYS

| Region | Total 1971 FY Program | New Amounts | Carryover Amounts |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southeast | | | |
| FY 1971 Program | $ 766,000 | $ 377,000 | $ 389,000 |
| Balance in Budget Reserve | -- | -- | 1,941,000 |
| National Capital | | | |
| FY 1971 Program | -- | -- | -- |
| Balance in Budget Reserve | -- | -- | 548,000 |
| Subtotal | 766,000 | 377,000 | 2,878,000 |
| Advance Planning | 600,000 | 600,000 | -- |
| TOTAL | $1,366,000 | $ 977,000 | $2,878,000 |

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Your justifications have been very well presented this year. Your prepared statements were very good and shorter than usual.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. May I say you have done your usual good job and so has your staff—an extremely good job. The committee has a deep and abiding interest in your programs.

Mr. HARTZOG. I want to say to you, Madam Chairman, and to Mr. Wyatt and to the other members of the subcommittee, it is always a great delight and a great pleasure for us to be here, and I appreciate the kind words you have had to say about the staff. I am very proud of them. I think they did an outstanding job on this budget, and we count it a real privilege to be here and an honor to work with all of you.

Mrs. HANSEN. In a genuine exercise.

Mr. HARTZOG. A very delightful one. I enjoyed every moment of it.

Mrs. HANSEN. With the exception of one—and you know the one I mean—I have yet to meet an inefficient or discourteous Park Service employee.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you very much. We are all very grateful and proud of that.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are magnificent people.

Mr. HARTZOG. We think we have magnificent people.

Mr. WYATT. May I add I think Mr. Hartzog and his staff have provided the usual virtuoso performance here.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1970.

## BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AND LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

#### WITNESSES

G. DOUGLAS HOFE, JR., DIRECTOR
LAWRENCE N. STEVENS, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
WILLIAM C. DENT, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
HARRY W. RICE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
LOUIS E. REID, JR., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
A. HEATON UNDERHILL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
CARL C. CLOSE, CHIEF, DIVISION OF BUDGET ADMINISTRATION
HARRISON LOESCH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT
RICHARD R. HITE, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

This morning we have the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. We are very pleased to welcome back Assistant Secretary Loesch. We are also pleased to welcome Mr. G. Douglas Hofe, the Director. Mr. Loesch will you summarize your general statement for us.

## Statement of Assistant Secretary Loesch

### NATIONWIDE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

Mr. Loesch. I have a short departmental statement concerning the nationwide outdoor recreation plan which I thought I would like to make early in this hearing. For reasons unknown to us, the plan wasn't completed on schedule during the last administration. It is my understanding that an informal 1 year extension was obtained from the Interior Committee. The transition in administrations caused a certain further delay but the Bureau completed a draft of the plan last summer.

At that time the entire environmental and ecological spectrum was highly visible and has been becoming more so. This administration was choosing new directions, new goals and new programs in the area and a full review of the draft was necessary. The department and administration thrust toward what my Secretary referred to as "Parks to the people", and the concept of providing urban oriented outdoor recreation that will be available to our most crowded areas illustrates the problems we have.

The time required for the changes in the direction and the scope of review of the plan is not the fault of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, which has worked hard, and I am certain, has done its best. Financial considerations caused problems concerning both the solutions to be recommended and the desirable actions to be taken as set out in the statute.

### PLAN COVERS ENTIRE GOVERNMENT

Since the plan is required by that statute to cover the entire Federal Government as well as State and local governments, the review and coordination in the executive branch is not an easy process. It is proceeding, however, and we very much hope to present the final document to the President within the next 3 months, again, as required by statute. I could shorten that a little bit now. This statement was originally made to the other body about 2 weeks ago, I believe.

### SECOND NATIONWIDE PLAN

In the meantime, I should add that the collection of data, research and preparation for the second plan in the next 5-year period as required by the statute is proceeding. We do intend to ask at least informally the Congress' advice as to whether or not we should put out or produce the second plan within 5 years of the date that the current plan was due or 5 years from the date we present the current plan. We are in some doubt as to what the Congress would prefer on that. We are presently, I might say, going on the theory that the next 5-year plan ought to be presented 5 years from 1968, or in 1973, since 1968 was when this one was due.

That completes my statement, Madam Chairman. If the committee has questions I will be glad to answer them.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL CONSTRUCTION

Mrs. HANSEN. On page 1 of your justifications you state: "Public awareness and administration policy have been made environmental quality one of the major concerns of the seventies."

I discovered yesterday that the National Park Service had been forced by the Bureau of the Budget to curtail all their sewage disposal construction. I don't think this is very helpful to the environment, and I think it is absolute foolishness for us to be talking about environment when the Federal installations are contributing to the pollution of this country. Yet, item after item in the 1970 budget for the construction of National Park sewage facilities have been placed in reserve. This is ridiculous.

These items of sewage disposal appropriated in the 1970 budget are mandatory if you are going to improve the environmental quality.

Mr. LOESCH. I couldn't agree more.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am not blaming the Department of the Interior. They are helpless.

$800 MILLION FOR WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

Mr. WYATT. I would just like to add for the Secretary's benefit and for the record, that we released $800 million for general sewage treatment plants, a very substantial percentage of which we know in advance we can't use because of the horrible formula for distributing this money to the States. We used the broad sweep of the brush to freeze construction, including various badly needed sewage treatment construction funds here at the same time. I think this points up the evil of the broad stroke approach rather than the selective priority type approach. It really does not make much sense with the one hand to be releasing $800 million for water pollution abatement and at the same time freezing a relatively small amount of money that would speak directly to the problem.

POLLUTION BY FEDERAL FACILITIES

Mr. LOESCH. If I can make an observation on this, I cannot help but feel that we are not going to have true national progress toward improvement of the environment until the Government itself takes care of its own. Of course, this has a distinct bearing on pollution by Federal departments, agencies, installations, or whatever they may be.

Mr. WYATT. I couldn't agree with you more and I think the best example is the rhetoric that has been going on for years about cleaning up the open sewer known as the Potomac when we know by far the greatest pollution going into that is from Federal facilities. I have had mail in the last few days from industrial concerns who are very worried about pollution, and they say how can you expect us to voluntarily go ahead if the Federal Government continues to pollute. So, I certainly strongly support the efforts that I hope are really going to be made by the Federal Government to unfoul its own nest.

Mrs. HANSEN. When BLM appeared before this committee I asked Mr. Rasmussen, "What do you have to take care of pollution, of the sewage or the water supply?

"Mr. Rasmussen. Mrs. Hansen, at the present time we have very little to handle these matters.

"Mrs. Hansen. Very little, what do you mean?

"Mr. Rasmussen. About $17,000 in fiscal year 1970. These pictures indicate the impossible condition we are getting into where the shoreline is completely crowded with people.

LOWER COLORADO RIVER WORK

"Mrs. HANSEN. What percent of the total area are you taking care of with your construction funds?"

"Mr. RASMUSSEN. On the Lower Colorado River only one or 2 percent of the total needs."

Mr. LOESCH. I was here at the hearing and I couldn't agree more on that. I think the Lower Colorado River, as I said then, is a disgrace to the Federal Government.

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Mr. REIFEL. Madam Chairman, may I ask a question here?

Mrs. HANSEN. Surely.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Secretary, I noticed in the paper either yesterday or the day before, the President signed an order giving Judge Train's commission the muscle to get some things done. Being a former associate of yours in the Department, do you think this directive signed by the President will have any impact on resource agencies such as the Department of the Interior with the Bureau of the Budget?

RULE OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Mr. LOESCH. We certainly hope so, Congressman Reifel. I may say that we in the executive branch have speculation around when we get a new agency, and I think there was some concern outside the Department that maybe the Environmental Council wouldn't be all that helpful. We look upon it in the Department as being a great advantage to us. We are closely devoted. Perhaps of all governmental agencies Interior will have the closest liaison with the Environmental Council just by the nature of things. We are getting now and hope to continue to have the benefit of the Environmental Council's muscle as well as our own. I think it is going to be a great advantage in the way of coordinating the Federal effort.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM COORDINATION

Mr. MARSH. What is going to be done in the Federal system to coordinate this whole environmental program? In other committees we see, for example, the National Science Foundation which is funded through independent offices, and the Department of Transportation which gets into air pollution; however, they are funded separately. Is there going to be some master environmental health task force that tries to pull all of the Federal operations together or are you people going to do it?

Mrs. HANSEN. The Secretary of the Interior in his presentation to the committee did an excellent job stating what the Department is trying to do.

Mr. LOESCH. All I was going to say in response is that, I am not really a skilled enough administrator to know exactly how this ought to be done, but I know that Judge Train's council is devoting a great deal of attention right now to getting a plan for coordinating all environmental concerns. It is developing at the moment through him and his cohorts. Judge Train is still physically in our Department at this moment and I have been in pretty close touch with them.

Mrs. HANSEN. You could have no better member of the Environmental Council.

Mr. LOESCH. That is right. I know he is working very hard on the coordination aspects of this thing.

Mrs. HANSEN. You can have very good coordination, but if the funds aren't provided nothing will be accomplished.

Mr. LOESCH. I couldn't agree more. I think the Federal Government in its own area, both buildings, sewage disposal on the Potomac, and parks and recreation areas and other installations all over the country has to set an example. To do that, you are perfectly correct, we have to have money.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have to provide the necessary funds.

CABINET COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Mr. STEVENS. May I supplement Mr. Loesch's remarks?

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. STEVENS. In the order which the President sent up recently on the reorganization of his own office, proposing to establish the Domestic Council, he provided that the Cabinet Committee on Environmental Quality would be a subcommittee of that Domestic Council. I think this is an additional vehicle for the coordination that is needed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

INTRODUCTION OF DIRECTOR HOFE

Mr. LOESCH. Madam Chairman, I don't know whether Director Hofe has appeared before the committee or not.

Mrs. HANSEN. No, he hasn't.

Mr. LOESCH. I am very pleased to introduce Mr. Douglas Hofe, the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. I have known him since last summer when he came aboard. He is a very dedicated person and I am sure he will be a competent witness before you.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome you today Mr. Hofe. Will you insert your biography in the record.

(Mr. Hofe's biography follows:)

G. DOUGLAS HOFE, JR., DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

G. Douglas Hofe, Jr., was appointed Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on July 28, 1969, by Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel. He is the second Director of the Bureau, which was formed in 1962.

A lawyer, Mr. Hofe earned an A.B. degree from Wesleyan University, an LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School, and an Ed. M. degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Education. He served as a deputy attorney general for the State of New Jersey between 1958 and 1962, and from 1962 through 1967 as an associate in the law firm of Meyner & Wiley, Newark, N.J., and later in his own law practice prior to accepting his present appointment.

In 1966, Mr. Hofe was appointed a member of the Essex County (N.J.) Park Commission and in 1969 was elected president of the commission.

Mr. Hofe became involved in 1967 in early campaign organizational efforts on behalf of President Richard Nixon, and in February 1968 was named associate general counsel of the Nixon for President Committee, and later became chief administrative officer of the national campaign headquarters in New York City.

He is a member of the Essex County (N.J.) Bar Association. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Carteret School, West Orange, N.J., since 1961. Mr. Hofe served nearly 2 years in the U.S. Army, from which he was honorably discharged in November 1961. Mr. Hofe is single. He was born in Orange, N.J., in 1930.

## General Statement of the Director

Mr. Hofe. I request permission to insert my statement in the record and summarize it briefly for you.

(The information follows:)

### Statement of G. Douglas Hofe, Jr., Director

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, we appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee to explain the need for the funds requested for fiscal year 1971 to carry on the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation programs. It is a distinct personal pleasure for me to be here today, since it is the first time I have had the opportunity to meet with the committee.

The 7 months I have served as Director of the Bureau have been an intensely interesting and challenging period. In the process of reviewing the Bureau's goals, policies, programs, and budget. I have been impressed with the far-reaching responsibilities and the rare opportunity the Bureau has to serve the American people. I believe the foresight of the Congress in establishing the Bureau and assigning to it certain unusual functions has paid off. I am honored to hold this position and assure you, Madam Chairman, of my dedication to the formidable tasks ahead of us. I appreciate the support and understanding given the Bureau by this subcommittee in the past and hope that our efforts will continue to merit your confidence.

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON ENVIRONMENT

The President's February 10, 1970, message on the environment has charted a course which will enhance the quality of life for all of us. Parks, recreation, and open spaces—especially in and near our cities—will be a major factor in creating a more livable environment. The Bureau, as the Federal focal point in outdoor recreation, is, of course, already in the mainstream of efforts to improve and protect the environment. With the new national emphasis on protecting and improving environmental quality and the consequent involvement of every public and private agency which has an interest in these problems, the Bureau's role must be broadened and at the same time sharpened. Every possible step must be taken to assure that we are all working together and working effectively on this national problem.

#### PROGRAM PROPOSALS

To meet these and other problems of outdoor recreation and conservation, the Bureau carries out programs in two broad areas: (1) those authorized by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Organic Act of May 28, 1962 (Public Law 88-29), the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-72), and the Department of Transportation Act (Public Law 89-670), for which we are requesting $4,025,000 for fiscal year 1971; and (2) those authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578), for which we are requesting $168.5 million now, with separate requests for the $188.9 million remaining in the fund to be submitted in the near future.

We will discuss these two program areas under the separate headings "Salaries and Expenses" and "Land and Water Conservation Fund."

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

There are three basic program activities covered by the Salaries and Expenses appropriation: Planning and research, Federal coordination, and technical assistance. No increase in total funding is being requested for fiscal year 1971.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

Under the activity planning and research, the Bureau is requesting $2,400,000, the same level available in fiscal year 1970. This program for fiscal year 1971 will focus upon increasing urban area recreation opportunities as well as protecting and enhancing the quality of the environment. Consequently, urban recreation analysis, as well as specific urban-oriented studies, will be a major part of the planning and research program.

URBAN AREAS

The Bureau will analyze the relative effectiveness of various urban recreation programs and the special natural and manmade resources that can contribute to meeting recreation needs. Studies will be conducted to assess factors such as the importance of particular natural resources to urban areas and unique and successful urban recreation programs. Attention will be given to the evaluation of certain Federal lands in or near cities to determine potential recreation opportunities.

Placing major emphasis on urban areas means far more than looking at the difficulties of the inner city. The core city has severe problems. But we must take steps to prevent the same kinds of problems from spreading to suburbia and the outer urban fringes. Interurban areas, such as those between Baltimore and Washington, Chicago and Detroit, Los Angeles and San Diego, must be recognized for what they are—no longer rural, not yet cities— and appropriate plans of action developed and carried out.

OTHER RECREATION AREAS

At the same time, the need to protect other resources, such as wildnerness areas, wild and scenic rivers, and potential national parks, cannot be neglected. The Bureau's job is to find ways to meet the recreation needs of all of the people. Natural and scenic resources are important not only to those who can use such areas now, but also to future generations who will never have the opportunity to enjoy wild rivers unless we set some aside today. Therefore, Bureau programs will be carefully balanced to assure that we do not lose sight of any important recreation resources.

RESOURCE AREA STUDIES

The need for resource area studies continues to increase. Congress, through the passage of the Wild Rivers and National Trails Acts, has established a statutory mandate for detailed studies of 27 rivers and 14 trails. In addition, our identification of urban recreation deficiencies has uncovered a whole new dimension of needed resource area studies. The Gateway study recommending a national recreation area in the heart of the New York-Newark metropolitan area is an example. Further, we must continue to evaluate outstanding natural areas like the Lake Tahoe region.

It has become increasingly apparent that there is a need for greater emphasis on environmental quality as an integral part of water resources planning. These considerations will constitute a major factor in our selection of individual projects and reports of other Federal agencies for detailed study and indepth review.

FEDERAL COORDINATION

Under the activity Federal coordination, the Bureau is requesting $896,000 for fiscal year 1971. Included in this amount is $50,000 needed to cover staff and operating expenses of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality. The Federal coordination program is receiving attention at the highest levels within the Federal Government. The Secretary of the Interior has taken a personal interest in it. Because of the emphasis given by the President to parks, recreation, and the related environment and because of the need for

fiscal responsibility, it is increasingly important that we make our recreation dollar stretch as far as possible. One of the best ways of doing this is by coordinating recreation programs throughout the Government to insure that we are all moving in the same direction to accomplish recognized goals without duplication of effort.

We met last month with the major Federal recreation agencies to evaluate where we stand now and to plan for a better coordinated approach for the future. There is a good spirit of cooperation on the part of these agencies, and we are optimistic about future results.

"COMPARE" SYSTEM

A portion of this Bureau's effort in coordination is an analytical system called Compare. Under this system, all proposed recreation development and construction projects, land acquisition projects, and proposed new areas are evaluated as to their effectiveness in meeting recreation needs. We are doing this for all Interior programs as well as the land acquisition program of the Forest Service. We consider such factors as the recreation surplus or deficit in the locality of the project, the project's carrying capacity, income levels in the locality, capital, and O. & M. costs, and other factors.

This system ranks these projects and thereby provides the decisionmakers with an additional tool to use in conjunction with others in selecting items for inclusion in the budget. We hope to implement the system on a governmentwide basis next year.

The Bureau is involved in a substantial number of cases involving transportation-environmental conflicts, pursuant to section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. We attempt to enter into the picture sufficiently early to influence highway routings or airport sitings so that they do not intrude on parks, recreation, or wildlife areas. Our purpose is to prevent situations such as the Miami Jetport controversy. The number of these cases is constantly increasing, but there is a growing awareness of environmental values by transportation planners, and we are receiving good cooperation from the Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Under the activity technical assistance, the Bureau is requesting $729,000 for fiscal year 1971. We anticipate major increases in responsibilities under the surplus property statutes. The President's environmental quality message announced measures designed to put all possible Federal lands, particularly those in urban areas, into their highest and best use. In many instances, this will mean conversion to public recreation use for properties currently underused by the administering agency, including the military. This new emphasis on the recreation potential of Federal areas accords with the often-stated need to provide more opportunities for constructive use of leisure time in areas where the people are.

The Bureau's responsibilities for examining State and local governmental applications for Federal properties which can be used for recreation and historic purposes are expected to increase substantially. Concurrently, the Bureau's program of conducting regular compliance investigations of Federal properties already conveyed to the States and their political subdivisions will increase. Almost 400 such properties are now on the rolls.

In addition, the Bureau expects heavy involvement in examining the recreation and historic potential of nonsurplus Federal properties which might be converted from present uses by moving Federal activities now occupying those lands to other locations. This, too, has been proposed by the President.

A second significant shift in the technical assistance program will further provide increased emphasis on urban area recreation opportunities and the quality of the urban environment. We will institute measures designed to channel to local professional park and recreation workers, public and private, the variety of recreation experience and knowledge which the many Federal agencies with responsibilities in this field have developed over a period of time.

Two facets of the Bureau's technical assistance program are meeting a steady increase in demand. The Bureau's periodical for professional outdoor recreation workers, Outdoor Recreation Action, is adding to its coverage articles designed particularly for urban-area professional recreation workers. The publication will be distributed to increased number of city recreation professionals through-

out the Nation in fiscal year 1971. It will devote added attention to environmental and recreational needs and the impact—favorable or adverse—of public and private projects alike.

Supplementing the information distributed in Outdoor Recreation Action is the Bureau's clearinghouse file of information useful to professional outdoor recreation workers. The numbers of individuals and organizations requesting information from this clearinghouse already strain the Bureau's capacity to respond, a trend expected to increase during fiscal year 1971.

Madam Chairman, this briefly summarizes the funding requirements for "Salaries and expenses appropriations." We shall be glad to answer any questions the committee may have.

Mr. HOFE. Initially, I might indicate to you and to the members of the committee my personal pleasure at being here. This is the first time I have had the opportunity.

Mrs. HANSEN. There are some who say that with mixed feelings.

Mr. HOFE. As the Secretary indicated, I have been with the Bureau since August 1 and during the past 7½ months have found the position one of great interest and most challenging.

The Bureau's programs, as you know even better than I do, are far-ranging and very broad. It is just now that I am beginning to feel somewhat familiar with them, though not totally familiar with all of the aspects and details and complexities of the program.

I appreciate the support of the committee in the past and trust in the future we will continue to merit your support.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Today we are concerned with two broad areas, our salaries and expenses budget request for $4,025,000 and the land and water conservation fund with a request now pending for $168.5 million with a supplement to follow. I will confine my summary at this point to the salaries and expenses side of the budget.

### PLANNING AND RESEARCH

It is divided into three activities. Under the activity planning and research the Bureau is requesting $2,400,000, the same level as was available in fiscal 1970. The program in fiscal 1971 will focus upon the increasing urban needs as well as protecting and enhancing the quality of the environment throughout the country. The Bureau intends to analyze the relative effectiveness of various urban recreation programs and the resources that are available to meet those needs.

### URBAN AREAS EMPHASIS

Placing major emphasis on the urban areas means much more than looking at the difficulties of the inner city. The inner city has its problems, its very deep crises, but at the same time we want to look beyond the core city into the near-in urban areas to make certain to try to keep the problems of the inner city from engulfing the near-in city.

Then we have the interurban areas between Baltimore and Washington or Los Angeles and San Diego, not yet a city but no longer rural. We are trying to assess the needs there where we have resources that can be dedicated to those needs before we run out of resources.

At the same time, we are well aware of the need to protect other natural resources, the wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, nation-

al parks and various other areas, not only for the people now but for future generations.

URBAN RECREATION

The need for special area studies continues to increase for the wild rivers, national trails, and, in addition, our investigations have opened up whole new areas of study in the area of urban recreation. We find generally there is a great need for recreation in urban areas but we need to engage in studies to determine some more specific answers than we have been able to do so far.

FEDERAL COORDINATION

In the second activity, Federal coordination, the Bureau is requesting $896,000 for fiscal year 1971. The main thrust of this, or the object of this program in its entirety, is to make the recreation dollar go as far as possible to insure that all Federal programs are moving generally in the same direction, and to make certain that programs, nonrecreational in character, are not impinging on the recreation resources. Within the last 2 or 3 months I have had a number of discussions with other agencies both jointly and independently and I have found a spirit of cooperation which I hope to be able to develop further as we go along.

"COMPARE" SYSTEM

You are aware of the compare system which we are developing. This is a statistical computer concept to use as a tool to rank various recreation projects in terms of priorities. This is only a tool. It is not a substitute for human judgment.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was just going to say, let's not substitute a computer for human judgment. One of the essences of recreation is to get away from computers.

Mr. HOFE. I do believe, and I am being slowly converted, that a computer can help us in illustrating some of the data that is available but we must be very certain what data we put in. No computer is going to tell us the value of a sunset or the value of a child first seeing a deer browsing in a meadow. This will never be done or never should be done.

WORK WITH DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

We have been operating under section 4F of the Department of Transportation Act and I have become involved in a number of controversies we have had, although they have not risen to a high degree of controversy, and found good cooperation from the Department of Transportation in an increasing degree. They are now coming to us, asking for our review of various projects. Some of them are small, and don't make the headlines, but we are coordinating very well with them and I am most pleased with that. The Department of Transportation and the secretary have been most helpful. The third category or activity is technical assistance for which the Bureau is requesting $729,000 for fiscal year 1971. We anticipate an increase in the responsibilities for surplus property in view of the President's Executive order on the inventory of all Federal lands and in view of the pending legislation which seeks to convert many of these lands or provide the mechanisms to convert many of these lands to recreational use.

And also in the area of technical assistance I look toward a greater degree, within our budget limitations, to heightening of assistance to States and local governments on a face-to-face basis.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why didn't you include more funds in the 1971 budget for technical assistance to States and local governments?

Mr. HOFE. This is the budget that we are suggesting. When this budget was formulated, I was just beginning to find where my desk was. That is not by way of apology, but there is an increase in technical assistance in the budget. I come from an area, and I have dealt with the park commission, where there were many times that we were faced with questions to which we didn't know the answer. We went out and sought it.

Mrs. HANSEN. What part of the country are you from, Mr. Hofe?

Mr. HOFE. I am from the East, from New Jersey, Madam Chairman. There are many localities and cities, I am certain, that either need a shot in the arm or a push off a chair to get started.

### RECREATION IN SMALL COMMUNITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hofe, you are right. There are so many communities, particularly the smaller communities, that are struggling to find programs that will enable them to participate in State financing or Federal financing. They aren't quite sure.

Your Bureau has a tremendous opportunity to help these smaller communities who in many instances have less recreational facilities than cities.

In a small Western town there is probably less recreation for the average youngster than there is in the cities.

### BUREAU BOOKLET AVAILABLE

Mr. HOFE. I couldn't agree with you more, Madam Chairman. I might say in this regard that the Bureau does have and provides a booklet on Federal financial assistance available in all of the programs. We get many, many requests for these. We collate the research that is being done throughout the country with the hope that a little input in collating and acting as a clearinghouse will allow the experience when it is in Wisconsin to be translated to action in Texas, where they might have the problem that was solved in Wisconsin. This is not a total answer to what you suggested to me, I agree with you totally.

### SMALL COMMUNITY INFORMATION NEEDED

Mrs. HANSEN. The State and Federal Governments should provide source material to the smaller communities.

Mr. HOFE. I agree with you, Madam Chairman.

I think with the dialog we have had, that summarizes my statement. I will be pleased to answer any questions you or the committee have.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Hofe.

Mr. MARSH. May I ask a question about the general statement?

Mrs. HANSEN. Surely.

VIRGINIA RIVERS

Mr. MARSH. You mentioned the scenic or wild rivers. Has the Bureau developed any concept as to whether or not any of the rivers in Virginia should be included in the scenic or wild rivers concept, particularly the Rappahannock?

Mr. HOFE. We have made a study of the Rappahannock, which is now under review in the Office of the Secretary.

Mr. MARSH. Maybe you are not prepared to make a statement on that.

Mr. HOFE. I would like to await clearance by the Secretary on the contents of that report. We did make a report.

Mr. MARSH. But you are in the process of coming up with a decision on that one, I assume, by the nature of your answer.

Mr. HOFE. Yes.

Mr. MARSH. How is that concept going generally, nationally, the scenic or wild rivers program?

Mr. HOFE. It is going well, and we are getting a lot of questions and input from the States and localities as to rivers that they are suggesting, which may become candidates for the national system or maybe a State system. A number of States have already passed legislation and many more have introduced bills similar to the Federal legislation to have their own State systems, which would be tied into it.

ZONING AND EASEMENTS

Mr. MARSH. My own experience on this whole thing of protecting the banks of rivers that are scenic, whether or not they are in the scenic river program, is the need for some coordinated approach between Federal, State, and local governments. In many instances local governments could do a great deal through zoning to protect the flood plain if they would take the steps. The State government often doesn't have the authority to do this. They probably could do it by State legislative action but legislatures of the State don't meet as frequently as local governments meet. In a 2-year period the environment of the river can be changed. The Federal Government doesn't have the authority to go in and do local zoning.

On your scenic river approach are you trying to coordinate, the total governmental resources, and it is not simply an acquisition of land, it is the use of other tools like zoning?

STATE ZONING

Mr. HOFE. Most certainly, because many of these rivers can be protected in part by zoning or by the acquisition of scenic easements which do not, of course, take the land in fee and is less costly but provides that whatever is done in and near the river will not impinge upon the scenic value of the river. I was involved in a situation recently where a city did accept or insisted upon and got from a developer a scenic easement along the banks of a river. This is one of the tools, there are others. You mentioned zoning. At least in the East we are coming to the realization that the States are going to have to get into zoning. It has been my experience in New Jersey that zoning has always been a local concern and were the State to step in

and zone a number of years ago there would have been a hue and cry of usurpation of municipal powers. We are moving closer and closer now to the States with a broader authority in enacting broad-based zoning and land-use plans.

PUBLIC CONCERN ON RIVERS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Marsh, I think the very enactment of the Scenic Rivers and the Wild Rivers program has had the effect of making the public very aware of their rivers. I don't believe there is going to be any reckless use of our streams and rivers in the future by industry.

Mr. HOFF. I have been pleased and gratified with the responses I see from the States and I, of course, don't see all of the correspondence that comes through the office. But many of the letters deal with what can we do to have our little river outside our town be a scenic river, or what kind of legislation could be enacted so that the State can have a scenic river system and join it with the Federal.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert pages 1 through 26 of the justifications in the record.

(The information follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Highlight Statement

Public awareness and Administration policy have made environmental quality one of the major concerns of the seventies. The quality of our environment is a significant problem not only for the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, but also for every other public or private agency whose work affects the environment in any way. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, of course, as the Federal focal point in outdoor recreation, is already in the mainstream of efforts to enhance and protect the environment. With the new national emphasis on environment and the involvement of every public and private agency which has an interest in these problems, the Bureau's role, especially in coordination, must be broadened and sharpened. In fiscal year 1971, therefore, the Bureau's principal tasks will be to redefine programs and priorities in order to better meet the problems and needs with which it is confronted. Primary emphasis will be placed on meeting the outdoor recreation needs of urban areas, including the use of parks and recreation areas to enhance the quality of the urban environment.

No increase in total funding will be required to carry out these changes in fiscal year 1971. The fiscal year 1970 appropriations level of $4,025,000 is adequate for the fiscal year 1971 program. A shift of $109,000 from Federal Coordination to Technical Assistance is requested, however, to make an internal change needed for a greater emphasis on increasing urban area recreation opportunities and the quality of the urban environment. The Federal Government has many talents to lend to the solutions in the area of outdoor recreation. With the shift in funds requested, the Bureau can make more of the Federal reservoir of talent available to local park and recreation officials. It will be able to identify local innovations and apply them nationwide.

An illustration of Bureau involvement in urban recreation is the Gateway National Recreation Area study conducted jointly by the Bureau and the National Park Service. This study proposes a major new recreation complex in the heart of the New York City metropolitan area. It would provide a major increase in recreation opportunity in this area and contribute substantially to improving the environment of the area. Many similar studies are anticipated for fiscal year 1971.

Environmental quality will also be a major theme of the Bureau's coordination programs. This includes not only those activities which are a part of the Bureau Federal Coordination program, such as coordination of transportation-environment problems and formal interagency agreements, but all Bureau activities which require interagency cooperation. With the environment a national concern, this latter category includes planning, research, special area studies and water resource investigations, for example. The full efforts of all agencies and all programs, wherever appropriate, must be brought to bear on the problems of the environment if we are to meet this challenge.

A major portion of the Bureau's coordination program will be carried out through government-wide application of the COMPARE system. COMPARE, a descriptive acronym for "Computer Oriented Method of Program Analysis, Review and Evaluation," provides the Bureau with a tool for evaluation of recreation acquisition and development projects, and selection of those which will stretch the recreation dollar farthest. With this system, it is possible to select the project or group of projects which will provide the greatest amount of needed recreation opportunities for a given number of dollars. Care and judgment must be taken in the use of any such system, of course. To date, our experience has shown COMPARE to be highly useful, and we believe it has excellent potential for bringing order to the selection of projects to be funded.

At the same time, the need to protect other resources, such as wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, potential national parks, etc., cannot be neglected. These resources serve many needs. Bureau programs will be aimed towards meeting the pressing needs of the city and suburbs, but will be carefully balanced to assure that we do not lose sight of the need to continue efforts to acquire and protect other important recreation resources.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Salaries and Expenses

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appropriation, 1969 | $4,140,000 | |
| Second supplemental appropriation, 1969 | 175,000 | |
| Total appropriation, 1969 | | $4,315,000 |
| Appropriation, 1970 | 3,750,000 | |
| Pay cost supplemental | 275,000 | |
| Total appropriation, 1970 | | 4,025,000 |

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1971

| | Base for 1971 | Increase 1971 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Coordination | | | |
| Decrease in coordination of environmental programs to provide for an increase in direct assistance to State and local levels under the Technical Assistance program | $1,005,000 | -109,000 | -109,000 |
| Technical Assistance | | | |
| To provide for an expanded program in order to provide direct assistance in planning and developing additional outdoor recreation opportunities, especially in and near cities | 620,000 | +109,000 | +109,000 |
| Net increase, 1971 | | | -- |
| Budget estimate, 1971 | | | 4,025,000 |

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared With 1970 | Page Reference BOR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Planning and Research | | | | | |
| (a) Nationwide Planning..... | $1,501,010 | $1,003,000 | $1,003,000 | $ -- | 6 |
| (b) Water Resources and Special Area Studies.. | 1,166,603 | 1,274,000 | 1,274,000 | -- | 8 |
| (c) Research and Education... | 114,083 | 123,000 | 123,000 | -- | 13 |
| 2. Federal Coordination ..... | 926,535 | 1,005,000 | 896,000 | -109,000 | 15 |
| 3. Technical Assistance ..... | 571,383 | 620,000 | 729,000 | +109,000 | 22 |
| Total ..... | 4,279,614 | 4,025,000 | 4,025,000 | -- | |

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Analysis by Activities

| | Fiscal Year 1969 Amount Available | Fiscal Year 1970 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Appropriation | Pay Cost Supplemental | Transfers[1/] | Amount Available |
| 1. Planning and Research | | | | | |
| (a) Nationwide Planning..... | $1,501,010 | $949,000 | $54,000 | -- | $1,003,000 |
| (b) Water Resources and Special Area Studies... | 1,166,603 | 1,176,000 | 98,000 | -- | 1,274,000 |
| (c) Research and Education... | 114,083 | 115,000 | 8,000 | -- | 123,000 |
| 2. Federal Coordination ..... | 926,535 | 934,000 | 71,000 | -- | 1,005,000 |
| 3. Technical Assistance ..... | 571,383 | 576,000 | 44,000 | -- | 620,000 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing... | 35,386 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total ..... | 4,315,000 | 3,750,000 | 275,000 | | 4,025,000 |

1/ Represents transfers to General Services Administration unless otherwise footnoted.

1. PLANNING AND RESEARCH

Analysis by Subactivities

| Subactivity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nationwide Planning ..... | $1,501,010 | $1,003,000 | $1,003,000 | -- |
| Water Resources and Special Area Studies .... | 1,166,603 | 1,274,000 | 1,274,000 | -- |
| Research and Education ... | 114,083 | 123,000 | 123,000 | |
| Total ..... | 2,781,696 | 2,400,000 | 2,400,000 | |

A. Nationwide Planning: Fiscal year 1970, $1,003,000; fiscal year 1971, $1,003,000; no increase.

Plan of Work: Through the Nationwide Plan, the Secretary of the Interior proposes national priorities, Federal policies, and new programs to provide outdoor recreation opportunity for all Americans. Under Public Law 88-29, all Federal recreation programs are to be carried out in conformance with the Nationwide Plan. The Plan is also the prime vehicle for providing guidelines to State and local governments and to the private sector, which must continue to carry the major responsibility for providing outdoor recreation. To be effective in providing a framework for Bureau operations and as a guide for all Federal recreation programs, the Nationwide Planning effort is viewed as a continuous process. It is action-oriented and continually addressed to current problems and needs as well as focused on long-range goals which are adjusted to changing conditions.

The first updating and revision of the Plan is scheduled for completion in 1973. Emphasis will be given to needs for recreation opportunity within and near our urban centers; needs which are so great as to constitute a challenge for the next decade. All possible combinations of resources, both natural and manmade, and all kinds of programs are to be examined to determine their potential in meeting these urgent needs. Not only must lands, waters, and programs be evaluated in relation to these needs for recreation, but ways must also be devised to find key solutions to the basic problem of maintaining and improving the national environment in the face of the ability of modern man to destroy significant natural resources.

During fiscal year 1971, steps toward the planning goal of Public Law 88-29 will be accomplished through two major program thrusts: Urban Analysis and Recreation Resource Evaluation.

Urban Analysis. (Planning for Urban Recreation) Under the Nationwide Planning program, the Bureau will make use of the results of available research into specific recreation and related environmental problems of the city and suburban dweller. The Bureau will analyze the effectiveness of urban recreation programs and the special natural and manmade resources that can be brought to bear upon the problem. In addition, the financial and organizational structures of the public agencies involved in providing urban recreation opportunity will be evaluated. New programs, new ideas, and new policies can come from such efforts.

During fiscal year 1971, special studies will be conducted in selected cities to evaluate such things as urban-relevant natural resources, unique and successful recreation programs, citizen involvement in recreation programs and environmental protection, financing methods, and the special needs of the very young, the old,

and the handicapped. Attention will also be given to evaluation of certain Federal lands in or near major cities to determine potential recreation opportunities.

Recreation Resource Evaluation. Protection of the natural environment and man's significant works of the past and present is vital to us and to our children in adding that measure known as quality to our lives. Through a recreation-environmental account, the Bureau proposes to keep tract of what we have lost and what yet remains of our national recreation treasures. The account will initially include the most significant lands and waters but will be expanded to include all important aspects of our environmental resources. The Bureau plans to publish each year as part of the Nationwide Planning process a National Recreation Environmental Account to show where we stand and to provide a means of identifying the resources that are threatened. Special surveys and evaluations, such as current inventories of existing public recreation areas, the monitoring of private recreation enterprise activities, and assessment of the recreation potential of Federal lands not now used for recreation, will be an integral part of the account. Specific kinds of resources, such as seashores, wilderness areas, and deserts, as well as areas of the country near major cities, will be examined to assess the overall total of natural and cultural resources that may be imminently lost or destroyed or are not being put to proper use.

The account will provide a data base essential to the development and evaluation of Bureau of Outdoor Recreation programs and those of other agencies, including the assignment of financial and manpower resources. The account will also provide data of value to recreation and comprehensive land use planning at all levels of government and will contribute to an early warning system for assessment of environmental and development needs before contemplated actions become history.

Regional Planning. Regional planning by Bureau regional offices will provide the building blocks which the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will use in construction of the overall guidelines on national policy. As an adjunct of carrying out the Recreation Resource Evaluation and the Urban Analysis programs described above, each of the six Bureau regions will maintain a continuous evaluation of the recreation needs of the people within the respective regions. This regionalization of the planning process will bring the planning closer to the people--and to the Federal, State, and local public agencies and private interests that must meet recreation needs. This decentralization will not only provide a vehicle for interstate and State-Federal-local cooperation, but will also permit more adequate consideration of the substantial differences in needs and types of resources that exist in the various parts of the country.

Subsequently, as a part of the 5-year nationwide recreation planning cycle, the regional plans will be summarized along with inputs on problems of nationwide scope, international problems, and proposed solutions in one document for presentation to the President and the Congress.

Analysis of the Planning Effort. Another important aspect of the planning process is the analytical effort that assures that the planning program is useful and relevant to providing real opportunities to all the American people.

As our knowledge and understanding of recreation problems and solutions grow, we must maintain a continuing effort to apply this knowledge both in the planning process and in the development and execution of specific policies and action programs.

The Bureau will continuously evaluate its own effectiveness and, through the publishing of periodical reports, provide to other agencies, public and private, the results of its findings, investigatory techniques, and data analysis.

Status of Program: Several hundred copies of a report providing data from the 1965 Nationwide Survey of Outdoor Recreation Activities were distributed in response to requests for this information from research organizations, governmental agencies at all levels, a number of major business concerns, and many others with interests in recreation. Demand has been such that more copies have been printed to meet future needs.

Rutgers--The State University (New Jersey), under contract with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, completed an econometric study of the relationships of supply of outdoor recreation resources to the demand for such resources. This study was carried out to improve the capability to measure demand and to assist the Bureau and the various levels of government in formulating outdoor recreation programs to meet present and future needs.

The basic work program designed to produce an updated Plan in 1973 has been developed.

B. Water Resources and Special Area Studies: Fiscal year 1970, $1,274,000; fiscal year 1971, $1,274,000; no change.

This subactivity can be further divided:

| | 1970 | 1971 | Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Resources Studies ..... | $806,000 | $806,000 | -- |
| Special Area Studies ..... | 468,000 | 468,000 | -- |
| Total ..... | 1,274,000 | 1,274,000 | -- |

Water Resources Studies

It has become increasingly apparent that there is a need for greater emphasis on environmental quality as an integral part of water resources planning. The Bureau will continue to make every effort to respond to this growing concern within prevailing program fund levels available for participation in water resources studies. Environmental quality considerations will constitute a major factor in the selection of individual projects and reports for detailed study and/or indepth review.

Plan of Work: The Bureau's activities in the field of Federal water resources planning and development stem primarily from the Bureau's Organic Act (Public Law 88-29) and the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-72). The three major activities in fiscal year 1971 are:

(1) The Bureau participates in coordinated comprehensive river basin planning under the authority of its Organic Act. Appropriate studies are conducted to identify outdoor recreation potentials and to assure that recreation, natural beauty, and the quality of the total environment are adequately considered in the basin plans. This program is an interagency effort coordinated by the Water Resources Council. Work is scheduled in accordance with a consolidated interagency budget which provides for both direct and reimbursable financing of the Bureau's studies.

The Bureau expects to participate in 10 comprehensive river basin studies. Of these, eight will be framework (Type 1) studies, and two will be detailed (Type 2) studies. The framework study program consists of continuation of work on the Columbia-North Pacific, North Atlantic, California, Lower Mississippi, Great Lakes, Great Basin, Upper Colorado, and Lower Colorado River Regions. The detailed study

program will consist of new starts in the Southeastern New England and Red River of the North Regions. Seven Type 1 studies are scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1971.

(2) The Bureau will participate in approximately 100 studies of individual water resources development projects proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Bureau of Land Management.

Bureau studies involve the collection, assembly, and analysis of soundly based outdoor recreation information and the provision of this information in a timely manner in correspondence and reports to those responsible for the formulation of plans for water resources and development.

(3) The Bureau expects to review reports on approximately 250 proposals for water resource development by the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, other governmental agencies, and by private interests which require a Federal license or permit from the Federal Power Commission or the Corps of Engineers. About 6,000 proposals for dredging, filling, and excavation in the navigable waters of the United States have to be screened to determine those which would have significant effects on outdoor recreation resources. The objectives of the reviews will be to determine whether adequate consideration has been given to the preservation of natural, scenic, or recreation resources, to the opportunities which the project may afford for meeting outdoor recreation needs, and where appropriate, to determine the extent to which proposed recreation development conforms to and is in accord with the statewide outdoor recreation plan.

The work requires coordination with Federal, State, and local agencies and private organizations responsible for the administration of the resources or the administration of the recreation development. In some cases, field investigations are required to meet the objectives of the review.

Status of Program:

(1) The Bureau's program of comprehensive studies during the past year involved 24 major water resource regions. Field studies were completed and draft reports were prepared on the following nine regions: California, Great Basin, Upper Colorado, Lower Colorado, Souris-Red-Rainy, Columbia-North Pacific, Kanawha, Susquehana, and Connecticut.

(2) During the past year more than 100 individual Federal water development projects were studied by the Bureau. The accomplishments of the Bureau in planning and coordinating the outdoor recreation and environmental aspects of such projects are illustrated by the study of the Oakley Reservoir project in Illinois in cooperation with concerned State and Federal agencies. As a result of the study, a plan was formulated which would prevent inundation of Allerton Park, a unique ecological area, and provide for the recreation development of the Sangamon River Flood plain in place of channelization of a 98-mile reach of the river.

(3) The Bureau reviewed and prepared comments on more than 300 reports on water development proposals submitted by Federal and non-Federal interests. The reports include those made by Federal and State agencies, as well as those made by private interests seeking licenses from the Federal Power Commission. Almost 5,500 applications for Department of the Army navigation permits were screened to identify those proposals which appeared to involve significant adverse impacts on outdoor recreation resources and the quality of the environment. Further study was deemed necessary in 75 cases. In about one-half of these cases, as a result of Bureau involvement, issuance of permits has been contingent upon modifications to safeguard environmental quality and public recreation values.

Special Area Studies

Plan of Work: The Bureau's workload in special area studies continues to increase. Enactment of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the National Trails System Act imposes a continued and heavy workload on the Bureau's Special Area Study program in fiscal year 1971. In addition to continuing a large number of studies underway and the provision of legislative support for bills pending before Congress, the Bureau must undertake numerous new studies.

Special area studies are initiated from a wide variety of sources. They are undertaken at the request of the President, the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, and through legislative mandate. Many are results of broad-scale studies undertaken as part of the nationwide planning effort, such as the Wild Rivers Study, initiated in 1963, which ultimately resulted in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the present heavy schedule of individual river studies. The workload is difficult to program because the requests are often made with little or no advance notice and require that studies be initiated before special funds can be budgeted. This may result in the delay of regularly scheduled ongoing studies.

Most studies extend over a period of several years and evolve into four distinct stages. These stages are: area reconnaissance, indepth study, legislative support, and legislative followup after a proposal has been enacted into law.

A wide variety of areas and types of areas will be studied in fiscal year 1971. These include:

1. Urban Recreation Areas -- The increasing urbanization of the United States requires that we give immediate attention to urban area recreation problems. As specific sites having significant recreation potential are identified through the Nationwide Planning program, they will be scheduled for more detailed analysis and evaluation. Where appropriate, such studies will be carried out through the Special Area Studies program. Recent studies of urban projects such as the proposed Gateway NRA in New York and New Jersey, a cooperative effort with the National Park Service, and Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay, have helped to enlarge the Bureau's expertise in urban recreation planning and provide the capability which will be needed for the volume of similar studies anticipated in fiscal year 1971.

2. Wild and Scenic Rivers Studies -- To meet the provisions of Public Law 90-542, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Bureau will: (a) continue assistance to administering agencies in the task of setting up the initial system; (b) carry on studies of more of the 27 rivers named by Congress in the study category; and (c) encourage State river systems.

a. Rivers included in the initial system--The Bureau will coordinate efforts of the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Forest Service in maintaining and enhancing the quality of the initial National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Rivers included are:

Clearwater, Idaho
Eleven Point, Missouri
Feather, California
Rio Grande, New Mexico
Rogue, Oregon
St. Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin
Salmon (Middle), Idaho
Wolf, Wisconsin

b. Study of rivers for potential addition to the System--Twenty-seven rivers are named by the Act for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Many of these require early action either because of legislatively imposed deadlines or because the possible wild or scenic status is threatened by development. These studies comprise the major part of the workload imposed on the Bureau. Eighteen rivers are presently scheduled for study in fiscal year 1971; however, all except the Suwannee and Upper Iowa are being conducted on a reduced level:

Study reports are scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1971 on three rivers:

Suwannee, Georgia and Florida
Upper Iowa, Iowa, and possibly the
Clarion, Pennsylvania

Reports are expected to be completed in fiscal year 1972 on the St. Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin; Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York; the Little Miami, Ohio; and the Buffalo and Obed, Tennessee. Other rivers scheduled for Bureau study are the Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania and Maryland; the Gasconade, Missouri; and the Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will assist and coordinate the Department of the Interior contributions to Forest Service studies in seven rivers:

Skagit, Washington
Salmon, Idaho
Flathead, Montana
St. Joe, Idaho
Chattooga, North Carolina,
Georgia, South Carolina
Illinois, Oregon
Pere Marquette, Michigan

c. Study of rivers proposed for State and local action and subsequent inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System--Action here includes working with the States in their studies and providing guidance and assistance in developing programs which would later permit inclusion of select State and local free-flowing river areas in the national system. The States have identified more than 400 rivers which have potential free-flowing values.

3. National Trails Studies -- Under Public Law 90-543, the National Trails System Act and Department Order 2924, the Bureau has been assigned the responsibility to: (a) assist in setting up the initial trails system, which includes the Appalachian and Pacific Crest Trails; (b) undertake studies of 14 trails within the study category; (c) stimulate creation of urban trail systems; (d) assist the Secretary's Advisory Council on the Appalachian National Scenic Trail; (e) provide staff assistance to the National Rivers and Trails Committee in Interior, established by the Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management; and (f) develop criteria and procedures for evaluation of national recreation trail candidates and for their possible inclusion into the system.

a. Establishment of trails--The Bureau is assisting the administering agencies in the planning for the Pacific Crest and Appalachian Trails. The Bureau is also working with the States and local governments in developing State and metropolitan area trails which may be designated as National Recreation Trails.

b. Study of trails for addition to the system--The Act designates 14 trails and groups of trails for further study to determine their suitability for

inclusion in the National Trails System. Nine of these trails are scheduled for study during fiscal year 1971:

Studies will be completed on three trails:

Santa Fe
El Camino Real
Natchez Trace

Studies will commence or continue on six trails:

Oregon
North Country
Mormon
Long
Kittanning
Gold Rush

c. The Bureau will work to stimulate the establishment of urban trails through coordination of Federal-State-local programs and cooperation with private groups.

d. Trails Advisory Board--The advisory council for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, established by the Trails Act and composed of representatives from a variety of interests, will consult with the Secretary on rights-of-way, trail markings, and administration.

4. General Studies Program

Potential National Recreation Areas--A number of areas have been proposed as national recreation areas. The Bureau has the responsibility of evaluating these areas against national recreation area criteria and reporting to the Secretary and the Congress. The number and urgency of these types of projects are not possible to anticipate. Neither is it possible to anticipate the complexity or the scope of the project until it has been received and assigned.

Past experience indicates that from 8 to 10 of these new studies can be expected annually.

Other projects expected to require significant Bureau input in fiscal year 1971 are:

American Deserts
Estuarine Studies
NRA's at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Reservoirs
Oregon Cascades
Pyramid Lake
Upper Mississippi River
Big Thicket, Texas
Wilderness Area Proposal review

In addition to the study of specific areas, the Bureau carries out a variety of legislative support functions. Among these are: preparation of support documents, statements, and maps; evaluation and preparation of national recreation area criteria statements; review and comment on legislative proposals; and development of other appropriate materials for support of legislation. Staff efforts usually continue past the completion of the project study phase until legislative action is completed. In F.Y. 1971 the Bureau may be requested to provide continued legislative support for several rivers and trails proposals as well as a number of special study areas.

Status of Program: During the past fiscal year the Bureau completed several major studies and participated in or initiated many more. The most important of these are:

Potomac Estuary--In response to the resolution by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the Department was directed to conduct through the Bureau a study of the Potomac River from Chain Bridge to Chesapeake Bay. The purpose of the study was to identify those areas of high recreation, historic, and natural values that should be considered as potential estuarine units of the Potomac National River.

Copper-Chitina Rivers, Alaska--A study and report were completed on the Copper-Chitina Rivers area of Alaska. The report recommendations were for the development of a master land-use plan which would serve as a blueprint for future enhancement and preservation and controlled development of the environment.

Rivers and Trails--Criteria and guidelines for the various types of rivers and trails were completed during F.Y. 1970. In addition, the Bureau was the prime mover in establishing interagency task forces on both rivers and trails. These two groups have been superseded by the National Rivers and Trails Committee in Interior, established by the Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management. The Bureau provides staff services to the Assistant Secretary and has arranged meetings and agenda for the Committee.

Indepth studies of the Continental Divide and Potomac Heritage Trails were completed during this period.

Meramec River National Recreation Area--The Bureau concluded its study of the recreation potential of the Meramec Basin, Missouri. The Bureau recommendation for the establishment of a national recreation area is being reviewed by State and local authorities.

Big South Fork, Cumberland River--The Bureau in cooperation with several other Federal and State agencies completed a study of alternative uses of the water resource of this area.

Salem Church-Rappahannock River--The Bureau also completed a study of the alternative uses of this river resource in Virginia.

C. Research and Education: Fiscal year 1970, $123,000; fiscal year 1971, $123,000; no change.

With the funds requested, the Bureau will continue research activities in the following areas during fiscal year 1971: (1) urban area outdoor recreation and environmental education programs; (2) development of criteria and models for increased multiple use of public lands, particularly joint development of recreation and transportation facilities in highway corridors; and (3) techniques for measuring and predicting use of and need for outdoor recreation resources, and programs and standard systems for collection and dissemination of recreation resource use data.

Urban area research will concentrate on analysis of outdoor recreation resources of cities, motivation of city residents to use recreation facilities, locational and socioeconomic factors affecting recreation, and measures for minimizing barriers to urban outdoor recreation. The end product of this research will be directly applicable to Bureau operations in evaluating State and local outdoor recreation plans and grants-in-aid, as well as nationwide long-range planning. Findings will be available to other agencies and organizations concerned with urban recreation programs.

Related to efforts to develop more relevant concepts for urban outdoor recreation planning, studies will be undertaken to analyze the functional relationships between transportation and recreation facilities in highway corridor areas. The results will aid in improving criteria for evaluating highway effects on recreation areas, and thus assist the Bureau's responsibilities in coordination of Sec. 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act and stimulate joint development of highway and recreation land uses in urban areas.

Objectives in fostering environmental education will be advanced by cooperative and joint efforts with Federal, State, and private agencies concerned with education and conservation. Special emphasis will be on relating urbanization and technology to natural resources and environmental processes.

Research on standardization of inventory procedures and measurements of outdoor recreation demand will continue. Standard units and methods for measuring outdoor recreation needs and public use of areas will be developed in terms applicable to all land managing and planning agencies.

Status of Program: The final report of the National Academy of Sciences on "A Program for Outdoor Recreation Research," commenced in 1968 under sponsorship of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the Conservation Foundation, was published in June 1969 and received wide distribution. Implementing the recommendations of this report, the Bureau has continued its annual inventories of recreation research in progress and Index of Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature.

Progress toward standardization of systems for measuring and reporting recreation use of natural resources was reflected in reactivation of the Technical Advisory Committee on Outdoor Recreation, and its initial action of preparing recommended revisions of the Federal Executive Policy Governing the Reporting of Recreation Use of Federal Recreation Areas. Currently the committee is coordinating development of a standardized system of recreation use analysis with the Water Resources Council in its proposal for revision of Senate Document 97 and supplement.

2. FEDERAL COORDINATION

Analysis by Activity

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared With 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Coordination... | $926,535 | $1,005,000 | $896,000 | - $109,000 |

Federal Coordination: Fiscal Year 1971, $1,005,000; fiscal year 1971, $896,000; decrease $109,000. The decrease consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | -$109,000 | -7 | $896,000 | 58 | Decrease provides funds and positions for an expanded Technical Assistance program. |
| | -$109,000 | -7 | | | |

A. Federal Programs Review

Plan of Work: The Bureau's direct efforts in promoting coordination of Federal plans and activities, as authorized by Public Law 88-29, approved May 28, 1963, are made effective through:

(1) Its responsibilities under Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act, 1966, as amended;

(2) Its development and implementation of the COMPARE System;

(3) Its compilation and distribution of recreation statistical data to government agencies, universities and private enterprise; and

(4) Its review and evaluation of Federal programs.

(1) The Section 4(f) function has two objectives. The first is to ascertain if there are feasible and prudent alternatives to the encroachment of a transportation development on public parks, recreational areas, and wildlife and waterfowl refuges. The second is to ensure all possible planning to minimize harm to such areas when encroachment by a transportation development is unavoidable.

The work to be done includes advising and consulting with representatives of the Department of Transportation, Interior Bureaus, other Federal, State, and local agencies, and private groups in carrying out the national policy expressed in Section 2(b)(2) of the Department of Transportation Act:

> "It is hereby declared to be the national policy that special effort should be made to preserve the natural beauty of the countryside and public park and recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites."

Based on past experience, the Bureau will be involved in about 50 transportation projects of a controversial nature. Some of these will require extensive reviews and onsite inspections. Others may be resolved by discussions with concerned agencies based on existing reports and other materials.

In addition, hundreds of letters from citizens all over the Nation concerned about these environmental intrusions will have to be answered.

The Bureau will take the lead in working with State conservation agencies and State highway departments to coordinate planning at the local level to minimize or prevent problems of transportation-environment conflicts. State agencies need to be continuously informed of each other's plans. Not only should the State conservation agencies know about long-range State highway plans that, unless changed, could impair a park or recreation area, but the highway builders should know about long-range plans for development of parks and recreation areas so that highway routes would not be directed through them.

(2) The system identified as COMPARE establishes a priority ranking of projects or programs in order of their effectiveness in meeting needs. Each county of the Nation is evaluated as to its relative need for additional public recreation resources. Factors considered in determining a county's relative need include a comparison of national averages and county data on the following: population density, family income levels, total population, the supply of existing recreation resources, and reported overuse of facilities. Considering a county's relative needs, each proposed project is evaluated and compared to alternative projects in that county or in other counties on the basis of project capacity, project cost, and relative need. Through the use of a computer, all proposed projects can be ranked in order of priority as to their effectiveness in meeting needs.

Heretofore, the application of the system has been limited to Interior Bureaus. During the current year, it is being applied to the Interior Bureaus and to Forest Service. Next year it is to be expanded to become a governmentwide system under which the recreation projects of all involved Federal agencies will be subjected to analysis.

The greatest benefits from the COMPARE System are to be derived from its use as a governmentwide method for evaluating and coordinating the program plans of Federal agencies. Without common levels of detail and units of measurement in program planning, it is impossible to effectively coordinate, because it is impossible to meaningfully compare programs. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will work with the individual Federal recreation agencies in adapting the COMPARE System to their needs and in implementing a governmentwide system for recreation program planning, evaluation, and coordination.

Preliminary discussions have been held with major recreation agencies. Governmentwide implementation of the system will provide an effective means to:

-- Identify our national goals with greater precision.

-- Determine which of these goals are most urgent.

-- Develop and analyze alternative means of effectively reaching those goals.

-- More accurately estimate the probable costs and consequences of our programs.

-- Improve the performance of the Federal Government to ensure a dollar's worth of public benefit for each dollar spent.

(3) Coordination also is accomplished through providing uniform statistical data to the Federal agencies to use in formulating and administering their programs.

The Bureau has recorded on computer tape its nationwide inventory of recreation resources and also has recorded all acquisitions of recreation land by the Federal

agencies and by States, financed from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Special runs of this information have been and will be made available in fiscal year 1971 to concerned Federal agencies to assist them in program administration and will be made available to States, universities, and private enterprise to meet special needs.

The Bureau will issue its first annual statistical report early in fiscal year 1971. This report will include data taken from the Bureau's files as well as that received from organizations and non-Federal public agencies. It is expected to be a useful reference document.

(4) The Bureau plays an effective role in coordinating Federal recreation programs generally. Meetings are held periodically with other agencies, program data are exchanged, statistical data are furnished and interagency agreements are reviewed.

During fiscal year 1971, the Bureau will continue to maintain close surveillance over Federal programs in the field of outdoor recreation with a view to maintaining the greatest possible degree of uniformity and consistency where desirable. Various memorandums of agreement between Federal agencies will be reviewed and if the information contained therein appears to be of value to other Federal agencies, the substantive aspects of the agreements will be made available to all concerned Federal agencies. The Bureau will continue to review program aspects of publications dealing with Federal activities and will take steps to update pertinent data and maintain close contacts with the Federal agencies on the types of information of a governmentwide nature they need to carry out their responsibilities effectively.

Numerous special projects will be conducted by the Bureau in fiscal year 1971 which cannot be identified this far in advance. Illustrative of the type of such projects are two recent assignments that have been completed:

(a) At the request of the Under Secretary, the Bureau reviewed the operations of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA to determine if improvements could be made in the management by National Park Service and the Forest Service, and whether more uniform management procedures could be followed.

(b) At the request of an Assistant Secretary, the Bureau, together with Bureau of Land Management, reviewed the potential of the public domain lands to meet outdoor recreation needs, particularly urban needs.

Status of Program: The Bureau has:

1. Developed the necessary forms and instructional material preparatory to updating nationwide inventory of recreation resources. These materials are being reviewed by the regional offices and the Washington office of the Bureau prior to final determination as to content and format.

2. The Bureau reviewed numerous policy statements or draft publications of the Public Land Law Review Commission and reviewed several project reports of the Economic Development Administration and offered comments thereon.

3. Conducted an interagency meeting in the Bureau's Mid-Continent Region concerning outdoor recreation programs. Approximately 15 Federal agencies attended and participated in the meeting. The objective of the meeting was to develop better communications with the concerned agencies and to provide for better coordination of the various Federal recreation programs.

4. Conducted reviews on approximately 62 transportation projects on which conflicts between transportation and park and fish and wildlife purposes. The Bureau also published a monthly log of transportation projects which set forth information on the area involved, the possible impact of the transportation

project, and other pertinent information. Over 300 copies of these monthly logs are produced and submitted to concerned Federal agencies and to State agencies.

5. Prepared and printed a publication entitled, "Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs," which sets forth in one volume a description of the programs of the many Federal agencies that are directly or indirectly concerned with outdoor recreation.

6. Continued the analysis and priority ranking of recreation programs. The COMPARE System was used effectively by the Department in formulating and evaluating the Department's fiscal year 1971 recreation development program. As a result the cost effectiveness of the program was increased substantially.

7. Continued a review and analysis of written agreements between Federal agencies covering outdoor recreation and related resource programs. Made suggested recommendations for revisions or new agreements in order to improve Federal coordination of programs in outdoor recreation and where novel approaches were used, made such information available to all concerned officials.

B. Legislative Review

Plan of Work: Because of the broad scope of the Bureau's functions in the field of outdoor recreation and conservation generally, the relationship of other Federal agencies in this field, and the cooperative work with the States, the Bureau is necessarily concerned and heavily involved with a large number of legislative proposals that originate in the Congress or that are suggested by Executive agencies. The increased activity in outdoor recreation and related legislation during the past several years is expected to continue during fiscal year 1971. In addition, with the recent emphasis on the quality of the environment, it is anticipated that the Bureau will become involved in many legislative proposals concerning environmental problems. Many new bills covering the entire spectrum of outdoor recreation programs are expected to be introduced during the fiscal year. These proposals are reviewed by the Bureau and analyses made of their outdoor recreation implications.

Status of Program: Under the legislative review services program, drafts have been made of proposed legislation and amendatory language to existing laws affecting Bureau responsibilities, and substantive and policy positions of the Bureau have been developed on a wide range of legislation such as conservation, resource development, fish and wildlife, and outdoor recreation proposals. Such work includes an analysis of existing laws and programs that may be affected as well as an analysis of the new legislative proposals. The legislative review program also includes the preparation of testimony and related material for use at Congressional hearings. During 1969, the Bureau reviewed in detail 25 major legislative proposals, prepared 5 proposals, and reviewed and commented on 275 bills.

C. Recreation and Environmental Services

The Bureau's Role and Objectives.--The Bureau's core concern is to see that every American has available adequate outdoor recreation opportunities in a quality environment. This prespective calls for the Bureau to expand its efforts and energies to achieve an equitable distribution of outdoor recreation opportunity and environmental quality for all Americans.

Outdoor recreation and environmental quality are inextricably interrelated. Quality, as well as quantity, must be considered as we strive to increase outdoor recreation opportunities. Constructive use of leisure time and the enjoyment

available from it, depend in large part on the quality of the environment in which it takes place. For this reason, the Bureau is vitally concerned with environmental matters and issues which enhance or degrade outdoor recreation opportunities and experiences.

Seventy-five percent of our Nation's population is concentrated in urban environments. Yet only 25 percent of our recreation facilities and a skimpy 3 percent of public recreation lands are reasonably accessible to urban dwellers. In all of its activities, the Bureau intends to emphasize recreation and related environmental issues and problems of urban populations.

Plan of Work: In order to fulfill its responsibilities efficiently, the Bureau will:

1. Provide a clearinghouse for the efficient exchange and sharing of ideas and information among those bodies.

2. Provide liaison between citizen organizations, other Federal bureaus and offices, and State and local government agencies to make coordinated environmental and recreation programs and projects effective.

3. Coordinate, and in some instances take leadership in, studies concerned with recreation and related environment matters. These studies will constantly keep in mind the relationship between the quality of recreation experiences and opportunities and the quality of the general environment in which the experience take place. Illustrative of studies in which the Bureau anticipates involvement are:

(a) coordinating the planned provision of adequate outdoor recreation opportunities in the New Towns Programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development--this program offers opportunities for several Federal agencies to pool experience and expertise in helping plan best land use for an upgraded total living environment, including adequate open space and land for leisure time activities;

(b) assessing agricultural lands near urban centers to identify those which might be best used for recreation, including guidelines and procedures for implementing the conversion process--some lands are marginally suited for agricultural production but may be ideal for green spaces and quality recreation development;

(c) coordinating a review of Federal policies and programs involving stream channelization to determine whether adequate consideration is being given to existing recreation values, the development of new recreation opportunities, and impact on environment--current channelization practices frequently destroy opportunity for quality recreation experiences (especially those relating to fish and wildlife values), preclude the development of high quality recreation potentials and degrade the environment;

(d) coordination of a reassessment of the policies and reports of the Recreation Advisory Council and the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty to determine their current applicability--reassessment is needed to be sure that earlier policies are consistent with and adequately reflect today's heightened concern for upgrading man's physical environment; and

(e) review of the report From Sea to Shining Sea prepared by the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty. This will involve a reassessment of the proposals and recommendations contained in this report, and developing ways and means of implementing those found appropriate.

4. Continue to provide staff and coordinating services to the United States Section of the United States-Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship in its efforts to promote enhanced environmental quality in the border area.

5. Encourage implementation of those portions of From Sea to Shining Sea found appropriate and requiring follow-through action.

Status of Program: During the past fiscal year, the Bureau:

Distributed over 48,000 copies of From Sea to Shining Sea to governmental and private organizations with primary and secondary interests in environmental matters.

Compiled list of key volunteer environmental conservation groups or councils to provide a continuing source of information and channels of communication for a clearinghouse operation on the environment.

Initiated inventory of how State governments are organizing and coordinating their executive departments to more effectively address environmental problems.

Worked with and provided liaison services between private environmental organizations and the Bureau.

Initiated activities encouraging the development of State and local environmental quality groups. Worked on guidelines as to how State, local and private groups and individuals could become involved in providing outdoor recreation opportunities and preserving and enhancing the environment.

Coordinated and provided supportive services to the activities leading to the establishment by the Environmental Quality Council of the Working Committee on Outdoor Recreation and the designation of the Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation as Executive Secretary of the Standing Committee.

Initiated a review of the policies, programs, and procedures followed by concerned Federal agencies in planning, constructing and maintaining stream channelization projects. The objective of the review is to develop guidelines to be followed by all Federal agencies assuring adequate consideration of environmental resources and values.

Undertook actions to complete studies on the utilization of Federal surplus lands for recreation, electric utilities, Federal construction, and scenic roads and parkways initiated by the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty.

Instituted review of the policy statements and reports of the Recreation Advisory Council and President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty to determine whether they should be revised, rescinded or reissued. Revised drafts of the following circulars were prepared:

(1) "Federal Executive Branch Policy Governing the Selection, Establishment, and Administration of National Recreation Areas"

(2) "Policy Governing the Water Pollution and Public Health Aspects of Outdoor Recreation"

(3) "Guides for Federal Outdoor Recreation Investment"

(4) "Federal Executive Policy Governing the Reporting of Recreation Use of Federal Recreation Areas"

Initiated actions to endorse the findings and recommendations set forth in the report From Sea to Shining Sea.

Undertook study of the opportunities to utilize Federal programs to improve the urban environment.

Instituted a review of the Annual Report of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality to determine what actions, if any, could be taken by the Standing Committee or its member agencies to be responsive to the recommendations in the report.

Initiated studies to identify unneeded agricultural lands which could be utilized to meet urban recreation needs.

3. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Analysis by Activity

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared With 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Technical Assistance | $571,383 | $620,000 | $729,000 | + 109,000 |

Technical Assistance: Fiscal year 1970, $620,000; fiscal year 1971, $729,000; increase $109,000. The increase consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | +$109,000 | +7 | $729,000 | 47 | Offsetting increase to Federal Coordination decrease in order to expand technical assistance program in and near cities. |
| | +$109,000 | +7 | | | |

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

1. The increase requested represents a shift in priorities from a portion of the Federal Coordination program to Technical Assistance. The $109,000 and 7 permanent positions shifted come to an average annual rate per position of $15,572.

Need for Increase: The crisis in providing recreation and maintaining a quality environment is focused primarily in and near the major cities where most of the people live. It is essential that the numerous Federal programs that have an impact on the urban environment do more to improve the environment. The lessons learned and knowledge gained in one urban area must be made available to other areas with similar problems. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, with its responsibilities for assuring provision of outdoor recreation opportunity in a quality environment, will work closely with those public and private agencies that operate in the urban environment and provide technical assistance to bring about greater use of those planning and management tools and technological advances that are available within the Federal government.

The goal of an expanded technical assistance program is to (1) provide direct assistance to increase recreational opportunity, (2) promote cooperative planning and programming efforts to stimulate increased recreational use and preservation of environmental resources in cities, and (3) provide a communication link between the Federal agencies that have manpower and information and the cities that need the assistance. In addition, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will coordinate efforts to increase informational services to private entrepreneurs.

Plan of Work: During fiscal year 1971 the Bureau will provide technical assistance to the States, local units of government and to the private sector on outdoor recreation and environmental quality programs; it also will provide advisory assistance and technical review services to other Federal agencies to help them carry out their outdoor recreation and environmental quality programs. There are five basic projects for fiscal year 1971.

1. Technical Assistance to Federal, State, and local units of government and private interests.--The Nation's deficiency of outdoor recreation areas and facilities cannot and should not be met entirely through direct Federal programs or by grant-in-aid assistance. Technical assistance to States, local units of

government, and to the private sector can generate significant investment in outdoor recreation and increase the effectiveness of present expenditures.

The increased funds requested will enable this project to be expanded to include:

-- Direct assistance in urban recreation planning, including identification of the needs of the urban agencies and of the Federal programs which can provide the most useful direct assistance. For example, many comprehensive urban plans do not devote sufficient emphasis to recreation, open-space, and environmental needs. In addition, these plans are often weak in identifying other Federal programs, such as education, highways, sanitation, and others that can help in solving broader environmental problems. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will work with local planners in bringing to bear the necessary technical skills and coordinating actions to give the city administrators the best advice on alternative actions to achieve a better social and physical environment.

-- Development of additional communication channels to exchange information and ideas that have been tried and found successful, and set up the necessary relationships to get Federal, State and private program efforts working cooperatively toward solving recreation and environmental problems.

-- Development of an improved basis for information gathering and dissemination. In cooperation with the Bureau of the Census the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will work to expand the Standard Industrial Classification System to obtain a wider variety of business statistics as a means of providing the necessary information on the kinds and levels of activities of recreation and environmental industries.

The continuing assistance program to States and local units of government will be oriented toward stimulating and assisting the development of effective programs to meet public needs for outdoor recreation and improving the quality of the environment. Particular attention will be given to the needs of low income urban dwellers, the handicapped, and the aged.

Continuing assistance to the private sector will be directed toward the acquisition and the development of outdoor recreation areas by private investment and the opening of large private land holdings for public recreation use.

Ongoing projects which will continue include:

(a) Information on outdoor recreation developed by Federal, State and local units of government and private sources will be assembled and disseminated to public and private agencies and individuals to assist and stimulate their efforts. Publication of "Outdoor Recreation Action," will be increased from quarterly issues to six times per year continuing through fiscal year 1971. This 50-page report is to be distributed to approximately 15,000 recipients, including Members of Congress and others who are vitally concerned with recreation and environmental quality programs. This publication is an effective media used by the Bureau for the dissemination of technical information and sources of detailed help on specific problems;

(b) Encouragement and assistance will be given to the States in planning meetings and seminars to build close working relationships and formulate cooperative technical assistance programs utilizing the capabilities of government agencies and private organizations at all levels;

(c) Additional assistance will be given to the Federal agencies by increasing efforts to coordinate the exchange of information on their respective outdoor recreation technical assistance programs, by making suggestions for new subjects on which technical assistance information is needed, and by providing technical review services to them on technical assistance information materials.

2. Processing applications for surplus property.--In 1962, the Bureau was delegated the responsibility for review of all applications submitted to General Services Administration for transfer of Federal real property to State and local governments for park, recreation, and historic monument purposes. Since the start of this program in 1944, 70,099 acres have been conveyed to State and local governments at 50 percent of fair market value for public park and recreation purposes, and 2,039 acres have been conveyed without cost for historic monument purposes. This is a continuing program with the amount of work dependent upon the number of reviews requested by General Services Administration.

3. Review of applications for public domain land use.--The Bureau will continue to review for the Bureau of Land Management applications from State and local public agencies for park and recreation use of public domain lands under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. This workload will increase as the Bureau of Land Management completes its ongoing land classification inventory and as pressures for recreation use of public lands near urban centers increase.

4. Surplus property compliance action.--The Bureau will continue to make periodic on-site inspections of 389 former Federal real properties which have been transferred to State or local jurisdictions for recreation, park and historic monument purposes. This review is required to insure compliance with the terms of conveyance and continued compliance with the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This activity will increase in fiscal year 1971 as further conveyances for recreation and historic monument purposes are added to the Bureau's compliance responsibility.

5. Public recreation use of Federal surplus lands.--The Bureau will continue to examine selected lands released from Federal use requirements to determine their recreation potentials and make recommendations to General Services Administration on State and local recreation needs which the property might serve in the future.

Status of Program (Calendar Year 1969):

1. The Bureau's technical assistance program responded to an estimated 2,200 requests for information on subjects such as planning, financing, acquiring, organizing, staffing, and managing recreation areas and facilities, using private consultants, and utilizing regional and intergovernmental approaches in providing adequate outdoor recreation. Those requests came from Federal, State, and local government agencies, private outdoor recreation enterprises, and individuals concerned with the need for outdoor recreation and environmental quality.

2. An intensified effort has been made during 1969 to expand the work and scope of the Bureau's technical assistance clearinghouse.

(a) A liaison program with other Federal agencies with outdoor recreation and environmental quality responsibilities has been initiated. The purpose is to keep abreast of all pertinent Federal programs. It is planned to extend this program to include the major national private organizations.

(b) Development of a comprehensive set of files to cover the most popular outdoor recreation activities and most common areas of interest in outdoor recreation and environmental quality has been initiated.

3. The Bureau assembled information on outdoor recreation and environmental quality from all States and Territories, some 20 Federal agencies, and the major national private organizations. This provided the basis for answering technical assistance requests and publishing four quarterly "Outdoor Recreation Action" reports. The publication went to approximately 8,000 outdoor recreation leaders throughout the Nation.

4. The National League of Cities study report, "Recreation in the Nation's Cities: Problems and Approaches," has been reprinted in order to meet continuing demands from the Nation's urban areas. This survey of recreation in 15 selected cities was produced in 1968 under contract for the Bureau and distributed to city leaders throughout the Nation.

5. Ten "Community Action Guides for Outdoor Recreation," produced by the National Association of Counties under contract for the Bureau, continued to be distributed to public officials, community and civic group leaders, business and labor groups, private investors, public utilities, and other local government and community groups. The Association published 35,000 copies of each guide, distributing the individual texts with the American County Government Magazine, which reaches 20,000 subscribers. The Association, in cooperation with the Bureau, also has completed 29 or 30 State Outdoor Recreation Institutes in as many States to distribute and discuss the guides.

6. In cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation reviewed a total of 28 applications for the use of public domain lands for park and recreation purposes.

7. Twenty-one on-site investigations and reports on applications for surplus property for park and recreation and historic monument purposes were completed by the Bureau. The investigations resulted in favorable recommendations on all 21 properties.

The Bureau's part in this program contributed directly to the transfer by General Services Administration of 6,191 acres of surplus property to State and local public agencies to help satisfy outdoor recreation needs identified in State outdoor recreation plans.

8. The Bureau became responsible for compliance reviews on 20 additional properties, bringing the total to 389 located in 49 States. Of this number, 340 properties were conveyed for park and recreation purposes and 49 for historic monument purposes. On-site inspection trips and reports were made on 140 properties. These included civil rights compliance reviews.

Personnel Summary

| | 1969 Actual | 1970 Estimate | 1971 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of permanent positions..... | 270 | 252 | 252 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions.... | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Average number of all employees..... | 288 | 250 | 250 |
| Average GS grade ..... | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| Average GS salary ..... | $11,171 | $12,509 | $12,605 |

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior
Appropriation Title:
Salaries and Expenses — Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

| | Actual 1969 | Estimate 1970 | Estimate 1971 | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program and Financing: | | | | |
| Total Obligations | $4,279,544 | $3,750,000 | $4,025,000 | $+275,000 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing | 35,456 | -- | -- | -- |
| Appropriation | 4,315,000 | 3,750,000 | 4,025,000 | +275,000 |
| Proposed supplemental appropriation | -- | 275,000 | -- | -275,000 |
| Obligations by Objects: | | | | |
| 11.0 Personnel Compensation | 3,231,512 | 3,074,000 | 3,070,000 | -- |
| 12.1 Personnel benefits (civilian employees) | 267,180 | 252,000 | 252,000 | -- |
| 21.0 Travel and transportation of persons | 153,787 | 168,000 | 168,000 | -- |
| 22.0 Transportation of things | 11,922 | 13,000 | 13,000 | -- |
| 23.0 Rent, communications and utilities | 103,297 | 97,000 | 97,000 | -- |
| 24.0 Printing and reproduction | 257,465 | 112,000 | 112,000 | -- |
| 25.0 Other services | 200,606 | 256,000 | 256,000 | -- |
| 26.0 Supplies and materials | 38,711 | 38,000 | 38,000 | -- |
| 31.0 Equipment | 15,064 | 15,000 | 15,000 | |
| Total obligations | 4,279,544 | 4,025,000 | 4,025,000 | -- |

## National Outdoor Recreation Plan

Mrs. Hansen. What is the anticipated completion date of the first nationwide plan?

Mr. Hofe. As the Secretary mentioned, within 3 months or less we anticipate it will go forward to the President.

### COST OF PREPARING PLAN

Mrs. Hansen. What will be the total cost of the first nationwide plan?

Mr. Hofe. We estimate, Madam Chairman, the cost of the nationwide plan at approximately $5½ million over the period since 1963.

Mrs. Hansen. Insert in the record what you have spent to date and what the final costs will be.

Mr. Hofe. I will be pleased to.

(The information follows:)

### Cost of the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan

Information previously furnished the committee indicated that appropriations made for "Nationwide planning and surveys" and "Nationwide planning" through fiscal year 1969 were $7.8 million. During fiscal years 1964, 1965, and 1966, however, funds in the amount of $2.2 million from the appropriation "Nationwide planning and surveys" were appropriated and used for the conduct of special area and water resource studies. Accordingly, the net cost of the first plan to date is $5.6 million. The total cost of the plan will be $5.7 million, including current fiscal year funds needed to complete the plan. Over this period, an average of about $900,000 a year has been spent to develop a nationwide plan to provide the broad guidelines and priorities for the annual expenditure of $3 billion by all public outdoor recreation agencies.

By way of comparison, the following examples illustrate what selected States and cities have spent and are spending on the development and/or updating of outdoor recreation plans.

| | |
|---|---|
| State: | |
| Texas | $1,909,000 |
| South Carolina | 390,000 |
| Ohio | 389,370 |
| Washington | 304,156 |
| Oregon | 300,989 |
| Minnesota | 297,670 |
| City: | |
| Portland, Oreg. | 210,000 |
| New Orleans, La. | 128,000 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 100,000 |

### NATIONWIDE PLAN BENEFITS

Mrs. Hansen. In specific terms, give me three major benefits which have accrued to date from the compilation of the nationwide plan?

Mr. Hofe. I think there is one overall benefit, and that may divide itself into many. We found out where the heaviest need is for recreation, namely, in the cities. We found in the cities where 75 percent of the people of the United States reside, only some 25 percent of the recreational facilities and 3 percent of the public recreation lands are readily accessible. What we end up with is an overall conclusion that in effect we have the people on one part of the continent and the recreational facilities in another part.

RECREATION OCCURS CLOSE TO HOME

We have also found that three-fourths of outdoor recreation occurs close to home, after school, after work, on short outings of no more than a day, again supporting the need for recreation that is accessible to where our people are.

This, to me, is a broad benefit of the plan. I think from that will come an emphasis in direction to marshal assets, whether they be dollars or existing programs, or facilities to meet these needs and to meet the needs of providing wilderness recreation areas and open spaces throughout the country.

GREATER UTILIZATION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

We find that many facilities that now exist can achieve greater utilization. Night lighting, for example, is an instance where you can extend the use of facilities and generate more recreational opportunities than existed before.

On the Federal program, as has been indicated here before, talking in terms of pollution and environment and bringing Federal agencies together on a cooperative basis, I think the plan will show that there are many areas where with direct regard to recreation the varying programs of the Federal Government, and there are many of them, can be further coordinated and directed toward satisfying the needs which the plan has identified.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

SECOND NATIONWIDE PLAN

Last year you talked about preparing a second nationwide plan. However, I notice in your justification you refer to the first updating and revision of the plan, which is scheduled for completion in 1973. Please elaborate.

Mr. HOFE. Madam Chairman, I might be just disputing the semantics. The plan which the Secretary referred to as being finished within the next 3 months will be the first plan.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will the first plan be revised?

ISSUING SECOND NATIONWIDE PLAN

Mr. HOFE. Revised from the draft the Bureau prepared, but it will be a first plan, the plan to be published. Then, as the Assistant Secretary indicated, whether the second plan would be issued within 5 years from the former due date or 5 years from the date that the first one is submitted to the President would be a matter to be decided at a later date.

SECOND PLAN FUNDS IN BUDGET FOR 1971

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the amount of funding included in your budget estimate for the updating and revision of the plan.

Mr. HOFE. Assuming that we meet the deadline of 3 months there would be nothing in the budget of fiscal 1971. The updating and publication could be completed within 3 months which would be in fiscal 1970. All of the $1,003,000 requested for nationwide planning for fiscal 1971 is for the second plan.

UPDATING AND REVISING STEPS

Mrs. HANSEN. Describe how you are going to go about updating and revising the plan?

Mr. HOFE. The updating involves updating statistics wherever possible. Where the statistics are annual reports of various agencies we can substitute the report of the latest year in place of the report which was in the draft prepared earlier. There are a number of instances where basic data gathering was done by the Bureau and involves an extensive period of time. Those we will continue to rely on.

The revisions in the plan are more in the direction of suggested actions and emphasis. This, again, is a matter for the Secretary to determine before the plan goes forward to the printer. Development of the second plan is also partly an updating process, but on a much broader scale. There, we will conduct studies on problems identified in the first plan, such as urban recreation, as well as updating basic information.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Mrs. HANSEN. You have discussed the studies on the wild and scenic rivers to some extent. Do you have any further comments?

Mr. HOFE. I might say that the criteria jointly produced by the two agencies have now been put in printed form.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert the report in the record.

Mr. HOFE. I will be pleased to. They are somewhat lengthy.

(The information follows:)

# GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING WILD, SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVER AREAS PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM UNDER SECTION 2, PUBLIC LAW 90-542.

February 1970

PURPOSE

The following criteria supplement those listed in Section 2 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, which states that rivers included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall be free-flowing streams which possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural and other similar values.

These guidelines are intended to define minimum criteria for the classification and management of free-flowing river areas proposed for inclusion in the national system by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, and for State rivers included in the system by the Secretary of the Interior.

In reading these guidelines and in applying them to real situations of land and water it is important to bear one important qualification in mind. There is no way for these statements of criteria to be written so as to mechanically or automatically indicate which rivers are eligible and what class they must be. It is important to understand each criterion; but it is perhaps even more important to understand their collective intent. The investigator has to exercise his judgment, not only on the specific criteria as they apply to a particular river, but on the river as a whole, and on their relative weights. For this reason, these guidelines are not absolutes. There may be extenuating circumstances which would lead the appropriate Secretary to recommend, or approve pursuant to Section 2(a)(ii), a river area for inclusion in the system because it is exceptional in character and outstandingly remarkable even though it does not meet each of the criteria set forth in these guidelines. However, exceptions to these criteria should be recognized only in rare instances and for compelling reasons.

The three classes of river areas described in Section 2(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act are as follows:

"(1) Wild river areas--Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive

and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

"(2) Scenic river areas--Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

"(3) Recreational river areas--Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past."

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Section 10(a), states that, "Each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its esthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features. Management plans for any such component may establish varying degrees of intensity for its protection and development, based on the special attributes of the area."

In order to qualify for inclusion in the national system, a State free-flowing river area must be designated as a wild, scenic, or recreational river by act of the State legislature, with land areas wholly and permanently administered in a manner consistent with the designation by any agency or political subdivision of the State at no cost to the Federal Government, and be approved by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the criteria established by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the guidelines contained herein. A river or related lands owned by an Indian tribe cannot be added to the national system without the consent of the appropriate governing body.

43-215 O - 70 - pt. 3 - 26

In evaluating a river for possible inclusion in the system or for determining its classification, the river and its immediate land area should be considered as a unit, with primary emphasis upon the quality of the experience and overall impressions of the recreationist using the river or the adjacent riverbank. Although a free-flowing river or river unit frequently will have more than one classified area, each wild, scenic, or recreational area must be long enough to provide a meaningful experience. The number of different classified areas within a unit should be kept to a minimum.

Any activity, use, or development which is acceptable for a wild river is also acceptable for scenic and recreational river areas, and that which is acceptable for a scenic river is acceptable for a recreation river area. Activity and development limitations discussed below should not necessarily be interpreted as the desired level to which development or management activity should be planned. Hunting and fishing will be permitted, subject to appropriate State and Federal laws.

● The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides that rivers must be in a free-flowing natural condition, i.e., a flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes which are without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping or other modification of the waterway. However, low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures will not automatically preclude the river unit from being included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, providing such structures do not unreasonably diminish the free-flowing nature of the stream and the scenic, scientific, geological, historical, cultural, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the area.

● The river or river unit must be long enough to provide a meaningful experience. Generally, any unit included in the system should be at least 25 miles long. However, a shorter river or segment that possesses outstanding qualifications may be included in the system.

● There should be sufficient volume of water during normal years to permit, during the recreation season, full enjoyment of water-related outdoor recreation activities general-

ly associated with comparable rivers. In the event the existing supply of water is inadequate, it would be necessary to show that additional water can be provided reasonably and economically without unreasonably diminishing the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values of the area.

● The river and its environment should be outstandingly remarkable and, although they may reflect substantial evidence of man's activity, should be generally pleasing to the eye.

● The river should be of high quality water or susceptible of restoration to that condition. A concept of nondegradation whereby existing high water quality will be maintained to the maximum extent feasible will be followed in all river areas included in the national system.

All rivers included in the national system should meet the "Aesthetics--General Criteria" as defined by the National Technical Advisory Committee on Water Quality in the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration's Water Quality Criteria, April 1, 1968. Water quality should meet the criteria for fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife, as defined in that document, so as to support the propagation of those forms of life which normally would be adapted to the habitat of the stream. Where no standards exist or where existing standards will not meet the objectives of these criteria, standards should be developed or raised to achieve those objectives. Wild river areas can be included in the national system only if they also meet the minimum criteria for primary contact recreation, except as these criteria might be exceeded by natural background conditions. Scenic or recreation river areas which qualify for inclusion in the system in all respects except for water quality may be added to the system provided adequate and reasonable assurance is given by the appropriate Federal or State authority that the water quality can and will be upgraded to the prescribed level for the desired types of recreation, and support aquatic life which normally would be adapted to the habitat of the stream at the prescribed level of water quality. At such time as water quality fully meets the criteria, it may be desirable to change the classification of a river.

● New public utility transmission lines, gas lines, water

lines, etc., in river areas being considered for inclusion in the national system are discouraged. However, where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are indicated, the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values must be evaluated in the selection of the site in accordance with the general guidelines described in the Report of the Working Committee on Utilities prepared for the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty, December 1968.

● Mineral activity subject to regulations under the Act must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation and pollution, and visual impairment. Specific controls will be developed as a part of each management plan.

## CRITERIA FOR RIVER DESIGNATION

The following criteria for classification, designation, and administration of river areas are prescribed by the Act. These criteria are not absolutes, nor can they readily be defined quantitatively. In a given river, a departure from these standards might be more than compensated by other qualities. However, if several "exceptions" are necessary in order for a river to be classified as wild, it probably should be classified as scenic. If several "exceptions" are necessary in order for a river to be classified as scenic, it probably should be classified as recreational.

### Wild River Areas

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act states that "these represent vestiges of primitive America," and they possess these attributes:

1. "Free of impoundments"
2. "Generally inaccessible except by trail"
3. "Watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive"
4. "Waters unpolluted"

● Classification criteria.

Despite some obvious similarities, the "wildness" associated with a wild river area is not synonymous with the "wildness"

involved in wilderness classification under the Wilderness Act of 1964. One major distinction, in contrast to wilderness, is that a wild river area also may contain recreation facilities for the convenience of the user in keeping with the primitive setting.

1. An "impoundment" is a slack water pool formed by any man-made structure. Except in rare instances in which esthetic and recreational characteristics are of such outstanding quality as to counterbalance the disruptive nature of an impoundment, such features will not be allowed on wild river areas. Future construction of such structures that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which that river area was included in the national system, as determined by the Secretary charged with the administration of the area, would not be permitted. In the case of rivers added to the national system pursuant to Sec.2(a)(ii), such construction could result in a determination by the Secretary of the Interior to reclassify or withdraw the affected river area from the system.

2. "Generally inaccessible" means there are no roads or other provisions for overland motorized travel within a narrow, incised river valley, or if the river valley is broad, within 1/4 mile of the riverbank. The presence, however, of one or two inconspicuous roads leading to the river area will not necessarily bar wild river classification.

3. "Essentially primitive" means the shorelines are free of habitation and other substantial evidence of man's intrusion. This would include such things as diversions, straightening, rip-rapping, and other modifications of the waterway. These would not be permitted except in instances where such developments would not have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which that river area was included in the national system as determined by the Secretary charged with the administration of the area. In the case of rivers added to the national system pursuant to Section 2(a)(ii), such construction could result in a determination by the Secretary of the Interior to reclassify or withdraw the affected river area from the system. With respect to watersheds, "essentially primitive" means that the portion of the watershed within the boundaries has a natural-like appearance. As with shorelines, developments within the boundaries should emphasize a natural-

like appearance so that the entire river area remains a vestige of primitive America. For the purposes of this Act, a limited amount of domestic livestock grazing and pasture land and cropland devoted to the production of hay may be considered "essentially primitive." One or two inconspicuous dwellings need not necessarily bar wild river classification.

4. "Unpolluted" means the water quality of the river at least meets the minimum criteria for primary contact recreation, except where exceeded by natural background conditions, and esthetics as interpreted in the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration's Water Quality Criteria, April 1, 1968. In addition, the water presently must be capable of supporting the propagation of aquatic life, including fish, which normally would be adapted to the habitat of the stream. Where no standards exist or where existing standards will not meet the objectives of these criteria, standards should be developed or raised to achieve those objectives.

● Management objectives.

The administration of a wild river area shall give primary emphasis to protecting the values which make it outstandingly remarkable while providing river-related outdoor recreation opportunities in a primitive setting.

To achieve these objectives in wild river areas, it will be necessary to:

1. Restrict or prohibit motorized land travel, except where such uses are not in conflict with the purposes of the Act.

2. Acquire and remove detracting habitations and other nonharmonious improvements.

3. Locate major public-use areas, such as large campgrounds, interpretive centers or administrative headquarters, outside the wild river area. Simple comfort and convenience facilities, such as fireplaces, shelters, and toilets, may be provided for recreation users as necessary to provide an enjoyable experience, protect popular sites, and meet the management objectives. Such facilities will be of a design and

location which harmonize with the surroundings.

4. Prohibit improvements or new structures unless they are clearly in keeping with the overall objectives of the wild river area classification and management. The design for any permitted construction must be in conformance with the approved management plan for that area. Additional habitations or substantial additions to existing habitations will not be permitted.

5. Implement management practices which might include construction of minor structures for such purposes as improvement of fish and game habitat; grazing; protection from fire, insects, or disease; rehabilitation or stabilization of damaged resources, provided the area will remain natural appearing and the practices or structures will harmonize with the environment. Such things as trail bridges, an occasional fence, natural-appearing water diversions, ditches, flow measurement or other water management devices, and similar facilities may be permitted if they are unobtrusive and do not have a significant direct and adverse effect on the natural character of the area.

Scenic River Areas

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act states that scenic rivers:

1. Are "free of impoundments".
2. Are "accessible in places by road"
3. Have "shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped"

● Classification criteria.

1. An "impoundment" is a slack water pool formed by any manmade structure. Except in rare instances in which esthetic and recreational characteristics are of such outstanding quality as to counterbalance the disruptive nature of an impoundment, such features will not be allowed on scenic river areas. Future construction of such structures that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which that river area was included in the national system as determined by the Secretary charged with the administration of the area, would not be permitted. In the case of rivers added to the national

system pursuant to Section 2(a)(ii), such construction could result in a determination by the Secretary of the Interior to to reclassify or withdraw the affected river area from the system.

2. "Accessible in places by road" means that roads may occasionally bridge the river area. Scenic river areas will not include long stretches of conspicuous and well-traveled roads closely paralleling the riverbank. The presence, however, of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous and well-screened roads or screened railroads will not necessarily preclude scenic river designation. In addition to the physical and scenic relationship of the free-flowing river area to roads, consideration should be given to the type of use for which such roads were constructed and the type of use which would occur within the proposed scenic river area.

3. "Largely primitive" means that the shorelines and the immediate river environment still present an overall natural character, but that in places, land may be developed for agricultural purposes. A modest amount of diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, and other modification of the waterway would not preclude a river from being considered for classification as a scenic river. Future construction of such structures would not be permitted except in instances where such developments would not have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which that river area was included in the national system as determined by the Secretary charged with the administration of the area.

In the case of rivers added to the national system pursuant to Section 2(a)(ii), such construction could result in a determination by the Secretary of the Interior to reclassify or withdraw the affected river area from the system. "Largely primitive" with respect to watersheds means that the portion of the watershed within the boundaries of the scenic river area should be scenic, with a minimum of easily discernible development. Row crops would be considered as meeting the test of "largely primitive," as would timber harvest and other resource use, providing such activity is accomplished without a substantially adverse effect on the natural-like appearance of the river or its immediate environment.

4. "Largely undeveloped" means that small communities or any concentration of habitations must be limited to relatively short reaches of the total area under consideration for designation as a scenic river area.

● Management objectives.

A scenic river area should be managed so as to maintain and provide outdoor recreation opportunities in a near natural setting. The basic distinctions between a "wild" and a "scenic" river area are degree of development, type of land use, and road accessibility. In general, a wide range of agricultural, water management, silvicultural and other practices could be compatible with the primary objectives of a scenic river area, providing such practices are carried on in such a way that there is no substantial adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment.

The same considerations enumerated for wild river areas should be considered, except that motorized vehicle use may in some cases be appropriate and that development of larger scale public-use facilities within the river area, such as moderate size campgrounds, public information centers, and administrative headquarters, would be compatible if such structures were screened from the river.

Modest facilities, such as unobtrusive marinas, also would be possible if such structures were consistent with the management plans for that area.

Recreational River Areas

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act states that recreational rivers:

1. Are "readily accessible by road or railroad"
2. "May have some development along their shoreline"
3. May have "undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past"

● Classification criteria.

1. "Readily accessible" means the likelihood of paralleling roads or railroads on one or both banks of the river, with the possibility of several bridge crossings and numerous

river access points.

2. "Some development along their shorelines" means that lands may be developed for the full range of agricultural uses and could include small communities as well as dispersed or cluster residential developments.

3. "Undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past" means that there may be water resources developments and diversions having an environmental impact greater than that described for wild and scenic river areas. However, the degree of such development should not be to the extent that the water has the characteristics of an impoundment for any significant distance.

Future construction of impoundments, diversions, straightening, rip-rapping, and other modification of the waterway or adjacent lands would not be permitted except in instances where such developments would not have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which that river area was included in the national system as determined by the Secretary charged with the administration of the area. In the case of rivers added to the national system pursuant to Section 2(a)(ii), such construction could result in a determination by the Secretary of the Interior to reclassify or withdraw the affected river area from the system.

● Management objectives.

Management of recreational river areas should be designed to protect and enhance existing recreational values. The primary objectives will be to provide opportunities for engaging in recreation activities dependent on or enhanced by the largely free-flowing nature of the river.

Campgrounds and picnic areas may be established in close proximity to the river, although recreational river classification does not require extensive recreational developments. Recreational facilities may still be kept to a minimum, with visitor services provided outside the river area.

Adopted:

Harrison Loesch 2-2-70
Department of the Interior (Date)

Edward P Cliff 2-3-70
Department of Agriculture (Date)

SUMMARY 1/

Attributes and management objectives of the three river classifications for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System

| | Wild | Scenic | Recreation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Attributes | 1. Free-flowing. Low dams, diversion works or other minor structures which do not inundate the natural riverbank may not bar consideration as wild. Future construction restricted. | 1. Free-flowing. Low dams, diversion works or other minor structures which do not inundate the natural riverbank may not bar consideration. Future construction restricted. | 1. May have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past. Water should not have characteristics of an impoundment for any significant distance. Future construction restricted. |
| | 2. Generally inaccessible by road. One or two inconspicuous roads to the area may be permissible. | 2. Accessible by roads which may occasionally bridge the river area. Short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous and well-screened roads or railroads paralleling river area may be permitted. | 2. Readily accessible, with likelihood of paralleling roads or railroads along river banks and bridge crossings. |
| | 3. Shorelines essentially primitive. One or two inconspicuous dwellings and land devoted to production of hay may be permitted. Watershed natural-like in appearance. | 3. Shoreline largely primitive. Small communities limited to short reaches of total area. Agricultural practices which do not adversely affect river area may be permitted. | 3. Shoreline may be extensively developed. |
| | 4. Water quality meets minimum criteria for primary contact recreation except where such criteria would be exceeded by natural background conditions and esthetics 2/ and capable of supporting propagation of aquatic life normally adapted to habitat of the stream. | 4. Water quality should meet minimum criteria for desired types of recreation except where such criteria would be exceeded by natural background conditions and esthetics 2/ and capable of supporting propagation of aquatic life normally adapted to habitat of the stream, or is capable of and is being restored to that quality. | 4. Water quality should meet minimum criteria for desired types of recreation except where such criteria would be exceeded by natural background conditions and esthetics 2/ and capable of supporting propagation of aquatic life normally adapted to habitat of the stream or is capable of and is being restored to that quality. |
| Management objectives | 1. Limited motorized land travel in area. | 1. Motorized vehicles allowed on land area. | 1. Optimum accessibility by motorized vehicle. |
| | 2. No unharmonious or new habitations or improvements permitted. | 2. No unharmonious improvements and few habitations permitted. | 2. May be densely settled in places. |
| | 3. Only primitive-type public use provided. | 3. Limited modern screened public use facilities permitted, i. e. campgrounds, visitor centers, etc. | 3. Public use areas may be in close proximity to river. |
| | 4. New structures and improvement of old ones prohibited if not in keeping with overall objectives. | 4. Some new facilities allowed, such as unobtrusive marinas. | 4. New structures allowed for both habitation and for intensive recreation use. |
| | 5. Unobtrusive fences, gauging stations and other management facilities may be permitted if no significant adverse effect on natural character of area. | 5. Unobtrusive fences, gauging stations and other management facilities may be permitted if no significant adverse effect on natural character of area. | 5. Management practice facilities permitted. |
| | 6. Limited range of agriculture and other resource uses permitted. | 6. Wide range of agriculture and other resource uses may be permitted. | 6. Full range of agriculture and other resource uses may be permitted. |

1/ To be used only in conjunction with the text.

2/ Federal Water Pollution Control Administration's Water Quality Criteria, April 1, 1968.

February 1970

APPALACHIAN TRAIL

Mrs. HANSEN. To what extent are you responsible for the development of the Appalachian trail?

Mr. HOFE. I would like to ask Mr. Stevens to answer.

Mr. STEVENS. We have very little responsibility for the development of the Appalachian trail, which is one of the two "instant" trails which have been authorized. The National Park Service has the lead responsibility?

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you work closely with the National Park Service?

Mr. STEVENS. We work very closely with them in developing the criteria for the national trails system.

PACIFIC TRAIL

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you worked with them on the Pacific trail?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes. I might point out the Forest Service has the specific responsibility on the Pacific crest trail and the Park Service on the Appalachian trail.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your present policy on acquiring private lands in the national trails system?

ACQUIRING PRIVATE LANDS

Mr. STEVENS. Under the law the Federal Government cannot acquire private land until the local and State governments have had an opportunity to do so. And there is a 2-year waiting period after the boundaries are published in the Federal Register, which has not yet been done. So, there would be no Federal acquisition of private land for at least 2 years.

Mrs. HANSEN. How do you obtain a right-of-way for a trail?

Mr. STEVENS. We could obtain an easement. In the long run it will be a combination of agreements, I am sure, at the Federal-State-local and to some degree, private level. And as you know, the trail runs through national parks and forests. There is no problem there. And on the private land it is hoped that the local governments and States will move. The Congress felt they should have the first opportunity and inserted the 2-year waiting period.

PACIFIC CREST TRAIL

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this also on the Pacific trail?

Mr. UNDERHILL. It is true on the Pacific crest trail. The difference there is that 80 percent of the Pacific crest trail is already on public lands. It is mostly Forest Service, some National Park Service, and some public domain lands.

Mrs. Hansen, the Forest Service has been in touch with the Canadian Provincial Government on the possibility of extending the trail northerly.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is some of the loveliest land on the continent.

Mr. STEVENS. You asked about that last year and we have kept you informed.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope to keep you up to date on all of your activities.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION COORDINATION

In your statement you cite the Department of Transportation Act, Public Law 89–670, as the authority for some of your activities. Describe your responsibility in this connection.

Mr. HOFE. The responsibility under this act is upon the Secretary of Transportation to consult with the Secretary of the Interior where there will be intrusions upon public lands, mainly parks, or other adverse effects by any of the projects of the Department of Transportation. It has resolved itself primarily to highways and to airports.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM REVIEW

On the matter of highways, we are coordinating well with the Department of Transportation. We have been involved in a number of matters with them. Recently they submitted to us three highway programs for sections of highway to be reviewed. It was of great interest to me that one of the highways was the corridor which runs through three or four city parks. At first glance this appeared to be highly detrimental. We had our regional office check this thoroughly and it turned out, much to our surprise, that far from being detrimental, it was an enhancement of the park system because these three or four parks through which the highway would run are in a highly industrial area with heavy industry and could not be used. The advantage to the city park system was that they would gain funds from the condemnation by the State department of transportation, which they could use to acquire other parks which would be accessible and useful.

MRS. HANSEN. I am surprised the jury gave them the funds.

Mr. HOFE. I will say the county park commission has had some success in this regard. Then, on the other two of the three that were sent over to us we found that the proposed highway was detrimental and sent the proposal back to the Department of Transportation and it has been re-referred to the Bureau of Public Roads for redesign or modification to reduce the impact of the environmental intrusion.

TRANSPORTATION CRISIS

MRS. HANSEN. You are well aware that the problems of transportation are probably some of the greatest this country faces. The complete breakdown of transportation in this country is almost upon us. We have overcrowded airways, highways, and a railroad system that is going out of existence. It is a crisis.

What are you and the Department of Transportation doing to solve these problems? Somebody has got to devise a better system of transportation. You have to devise a system that takes into consideration our limited land space.

This is an acute problem that faces the Department of Transportation. The Department of Transportation must now consider the environmental problems instead of trying to solve their problems with only engineering criteria.

Mr. Hofe, I hope that you and your Bureau, will sit down with the Secretary of Interior, with Mr. Train of the environmental council and discuss these problems.

I happen to have been involved in transportation throughout my entire public life, of over 30 years. There isn't a single system of transportation today that isn't worse, from the standpoint of this country's needs than it was 10 years ago.

The ecology of our parks is being destroyed by the unlimited use of private automobiles. The National Park Service is studying the transportation problems within the park system, but they are an exception.

GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. HOFE. I would like to comment, Madam Chairman, on one item which you mentioned, transportation within parks. The proposal for the gateway in New York City, which is a proposal by the Park Service and BOR to the Secretary, includes 20,000 acres of land, more than half of which is within the city limits of New York. We thought a great deal about transportation. We are fortunate that these lands are accessible by some rapid transit.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are also going to have to solve the rapid transit system problems because the need for this type of transportation is going to increase as the people of the United States have more leisure time.

Mr. HOFE. One other item on the gateway itself. Not only looking to the existing transportation and possibly improving it, the proposal suggests a new system of transportation via ferry in New York Harbor which, while it is congested, doesn't match the congestion on a New York City subway.

RAPID WATER TRANSPORTATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Are they trying to develop a rapid water transportation system?

Mr. HOFE. Yes; rely on some of the new technology and use it so that from Jersey City or from mid-Manhattan you can go by ferry to Sandy Hook or to Breezy Point. You solve two problems. You have solved the transportation problem which you mentioned, and also the recreation experience has begun as soon as you get on that form of transportation, so we are giving thought to this.

(Discussion off the record.)

AIRPORT RAPID TRANSIT NEEDED

Mrs. HANSEN. You also have to examine the rapid transit system so that it will be able to meet the demands of our airports.

Mr. HOFE. I agree, and you are talking down my line when you talk aviation, because I have been involved in that. Take the New York area from which I come. They talk about another jetport as the only solution and the jetport must be within reasonable distance of the center of New York City and everybody agrees but "not in my backyard."

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Mr. HOFF. We have that problem, too. I think the airlines have become very much aware of the problem. I have been talking with a group in New York. They are very much aware of the problem now. Before, the airline industry itself was not overly concerned. All they wanted to make certain was that there were terminal facilities.

AIRPORT HOLDING DELAYS

Mrs. HANSEN. Today our airports are so congested that delays are becoming a common occurrence. This happens at every major airport in the United States. You also have the problem of increased small aircraft traffic.

Mr. HOFF. You talk about the small aircraft. That is a problem. It is a problem that I have been acquainted with.

Mrs. HANSEN. You must take a long look at these problems to see what the total needs are going to be for the future and lay out some orderly plans.

HIGHWAY PLANNING

Mr. HOFF. On a very small point, when you mention planning, we became aware—and it is no great surprise—that problems of the intrusions of highways were surfacing when there were no longer alternatives to the problem. We have discussed this with the Department of Transportation and now are moving to the area where we become involved at the planning stage so that you don't get the situation of two lines of concrete coming up to either side of a park. You can't make right-hand turns and go around the park.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are lucky there was only one park.

Mr. STEVENS. May I comment on your general point, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

RECREATIONISTS NOW BEING HEARD

Mr. STEVENS. I have been in the battle concerning highways for about 10 years and I have seen progress, in that when we started they didn't pay any attention to us. It was absolutely hopeless. A breakthrough came in 1965 when we were successful in stopping the California Highway Department from building a freeway through three of the redwood State parks. This, I felt, was a turning point, and I think it is also fair to say that we were responsible for persuading the Department of Transportation to adopt what we call the two-hearing procedure which is aimed at the point you just made of getting the people into it. Before the actual right-of-way is laid out they have to have a preliminary hearing on the general corridor. Then at a later stage is a second hearing on the design aspects. That policy was adopted by the DOT as a result of our pushing, and I think it is a step in the right direction, but I also think that we have come to a national transportation policy which brings together air, railway, highway, and ships.

Mrs. HANSEN. It has to be developed and somebody has to take the responsibility for its development.

Mr. STEVENS. And I don't think it makes sense to see hundreds of trucks going every night between the same two cities when they could all be on one train, piggyback. There are two channels through which

we are working. One is through the new Environmental Council where the effect of transportation on the environment must be a major factor.

STATEWIDE PLANS

Secondly, in our statewide plans, which are required under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, we are doing all we can to get the States to bring in all environmental factors, including transportation, and we are having some success. We do get into this problem in the nationwide plan which we were talking about earlier. It is one of the general policy issues we face up to and we make some recommendations which I think will be helpful in reaching the goal you have been talking about.

Mrs. HANSEN. Highway engineers are fortunately more conscious of today's problems.

Mr. REIFEL. I want to commend you for making this morning one of the most comprehensive, futuristic statements about a continually improved, livable environment. At least, I wasn't made as aware up until this discussion took place that the highways are increasingly a major part of the recreation program of America, and it just looks like the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, because it isn't involved as an operative agency like the Park Service or the Forest Service, but is in the nature of an applied science operation, in a sense, is ideally situated to do the thing you are talking about to bring these people together, and it seems to me we are rather fortunate that Judge Train heads up the Commission, Mr. Secretary, to get into this thing.

FUNDING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

The only thing that troubles me a little bit here is this is a big job to be done and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is being limited to a very small portion of it, and with aggressive leadership that can come with an increased budget it seems to me that tremendous steps can be made forward here in bringing people who are in the operative areas of our Government, either State or National, or both, to a realization of the things that you have just been putting out which I think are significant because we compartmentalize the various areas and industries and organizations that pollute the environment. I mean, they are compartmentalized now and there isn't too much that I see on the scene that is going to bring them together.

We have an awful lot of talk, I have a brother-in-law out in San Diego, Calif., who says "You folks can talk all you want but, you know, I don't think anything is really going to happen until a whole community out here either on the west or the east coast dies overnight." I think this is right. We just aren't going to get excited until we wind up and find, whatever we can do, the air just quietly got polluted and one morning we have a whole community dead. I don't think we are really going to get very excited about it and appropriate the money necessary, but prior to that disastrous situation ever happening I think that men like the Director here can help, and I am glad he comes from an urban background in New Jersey.

URBAN RECREATION NEEDS

This committee has been concerned about getting recreational opportunities for people in the congested areas of our Nation. We for a long time have had areas set aside, and I am glad we have, in the West and other places, but they are inaccessible to the people in the jungles of New York, cities in New Jersey, and even here in Washington. I think somehow or other after this discussion this morning you really can go forward on it.

Mrs. HANSEN. In this century you must begin to apply the know-how and the technology that has been developed.

WETLANDS REQUIREMENTS

When the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife appeared before this committee this year, the committee got the impression you were not entirely sympathetic to the consideration of wetlands requirements in making recommendations for the routes of highways across the wetlands. Will you give the committee a statement on your position in this connection?

INTERSTATE ROUTE 95 IN PHILADELPHIA

Mr. HOFF. I found the Bureau to be most sympathetic to highways and wetlands, and I can give a specific example in which I have become involved. That is the situation of I–95 in the Philadelphia area. I–95, the part that is now under construction, is going through an area known as Tinicum Marsh. Within the broad boundaries of Tinicum Marsh there is a wildlife preserve, a smaller area. Part of the land is owned by the city of Philadelphia and part of the land is owned by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The preserve in its entirety is managed by the city of Philadelphia. The arrangement has been made with Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife with regard to their lands. The section of I–95 now being built does not touch any of the preserve lands, so that the technical application of section 4(f) could not be made.

It was anticipated, and it is still anticipated, that I–95 as it continues in its next immediate section will transverse the preserve, at which point section 4(f) comes into play and the Secretary of the Interior has the right even to say "Thou shall not" because it is Federal land. By virtue of the fact that the construction required heavy equipment to be brought in to fill part of this marsh, we did become involved through our review of Corps of Engineers dredging permits.

In order to get the equipment to the site, dredging would have to occur in Darby Creek below the area in question. Of course, with the Army Corps of Engineers permits we have only the right to comment and to make our recommendations. The ultimate decision remains with the Corps of Engineers. We reviewed this. We came into it late, again because we had not gotten into the planning stage which we are now getting into. This was not one of the two-stage hearings. It was settled before, and we hung on to the permit application as a means to try to obtain some mitigation of damages, so much so that Under Secretary Train did become personally involved in it shortly before he became chairman of the Council. We had an extended discussion

with representatives of the Corps of Engineers, the Department of Transportation, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Department of Transportation, and others, and found that there were impediments to mitigating damages.

BOR CONCERN ON WETLANDS ASSERTED

However, while the Corps of Engineers permit has been issued, and I am not certain but what there is an injunction on it now—I don't know—since the highway will come through Federal Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife lands, we are now in active negotiations with all concerned to secure other lands in the area to be incorporated within the preserve. By this one example it would indicate, Madam Chairman, that we are concerned with wetlands and highways.

URBAN RECREATION COORDINATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. In your statement you also say, "The Bueau will analyze the relative effectiveness of various urban recreation programs and special natural and man-made resources that can contribute to meeting recreation needs." Just what will be your actual authority in this connection? Also are you coordinating this with the Department of Housing and Urban Development?

As you are well aware, there are State planning councils, county planning councils, regional planning councils, and so on. Sometimes it can become solely a matter of planning councils and nothing gets done. Kind of like the nationwide plan. It didn't get printed.

Mr. HOFE. Both with regard to Federal land acquisitions in or near urban areas and then State and local land acquisitions supported in part by grants from the fund, we have been successful in coordinating and providing recreation opportunity. I had a conference with Arthur Davis of HUD just a few days ago, and we discussed various ways in general that we could even increase the coordination. HUD and BOR at the regional levels exchange all grant applications so that each agency knows what applications are pending with the other, to avoid duplication, to avoid funding of two open space areas or an open space area in a park adjoining each other rather than maybe in two different areas in the city. We have even combined in funding to provide the Federal 50 percent share of a local project. I am thinking now of Jacksonville. Jacksonville, Fla., acquired a mile and a half of beach front on the Atlantic Ocean. They made an application to HUD under the open space program. That application was granted, but by that time it turned out that prices had gone up or the time had been wrong, and additional funds were needed. They came to BOR and by applying BOR funds to certain of the areas along this stretch we were able to increase the Federal input, and they increased the State and city input so that the project was made a viable one with the combined efforts of HUD and BOR.

HUD-BOR COOPERATION

The open space program of HUD, of course, is just that. It is open space. Our program is recreation. We can acquire lands but we also can expend the funds for development, a development of an existing park. HUD does fund some development but only on lands acquired with the funds of HUD itself. The two programs are similar, highly compatible, and I think are working in tandem very well.

PROBLEMS IN URBAN AREAS

Mrs. HANSEN. That is good, because, as you are well aware, there is a sense of immediacy about solving the problems in the urban areas. If you spend too much time planning you will find your cities almost out of existence.

ESSEX COUNTY, N.J. RECREATION AREA

Mr. HOFE. If I may divert just for a moment on that, Madam Chairman, when I was with the Essex County Park Commission we found a tract of land, 146.7 acres, within the county. To those who live in the West that is not very large, but to Essex County it was a large tract of land, one of the few left, and we applied to HUD for 50 percent of the funds. We requested 30 percent of the funds from the State, from their Green Acres bonding program, and asked the county freeholders for the balance of the 20 percent. The town of Roseland in which it was located had welcomed us a year before but when this thing came to our finally getting under way to activate a purchase, the town had changed its mind and was opposed to our acquiring that land. I met with them and we decided that we would go our way, they would go theirs, and we would remain friends but each would fight to hold the land. They were going to zone it for industry, and at the end of the conference their attorney said "Well, you know, we have very, very good friends in Washington," and I thought for a moment that they had friends they were going to call, so we wouldn't get the money, and I said "What do you mean?" He said "Our friends are in Washington and you will never within the foreseeable future obtain the Federal funds in time to beat us on the zoning." Well, we did. We were able to obtain HUD funds within 6 months, which is short, I understand, for HUD.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, it is.

Mr. HOFE. We were able to acquire the lands, and they were quite surprised. So I know the problem you are referring to, and we are working with HUD to move in that direction.

Mrs. HANSEN. I do not think the United States can afford to dispense with its cities, but at the same time we must solve their problems or they are going to be increasingly desperate.

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM

Mr. STEVENS. One additional point, Madam Chairman. We have worked out an agreement with HUD under the model cities program whereby we can supplement their money so that a city can get a project with 100-percent Federal assistance.

"COMPARE" SYSTEM

Mrs. HANSEN. You also mention your new analytical system called "Compare." You say that under this system, all proposed recreation development and construction projects, land acquisition projects, and proposed new areas are evaluated as to their effectiveness in meeting recreation needs. Please define what you mean by "all proposed recreation projects." This sounds like a rather big order.

Mr. HOFE. We are talking now in terms of Federal recreation projects, those projects within the jurisdiction or suggested to be within the jurisdiction of the land management agencies within Interior. We

are working toward making this system applicable Government-wide on the Federal level.

"COMPARE"—AN EVALUATION TOOL

As I indicated before, this system is merely another tool in evaluating, and we are able now to insert certain factors, proximity to population density and the like, to get a ranking of these projects. But if a particular item comes out on the computer as No. 10 on the list but it turns out to be a very unique resource, it doesn't remain No. 10 very long.

Mrs. HANSEN. It goes to the top?

Mr. HOFE. It goes right to the top.

Mrs. HANSEN. After you have evaluated all the projects, then what happens?

Mr. HOFE. Well, the evaluation by Compare, as I said, is another tool, is another factor, then in determining and allocating our funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. What will be your authority to alter or revise any of the proposed projects?

Mr. STEVENS. Within Interior, of course, the Secretary would have the authority to revise any bureau's priorities. Outside the Department we would have no direct authority. It would be advice, and hopefully utilized in putting the other agency's budget together.

WORK CONTRACTED OUT

Mrs. HANSEN. What portion of your work is performed under contract?

Mr. HOFE. A minimal amount.

CONTRACTUAL STATISTICS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record, for fiscal year 1969 and for contracts executed to date in fiscal year 1970, a tabulation indicating the contractor, the type of study performed, and the total cost of the contract.

Mr. HOFE. All right.

(The information follows:)

CONTRACTS, FISCAL YEARS 1969–70

| Contractor | Contract price | Date of award | Purpose |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fiscal year 1969: | | | |
| National Academy of Sciences, 2102 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. | [1] $50,000 | June 30, 1969 [1] | To plan, organize, and conduct a study to determine BOR's research needs and to develop plans to perform this research. |
| Hammon, Jensen & Wallen, 8407 Edgewater Dr., Oakland, Calif. | 809,458.40 | Nov. 29, 1968 | To perform an appraisal and timber stand evaluation of the 4 principal land ownerships in the Redwood National Park and the northern redwood purchase unit (paid from administrative funds for Redwood National Park acquisition). |
| Urban Studies Institute, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md. | 87,110 | June 25, 1969 | To provide professional and technical services to conduct a study of recreational facilities available to the city of Baltimore as related to the inner cities needs and motivations. |
| Hammon, Jensen, & Wallen, 8407 Edgewater Dr., Oakland, Calif. | 5,000 | Oct. 21, 1968 | To perform a delineation of timber stand classes in the northern redwood purchase unit. |
| Fiscal year 1970: None. | | | |

[1] Amendment to original contract.

"COMPARE" SYSTEM

Mr. REIFEL. Madam Chairman, I wonder if we might go back to "Compare?"

Mrs. HANSEN. Certainly.

Mr. REIFEL. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. REIFEL. Back on the record.

Is this a tool that might be used, the thing we were discussing before with respect to transportation where population centers are? Would an expansion of this be something that would be an important tool in this regard?

Mr. STEVENS. I think it could be.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Stevens, it is going to take more than computers to jar the American railroads out of their lethargy.

Mr. STEVENS. The reason I answered affirmatively is that we have briefed the other Federal agencies on "Compare" and several of them have been interested enough to believe in the analogy with other programs of theirs and have followed up with us in trying to develop such a system. Despite the tremendous difficulties which we face in transportation, I think some kind of comparative analogy would be helpful.

ALLOCATION OF RECREATION FUNDS

Mr. REIFEL. How are you able to use this in the lesser responsibility of trying to allocate funds as you have them available to you or recommend their use on the basis of the greatest benefit to an individual for the dollars spent? In other words, if in Jersey City or Newark you have a real congested area, and we will say 100,000 people don't even get out beyond the third block of where they were born and eat and sleep, and so a dollar spent for a recreational area where they could walk to it and have some fun would benefit many more people than the same dollar spent some place where there is quite a bit of open space, and so on, do you try to use this to help you arrive at this?

COST OF LAND IN CITY VS. COUNTRY

Mr. HOFE. Yes; and that is another factor that goes in because the dollar spent in Newark is going to buy us considerably less land than the dollar spent in an open area because the value of land in Newark is higher. It is in a city. So this is another factor that is going into the System.

Mr. REIFEL. If you had a dollar spent in Newark where some kids could go a couple of blocks further and have some recreational area it would be more important than spending the dollar 15 miles out, which this bunch of kids could never get to. How about that?

Mr. HOFE. It would show up on the priority coming out of the computer.

Mr. STEVENS. Population density and income level are cranked in.

Mr. REIFEL. These are fitted into this computer?

Mr. HOFE. Part of the data that goes into the programing.

Mr. LOESCH. May I interject here about this "Compare" system, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

USERS OF "COMPARE" SYSTEM

Mr. LOESCH. I may say that I am favorably impressed with the possibilities of this "Compare" system, and there is always a certain amount of resistance to a new type of analysis, and I think that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has run into resistance in places to the use of "Compare," and some of it right in our own Department. Let's be frank. The Park Service is just not all that enthusiastic about "Compare" and I believe that we still have some missionary work to do. It is a sound and good system, in my opinion. You are always going to have to include a judgment factor in the end. No machine, as was said, is going to give you the value of a sunset, but that judgment factor can be inserted anywhere along the line, and I believe that as the system gets better known and we get more use of it in more areas——

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you think the Park Service will use this system?

Mr. LOESCH (continuing). Yes, I think so, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am not sure. They do very well in their operations without the aid of a computer.

Mr. LOESCH. That is true.

Mr. REIFEL. Madam Chairman, yesterday I thought the Park Service made what could be quite an argument for "Compare." I think the archeologist was pointing out that in the historical sites if they get more money, and working with the States, and determine where these historical sites are and get them mapped and get them into a memory bank, then when a highway was platted or plotted they would run it through the machine and see how many of these places the highway was going to plow out. This is something in the nature of what would fit into this thing?

Mr. LOESCH. That is right; and I don't want to overemphasize the reservations that some people have had about "Compare." I think it is a very valuable tool and I believe that it will and does at the moment have acceptance.

Mrs. HANSEN. Let it not become another PPB.

Mr. LOESCH. Well, we spent all our time doing that; right?

REGIONAL PLANNING

Mr. HOFF. I might like to say in regard to a couple of comments of Congressman Reifel, we mention in our justification, not in this area, but in another, the concept of now going to regional plans, assessing regions within the United States, with the object of having a backdrop against which highways or rail, or any other construction can be measured, or land use can be measured, and you mentioned the Park Service and archeological matters. That would be one matter we would include in this and others, so that when someone would ask "Well, how about a highway in this area?", we would have a general overall picture of what it is, what the area is, what the value of these lands are for recreation or for protection of the environment, and this is where we are heading. This is in the planning process now. We start to narrow in on these regions, to have this information available to use constantly updated so when something like this does occur we have a good measuring stick to use in evaluating a project.

OREGON CASCADES STUDY

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. WYATT. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Director, on page 12 of your justifications under your general studies program, I am very interested in your outline of the general studies program, potential national recreation areas, and you speak about the responsibility of the Bureau in evaluating proposed national recreation areas and reporting to the Secretary and Congress.

Now, you also then say that "other projects expected to require significant Bureau input in fiscal year 1971 are," and among them are the Oregon Cascades. I would like to inquire for the record, first, if you are familiar with the bill that Senator Hatfield has introduced in connection with the Oregon Cascades, and if you know the bill that Senator Packwood has introduced in connection with the Oregon Cascades?

Mr. HOFE. I know that bills have been introduced but, with your permission, I would prefer Mr. Stevens to answer your inquiry.

Mr. STEVENS. Are they different?

Mr. WYATT. Yes; very much different, and it is important that you understand the difference, and it is important that you understand the consequence of a study getting underway in connection with either of the bills.

Mr. STEVENS. I am not sure which is which.

Mr. WYATT. Senator Packwood's bill is the one that would limit the study to the Interior Department, and Senator Hatfield subsequently, as I understand it, introduced a bill which would involve the Forest Service in the study and would involve a multiple-use-type study, all land-use-type study.

FOREST SERVICE PARTICIPATION

Mr. STEVENS. Yes; I am aware of the two approaches. And the background of this is that after the bills were introduced both Senators wrote letters to the Department suggesting Forest Service participation in the study.

Mr. WYATT. Yes; that is right.

Mr. STEVENS. Senator Hatfield wrote the Department and asked if it would be possible for Interior and Agriculture to undertake a study under their basic authority; and we have said, "Yes," but we do not have money available now to do the study. There have been correspondence and discussions with the Department of Agriculture.

BOR INVOLVEMENT IN STUDY

Mr. WYATT. Do you know if the Park Service is contemplating the possibility of a study of this problem, separate and apart from the BOR?

Mr. STEVENS. No; there would only be one study, and Secretary Loesch has written Agriculture saying that the study would certainly be in cooperation with them, and would consider the various possible resource uses.

Mr. WYATT. Then if there is a study in which Interior is involved it would be through the BOR?

Mr. STEVENS. We expect it would.

Mr. WYATT. Well, now, I want to be real sure that everyone understands what the possible consequences are of undertaking such a study. I am advised that this situation is about as emotional as the Redwoods. I am sure you remember the Redwoods. And there has been great fear expressed that once a study is undertaken, that fact is going to engender enough emotion over the issues so that there will be all sorts of pressure—political and legislative pressure—to stop the cutting in the area and that, if this is done, I am further advised it will reduce the allowable cut of the Forest Service in the State of Oregon by 59 percent.

TOTAL ACREAGE INVOLVED

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total acreage involved?

Mr. WYATT. I can't be certain, Madam Chairman. I don't know. Perhaps Mr. Stevens could furnish it for the record.

Mr. UNDERHILL. We will provide it for the record.

(The information follows:)

Either of the bills—S. 1944 and S. 1947, introduced by Senator Packwood and Senator Hatfield, respectively—would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a report concerning the advisability of establishing a national park or other unit of the national park system in the central and northern parts of the Cascade Mountain region of the State of Oregon. Neither bill spells out the exact boundaries nor the size of the proposed study area. In general terms, such an area would be roughly 50 miles wide and about 200 miles long. It would extend south from the Columbia River to near the Oregon-California State line. The study area could range from 6.5 million acres, if only national forest lands were considered as suggested in a recent publication by the Forest Service, to about 8 million acres if other adjacent public lands and a portion of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation were considered.

Mr. WYATT. I am not certain that the acreage in Senator Hatfield's bill is the same as that in Senator Packwood's bill. I think if you can furnish that for the record it would be welcome.

Mr. LOESCH. Both bills call for a study of the central and northern portions of the Cascades in Oregon.

ALLOWABLE TIMBER CUT

Mr. WYATT. Besides the 59 percent of the allowable cut that would be affected by a freeze on cutting, this would represent a 10-percent reduction in the allowable cut of the Forest Service in the entire United States.

CITIES IN AREA AND THEIR ECONOMY

Mrs. HANSEN. Also insert in the record the basic economy of the larger towns in this area.

Mr. WYATT. Yes; so we have some idea of the economic consequences.

(The information follows:)

Most of the larger cities of Oregon lie in the Willamette River Valley just west of the Cascades. Listed below are the nine Oregon cities with a population greater than 15,000 (according to Oregon's 1969 official highway map) and within 50 miles of the study area as presently envisioned. The quotation appended to describe the basis of the economy of each city came from the 1969 issue of the Ayer Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals.

| City | Population | Indexes to the economy |
|---|---|---|
| Portland | 377,800 | Diversified manufactures including shipbuilding, lumber, furniture, canned goods paper products, woolen goods, automatic fuel stokers, clothing, packed meat, paint, flour, cereals, electronic and chemical products, creamery, and foundry products. Railroad shops. Leads in export of lumber; is the 2nd primary wool market and makes large shipment of canned and fresh fruits and vegetables, pulp and paper. |
| Eugene | 77,000 | Douglas-fir timber. Agriculture. Fruit, turkeys, flower, and bulbgrowing. Manufactures lumber, plywood, wood products. Fruit and vegetable canneries; creameries; meat packing plant; hatcheries. |
| Salem | 68,300 | Manufactures paper, wood boxes, lumber, paper and paper products, tin cans. Fruit and vegetable processing, woolen goods. |
| Corvallis | 31,350 | Manufactures lumber products, bricks and tile. Hatcheries. Oregon State University. Fir timber. Diversified farming. Dairy and poultry products. |
| Medford | 30,600 | Manufactures canned fruit, lumber products, vinegar and pickles. Resort, gateway to Crater Lake National Park. Pine, fir timber. Dairy, fruit, truck farms. |
| Springfield | 25,400 | Saw mills. Fir timber. Diversified farming. Wheat, flax. |
| Klamath Falls | 18,200 | Saw mill machinery manufactured. Lumber and box shook factories; saw mills; creameries. Trading center. Ponderosa pine timber. Agriculture. Potatoes, grain, cattle. |
| Albany | 17,700 | Ships poultry products. Manufactures furniture, meat products, canned milk, leather goods, lumber, plywood. Douglas-fir timber. Diversified farming. Grain, field seeds, small fruits, filbert nuts. |
| Roseburg | 15,100 | Sawmills; nickel mine and smelter; bulbgrowing; prune and fruit packing. Trading center. Fir timber. Diversified farming. Prunes, wool, turkeys, truck farming. |

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT POLICY

Mr. LOESCH. Let me interject again, if I may. In this connection, our Department, I think it is fair to say, has been somewhat reluctant to undertake this study because we have a good general knowledge of the overall implications, and, of course, the Forest Service in Agriculture is perhaps even more reluctant than we are, having an intimate knowledge, not just general, of the consequences of any furor over stopping the cutting. I don't want to be making policy off the top of my head here, but so far as we are concerned——

Mrs. HANSEN. You wouldn't be the first one in government that did it.

Mr. LOESCH. It has happened to me on occasion, Madam Chairman. I am sure it will be the policy of the Department that, whether or not the study is actually undertaken, and I want to emphasize at the present time it is certainly only in the discussion stage with Agriculture, and rather slow stage at that, we would be against any type of change in management just simply because of the study.

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Secretary, I appreciate that, but I know this was pretty much the way the Redwoods situation started also, and the thing can get completely out of your control and out of our control, and I want to make certain that the record shows that it is my belief that once the housing boom starts, once the dam is burst, the prices of lumber and plywood that we saw so high last spring are going to be small compared to what the prices are going to be and continue to be into the far-distant future because of the tremendous, enormous demand on wood fiber products once we start building houses like we should in this country. To complicate that situation by tying up a very, very substantial part of the wood fiber that is available I think would be almost criminal, and I think it would lay the groundwork for a real backlash against a preservationist policy which would take the form of indiscriminate wood chopping in this country. I think the extreme preservationists who are unwilling to plan and attempt to use this resource wisely will be responsible for what happens if we find ourselves in this box.

It is for this reason that I would like to be kept advised as to any decision that is made on a study, and I would hope that there wouldn't be any study instituted without it being legislatively authorized after complete hearings.

Mr. LOESCH. If I may say in hindsight, usual observations about it, if I had happened to see this list before this justification came out, I think we might have omitted the Oregon Cascades.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are very fortunate this morning. We have the Chief Clerk of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Paul Wilson, visiting the committee as we discuss this rather interesting and complicated matter of outdoor recreation.

Mr. WYATT. I thank you for what you say about that, but I think maybe it is just as well that this did appear in the justifications so that we can have this discussion for the purpose of the record, because I think it is of great consequence to the future of this country. Thank you.

Mr. LOESCH. I understand fully the seriousness of the matter and I will make sure, Congressman Wyatt, that you are kept advised of all steps in this connection.

Mr. WYATT. Thank you very much. If you can furnish the other material for the record I will appreciate it.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Wyatt.

### MORGAN STATE COLLEGE STUDY ON INNER CITY RECREATION

On July 30, 1969 you announced the award of a contract for a study in the amount of $87,110 to the Morgan State College in Baltimore, Md. What was the purpose of this study and how was this group selected?

Mr. HOFE. The purpose of the study, Madam Chairman, is to investigate specifically the needs in one city for recreation in terms of the particular types of recreation that can be provided. You gave the date of July 30. I think this went out just as I came onboard. I was pleased to see that this type of study was being made because we, ourselves, had run into this in our State when we became involved in a recreation program in an inner city; just what types of recreation should be provided.

Different people have different likes, predilections, and the purpose of this study, as I understand it, is to give us a reading on one city. Hopefully, this can be a basis for implementation of programs in that city and in others.

Now, how it came about, I would have to defer to Mr. Stevens.

Mrs. HANSEN. Was that a negotiated contract, Mr. Stevens?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

We entered into relationships with Morgan State College in Baltimore, which is a black university, since we felt that by contracting with a black university, they would be able to have an understanding and a sympathy, and really basically a source of information which would be extremely valuable to us. Because of the large inner city population in Baltimore we felt that it would be indicative of the problems faced by the inner cities in this country, and we felt particularly fortunate in being able to get a competent university with these unique qualifications to undertake the study.

STATUS OF STUDY

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the study completed?

Mr. STEVENS. No.

Mr. UNDERHILL. It will be completed this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. This fiscal year?

Mr. UNDERHILL. This fiscal year, yes, Madam Chairman. They have completed the interviews, and next week we are meeting with the team that has been doing the interviews in the inner city to get a preview of how the results are shaping up.

Mrs. HANSEN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

METHOD OF SELECTING RESEARCH CONTRACTORS

Mrs. HANSEN. How do you go about selecting contractors to do research or studies for your Bureau?

Mr. HOFE. Again, Madam Chairman, if I may, Mr. Stevens.

Mr. STEVENS. We write up a prospectus for the study and mail it out to a large group of organizations which have expressed interest in doing work for us. We maintain a list on an updated basis, and give them a certain time period in which to submit their proposals. We then screen those and get them down to, say, five. Then we interview the five most promising and, on the basis of that screening process, finally make a selection of the contractor that will be awarded the job.

URBAN RECREATION STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. You state on page 6 of your justifications, "During fiscal year 1971, special studies will be conducted in selected cities." Do you have a list of those proposed cities? Are they nationwide?

Mr. HOFE. They would be nationwide. We have started looking at six cities, which happen to be our regional office cities, except for one, and we will expand it. But, all the cities have not been definitely decided upon, though they certainly would be a cross section of the urban areas, and there are urban places other than in my home State.

Mr. REIFEL. Madam Chairman, may I ask a question here?

Mrs. HANSEN. Surely.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

Mr. REIFEL. In connection with the Public Land Law Review Commission work which is nearing completion, have you made any inquiries into what they are doing and what they are getting together that would have some bearing, if any, on this nationwide planning, because it does involve all of the public lands?

Mr. STEVENS. We have reviewed various drafts that they have provided us. We reviewed a contract proposal that they asked us to look over before they awarded this, and we have seen the results of the contract work by a group in California, so I would say, Congressman, that, to the extent we are informed on their work and approaches, this is reflected in the nationwide plan.

GRAZING FEES

Mr. REIFEL. The Forest Service, as you know, and I guess the Bureau of Land Management particularly, are not making any decision with respect to grazing fees, Mr. Secretary—I believe that is right, it is not?—until this Commission has completed its work, because it looks upon it as a signficant piece of information that, on the basis of which when all details are in, would be helpful to them.

BENEFITS TO BOR OF PLLRC WORK

I wonder if there are certain areas of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's field of activity where a similar holding in abeyance of certain projects would be beneficial because it then could turn to this rather comprehensive study in connection with some of its activity?

Mr. LOESCH. Let me say, Congressman Reifel, that, while, of course, the delay in the production of the plan is unfortunate, I don't think that we have looked upon the Public Land Law Review Commission report as being a limiting factor at all in getting out the plan. Certainly, I am aware of no such feeling. Certain parts of the plan are, of course, immutable. I mean to say measurement of facts is. It doesn't matter who is doing it; they are going to come out the same. The goals and aspirations could be different.

TASK FORCE GEARED TO PLLRC REPORT

Now, I might say generally that I am engaged, and I am presently charged with the responsibility in the Department, in putting together from all of the bureaus which will be concerned with the report of the Public Land Law Review Commission a task force which is to be geared to examine and react to the recommendations of that Commission. Some things we are delaying to some extent; for example, with respect to the regulations of the Bureau of Land Management, we are engaged in getting them revised and updated.

We do not intend, however, to actually propose the amended regulations until we see how they stack up with the recommendations of the Commission.

Additionally, there are certain legislative matters that the Department is interested in which we are kind of holding onto to see how they fit. I am not saying at all—and, believe me, it is not true—that the Department is simply going to attempt to carry out whatever the Commission recommends. There will no doubt be some things that we will want to implement. I am sure that the Commission's recommendations are going to be broad policy recommendations without too much detail. I say I am sure. I could be wrong, but this is my anticipation. And it will then be up to us to determine which of those policies the Department and the administration believe ought to be detailed and implemented and which should have further consideration by the Congress, or otherwise.

The field of recreation will be examined by our task force, with a member from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on it, and I hope that we will be in a position by the end of June, when we expect the report, to be prompt with our ideas.

NATIONWIDE PLAN

Mr. REIFEL. I didn't mean to imply that maybe the nationwide planning work was maybe being held up because of the Commission's work.

Mr. LOESCH. No.

Mr. REIFEL. I was wondering and wanted to make sure if maybe some aspects of it ought to be held up, where some of the studies going on may indicate information that has not come in yet that might be worth keeping in mind, that might change or have some bearing on the decisions that would come out in working out a nationwide plan.

On the other hand, maybe what they are doing is not of a nature that would make it necessary to withhold any part of the nationwide planning, but from what I gather from what you say, I am satisfied that you are keeping in touch with the Commission on those aspects of its work it is completing, and those aspects of its work in process of completion, those aspects of its work where they are proposing to expand their study, and where it is indicated that in the nationwide plan these ought to be taken into account. I am satisfied you are doing that.

Mr. LOESCH. We are, of course, acquainted with all of the reports which have been made to the Commission by the various contracting bodies that it has used in all the different areas. The BOR has kept up to date on recreation reports and studies, et cetera, and I think I can confidently say that there will be nothing in the nationwide plan which would be diametrically opposed, for instance, to a policy that the Land Law Review Commission would recommend.

Of course, we are under quite a lot of pressure, naturally enough under the circumstances, to get out the nationwide plan, and I would hope not to delay it for reasons other than the reasons causing delay now.

Mrs. HANSEN. It has been delayed long enough now.

Mr. LOESCH. Madam Chairman, did you ever see turkey eggs hatch? Sometimes it is surprising how long it takes.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am not surprised at the length of time it takes to get answers from the Department of the Interior. Fifty thousand dollars is included in your budget estimate to cover staff and operating expenses of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality. What is the justification for this request?

FUNDING OF COMMITTEE

Mr. HOFF. This is a request for continuing authority to fund the Citizens Advisory Committee which we have done for a number of years. This advisory committee was advisory to the Council which existed in the prior administration. The Citizens Advisory Committee continued as advisory to the Environmental Quality Council which has now become the Cabinet Committee on the Environment, and since the advisory committee does continue to function we are requesting that funding to continue.

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the names of the members of the Citizens Advisory Committee.

Mr. HOFE. We will be pleased to.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have there been any changes?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. What changes have been made?

Mr. STEVENS. I will read them off and tell you the new ones.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please.

Mr. STEVENS. Laurence Rockefeller, chairman, Rockefeller Bros., Inc.; Harry Weese, an architect; Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton—she is a member of the Georgia Legislature; John Ben Shepperd, president, Texas Historical Survey Committee; Joseph H. Davis, president, Washington State Labor Council, AFL–CIO; Mrs. Jean Fassler, San Mateo County supervisor, California; James H. Evans, president, Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York City; Gordon K. Zimmerman, executive director, National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts.

I believe from here on they are new: Rene J. Dubos; Wesley Hodge; Gov. Tom McCalls, of Oregon; Willard F. Rockwell, Jr.; Lelan F. Sillin, Jr., who is from the electric power industry; Thaddeus F. Walkowicz; and Edmund N. Bacon. Mr. Bacon is not a new member. I don't know why he is at the end of the list.

NEED FOR CONTINUING COMMITTEE

Mrs. HANSEN. Now that we have the National Council on Environmental Quality, why is it necessary to continue this activity in your budget?

Mr. HOFE. Because the advisory committee continues as an entity advisory to the Cabinet Committee on Environment.

As I understand it, half of their funding comes from outside.

Mrs. HANSEN. Private funds?

Mr. HOFE. That is my understanding.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the source of the Citizens Advisory Committee funds.

Mr. HOFE. All right

(The information follows:)

CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FUNDING

The $50,000 provided in past years and requested for fiscal year 1971 does not cover the full expenses of the Citizens Advisory Committee. Several members of the committee who are financially able contribute their expenses as well as their time. The $50,000 appropriated has been used primarily for publications and other nonpersonnel costs. To the extent that this amount is not sufficient, the committee has also received contributions from the American Conservation Association, services and expenses of Chairman Laurance Rockefeller's personal staff, and other similar resources. It is expected that the committee will continue to receive such assistance. While the value of these non-Federal contributions is significant, there is ample justification to continue and possibly expand Federal funding, particularly in light of the directive of section 205 of Public Law 91–190, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, which required that the Council on Environmental Quality consult with the committee. This requirement will likely add to the committee's already substantial workload.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will adjourn until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

WATER RESOURCES STUDIES

The sum of $806,000 is requested for water resources studies. Describe your activity and the cost factors which necessitate this request.

Mr. HOFE. The water resources studies, of course, involve different kinds of study all the way from a comprehensive water basin study to smaller project studies.

With regard to details on this I would like to have the Assistant Director, Mr. Dent, give you the details.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION PROJECTS

Mr. DENT. In water resources studies we do this: First, we provide the recreation assessment of all Bureau of Reclamation projects—

(Additional information follows:)

WATER RESOURCES STUDIES

The three basic water resources programs and their costs are: First, comprehensive river basin studies, $10,000 plus transfer funds from other agencies; second, individual project studies, $521,000; and third, review of reports, $275,000.

PROJECTS COVERED BY GOLDEN EAGLE

Mrs. HANSEN. Are the projects of the Bureau of Reclamation currently covered by the Golden Eagle legislation?

Mr. STEVENS. I can answer that. There are no reclamation projects which are covered by the Golden Eagle at this time. Most of the reclamation recreation areas are administered by States or local governments. The only place where the reclamation——

CRITERIA FOR FEE AREAS

Mrs. HANSEN. There are many reclamation projects that are paid for and financed by the Federal Government. It is inconsistent to have one Federal agency charging admission fees while another, 2 miles down the road charges nothing. If there is no fee charged then that facility will probably have a greater use. Why shouldn't the Bureau of Reclamation charge what the other Federal bureaus charge?

Mr. STEVENS (continuing). They should, Madam Chairman. But the Reclamation projects that have provided recreation fall into two categories. One, those which have become national recreation areas like at Grand Coulee Dam and Hoover Dam.

GRAND COULEE RECREATION AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. Who paid for Grand Coulee Dam?

Mr. STEVENS. The Park Service administers those areas and charges fees.

COLUMBIA RIVER AREAS

Mrs. HANSEN. The Army Corps of Engineers charges no fees for fishing at the mouth of the Columbia River. Yet within the same general area another agency of the Government is charging a fee for the use of its facility. How do you justify this difference?

Mr. STEVENS. The Corps is a different ball of wax and I would like to speak to that separately.

Mrs. HANSEN. It may be a different ball of wax but it all comes out of the same taxpayer's pocket.

STATUS OF FEES CHARGED

Mr. STEVENS. But the fee arrangement is a different story. Under the Bureau of Reclamation they are either national recreation areas where the Park Service administers them and charges the fee and applies the Golden Eagle or they have been turned over to a State or local government for administration and the State may or may not charge a fee depending on its internal policies.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say the State may or may not charge a fee? If a State does not charge a fee and has a sizable number of users the cost to operate that facility will increase. This increased cost will have to be met by increasing Federal participation through the use of the Land and Water Fund. Isn't this forcing the Federal Government to pay quite a sizable amount for its investment? Who is getting short-changed?

EFFECT OF PUBLIC LAW 89–72

Mr. STEVENS. Public Law 89–72 comes into play on Reclamation projects built since 1965 in which the Federal Government or the State or local government cost-share the recreation facilities and land aquisition over and above the basic facilities. The State has to sign an agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation under that Public Law.

RECREATION BENEFITS CHARGED OFF

Mrs. HANSEN. If a fee is not collected, regardless of who administers the program, the costs to the Federal Government will almost be doubled because the Federal Government provided the funding to acquire the land and they are also providing the funding to operate the facility.

APPLICATION OF GOLDEN EAGLE PASS

Mr. STEVENS. I would like to comment on the Corps projects where the problem is very severe and it reflects the accuracy of your comment completely, and that is there are many, many Corps reservoirs where we feel the Golden Eagle should apply and there should be charges and this is not the case.

CRITERIA FOR GOLDEN EAGLE APPLICATION

Mrs. HANSEN. It is about time you began to establish some criteria that would determine where the Golden Eagle should apply?

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

GOLDEN EAGLE PROGRAM REPEALED

Mr. STEVENS. As you know, the act of 1968 which amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and provided additional revenue also repealed the Golden Eagle program effective March 31.

REENACTMENT OF GOLDEN EAGLE STATUTE

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand legislation to continue the Golden Eagle permit has passed the Senate and is now before the House.

Mr. STEVENS. And the Corps problem is right up for resolution again.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am going to be very frank. I think you have been remiss in your efforts to have the Corps projects included in the entrance-fee structure. Yonu let a few people browbeat you.

Mr. STEVENS. Mrs. Hansen, in the Senate hearings in the Department report we recommended as strongly as we could that the Corps of Engineers be put in there on full scale.

Mrs. HANSEN. What has happened is that no one has tried to separate the costs that inherently should be added.

Mr. STEVENS. We do have criteria under the existing legislation which—unless it is renewed—is about to expire. But we would welcome your support through this committee report or in legislation.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't think it is fair to the people who pay for the Golden Eagle permit, if you don't charge for all recreation projects subsidized by the Federal Government.

Mr. STEVENS. I agree with every word you said and I can assure you we have fought this to the highest level and will continue to.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS RECREATION AREAS

Mr. RICE. We actually developed criteria for the Corps of Engineers specifically that was somewhat different from criteria for the other Federal agencies. This had to go all the way to the White House to get the Corps of Engineers brought into this program. The first year the Corps of Engineers was brought into the Golden Eagle program they collected something like $900,000 of revenues from the Golden Eagle permit. In the fall of 1968 the Public Works Committee passed a resolution that directed the Corps of Engineers to discontinue charging any fees on Corps projects unless they met certain very stringent requirements. The Corps felt none of their projects met these requirements.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Corps has been very careless about environmental needs. Their main concern is that they have so many yards of riprap to lay down and so many dams to build. They are not too concerned about the environmental needs. I can say it; you can't.

Mr. HOFE. In that regard, Madam Chairman, we have been working with the Corps and other agencies. You mentioned riprap, it rings a bell on channelization. TVA has been rather progressive in this area and they are heading up a task force.

Mr. STEVENS. What we are trying to do is, through this task force, operating under the auspices of the Cabinet Committee on Environmental Quality, is to try to work out some criteria to determine when channelization is or is not needed, and if it is needed or is unavoidable, what can be done to make it more pleasant rather than degrade a meandering stream—and there are some beautiful ones. We are in-

volved in one down in Georgia—take where it is supposed to be a meandering stream and make it a 6-foot-deep, 40-foot-wide straight ditch for miles.

Mrs. HANSEN. When the 40-foot channel is completed on the Columbia River it will create a safety hazard that must be considered.

Because of the depth of the channel the ships will be able to travel at higher speeds which will cause a great backwash.

If people are not familiar with this situation a great many fatal accidents may occur.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation should discuss with the Corps of Army Engineers and with the Port Districts along the navigable rivers the development of a set of criteria and standards which will safeguard the people along the shores.

Mr. STEVENS. That is an excellent suggestion.

Mrs. HANSEN. You also have to involve the local people.

### SPECIAL AREA STUDIES

The sum of $468,000 is requested for special area studies. Describe your requirements in this connection.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Madam Chairman, the special area studies really fall into four categories. With the increased thrust on urban problems there will be some studies that are seeking to uncover areas like the gateway in New York Harbor which would warrant Federal involvement close to the urban areas.

### SUMMER IN THE PARKS PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you working with the National Park Service on their summer in the parks program? This committee has authorized funds so that children from the ghetto areas can have the experience, for example, of going out to Fire Island or to the Statue of Liberty and spending a day in the sun.

Mr. UNDERHILL. We are working with them in that particular program only to the extent that we recognize this as one of the ways of meeting national needs.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't think we will have nearly as much destruction in this country if people understand what their country is all about.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I am sure that is right.

We have not been involved too much in the operational programs because, as you know, we are basically a planning and coordinating agency and don't run the areas ourselves.

### WILD RIVER STUDIES

The second group of studies is the wild river studies called for by the wild and scenic river legislation. And since we have a time limit on those and a congressional mandate to make those studies, they constitute a sizable portion of our special-area studies.

The third group is the trail studies called for by the trails legislation and while we don't have a time limit on those studies, we are seeking

TRAIL STUDIES

to make them as rapidly as possible to evaluate the 14 trails listed in the Act.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you also looking for areas that might be suitable for trail development?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes, we are, Mrs. Hansen, in both instances. We have just developed a set of criteria for the urban and recreation trails that are called for by the act and have contacted all of the States in an effort to learn from them the possible trails.

WILD RIVER STUDIES

In the case of rivers we have prepared a list of other rivers that we feel are worthy of study. These have been sent to all of the States and the States have augmented that list with the rivers that they feel are needed.

GENERAL STUDIES

The fourth category is the general studies which Congressman Wyatt mentioned this morning, which come from a number of sources—secretarial requests, congressional requests, and certain areas that we know need to be evaluated for this recreation potential.

BIG THICKET, TEXAS PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. Please discuss for the committee your project in Big Thicket, Texas? Where is the project located?

Mr. UNDERHILL. The Big Thicket area in Texas is about halfway between Dallas and Fort Worth, is that right?

Mr. REID. Oh, no. It is north of Beaumont and east of Houston.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I personally have never been in the Big Thicket so I call on my Texas colleague. It is an area which has been periodically suggested by various groups for preservation.

Mrs. HANSEN. What groups?

Mr. UNDERHILL. The Texas Conservation groups and the Park Servive have been interested in the Big Thicket for a number of years.

Mr. STEVENS. Justice Douglas is also one.

Mrs. HANSEN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. UNDERHILL. Senator Yarborough is also a proponent of the Big Thicket area.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres are involved in the Big Thicket project?

Mr. UNDERHILL. There are several proposals. There is one proposal that would involve about 36,000 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. If this is authorized who will acquire the land?

Mr. UNDERHILL. If it were authorized I presume it would be by the Park Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the other proposal?

Mr. UNDERHILL. The other proposal is much larger, somewhere in the neighborhood of 150,000 acres. I am not sure we will end up recommending anything there, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Before you buy any more land you will need some very good justification because we have been buying a great deal of land in that area that was supposed to have cost nothing but eventually was very expensive.

TEXAS ACREAGE

Insert in the record how many acres of land have been acquired in the State of Texas and the total visitation.

Mr. HOFE. Yes, ma'am.

(The information follows:)

*Acreage owned in the State of Texas by Federal agencies participating in the land and water conservation fund*

| *Agency and management unit* | *Acres* |
|---|---|
| Forest Service: | |
| Angelina National Forest | 154,432 |
| Davy Crockett National Forest | 161,479 |
| Sabine National Forest | 183,993 |
| Sam Houston National Forest | 158,408 |
| Subtotal, national forests | 658,312 |
| Black Kettle National Grassland | 576 |
| Caddo National Grassland | 17,729 |
| Cross Timbers National Grassland | 20,332 |
| Lake McClellan National Grassland | 1,449 |
| Rita Blanca National Grassland | 77,183 |
| Subtotal, national grasslands | 117,269 |
| Total, Forest Service | 775,581 |
| National Park Service: | |
| Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument | 1,398 |
| Big Bend National Park | 706,558 |
| Fort Davis National Historic Site | 459 |
| Guadalupe Mountains National Park | 77,703 |
| Padre Island National Seashore | 132,212 |
| Chamizal National Memorial | 55 |
| Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site | 8 |
| Total, National Park Service | 918,393 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: | |
| Aransas Migratory Bird Refuge | 54,453 |
| Anahuac Migratory Bird Refuge | 9,837 |
| Brazoria Migratory Bird Refuge | 6,399 |
| Buffalo Lake Migratory Bird Refuge | 7,664 |
| Fort Worth Fish Hatchery | 70 |
| Hagerman Migratory Bird Refuge | 11,320 |
| Inks Dam Fish Hatchery | 85 |
| Laguna Atascosa Migratory Bird Refuge | 45,147 |
| Muleshoe Migratory Bird Refuge | 5,809 |
| San Bernard Migratory Bird Refuge | 14,915 |
| Santa Ana Migratory Bird Refuge | 1,980 |
| Uvalde Fish Hatchery | 100 |
| Western Gulf Marine Laboratory Fish Research Station | 16 |
| Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | 157,795 |
| Grand total, all agencies | 1,851,769 |

### SUMMER IN THE PARKS

Mr. STEVENS. May I go back to summer in the parks for a moment? It is a very effective program, we think, and through our technical assistance program we would encourage this kind of programing in the other big cities.

Mrs. HANSEN. This program was initiated by Congress and we hoped it would develop into something that would be useful and usable in all of our urban areas in the United States.

### RECREATION LEADERSHIP

Mr. STEVENS. We have come to the conclusion that the leadership aspect of recreation is extremely important and the mere furnishing of a piece of real estate or building is not enough, you have to have a human element there that attracts people, particularly the young people.

Mr. HOFF. I might add, Madam Chairman, I have been preaching that, with regard to urban recreation areas, there are three things needed to make a park: land, facilities, and leadership. It has to have people. You will pardon me if I keep on referring to my prior experiences in Essex County, but we became involved in active recreation programs about 3 years ago after being in existence for 72 years only owning land and providing facilities rather than programs. We became involved in city recreation in Newark because there was a vacuum and we were asked to. We engaged in the services of one young man whose annual salary cannot be more than $10,000 and in one summer he created three new parks for us because he got people into three parks that had not been used to the fullest. In addition he created a line of understanding with the people so that next year we will see an even greater increase over this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. There is no such thing as a bad youngster especially if you catch them early enough and get them interested early enough.

Mr. STEVENS. I would add to that that the investment in leadership and programs is just as much a capital investment as bricks and mortar.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is more important. Bricks and mortar can be blown up by the young people that haven't had something constructive to do.

### SPECIAL AREA STUDIES

Please insert in the record a breakdown of the $468,000 indicating the individual cost factors comprising this request.

(The information follows:)

*Special area studies*

| | |
|---|---|
| Urban recreation area studies | $60,000 |
| Wild and scenic river studies | 230,000 |
| National trails studies | 145,000 |
| General NRA studies | 33,000 |
| Total | 468,000 |

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Mrs. HANSEN. $123,000 is requested for research and education. Please describe your activity in this connection.

Mr. HOFE. The activity within research and education is basically a compilation—I referred to this before—of research data so that it can be disseminated where it can be used. I myself would like to see this take on greater importance in the future. I have yet to become sufficiently acquainted with the Bureau to be able to do anything on this point but I think there is a lot of significant research we can do and expand our activities in the field of education, environmental education, recreation education in an assisting capacity.

TECHNIQUES FOR DETERMINING RECREATION NEEDS

Mrs. HANSEN. You have been working for several years on developing techniques for measuring and predicting use of and need for outdoor recreation resources. What genuine progress have you made?

Mr. STEVENS. We have done a great deal of work on this, Madam Chairman, and devoted a lot of thought to this. It is a very tough problem. But, I think we have come to a system which is the most useful that I have seen by all measurements, and it is basically taking our inventory which we did under the nationwide plan and correlating it with the location of population, and determining the distribution of recreation opportunities in terms of people, where they live, down to a county basis. We are then able to formulate a range in terms of comparing each county to the national average and determining the deficits in terms of those areas which fall short of the national average. This is an indication of distribution——

CORRELATION OF RECREATION NEEDS AND JUVENILE PROBLEMS

Mrs. HANSEN. If you find a county that has no recreation do you consider how this affects the incidence of juvenile delinquency in that area? The basic answer to crime control is to get them before they become criminals.

Mr. HOFE. This is one of the points made by the Kerner Commission as one of the basics. It is not the total solution. Again, back to the program we started in Essex County, the lines of communication we were able to set up, I think will, I hope they never will be tested, but with them we are going to be a lot better off than we were in Newark without them 3 years ago.

Mrs. HANSEN. When you appear before this committee next year I hope you will be able to tell us of a significant correlation between decreasing crime and providing recreational activity.

Mr. STEVENS. We could do that right now. There is a very, very strong correlation.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would rather spend the $100,000 that it costs to keep a child in a custodial institution on recreational programs. It is far better for society.

IMPOUNDED FUNDS

You state on page 16 of your justification that you are going to improve the performance of the Federal Government to insure a dol-

lar's worth of public benefit for each dollar spent. Mr. Hite, I want to warn you that curtailing sewage control programs does not fulfill this statement.

Mr. HITE. We certainly agree with you, Madam Chairman. For the record, those funds of which you spoke this morning which were impounded in the buildings and utilities activity of the Park Service were pursuant to the judgments of the administration as to what would be the most viable alternative to build up the economy and were not directed specifically at sewage facilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did they look at the items to see what they were?

Mr. HITE. No, frankly. This judgment was made by the Department and the Park Service because the entire appropriation was vulnerable to a 75-percent holdback.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hite, you are not going to prevent the pollution of the environment until you release some of these funds.

Mr. HITE. We understand that, Mrs. Hansen.

EVERGLADES AIRPORT PROBLEM

Mrs. HANSEN. To what extent were your efforts influential in determining the outcome of the Everglades Airport problem?

Mr. HOFE. Initially, the Everglades Airport problem had risen to the Secretarial level about the time I came on. I think Mr. Stevens can give you the background on it. We were in the middle of it prior to my coming on.

Mr. STEVENS. We can take a lot of credit on that. Our regional director in Atlanta, Roy Wood, was instrumental in getting the transportation people and environmental people together in the Miami area and this ultimately led to bringing it to the attention of the Secretary and resulted in the agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Transportation which resulted in the cancellation of the Miami Jetport. So, I am very proud of our initial efforts on this.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which emphasizes what I said this morning. You have to take a long look at all of the airports of the future.

PORTLAND AIRPORT

What were your recommendations on the proposed Portland Airport?

Mr. STEVENS. Last year at the hearings you asked me if we were aware of the problem at the Portland Airport and I said yes, very much so, and that we were making a study, which we were. We recommended to the Department of the Interior that the permit not be granted.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who granted it?

Mr. STEVENS. We were overruled.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who granted it?

Mr. STEVENS. The Corps of Engineers.

Mrs. HANSEN. What other department granted the permit?

Mr. STEVENS. We had a dual recommending function here. The Corps of Engineers and DOT were both involved.

I bring this up because when the testimony of these hearings was released a couple of months later it showed in my testimony that we

were going to make a study. Meanwhile, the Department had overruled BOR and said no objection.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which department?

Mr. STEVENS. Interior.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did the Secretary of Interior overrule the BOR?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did Under Secretary Train of the Environmental Council sign the permit?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. STEVENS. I want the record to show that a newspaper editor in your district read this testimony and erroneously deduced that since the BOR made a study, the Department's recommendation was based on our study and wrote an editorial blasting BOR.

Mrs. HANSEN. The thing that shocked us was that the BOR made a study and nobody paid any attention to it.

Mr. STEVENS. I think it was considered. The Department responded to the letters that came in and set the record straight that BOR had not originated this.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Mrs. HANSEN. You request an increase of $109,000 and seven positions for technical assistance. Justify this increase.

Mr. HOFE. The technical assistance increase I have alluded to briefly before is twofold. We are anticipating an increase in the review of surplus property under the administration's thrust to inventory all property owned by Federal agencies to determine whether it is underused and if so what is its best use, with heavy emphasis on recreation. The other phase of this is the technical assistance program to the cities and States in which, as I mentioned before, we are looking toward much more face-to-face assistance from BOR to the localities as is possible. This is a modest increase. I would hope from this modest increase we could show some good results to set the stage for increasing this in the future.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Reifel?

Mr. REIFEL. No questions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Hofe. We have had a very interesting discussion today and the committee wishes you well in your program.

Mr. HOFE. Thank you very much. It has been a pleasure, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I also want to thank all the members of your staff.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

We have now the land and water conservation fund. Mr. Hofe, insert your general statement in the record and summarize it for us.

(The statement follows:)

## General Statement

### Statement of G. Douglas Hofe, Jr.

#### LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, the land and water conservation fund program was established by Public Law 88–578 on September 3, 1964. Program operations were initiated with a small supplemental appropriation in the spring of 1965. Full operations began in fiscal year 1966, and we are now in our fifth full year. In this relatively short period the program has become firmly established in the three Federal land acquisition agencies and in all 50 States, and has made substantial contributions to outdoor recreation in the United States.

Since the fund was established, a total of 677,600 acres at a cost of $199 million have been acquired by the National Park Service, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. In addition, the Bureau has approved 4,311 grants to States for outdoor recreation projects (as of December 31, 1969) totaling $252.7 million. Of this amount, $141.4 million were for development projects, $106.1 million were for land acquisition, and $5.2 million were for recreation planning.

To assure a stable, high level of funding for the land and water conservation fund program, the Congress enacted Public Law 90–401 in the summer of 1968 to guarantee income to the fund at $200 million annually for 5 fiscal years. Fiscal restraints prevented full use of the funds available for fiscal years 1969 and 1970.

Although there is a continuing need to hold total Federal spending within acceptable levels, the President has determined that we should move ahead immediately to acquire parks and recreation facilities while we still have the opportunity. Although the economic situation is still difficult, we can wait no longer.

Specific and immediate action to increase parks and recreation opportunities is a major component of the program to enhance and protect our environment. As President Nixon states in his message to Congress on the environment:

"Increasing population, increasing mobility, increasing incomes, and increasing leisure will all combine in the years ahead to rank recreational facilities among the most vital of our public resources. Yet land suitable for such facilities, especially near heavily populated areas, is being rapidly swallowed up."

The land and water conservation fund is the major vehicle for action on parks and recreation. For fiscal year 1971, we are planning for the first time to request the full amount available—$327.4 million for new programs plus $30 million for contract liquidation. This includes the $200 million income to the fund for fiscal year 1971 plus $157.4 million of carryover funds from prior years. The immediate request totals $168.5 million, made up of $138.5 million of new authority, plus $30 million for contract liquidation. The remainder—$188.9 million—is to be sought in later requests.

The $138,500,000 request is distributed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Assistance to States | $62,500,000 |
| Federal programs | 72,541,000 |
| Administrative expenses | 3,459,000 |
| Total | 138,500,000 |

The $72,541,000 for Federal programs is divided between the National Park Service, $56 million; Forest Service, $13,750,000; Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, $1,541,000; Bureau of Land Management, $250,000; and an emergency planning and acquisition fund of $1 million.

#### STATE PROGRAM

The States can easily carry out a program at the $62.5 million level. Actual obligations in fiscal year 1968 were $70.9 million, and in fiscal year 1969 increased to $71.8 million. Obligations for fiscal year 1970 are estimated at $78 million—the amount appropriated plus funds carried over from prior years. Moreover, it is at the State and local levels that the most pressing problems can best be met. Urbanization and crowding, the disappearance of open space, the lack of mobility of many inner city residents—all of these contribute to an urgent and growing need for more outdoor recreation opportunities in and near the cities.

MORE RECREATION AREAS NEEDED

We must also provide for more Federal recreation areas. Visitation, and consequent overcrowding, continue to rise. Land prices continue to go up. Many potential areas are being developed and devoured, soon to be unavailable or too costly for recreation. Acquisition of already authorized areas, particularly those near urban centers, needs to be accelerated and completed quickly. The acquisition program planned will substantially complete the purchase of areas authorized since 1960 and bring others as close to completion as is possible with the work that can be accomplished within a fiscal year.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

No increase in personnel and only a small increase in funding is requested for the administrative expenses activity at the $138.5 million level, but this is the maximum program we can administer with present resources. The small amount of additional money is needed to cover the cost of review appraisals and appraisal reviews which other agencies make on a reimbursable basis.

These are the highlights of this budget request. As I indicated, it will be supplemented later with requests for the remaining $188.9 million in the land and water conservation fund. I believe this request offers a realistic approach to meeting America's pressing recreation needs. My staff and I will be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

Mr. HOFF. At the outset I will say BOR has reviewed the acquisition programs of the Federal agencies involved as they are presented to you and we concur in those programs.

SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 1971 REQUEST

The appropriations request for this year which is now before you is for $138.5 million, plus $30 million for liquidation of contract authority. The budget document sent to the Congress by the President has a line item indicating a separate transmittal of $188.9 million in the land and water conservation fund. That is in process now and should be submitted shortly.

GRANTS TO STATES

Of the total, $62,500,000 is proposed for grants to the States. The Federal programs of the Federal administering agencies, $72,541,000, and administrative expenses of $3,459,000, which gives us a total of $138.5 million, which as I said, is to be added to the $30 million for liquidation of contract authority.

On the Federal side the programs are divided as follows:

National Park Service $56 million; Forest Service $13,750,000; Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, $1,541,000; Bureau of Land Management, $250,000, and an emergency planning and acquisition fund of $1 million.

OBLIGATIONS BY STATES

On the State side we feel fully confident that the States can spend the money allocated to them. The obligation level of the States has been consistently rising over the years and we anticipate in fiscal 1970 that they will have obligated close to 100 percent, cumulatively, of the funds available to them.

FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS

On the Federal side, we anticipate obligations will run about 95 percent of the cumulative moneys allocated.

That concludes my summary and I will be pleased to answer any questions with members of the other agencies.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert justification pages 27 through 54 in the record.
(The information follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

Highlight Statement

Specific and immediate action to increase parks and recreation is a major component of the program to enhance and protect our environment. As President Nixon stated in his message to Congress on the environment:

> "Increasing population, increasing mobility, increasing incomes and increasing leisure will all combine in the years ahead to rank recreational facilities among the most vital of our public resources. Yet land suitable for such facilities, especially near heavily populated areas, is being rapidly swallowed up."

The Land and Water Conservation Fund is the major vehicle for action on parks and recreation. The full $327.4 million which will be available, plus $30 million for contract liquidation, is requested to be appropriated. Appropriation of this amount will enable the Department to continue existing programs as well as initiate significant new steps to meet the crisis we face.

A threefold increase in the Land and Water program -- from $108,472,000 new budget authority for F.Y. 1970 to $327,400,000 new authority in F.Y. 1971 -- requires careful planning and close attention at all levels. We must assure that the additional funds will be spent in the most efficient and effective manner possible. Consequently, the current request for an appropriation of $168,500,000 including $30,000,000 for contract liquidation, is only the first step towards the total goal for F.Y. 1971. The remaining $188,900,000 will be requested in subsequent submissions as soon as the specific program goals can be determined and the complex machinery of new programs set in motion. This process is already well advanced, and the additional programs will be submitted in the near future.

The $168,500,000 presently requested will finance a hard core, minimum program. Compared with the $138,472,000 budget authority for F.Y. 1970 ($108,472,000 appropriation, $30,000,000 contract authority), the total increase is only $28,000. In essence, then, this is a no increase program.

The $168,500,000 request is distributed as follows:

| | F.Y. 1970 Appropriation | F.Y. 1971 Request | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (in thousands) | | |
| Assistance to States ..... | $61,876 | $62,500 | $ +624 |
| Federal Programs | | | |
| National Park Service ..... | 28,500 | 56,000 | +27,500 |
| Forest Service ..... | 13,673 | 13,750 | 77 |
| BSF&W ..... | 998 | 1,541 | 543 |
| Bureau of Land Management ..... | -- | 250 | 250 |
| Liquidation of contract authority (P.L. 90-401)..... | 15,528 | 30,000 | 14,472 |
| BOR--Emergency Fund ..... | -- | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Subtotal: Federal programs ... | 58,699 | 102,541 | +43,842 |
| Administrative Expenses ..... | 3,425 | 3,459 | +34 |
| Total ..... | 124,000 | 168,500 | +44,500 |

The States can easily carry out a porgram at the $62.5 million level. Actual obligations in fiscal year 1968 were $70.9 million, and in fiscal year 1969 increased to $71.8 million. Obligations for fiscal year 1970 are estimated at $78 million -- the amount appropriated plus funds carried over from prior years. Moreover, it is at the State and local levels that problems are the most pressing. Urbanization and crowding, the disappearance of open space, the lack of mobility of many inner city residents -- all of these contribute to an urgent and growing need for more outdoor recreation opportunities at the local level.

Problems on the Federal side are equally pressing. Visitation, and consequent overcrowding, continues to rise. Land prices continue to go up. Many potential areas are being developed out of existence as far as recreation is concerned. Acquisition of already authorized areas, particularly those near urban centers, needs to be accelerated and completed quickly. The acquisition program planned will complete the purchase of several areas, and bring others as close to completion as is possible with the work that can be accomplished within a fiscal year. This will enable new facilities to be brought into operation as soon as possible Emphasis will be placed on meeting urban needs.

As part of the effort to accelerate the State program, procedures have been simplified and greater responsibility has been placed on the States. Consequently, no additional personnel will be needed to carry out this increased program. A small amount of additional money is needed to cover the cost of review appraisals and appraisal reviews which other agencies made on a reimbursable basis -- a change made to enable the Bureau to make the best use of existing personnel. This change further protects the taxpayers' investment by taking all reasonable steps to assure that a dollar's value is received for each dollar paid.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appropriation, 1970 | | $108,472,000 |
| Contract authority, P.L. 90-401, approved July 15, 1968 | | 30,000,000 |
| Transferred to General Services Administration | | -35,000 |
| Subtotal, new budget authority | | 138,437,000 |
| Unobligated balance from prior years | | 43,381,977 |
| Total available for obligation | | 181,818,977 |
| Decreases: | | |
| Assistance to States: | | |
| Appropriation | $61,875,800 | |
| Unobligated balance from fiscal year 1969 | 16,159,841 | |
| Subtotal | 78,035,641 | |
| Federal Programs: | | |
| Appropriation | 43,171,200 | |
| Unobligated balance from fiscal year 1969 | 27,222,136 | |
| Contract authorization | 30,000,000 | |
| Subtotal | 100,393,336 | 178,428,977 |
| Subtotal | | 3,390,000 |
| Increases: | | |
| Assistance to States | 62,500,000 | |
| Federal Programs | 72,541,000 | |
| Administrative Expenses | 69,000 | |
| Total available for obligation | | 138,500,000 |
| Add: Appropriation for liquidation of fiscal year 1970 contract authorization | | 30,000,000 |
| Budget estimate (appropriation), fiscal year 1971 | | 168,500,000 |

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

Analysis by Activities

| Activity | Amount Available 1970 | Estimated Total Available | Fiscal Year 1971 Unobligated Balance from 1970 | Budget Estimate | Total Available 1971 Compared to Total Available 1970 | Page Reference BOR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Assistance to States..... | $78,035,641 | $62,500,000 | -- | 62,500,000 | -15,535,641 | 32 |
| 2. Federal Programs ..... | 100,393,336 | 102,541,000 | -- | 102,541,000 | +2,147,664 | 38 |
| 3. Administrative Expenses ..... | 3,390,000 | 3,459,000 | -- | 3,459,000 | +69,000 | 45 |
| Total ..... | 181,818,977 | 168,500,000 | -- | 168,500,000 | -13,318,977 | |

1. Assistance to States - $62,500,000

Funds requested in 1971 will be used for grants-in-aid to States to finance 50 percent of the cost of preparing and maintaining outdoor recreation plans, acquiring land and water areas, and developing areas for outdoor recreation purposes.

2. Federal Programs -$102,541,000

Funds requested in 1971 will provide for liquidation of fiscal year 1970 contract authority ($30,000,000) and for acquisition of additional land and water areas by the National Park Service ($56,000,000); Forest Service ($13,750,000); the Bureau of Land Management ($250,000); and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife ($1,541,000). Funds are also requested for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation ($1,000,000) to be allocated to the land acquiring agencies for emergency planning of newly authorized areas and for possible acquisition of prime tracts.

3. Administrative Expenses - $3,459,000

Funds requested in 1971 will finance the cost of administering the Federal and State programs under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CHANGE

The following changes to Land and Water Conservation appropriation language are requested:

(1) ...[and] (5) not to exceed $250,000 shall be available to the Bureau of

(2) Land Management; (6) not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for supplemental allocations to the above agencies; and (7) ...

1) The first change adds language which will permit the Bureau of Land Management to receive funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire lands pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Public Law 90-542.

2) The second change would make available funds to be used at authorized recreation areas to develop land ownership data, prepare maps, and acquire priority tracts of land promptly before land speculations cause unreasonable price increases. The ability to acquire prime tracts shortly after acquisition of an area is authorized will influence the establishment of land price levels as a base for future negotiations.

This language is identical to that used for the same purpose in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1969 (P.L. 90-425; 82 Stat. 429).

## 1. ASSISTANCE TO STATES

Analysis by Activities

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assistance to States | $44,938,388 | $61,875,800 | $62,500,000 | + $624,200 |

1. Assistance to States: Fiscal year 1970, $61,875,800; fiscal year 1971, $62,500,000; increase $624,200. The increase consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | +$624,200 | -- | $62,500,000 | Expand assistance to States program |

Need for funds requested: A total of $62.5 million is requested for grants-in-aid to States to finance 50 percent of the cost of preparing and maintaining outdoor recreation plans, acquiring land and water areas, and developing areas for outdoor recreation. These funds will be used to match costs incurred in providing needed outdoor recreation areas and facilities at State and local levels. The need for recreation opportunities at the State and local levels is increasing at a much higher rate than the increase in newly developed facilities. Most States and political subdivisions lack adequate financial resources to make up the difference. The funds requested under this activity will help provide a part of the needed financial resources.

Plan of Work: The Bureau expects to qualify approximately 1,200 additional projects for financial assistance in fiscal year 1971. The States are expected to utilize the full amounts requested.

The Bureau is continuing to urge States to utilize a greater portion of their financial resources in acquiring recreation lands, and is also urging that greater attention be given to meeting in-city needs.

The grants-in-aid program is operating at an increasingly effective level. All States have developed and submitted statewide outdoor recreation plans found to be adequate by the Bureau. They are now staffed to handle the work, and are familiar with the Bureau's requirements relative to grants-in-aid projects. We consequently have been able to reduce documentation requirements and simplify procedures by one-half during the past year.

The request of $62.5 million for fiscal year 1971 is a slight increase over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1970. The States and local governments have the ability to operate at this level. Actual obligations for fiscal year 1969 totaled $71.8 million. Fiscal year 1970 obligations are estimated at $78 million -- the amount appropriated plus funds carried over from prior years.

The funds requested for fiscal year 1971, if approved, will be apportioned to States in the approximate amounts shown in the following table.

FISCAL YEAR 1971 ESTIMATED APPORTIONMENTS TO STATES
FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

| State | Apportionment | State | Apportionment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $ 1,005,000 | New Hampshire | $ 672,000 |
| Alaska | 554,000 | New Jersey | 1,700,000 |
| Arizona | 808,000 | New Mexico | 746,000 |
| Arkansas | 796,000 | New York | 3,568,000 |
| California | 3,395,000 | North Carolina | 1,127,000 |
| Colorado | 854,000 | North Dakota | 648,000 |
| Connecticut | 1,029,000 | Ohio | 2,131,000 |
| Delaware | 600,000 | Oklahoma | 885,000 |
| Florida | 1,728,000 | Oregon | 858,000 |
| Georgia | 1,112,000 | Pennsylvania | 2,356,000 |
| Hawaii | 675,000 | Rhode Island | 677,000 |
| Idaho | 621,000 | South Carolina | 900,000 |
| Illinois | 2,310,000 | South Dakota | 704,000 |
| Indiana | 1,278,000 | Tennessee | 998,000 |
| Iowa | 1,010,000 | Texas | 2,401,000 |
| Kansas | 935,000 | Utah | 682,000 |
| Kentucky | 1,092,000 | Vermont | 642,000 |
| Louisiana | 1,083,000 | Virginia | 1,175,000 |
| Maine | 688,000 | Washington | 1,018,000 |
| Maryland | 1,194,000 | West Virginia | 790,000 |
| Massachusetts | 1,417,000 | Wisconsin | 1,264,000 |
| Michigan | 1,995,000 | Wyoming | 617,000 |
| Minnesota | 1,141,000 | D. C. | 354,000 |
| Mississippi | 836,000 | Puerto Rico | 555,000 |
| Missouri | 1,380,000 | Virgin Islands | 93,000 |
| Montana | 710,000 | Guam | 100,000 |
| Nebraska | 789,000 | Am. Samoa | 89,000 |
| Nevada | 590,000 | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Apportioned | $ 59,375,000 |
| Contingency | 3,125,000 |
| Total Appropriated | 62,500,000 |

Status of Program: The following tables show the status of the grants-in-aid program as of December 31, 1969.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount apportioned (F.Y. 1965-1970) ..... | | $317,835,128 |
| Demand on funds: | | |
| Grants awarded, 4,311 (obligations) ..... | $252,717,733 | |
| Percentage of apportioned funds that have been obligated ..... | 79.5 | |

Analysis of Approved Projects by Type as of 12/31/69

| Type | Number | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| Planning ..... | 95 | $ 5,240,253 |
| Acquisition ..... | 1,612 | 106,120,862 |
| Development ..... | 2,851 | 141,356,618 |
| Total ..... | 4,311 | 252,717,733 |

The fact that nearly 80 percent of the funds available have been obligated reflects the ability and enthusiasm of the States to participate effectively in a program designed to meet the growing outdoor recreation needs of the American people.

The following table summarizes State participation by type of project, numbers of projects, and amounts obligated through December 31, 1969.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PLANNING, ACQUISITION, AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS TO STATES AS OF DEC. 31,1969

| STATES AND TERRITORIES | PLANNING | | ACQUISITION | | DEVELOPMENT | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | AMOUNT | NUMBER | AMOUNT | NUMBER | AMOUNT | NUMBER | AMOUNT |
| ALABAMA | | | 17 | $ 531,879 | 35 | $ 3,364,569 | 44 | $ 3,896,448 |
| ARIZONA | 2 | $ 42,216 | 2 | 215,250 | 60 | 2,834,853 | 64 | 3,092,319 |
| ARKANSAS | 2 | 94,884 | 16 | 597,544 | 26 | 2,637,064 | 42 | 3,329,492 |
| CALIFORNIA | 2 | 265,690 | 34 | 11,644,035 | 45 | 6,210,388 | 80 | 18,120,113 |
| COLORADO | 2 | 32,948 | 37 | 985,877 | 150 | 2,715,103 | 183 | 3,733,928 |
| CONNECTICUT | 2 | 47,066 | 62 | 3,666,603 | 6 | 615,843 | 70 | 4,329,512 |
| DELAWARE | 1 | 82,500 | 34 | 2,080,457 | 3 | 217,129 | 38 | 2,380,086 |
| DIST COLUMBIA | | | 1 | 75,000 | 9 | 1,506,053 | 10 | 1,581,053 |
| FLORIDA | | | 12 | 6,418,992 | 10 | 486,124 | 22 | 6,905,116 |
| GEORGIA | 2 | 143,145 | 18 | 869,187 | 46 | 3,901,860 | 64 | 4,914,192 |
| IDAHO | 2 | 49,342 | 16 | 403,978 | 36 | 2,255,405 | 51 | 2,708,725 |
| ILLINOIS | 2 | 55,605 | 63 | 9,638,762 | 9 | 216,376 | 74 | 9,910,743 |
| INDIANA | 3 | 70,259 | 29 | 2,774,669 | 27 | 2,340,729 | 52 | 5,185,657 |
| IOWA | 3 | 58,087 | 66 | 2,093,038 | 94 | 2,006,529 | 152 | 4,157,654 |
| KANSAS | 1 | 20,850 | 16 | 325,938 | 79 | 3,816,879 | 94 | 4,163,667 |
| KENTUCKY | 2 | 134,612 | 26 | 1,381,210 | 26 | 3,133,452 | 46 | 4,649,274 |
| LOUISIANA | 4 | 241,342 | 34 | 2,475,595 | 48 | 1,940,483 | 78 | 4,657,420 |
| MAINE | 3 | 95,076 | 36 | 2,084,167 | 40 | 1,666,666 | 67 | 3,845,909 |
| MARYLAND | | | 36 | 4,036,303 | 79 | 1,784,821 | 111 | 5,821,124 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 2 | 181,941 | 15 | 2,240,015 | 31 | 2,453,780 | 48 | 4,875,736 |
| MICHIGAN | 1 | 20,779 | 69 | 3,351,537 | 94 | 4,071,264 | 160 | 7,443,580 |
| MINNESOTA | 5 | 230,412 | 121 | 2,051,753 | 182 | 2,050,799 | 285 | 4,332,964 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 2 | 79,583 | 13 | 726,533 | 24 | 2,107,401 | 35 | 2,913,517 |
| MISSOURI | 3 | 64,667 | 93 | 2,292,854 | 76 | 3,671,844 | 169 | 6,029,365 |
| MONTANA | 1 | 32,650 | 32 | 508,115 | 80 | 2,256,360 | 103 | 2,797,125 |
| NEBRASKA | 1 | 9,297 | 36 | 1,981,816 | 44 | 1,666,600 | 79 | 3,657,713 |
| NEVADA | 2 | 134,863 | 2 | 3,609,600 | 4 | 511,252 | 8 | 4,255,715 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 1 | 38,500 | 9 | 1,347,975 | 18 | 1,149,140 | 24 | 2,535,615 |
| NEW JERSEY | 1 | 32,500 | 6 | 1,230,853 | 85 | 5,957,458 | 92 | 7,220,811 |
| NEW MEXICO | 5 | 23,013 | 18 | 738,299 | 71 | 2,295,777 | 86 | 3,057,089 |
| NEW YORK | 2 | 232,945 | 31 | 4,243,208 | 64 | 11,271,593 | 92 | 15,747,746 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 2 | 119,540 | 46 | 1,962,552 | 69 | 2,437,539 | 104 | 4,519,631 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 3 | 49,291 | 37 | 637,544 | 84 | 2,023,485 | 107 | 2,710,320 |
| OHIO | 1 | 141,500 | 23 | 2,023,726 | 23 | 6,679,261 | 47 | 8,844,487 |
| OKLAHOMA | 3 | 158,494 | 11 | 368,253 | 72 | 2,902,062 | 83 | 3,428,809 |

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PLANNING, ACQUISITION, AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS TO STATES AS OF DEC. 31,1969

| STATES AND TERRITORIES | PLANNING NUMBER | PLANNING AMOUNT | ACQUISITION NUMBER | ACQUISITION AMOUNT | DEVELOPMENT NUMBER | DEVELOPMENT AMOUNT | TOTAL NUMBER | TOTAL AMOUNT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OREGON | 2 | $ 224,083 | 74 | $ 2,974,528 | 141 | $ 1,238,105 | 214 | $ 4,436,716 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 1 | 222,730 | 4 | 973,380 | 71 | 7,851,358 | 76 | 9,047,468 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 1 | 53,203 | 29 | 1,553,473 | 18 | 1,563,538 | 47 | 3,170,214 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 2 | 187,637 | 20 | 594,557 | 59 | 2,893,530 | 77 | 3,675,724 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 1 | 696 | 32 | 874,415 | 80 | 2,249,670 | 103 | 3,124,781 |
| TENNESSEE | 2 | 104,547 | 22 | 1,771,523 | 30 | 2,713,390 | 54 | 4,589,460 |
| TEXAS | 2 | 529,269 | 28 | 2,475,544 | 63 | 7,399,787 | 81 | 10,404,600 |
| UTAH | 2 | 66,955 | 22 | 786,025 | 36 | 2,317,594 | 60 | 3,170,574 |
| VERMONT | | | 46 | 1,209,674 | 35 | 1,409,564 | 78 | 2,619,238 |
| VIRGINIA | 1 | 46,138 | 16 | 3,723,402 | 18 | 1,335,917 | 33 | 5,105,457 |
| WASHINGTON | 2 | 188,154 | 42 | 2,920,201 | 20 | 761,971 | 63 | 3,870,326 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 2 | 68,283 | 25 | 717,435 | 23 | 1,742,960 | 45 | 2,528,678 |
| WISCONSIN | 1 | 9,107 | 100 | 2,582,504 | 186 | 3,146,334 | 269 | 5,737,945 |
| WYOMING | 3 | 196,580 | 16 | 415,498 | 148 | 1,891,095 | 159 | 2,503,173 |
| ALASKA | 2 | 190,000 | 9 | 318,696 | 27 | 1,657,487 | 30 | 2,166,183 |
| HAWAII | 1 | 82,524 | 6 | 295,800 | 28 | 1,834,058 | 34 | 2,212,382 |
| PUERTO RICO | | | 2 | 295,590 | 10 | 1,726,667 | 11 | 2,022,257 |
| VIRGIN ISLANDS | 1 | 54,900 | 1 | 10,500 | 1 | 103,250 | 3 | 168,650 |
| GUAM | 1 | 31,850 | 1 | 15,000 | 3 | 165,978 | 5 | 212,828 |
| AMERICAN SAMOA | | | | | 5 | 198,424 | 5 | 198,424 |
| TOTAL | 95 | 5,240,253 | 1,612 | 106,120,862 | 2,851 | 141,356,618 | 4,311 | 252,717,733 |

## 2. FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Analysis by Subactivities

(Appropriations)

| Subactivity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Park Service ..... | $30,930,100 | $28,500,675 | $56,000,000 | +$27,499,325 |
| Forest Service ..... | 11,982,600 | 13,672,550 | 13,750,000 | +77,450 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife ..... | 748,912 | 997,975 | 1,541,000 | +543,025 |
| Bureau of Land Management ..... | -- | -- | 250,000 | +250,000 |
| Liquidation of Contract Authority--P.L. 90-401 Authorization ..... | -- | 15,528,000 | 30,000,000 | +14,472,000 |
| BOR--Redwood National Park: | | | | |
| Liquidation of Contract Authority... | 65,000,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| Inholding Acquisition and Incidental Costs ..... | 7,000,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| BOR--Emergency Planning and Acquisition ..... | 1,000,000 | -- | 1,000,000 | +1,000,000 |
| Total, Federal Programs ..... | 116,661,612 | 58,699,200 | 102,541,000 | +43,841,800 |

2. Federal Programs: Fiscal year 1970, $58,699,200; fiscal year 1971, $102,541,000; increase $43,841,800. The amount requested is distributed as follows:

| | 1971 Request |
|---|---|
| National Park Service | $ 56,000,000 |
| Forest Service | 13,750,000 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | 1,541,000 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 250,000 |
| Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Advance Planning and Emergency Purchase | 1,000,000 |
| Subtotal | 72,541,000 |
| Liquidation of F.Y. 1970 Contract Authority | 30,000,000 |
| Total | 102,541,000 |

Need for funds requested: The funds requested for acquiring land and water areas are to assist in meeting the needs of an increasingly heavy visitor load on Federal recreation areas, to preserve outstanding resources, and to acquire areas suitable for preserving certain species of fish or wildlife threatened with extinction. Timely acquisition is essential to combat price escalation and to obtain the lands before they are converted to uses not compatible with outdoor recreation.

One of the best indicators of need for additional Federal recreation lands is the overcrowded conditions of existing areas. The visitor load increases markedly each year making it difficult to overcome these crowded conditions. Furthermore, public access to many recreation lands, streams, and ocean beaches have diminished through acquisition by private interests and conversion to other than recreation purposes. All of these facts lend support to the proposed acquisition of additional lands for public use.

The proposed Land and Water Conservation Fund program for fiscal year 1971 is based primarily on the need to complete Federal land acquisition in newly authorized areas and bring them into use as quickly as possible to help satisfy the growing demand for recreation opportunities. At the same time, it is imperative that prime areas needed for outdoor recreation and inholdings threatened with adverse development be acquired, and that progress continue to be made in acquiring land within administrative units especially in the eastern United States where recreation needs are greatest.

Plan of Work: Land and water areas scheduled to be acquired during fiscal year 1971 are priority acquisitions for meeting recreation needs, for preserving outstanding resources, or for endangered species. Proposed acquisitions have been scheduled to the extent possible in those areas of the Nation which show the greatest deficit in recreation resources.

Of the 627,545 acres of recreation land acquired by Federal agencies with Land and Water Conservation Funds prior to June 30, 1969, about 90 percent or 564,800 acres, were located within three hours' driving time of heavily populated urbanized areas. Proposed acquisitions by the Forest Service continue to be mainly in the eastern half of the country. This is where the need is greatest and also is in conformance with the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act provision that not more than 15 percent of the acreage acquired by the Forest Service shall be west of the 100th meridian. The program proposed for the National Park Service also involves significant acquisitions in the eastern portion of the country including newly authorized areas.

The need for the funds by each agency is identified below:

National Park Service - $56,000,000

The request of $56,000,000 is a major increase from the $28,500,675 appropriated for fiscal year 1970. It is estimated that this substantial amount will permit the completion of land acquisition at seven newly authorized areas of the National Park System as well as allowing significant progress to be made in others. Such progress is highly desirable in view of rapidly escalating land prices in and near recreation areas, increasing pressures for uses incompatible to recreation, and expanding recreation demand. The program for fiscal year 1971 contemplates utilizing $44.5 million of the $56 million requested to purchase lands in newly authorized areas. A listing of areas and funds programmed for each follows:

National Park Service
Land and Water Conservation Fund
Land Acquisition Fiscal Year 1971 Program

| | |
|---|---|
| Biscayne NM | $12,000,000 |
| Delaware Water Gap NRA | 10,231,743 |
| Fire Island NS | 2,082,800 |
| Guadalupe Mountains NP | 116,000 |
| Indiana Dunes NL | 4,900,000 |
| North Cascades NP | 1,935,000 |
| Pictured Rocks NL | 1,700,000 |
| Point Reyes NS | 2,037,773 |
| San Juan Island NHP | 65,700 |
| Whiskeytown NRA | 2,500,000 |
| Subtotal | 37,569,016 |
| Inholdings for acquisition of tracts in established units of the National Park System as opportunities develop | 10,000,000 |
| Deficiencies for payment of court awards | 1,500,000 |
| Wild and Scenic Rivers acquisition per section 6(a) Public Law 90-542 | 5,680,984 |
| National Trails System | 250,000 |
| Total, National Park Service | $56,000,000 |

Newly authorized areas. Good progress has been made in acquiring lands in newly authorized areas, and it is important that adequate funding be provided to continue this progress and to purchase lands at reasonable prices. It is estimated that land acquisition can be completed at seven units with the requested program. Experience has demonstrated that price escalation will make delays in acquiring these areas costly. The unfunded balance of the authorized ceiling after fiscal year 197[illegible] for each of the programmed areas is shown:

| Area | Date Authorized | Statutory Ceiling | Appropriations through F.Y. 1971 1/ | Balance of Ceiling after 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Biscayne NM..... | 10/18/68 | $24,575,000 | $21,630,000 | $2,945,000 |
| Delaware Water Gap NRA.. | 9/1/65 | 37,412,000 | 34,412,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Fire Island NS..... | 9/11/64 | 16,000,000 | 16,000,000 | -- |
| Guadalupe Mountains NP.. | 10/15/66 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | -- |
| Indiana Dunes NL..... | 11/5/66 | 27,900,000 | 27,900,000 | -- |
| North Cascades NP..... | 10/2/68 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 | -- |
| Pictured Rocks NL..... | 10/15/66 | 6,873,000 | 4,875,943 | --2/ |
| Point Reyes NS ..... | 9/13/62 | 19,135,000 | 19,135,000 | 3/ |
| San Juan Islands NHP.... | 9/9/66 | 1,750,000 | 1,750,000 | -- |
| Whiskeytown NRA..... | 11/8/65 | 16,000,000 | 13,155,500 | --2/ |

1/ Amounts shown include requests for fiscal year 1971 and liquidation of fiscal year 1970 advance contract authority as authorized by Public Law 90-401.

2/ Need for balance of ceilings is pending completion of planning studies to determine acquisition needs in the buffer zone at Pictured Rocks NL and in the private development zone at Whiskeytown NRA.

3/ Additional ceiling necessary to complete acquisition. This ceiling increase is the subject of H.R. 3786.

Inholdings. The $10,000,000 proposed for unidentified inholdings is intended for the purchase of properties within areas of the National Park System authorized prior to fiscal year 1960. Properties will be acquired as they become available, or when threatened by adverse development, or by use which would impair park values. Opportunity purchases or adverse development seldom can be anticipated. Property would be condemned only when all attempts at negotiations have failed. The non-Federal land within these park areas encompasses important scenery, wildlife habitat and other sites which should be obtained for public use.

Deficiency awards. This amount is needed so that the National Park Service will be in a position to satisfy court awards, in the event these awards exceed the deposits, before interest costs become excessive. It is estimated that court awards will be rendered on about 30 cases. This amount will also be used in payment of a deficiency resulting from a condemnation action taken in 1962 at Petrified Forest NP.

National wild and scenic rivers. The programmed amount is needed to complete the acquisition program for the Wolf River and to continue the program for the St. Croix River. Portions of these areas will be acquired through purchase of less-than-fee interests.

National trails system. The $250,000 requested will provide for the continuance of planning and for acquisition of land for the Appalachian Trail, designated by the National Trails System Act to be under the administration of the Secretary of the Interior. Lands acquired with these funds will be in previously authorized units of the National Park System traversed by the Trail. Use of the funds will be restricted to consolidating Federal Government ownership of the trail right-of-way in such areas.

## Forest Service - $13,750,000

The request is for $13,750,000, compared to $13,672,550 appropriated for fiscal year 1970. The need for the full amount requested cannot be overemphasized. The fiscal year 1971 request, if allowed, will enable the Forest Service minimum financing of a land acquisition program to meet recognized high priority recreation needs. Public recreation use of the National Forest System totaled 163,000,000 visitor days in 1969. All evidence indicates that recreation use

of the National Forest System is continuing to expand. This continuing upward trend highlights the immediate need for acquisition of additional lands suitable for public recreation development and enjoyment.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund provides the financing to acquire lands for recreation uses within National Forests and other units of the National Forest System. Acquisition of many of the required lands is urban-oriented and some of the other acquisitions will provide an additional benefit through a practical program of recreation development in economically depressed rural areas. The growth of tourist and other recreation use industries will be enhanced in these areas.

The Forest Service proposed program for fiscal year 1971 includes:

Forest Service
Land and Water Conservation Fund
Land Acquisition Fiscal Year 1971 Program

| | |
|---|---|
| National Recreation Areas ..... | $ 1,327,200 |
| National Wild and Scenic Rivers ..... | 917,000 |
| Wilderness ..... | 76,000 |
| General and Urban Recreation Lands ..... | 11,429,800 |
| Total, Forest Service ..... | $13,750,000 |

The details concerning the properties to be acquired are set forth in separate schedules presented to the Appropriations Committees. These schedules show the fiscal year 1971 program by management unit.

In the recommended fiscal year 1971 program for the Forest Service, there is continued emphasis to acquire recreation lands serving the population centers of the United States. The $13,750,000 budget request level proposed that about 87 percent of the acreage will be acquired east of the 100th meridian. All such eastern lands are located within three hours' driving time of at least one major population center of 50,000 people and are also within a day's driving time of at least one of the 18 largest population centers of the east.

The program proposed for the western United States will provide generally for acquisition of land for intensive recreation use. These acquisitions will complement the open spaces now in the National Forest System ownership that are not suitable for recreation facility development.

Appropriations made available to the Forest Service from the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be expended for the acquisition of lands, waters or interests therein under authorities of the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519), the Act of August 1, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a), or the special acts creating authority for acquisition in specific areas.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife - $1,541,000

The estimate of $1,541,000 represents an increase of $543,025 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1970. Of this estimate, $1,196,000 is for land acquisition for propagation and preservation of endangered species of native wildlife. The remainder, or $345,000, is for key tracts of land needed to meet growing recreational demands on the National Wildlife Refuge System.

The Endangered Species Preservation Act (80 Stat. 926) authorized the use of Land and Water Conservation Fund money to buy land for restoration and propagation of fish and wildlife species threatened with extinction. This Act has been amended by Public Law 91-135 (83 Stat. 275) which raised expenditure ceiling for land

acquisition at any one area from $750,000 to $2,500,000. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act authorizes the use of fund moneys to buy land for the preservation of threatened species if otherwise authorized by law.

The proposed endangered species acquisitions for fiscal year 1971 are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mason Neck NWR, Va. (Southern Bald Eagle) | $ 896,000 |
| Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Md. | 300,000 |
| Total | 1,196,000 |

The amount requested for the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center is the sum needed to complete the land acquisition program at this unit.

Additional land is needed in many areas of the National Refuge and Hatchery Systems to provide for increasing visitation. The proposed fiscal year 1971 acquisitions will provide additional recreation opportunity at two wildlife refuges. These proposed acquisitions are among the highest priority needs for recreation lands in the National Refuge System. These two acquisitions are:

| | |
|---|---|
| McNary NWR, Wash. | $ 95,000 |
| J. N. "Ding" Darling NWR, Fla. | 250,000 |
| Total | 345,000 |

Bureau of Land Management -- $250,000

An appropriation of $250,000 is requested for the Bureau of Land Management to initiate a land acquisition program for the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River in accord with the provisions of section 6(a), Public Law 90-542. The requested amount will acquire key parcels through both fee acquisition and scenic easement to protect and preserve the wild and scenic environment and provide for public use and recreation of the river.

Advance Planning and Emergency Purchases - $1,000,000

An amount of $1,000,000 is requested for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for emergency planning and for acquisition of priority tracts of land. A key purpose of seeking such a sum is to allow the Federal Government to move ahead quickly after the enactment of authorizing legislation to perform preliminary surveys and planning associated with land acquisition and to acquire key tracts of lands needed to establish a price pattern and thus help stem spiraling price increases. In addition, this sum may be used to purchase highly significant lands in presently authorized areas where they are under imminent threat of loss to a use incompatible to the purposes of the area.

The amount of funds proposed for this purpose is small in relation to the total Land and Water Conservation Fund budget. It is believed that this is a very reasonable request in view of the potential benefits to the Federal Government through such a program.

The Bureau would program funds to the Federal land acquiring agencies on a case-by-case basis to provide these agencies with the financial resources needed to move ahead promptly. All proposed uses of this fund would be submitted in advance to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees.

Liquidation of fiscal year 1970 contracts. In addition to the $72,541,000 requested for new acquisitions, an appropriation of $30 million is requested to liquidate land acquisition contracts being entered into in fiscal year 1970. Public Law 90-401 provided $30 million in contract authority for fiscal years 1969 and 1970 as a means of combating land price escalation. The tracts to be acquired using this authority are being submitted separately for Committee review and concurrence.

Status of Program. Funds available through fiscal year 1970 for purchasing Federal land and water areas are listed below:

| | BOR Contingency Fund | National Park Service | Forest Service | Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (in thousands of dollars) | | | |
| FY-65 appropriation | -- | $ 4,805.0 | $ 750.0 | -- | $ 5,555.0 |
| FY-66 appropriation | -- | 21,371.5 | 16,894.4 | -- | 38,265.9 |
| FY-67 appropriation | -- | 20,199.6 | 15,568.0 | $ 147.9 | 35,915.5 |
| FY-68 appropriation | $2,000.0[1/] | 30,528.2 | 14,435.2 | 1,797.6 | 48,761.0 |
| FY-69 appropriation | 1,000.0[2/] | 46,458.1 | 11,982.6 | 748.9 | 60,189.6 |
| Subtotal ..... | 3,000.0 | 123,362.4 | 59,630.2 | 2,694.4 | 188,687.0 |
| FY-70 appropriation | -- | 28,500.7 | 13,672.6 | 998.0 | 43,171.3 |
| Total, 1965-1970 | 3,000.0 | 151,863.1 | 73,302.8 | 3,692.4 | 231,858.3 |
| Obligations through 12/31/69 ..... | 2,997.3 | 133,766.9 | 59,136.2 | 3,128.2 | 199,029.6 |
| Percent of appropriations obligated ..... | 99.9 | 88.1 | 80.7 | 84.7 | 85.8 |

1/ This amount was allocated to the National Park Service for use at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

2/ This amount was allocated as follows:
$590,000 to BSF&W for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge
$120,310 to the Forest Service for the Gila National Forest
$287,000 to the Forest Service for Wasatch National Forest
$2,690 remains unallocated

Redwood National Park Acquisition. Using the $72 million provided by Public Law 90-608, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1969, and Public 91-47, the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1969, the Department is moving to acquire Redwood National Park, including settlement with the major timber companies for lands legislatively taken. To date, the following actions have been undertaken:

(1) A survey of Park boundaries and the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit, authorized for exchange by Public Law 90-545, has been substantially completed by the Bureau of Land Management, under agreement with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the National Park Service. Adverse weather conditions and lack of original corners caused some delay in completing the survey of the Park boundaries. Some additional field work will be needed in the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit, immediately upon acceptance of the allocation by the companies. Even though field work is virtually completed and negotiations are continuing, the official plats of these surveys are not expected to be approved until early summer 1970.

(2) Appraisal reports of the estimated fair market value of the land and timber taken from the four major companies are scheduled to be submitted by the contractor in February and March.

(3) Negotiations with the four major timber companies have resolved some of the problems concerning minor Park boundary modifications, road use, allocation of the Purchase Unit, and removal of personal property. Partial payments, including interest, totalling $32,851,936.30 have been made to two of the companies. The other two companies have declined partial payments offered. Negotiations for agreement on the amount of just compensation due each company, allocation of the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit, and final settlement will begin as soon as the appraisal reports are received and approved.

(4) Lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in California, requested by the companies as part of the payment in kind, have been classified as suitable for exchange. These lands are now being appraised.

(5) Negotiations with small tract owners are being moved toward completion. As of February 1, 1970, settlement had been made with 87 owners of the 106 small ownerships; two ownerships are under option; and settlement is still pending with 17 owners.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Analysis by Activity

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared With 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administrative Expenses | $2,880,000 | $3,390,000 | $3,459,000 | +$69,000 |

3. Administrative Expenses: Fiscal year 1970, $3,425,000; fiscal year 1971, $3,459,000; increase, $34,000. The increase consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | +$110,000 | -- | $110,000 | -- | Provides for reimbursement to cooperating Federal agencies for reviewing appraisals of Fund assisted State and local acquisition projects. |
| 2. | -$41,000 | -1 | $3,349,000 | 222 | Reflects discontinuance of Golden Eagle permit. |
| | +$69,000 | -1 | | | |

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

1. Reimbursements to other Federal agencies for review of appraisals, and where needed, review appraisals of State and local acquisition projects; 250 reviews at $200, $50,000; 50 review appraisals at $1,200, $60,000. This increase is partially offset by:

2. A $41,000 decrease from discontinuance of the Golden Eagle passport, which consists of one permanent position, $15,000 and design and printing of the Golden Eagle passport and related information materials, $26,000.

Need for Increase

An increase of $110,000 is needed to cover the cost of reviewing appraisals of land value and where needed, making review appraisals, in the Assistance to States program. As part of the program to absorb a greater workload without an increase in staff, the Bureau is using the services of other agencies for certain specialized services, especially appraisal review. The use of specialists from other agencies frees Bureau staff and allows a more flexible and efficient use of personnel. At the same time, the Bureau can call upon top experts from other agencies with a range of experience and competence far greater than the Bureau could assemble from its own staff. The increase will be used to reimburse cooperating agencies for the appraisal services.

Plan of Work: The $3,459,000 requested will finance the administration of the State assistance program and the Federal programs under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The major activities of the Bureau in fiscal year 1971 in administering these programs include:

A. Assistance to States Program

(1) Reviewing and Evaluating Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plans. State plans required by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act will be reviewed for their adequacy as a guide to all outdoor recreation actions in the State and to determine a period of time during which the State will be eligible to receive financial assistance from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for outdoor recreation acquisition and development projects.

Continuing emphasis will be placed on the State plan as the authoritative guide for all outdoor recreation and environmental conservation programs and activities within the State, including those of Federal agencies. Greater attention will be directed toward better integration of the recreation plan's action program into the programing, budgeting, and policy determination processes of State execution and legislative branches.

Planning experience gained by the States through participation in the Fund program has contributed to the preparation of improved planning documents. States now must be encouraged to reassess their current position in outdoor recreation plan development. Data which have been accumulated must be analyzed and evaluated more adequately in terms of projected needs of the individual States. Accomplishments realized and changing conditions also require reappraisal of previously established policies and proposals. Recent initiation of the procedure for an annually updated action program will provide the vehicle whereby States can periodically assess their programs and progress. In addition to evaluation of the 55 individual State action programs, approximately 19 revised plans are expected to be reviewed during fiscal year 1971.

Preparation of the action programs will also reinforce the Bureau's role as Federal focal point in outdoor recreation and effect a greater degree of coordination between the States and Federal agencies through more meaningful incorporation of Federal outdoor recreation programs into State plans. Expended efforts will be made to effect better interchange between the States and appropriate Federal agencies.

With the growing complexity of urban problems, States are being urged to place more emphasis on planning for recreation within the cities as well as near them. At the same time, States are being encouraged to plan for overall environmental enhancement and to include systems of trails and scenic rivers and consideration of the impact of Federal legislation in these areas.

Identifying subject matter of special interest to Congress, the Department, other Federal agencies, and private agencies and organizations often requires detailed review of one or more State plans. Federal water resource projects, river basin plans, and recreation-related projects of the Economic Development Administration will continue to be reviewed to determine their relationships to the plans. Applications for financial assistance from the Water Resources Council for water and related land resources planning are also reviewed for any possible duplication of funding for planning projects under the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

(2) Providing Assistance to States in Developing and Improving Statewide Plans. In order to equip the States to carry out the pivotal role of meeting recreation needs of their citizens and to assure the most effective allocation of Federal grant funds for recreation purposes, the Bureau will continue to increase its emphasis on State plan excellence in fiscal year 1971. The States will be encouraged and assisted in: (a) identifying critical environmental and recreation needs; and (b) developing effective action programs to meet the needs. A major thrust of the increased effort will be to improve the effectiveness of the State plan as the central vehicle for channeling funds made available to State and local jurisdictions through the large number of Federal grant programs for outdoor recreation and environmental quality.

Planning projects submitted by the States will be reviewed closely to determine whether the work being proposed will contribute to a better, more fully comprehensive outdoor recreation plan and to insure that outdoor recreation plans are fully coordinated with other State planning efforts. More frequent contacts will be made by Regional Office personnel with State planning officials to assist in developing effective planning programs in the States and to disseminate up-to-date information and promote coordination.

Another major result of improved planning and programing at the State level will be a reduction in the detailed project review and approval process by Federal recreation agencies, including the Bureau. Better quality plans will equip the States to assume more responsibility for the selection of projects to be funded. As improved plans allow for a reduction in detailed review, the Bureau's review staff should be reduced correspondingly and directed to other programs.

Since a comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan is a prerequisite to participation of the States in the Land and Water Conservation Fund program, timely preparation and review of State plans are essential to the successful continuance of the program.

(3) Review, approval, and followup of project proposals submitted by the States. The workload increases anticipated in the grants-in-aid program are shown in the following table:

| | Cumulative as of June 30 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1969 (rounded) | 1970 (est) | 1971 (est) |
| Approved projects ..... | 4,000 | 5,300 | 6,400 |
| Active projects ..... | 2,470 | 3,300 | 4,000 |
| Completed projects ..... | 1,530 | 2,000 | 2,400 |

In addition, the Bureau expects that approximately 500 amendments to ongoing projects will be submitted by the States.

The dollar amounts of projects approved further reflects the growth of the grants-in-aid program and the workload facing the Bureau.

| | F.Y. 1969 | F.Y. 1970 (est) | F.Y. 1971 (est) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grants approved ..... | $71,750,329 | $78,035,641 | $62,500,000 |

The totals in these tables reflect the cumulative nature of the Bureau's workload in the grants-in-aid program. While initial project review and approval are concerned only with the approximately 1,250 projects submitted during the fiscal year, followup on active and completed projects covers all projects approved since the beginning of the program. Completed projects will continue to increase, but require less followup than active projects. The work required for each of these functions is explained below:

(a) Reviewing, evaluating, and processing an estimated 1,250 projects submitted by States -- Project proposals must first be reviewed to determine that they conform to the statewide outdoor recreation plans. It is then necessary to review further the proposals for conformance to program criteria and policy. Care must be given to see that proposals seek to improve the quality of the environment and will enhance the capacity of the State to provide significant outdoor recreation opportunities. Consultations may be held with representatives of other Federal, State and local agencies, and on occasion with private groups and individuals. In many instances, it may be necessary to visit the site.

The Bureau must also evaluate the effectiveness of the practices, procedures, and past performance of the applicant.

(b) Administration of ongoing projects -- It will be necessary in 1971 to supervise an estimated 4,000 projects underway, an increase of 700 over 1970. This function represents a major part of the total workload under the grants-in-aid program.

Project progress reports must be reviewed, and on-site inspections made, as necessary, to check for compliance with terms of the project agreement and for compliance with civil rights laws and regulations. Requests for payments must be checked and compared to the rate of progress before disbursements are made. Any proposed changes must also be reviewed and approved by the Bureau.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act placed a responsibility on the Bureau that was not contemplated at the outset of the program. Under this Act and based on instructions issued thereunder, the Bureau must (1) assure that States agree to comply; (2) obtain reports periodically on compliance and review these reports; (3) make on-site reviews to assure compliance and check with local sources; (4) investigate complaints, hold hearings, issue reports thereon, and take corrective action; and (5) report weekly and monthly to the Office of the Secretary on this activity. Title VI reviews are necessary for all projects underway, and are carried out as part of the Bureau's regular followup program.

(c) Inspection and followup on completed projects -- A large proportion of projects must be inspected shortly after completion to assure that the finished product is acceptable and meets the terms of the project agreement. Periodic inspections will be conducted thereafter to assure compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and with the terms of the project agreement. The number of projects completed and in post completion status are expected to increase by 400 to a total of 2,400.

To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of project review, approval, and followup, the Bureau has simplified and automated its recordkeeping and reporting operations. The new system facilitatas handling of the growing volume of records and provides management and program analysis data not previously available.

(4) Audit of grants-in-aid projects. The estimate of $3,459,000 for administration includes funds for auditing the State financial records for approved projects. This function will be performed by auditors in the Office of the Secretary. Audit reports are submitted to the Bureau and the Bureau must provide the staff to follow up on audit findings and insure that corrective actions are taken. This requires a careful review of the audit reports, a determination of what action, if any is to be taken on audit findings, the preparation of letters to States setting forth corrective actions needed, and obtaining assurances from States that corrective action has been taken. On many occasions, the Bureau provides advisory assistance to the States in developing adequate accounts to meet Federal requirements.

As the total number of projects each year grows, the audit workload increases correspondingly. Further, the total number of governmental units is growing as the States make more and more funds available to cities, counties, and other local units of government. This increases the number of agencies which must be included in the audit process.

B. Federal Programs

(1) Federal land acquisition coordination. Coordination of Federal land acquisition programs will incur a substantially increased workload as a consequence of accelerating Federal acquisition activities. Close coordination and inspection are essential to maintain uniformly high standards for land to be acquired under the Federal land acquisition program and to keep future reprograming to a minimum.

There are three basic activities required for the effective coordination of Federal land acquisition programs:

(a) Development of long-range program. In fiscal year 1971, continuing emphasis will be placed on assisting the Federal land acquiring agencies in developing a long-range land use and recreation development plan for each management unit. Such plans will enable the agencies and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to make meaningful judgment as to the lands needed for optimum recreational utilization of the management unit and the establishment of acquisition priorities.

(b) Reviews of proposed Federal land acquisitions. The Bureau is charged with the responsibility for reviewing the lands programed by Federal agencies for acquisition with moneys from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The heaviest workload arises from on-site reviews of both management units and specific tracts. Reviews are conducted under guidelines established to assure thorough review of all large and/or costly projects and a representative sample of all other proposed acquisitions.

(c) Reprograming--Federal land acquisition. Program adjustments will continue to be a big factor in the 1971 fiscal year land acquisition program. The Federal agencies are faced with a number of factors, most of which combine to make reprograming a necessity in a number of instances. These factors include problems relating to the escalation of land values, the time lag between preparation of the budget estimates and acquisition, the impracticality of appraising and securing options in advance of budgeting, and the opportunity to acquire high-priority recreation tracts at the time the owners wish to sell them. Judicious use of the reprograming procedures is an essential element in maintaining program progress, maximizing Federal benefits and maintaining good working relations with the landowners.

The workload involved in this phase includes inspection and checking the tracts proposed for substitution. This includes a review of the tract for conformance with established criteria as well as the basis used in establishing the cost estimates.

(2) Coordination of the administration of recreation entrance and user fees and the designation of Federal charge areas. Public Law 90-401, enacted July 15, 1968, amends fee collection provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, with an effective date of March 31, 1970. The Senate, however, has passed a bill designated as S. 2315 which provides for continuation of this program with an increased price for the annual recreation permit and eased restrictions on promotion of the fee program. The Chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has indicated that bills to continue the fee program are top priority on the agenda for Committee action. The fee program is known to have many supporters in the House of Representatives. Legislation continuing this program may be enacted prior to the start of fiscal year 1971

Much confusion prevails among both the people who have used the Golden Eagle Passport and the agencies which have administered fee areas as to the future status of this program. If the recreation fee program is continued in fiscal year 1971 as in the past, strong Bureau leadership will be required to end this

confusion and to recapture program momentum lost during the period when it appeared that the program would be terminated.

Status of Program: When the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act became effective on January 1, 1965, the Bureau, the Federal land acquiring agencies, the State and local units of government all had to staff up and develop the administrative machinery to carryout the program. This process has been completed. All parts of the program are now operating fully.

(1) Assistance to States. All States have now revised their outdoor recreation plans which were submitted to qualify initially for Land and Water Conservation Fund program assistance. Longer periods of eligibility have been granted on the basis of these revised plans; in total, 18 States have been found eligible for three or more years. Of these, three States have received the maximum period under current regulations of five years. Twenty-two revised plans were found adequate to permit the States to participate in the Fund program during fiscal year 1969, and 10 more have been found adequate so far in fiscal year 1970.

Increasingly these plans are becoming guides to State expenditures and programs. A significant forward step in this direction has been the preparation by the States of 5-year implementation programs for outdoor recreation which included acquisition and development schedules. These were prepared in response to a Bureau requirement which became effective July 1, 1969. Efforts were made to include Federal as well as State and local programs. In many instances, this was the first time many States had ever developed programs reflecting both Federal and State actions to meet outdoor recreation needs of the State. Direct planning assistance has been provided to the States by Bureau personnel and financial assistance rendered through planning projects. Seventeen States applied for and received approval of new planning projects during fiscal year 1969. Thus far, 48 States and Territories have utilized Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance in developing their outdoor recreation plans and programs.

The growing familiarity with program requirements on the part of the States has enabled the Bureau to initiate changes which will reduce paperwork and place more responsibility in the hands of the States. One of the first steps has been to revise, simplify, and shorten the manual which governs the grant program. Improved and simplified application, agreement, and amendment forms are being developed. These revisions are expected to be in use by the end of 1970.

A parallel effort to reduce the amount of documentation required on grant applications and subsequent followup actions has resulted in a substantially simplified application process. A new system of real estate appraisal evaluation also has been developed which is designed to place more responsibility on Bureau Regional Offices and on the States. Multiple reviews--and multiple submissions--are being eliminated. Eventually, it is hoped that all but the most complex and sensitive appraisals can be handled entirely at the State level.

Project compliance responsibilities are also being partially shifted to the States. The Bureau has negotiated inspection agreements with a number of States. These agreements place much of the burden of on-site inspections on the State with Bureau control being maintained by periodic spot-checking. Additional inspection agreements are currently being negotiated. Over time, the Bureau hopes to transfer the bulk of inspection responsibility to the States, with spot-checks and followups as needed to maintain appropriate control.

At the Federal level, the Bureau has negotiated agreements with other Federal agencies with similar programs to prevent overlap and duplication. These agreements--with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, National Park Service, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Economic Development Administration--will help assure that Federal programs work cooperatively to solve outdoor recreation problems.

(2) Federal programs. A total of more than 677,600 acres of public recreation lands have been brought under Federal government control or ownership since the inception of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program in 1965. Purchases by agencies for each fiscal year are as follows:

| Fiscal Year | Acreage acquired by: National Park Service | Forest Service | Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1965 | 729 | 0 | 0 |
| 1966 | 4,419 | 63,308 | 0 |
| 1967 | 52,596 | 107,051 | 3 |
| 1968 | 62,096 | 94,520 | 2,557 |
| 1969 | 118,972 | 115,458 | 836 |
| 1970 (first half) | 13,588 | 21,616 | 14,863 |
| Total 1/ | 252,400 | 406,953 | 18,259 |

1/ Figures subject to adjustment.

An automatic data processing system has been developed for use with the Federal agency land acquisition program as a means of facilitating program guidance and to expedite current reporting of accomplishments and program status. Data input is updated monthly to show continuing program progress and accomplishments. Additional refinements to the system have been developed which eliminate several individual reporting requirements heretofore requested on a monthly basis from participating agencies.

The Bureau has continued its systematic review of long-range recreation land acquisition and development programs as planned for each management unit by the acquiring agency. This type of review continues to be essential as a basis for later evaluation of individual tracts proposed for acquisition. Such reviews also play an important role in fostering better coordination between the Federal agency plans and the comprehensive outdoor recreation plans prepared by the States.

The Bureau has continued to work closely with other Federal agencies administering outdoor recreation areas where fees are collected. Sales of the Golden Eagle Passport in fiscal year 1969 decreased by about 2 percent, while overall fee revenues increased only about 1 percent over fiscal year 1968. This performance was due probably to misinformation regarding the Golden Eagle Passport and to the fact that fee collections were not made at recreation areas administered by the Corps of Engineers. Vigorous program administration during fiscal year 1971, if the Golden Eagle Passport program is continued, should increase revenue rates in the range of 20 to 30 percent per year.

Personnel Summary

| | 1969 Actual | 1970 Estimate | 1971 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION | | | |
| Total number of permanent positions | 204 | 223 | 222 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Average number of all employees | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Average GS grade | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| Average GS salary | $11,171 | $12,509 | $12,605 |
| ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS | | | |
| Total number of permanent positions | 432 | 436 | 476 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions | 39 | 49 | 45 |
| Average number of all employees | 393 | 410 | 456 |
| Average GS grade | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| Average GS salary | $9,485 | $10,478 | $10,515 |

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior
Appropriation Title:
Land and Water Conservation — Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

| | Actual 1969 | Estimate 1970 | Estimate 1971 | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program and Financing: | | | | |
| Total obligations..... | $222,283,260 | $181,819,000 | $138,500,000 | $-43,319,000 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing ..... | 14,491,727 | -- | -- | -- |
| Transferred to: General Services Administration ..... | -- | 35,000 | -- | -35,000 |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year (-) ..... | 65,656,964 | 43,382,000 | -- | -43,382,000 |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year (+) ..... | 43,381,977 | -- | -- | -- |
| Appropriation ..... | 99,500,000 | 108,472,000 | 138,500,000 | +30,028,000 |
| Contract authority ..... | 115,000,000 | 30,000,000 | -- | -30,000,000 |
| Obligations by Objects: | | | | |
| BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION | | | | |
| 11.0 Personnel compensation ..... | 2,142,959 | 2,515,000 | 2,480,000 | -35,000 |
| 12.1 Personnel benefits (civilian employees) ..... | 168,126 | 191,000 | 203,000 | +12,000 |
| 21.0 Travel & transportation of persons ..... | 122,448 | 180,000 | 195,000 | +15,000 |
| 22.0 Transportation of things ..... | 9,177 | 15,000 | 15,000 | -- |
| 23.0 Rent, communications & utilities ..... | 78,758 | 79,000 | 80,000 | +1,000 |
| 24.0 Printing & reproduction ..... | 59,077 | 35,000 | 36,000 | +1,000 |
| 25.0 Other services ... | 1,841,382 | 1,274,000 | 410,000 | -864,000 |
| 26.0 Supplies & materials ..... | 16,952 | 24,000 | 25,000 | +1,000 |
| 31.0 Equipment ..... | 9,708 | 15,000 | 15,000 | -- |
| 32.0 Lands & structures | 78,659,547 | 4,337,000 | 1,000,000 | -3,337,000 |
| 41.0 Grants, subsidies & contributions.. | 71,750,329 | 78,027,000 | 62,500,000 | -15,527,000 |
| Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation ..... | 154,858,463 | 86,692,000 | 66,959,000 | -19,733,000 |

| | Actual 1969 | Estimate 1970 | Estimate 1971 | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Obligations by Objects: (Con't) | | | | |
| ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS | | | | |
| 11.0 Personnel compensation | $3,806,967 | $4,365,000 | $4,843,000 | $+478,000 |
| 12.1 Personnel benefits (civilian employees) | 355,063 | 363,000 | 403,000 | +40,000 |
| 21.0 Travel & transportation of persons | 255,983 | 276,000 | 317,000 | +41,000 |
| 22.0 Transportation of things | 91,893 | 93,000 | 103,000 | +10,000 |
| 23.0 Rent, communications & utilities | 293,372 | 140,000 | 160,000 | +20,000 |
| 24.0 Printing & reproduction | 35,399 | 34,000 | 41,000 | +7,000 |
| 25.0 Other services | 1,996,976 | 2,008,000 | 2,085,000 | +77,000 |
| 26.0 Supplies & materials | 106,924 | 119,000 | 133,000 | +14,000 |
| 31.0 Equipment | 30,603 | 29,000 | 32,000 | +3,000 |
| 32.0 Lands & structures | 60,453,498 | 87,702,000 | 63,426,000 | -24,276,000 |
| 41.0 Grants, subsidies & contributions | 269 | -- | -- | -- |
| Subtotal | 67,426,947 | 95,129,000 | 71,543,000 | -23,586,000 |
| 95.0 Quarters & subsistence charges | -2,150 | -2,000 | -2,000 | -- |
| Total, Allocation Accounts Accounts | 64,424,797 | 95,127,000 | 71,541,000 | -23,586,000 |
| Total obligations | 222,283,260 | 181,819,000 | 138,500,000 | -43,319,000 |
| Obligations are Distributed as Follows: | | | | |
| Bureau of Outdoor Recreation | 154,858,463 | 86,692,000 | 66,959,000 | -19,733,000 |
| National Park Service | 50,138,206 | 42,624,000 | 56,000,000 | +13,376,000 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | 1,239,476 | 1,731,000 | 1,541,000 | -190,000 |
| Forest Service | 16,047,115 | 20,772,000 | 13,750,000 | -7,022,000 |
| Bureau of Land Management | -- | -- | 250,000 | +250,000 |
| Undistributed (contract authority) | -- | 30,000,000 | -- | -30,000,000 |

UNOBLIGATED AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the unobligated and unexpended balances as of January 31, 1970. This information should be broken down by individual State and by the various agencies in the Federal portion of the funds.

(The information follows:)

*Unobligated balances by State as of January 31, 1970*

| | Total | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $1,241,516 | Nevada | $753,063 |
| Alaska | 679,551 | New Hamshire | 949,697 |
| American Samoa | 258,842 | New Jersey | 1,380,024 |
| Arizona | 1,097,484 | New Mexico | 290,770 |
| Arkansas | 622,381 | New York | 3,206,790 |
| California | 2,699,852 | North Carolina | 813,175 |
| Colorado | 295,149 | North Dakota | 523,637 |
| Connecticut | 1,359,693 | Ohio | 2,647,907 |
| Delaware | 154,755 | Oklahoma | 1,207,947 |
| District of Columbia | 658,359 | Oregon | 670,322 |
| Florida | 1,448,828 | Pennsylvania | 3,031,253 |
| Georgia | 1,109,170 | Puerto Rico | 820,471 |
| Guam | 249,047 | Rhode Island | 462,118 |
| Hawaii | 1,205,668 | South Carolina | 648,096 |
| Idaho | 472,362 | South Dakota | 554,139 |
| Illinois | 1,877,152 | Tennessee | 555,458 |
| Indiana | 1,363,642 | Texas | 1,934,795 |
| Iowa | 904,858 | Utah | 245,135 |
| Kansas | 364,689 | Vermont | 699,730 |
| Kentucky | 938,345 | Virginia | 1,091,805 |
| Louisiana | 1,057,360 | Virgin Islands | 269,012 |
| Maine | 703,947 | Washington | 1,164,062 |
| Maryland | 749,709 | West Virginia | 1,555,326 |
| Massachusetts | 2,326,861 | Wisconsin | 877,384 |
| Michigan | 2,704,978 | Wyoming | 438,358 |
| Minnesota | 1,355,838 | | |
| Mississippi | 1,147,656 | Subtotal | 57,726,112 |
| Missouri | 755,421 | Contingency fund | 4,395,885 |
| Montana | 808,772 | | |
| Nebraska | 323,753 | Total | 62,121,997 |

*Unobligated balances by Federal agency as of January 31, 1970*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Park Service | $18,776,398 |
| Forest Service | 13,807,187 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | 558,731 |
| Emergency planning and acquisition fund | 2,690 |
| Contract authority | 30,000,000 |

The size of the unobligated balances listed above is unusually large for this point in the fiscal year because the appropriations act which made the bulk of these funds available was not approved until October 29, 1969, 4 months after the beginning of the fiscal year, and the funds were not apportioned for use until November 26, 1969, 5 months after the beginning of the year. As of January 31, these funds had been available for only 2 months. It is expected that these funds will be fully used by June 30, 1970.

CONTRACT AUTHORITY

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hite, how much of the land and water conservation funds are in reserve?

Mr. HITE. The only thing in reserve, Mrs. Hansen, is the $30 million of contract authority which will be released when the Congress approves the listing of acquisitions under the contract authority that we have sent up.

Mrs. HANSEN. We approved that day before yesterday.

Mr. HITE. I wasn't aware we had gotten approval from both Houses of Congress. The funds will be released as soon as we have approval. We have a clear understanding with the Bureau of the Budget that this will be released pursuant to that approval.

STATUS OF BUDGET RESERVE

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the Land and Water Conservation Funds currently being held in reserve.

Mr. HITE. All right.

(The information follows:)

At the close of fiscal year 1969, a total of $37,031,964 in appropriated funds was held in reserve. These funds were released for use at the beginning of fiscal year 1970. When the fiscal year 1970 appropriation was made available in late October and early November, $32.5 million was placed in reserve. The $2.5 million appropriated for Biscayne National Monument was held back pending clarification of the status of submerged lands within monument boundaries. These funds were released from reserve on March 5, 1970, and are now available for use. The other item placed in reserve was the $30 million provided for advance contract authority. This contract authority was reserved pending the Appropriations Committee approval of the fiscal year 1970 contract program. As of March 27, 1970, $24,951,000 had been released and made available for use. It is anticipated that the remaining $5,048,840 will be released in ample time for use in fiscal year 1970.

DIVISION OF STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Review for the committee the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act with regard to division of funds between State and Federal activities?

Mr. HOFE. The division between Federal and State shares in the budget now before you is 55 percent Federal and 45 percent State.

Originally the act of 1965 provided that the President in the absence of a directive from the Appropriations Committees would divide the money 60 percent State, 40 percent Federal, except that during the first 5 years he could vary the percentage by not more than 15 percent either way.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has it ever been 60–40?

Mr. HOFE. It has been roughly that once or twice. Within a couple of percentage points.

The 5-year provision was never used because Congress always set the rate. I think in every case it was a modification of what had been in the President's budget. The 5-year provision has now expired and no longer applies.

This year's split reflects the judgment of the administration on the relative priorities. As Director Hofe said, there is an additional budget submission coming along behind this one.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why don't you submit all of your budget requests to this committee at one time?

FULL FUNDING REQUESTED

Mr. HITE. Mrs. Hansen, the separate transmittal item is being forwarded in this manner in order to set before the Congress a proposal to utilize all of the moneys which have accrued to the fund, the entire

$327 million which was really entitled to be appropriated in fiscal 1971, the $200 million authorized and the $127 million which had accrued.

Mrs. HANSEN. It would be very helpful to the committee if all of the budgets were presented at once.

Mr. HITE. I appreciate that, Mrs. Hansen, but we would have had to forward the $127 million as a separate transmittal item because of the authorizing limitations.

Mrs. HANSEN. You don't wait for other authorizations before you submit your budgets?

Mr. HITE. We are operating in a more rational manner in this instance.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you pick your rational areas?

Mr. HITE. No, Madam Chairman. We reach accommodations within the administration as to the best way to proceed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who makes these accommodations?

Mr. HITE. We act in accordance with the President's desires, Mrs. Hansen, and in this case it was logical to send up the $138.5 million that you have before you as a firm plan and structure a solid plan for the balance. I am probably getting out of my area. This would probably be more appropriately addressed by the program people but really, this is a reasonable posture we bring to you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why are you proceeding in this manner?

Mr. HITE. We weren't prepared to submit a plan which utilized the entire amount of money in the fund at the time the President sent his budget forward.

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, Mr. Hite, don't tell me those great geniuses in the Bureau of the Budget weren't prepared at all times to have a complete survey on every penny that was being spent or proposed.

Mr. HITE. Far be it from me to place any onus on the Bureau of the Budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am just paying them a tribute.

Mr. HITE. And I agree. I am just saying that Director Hofe and his staff and the various component agencies within the land and water conservation fund and the Bureau of the Budget and other elements of the administration had to work out a solid plan.

Mrs. HANSEN. I just wish they would do that for other activities.

Mr. HITE. It is a sign of progress, Mrs. Hansen.

### STATE AND FEDERAL ALLOCATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Your 1971 budget estimate provides $62.5 million for assistance to States and $102.5 million for Federal acquisition. What is the rationale for this proposed allocation of funds between States and Federal activities?

Mr. STEVENS. It would be the determination of relative priorities, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. How were the priorities determined?

Mr. STEVENS. By a process that Mr. Hite just described.

Mr. HITE. What Mr. Stevens is saying, Mrs. Hansen——

Mrs. HANSEN. You explain what he is saying.

Mr. HITE. The Department had a position on what the appropriate breakout—State and Federal—should be.

Mrs. HANSEN. How did they determine it?

Mr. HOFE. May I get into this?
Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hite will be very grateful.

FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION PRIORITIES

Mr. HOFE. I understand the Congress had asked that the Federal areas that were authorized, relatively newly authorized, be funded and acquired within the limits of the Land and Water Conservation Fund as rapidly as could be accomplished. This was the first concern and with this budget as it is now presented, most of the areas will be acquired. There are maybe two or three for which we are not requesting the full authorized ceiling among maybe 12 or more areas—I am thinking of Park Service now. So that the object was initially to clear the shelves, so to speak, of the authorized proposals on the Federal side.

ESCALATING LAND PRICES

Mrs. HANSEN. The Federal Government became concerned several years ago about the ever-escalating price of land if the purchase of that land was delayed. The States are just as concerned because they are trying to acquire and broaden areas adjacent to State parks.

The Federal Government is very concerned because the cost of these lands is escalating rapidly.

Mr. HOFE. This is the objective of much of the expenditure on the Federal side.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mrs. HANSEN. You have provided a total of $56 million for the National Park Service. What are the considerations that led to this preponderance of funding for the National Park Service?

Mr. HOFE. It goes into a lot of the procedures to which both of my colleagues have alluded in the past 10 minutes. It also goes to the fact that many of these legislative proposals which we are clearing off the shelves, so to speak, are National Park Service areas authorized by the Congress.

FULL FUNDING

Mrs. HANSEN. There has been severe and repeated criticism of your policy in not requesting the total $200 million available each year for use under this program. Please describe your current policy in this connection and indicate your proposed funding patterns for the next year or two. I will say in this connection, the chairman of the authorizing committee has made the statement, that he was not going to provide new park areas until the funding of the presently authorized park areas has been accomplished.

Mr. HOFE. Madam Chairman, that phrase is an indication of why a lot of the money is being put into the Federal side.

With regard to the administration's policy, the President in his budget has requested full funding of the land and water conservation fund, not only full funding at the $200 million level, but appropriation of the monies remaining in the fund from prior years. I would anticipate a continued level of funding at the full funding level over the next year, though I cannot, of course, speak for the administration, but we are working in that direction as is obvious from the budget submission.

SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you be sending up a supplemental for $188,900,000,?

Mr. HITE. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. As I said before, you ought to submit all of your budget requests at one time.

Mr. HITE. It would be desirable, Mrs. Hansen.

Mrs. HANSEN. It would save us a lot of time.

USE OF BOR EMERGENCY FUND

You have requested $1 million for the BOR emergency fund. What is the requirement for this funding?

Mr. HOFE. The uses to which we would put this money are initial planning, surveys, and preliminary work on newly authorized areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please give the committee some examples.

Mr. HOFE. It would help us get a jump on price escalation. Let's assume a new park area is authorized in a particular year. It would not be until the following year at the earliest, that the Congress could appropriate money for the commencement of acquisition of the park. In the meantime, prices are escalating. However, if we have an emergency fund which we can spend during that period of time between authorization and appropriation for planning, surveys, and land analysis, the acquiring agencies would be ready as soon as appropriations are available to move in the area of acquiring.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you work closely with the National Park Service in the distribution of these funds?

Mr. HOFE. These funds, Madam Chairman, would not be used by us for the surveying boundaries, and this kind of thing. They would be used by the acquiring agencies, but their budgets, of course, are limited to what they had programed to do during a particular fiscal year. Now, when a new, let us say, National Park is authorized and no funds are allocated for preliminary work and planning, the NPS would request them from the BOR emergency fund.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't they anticipate what they need to acquire and reflect this in their budget requests? Point Reyes is a good example.

CONNECTICUT RIVER AREA

Mr. STEVENS. Let me cite a specific example. If, for example, the Congress were to authorize the Connecticut River National Recreation Area, the Park Service wouldn't have any acquisition money until that authorization act had been passed, and, as Mr. Hofe said, through the budget cycle this would not be available for some months or maybe a year, and in order to get the jump on the escalation the Park Service would ask us for, say, a half million dollars to undertake immediately the survey and title search, and all the preliminary kind of work which needs to be done.

Mrs. HANSEN. The NPS requested these funds yesterday.

NEW AREA STUDIES

They have requested $392,000 for new area studies. It is on page 51 of their justifications.

Mr. HOFE. I have not, of course, read it, but it may be new area studies in terms of new areas which might be available to them. I am referring to newly authorized areas and to the preliminary work, title searches, boundary surveys.

Mrs. HANSEN. They had requested an item for title searches yesterday.

Mr. STEVENS. Of course, this would also be available to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for some purposes.

Mr. RICE. May I comment?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

USE OF EMERGENCY FUND BY NPS

Mr. RICE. The committee has made this fund available before, but we do not have it during the current fiscal year and the National Park Service has used this emergency fund we are requesting.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much have they spent of this fund?

Mr. RICE. They have spent $2 million. You have appropriated $3 million in total.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did they spend it for planning?

Mr. RICE. No, ma'am. They spent part of it for planning and part of it for land acquisition at Indiana Dunes, which was a newly authorized area. But the objective, as the Director explained, is that the title searches, the mapping and the land survey work directly related to land acquisition is costed as part of the land acquisition, and is paid out of the land acquisition appropriation. That is why the Land and Water Conservation Fund money is used for this purpose.

Mr. STEVENS. It may be, Madam Chairman, that their item refers to nonauthorized areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. They can't spend funds if they weren't authorized.

Mr. STEVENS. No, but if, for example, after say the second year, in a big acquisition project they would still have some title and survey work to do which would come under their regular——

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Mrs. HANSEN. $3,459,000 is requested for "Administrative expenses." Please insert in the record a detailed breakdown of this request, indicating the amount allocated to each agency and the number of positions involved in each instance.

Mr. HOFE. Madam Chairman, may I say one thing? That money is administrative expenses by BOR and not allocated to agencies, so we will supply the balance for the record.

(The information follows:)

The $3,459,000 requested for administrative expenses will be used as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries and benefits | $2,683,000 |
| Travel and transportation of persons | 195,000 |
| Transportation of things | 15,000 |
| Rent, communications, and utilities | 80,000 |
| Other services | 410,000 |
| Necessary supporting services | 76,000 |
| Total | 3,459,000 |

These funds cover the cost of administering the assistance to States program and coordination of Federal land acquisition programs. No funds are allocated to other agencies except for $183,000 which is provided to the Office of Survey and Review for audit services on the State grant program.

Acquisition costs of the National Park Service, Forest Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Land Management are included in the amounts requested for land acquisition. These costs are summarized under "Allocation accounts" in the itemization of estimate section on page BOR–54 of the budget justification.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES

Mrs. HANSEN. The table on page 27 of your justifications shows an increase of $624,000 for assistance to States, whereas the table on page 30 shows a decrease of $15.5 million. Please reconcile this difference for us.

Mr. HOFF. Madam Chairman, the 1970 amount on page 30 includes a carryover available from previous years which is not included in the table on page 27. The table on page 27, Mrs. Hansen, is the amount appropriated. The table on page 30 is the amount available, which includes various carryover funds.

Mr. UNDERHILL. There was $15 million as of the 1st of July which had been apportioned to the States which they had not yet obligated.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which they had not yet obligated?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Correct.

UNSPENT STATE FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the names of those States?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes, ma'am.

(The information follows:)

*Unobligated balances by State as of June 30, 1969*

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama | $579,538 |
| Alaska | 278,463 |
| American Samoa | 170,141 |
| Arizona | 339,220 |
| Arkansas | 101,521 |
| California | 103,278 |
| Colorado | 84,655 |
| Connecticut | 549,383 |
| Delaware | 71,136 |
| District of Columbia | 242,635 |
| Florida | 185,000 |
| Georgia | 149,326 |
| Guam | 187,233 |
| Hawaii | 595,392 |
| Idaho | 119,281 |
| Illinois | 246,707 |
| Indiana | 208,539 |
| Iowa | 459,579 |
| Kansas | 138,296 |
| Kentucky | 355,698 |
| Louisiana | 38,379 |
| Maine | 459,892 |
| Maryland | 46,954 |
| Massachusetts | 1,471,988 |
| Michigan | 754,768 |
| Minnesota | 428,553 |
| Mississippi | 424,957 |
| Missouri | 22,093 |

*Unobligated balances by State as of June 30, 1969—Con.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Montana | $435,410 |
| Nebraska | 17,318 |
| Nevada | 198,756 |
| New Hampshire | 274,375 |
| New Jersey | 321,318 |
| New Mexico | 88,072 |
| New York | 205,286 |
| North Carolina | 21,297 |
| North Dakota | 19,091 |
| Ohio | 107,039 |
| Oklahoma | 606,525 |
| Oregon | 210,741 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,133,253 |
| Puerto Rico | 273,622 |
| Rhode Island | 43,793 |
| South Carolina | 38,046 |
| South Dakota | 3,039 |
| Tennessee | 7,574 |
| Texas | 15,557 |
| Utah | 1,900 |
| Vermont | 249,499 |
| Virginia | 1,171 |
| Virgin Islands | 176,778 |
| Washington | 279,857 |
| West Virginia | 800,400 |
| Wisconsin | 139,163 |
| Wyoming | 359,539 |
| Subtotal | 14,841,024 |
| Contingency fund | 1,318,817 |
| Total | 16,159,841 |

NOTE.—$22,981,783 in State funds was held in reserve through June 12, 1969, at which time $9,000,000 of this amount was released. The remaining $13,981,783 was held in reserve through June 30, 1969. Of the $16,159,841 unobligated balance, then, all but $2,178,058 was in reserve and could not be obligated. In total, the States obligated $71,800,000 in fiscal year 1969, the entire $45,000,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1969 plus $26,800,000 of funds from prior years.

PROPOSED LANGUAGE CHANGES

Mrs. HANSEN. Please explain the necessity for the proposed language changes you have listed on page 31 of the justifications.

Mr. HOFE. On the two language changes, the first one is to include the Bureau of Land Management in the land acquisition program, in addition to the other managing agencies, and the second language change is to insert the $1 million emergency fund we were discussing which was not in the budget last year.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. On page 48 of the National Park Service justifications they have requested $692,000 for land and water resource studies. Of the requested $692,000, $412,700 has been requested for land studies and $279,000 for water studies. I suggest, Mr. Hite, that you and the BOR review this with the Park Service and reconcile these two areas so that you don't have an overlap in funding.

Mr. HITE. Yes, Mrs. Hansen. We certainly will insert in the record a clarification. We may be able to get it when the Park Service testifies.

(The information follows:)

A comparison of National Park Service planning and land study programs with the proposed Bureau of Outdoor Recreation emergency planning and acquisition fund indicates that there is no overlap or duplication of the two agencies' appropriations. The emergency fund is intended to cover necessary preacquisition activities including surveys, title searches, tract-by-tract appraisals, etc., after an area is authorized to be acquired but before funds can be appropriated specifically for these purposes. Those activities funded under the National Park Service land use studies program, for example, are similar, but are prior to area authorization. The appraisals, or more accurately, value determinations, made under this program are broad in nature—value determinations to estimate total park value. Detailed tract surveys and appraisals necessary to acquisition are not funded under this program. Thus, without the proposed emergency fund, there would be a period between authorization and appropriation when the Government would be unable to move to prevent speculation and price escalation.

Other National Park Service programs for planning, including landmarks and master planning, national park system planning, Wilderness Act implementation, and new area studies cover activities prior to authorization or development of plans for park use, improvements, or similar activities. Again, there is no duplication with the proposed emergency fund.

CONTINGENCY FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please explain the need for contingency funds in the amount of $3,125,000 you have included in the budget estimate for State assistance.

Mr. HOFE. The contingency fund, Madam Chairman, is now pegged at 5 percent of the amount going to the States. That is a fund reserved to the Secretary of the Interior to expend for unique areas which are deserving of funding.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record an illustration of the specific areas.

Mr. HOFE. We will be glad to.

Mrs. HANSEN. Also insert in the record the criteria that you use.

Mr. HOFE. We will be glad to.

(The information follows:)

CONTINGENCY FUND EXAMPLES

WILLAMETTE RIVER PARK SYSTEM, OREG.

In 1968, a contingency grant of $1 million was made to help State and local agencies establish a 208-mile stretch of green space extending through eight counties along the river and serving most of the State population. An additional $600,000 also was approved for this purpose from the State's regular apportionment.

NORTHEAST LINCOLN PARK, NEBR.

A 1969 grant of $150,000 enabled the city of Lincoln to acquire 232 acres of former agricultural experiment lands located in an expanding residential area. The park is to be developed with a swimming pool, ball fields, golf course, picnic areas, and playgrounds.

ALLAGASH WILDERNESS WATERWAY, MAINE

A total of $1.5 million in contingency funding has been made to assist Maine in acquiring and developing the world famous Allagash River canoeway. The State share was provided when voters approved a $1.5 million bond issue.

SAN YSIDRO NEIGHBORHOOD PARK—SWIMMING POOL, CALIFORNIA

This is a contingency grant, approved March 24, 1970, in the amount of $206,978 for the construction of a swimming pool and bathhouse. The pool is to meet the recreational needs of the Mexican-American community in southern San Diego.

The only previous swimming opportunities have been portable pools which have been in use since 1968.

CUYAHOGA VALLEY PARK, OHIO

A contingency grant of $210,000 was approved October 1969 for the acquisition of 505 acres of land along the Cuyahoga River. The area is approximately 25 miles south of Cleveland and 10 miles north of Akron. It will be developed as a regional park to serve these two metropolitan areas which have a combined population in excess of 1¼ million people.

To be considered for funding wholly or in part from the contingency reserve, a project must, in general, have the following attributes:

(A) It must be outstanding in the quality or quantity of recreational opportunity and enjoyment it offers to the general public, or it must be imperative to act soon on the project to avoid the loss of a significant opportunity to the general public.

(B) It must be a project for which present and/or anticipated regularly apportioned funds are clearly insufficient because either (1) the entire amount presently apportioned is already obligated or (2) the amounts presently apportioned and anticipated do not meet the financial demands of high priority projects already authorized or programed.

Exceptions to the above criteria may be made for projects which demonstrate a new idea in outdoor recreation or which meet a national need not envisioned by the above criteria.

Priority will be given to those projects having the greatest degree of urgency and those of particular significance to more than one State. The priority assigned by the Bureau to a project proposed for contingency reserve funding will be partially conditioned by the uses made by the State of regularly apportioned funds. That is, as a general matter, the Bureau will carefully evaluate each project proposed for contingency reserve funding in terms of how well the State's outdoor recreation program is in accord with the planning and other criteria and guideline requirements of the Bureau.

STATE APPORTIONMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Will the States be able to use all of the 1971 apportionments?

Mr. HOFF. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. You just testified that you had $15 million that hasn't been used of the 1970 apportionments.

Mr. HOFF. This was $15 million which was not picked up in fiscal 1969, and this is an apportionment for fiscal 1971, and, as I mentioned before, the percentage of obligations, the rate has been constantly increasing, so that the obligation rate in fiscal 1971 is estimated at being at or close to 100 percent. The States have been obligating moneys in excess of the appropriations in a particular year. They have been catching up cumulatively.

STATE FINANCING PROCEDURES

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the States' and the Territories' sources of funding?

Mr. HOFF. We will be pleased to furnish that for the record.

(The information follows:)

State and local matching funds come from a variety of sources, including direct appropriation, bond issues, earmarked revenues such as marine gasoline taxes, and donations. Very often State and local funds are combined in various ratios to provide the non-Federal share on local projects. In the State of Washington, for example, the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation provides local agencies with half of the non-Federal share from State bond issue funds or marine gas tax funds; and the local agency is required to put up the other half from its own sources.

Occasionally, State or local agencies may obtain all or part of their share from supplemental Federal sources such as the Appalachian Regional Commis-

sion. The District of Columbia and the territories may also provide their "matching" funds from other Federal nongrant sources.

CARRYOVER OF STATE FUNDS IN BUDGET RESERVE

Mr. STEVENS. Madam Chairman, another reason for that $15 million carryover was that there had been some of that money that had been held in reserve in 1969.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who held it in reserve?

Mr. STEVENS. The Bureau of the Budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why?

Mr. STEVENS. Because of the Reserve and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

Mrs. HANSEN. What escalation of prices has resulted from the funds being held in reserve?

Mr. STEVENS. I couldn't give you an exact percentage.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have any ideas?

Mr. STEVENS. We figure about 10 percent a year. How long was it in reserve, Carl?

Mr. CLOSE. It was about June 15.

Mr. STEVENS. It would be close to 10 percent.

Mrs. HANSEN. How long have the funds been in reserve?

Mr. STEVENS. It was in reserve up until the very end of the fiscal year, so for all practical purposes it was a whole year.

Mrs. HANSEN. The acquisition will now cost you 10 percent more.

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

### WITNESSES

**DR. EUGENE V. ZUMWALT, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF RESOURCES**
**CARSON CULP, BUDGET ANALYST**

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the Bureau of Land Management. We will insert Mr. Zumwalt's general statement in the record.

(The statement follows:)

GENERAL STATEMENT

I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before the committee, on behalf of Director Rasmussen, to testify on our request for funds to initiate a program of land and scenic easement acquisition along the Rogue wild and scenic river in Oregon. Administrative jurisdiction along a 47-mile-stretch of the Rogue has been assigned to the Bureau of Land Management since a substantial percentage of the river frontage is public land already administered by the Bureau. The requested amount will allow us to acquire title on about 68 acres and scenic easements on about 202 acres in key privately owned parcels along the river. Priority will be given to acquisition along the 20.2 mile segment which has been given a wild river classification.

ROGUE RIVER AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $250,000 to purchase an additional 68 acres in the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River area. Justify this request? How many acres have you now in the Rogue River area?

Mr. ZUMWALT. This would, as you say, allow us to acquire 68 acres, title to 68 acres. The established boundaries include a total of 14,268 acres. This would make a total of about 10,000 federally owned acres

within the boundaries. In addition to that there would be about 202 acres in which scenic easements would be acquired in 1971.

SCENIC EASEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. How extensive are these scenic easements? How wide are they?

Mr. ZUMWALT. They can be as wide as the scenic zone, up to about one-fourth mile from the river bank. They would be perpetual easements which would limit the owner of the land—to the type of use.

Mrs. HANSEN. What kind of use are they limited to?

Mr. ZUMWALT. Well, for example, they wouldn't be allowed to sell the timber, or engage in other practices which would debase the property for esthetic purposes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would an owner be allowed to open fishing area and charge admission?

Mr. ZUMWALT. No, that wouldn't be allowed under a scenic easement.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is allowed in your scenic easements?

Mr. ZUMWALT. Generally, existing use at the present time wouldn't be cut off, they might have a summer home for example, or something of that nature, and they would be allowed to use the property to that extent.

LAND COST PER ACRE

Mrs. HANSEN. You estimate that the land will cost you $926 an acre. Is that high?

Mr. ZUMWALT. Well, that, of course, is an average. On the 68 acres of title land we figure about a thousand dollars an acre and on the easement portion around $620 an acre. These are purely estimates, Madam Chairman, which we feel would be simply average prices.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have they been appraised?

Mr. ZUMWALT. No, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then how do you know what the price will be?

Mr. ZUMWALT. As I say, they are estimated prices at the present time.

Mrs. HANSEN. On what do you base your estimate?

Mr. ZUMWALT. On the general value and sale of property in the nearby vicinity. They are comparative figures but not to the extent of becoming a formal appraisal.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't it true that property values are increasing every year?

Mr. ZUMWALT. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. The BLM testified that they could only adequately manage 2 percent of the lands under their jurisdiction. Why are you going to add 68 additional acres if you can't manage the land you have now?

Mr. ZUMWALT. These 68 acres would be principally in what we term the Wild River section.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have many acres in the Wild River area that are unmanaged.

Mr. ZUMWALT. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. The United States at this time is the manager of approximately 754 million acres of public domain land, which generates revenues of approximately $1.5 billion a year, and yet the expenditures to manage this land are far less than the revenues produced

FUNDS TO PROPERLY MANAGE LANDS

The funds must be made available so that this land will be properly and adequately managed. If I owned a ghetto in the middle of Washington I am sure that the City Council of Washington, the Mayor, and the Congress would be investigating me, and yet the United States owns 754 million acres which we don't pretend to manage.

Two percent, you testified, in the Colorado River area was adequately managed.

I don't think the public is going to sit idly by while the Bureau of the Budget continues to impound funds for the management of this land. I don't blame the Department of the Interior or the Bureau of Land Management.

Mr. REIFEL. Madam Chairman, if I might ask Dr. Zumwalt a question here.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

COST OF LAND PER ACRE

Mr. REIFEL. Does this figure of estimated cost per acre of land of $926 forecast to the landowner a price that gives you some trouble or an estimated price, or how do you handle it? I think we have asked this question before but I am not clear on it at the moment.

Mr. ZUMWALT. I think it would probably have some effect on those who were not knowledgeable already of the value of land at the present time. Since it is an average and there is considerable variation about it, why, the one figure we have in mind, $926, I wouldn't——

Mr. REIFEL. Is not too troublesome?

Mr. ZUMWALT. No, sir.

Mr. REIFEL. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Reifel.

I hope my message comes through loud and clear. I have had many complaints that the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are not managing our lands properly.

## BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

### WITNESSES

**NOBLE E. BUELL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR**
**WALTER R. McALLESTER, ASSISTANT CHIEF, DIVISION OF REALTY**

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Insert Mr. Gottschalk's general statement in the record.

(The statement follows:)

GENERAL STATEMENT

The President's budget for fiscal year 1971 proposes that $1,196,000 be appropriated to acquire lands for the endangered species program and $345,000 to acquire lands for recreation areas at existing national wildlife refuges, for a total of $1,541,000.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act authorizes appropriations from the land and water conservation fund for any national area authorized for the preservation of endangered wildlife. The Endangered Species Conservation Act authorizes the use of money in the land and water conservation fund to acquire such areas.

This year's budget contains a request for $300,000 to complete acquisition for the Endangered Wildlife Research Station in Prince Georges County, Md. This station is the center of all Bureau research on endangered wildlife—both field and laboratory activities. In addition to providing administrative and technical supervision for a field staff from Puerto Rico to Hawaii, it provides laboratory facilities for research in nutritional requirements, genetics, disease, propagation, and behavior.

The acquisition this year is for land where young birds can be properly conditioned and imprinted for release to the wild. For this crucial phase of the program, freedom from molestation and protection from disease are prime requirements. The station will hold a variety of species as breeding stock for testing, captive propagation, imprinting, and release. One of the major objectives of the station is to develop techniques and propagate seriously threatened species in captivity for reintroduction into the wild.

The Endangered Wildlife Research Station is the only center for this type of research. The lands desired are in the metropolitan influence of Washington, D.C.—one of the Nation's fastest growing areas. The demand and value of land are high and rapidly rising. Continued improvement of access roads or rezoning to higher density use will skyrocket prices and make the remaining acquisition more expensive if delayed.

The appropriation request for fiscal year 1971 also contains $896,000 to permit us to continue the acquisition of an area to preserve habitat for the bald eagle. The area is in Fairfax County, Va., near Gunston Hall. It is a part of a cooperative effort to preserve Mason Neck for public recreation and conservation use. An additional 268 acres will be required to complete this acquisition.

The Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority is acquiring about 1,000 acres west of the refuge proposal and fronting on the Potomac River. The Commonwealth of Virginia Division of Parks is acquiring about 1,900 acres adjacent to the eagle refuge.

The land acquired and proposed for acquisition by the Bureau is strategically located within the combined public recreation and conservation use area to provide maximum protection to the eagle population. Combined with the acquisition of the State agency and the regional park authority, it will place all the eagle habitat on Mason Neck under public control and will permit a cooperative program for preservation of eagle habitat and public recreation on Mason Neck.

RECREATION AREAS

The appropriations request includes $95,000 to acquire 70 acres at the McNary National Wildlife Refuge, which will complete a 121-acre recreation site acquisition begun in fiscal year 1970. Five acres of this have been donated.

The McNary refuge is located at the juncture of the Columbia and Snake Rivers in south-central Washington. The refuge is small, and the recreation site will afford room to accommodate the growing visitor load with a good overlook, access roads, picnicking facilities, parking lot, and sanitation. It will also prevent adverse private developments on these lands.

The J. N. "Ding" Darling refuge is located on subtropical Sanibel Island, 3 miles off the west coast of Florida in the Gulf of Mexico. Sanibel is a superb, natural refuge area offering—in addition to its value for animals, birds, fish, shellfish, and reptiles—great potential for wildlife-oriented recreation and conservation interpretation. The island, once quite inaccessible, has been opened for vehicular traffic through completion of a causeway in 1963, and last year almost 400,000 people visited the refuge. Development pressures have grown correspondingly, and acquisition is now essential to protect the refuge and to utilize its recreational opportunities. The $250,000 will initiate acquisition to assure these benefits.

---

MEMORANDUM NO. 16—WHOOPING CRANE ADVISORY GROUP

This report is intended to bring you up to date on whooping crane developments since our communications of February 8 and June 18, 1968, to you, which we should have identified as Memorandums No. 14 and 15.

Of the 10 whooping cranes which hatched at Patuxent during the summer of 1968, seven fine specimens were reared and have recently molted into fully adult plumage. Of the three chicks which died, all between the age of 6 to 10 weeks, two succumbed to an unidentified protozoanlike pathogen which seems to be a part of the normal intestinal fauna of wild cranes based on examined material

from wild birds, but which became systemic and caused severe damage to the blood, liver, spleen, and kidneys. This organism is still under study. The other chick suffered from an eye infection after damage to the cornea had resulted from mechanical irritation.

One 1967 hatched whooping crane died on November 3, 1968. This superb specimen weighed more than 14 pounds and had been observed the preceding day apparently in good health and indulging in his usual practice of actively threatening staff members who passed his pen. During the night, an extremely severe electrical storm passed through, and the next morning this crane was found dead in a shallow contour ditch which runs through the spacious enclosure. The possibility that lightning may have killed this bird was considered, though no evidence of a strike or burned tissue was detected. Autopsy revealed the crane to be in excellent flesh with all organs in normal condition except for a cellular degeneration and fatty change of the liver, and catarrhal enteritis. The examination and cultures provided no positive evidence of the reason for its death.

To document the plumage development of the whooping crane from the time of hatching through the first 12 months, an intensive descriptive study recently was completed by James Stephenson, a biologist with the endangered wildlife research program, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the master of science degree at Oregon State University. This treatise will be prepared for publication.

Two additional professional staff members have been added to the technical segment of the program. Dr. John Serafin, nutritionist, joined the research team in mid-June 1968 from Cornell University, and Dr. George Gee, reproductive physiologist, came to Patuxent in August 1968 from the School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex. Dr. Serafin has been concentrating on dietary modifications to meet the requirements of cranes during various periods of their development, with particular attention to factors insuring normal growth, development, and productivity. All his preliminary testing has been carried out with sandhill cranes before application with whoopers. Equipment is now on hand with which to prepare and mix all necessary ingredients of complete diets and to pelletize the materials for greater efficiency and effectiveness in the feeding operation. To obtain a general reading on the required elements of satisfactory diets, bone ash determinations, spectrophotometric analyses, and other tests of tissue specimens of healthy sandhill cranes are being carried out.

Dr. Gee is attempting to develop methods which will stimulate reproduction among sandhill cranes for application with captive whooping cranes when the latter reach breeding age. His primary areas of study consist of physical stimulation, including artificial insemination; modification of holding facility design, including visual isolation and varying available space; and light stimulation. The most noteworthy breakthrough in this research has been the production of a total of seven fertile eggs in the spring of 1969 by four of five greater sandhill crane pairs involved in the physiology studies. The four pairs yielding fertile eggs had been hatched and reared from eggs taken from nests on the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon, while the remaining pair had been captured as first-year migrants at the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge in New Mexico, providing further evidence to the common belief that captive-reared cranes are more likely to lay eggs in captivity than birds which have completed one or more migrations. Of the seven fertile eggs, overheating of an incubator due to insufficient power during a thunderstorm caused the death of five embryos. The sixth egg was intentionally sacrificed for study, and the remaining egg yielded a healthy chick which is developing normally.

All five pairs of cranes were exposed to an artificially and progressively lengthened daylight period of 14 to 20 hours beginning on March 1 with a marginal floodlight intensity of 3 foot candles. This intensity will be increased threefold during 1970 by the installation of more powerful floodlights, and several more pairs of cranes will join the experiment. Artificial insemination was attempted with both experimental and other sandhill cranes, but only those cranes exposed to artificially lengthened daylight yielded fertile eggs. At least one pair of cranes produced two fertile eggs before artificial insemination was attempted with them. The 1970 breeding season developments at Patuxent should be particularly interesting from the standpoint of sandhill crane events which within 2 or 3 years may be duplicated by whooping cranes.

Periodic weighing of whooping cranes, ranging from daily during the earliest stages to biweekly after they are 3 months old, is the most practical method

of determining their continuing physical condition. In addition, the staff veterinarian, Dr. James Miller, examines each bird daily to detect any deviation from normal health, development, or behavior. No losses of cranes to disease were encountered in 1969 at Patuxent.

Another major step forward in 1969 was the community pen rearing of captive sandhill cranes and whooping cranes. You will recall that cranes previously were reared in individual pens because of their inclination to assault pen mates. This year, several day-old turkey poults were placed in the same enclosure with newly hatched Florida sandhill cranes in early spring to determine whether the cranes' aggressive inclinations could be sufficiently distributed among a larger number of pen inhabitants to bring them to a harmless level and to stimulate early food intake. Results exceeded expectations. The cranes' aggressiveness was directed almost entirely toward the turkeys, which, being more agile, were able to elude the pursuing crane until the latter's aggression was spent. Both cranes and turkeys appeared to benefit from this added exercise, and community rearing should eliminate any possible need for special imprinting methods employed in the past, such as crane silhouettes and shrouded attendants. Identical procedures employed later with whooping cranes were equally successful. The turkeys remained with the cranes until the latter reached flight age, with cranes and turkeys showing an inclination to associate primarily with others of their own kind as their development progressed.

Because of the continued growth of whooping crane populations in the wild and in captivity, the Canadian Wildlife Service and this Bureau decided to continue taking eggs in Wood Buffalo National Park in 1969. Dr. Ray Erickson and biologist Glen Smart of the Endangered Wildlife Research Station at the Patuxent Center went to Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, where CWS biologist Ernie Kuyt had completed his nest-searching with a total yield of 12 active nests, plus one other nonnesting pair believed to have been productive in 1968, when 10 active nests were located. Two of the 12 nesting pairs this year, as evidenced by their nest locations away from previous sites, appeared to be novice breeders.

Ten whooping crane eggs were picked up on May 29, at a time when all viable eggs should have had at least 3-week-old embryos. One egg was added, and another had only a dead week-old embryo, leaving only eight potentially hatchable eggs. The eggs and biologists Kuyt, Erickson, and Smart returned to Maryland on May 31 aboard a nine-passenger military jet aircraft chartered by the Canadian Wildlife Service, as in 1968. An oxygen supply was available and used while aloft. The eggs were again transported in two insulated, black, fiberboard suitcases, each heated with two rubber hot water bottles.

Seven of the eight viable eggs hatched, one embryo dying just short of complete development about the same time that overheating of the incubator occurred, as mentioned previously. The recent installation of voltage regulators on each incubator should avoid a recurrence of this problem, which technicians of the Petersime Incubator Co. indicated was unique in their experience. Two of the seven hatched chicks did not survive, one dying at the age of 1 week from chilling and a disinclination to feed and the other developing a leg paralysis which did not respond to intensive care. The remaining five chicks continued normal development in a community enclosure.

The new year saw the loss of two whooping cranes due to unrelated causes at Patuxent. One of the birds from the 1967 hatch had had a deformed leg since the age of 6 weeks due to a dietary imbalance, and it grew progressively more incapacitated until its death on January 2, 1970. Corrective surgery had been considered, but had not been carried out because of past unpromising experience with experimental immobilization of sandhill cranes. The other crane fatality on the same day was one of five hatched in 1969. On autopsy, it was found to have swallowed a sharp shingle nail that had pierced a gizzard pad so that the nailhead rested against the opposing pad, causing an infected condition and trauma on both sides of the stomach. The possibilities of ingestion of nails, staples, bits of wire, and other metallic objects have always been kept foremost in mind in the construction of enclosures. All possible care has been exerted by maintenance personnel to avoid dropping such materials, and the areas have been swept with strong magnetic rollers during and following construction to retrieve these items. The lack of previous losses to ingested foreign objects by more than 125 cranes reared at Patuxent attests to the care with which the workmen have avoided dropping such materials, though often working in below-freezing temperatures, rain or snow, or during other inclement weather. Post-

mortem examination revealed all other organs of this crane in a healthy condition.

At the San Antonio Zoo in Texas, "Crip" and "Rosie" produced to total of five eggs in 1969, only two of which showed embryonic development. Four were transported to Patuxent; none hatched, but one contained a dead 10-day-old embryo when received approximately 3 weeks after incubation had begun. The whooping crane pair was permitted to keep the last egg, which hatched a deformed chick with slipped tendons on both hocks and which died at the end of the first week of life. Plans have been made to lengthen the light day for "Crip" and "Rosie" this spring to stimulate earlier egg production and avoid high summer temperatures. The first six eggs will be air-shipped fresh in shock-insulated styrofoam containers to Patuxent, where incubation will take place. "Rosie" will be allowed to retain any additional eggs laid. If two more are produced, one of them may be removed from the nest 7–10 days after incubation is begun and placed in the zoo incubator for further development and hatching. The remaining egg will be removed from the nest when pipping begins and hatched in a brooder to reduce the possibility of chick loss.

The arrival of 56 whooping cranes, including eight young and 48 older birds, at the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge this fall is another record. The inventory of living whooping cranes now stands at 56 in the wild, six at Audubon Park Zoo, two at San Antonio Zoo, and 15 at Patuxent, a total of 78. Of the Patuxent birds, one (Canus) was born in 1964, four in 1967, seven in 1968, and four in 1969.

Under the Canadian Wildlife Service/Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife agreement, all stock obtained from Canadian nests will be utilized in the restoration of wild populations migrating between our two countries. There is another urgent need to find mates for the whoopers of the Audubon Park Zoo to perpetuate the genetic heritage of their nonmigratory parent, "Josephine." We are looking to progeny from "Crip" and "Rosie' 'to provide these mates.

We have now reached the point where a meeting of the Whooping Crane Advisory Group would be useful in discussing plans for future management of and research upon the whooping crane. As you know, all previous discussions of whooping crane matters have been carried out by correspondence and no formal meeting has been held since the 1956 assembly in Washington, D.C., of interested individuals which subsequently led to formation of the Advisory Group. As it probably will not be possible to find a date which is satisfactory to all concerned, we are proposing a 2-day meeting starting at noon on either January 22, 28, or February 4. The meeting will be held at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center so that part of the first day may be spent examining the whooping crane stock and facilities. Please let us know whether you can attend and, if so, your preference of dates and whether you desire overnight accommodations in a motel in the nearby town of Laurel. We invite your recommendations on items which you would like to have discussed at the meeting. You will be notified by telephone or wire of the meeting date.

We hope for a substantial turnout to review the strides made since 1956, when the fall Aransas refuge whooping crane population totaled only 23, including only two young of that year, and anticipate an equally historic meeting in February 1970, when we will review the program to continue and, if possible, accelerate the rate of restoration of wild whooping crane populations.

JOHN S. GOTTSCHALK, *Director.*

HIGHWAY AT PATUXENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you going to have to move the highway near Patuxent so that it won't interfere with the natural habitat of the whooping cranes?

Mr. BUELL. I think it has been moved.

Mrs. HANSEN. Wouldn't it have been better to locate the laboratory so that it wouldn't have interfered with the highway?

Mr. BUELL. Other things being equal, it might have been, but with the benefits we have there I think this was the best place to put it.

Director Gottschalk regrets that he couldn't be here today.

INVESTMENT IN PATUXENT FACILITY

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your total investment in the Patuxent facility?

Mr. BUELL. I couldn't tell you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the information in the record.

Mr. BUELL. All right.

(The information follows:)

STATEMENT CONCERNING TOTAL INVESTMENT AT THE PATUXENT WILDLIFE RESEARCH CENTER

*Patuxent Wildlife Research Center*

| | *Original cost* |
|---|---|
| Land | $360,000 |
| Buildings | 3,199,000 |
| Structures and facilities | 442,000 |
| Total | 4,001,000 |

ACREAGE AT PATUXENT

Mrs. HANSEN. How much land do you have at Patuxent?

Mr. BUELL. At Patuxent at the present time there are 2,698 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. What did it cost to acquire this land?

Mr. BUELL. It was acquired about 20 or 30 years ago as part of a resettlement administration project.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have purchased land more recently than that.

Mr. BUELL. Well, yes, ma'am. Of the additions for the research work on the endangered species we have been buying land there now for 2 years, and this is the third year, with the remaining 226 acres of the 471 acres that was planned for purchase, and this will complete it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't it the most expensive whooping crane facility in the United States?

Mr. BUELL. The acquisition is within our cost estimate that we gave the committee originally, and we will come out all right at that rate.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say in your general statement that urban pressures have created high real estate demand and value in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

REASONS FOR SELECTING PATUXENT

Why was it necessary to locate the research work on endangered species within the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C.?

Mr. BUELL. Well, we believe that it had to be something like this—the kind of thing that they are doing there is related to raising birds, learning how to raise them, being close to sources of expertise, geneticists, behaviorists, nutritionists, this sort of thing, for the interchange of ideas with the Department of Agriculture and NIH; but more than that, all the Patuxent River is undeveloped area and on the back side of the Patuxent River is Fort Meade, and one thing that these birds will require before they are released back in the wilds is isolation, so they are truly wild and go back into the wilds as wild birds or wild mammals.

May I add, Madam Chairman, that on this area, it is a matter of drainage. This is a drainage system of its own so we will not get con-

taminated drainage into an area where we have, admittedly, a very high investment in birds.

COMPLETED ACQUISITION PLANS

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this be the last land acquisition in the Patuxent area?

Mr. BUELL. It is the last one that we have any plans for.

Mrs. HANSEN. What does that mean?

Mr. BUELL. I would add that I know of no plans for any more.

Mrs. HANSEN. That doesn't mean a thing.

Mr. BUELL. This is the finishing up of the rare endangered species area.

Mrs. HANSEN. Off the record.

(Dicussion off the record.)

MASON NECK, VA.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total amount of land that you have acquired in the Mason Neck area? Will you be acquiring any more land in this area?

COOPERATION WITH STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Mr. BUELL. Now, Madam Chairman, this is part of a 5,000-acre preservation effort which involves the State of Virginia Division of Parks, the Pohick Bay Regional Park, Gunston Hall, and the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record what each park system owns.

(The information follows:)

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP ON MASON NECK

| | Proposed acres | Acquired or being acquired acres |
|---|---|---|
| Pohick Bay Regional Park | 997 | 997 |
| Gunston Hall | 559 | 559 |
| State park | 1,900 | 1,313 |
| Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge | 950 | 397 |
| Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority | 1,000 | 640 |
| Total | 5,406 | 3,906 |

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this the last of your purchase?

Mr. BUELL. No, ma'am, this is not. This is 285 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much more do you need?

Mr. BUELL. 268 remaining to complete the 950-acre unit.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why didn't you purchase this instead of Patuxent?

Mr. BUELL. Because Patuxent had been highest on our priority since this program had begun. Director Gottschalk had placed this the highest.

INCREASED COST OF LAND

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the increase in cost year by year for the Mason Neck land?

Mr. BUELL. There has been very little increase in cost because all but one 59 acre tract, owned by Mister Hall was purchased as part of the acreage that the Nature Conservancy bought.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you buying this from the Nature Conservancy?

Mr. BUELL. Yes, we are.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do they own the rest of the land?

Mr. BUELL. Not all of it. Of the 268 acres remaining they own all but 59 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. How can you be sure that the 59 acres aren't going to be sold to a developer?

REZONING PROPOSED

Mr. BUELL. It could be, but with the rezoning regulations that were proposed for that area, it would be highly unlikely.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have the zoning regulations been adopted? Who proposed them?

Mr. BUELL. May I call on Mr. McAllester on this question, please?

Mr. MCALLESTER. There was earlier a proposal by the Wills & Van Metre Corp. to build a large subdivision, and that zoning change has been blocked as part of this——

Mrs. HANSEN. Who authorized the zoning change?

Mr. MCALLESTER. There has not been a zoning change. This was zoned as 2 acre lots and it is generally in a low density zoning. Will & Van Metre wanted a high density zoning and was not able to get it. So there is practically no likelihood of a zoning change for the 59 acres which lies way down in the bottom of the area on the Potomac River. We can show you on the map here.

GUNSTON HALL—BEAUTIFUL AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. I have been to Mason Neck. Gunston Hall is one of the most beautiful areas in Virginia, and I think the State of Virginia can take pride in the way they are assisting in the preservation of their properties.

Mr. BUELL. This is the Pohick area. (Pointing to map) This is Gunston Hall. This is the proposed State park of about 1,900 acres, of which the State has already acquired a little over a thousand acres. This is the proposed Northern Virginia Regional Park, which I think is around a thousand acres of which they have purchased 220 acres. This area here represents Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge.

Mrs. HANSEN. The green?

Mr. BUELL. No; the boundary is here, goes like this. We have acquired the lands in green. We are proposing to acquire in 1971 this land in red, and we will be proposing in 1972 to acquire this which the Nature Conservancy now owns, and this which is privately owned.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Who owns the outer white area?

Mr. BUELL. This is a Hallowing Point River Estates. This is a very highly developed area of houses and domiciles.

Mr. MCALLESTER. This area in here is a subdivision of a lower caliber, and this is a very expensive one. This part is a gap that is un-

developed, and we would hope that maybe the State would move into that area——

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you talked to the State?

Mr. MCALLESTER. We are talking to the State now.

Mrs. HANSEN. Wouldn't it make sense to acquire the whole area?

Mr. BUELL. Yes. We were surprised to find this gap in there and Mr. Gottschalk is trying to find out how it happened and what the original plan was.

Mr. MCALLESTER. There was an overlapping there that we thought the State was moving into, and I think they thought we were moving into.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you anticipate acquiring the remaining land next year?

Mr. BUELL. Yes, for the remaining 268 acres.

COST OF LAND PER ACRE

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the average cost per acre at the present time on the developed lands?

Mr. BUELL. On Mason Neck?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. BUELL. On developed lands?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. MCALLESTER. The lots on Hallowing Point are selling for $12,000 to $20,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you acquiring this land for $3,144 per acre?

Mr. MCALLESTER. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. REIFEL. Madam Chairman, may I ask here a question?

Mrs. HANSEN. Surely.

SECONDARY BENEFITS OF LAND

Mr. REIFEL. What wildlife protection purposes will this area serve beyond the specific environment provided for the southern bald eagle?

Mr. BUELL. Well, there are some secondary benefits in that this area here is pretty much marsh. There are about 200-odd acres of marsh in here which is good waterfowl marsh. In fact, that is one reason this eagle nesting area and roosting side up here is useful, because it is the food supply, the river and the marsh itself. There has been considerable waterfowl use. Last spring there were about 30,000 ducks in the marsh and just off of it here. This last fall there were many species of birds that went through. I don't have the figures on that. We haven't had a man stationed over there and the figures I am giving you are from some friends of mine who are avid bird watchers and giving me the reports on what is happening in this area.

Mr. REIFEL. The reason I asked is that it might be well if we could have information in this regard because there are those who might say a handful of southern bald eagles aren't worth this much money.

Mrs. HANSEN. May I say, Mr. Reifel, if there weren't a single eagle down there the land is well worth keeping in its native state because it is a very beautiful complex. It is probably one of the most picturesque places in Virginia. The Gunston Hall has probably the most beautiful boxwood gardens in the United States. Aren't they recognized as one of the most beautiful?

Mr. BUELL. I believe they are.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where are the eagles nesting?

EAGLES NESTING IN LOWER POTOMAC AREA

Mr. BUELL. They are not nesting on the upper Potomac according to Mr. Abbott, and I can't give you an answer as to—

Mrs. HANSEN. Are they nesting on the lower Potomac?

Mr. BUELL. They are, but I don't know whether these birds that formerly nested on the upper Potomac are moving down there or going elsewhere.

Mrs. HANSEN. The reason I ask is that we have a similar situation on the Columbia River in the State of Washington. Whenever a timber operator comes to a nesting tree he usually makes sure that it isn't cut. The eagles seem to returned to nest in areas which have little noise or anything associated with civilization.

Mr. BUELL. They want isolation when it comes to nesting. With your permisison, I would like to leave for the committee a recent report of the endangered species work that the Bureau is doing, and in the report are some of the things that you have mentioned. We have been very encouraged by various lumber companies taking actions like you mentioned to preserve the nesting. It might be of interest to you.

Mrs. HANSEN. We would like to have it.

Mr. REIFEL. You would say that this area helps to additionally block out an excellent wildlife refuge area where we, incidentally, find an important eagle roost?

Mr. BUELL. Important; just plain natural values which are enhanced by the fact that the State and the county and these other organizations are making this natural wild area even larger, and so the protection of some gives protection to the whole. It will be a great place for people. It may be that in years to come the number of people who use it may have to be controlled or limited, especially during nesting periods.

Mr. REIFEL. In order to keep the record consistent, it has been developed here that the eagles are a little bit wary of humans in the area where they want to nest, but it also is close to Washington and it is an area where people may go; yet the area is sufficiently isolated where the eagles would roost so that the people coming in would not disturb them; is that right?

LAYING OUT NATURE TRAILS

Mr. BUELL. That is correct; and we will so lay out nature trails for the places that people can go so they will not disturb the eagles. On the other hand, there ought to be and should be, and I think can be, some point of vantage where people can see them from afar, at least far enough away that the eagles are not driven out.

AMERICAN HERITAGE DEPICTED IN AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. Every American ought to visit Gunston Hall. I think you have a better appreciation in Gunston Hall of the kind of men that formulated the American Constitution than you get perhaps from any other place in America.

Mr. REIFEL. I have been down there and I think, in addition to this

being an important roost for eagles, that it is an attempt at preserving more effectively part of our early American heritage.

### J. N. "DING" DARLING REFUGE, FLORIDA

Mrs. HANSEN. It is beautiful. You are requesting an additional 64 acres at a cost of $210,000 for the "Ding" Darling refuge marina and related buildings. Justify this request.

Mr. BUELL. Yes, ma'am. This is the "Ding" Darling refuge on Sanibel Island off the southwest coast of Florida, just below Fort Myers. There are approximately 4,100 acres in the refuge. What you see in green (pointing to map) is refuge land which has been acquired either by purchase or exchange with the State of Florida, for these mangrove swamps and water bottoms, and by withdrawn public domain land.

### INCREASE IN VISITATION

This area is now served by a causeway that has been in use a few years and the visitation to the island, where it was a sleeping little place and wasn't getting developed, is suddenly changed with the causeway and last year the ticket sales were something like 200-and-some-odd-thousand automobiles coming to the island. In fact, our refuge visitation jumped to 394,000 people last year.

On this map, Pressure for Commercial Development, this is the refuge boundary running from this point around here to this center road, including this green land here. What we propose is to acquire these 64 acres in deep red this year and acquire the remaining 640 acres, this cross-hatched red, next year. In this area here the request has been put in for zoning for commercial development, probably apartment houses. The cost of this land is going to skyrocket if we don't get it while it is still undeveloped. It is a beautiful area.

The recreational potential on Tarpon Bay and this land here is great, and this is the planned recreational area of the refuge. This is a road that runs down the ridge of the island, which I don't think is over 10 feet above sea level, if that.

This area that we propose to purchase with the Land and Water Conservation Fund is right on the fringe of the mangrove swamps; incidently it is only the inside portions here that are swamps. The outside portions are uplands, and commercial interests are just laying there waiting to develop an area with a backyard of whatever is built right on a wonderful place next to this swamp. This would tend to limit its recreational use.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the number of species of birds in this area.

### WILDLIFE IN REFUGE

Mr. BUELL. Yes. There are a great variety there, but the rarer species are the bald eagle, the osprey, the mangrove cuckoo, the roseate spoonbill, the brown pelican, and, of course, the alligator.

(The information follows:)

STATEMENT CONCERNING NUMBER OF SPECIES OF BIRDS AT THE "DING" DARLING REFUGE

J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge consists of parts of semitropical Sanibel Island, beautiful and crescent shaped, near Fort Myers on Florida's southwest gulf coast.

Sanibel Island is 3 miles from the mainland proper, being connected with the fishing community of Punta Rasa by a toll causeway. Sanibel and her sister island of Captiva are reputed to have the finest seashell collecting beaches and waters in the Western Hemisphere. They are similarly famous as a haven for diverse bird populations, and each year many visitors come to the islands and Darling refuge to see the birds and other wildlife.

Of special interest is the Bailey Tract of the refuge, a favorite rookery of ibises, herons, and egrets. The tidal waters and impoundments of the Darling developments on the north side of Sanibel Island harbor a multitude of shorebirds, waterfowl, and the beautiful rare roseate spoonbill.

A total of 267 species of birds have been identified on the refuge. Forty-one of this number are considered accidental and have been seen only once or twice. Of these species, a total of 68 are known to breed on the refuge.

ALLIGATOR POACHING

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have any trouble with alligator poachers in this area?

Mr. BUELL. There has been poaching reported, but on this island, to my knowledge, it is not a severe problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this easier to control than in the Everglades?

Mr. BUELL. Yes. To begin with, it is much smaller and people are much more obvious when they are out in the swamp, and there is a lot of fishing. I brought this exhibit for the committee in the event you find it of interest. Since there is very good fishing, there is a lot of activity out in the sound, and in Tarpon Bay.

LAND COSTS AT MCNARY REFUGE, WASH.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why does the McNary refuge land cost more per acre than the Patuxent land?

Mr. BUELL. I suspect because it lays in this irrigated valley. You know where it is.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. Are you paying part of the irrigation cost?

Mr. BUELL. Here are the Snake River and the Columbia River. It sits right on the county road which has an overview of the refuge and the pool here and the land values in this area are appraised at this price.

Mrs. HANSEN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. BUELL. I think Mr. McAllester can add to that.

Mr. MCALLESTER. I would say we have two different kinds of land. The land that is left in the Patuxent proposal is the backland, the swampland along the flood plain of the Patuxent River whereas this is land that is subject to subdivision for rural residences and it is appraised for that value.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the nearest city?

Mr. MCALLESTER. Pasco and Richland and——

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the distance between Pasco and McNary?

Mr. MCALLESTER (continuing). It is about 5 miles.

Mr. BUELL. This will complete the acquisition.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. We always enjoy the Bureau of Sport Fisheries because we get a review of the wildlife problems.

Mr. BUELL. We enjoyed being here because of your interest.

## Forest Service

### WITNESSES

**E. P. CLIFF, CHIEF**
**R. F. DROEGE, ASSOCIATE DEPUTY CHIEF**

Mrs. Hansen. We now have the Forest Service.

Mr. Cliff, we are glad to have you with us. Insert your statement in the record.

(The statement follows:)

#### General Statement

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, Recreation plays an important role in the multiple use management of the national forests. The Forest Service ranks No. 1 among Federal agencies in terms of visitor day's use. Public use of the forests covers a wider variety of recreation than any other Federal agency and includes hunting, fishing, canoeing, skiing, swimming, hiking, wilderness experience, and simply the enjoyment of the natural beauty of the great outdoors. This use amounted to 163 million visitor day's last year and is increasing annually.

We are greatly concerned on how to meet this increasing recreation demand, particularly in the national forests serving the populous Eastern United States. The national forests in the East are well located in relation to major population centers, but generally the best recreation lands within these forests are not now publicly owned. This results from the early land acquisition efforts under the Weeks Act of 1911, to acquire valuable watershed and timber producing lands. Much of the land remaining in private ownership has the highest potential for public recreation development. This type of land can also be developed most economically resulting in a higher cost benefit ratio with respect to the Federal recreation dollar spent. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act provides a means of acquiring these recreation-type lands within the national forest system.

It is essential that future budgets be greatly increased for national forest acquisition in accord with the original intent of the Land and Water Conservation Act. Forest Service funding has been very limited during the first five years of the program while existing and new park areas were acquired.

We believe it is appropriate that greater emphasis now shift to the national forests as originally intended. Prices are escalating, adverse developments are taking place and many very valuable sites are being lost. Acquisition of national forest tracts appears most appropriate at this time where administrative units presently exist and addition can be made without attendant large increases in manpower and administrative facilities. In general, national forest units are advantageously located to serve the outdoor recreation needs of many urban dwellers.

Congress has authorized four national recreation areas within the national forest system—Mount Rogers, Flaming Gorge, Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks, and the Shasta-Trinity units of Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity. Other outstanding areas are currently being considered. The national recreation areas require special attention for land acquisition. In some cases, existing uses are incompatible with the management objectives and in other cases land speculators are moving in, prices are rapidly escalating, and incompatible land uses are developing.

Five of the eight rivers (Rogue, Clearwater, Salmon, Feather, and Eleven Point) included in the recently authorized National Wild and Scenic River System are within the national forests. Others are under consideration. The Forest Service is deeply involved in administration of the National Trails System established by the 90th Congress. We have a considerable acquisition job on both the Appalachian and Pacific Crest, which were designated National Scenic Trails by the act. These recent developments require special emphasis and have added impetus to our acquisition program.

#### Program Accomplishments

The Forest Service has made substantial progress carrying out the program financed by the fund. The enclosed chart (chart 1) shows that for fiscal years

1965 through 1970, $73,710,155 has been authorized. This total reflects adjustments in appropriations in relation to earnings in the previous fiscal years. As of February 1, 1970, we have acquired or placed under firm contract to purchase 407,053 acres of recreation land at a total cost of approximately $60 million. In addition, we have firm options to acquire an additional 59,750 acres at a cost of about $12.4 million.

PROPOSED FOREST SERVICE 1971 PROGRAM

The fiscal year 1971 program totaling $13,750,000 is responsive to the President's statement in his environmental message last month that emphasis be placed on the acquisition of land that can be easily reached by the people in crowded urban areas. As a result nearly 90 percent of this program is located within 120 miles (3-hour drive), of one or more major urban centers exceeding 250,000 people. It has been our experience that recreation development sites within 120 miles of urban population centers receive a tremendous amount of day and overnight use from these centers.

In attempting to reduce the impact of rapid price escalation and adverse development in newly established areas, purchases are planned in three national recreation areas ($1,327,200); three wild and scenic rivers ($917,000); and one wilderness area ($76,000). This is recognized as a very minimum program to take advantage of purchase opportunities and fulfill our responsibility for managing and developing these unique recreation areas for public use. The remaining program of $11,429,800 has been carefully distributed among 58 national forests that are heavily impacted with recreation demands which cannot be met with existing lands in public ownership. In nearly all areas there is significant price escalation and the threat of adverse development.

The program includes a total of 452 individual tracts with 62,302 acres. Chart No. 2 indicates that 86.3 percent of this total acreage will be acquired in the Eastern United States.

Improvements valued at $1,069,898 represent 8 percent of the total program. Many of the improvements will be sold and removed and consist mostly of farm buildings located on uneconomic farm units. A few are cabins, hunting camps, and residences. Whenever possible and practical, improvements are used as part of the recreation management program. The improvements on tract 3–2–71 in New Mexico, valued at $54,500 consist of two well maintained recreation residences that will be used by the Forest Service. These are the most expensive set of improvements in the program.

The Forest Service manages the recreation resources of the National Forests under the concept of multiple use. Under this concept it is often desirable to establish cooperative ventures with local governments, water authorities, State highway and wildlife departments, and other Federal agencies to obtain the optimum recreational benefits from a construction project or wildlife mangement program.

Many cases in this budget request are part of the Forest Service's contribution to such cooperative programs. The most important of these are:

1. Seventy-five cases including 5,157 acres valued at $997,525, which are within six reservoir construction projects in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana. The Soil Conservation Service and local water authorities are the cooperators.

2. Twenty-four cases totaling 3,746 acres valued at $763,375. These properties are located in seven States and will be crossed by scenic highways. Forest Service ownership will provide scenic protection and offer opportunities for the construction of recreation improvements to serve the highway travelers.

3. The Forest Service participates in many cooperative programs with State game and fish departments to improve the quality of hunting and fishing on National Forest land. Thirteen cases in this program are being acquired to further these efforts.

4. Twenty-three cases totaling 2,787 acres are programed for acquisition in the vicinity of the Ohio River in Indiana. The Cannelto nlocks and dam, which are now being constructed on the Ohio River, will flood into the Hoosier National Forest in Oil Creek. These properties are being acquired to protect the environment and provide recreational improvements adjacent to this embayment.

FOREST SERVICE PROGRAMING

The complexity of planning a land acquisition program that will insure acquisition of the highest quality recreation lands for public use within the national forests is best highlighted by the fact that there are approximately 38 million acres of privately owned lands within the existing national forests.

Many high quality recreation properties are for sale now that were not on the market 6 months ago and conversely many properties that were on the market 6 months ago are no longer for sale. This constantly changing market concerns us very much and makes a specific individual tract programing very difficult.

We have now been purchasing land under the Lands and Water Conservation Fund Act for 5 years. We have had the opportunity to test the existing programing procedures under a variety of conditions. From past experience we can predict that we will be about 50 percent successful in negotiating purchases for the 452 tracts of land included in the proposed program for fiscal year 1971. The balance of the program will consist of alternative tracts that will be purchased under reprograming procedures. This does not mean that these tracts will be of any less quality than those included in this program. The tracts included in this program are available and in many cases final negotiations for purchase are completed. But from past experience we know that in many cases the properties will be removed from the market, the asking price will exceed market value, or properties more desirable will become available.

We feel there is a need to streamline the programing procedures and make this ever-changing real estate market work to the public's advantage. In order to insure that tracts of the highest priority required to meet demonstrated recreation needs are acquired, a refined planning system has been placed in effect throughout the National Forest System. The program now being considered is a result of this intensified planning system. It fully recognizes areas which have outstanding recreation resources and potential to meet the present and future demands of the public and recognizes priorities and alternatives to meet those demands. The key to this planning system is delineation of recreation management composites which encompass the basic recreation resources, such as, present or future intensive recreation development areas (singularly or in groups), dispersed-typed recreation areas, special biological wildlife management situations, and deficit hunting and fishing base areas. For example, a scenic recreation way and the interrelated recreation activities including specific intensive use recreation areas, vistas, lakes and trails, would be a recreation management composite. Another example would be a stretch of a river as it flows through the National Forest and the related recreation uses.

This type of planning establishes the foundation for development of the 5-year Lands and Water Conservation Fund acquisition plan that is reviewed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The annual budget submission is prepared from the 5-year plan. The properties that are to be acquired for sound recreation development and management are defined in the 5-year plan and illustrated on a map such as we have prepared. Let me describe what is included in this illustration of the Muskingum Composite:

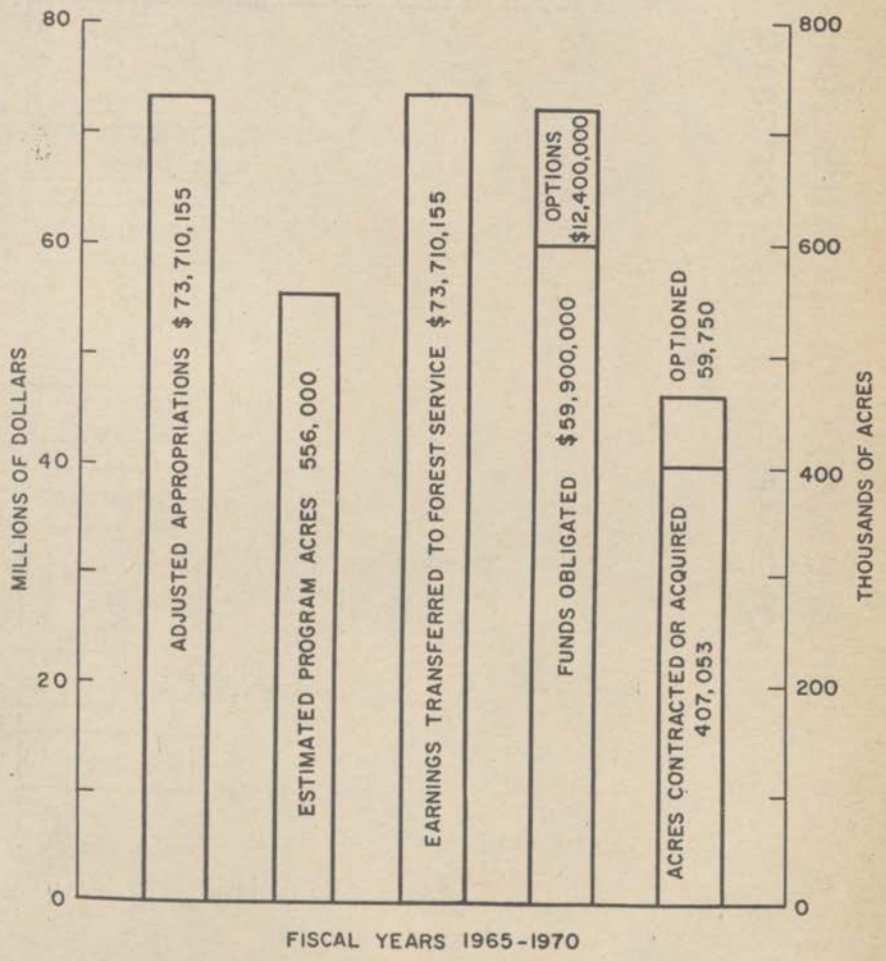
1. The green is present National Forest land.
2. The white is private, State or county land.
3. The green crosshatch are lands being considered for purchase using regular Weeks law funds.
4. The yellow shows the lands proposed for purchase and included in the 5-year program under the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Determinations are made as to whether fee title is required or whether purchase of a partial interest in the land will meet the basic resource needs. Priorities are then established based on the specific requirements and schedules for development and use, the potentials for adverse use by private landowners, anticipated price trends, and property availability. The strength of these plans is the built-in flexibility to shift our emphasis to alternative properties of substantially equal priority within the approved 5-year plan for the management composite and the national forest planning units. Acquisition by condemnation is not the rule, but rather the exception, and in our experience an expensive exception. We believe that unless special circumstances are involved, properties should be acquired from private landowners through voluntary negotiations. At this time in most areas there are many alternative comparable tracts of land available for purchase that will serve the needs of the recreation-using public without resorting to condemnation. The flexibility to shift from a tract of land contained in an annual budget upon failure to reach agreement with a landowner to another equally high-priority alternative tract within the same national forest management unit, will result in the Forest Service acquiring needed recreation lands at a lower cost to the United States. This procedure will largely eliminate present reprograming, allow for orderly on-the-ground review by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and help reduce price escalation.

Under this proposal, authority to buy a property not contained in the 5-year plan would require reprograming action. This will provide the flexibility so necessary to handle a land-purchase program in the changing real estate market we are now experiencing. We would like to explore this further with the committee and its staff with the hope of implementing the system beginning in fiscal year 1972.

# LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT
# STATUS OF FOREST SERVICE PROGRAM
# AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1970

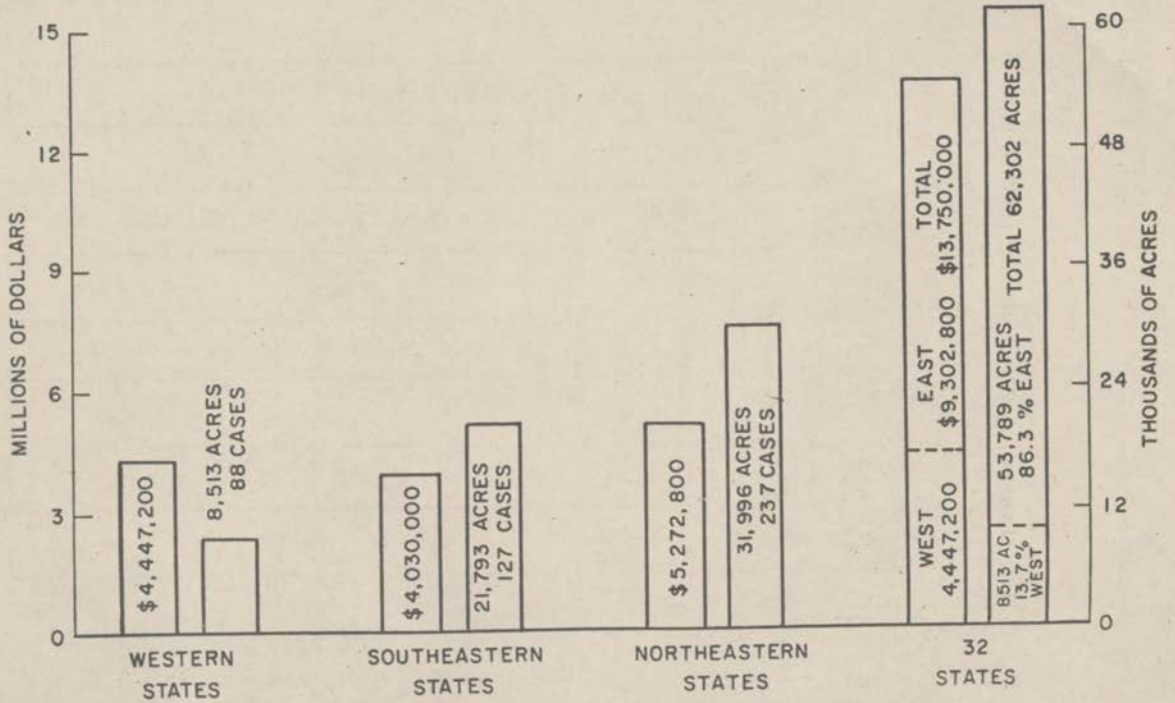
CHART #1



# LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT

## FOREST SERVICE F.Y. 1971 PROGRAM

CHART #2



Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request to purchase 264 acres in Ouachita National Forest.

Mr. CLIFF. We have five tracts scheduled in Arkansas. They are on the Fourche-LaFave River and Lake Ouachita. They include land which is needed for development of public camp grounds.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you buying private lands?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it for sale or do you have to take it?

Mr. CLIFF. This, we would hope to get at negotiated purchase.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it now under option?

Mr. DROEGE. These are not properties that we would buy if they weren't for sale.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total acreage in the Ouachita National Forest?

Mr. CLIFF. The Arkansas portion of the Ouachita Forest is quite large with about 1,300,000 acres, but there are many inholdings in the Ouachita.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have a map of the area?

Mr. DROEGE. We don't have a map with us.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife had very good maps.

Mr. DROEGE. We have 64 management units in the National Forest System in this program and it would take quite a reef of maps if we tried to bring them all. We can certainly supply for the record the acreages for these units. We can also supply the population national forest relationship table.

(The information follows:)

ARKANSAS PORTION OF OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST

*Acreage and Visitor-Days Use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National forest system lands | 1,327,386 |
| Private lands within boundary | 633,889 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,961,275 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor-days use | 1,579,300 |

SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR 1971 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM

ACREAGES AND RECREATION VISITS

| STATE AND UNIT | NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS | PRIVATE LANDS WITHIN BOUNDARY* | GROSS AREA WITHIN UNIT BOUNDARY | CALENDAR YEAR 1969 VISITOR DAYS' USE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | | | | |
| Bankhead | 178,930 | 169,987 | 348,917 | 209,700 |
| Talladega | 358,424 | 364,599 | 723,023 | 451,300 |
| ARIZONA | | | | |
| Coconino | 1,810,097 | 200,669 | 2,010,766 | 966,400 |
| Coronado | 1,721,049 | 72,787 | 1,793,836 | 1,119,700 |
| ARKANSAS | | | | |
| Ouachita | 1,327,386 | 633,889 | 1,961,275 | 1,579,300 |
| Ozark-St. Francis | 1,118,873 | 399,650 | 1,518,523 | 798,200 |
| CALIFORNIA | | | | |
| Cleveland | 393,428 | 173,485 | 566,913 | 1,501,900 |
| Eldorado | 652,899 | 234,487 | 887,386 | 3,873,800 |
| Klamath-Salmon Trinity Alps P.A. | 1,668,920 | 223,537 | 1,892,457 | 102,600 |
| Los Padres | 1,724,026 | 224,969 | 1,948,995 | 2,081,400 |
| Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA | 169,832 | 43,586 | 213,400 | 1,800,200 |
| COLORADO | | | | |
| Roosevelt | 775,736 | 306,688 | 1,082,424 | 1,313,900 |
| San Isabel | 1,106,218 | 135,704 | 1,241,922 | 874,700 |
| San Juan | 1,865,486 | 235,837 | 2,101,323 | 1,055,500 |
| FLORIDA | | | | |
| Ocala | 365,997 | 64,352 | 430,349 | 2,495,700 |
| GEORGIA | | | | |
| Chattahoochee | 698,427 | 871,399 | 1,569,826 | 1,464,700 |

| STATE AND UNIT | NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS | PRIVATE LANDS * WITHIN BOUNDARY | GROSS AREA WITHIN UNIT BOUNDARY | CALENDAR YEAR 1969 VISITOR DAYS' USE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IDAHO | | | | |
| Clearwater River | | | | |
| Sawtooth | 1,731,885 | 58,482 | 1,790,367 | 1,380,900 |
| ILLINOIS | | | | |
| Shawnee | 232,094 | 480,194 | 712,288 | 770,300 |
| INDIANA | | | | |
| Hoosier | 148,115 | 574,462 | 722,577 | 663,100 |
| KENTUCKY | | | | |
| Daniel Boone | 477,425 | 879,664 | 1,357,089 | 932,600 |
| LOUISIANA | | | | |
| Kisatchie | 593,447 | 423,841 | 1,017,288 | 557,900 |
| MICHIGAN | | | | |
| Hiawatha | 849,916 | 411,223 | 1,261,139 | 1,619,800 |
| Huron | 415,650 | 275,795 | 691,445 | 732,500 |
| Manistee | 478,943 | 833,426 | 1,312,369 | 924,700 |
| Ottawa | 915,229 | 607,306 | 1,522,535 | 868,100 |
| MINNESOTA | | | | |
| Chippewa | 645,739 | 668,053 | 1,313,792 | 1,545,900 |
| Superior | 2,043,395 | 986,059 | 3,029,454 | 2,096,500 |
| MISSISSIPPI | | | | |
| Bienville | 176,784 | 206,038 | 382,822 | 83,300 |
| DeSoto | 499,409 | 296,960 | 796,369 | 204,100 |
| Holly Springs | 144,196 | 375,756 | 519,952 | 115,800 |
| MISSOURI | | | | |
| Clark | 786,402 | 1,030,610 | 1,817,012 | 797,500 |
| Eleven Point River | | | | |
| Mark Twain | 617,108 | 574,222 | 1,191,330 | 698,000 |
| NEBRASKA | | | | |
| Nebraska | 255,097 | 91,300 | 346,397 | 291,100 |

| STATE AND UNIT | NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS | PRIVATE LANDS * WITHIN BOUNDARY | GROSS AREA WITHIN UNIT BOUNDARY | CALENDAR YEAR 1969 VISITOR DAYS' USE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | | | | |
| White Mountain | 676,616 | 121,689 | 798,305 | 1,979,500 |
| NEW MEXICO | | | | |
| Carson | 1,439,919 | 101,424 | 1,541,343 | 596,500 |
| Santa Fe | 1,441,764 | 131,176 | 1,572,940 | 551,800 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | | | | |
| Nantahala | 450,551 | 898,449 | 1,349,000 | 749,600 |
| Pisgah | 480,471 | 596,040 | 1,076,511 | 1,131,800 |
| Uwharrie | 43,860 | 176,342 | 220,202 | 95,200 |
| OHIO | | | | |
| Wayne | 131,850 | 1,323,125 | 1,454,975 | 377,400 |
| OREGON | | | | |
| Mt. Hood | 1,117,532 | 53,042 | 1,170,574 | 3,061,300 |
| Ochoco | 845,855 | 134,995 | 980,850 | 497,900 |
| Rogue River-Wild River | 571,608 | 49,136 | 620,744 | 94,600 |
| Siuslaw | 619,618 | 204,204 | 823,822 | 1,076,900 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | | | | |
| Allegheny | 494,254 | 232,387 | 726,641 | 1,806,500 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | | | | |
| Francis Marion | 246,167 | 168,533 | 414,700 | 263,200 |
| Sumter | 344,573 | 615,168 | 959,741 | 393,300 |
| TENNESSEE | | | | |
| Cherokee | 606,153 | 597,957 | 1,204,112 | 1,462,900 |
| TEXAS | | | | |
| Angelina | 154,432 | 236,868 | 391,300 | 745,000 |
| Sabine | 183,993 | 255,674 | 439,667 | 146,500 |
| UTAH | | | | |
| Wasatch | 846,214 | 177,472 | 1,023,686 | 2,141,600 |

| STATE AND UNIT | NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS | PRIVATE LANDS * WITHIN BOUNDARY | GROSS AREA WITHIN UNIT BOUNDARY | CALENDAR YEAR 1969 VISITOR DAYS' USE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VERMONT | | | | |
| Green Mountain | 239,319 | 389,700 | 629,019 | 1,165,200 |
| VIRGINIA | | | | |
| George Washington | 925,523 | 712,985 | 1,638,508 | 1,410,200 |
| Jefferson | 583,077 | 1,001,883 | 1,584,960 | 1,247,500 |
| Mount Rogers NRA | 83,661 | 60,339 | 154,000 | 222,900 |
| WASHINGTON | | | | |
| Okanogan | 1,520,456 | 38,733 | 1,559,189 | 642,400 |
| Wenatchee | 1,600,723 | 319,774 | 1,920,497 | 2,957,100 |
| Glacier Peak Wilderness | 464,219 | 522 | 464,741 | 111,500 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | | | | |
| George Washington | 100,400 | 57,168 | 157,568 | 176,300 |
| Monongahela | 816,865 | 830,281 | 1,647,146 | 996,500 |
| Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks NRA | 39,672 | 60,328 | 100,000 | 50,200 |
| WISCONSIN | | | | |
| Chequamegon | 836,732 | 194,261 | 1,030,993 | 700,000 |
| Nicolet | 649,151 | 292,699 | 941,840 | 1,050,800 |

* Includes private, State, county, and other Federal lands.

POPULATION/NATIONAL FOREST RELATIONSHIP

| | Distance from national forest and population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 50-mile radius | 75-mile radius | 100-mile radius | 125-mile radius |
| Alabama: | | | | |
| Bankhead | 1,012,000 | 1,749,000 | 2,446,000 | 3,219,000 |
| Talladega | 471,000 | 1,702,000 | 4,069,000 | 5,019,000 |
| Arizona: | | | | |
| Coconino | 33,000 | 88,000 | 1,035,000 | 1,066,000 |
| Coronado | 14,000 | 417,000 | 417,000 | 498,000 |
| Arkansas: | | | | |
| Ouachita | 185,000 | 681,000 | 1,220,000 | 1,661,000 |
| Ozark | 204,000 | 539,000 | 1,029,000 | 1,576,000 |
| St. Francis | 150,000 | 770,000 | 1,074,000 | 1,731,000 |
| California: | | | | |
| Cleveland | 2,326,000 | 10,533,000 | 10,533,000 | 10,929,000 |
| Eldorado | 204,000 | 347,000 | 1,460,000 | 2,063,000 |
| Los Padres | 565,000 | 900,000 | 7,960,000 | 9,450,000 |
| Colorado: | | | | |
| Roosevelt | 1,154,000 | 1,256,000 | 1,581,000 | 1,640,000 |
| San Isabel | 37,000 | 61,000 | 1,385,000 | 1,769,000 |
| San Juan | 39,000 | 108,000 | 155,000 | 271,000 |
| Florida: Ocala | 719,000 | 1,215,000 | 2,418,000 | 3,075,000 |
| Georgia: Chattahoochee | 423,000 | 2,196,000 | 3,380,000 | 5,172,000 |
| Idaho: Sawtooth | 27,000 | 213,000 | 309,000 | 378,000 |
| Illinois: Shawnee | 371,000 | 1,078,000 | 3,312,000 | 4,224,000 |
| Indiana: Hoosier | 485,000 | 2,653,000 | 3,683,000 | 6,348,000 |
| Kentucky: Daniel Boone | 362,000 | 1,136,000 | 2,085,000 | 5,463,000 |
| Louisiana: Kisatchie | 321,000 | 590,000 | 1,297,000 | 2,265,000 |
| Michigan: | | | | |
| Hiawatha | 109,000 | 162,000 | 252,000 | 570,000 |
| Huron | 83,000 | 414,000 | 823,000 | 1,587,000 |
| Manistee | 687,000 | 1,519,000 | 3,099,000 | 5,347,000 |
| Ottawa | 70,000 | 155,000 | 378,000 | 527,000 |
| Minnesota: | | | | |
| Chippewa | 59,000 | 172,000 | 337,000 | 932,000 |
| Superior | 219,000 | 312,000 | 368,000 | 492,000 |
| Mississippi: | | | | |
| Bienville | 449,000 | 827,000 | 1,316,000 | 2,082,000 |
| DeSoto | 424,000 | 1,051,000 | 2,435,000 | 3,549,000 |
| Holly Springs | 602,000 | 1,013,000 | 2,242,000 | 4,003,000 |
| Missouri: | | | | |
| Clark | 267,000 | 2,434,000 | 3,136,000 | 3,644,000 |
| Mark Twain | 150,000 | 226,000 | 492,000 | 770,000 |
| Nebraska: Nebraska | 39,000 | 39,000 | 162,000 | 242,000 |
| New Hampshire: White Mountain | 199,000 | 850,000 | 1,932,000 | 5,345,000 |
| New Mexico: | | | | |
| Carson | 50,000 | 164,000 | 227,000 | 570,000 |
| Santa Fe | 136,000 | 471,000 | 534,000 | 574,000 |
| North Carolina: | | | | |
| Nantahala | 775,000 | 4,243,000 | 5,278,000 | 6,931,000 |
| Pisgah | 688,000 | 1,890,000 | 3,126,000 | 4,793,000 |
| Uwharrie | 1,440,000 | 2,497,000 | 3,896,000 | 5,290,000 |
| Ohio: Wayne | 629,000 | 2,005,000 | 4,000,000 | 7,043,000 |
| Oregon: | | | | |
| Mount Hood | 987,000 | 1,267,000 | 1,593,000 | 2,185,000 |
| Ochoco | 49,000 | 55,000 | 127,000 | 486,000 |
| Siuslaw | 53,000 | 466,000 | 648,000 | 1,019,000 |
| Pennsylvania: Allegheny | 814,000 | 1,135,000 | 3,817,000 | 7,330,000 |
| South Carolina: | | | | |
| Sumter | 594,000 | 1,336,000 | 2,811,000 | 5,519,000 |
| Francis Marion | 385,000 | 743,000 | 1,422,000 | 1,970,000 |
| Tennessee: Cherokee | 690,000 | 1,491,000 | 2,660,000 | 4,802,000 |
| Texas: | | | | |
| Angelina | 186,000 | 465,000 | 1,685,000 | 3,708,000 |
| Sabine | 179,000 | 836,000 | 1,347,000 | 2,512,000 |
| Utah: Wasatch | 697,000 | 772,000 | 820,000 | 858,000 |
| Vermont: Green Mountain | 440,000 | 1,445,000 | 3,225,000 | 7,625,000 |
| Virginia: | | | | |
| George Washington | 319,000 | 2,707,000 | 5,103,000 | 7,998,000 |
| Jefferson | 326,000 | 739,000 | 1,467,000 | 3,313,000 |
| Washington: | | | | |
| Okanogan | 27,000 | 42,000 | 89,000 | 1,587,000 |
| Wenatchee | 59,000 | 1,333,000 | 2,074,000 | 2,248,000 |
| West Virginia: Monongahela | 143,000 | 686,000 | 1,704,000 | 2,878,000 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | |
| Nicolet | 143,000 | 672,000 | 1,050,000 | 1,383,000 |
| Chequamegon | 58,000 | 193,000 | 593,000 | 933,000 |

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this be your last purchase in this area?

Mr. CLIFF. No. Could I comment on that, Mrs. Hansen? The eastern national forest has been largely purchased under the Weeks Act. The

Federal Government bought land for watershed and timber production purposes and the land purchased was mostly on the hillsides and ridges and not land which generally is in the valleys, along the streams and along the waterfront zones. These are the lands now needed for public recreation.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is recreation?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, for public recreation. In the eastern national forest of which the Ouachita is one, the Federal Government owns less than 50 percent of the total land within the national forest. Some of the more important and most needed land for recreation is in private ownership. Here is where we are concentrating our purchases under the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Mrs. HANSEN. What large towns in Arkansas is this facility near?

Mr. CLIFF. Little Rock and Hot Springs. This forest is within 3 hours' drive for over 1,600,000 people.

CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. How does that compare population wise with the area you intend to purchase in the Cleveland National Forest?

Mr. CLIFF. Cleveland National Forest is in southern California and this is very close to populations that number in the millions. It is within 3 hours' drive of approximately 11 million people. The closest city is San Diego. This is a timbered area in the high mountains east of San Diego. The land is needed for expansion of existing recreation areas. We also want to prevent this land, which is so badly needed for public recreation, from being subdivided.

FIRE POTENTIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Cliff, this whole California area has a great deal of fire potential.

Mr. CLIFF. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you purchased and set aside designated recreation areas does this reduce the hazards of fire?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, it does. One of the reasons we are improving recreation areas for public use is to give the forest visitors safe places to camp and picnic so they don't have to get out in the brush in unimproved areas where fires are easily started by careless visitors.

ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST—LAKE TAHOE

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the same thing true of the Eldorado National Forest?

Mr. CLIFF. The proposed purchase on the Eldorado, Madam Chairman, is at Lake Tahoe in the Tahoe Basin.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much land in Lake Tahoe is on public domain and how much is on private land?

Mr. CLIFF. About 50 percent of the land in the Tahoe Basin is national forest land. On the lake front, a very small proportion of the land is public and we have been acquiring, through exchange, and purchase, some additional lake front property to give the public access.

Mr. DROEGE. I would like to show you one pretty map because we did bring a few with us. This shows the ownership on Lake Tahoe

and you can see that when we talk about 50 percent in the basin we are talking about the mountainous land around the lake. On the lakeshore, particularly on the Nevada side, there is only one little tiny piece of national forest ownership. Up here on the north end the State of Nevada owns some lakeshore. This big area is all private. We do have some ownership here on the south end. We are proposing to buy a tract here on the south end that would give the public more shoreline.

CONTINGENCY FUND PROJECT

Mr. UNDERHILL. Madam Chairman, you asked earlier for an example of contingency fund projects.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. UNDERHILL. This particular piece of State-owned land here that Mr. Droege pointed out was funded with the contingency fund money. The State of Nevada acquired that land with 50 percent matching from the contingency fund from the State portion of the Forest Service fund.

VISITORS TO TAHOE RECREATION AREAS

Mrs. HANSEN. How many visitors do you have to the public recreation areas in the Tahoe region per year? Insert the information in the record.

Mr. CLIFF. I will be glad to. The total visitation on the Eldorado forest of which this is part, is nearly 4 million recreation visitor days a year.

(The information follows:)

There were 428,000 visitor days use in the Tahoe Basin in calendar year 1969.

ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST ACREAGE

Mrs. HANSEN. Also insert in the record the total acreage you anticipate acquiring in the Eldorado National Forest.

(The information follows:)

*Eldorado National Forest—Acreage and visitor-days use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National forest system lands | 652,899 |
| Private lands within boundary | 234,487 |
| Gross area within boundary | 887,386 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor-days use | 3,873,000 |

MULTIPLE-USE CONCEPTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't the whole philosophy of the Forest Service predicated upon operating for multiple use?

Mr. CLIFF. That is correct, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. What percentage of your areas are for watershed, recreation, and timber use?

Mr. CLIFF. About 50 percent of the land in the national forests is used for five or more uses. Another 28 percent serves four purposes in varying combinations, 21 percent serves three purposes, while only 1 percent is used for a single purpose.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the single purpose?

Mr. CLIFF. That would be such things as a highway or a developed campground which precludes other uses. We even consider the wilder-

ness use as being within the multiple-use program, because several uses are permitted in the wilderness areas. Multiple use doesn't mean that we will have all of these uses on every acre, but over a national forest as a whole we will have a pattern which includes all of the uses in a systematic way. On many of the acres there are four or five uses. We have timber production, recreation, grazing, wildlife, and watershed protection on a great bulk of the timbered part of the national forests.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't it true that there has been an increasing desire by the National Forest Service to catalog and analyze their land so that you would be able to consider each one of the management programs.

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, ma'am. The charge that Congress has given us is to manage these lands under the principle of multiple and sustained yield. We are continually trying to improve our planning and our execution of this concept.

### LIFE EXPECTANCY OF LAKE TAHOE

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Cliff, what are some of the estimates of knowledgeable people with respect to life expectancy of that beautiful lake? How much longer will it last unless something is done before it becomes a dead body of water?

Mr. CLIFF. Lake Tahoe is a deep body of water and it is relatively pure. There has been a great expansion of population in recent years around the lake. Pollution problems are developing. Homes built on the hillside are causing some erosion in the lake. In some parts of the lake there is evidence of buildup of algae. It is really just getting started seriously but this is the time to stop that kind of a process. The estimates are that it would take a number of years to really kill the lake because it is such a vast deep body of relatively pure water. The alarming thing is that in recent years this process has started and it is visible in some parts of the lake.

Mr. REIFEL. The purchase you have in mind is to help retard the killing of the lake, is that right?

### ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERSTATE COMMISSION

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, Congressman Reifel. As you know, the Congress just recently approved the establishment of an interstate commission to plan for the future of Tahoe basin. The Government will be represented on that Commission. They are having their first meeting this week. This is a new development and it is an effort toward cooperative planning between the two States involved and the Federal Government to try to manage this beautiful area in a way that will protect it and keep it a nice place for people to use.

### SEWAGE TREATMENT

Mr. REIFEL. Retard this so the pollution may be reversed?

Mr. CLIFF. That is correct. There is a lot of money being spent for sewage treatment in the basin now.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who is spending it?

Mr. CLIFF. We are participating in that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did the Bureau of the Budget place any of your funds in reserve?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, they froze some of our construction money.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did they put sewage disposal funds in reserve?

Mr. DROEGE. Yes. We had one project deferred.

Mr. CLIFF. We were authorized to continue the projects that were already started. Monday I will have the answers on this.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Bureau of the Budget has curtailed many construction items that would provide sewage disposal for the National Park System.

### KLAMATH AND LOS PADRES NATIONAL FORESTS AND WHISKEYTOWN SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the total acres in the Klamath and Los Padres National Forests and the Whiskeytown Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

Mr. CLIFF. Yes.

(The information follows:)

*Klamath National Forest (Salmon Trinity Alps Primitive Area)—Acreage and visitor days use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System Lands | 1,668,920 |
| Private lands within boundary | 223,537 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,892,457 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 102,600 |

*Los Padres National Forest—Acreage and visitor days use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 1,724,026 |
| Private lands within boundary | 224,969 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,948,995 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 2,081,400 |

*Whiskey Shasta Trinity National Recreation Area—Acreage and visitor days use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 169,832 |
| Private lands within boundary | 43,586 |
| Gross area within boundary | 213,400 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 1,800,200 |

### SALMON-TRINITY ALPS PRIMITIVE AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. How many visitors do you have at the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area per year?

Mr. CLIFF. I will supply that for the record.

(The information follows:)

There were 102,600 visitor days use on the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area.

### ROOSEVELT NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $4,000 for the Roosevelt National Forest.

Mr. CLIFF. This is an old cabin up in Pingree Park on the east slope of the Rockies. I believe an old prospector's cabin, probably improved and used for a summer home.

### COLORADO NATIONAL FORESTS—ACREAGE AND VISITORS

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the total acreage and the number of visitors each year for the Colorado National Forests.

(The information follows:)

COLORADO NATIONAL FORESTS—ACREAGE AND VISITOR-DAYS USE

| Forest | National Forest System lands | Private lands within boundary | Gross area within boundary | Calendar year 1969 visitor-days use |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roosevelt | 775,736 | 306,688 | 1,082,424 | 1,313,900 |
| San Isabel | 1,106,218 | 135,704 | 1,241,922 | 874,700 |
| San Juan | 1,865,486 | 235,837 | 2,101,323 | 1,055,500 |

OCALA (FLA.) NATIONAL FOREST—ACREAGES AND VISITORS

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the same information in the record for Ocala National Forest in Florida.

Mr. CLIFF. We will be glad to supply that for the record.

(The information follows:)

*Ocala National Forest—Acreage and visitor days use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 365,997 |
| Private lands within boundary | 64,352 |
| Gross area within boundary | 430,349 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 2,495,700 |

ACREAGES AND VISITORS—CHATTAHOOCHEE, CLEARWATER, AND SHAWNEE NATIONAL FORESTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the total acreage and the number of visitors per year for the Chattahoochee, Clearwater, and Shawnee National Forests.

Why are you buying a house and a farm building in the Shawnee National Forest?

Mr. DROEGE. There are 47 tracts in Illinois. There are improvements on 24 different tracts. These are house and farm buildings.

There are 11 tracts with improvements on them in Illinois.

(The information follows:)

*Chattahoochee National Forest—Acreage and visitor day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 698,427 |
| Private lands within boundary | 871,399 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,569,826 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 1,464,700 |

*Sawtooth National Forest (Clearwater River)—Acreage and visitor day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 1,731,885 |
| Private lands within boundary | 58,482 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,790,367 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 1,380,900 |

*Shawnee National Forest—Acreage and visitor day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 232,094 |
| Private lands within boundary | 480,194 |
| Gross area within boundary | 712,288 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 770,300 |

HOOSIER NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the total acreage and the number of visitors per year for the Hoosier National Forest. How many tracts

and farm buildings in the Hoosier National Forest do you anticipate purchasing?

(The information follows:)

*Hoosier National Forest—Acreage and visitor day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 148,115 |
| Private lands within boundary | 574,462 |
| Gross area within boundary | 722,577 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 663,100 |

Mr. DROEGE. That is the 24 I read for Illinois.

DANIEL BOONE AND HIAWATHA NATIONAL FORESTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the total acreage and the number of visitors per year for the Daniel Boone National Forest and the Hiawatha National Forest.

(The information follows:)

*Daniel Boone National Forest—acreage and visitor day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 477,425 |
| Private lands within boundary | 879,664 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,357,089 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 932,600 |

*Hiawatha National Forest—acreage and visitor days use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 849,916 |
| Private lands within boundary | 411,223 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,261,139 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 1,619,800 |

Mrs. HANSEN. How many tracts are you requesting to purchase for the Hiawatha National Forest?

Mr. CLIFF. There are six tracts on Hiawatha that are involved, and there are cabins and outbuildings on three of them, as I understand my notes. Is that correct?

Mr. DROEGE. That is correct, yes.

HURON NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. How many tracts are you requesting to purchase for the Huron National Forest?

Mr. CLIFF. There is one tract on the Huron totaling 791 acres. This tract contains camp buildings valued at $46,000.

Mr. DROEGE. Those are all on one tract.

(The information follows:)

*Huron National Forest—acreage and visitor day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 415,650 |
| Private lands within boundary | 275,795 |
| Gross area within boundary | 691,445 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 732,500 |

SALVAGE VALUE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. REIFEL. How much will you salvage in the selling of those improvements?

Mr. CLIFF. I can't tell you exactly that, but most of these buildings will not be usable for our purposes and they will be offered for sale.

Very few of these buildings that we have been talking about, these old farm buildings, cabins, and camp buildings, would be usable for public use purposes. Our practice is to declare them surplus. They are then offered for public sale. We sometimes get a reasonably good price. They have to be removed. It is generally just a salvage proposition.

Mr. DROEGE. That is handled by General Services Administration, Surplus Property Division.

CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. Why are you paying $46 per acre for the land in the Ottawa National Forest and $712 per acre for the land in Chippewa National Forest?

Mr. CLIFF. On the Chippewa National Forest, there are two properties on Leach Lake which is a highly developed recreation lake. These properties have a very high price per acre. There is one summer home lot on Star Island in Cass Lake. We will acquire 2,400 feet of sandy, usable shoreline on both lakes. It is just the nature and location of these lands that account for the price of the property.

(The information follows:)

*Chippewa National Forest—Acreage and Visitor Day Use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 645,739 |
| Private lands within boundary | 668,053 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,313,792 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 1,545,900 |

Mr. DROEGE. I might say one other thing. On the Ottawa there are four tracts. The way this is written, it would appear that each tract has waterfront. This is not correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. The average is $46.

Mr. DROEGE. Right.

(The information follows:)

*Ottawa National Forest—Acreage and Visitor Day Use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 915,229 |
| Private lands within boundary | 607,306 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,522,535 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 868,100 |

CLARK NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. How many tracts are you requesting to purchase for the Clark National Forest in Missouri?

Mr. DROEGE. There are 12 tracts with improvements. Would you want this same information for all of the tracts?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

(The information follows:)

*Clark National Forest—Acreage and Visitor Day Use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 786,402 |
| Private lands within boundary | 1,030,610 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,817,012 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 797,500 |

MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. How many tracts are there in the Mark Twain National Forest?

Mr. CLIFF. There are six, three tracts with improvements.
(The information follows:)

*Mark Twain National Forest (Eleven Point River)—Acreage and Visitor Day Use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 617,108 |
| Private lands within boundary | 574,222 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,191,330 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 698,000 |

SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. How many tracts are there in the Santa Fe, N. Mex. Forest?

Mr. CLIFF. There are four tracts in the Santa Fe Forest in New Mexico. There are improvements on one of the tracts.

Mr. DROEGE. There are improvements on one tract and they will not be sold. We are going to use those.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you going to do with them?

Mr. DROEGE. They are going to be used for housing for some of our people in this area. These are located on the Penas Negras River, Clear Creek, the San Antonio River, and Pecos River.

(The information follows:)

*Santa Fe National Forest—Acreage and Visitor Day Use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 1,441,764 |
| Private lands within boundary | 131,176 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,572,940 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 551,800 |

WAYNE NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. How many tracts have improvements in the Wayne National Forest in Ohio?

Mr. DROEGE. Forty-five of the tracts have improvements on them.

Mrs. HANSEN. How has the land been acquired?

Mr. DROEGE. These are voluntary sales. Many of the improvements are old abandoned farm buildings.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you negotiate with the heirs when an estate is up for probate?

Mr. DROEGE. We have occasionally done that.

(The information follows:)

*Wayne National Forest—Acreage and visitor day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National forest system lands | 131,850 |
| Private lands within boundary | 1,323,125 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,454,975 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 377,400 |

MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. Mount Hood National Forest.

Mr. DROEGE. There are two tracts involved with improvements on the Mount Hood.

(The information follows:)

*Mount Hood National Forest—Acreage and visitor day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National forest system lands | 1,117,532 |
| Private lands within boundary | 53,042 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,170,574 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 3,061,300 |

ROGUE RIVER, SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. Rogue River Forest.

Mr. CLIFF. The Rogue River is on the Siskiyou National Forest. This is the section of the Rogue that was classified by Congress as a wild and scenic river. There are some inholdings along the Rogue which we need to purchase in order to carry out plans for the wild and scenic river. The Rogue is a very famous steelhead fishing stream, as you know, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. The steelhead fishing in the Pacific Northwest has been very poor recently.

Mr. CLIFF. I am sorry to hear it but when the fishing is there the Rogue is one of the prime rivers.

(The information follows:)

*Rogue River National Forest (Wild River)—Acreage and visitor day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National forest system lands | 571,608 |
| Private lands within boundary | 49,136 |
| Gross area within boundary | 620,744 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 94,600 |

WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM

Mr. CLIFF. These tracts do sell for rather high prices when they are for sale. In this case we would attempt to negotiate the purchase of the tract with the owner. We would have to negotiate the purchase because the law does not permit us to condemn in fee where over 50 percent of the land is in public ownership. This would have to be a negotiated purchase. If we cannot purchase it in fee by negotiation we will then do our best to acquire the necessary scenic easements to protect the values along the river.

We are going to have more of these purchases on the wild and scenic river system. The Forest Service now has responsibility for administering five of these rivers, four in their entirety and we share the administration of the Rogue with the Bureau of Land Management.

The Bureau of Land Management has the upper part of the classified river, and the Forest Service the lower part.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't this the beginning?

Mr. CLIFF. We have leadership responsibility for studying nine additional rivers designated by Congress for study, and we are participating with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and others in studying other rivers that were designated for study by the Congress. I wanted to call your attention to this because this is a start of the new program.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have already discovered it, Mr. Cliff.

Mr. CLIFF. I wanted to let you know that the Forest Service is involved in this in a very significant way, too.

SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. Sumter National Forest, S.C.

Mr. CLIFF. We have a proposal to buy two tracts here, totaling 293 acres. There is a house and barn on one of them. These tracts are on the Chattooga River, which is one of the rivers that is designated for study under the wild and scenic rivers system bill.

ANGELINA AND SABINE NATIONAL FORESTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Why do you need more land in Texas?

Mr. DROEGE. This tract is on a fine reservoir.

Mrs. HANSEN. What urban areas is this near?

Mr. DROEGE. It is not far from all of the urban areas in eastern Texas.

Mr. CLIFF. It is within a 2-hour drive of Houston. There are approximately 6,200,000 people within a 2- or 3-hour drive of the Angelina and Sabine National Forest.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres is that going to give you in Texas?

Mr. CLIFF. We will supply that for the record.

(The information follows:)

*Sumter National Forest—Acreage and visitor day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National forest system lands | 344,573 |
| Private lands within boundary | 615,168 |
| Gross area within boundary | 959,741 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 393,300 |

TEXAS NATIONAL FORESTS—ACREAGE AND VISITOR DAY USE

| Forest | National forest system lands | Private lands within boundary | Gross area within boundary | Calendar year 1969 visitor-days use |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Angelina | 154,432 | 236,868 | 391,300 | 745,000 |
| Sabine | 183,993 | 255,674 | 439,667 | 146,500 |

RESERVOIRS IN TEXAS

Mr. CLIFF. The construction of reservoirs in this part of Texas has created some extraordinarily good recreation areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these Reclamation area reservoirs or are they Corps of Army Engineers reservoirs?

Mr. CLIFF. Well, the Sam Rayburn Reservoir was a Corps of Engineers development.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these areas using Golden Eagle permits?

SABINE RIVER AUTHORITY

Mr. CLIFF. We have an agreement with the corps which provides for the Forest Service managing part of the shoreline of the Sam Rayburn. We are charging the Golden Eagle for this part of the reservoir. The other reservoir, the Toledo Bend, was constructed by the Sabine River Authority.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do they charge?

Mr. CLIFF. The western shore of this reservoir is in the Sabine National Forest. We are developing recreation areas on that part of the reservoir. I do not know whether the Sabine River Authority has any recreation areas or whether they make any charges on other parts of the reservoir. The major public recreation areas are on the national forest.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The State of Louisiana has a large recreation area they just purchased on the Louisiana bank of the area which Louisiana Parks Department is operating, but, of course, it doesn't charge for Golden Eagle. There may be a State fee. I don't know.

Mr. CLIFF. Thank you, Mr. Underhill.

Mr. DROEGE. I just found this with regard to population. There are 4 million people within 200 miles of this reservoir.

GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. The George Washington National Forest in Virginia. How many tracts there?

Mr. CLIFF. We are proposing to buy 11 tracts totaling 1,619 acres. There is a residence on one tract which has no value for our use, and it will be offered for sale.

(The information follows:)

*George Washington National Forest—Acreage and visitor-day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National forest system lands | 925,523 |
| Private lands within boundary | 712,985 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,638,508 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor-day use | 1,586,500 |

MOUNT ROGERS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. The Mount Rogers National Recreation Area. How many tracts there?

Mr. DROEGE. Nine tracts have improvements.

(The information follows:)

*Mount Rogers National Recreation Area—Acreage and visitor-day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 83,661 |
| Private lands within boundary | 60,339 |
| Gross area within boundary | 154,000 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 222,900 |

OKANOGAN NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. Okanogan National Forest. How many tracts do you have here?

Mr. CLIFF. There is one tract with a summer home on it. There are six tracts that we are proposing to buy. This is on the eastern approach to the North Cascades National Park. We propose to use this land for a visitor center and for recreation and development in this part of the national forest. We need the property on which this one summer home is located. It is a very modest summer home, as you can imagine by the cost of $3,000.

(The information follows:)

*Okanogan National Forest—Acreage and visitor day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 1,520,456 |
| Private lands within boundary | 38,733 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,559,189 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 642,400 |

WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST—GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS

Mrs. HANSEN. The Glacier Peak Wilderness. You say: "A portion of this tract has been subdivided, but lots have not yet been sold." What will happen to this land?

Mr. CLIFF. This tract is on the Wenatchee National Forest. You will recall, I am sure, that the Glacier Peak Wilderness area is on Mount Baker and the Wenatchee National Forest. This is on the White River above Lake Wenatchee. Private land abuts the boundary of the Wilderness Area. In this particular instance it extends into the Wilderness Area. It is our desire to buy this private land. Because of its location it has been subdivided and offered for sale as individual lots. This, of course, is inconsistent with the wilderness management, and we feel that it should be purchased even though we have to pay individual lot prices. The cost is high, $1,727 for 44 acres, but it is a real estate development, and if we don't get it now, it will be even more costly in the future.

On the map—this is my old home territory—this is the White River, and the tract. The area shown in white is privately owned. Here is Lake Wenatchee. The tract that we are talking about purchasing is this little white piece that extends into the boundary of the classified wilderness area. The only alternative is to revise the boundary in the wilderness area which doesn't seem to be a desirable thing.

(The information follows:)

*Glacier Peak Wilderness—Acreage and visitor-day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest system lands | 464,219 |
| Private lands within boundary | 522 |
| Gross area within boundary | 464,741 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 111,500 |

MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. The Monongahela National Forest. How many tracts there?

Mr. CLIFF. There are two tracts involved in our program for 1971, totaling 1,194 acres. There are houses and farm buildings on both of them.

SPRUCE KNOB-SENECA ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area: How many tracts there?

Mr. CLIFF. There are 16 tracts proposed for purchase in this Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area.

Do you have notes on improvements, Mr. Droege?

Mr. DROEGE. I am sorry, but I don't have that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the information in the record.

Mr. CLIFF. We will supply that for the record, Madam Chairman.
(The information follows:)

*Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area—Acreage and visitor-day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 39,672 |
| Private lands within boundary | 60,328 |
| Gross area within boundary | 100,000 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 50,200 |

There are improvements on seven of the 16 tracts proposed for purchase.

CHEQUAMEGON NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. The Chequamegon National Forest. How many tracts there?

Mr. CLIFF. This is on the Chequamegon National Forest, Wis. It involves one tract, 40 acres. This involves lakefront acreage on a good recreation lake. There is a house and a boat dock on the tract. The Chequamegon is one of the places where we generally bought land back away from the lake when most of the original purchases were made. We acquired very little lakefront property. We require lakefront to round out our recreation development here. These improvements are all on this one tract. There is 2,000 feet of good lake frontage on this lake.

(The information follows:)

*Chequamegon National Forest—Acreage and visitor-day use*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Forest System lands | 836,732 |
| Private lands within boundary | 194,261 |
| Gross area within boundary | 1,030,993 |
| Calendar year 1969 visitor days use | 700,000 |

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Reifel?

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Mr. REIFEL. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Most of these places are being purchased for camping grounds and recreational areas. Do you have a policy of establishing some standards that will prevent pollution of the air and water and the land as each of these recreational areas are developed?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir, we do. For many years we have been following the standards of the State and the Federal Water Pollution Control authorities. They have approved our design for sewage treatment facilities and water supplies. The standards which were good enough in the past, we find are no longer adequate. We are getting heavier use and we are having to put in more sophisticated sewage treatment facilities. We are doing this. A large part of our recreation construction budget for this coming year will be for sewage treatment facilities.

Mr. REIFEL. This will be reflected in our discussion later?

Mr. CLIFF. That is correct. We definitely give this a high priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Cliff.

Mr. DROEGE. May I have just 1 minute, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

POSSIBLE CHANGE IN PROGRAMING

Mr. DROEGE. In our statement which we have in the record we made a suggestion with regard to a little different method of presenting our program that perhaps would cut down work for both the committee and for the agency in terms of reprograming. We would like at some time in the future to have a chance to discuss with the committee and with the staff this possible change in programing for next year.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will discuss this at your regular hearing.

Mr. CLIFF. We will be glad to do it. We think this is a better way of handling our programing than we have been doing and that will save a lot of the problem that is involved in reprograming that we now have because of the individual tract basis of justifying our program.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is always a pleasure to see you, Mr. Cliff.

Mr. CLIFF. It is always nice to see you.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### WITNESS

**GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR., DIRECTOR**

Mrs. HANSEN. Now we have the National Park Service.

DISCRIMINATION IN OREGON STATE PARKS

Mr. HARTZOG. It is such a great delight to be back.

Mrs. HANSEN. In the Oregonian of March 17 there was a statement: "System to end overcrowding." "The program is expected to give preferential treatment to Oregon campers who have complained in recent years of being shut out of their own campgrounds by the ever-increasing summer tourist explosion."

In other words, Oregon campers would be given preference. This is fine, if this is going to be funded by the State of Oregon, but if it is funded by Federal funds this practice should not be allowed.

Mr. HARTZOG. You are not talking to me about this, are you? I am sure that Mr. Hofe is the primary recipient. This is his money.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT TO OREGON CAMPERS

Mrs. HANSEN. They are talking about a system to end the overcrowding in their own State parks. I think you know what the consequence of this could mean. It sets a precedent for closing campgrounds to any group of people. I don't think this is in keeping with our national policies.

Mr. UNDERHILL. There are many Oregon State parks that have had land and water conservation fund grants.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. I don't believe that the parks which participate in Federal funding should be allowed to discriminate against out-of-State users. If fog comes down on you in the middle of that Oregon Coast Highway at 9 o'clock at night and you are forced to use an Oregon State facility because there isn't any place else available, and you are from the State of Pennsylvania or the State of New York or from the District of Columbia or from the State of Washington, I don't think it is very pleasant to be told, "Sorry, no room."

Mr. HOFF. I recall the statement, Madam Chairman, in the report and we did take the initial steps of conveying that statement to our regions and to the State liaison officers of each State. I appreciate knowing about that.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. HARTZOG. I have a statement I would like to have inserted in the record at this point, Madam Chairman, if you please.

Mrs. HANSEN. All right.

(The statement follows:)

I am indeed honored to come before you again to report on the land acquisition program of the National Park Service and to review with you our plans, programs and fund requirements for the forthcoming year.

I wish to express to each of you my personal appreciation and that of my colleagues in the National Park Service for your interest and strong support of our efforts to acquire, improve, and protect the priceless heritage represented by your national park system. Your suggestions and guidance, and the confidence you have displayed in the National Park Service have resulted in a great many accomplishments which would not otherwise have been possible. We look forward to working with each of you in this session of the 91st Congress, and stand ready to serve you in any way possible.

The national park system has evolved into three distinct categories of areas—natural, historical, and recreational.

Separate administrative policies have been developed for management and land acquisition to implement the broad congressional policies relating to the different categories of areas within the system. With the availability of these clearly stated policies and procedures for land acquisition, the Congress, beginning with the 1969 fiscal year, increased the appropriation of funds to purchase the scattered non-Federal ownerships—or inholdings—as they became available in those areas of the system which were authorized prior to fiscal year 1960. The appropriations received in fiscal 1969 and 1970 ($6.7 million and $1.7 million, respectively, along with a potential $6.8 million advance contract authority), while not as much as is needed for this purpose annually, represent a significant step forward.

As a direct result of this innovation, I am happy to report that we have been able to eliminate private ownerships from four of these areas which had contained inholdings. These areas are Big Bend National Park in Texas; Catoctin Mountain Park, Md.; Devils Tower National Monument, Wyo.,; and Grand Portage National Monument, Minn.—areas authorized between 1906 and 1951.

As of December 31, 1969, 29,489 acres of prime parklands have been optioned with the resulting decrease in existing and potential nonconforming uses and increases in park potential. The ability to take advantage of the opportunities which arise has been the cause for this heartening early success.

Properties acquired have eliminated existing or impending nonconforming uses and blemishes such as the Morrison property at Olympic where logging was threatened, two junkyards at Rocky Mountain, and several residences and cottages, many in poor repair. However, some of the many properties acquired were not yet developed to the detriment of the areas. Many of these had a very

great potential for development not in keeping with the purpose for which the area was authorized, and even in those areas where this potential was not great, their acquisition made new areas available for the visiting public, some of which were previously hidden behind "no trespassing" signs.

One of the real benefits of this funding method is the ability it affords for taking advantage of the sudden advent of changing conditions which continually face owners. Ill health and other family conditions often result in a property being placed on the market unexpectedly. A normal programing procedure cannot foresee these occurrences. Your innovation of the "opportunity purchase program" for these inholdings will—with creative and cooperative administration—permit the National Park Service to act rapidly to acquire such properties when such situations arise. Such action is beneficial to the property owner in that we do not disturb him during the occupancy of his property in a manner compatible with the purpose of the park. It is beneficial to the U.S. Government in that we are able to say when the property is available in the open market and before the speculator moves in on this highly volatile market condition.

The removal of inholdings which we have now been able to acquire has also resulted in better service to our visitors. This is true because as such ownerships are eliminated, our management people are freed of administrative problems which they cause and, therefore, can devote more time to the primary purposes of park management. Superintendents whose parks contain inholdings often find themselves faced with many of the same problems of a professional municipal executive—law enforcement, fire protection, zoning, sewage and garbage disposal, traffic control and various other regulatory duties.

In candor, however, I regret to advise you that notwithstanding the significant progress on inholding acquisitions, the rate of such acquisitions is not keeping pace with average price escalation of the remaining properties in these older parks.

In addition to the inholdings program, we have made significant progress on land acquisition in the new areas authorized in the decade of the 1960's.

For example, since the enactment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund in 1965, we have acquired approximately 188,300 acres of land in these areas.

The 1968 amendment to the fund authorized significantly increased appropriation authorizations, which, although not yet fully realized, have certainly improved our situation. Full funding for this program is obviously the best possible tool for combating escalation and, thereby, will certainly simplify the completion of areas within congressionally approved limitations.

So that you may be informed concerning the total land acquisition program, I am attaching for your information a summary of the remaining land acquisition program after taking into account the appropriations for the 1970 fiscal year.

In this connection, it is worth noting that, assuming the anticipated use of the 1970 fiscal year advance contract authority, it is expected that the amounts being requested in the 1971 fiscal year budget, if appropriated, should complete acquisition at Fire Island, Guadalupe, Whiskeytown, and Indiana Dunes.

The 1971 program, which I am pleased to present today, may be summarized as containing basically three main parts: $44.5 million for areas authorized after 1960; $10 million for the older areas of the National Park System; and $1.5 million estimated to be required for the payment of deficiencies on legal actions now pending in the Federal courts.

I will be pleased to try and answer any questions. Thank you.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
ESTIMATED NEEDS FOR LAND ACQUISITION AFTER APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970, AS OF JULY 1, 1969

| Area [1] | Acreage | Estimated acquisition cost |
|---|---|---|
| Areas authorized, fiscal year 1960 and later: | | |
| Assateague Island NS | | [2] $580,000 |
| Biscayne NM | 3,302 | 19,480,000 |
| Canyonlands NP | 80 | [2] 20,000 |
| Cape Cod NS | 7,519 | [2] 17,401,000 |
| Delaware Water Gap NRA | 18,841 | 15,231,743 |
| Fire Island NS | 226 | 2,082,800 |
| Florissant Fossil Beds NM | 760 | 165,000 |
| Fort Smith NHS | 4 | 878,971 |
| Fort Washington Parkway | 1,463 | 3,517,136 |
| Guadalupe Mountains NP | 1,475 | 116,000 |
| Indiana Dunes NL | 1,518 | 10,400,000 |
| Lake Meade NRA | 17,211 | [2] [4] 4,600,000 |
| Lincoln Boyhood NMem | 62 | 320,714 |
| Minute Man NHP | 125 | 5,900,000 |
| North Cascades NP | 4,723 | 3,035,000 |
| Pictured Rocks NL | 53,232 | [2] 2,200,000 |
| Piscataway Park | 105 | 2,238,893 |
| Point Reyes NS | 27,741 | [2] 40,402,773 |
| Redwood NP | | [5] |
| San Juan Island NHP | 5 | 65,700 |
| Whiskeytown NRA | 5,412 | [2] 3,500,000 |
| National wild and scenic rivers (St. Croix and Wolf) | 49,816 | 10,550,700 |
| Nationwide system of trails (Appalachian Trail) | 21,500 | 4,885,000 |
| Subtotal | 215,120 | [2] 147,571,430 |
| Areas authorized prior to fiscal year 1960: | | |
| Adams NHS | 5 | [2] 280,000 |
| Antietam NBS | 700 | [2] 700,000 |
| Badlands NM | 14,738 | 750,000 |
| Big Hole NB | 120 | [2] 30,000 |
| Black Canyon of the Gunnison NM | 370 | 28,000 |
| Blue Ridge Parkway | 1,484 | 592,000 |
| Capitol Reef | 1,268 | 571,000 |
| Chaco Canyon NM | 520 | 38,000 |
| Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP | 50 | 69,400 |
| Chiricahua NM | 13 | 5,000 |
| Colonial NHP | 2,204 | [2] 2,991,000 |
| Colorado NM | 51 | 20,000 |
| Cowpens NBS | 799 | [2] 1,750,000 |
| Cumberland Gap NHP | 13 | [2] 553,000 |
| Death Valley NM | 17,381 | 10,568,000 |
| Dinosaur NM | 7,617 | 378,000 |
| Effigy Mounds NM | 94 | [2] 12,000 |
| El Morro NM | 319 | 60,000 |
| Everglades NP | 74,868 | [2] 20,700,200 |
| Ford's Theatre | [6] | [2] 94,000 |
| Fort Donelson NMP | 22 | [2] 246,000 |
| Fort Frederica NM | 2 | [2] 50,000 |
| Fort Necessity NB | 150 | [2] 286,000 |
| Fort Sumter NM | 2 | 84,000 |
| Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP | 959 | 1,547,000 |
| George Washington Birthplace NM | 839 | [2] 1,176,000 |
| Gettysburg NMP | 368 | 3,600,000 |
| Glacier NP | 2,025 | 3,955,000 |
| Glacier Bay NM | 56 | 9,000 |
| Grand Canyon NM | 5,261 | 82,000 |
| Grand Canyon NP | 372 | 90,000 |
| Grand Teton NP | 3,686 | 13,000,000 |
| Great Sand Dunes NM | 1,051 | 59,000 |
| Great Smoky Mountains NP | 2,897 | 119,000 |
| Guilford Courthouse NMP | 4 | 18,000 |
| Hawaii Volcanoes NP | 136,393 | [2] 19,600,000 |
| Homestead NM | [7] | 5,000 |
| Hot Springs NP | 2,166 | 3,689,000 |
| Independence NHP | 1 | [2] 3,488,841 |
| Joshua Tree NM | 28,161 | 8,000,000 |
| Kings Canyon NP | 245 | 6,800,000 |
| Lassen Volcanic NP | 576 | 1,017,000 |
| Manassas NBP | 51 | 175,000 |
| Mesa Verde NP | 548 | 43,000 |
| Montezuma Castle NM | 59 | 34,000 |
| Morristown NHP | 3 | 5,672 |
| Mount Rainier NP | 211 | 35,000 |
| Natchez Trace Parkway | 6,657 | 4,576,000 |
| Olympic NP | 2,747 | 7,000,000 |
| Organ Pipe Cactus NM | 919 | 400,000 |

See footnotes at end of table, p. 522.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
ESTIMATED NEEDS FOR LAND ACQUISITION AFTER APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970, AS OF JULY 1, 1969

| Area [1] | Acreage | Estimated acquisition cost |
|---|---|---|
| Petersburg NB | 615 | [3] 860,000 |
| Pinnacles NM | 320 | 18,000 |
| Prince William Forest Park | 1,247 | [3] 5,569,000 |
| Rocky Mountain NP | 1,389 | 1,900,000 |
| Saguaro NM | 1,522 | 909,000 |
| Scotts Bluff NM | 808 | 469,000 |
| Sequoia NP | 921 | 1,500,000 |
| Shiloh NMP | 192 | [3] 93,000 |
| Theodore Roosevelt NMP | 816 | 73,000 |
| Virgin Islands NP | 3,395 | [3] 13,849,000 |
| Walnut Canyon NM | 238 | 12,000 |
| Yosemite NP | 2,256 | 8,200,000 |
| Zion NP | 5,368 | 500,000 |
| Subtotal | 338,132 | 153,331,113 |
| Less fiscal year 1970 lump sum appropriation including cash to liquidate fiscal year 1969 advance contract authority | | −2,083,684 |
| Subtotal | 338,132 | 151,247,429 |
| Grand total | 553,252 | 298,818,859 |

[1] Explanation of symbols: NS, national seashore; NM, national monument; NP, national park; NRA, national recreation area; NHS, national historic site; NL, national lakeshore; NMem, national memorial; NHP, national historic park; NBS, national battlefield site; NB, national battlefield; NMP, national military park; NBP, national battlefield park.
[2] Balance of statutory ceiling earmarked for payment of deficiences, if any.
[3] Legislation required to increase statutory ceiling, revise boundary, or authorize acquisitions.
[4] Estimated cost—requires further study.
[5] Excludes Redwood NP, $20,000,000; Whiskeytown NRA, $4,844,500; and Pictured Rocks NL, $1,997,207 which may not be required to carry out the intent of the legislation.

OPPORTUNITY PURCHASE INHOLDING PROGRAM

Mr. HARTZOG. I would like very much to share with you just a couple of highlights out of that statement. One of them is the progress that has been made on the opportunity purchase inholding program, which this subcommittee and the Senate subcommittee and the Congress approved 3 years ago. This has been a great help to the private property owner, as I am sure you know, because you and I have been to Olympic together where this program has been in operation, and it gives us the money at the time that the property is on the market and before the spectaculator has had an opportunity to acquire it and to run up the price on it.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP CLOSED OUT IN FOUR PARKS

As a result of this opportunity purchase program we have been able to close out private ownerships in four areas of the national park system that we authorized between 1906 and 1951, and acquire a total of 29,489 acres. I think the program has continued possibilities for helping us deal with a very serious inholding problem that we have in the national park system.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much do you feel that your opportunity purchasing has been able to save?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, that is a very hard thing to estimate because we pay the fair market value of the property when it is on the market. The great advantage that it has is the assurance and the peace of mind that it gives the property owner that there is an able and ready and willing buyer in the market to buy the property when he is ready to sell it, and that we are not going in and

dispossess him as long as he uses the property in a way which is compatible with our desires.

Mrs. HANSEN. There isn't a property owner in America that has any peace of mind right now.

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, that may be, but I know from the experience that you and I have had in Olympic that some of those people are a great deal happier with this opportunity purchase program than they were with the basis on which we were acquiring it previously, and this has been our record throughout the system. I haven't had any complaints from anybody about our land acquisition program except for the ones that we were not able to accept the options on.

CHRONOLOGY OF PROGRAM

This is a record which is getting worse by the minute in light of holdups of these programs not only in the Department, but also in the Bureau of the Budget. I would like to put in the record, the performance of this program in the past year compared with the previous 4 years, because this is one of the problems that we need to overcome if we are going to make this program viable.

(The information follows:)

CHRONOLOGY OF INHOLDING OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

| Program No. | Forwarded for BOR and department review | Date to BOB | Date to committees | Date approved, House | Date approved, Senate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | June 7, 1968 | July 11, 1968 | July 22, 1968 | July 29, 1968 | July 31, 1968 |
| 2 | July 25, 1968 | Aug. 8, 1968 | Aug. 13, 1968 | Sept. 11, 1968 | Sept. 6, 1968 |
| 3 | Sept. 4, 1968 | Sept. 24, 1968 | Oct. 8, 1968 | Oct. 9, 1968 | Oct. 18, 1968 |
| 4 Gettysburg cond | Sept. 5, 1968 | do | do | Oct. 9, 1968[1] | Do.[2] |
| 5 | Sept. 27, 1968 | Oct. 24, 1968 | Dec. 9, 1968 | Dec. 12, 1968 | Mar. 5, 1969 |
| 6 Civil War | Oct. 22, 1968 | Nov. 4, 1968 | Nov. 26, 1968 | Dec. 11, 1968[3] | Dec. 12, 1968[1] |
| Death Valley | Oct. 28, 1968 | Dec. 2, 1968 | | | |
| 7A | do | Jan. 23, 1969 | Mar. 18, 1969 | Mar. 19, 1969 | Mar. 24, 1969 |
| | Nov. 27, 1968 | | | | Apr. 7, 1969 |
| 7B | Oct. 28, 1968 | do | Apr. 23, 1969 | Apr. 25, 1969 | May 5, 1969 |
| | Nov. 27, 1968 | | | | |
| 8 | Dec. 30, 1968 | Feb. 28, 1969 | Apr. 23, 1969 | Apr. 24, 1969 | May 3, 1969 |
| Civil War | Jan. 3, 1969 | Jan. 8, 1969 | Jan. 10, 1969 | Jan. 14, 1969 | Feb. 27, 1969 |
| 9A | Mar. 28, 1969 | May 9, 1969 | May 20, 1969 | May 22, 1969 | June 4, 1969 |
| 9B | do | do | Aug. 28, 1969 | Sept. 4, 1969 | Sept. 10, 1969 |
| 9C | do | Sept. 2, 1969[4] | | | |
| 10 | May 6, 1969 | June 13, 1969 | June 23, 1969 | June 24, 1969 | July 15, 1969 |
| 11 | July 14, 1969 | Aug. 12, 1969 | Oct. 28, 1969 | Oct. 30, 1969 | Nov. 6, 1969 |
| 70-1 | Nov. 14, 1969 | Nov. 26, 1969 | | | |
| 70-2 | Nov. 18, 1969 | Jan. 15, 1970[5] | Mar. 6, 1970 | | |
| 70-3 | Dec. 23, 1969 | Feb. 13, 1970 | do | | |
| 70-4 | Jan. 22, 1970 | | | | |
| 70-5 (part of 70-2) | Nov. 18, 1969 | | | | |
| Deleted from 70-2 | Jan. 14, 1970 | | | | |
| Resubmitted to BOR after departmental decision to reconsider. | Feb. 4, 1970 | | | | |
| 70-6 | Feb. 24, 1970 | | | | |

[1] Rejected.
[2] Not considered.
[3] Passed.
[4] Still there.
[5] Transmitted to the Bureau of the Budget excluded Virgin Islands options which were removed at departmental level.

PRICE ESCALATION IN PRIVATE INHOLDINGS

Mr. HARTZOG. The second thing I would like to point out to you is that the program is not keeping pace with the escalation of price on these private inholdings and, interestingly, we have reached the point in this year's budget where the value of the inholdings now exceeds the value of new areas remaining to be purchased.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am not the one who prepares your budget request. Why don't you make arrangements downtown to acquire the land faster? You have plenty of money in the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Mr. HARTZOG. I wanted you to be aware of this problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are well aware of this problem and where the difficulty lies.

LAND ACQUISITION IN NEW AREAS

Mr. HARTZOG. With the money in the land and water conservation fund which has been appropriated since approval of the act of 1965, as I told you yesterday, we have purchased 188,300 acres in the so-called new areas, those authorized in the decade of the sixties.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a list of those areas.

(The information follows:)

*Summary of acres purchased With land and water conservation fund at areas authorized 1960 and after*

| *Area* | *Acreage* |
|---|---|
| Agate Fossil Beds NM | 3,515 |
| Alibates Flint Quarries NM | 90 |
| Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS | 1,004 |
| Ansley Wilcox House NHS | 1 |
| Assateague Island NS | 5,260 |
| Bighorn Canyon NRA | 1,603 |
| Biscayne NM | 495 |
| Canyonlands NP | 54 |
| Cape Cod NS | 3,655 |
| Carl Sanburg Home NHS | 247 |
| Delaware Water Gap | 13,387 |
| Fire Island NS | 1,763 |
| Florissant Fossil Beds NM | 1,725 |
| Fort Bowie NHS | 270 |
| Fort Larned NHS | 670 |
| Fort Scott NHS | 7 |
| Fort Smith NHS | 1 |
| Fort Union Trading Post NHS | 96 |
| Golden Spike HNS | 968 |
| Great Falls Park | 784 |
| Guadalupe Mountains NP | 72,071 |
| Herbert Hoover NHS | 102 |
| Hubbell Trading Post NHS | 156 |
| Indiana Dunes NL | 1,864 |
| John Muir NHS | 9 |
| Lake Mead NRA | 7,879 |
| Minute Man NHP | 123 |
| Nez Perce NHP | 1,845 |
| North Cascades NP | 8 |
| Ozark NSR | [1] 42,221 |
| Pictured Rocks NL | 6,791 |
| Piscatway Park | 290 |
| Point Reyes NS | 2,687 |
| Redwood NP | [2] 2,869 |
| San Juan Island NHP | 1,606 |
| Saugus Iron Works NHS | 1 |
| Whiskeytown NRA | 12,124 |
| Wolf Trap Farm Park | 15 |
| Total | [3] 188,256 |

[1] Excludes 5,818 acres acquired in less-than-fee at Ozark.

[2] Excludes acreage legislatively taken and formerly owned by Arcata National Corp., Georgia-Pacific Corp., Miller-Rellim Redwood Co., and Simpson Timber Co., the settlement for which is being handled by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

[3] This tabulation reflects only lands acquired by purchase with land and water conservation funds. It excludes lands acquired by exchange, donation, transfer from other Federal agencies, and purchase with donated funds.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes. The program that is before you today has $44.5 million in it for new areas. It has $10 million in it for inholdings in the older areas, and $1.5 million to cover deficiencies. If approved and if funds are appropriated this program should permit us to finish the land acquisition at Fire Island, Guadalupe, Whiskeytown, and Indiana Dunes, all within the authorized ceilings.

Thank you very much, Madam Chairman. There is one other item I would like to put in the record. That is, I think, a distinguished record of productivity by the people in our land acquisition program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

(The list follows:)

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TO ACQUISITION BY FISCAL YEAR

| | Average employment | Number of tracts acquired | Average tracts per man |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fiscal year: | | | |
| 1965 | 35 | 83 | 2 |
| 1966 | 59 | 91 | 2 |
| 1967 | 81 | 1,391 | 17 |
| 1968 | 130 | 2,077 | 16 |
| 1969 | 131 | 3,132 | 24 |
| 5-year average | | | 16 |

POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE, CALIF.

Mrs. HANSEN. In connection with Point Reyes you state:

> The funds being programed are intended first to satisfy the judgments on all pending condemnation actions. Once all of these settlements are completed, the programed funds, which represent the balance of the existing statutory ceiling at the area, will be used for additional acquisition.

What will be the amount of these funds after condemnations are settled?

CONDEMNATION SUIT

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, we can't answer that question because the condemnation suit has not yet been finally adjudicated. What is involved in this condemnation suit is this spit of land in front of Drake's Beach—and I don't know whether it shows up too well on this map, but it is right here [pointing] and we contested that this land had never been patented and therefore, there was no title in the purported owners of the Drake's Beach Estate. We deposited $1 in court and filed a condemnation action to clear the cloud on the title. The first judge in the case agreed with our legal position that there was no title in the owner. Before the suit was finally adjudicated, unfortunately, the judge passed away and the case was assigned to a new judge. He reopened the defendant's argument on this particular point and concluded that he would go to trial on the merits of the value and overruled the previous decision that there was no legal title in the alleged owner.

The jury brought in a verdict in excess of $850,000. We have recommended to the Department of Justice an appeal in this case on the question of the ownership, that there is none, and, therefore, there is

no value. The first obligation against this $2,037,773 is the payment of that judgment, whatever it is finally adjudicated to be, and the balance will be available then for land acquisition.

ACRES AUTHORIZED FOR PURCHASE

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres are authorized for purchase?

Mr. HARTZOG. In the reauthorization bill that has just gone through, the gross area is 64,546 acres, of which 33,359 is federally owned. There are 4,038 acres, which we agreed in the basic concept of this area to leave out, which is for the communication installations of RCA and A.T. & T., as well as other owners there. There remains in private ownership 27,149 acres to be bought.

PURCHASE FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. How much has been appropriated?

Mr. HARTZOG. $57.5 million, of which there has been appropriated through 1970, $17,097,227. You have a proposed supplemental appropriation of $7.1 million before you for 1970, and you have this proposal before you now for $2,037,773 for 1971.

TOTAL LAND HOLDINGS

Mrs. HANSEN. What will be your total land holdings?

Mr. HARTZOG. This will give me a total land holding, if I am able to get the supplemental and the cash program for 1971, of about 42,000 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many remaining acres do you need to acquire?

Mr. HARTZOG. About 18,000 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you feel that your authorization has been adequate?

Mr. HARTZOG. Not up to this point, but now I think the current authorization is adequate. As a matter of fact, I fully expect to acquire this land for less than that authorization.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why didn't you request enough funds to purchase the remaining land?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, we believe that the most efficient way of doing the acquisition, as we said to the authorizing committee, was to do it over a 2-year period, and this is why we asked for the supplemental in 1970 and for the regular money in 1971. As I explained to the legislative committees when this reauthorization was going through, this figure is predicated on our having the money in a 2-year period.

Mrs. HANSEN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, CALIFORNIA

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you completed your Whiskeytown acquisitions?

Mr. HARTZOG. This will complete it, yes, Ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. How do your recent acquisition costs compare with your initial costs?

Mr. HARTZOG. When you talk about first purchased, do you mean us or the Bureau of Reclamation?

Mrs. HANSEN. You.

Mr. HARTZOG. I don't think it has represented any significant escalation since we have started buying. The tremendous escalation was during the period when the Bureau of Reclamation initiated its project acquisitions and the recreation area was authorized.

VISITATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. What has been your annual visitations for Point Reyes and Whiskeytown National Parks?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have it right here; 973,100 at Point Reyes and 1,044,200 at Whiskeytown in 1969. I have a chart for your information showing the current 1970 program in green and the recommended 1971 fiscal year program in red. The grey is what is in Federal ownership now and white is non-Federal land. This 1971 program will wrap it all up for Whiskeytown.

ACREAGE

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total acreage?

Mr. HARTZOG. At Whiskeytown it is 41,987.

URBAN POPULATION

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total urban population adjacent to Point Reyes and Whiskeytown?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have no idea.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the information in the record.

(The information follows:)

The urban population within a 250-mile radius of Point Reyes is 4,331,000 and Whiskeytown is 2,686,000.

BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT, FLORIDA AND DELAWARE WATER GAP

Mrs. HANSEN. Why have you requested $12 million for Biscayne National Monument compared to only $10 million for Delaware Water Gap?

Mr. HARTZOG. We are asking for what we think are the appropriate program levels at those areas. One of the things we are trying to do, and I think it is spoken of in that record, is to level out this acquisition. The Army Corps of Engineers does our land acquisition for us in both of these places, and in both areas we have asked them what they consider is an effective level of land acquisition. These figures represent their judgment as well as ours. This is Biscayne (pointing to chart) and this is the 1970 program. This is the 1971 program and this will be all that is left after 1971.

URBAN POPULATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the urban population within a 250-mile radius of Biscayne National Monument.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes.

(The information follows:)

The urban population within a 250-mile radius of Biscayne is 3,028,000.

DELAWARE WATER GAP NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. HARTZOG. This is Delaware Water Gap; the gray is Federal land that has been purchased by the Army Corps of Engineers for us because they have an acquisition program at that project. The green is the current program and the red is the recommended program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why is the Biscayne land costing $7,753 an acre while the Delaware Water Gap land is costing only $551 an acre?

Mr. HARTZOG. There are only three bases for value of real estate—location, location, and location. And Biscayne is right off the coast of Florida. And Delaware Water Gap is in a rural section of Pennsylvania.

URBAN POPULATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the urban population within a 250-mile radius of Delaware Water Gap.

(The information follows:)

The urban population within a 250-mile radius of Delaware Water Gap is 42,528,000.

BISCAYNE LAND PURCHASES

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you anticipate purchasing any more land in the Biscayne area?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres?

Mr. HARTZOG. 580 acres.

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE, IND.

Mrs. HANSEN. Indiana Dunes. You want to purchase 825 acres.

Mr. HARTZOG. We are going to finish the acquisition program in the Indiana Dunes, this and this (pointing to chart). We will have it finished in 1971.

URBAN POPULATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the urban population within a 250-mile radius of the Indiana Dunes.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes.

(The information follows:)

The urban population within a 250-mile radius of Indiana Dunes is 20,165,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will that complete your acquisitions in the Indiana Dunes area?

Mr. HARTZOG. Provided you give me this money.

PICTURED ROCKS NATIONAL LAKESHORE, MICH.

Mrs. HANSEN. You intend to purchase 11,794 acres in Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. How many acres remain to be acquired?

Mr. HARTZOG. There are still 37,629 acres to be acquired after this program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you buying land that borders on Lake Superior?

Mr. HARTZOG. We are buying the boundary of Lake Superior, but we are not buying the land in the buffer zone back here. Congress didn't believe it was necessary to acquire the land in the buffer zone as long as compatible uses continued.

URBAN POPULATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the urban population within a 250-mile radius of Pictured Rocks.

(The information follows:)

The urban population within a 250-mile radius of Pictured Rocks is 762,000.

Mr. HARTZOG. You know I am getting criticized at Biscayne for paying so little. We got a letter week before last from a fellow down there just raising cain and when I was in Miami last week on the water negotiations at the Everglades, there was a letter to the editor in the newspaper about how unjust we were in the prices we were paying for land at Biscayne.

DELAWARE WATER GAP LAND PURCHASING

Mrs. HANSEN. How much land do you intend to purchase at Delaware water Gap?

Mr. HARTZOG. 4,729 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. After 1971?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

FIRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, N.Y.

Mrs. HANSEN. New York, Fire Island. Does this complete your purchases?

Mr. HARTZOG. This completes it.

Mrs. HANSEN. 226 acres for a total of——

Mr. HARTZOG. $2,082,000.

URBAN POPULATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the urban population within a 250-mile radius of Fire Island.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes.

(The information follows:)

The urban population within a 250-mile radius of Fire Island is 34,360,000.

GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, TEX.

Mrs. HANSEN. Guadalupe Mountains.

Mr. HARTZOG. That will complete the acquisition at Guadalupe Mountains.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will?

Mr. HARTZOG. Until we enlarge it.

VISITORS

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the annual visitations and the urban population within a 250-mile radius of Guadalupe Mountains.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

URBAN POPULATION

(The information follows:)

Guadalupe Mountain National Park was not staffed in 1969 to accept visitors. It is estimated that the visitation in 1974 will be 194,364. The urban population within a 250-mile radius of Guadalupe is 344,000.

TOTAL ACREAGE

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total acreage?

Mr. HARTZOG. 82,279 acres is the gross area at Guadalupe Mountains.

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK, WASH.

Mrs. HANSEN. North Cascades.

Mr. HARTZOG. North Cascades is on an opportunity-to-purchase basis there covering these little white areas [pointing to chart], and a lot of patented mining claims which we would like to clean up. We have $1.1 million in the 1970 contract authority and $1,935,000 in the 1971 cash program, and with that money we think we can clean up all the acquisitions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this be your last acquisition in the North Cascades?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes.

URBAN POPULATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the urban population within a 250-mile radius of the North Cascades.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes.

(The information follows:)

The urban population within a 250-mile radius of North Cascades is 2,686,000.

SAN JUAN ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, WASH.

Mrs. HANSEN. San Juan Island. How many more purchases are you going to make there?

Hr. HARTZOG. This will finish it up.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres do you have there? What are your visitors per year?

Mr. HARTZOG. 1,752 acres and 26,300 visitors per year. There is a likelihood we will not be able to finish this acquisition program within the authorized ceiling.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why?

Mr. HARTZOG. Because the land has cost us more than we estimated it was going to cost us. This illustrates the delay in getting areas where there is a booming real estate market.

URBAN POPULATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the urban population within a 250-mile radius of San Juan Island.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

(The information follows:)

The urban population within a 250-mile radius of San Juan Island is 2,419,000.

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

Mrs. HANSEN. The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Insert in the record the location of the 18,560 acres that you intend to purchase in this area.

(The information follows:)

It is estimated that with the 1971 fiscal year budget request we will acquire 13,664 acres in connection with the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway and 4,896 acres in connection with the Wolf National Scenic Riverway.

RURAL RESIDENCES

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $480,984 for rural residences.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is what is here, rural residences and farm buildings.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many?

Mr. HARTZOG. I will have to supply it. We estimated that in this program we will spend $2,638,184 in the St. Croix and $4,042,810 on the Wolf.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many of those areas have residences and farm buildings?

Mr. HARTZOG. We are not sure.

Mrs. HANSEN. How can you make an estimate of $480,984 if you are not sure of what is on the land?

Mr. HARTZOG. To the extent we have got the mapping, this is the basis of the evaluation. But we still have 30,226 acres to acquire at the estimated cost of $3,369,716.

TOTAL COST

Mrs. HANSEN. What will be the total cost?

Mr. HARTZOG. The total authorized ceiling is $10,710,700.

STUDY OF 27 RIVERS

Mrs. HANSEN. How many more Wild and Scenic Rivers are authorized?

Mr. HARTZOG. The legislation authorizes the study of 27 rivers. I assume on those we recommend to be put in we will come back for authorization on each of them.

Mr. UNDERHILL. We must have authorization.

Mr. HARTZOG. BOR is the lead agency on this study program.

RIVERS CEILING

Mr. STEVENS. In originally establishing the rivers we had a ceiling of $17 million. To finish the studies and come back we will have to have additional money.

LIST OF IMPROVEMENTS ACQUIRED

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a list of the improvements that you intend to purchase in the St. Croix and Wolf River areas.

Mr. HARTZOG. We will be delighted to put it in.

(The information follows:)

The improvements anticipated to be acquired with the 1971 fiscal year budget request for the St. Croix and Wolf Rivers consist of three farm residences and outbuildings, 45 permanent residences, and four seasonal residences.

NATIONWIDE TRAILS SYSTEM

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $250,000 for the nationwide system of trails.

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, the legislation requires that we not buy anything for 2 years after the boundaries have been established during which time the States and local governments and private orga-

nizations have the opportunity to come in and decide what they will buy. We will purchase what is left. We are asking for money to complete the preacquisition planning costs, get title data, mapping and so forth.

POLICY ON INHOLDINGS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hartzog, I would like to reemphasize to you the committee's feelings on your requests for inholdings. You must have the prior approval of this committee before any commitments are made to acquire the inholdings.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am, I believe in that, and this is what we are doing and, what I was alluding to earlier is that I am sorry we have not in every instance been able to keep our commitment of giving advance notice of 30 days on those options. The problem is that if you take an option for 6 months and when it is not processed in 6 months you have to go back to the owner for extension and after you go back to the property owner two or three times for extensions you sometimes lose the property and the whole purpose of the program is defeated.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Mr. HARTZOG. I can't get here except through the Department and the Bureau of the Budget and the Bureau of the Budget is a big part of my problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are not alone.

Mr. HARTZOG. I have one case pending over there since 1968.

ADDITIONAL ACREAGE AT GETTYSBURG

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $50,000 for Gettysburg. For many years it has been the policy of the committee not to purchase additional acreage at Gettysburg.

Mr. HARTZOG. When we sent this up for reprograming a year and a half ago, the reprograming was returned with the instructions that this should be presented at the regular budgetary hearings. This is the reason we are bringing it to your attention.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why do you want to purchase additional land in Gettysburg?

Mr. HARTZOG. Madam Chairman, we have reached the point at Gettysburg where we either are going to have to buy the property or the environment of that historical park will be impaired.

LOCATION OF PROPERTIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Where are the properties located?

Mr. HARTZOG. They are in the red (pointing to chart). The remaining lands to be acquired are these little pieces in white. It would be a crying shame and a disservice to our heritage to let that small percentage of property destroy what we have spent millions of dollars on.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is currently on those locations?

Mr. HARTZOG. Most of them right now are residences but because of the increased economic pressures in Gettysburg there is likelihood they will be going commercial. I don't think commercial development in Gettysburg is desired in terms of setting environmental and esthetic standards for a national memorial. I think it is a very serious policy question. The Congress has put millions of dollars into this

land. We have spent many more millions to develop it and provide for the interpretation of a very sacred moment in the history of this Nation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the red areas?

Mr. HARTZOG. These areas (pointing to chart)?

Mrs. HANSEN. Are those residences?

Mr. HARTZOG. I believe there are residences on all of them but two lots. Two lots are undeveloped! 8–A is 20 acres of land improved with a residence and outbuildings; 3–C and 3–C–1 is 70.8 acres of land improved with the residence and outbuildings. These outbuildings and residences can't be very elaborate because on the 8–A property they are valued at $13,500.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where is the cemetery located?

Mr. HARTZOG. The cemetery itself, this is Peace Light Memorial here and this is the Eisenhower National Historic Site right here. So much of this is along that roadway out behind President Eisenhower's home there. The Devil's Den area is right here.

The visitor center is right here.

(Discussion off the record.)

GETTYSBURG PROPERTY NEEDED

Mrs. HANSEN. Will the property that you intend to acquire be part of the cemetery itself or on the Eisenhower property?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, this is the battlefield property here. This is the center of town.

Mr. HOFE. I would like the record to show that BOR supports the position so eloquently explained by the Director of the National Park Service on the Gettysburg acquisition.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you very much; 3–F, Madam Chairman, is the one that is really expensive.

GETTYSBURG MOTEL

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that where the $91,500 motel is located?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am; it is right here.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't they need motels in that area?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am, they do, but they don't need them in the middle of Gettysburg National Military Park.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why would they put them there?

Mr. HARTZOG. This is part of why they put them there. In 1960, you put this restriction on me and in 1962 you tightened it by saying it had to be surrounded by Federal property before I could buy it. You tell me as a practical matter when you have a street in front of you and you can only buy on three sides. I can never surround it. It can't be surrounded. You put me out of business.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many units does the motel have?

Mr. HARTZOG. We don't have the information.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record, the number of units, the date it was built, the appraised value, and the assessed value.

Mr. HARTZOG. All right; I will be glad to do it.

(The information follows:)

The motel situated on tract 3-F, Sargeant at Gettysburg was constructed in 1955 and consists of 18 units. It was appraised November 6, 1968, by Robert C. Desimone of the National Park Service at $90,000. The assessed valuation is $20,460.

CONDEMNATION DEFICIENCIES

Mrs. HANSEN. $1.5 million is requested for deficiencies. Justify this request.

Mr. HARTZOG. You see, we have 120 condemnation suits which were filed between 1961 and the present time which are in various stages of settlement. When we file a condemnation suit we pay in court, if they are accompanied by a declaration of taking, our estimated values of property. Invariably we have been getting awards that are in excess of what is paid in.

ACREAGE INVOLVED

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres of land are involved?

Mr. HARTZOG. The acres involved are 4,485. The deposits that we have made total $3,186,317, and the anticipated deficiencies are $1,373,551.

Mrs. HANSEN. How can you anticipate deficiencies when the jury hasn't made its award?

Mr. HARTZOG. You have an award and they are in various stages of negotiation and this kind of thing. They haven't gone to judgment yet. The awards haven't gone to judgment.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have the awards been made?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes; the actual deficiencies. In other words, I have this broken down for you as to those which we know precisely what the deficiency is and those in which we estimated what the deficiency will be, and I would be pleased to put that in the record or give it to you for the committee's information.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

(The information was filed with the committee.)

ASSATEAGUE AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. Are the costs of acquiring land in the Assateague area higher than your estimate?

Mr. HARTZOG. Assateague is not running above the estimate. That is that submerged land that is along the beach, you know, and the lots have disappeared and we claim no value.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a deficiency of $18,450 for the Gettysburg area. What happened?

Mr. HARTZOG. I will give you a statement on that.

(The information follows:)

In 1965 it became necessary to file a condemnation with declaration of taking on tracts 25 a and b which consist of 1.48 acres. These lands were surrounded by federally owned lands and their acquisition was essential to eliminate and prevent expanding of commercial development on the property.

GETTYSBURG AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. What effect does the authorizing legislation have on your acquisitions at Gettysburg?

Mr. HARTZOG. I am not prohibited by the authorizing legislation. I am prohibited by the mandate of this committee, initially in the House report in 1960 and again in 1962.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are talking about the years before I was chairman.

Mr. HARTZOG. And the years before I was Director, but, nevertheless, we share a mutual problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Reifel.

Mr. REIFEL. I have no questions.

EMERGENCY FUND USES

Mr. HITE. Mrs. Hansen, we could clarify, I think, the emergency fund in the BOR vis-a-vis the contingency in the National Park Service now, or we can submit it for the record, as you wish.

Mr. HARTZOG. In 30 seconds I can tell you the differences in them. You remember, this emergency fund was set up in BOR's budget about 3 years ago for use to meet certain setup costs, such as topographic surveys, land titles, and identification of owner, that have to be started in newly authorized areas. You sometimes have the very critical matter, as we experienced in Florissant fossil beds, where the guy has already got his piping there and his bulldozer on the ground to start bulldozing. It was a fund that you gave us originally in the amount, as I recall, of $2 million. We could come to BOR and get this emergency money, and I believe it comes back to the committee, doesn't it, Larry?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

Mr. HARTZOG. Back to the committee for approval to use on new areas. The opportunity purchase program is for inholdings in existing areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1970.

WITNESSES

LAWRENCE H. DUNN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION
HOWARD H. ECKLES, ACTING DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MARINE RESOURCES
JOHN R. QUARLES, ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY FOR PROGRAM PLANNING AND COORDINATION
GEORGE E. ROBINSON, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION
RICHARD R. HITE, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET
CARL W. GUIDICE, CHIEF, DIVISION OF FISCAL SERVICES, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order. This morning we have the Office of the Secretary and as the principal witness, Mr. Lawrence H. Dunn, Assistant Secretary. We are very happy to welcome you to the committee this morning, Mr. Dunn. Will you please insert your biography in the record.

Will you also insert your general statement in the record and summarize it for us.

(The biography follows:)

### Biographical Sketch of Lawrence H. Dunn

Lawrence H. Dunn, 53, of San Francisco, Calif., is Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Administration.

Dunn was real estate administrator for Allied Properties, Inc., in San Francisco before joining President Nixon's preelection staff in 1968 as an administrative assistant in the New York City headquarters of the campaign.

Following the election, he was appointed administrative officer of the President-elect's Transition Office in Washington, D.C., and after the inauguration was named Deputy Special Assistant to the President for Personnel.

"Mr. Dunn brings 15 years of broad gaged administrative experience to his important assignment in this department," Secretary Hickel said.

"His excellent knowledge of administration, budget preparation and personnel management, recruitment and training is backed by his solid record as a prudent man who can get things done."

Born in Niles, Ohio, Dunn received a B.A. degree from the University of California and carried on graduate study at the University of Seville in Spain.

Dunn has served as president of the Brokers Title Co. in Menlo Park, Calif., and with several banks and title companies in San Francisco, Oakland, and Santa Barbara, Calif.

A U.S. Marine Corps officer in World War II, he has been secretary of the Navy League of Santa Barbara and secretary of the Santa Barbara Real Estate Board.

### Statement of the Assistant Secretary for Administration

The budget estimate for the Office of the Secretary for the fiscal year 1971 is $11,954,000, an increase of $1,090,500 over the amount estimated to be available for 1970.

This appropriation finances the Secretariat consisting of the Secretary, Under Secretary, six Assistant Secretaries, and various supporting offices.

#### SUMMARY OF INCREASES

The funds available for the Office of the Secretary have not kept pace with the ever increasing workload and responsibilities of the Office. For example, the Secretary's Office received more mail this past January than it received for the entire year in 1968. Another rough indicator of this situation is the percentage of the Department's total budget represented by the Office of the Secretary. In 1961 it was .35 percent of the total while for 1971 it is only .26 percent. Although these examples are intended only as rough indicators of the situation, they do however highlight the added workload of the Office of the Secretary. In spite of this increased workload and added responsibilities we have, because of current budgetary constraints, limited our request for additional funds to the following items:

$279,800 to provide for workload related and nondiscretionary increases required to support the current authorized staff and programs. This increase provides for a portion of noncontrollable within-grade step increases, a moderate improvement in the average staffing complement, and for general increases such as per diem rates, travel and transportation costs, telephone service charges, and employee benefits.

$590,000 to provide full-year funding for the Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals established midyear 1970 as a result of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The 1971 request provides for the first direct appropriation to the Office of the Secretary for these activities. During 1970 the Office was funded by a transfer of $400,000 from the Bureau of Mines.

$298,700 to provide for minimum essential additions to the staff and supporting expenses for the following activities:

| | Funds | Positions |
|---|---|---|
| Immediate Office of the Secretary | $116,500 | 4 |
| Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources | 45,300 | 2 |
| Office of Marine Resources | 32,300 | 2 |
| Assistant Secretary for Water Quality and Research | 68,600 | 3 |
| Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management | 12,000 | 1 |
| Office of Management Operations | 24,000 | 2 |

This statement covers the areas for which we are requesting additional staff in general terms and further detailed information will be furnished as desired by the Committee.

PLANNED USE OF ADDITIONAL STAFF

With the increasing emphasis on new initiatives to enhance the quality of the environment, the programs of the Bureaus and Offices of the Department are ever broadening in scope and operation. Expanded efforts in areas as water pollution control, which require a close working relationship with State and local governments, increased recreational resources programs, and new programs or studies to help resolve resource supply problems are all adding to the responsibilities of the Secretary and the overall management staffs of the Office of the Secretary. The additional positions requested are to directly assist in meeting the increased responsibilities of this Office.

An increase of three positions for the Immediate Office of the Secretary is to provide added support to the Secretary in his overall coordination and direction responsibilities. The expanded current and new program activities of the Department directed toward improving the quality of environment increases the need to keep the Secretary informed on the operations of existing programs, the development of new legislative proposals, and the possible need to redirect existing programs and policies to better carry out the responsibilities of the Department. Also, an additional clerical position to support the improved control and handling of correspondence directed to the Secretary is requested due to a large increase in workload. Since Secretary Hickel's appointment he has received a great volume of mail on a variety of subjects affecting the Department. For example, he has received some 52,000 letters expressing concern for the problems of pollution in general, 22,000 more on the Santa Barbara oil incident, and over 3,500 as a result of a recent television special on the possible extinction of the wolves. These examples are illustrative of the growing public concern for problems affecting the quality of the environment.

The Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources is faced with many new or expanded programs in the fields of parks and recreational opportunities, protection of estuarine areas, and research and development of ocean resources. An increase of two positions is requested to reinforce the staff assistance provided the Assistant Secretary in meeting the added demands of programs under his direction.

In a connected vein we are also requesting two new positions for the Office of Marine Resources. The widely dispersed and expanding marine resources activities of the Department warrants additional staff for this Office. This Office, since its inception over a year ago, has operated with a staff of only three employees. Yet this small staff is charged with the responsibilities to coordinate and provide overall leadership for the large marine resources activities of the Department.

An increase of three positions is requested for the Assistant Secretary, Water Quality and Research. The water resources research programs of the Department have combined budgets totalling over 130 million dollars. Over three-fourths of water resources research programs are under the leadership of the Assistant Secretary, Water Quality and Research. The control, prevention, and abatement of water pollution, desalinization of sea water, and other activities in the area of water resources research are expanding rapidly. The requested increase is to support the important efforts of coordination and direction of water resources research within the Department.

Finally, a position is requested for the Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management for direct staff assistance to provide the direction necessary to implement a broad program of action to fully develop the political and economic future of the trust territories; and two positions for the Office of Management Operations to meet the increasing demands of providing better accounting support for the operating components of the Office of the Secretary.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION

There have been several changes in the organization of the Office of the Secretary during the past year. One of these changes, the transfer of the Office of Program Analysis from the Assistant Secretary for Administration to report directly to the Immediate Office of the Secretary, is not reflected in the request now before you as it occurred after the formal submission of the budget and supporting justification. We will be happy to explore with you, and at your discretion, this organizational change and any other changes which have occurred.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 104. We propose to add the following language:

*Air conditioning equipment for passenger motor vehicles authorized to be purchased during the current fiscal year in excess of the general purchase price limitation.*

Last year, the Congress included language in the administrative provisions of the National Park Service appropriations which provides that the purchase price limitation on passenger motor vehicles may be exceeded by the cost of air-conditioning equipment. This applied to the National Park Service only. Many other of our bureaus work in geographical areas in which extremely high temperatures are common.

Industry and government have made substantial investment in air-conditioning equipment in their fixed facilities where sustained employee output is important. This trend supports the proposition that productivity can be increased by the use of air-conditioning equipment.

We plan to limit the purchase of such equipment to only those vehicles that will be used for extended periods of time in regions of extremely hot climate. Moreover, we wish to emphasize that the Department proposes to develop guidelines which would insure the restricted use of the provision by the various bureaus of the Department.

Section 302. We propose to delete the following language:

[None of the funds in this act shall be available to finance interdepartmental boards, commissions, councils, committees, or similar groups under section 214 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946 (31 U.S.C. 691) which do not have prior and specific congressional approval of such method of financial support.]

No permanent law has been enacted concerning the financing of interdepartmental boards. However, section 510 of the Public Works for Water, Pollution Control, and Power Development and Atomic Energy Commission Appropriations Act, 1970, prohibits the use of any appropriation in that or any other act for financing interdepartmental boards, or similar groups under section 214 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946 (31 U.S.C. 691), unless there is prior congressional approval of such financing. This provision is included in the budget for fiscal year 1971. The general coverage of this provision makes it unnecessary to retain the similar general provision in a number of other appropriation acts and we are therefore proposing the deletion of section 302 from our language.

Section 303. We propose to delete the following language:

[No part of the funds appropriated by this act shall be used to pay the salary of any Federal employee who is convicted in any Federal, State, or local court of competent jurisdiction, of inciting, promoting, or carrying on a riot, or any group activity resulting in material damage to property or injury to persons, found to be in violation of Federal, State, or local laws designed to protect persons or property in the community concerned.]

Deletion of this provision is proposed because the more precise language of broader and permanent applicability contained in title V of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351) generally achieves the same purpose as this general provision.

Mr. DUNN. First of all, I would like to say this is my first appearance before this committee on the Office of the Secretary's budget, as I came to the Department of the Interior in July, 1969. As you just mentioned, Madam Chairman, this session closes the hearings on Interior's 1971 budget. The Office of the Secretary's own appropriation is the last part of the appropriation bill.

BUDGET INCREASE

In the opinion of our group the funds we are requesting represent a modest budget and we hope that the committee will concur. As a matter of fact, it is only .26 percent of the total Interior's budget, an increase of $1,090,500, which is 10 percent over the amount estimated to be available for 1970.

FUNDING FOR OFFICE OF MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY APPEALS

Specific details of the increases are as follows: $590,000 for the Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals, which is actually over 50 percent of the increase we are requesting.

INCREASED FUNDING FOR PRESENT WORKLOAD

$279,800 to meet the ongoing increases associated with the present work force, within-grade increases, travel, per diem, telephone service charges, and similar costs.

FUNDING FOR NEW POSITIONS

$298,700 for 14 new positions. We are asking for four positions for the Immediate Office of the Secretary, two positions for the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks and Marine Resources, two positions for the Office of Marine Resources, three positions for the Assistant Secretary of Water Quality and Research, one position for the Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management and two positions for the Office of Management Operations. The last two are accounting positions. Those are the highlight notes to the statement.

PUBLICATION OF MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Dunn.

Why haven't the mine safety regulations been published in the Federal Register, since May 1 is the date that the operators must conform to the act?

Mr. DUNN. Thank you very much. In answer to your question, just before we left the office we were informed by the Bureau of Mines that the dust standards requirement, which is one that they are principally concerned about, will be filed with the printer today. This will put it within the time frame of its requirements. The other 18 standards they are currently working on will be filed either late today or tomorrow. Bureau of Mines officials feel very pleased that they were able to complete regulations within the deadline because of the fact that there are only a limited number of people competent to do the job compared to the amount of work that had to be done within the 90-day time limit.

What I am saying is that these people worked day and night in order to meet the deadline; and they have met it. The Secretary has signed the dust provision; and everything is in order as far as the Department of the Interior is concerned.

PUBLICATION IN FEDERAL REGISTER

Mr. HITE. To amplify Secretary Dunn's remarks and specifically with respect to publication in the Federal Register, the standards are several hundred pages in length. Because of the printing problem they may not be published in Saturday's Register and there will not be a Register on Monday. They will certainly be in the Tuesday, March 31, Register.

AUTHORIZED POSITIONS AND VACANCIES

Mrs. Hansen. In the Office of the Secretary you have 600 positions authorized for 1970. Following the same organizational breakdown as you have used on pages 6 and 7 of your justification, insert in the record the authorized positions for each office and the vacancies which existed as of January 31, 1970.

Mr. Hite. We have those and will insert them.

(The information follows:)

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES
Salaries and Expenses - Direct Funding

| Activity/Subactivity | Authorized Positions | Positions Filled (1/31/70) | Vacant Positions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Departmental Direction: | | | |
| Office of the Secretary .. | 34 | 34 | -- |
| Office of the Under Sec'y. | 14 | 8 | 6 |
| International Activities.. | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Environmental Planning Staff ..... | 20 | 17 | 3 |
| Office for Equal Opportunity ..... | 5 | 5 | -- |
| Office of Information .... | 12 | 12 | -- |
| Board of Contract Appeals. | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Office of the Science Adviser ..... | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Interior Coordinator-Water Resources Council..... | 2 | 2 | -- |
| Subtotal..... | 103 | 90 | 13 |
| Program Direction and Coordination: | | | |
| Ass't. Sec'y. - Water and Power..... | 19 | 18 | 1 |
| Ass't. Sec'y. - Mineral Resources..... | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| Ass't. Sec'y. - Public Land Management..... | 16 | 16 | -- |
| Ass't. Sec'y. - Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources..... | 11 | 11 | -- |
| Ass't. Sec'y. - Water Quality and Research.... | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| Defense Elect. Power Adm.. | 3 | 3 | -- |
| Office of Marine Resources | 3 | 3 | -- |
| Subtotal..... | 88 | 83 | 5 |
| Administrative Management: | | | |
| Ass't. Sec'y. - Admin. ... | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Office of Survey and Review..... | 136 | 136 | -- |
| Office of Management Operations..... | 72 | 72 | -- |
| Office of Budget..... | 21 | 16 | 5 |
| Office of Management Research..... | 16 | 14 | 2 |
| Office of Personnel Management..... | 34 | 34 | -- |
| Office of Program Analysis..... | 16 | 16 | -- |
| Subtotal..... | 301 | 293 | 8 |
| Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife ..... | 7 | 7 | -- |
| Natural Resources Library.... | 63 | 59 | 4 |
| Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals..... | 38 | -- | 38 |
| GRAND TOTAL ..... | 600 | 532 | 68 |

1971 BUDGET INCREASES

Mrs. HANSEN. The total appropriation for the Office of the Secretary in fiscal year 1966 was $4,557,000. Your budget estimate for 1971 is $11,954,000, an increase of $2,041,300 over funds available to date for fiscal year 1970. Other than a general statement that you have an increasing workload, please describe for the committee the specific factors causing this rather rapid increase in overhead expenses for the Office of the Secretary.

Mr. ROBINSON. Actually, in our request, Madam Chairman, there are 14 additional positions for the Office of the Secretary. There are also 38 additional new positions for the Mine Health and Safety Appeals functions that represents over 50 percent of our requested increase for money.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the information in the record.

(The information follows:)

ANALYSIS OF THE $2,041,300 INCREASE OVER
FY 1970 APPROPRIATION FOR THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appropriation Fiscal Year 1970 | | $ 9,912,700 |
| Anticipated Pay Cost Supplemental FY 1970 | $802,000 | |
| Transfers: | | |
| Office of Legislation to Solicitor's Office | -251,200 | |
| Funds from the Bureau of Mines for establishment of the Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals | +400,000 | |
| Subtotal, Increases over 1970 appropriation | | 950,800 |
| Increases Requested for Fiscal Year 1971: | | |
| Non-discretionary Increases for Current Staff. | 279,800 | |
| Increased Staff (14) | 298,700 | |
| Full funding of Mine Health and Safety Appeals | 590,000 | |
| Decrease for transfer of Office of Legislation to Solicitor's Office | -78,000 | |
| Subtotal, Increases for 1971 | | 1,090,500 |
| Total Increase over 1970 Appropriation | | 2,041,300 |
| Appropriation Request, Fiscal Year 1971 | | 11,954,000 |

43-215 O - 70 - pt. 3 - 35

Mrs. HANSEN. Why are you requesting an increase of 14 positions?

Mr. HITE. Four of the positions are in the immediate Office of the Secretary, one of those four will be assigned to our correspondence section.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you mean? Are you behind in your correspondence?

INCREASE IN VOLUME OF MAIL

Mr. HITE. Yes, Madam Chairman, we are behind. We also have had a tremendous increase in the correspondence directed to the Secretary.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has the correspondence increased due to the multiplicity of the environmental problems which have arisen around the United States and the perimeters of the United States?

Mr. DUNN. Yes, ma'am, there is a definite relationship between the amount of mail that flows through the Secretary's Office and those problems. Examples are included in the statement for the record.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Many of the program activities of the Department of the Interior have been held to a "barebones" budget for 1971, but you have budgeted an increase of $2,041,300 and an additional 14 positions for the Office of the Secretary. Describe the rationale in your overall budget formulation for the Department.

Mr. ROBINSON. I go back to the 14 new positions. I think this request reflects a change I see every year in the responsibilities which are being taken on by the Secretary, the kind of things the chairman just recited. As examples, the Alcatraz and Fort Lawton issues with regard to the Indians and the gulf oil spill. Each of these activities brings not only correspondence but also a tremendous number of problems. These center right in the Secretary's Office or in the office of an Assistant Secretary who is handling this program for the Secretary.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why did the Bureau of the Budget allow you these funds? They aren't so generous with other Bureaus in the Department of the Interior.

Mr. HITE. Mrs. Hansen, we felt that the Bureau of the Budget audited our request rather severely also.

Mrs. HANSEN. But your funds weren't cut.

Mr. HITE. Let's say that our original position and related funds to operate the Office of the Secretary in 1971 was somewhat adjusted and modified by the administration just as many of our other programs were. We feel, Mrs. Hansen, that the Office of the Secretary must gain additional capability to correlate the diverse programs within the Department of the Interior. Many of the program curtailments which we have discussed in the past weeks are perhaps due to a lack of central direction and a lack of clarification as to just what our goals should be.

Furthermore, in the area of environmental problems and water pollution we find a burgeoning responsibility and we have, of course, as a separate transmittal item, a request for increased money in these areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Forest Service needs $43 million in order to comply with the Executive order, on water pollution. Do you know how much was in their budget?

Mr. HITE. No, I don't.

FUNDS PLACED IN BUDGETARY RESERVE

Mrs. HANSEN. $6 million. This is going to be a great record of compliance. How much of your 1970 appropriations have been placed in reserve by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. HITE. Mrs. Hansen, none of the funds appropriated to the Office of the Secretary in 1970 were frozen.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is remarkable.

Mr. HITE. As I attempted to explain in some of our hearings, and I am sure this is true in the Forest Service. Expanded projects were impounded consistently and the construction reduction accounted for the balance of the impoundments we have discussed over the past few weeks. None of this happened in the case of the Office of the Secretary.

Mr. WYATT. Could I ask a question?

Mrs. HANSEN. Certainly.

Mr. WYATT. If we had added money for an additional position or two in the Secretary's Office, would that have been frozen in 1970?

Mr. HITE. Extending the administration rationale, Mr. Wyatt, it probably would have because of the expenditure limitation which each of the Departments has been required to live with in fiscal 1970. And I emphasize that this is an objective judgment on the part of the administration.

Mrs. HANSEN. There had better be an objective judgment to meet the requirements of their own order on pollution abatement.

Mr. HITE. It is certainly inconsistent, Madam Chairman.

Mr. WYATT. I was just curious on that point, because, of course, for every addition we made we made corresponding cuts in the budget. Yet our add-ons were frozen.

Mrs. HANSEN. You will recall, Mr. Hite, that Interior's 1970 appropriation was less than the Bureau of the Budget requested. But the budget was not cut in the field of operations where this committee felt there should be money expended. We learned long ago that if the departments had enough funds they could develop the knowledge and technology to solve some of our more immediate environmental problems.

Mr. HITE. I understand, Mrs. Hansen, and I know it was not your objective to reduce our expenditures in this regard.

COMMITTEE OBJECTIVES ON EXPENDITURES

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right. This committee's objective was not to reduce the quality of work performed in the Department of Interior. For example, it doesn't seem very sensible to me to cut Indian resources or Indian irrigation programs, and then increase the welfare budget. It would seem more sensible to me to provide the people with a means to earn a living rather than adding to the welfare budget.

Mr. HITE. Mrs. Hansen, I am certainly not inferring that the administration felt that a conscientious job on expenditure restrictions wasn't accomplished by Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. Nobody on earth can justify the Bureau of the Budget and you don't need to try.

Mr. HITE. Yes, ma'am, I stand corrected.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Bureau of the Budget doesn't look at the needs of this Nation when they make their cuts. The Department of the

Interior for many years has had funds placed in reserve far beyond their ability to sustain them. I don't think this is fair to the Department of the Interior or to the people of the United States considering the resources that will be affected.

Mr. HITE. We feel we can use the funds.

FREEZING OF CONGRESSIONAL ADD-ONS

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Secretary, this is not a criticism of the Department because we realize you receive instructions from the Bureau of the Budget, but I think the heart of our objection is that we have gone over items carefully this past year, we have spent hours in extensive hearings, we have made cuts that exceeded the amounts we added on and yet the Bureau of the Budget froze the add-ons and then we find they come in and attempt to reprogram the add-ons which means that we might just as well not have made them. The legislative process is completely negated by this kind of action. So, my complaint and I think that of most of the members of this committee, would be that if they insist on further cuts, and there may be very good reasons for further cuts, they should be selective about them and attempt to cover the entire picture and not just select the congressional add-ons. These were really our principal function for the year.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

COST OF TELEPHONE SERVICE

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. Mr. Wyatt.

In the course of hearing the budget estimates of other agencies in your Department, the committee discovered you have incurred a sizable deficit in your phone costs for 1970. What is the total amount of the deficit? And what is the explanation for it?

Mr. ROBINSON. The increase in 1971 that GSA has given us raised costs in 1971 by 34 percent. The year before there was a 17 percent increase. Our costs are now estimated for 1971 at $3,338,000, an increase of $528,000 over our original estimates. For 1970 they are estimated at $2,493,000, an increase of $183,000 over original estimates. The increase since 1965 when the FTS system went into effect has been 163 percent.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the explanation for it?

Mr. ROBINSON. We have the most recent assessment from GSA which explains why the costs have gone up in terms of equipment and usage.

Mr. HITE. For the record, Mrs. Hansen, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., filed a tariff increase in the Telpak service, as they call it, to be effective February 1, 1970. These were the antecedents of the increased costs passed to us and everyone else in the Government by the GSA.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your total deficit this year?

Mr. ROBINSON. Because of this tariff filing our 1970 costs increased $182,800, and $527,800 in 1971.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the details in the record.

(The information follows:)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

*Office of Administration*
*Washington, D.C. 20405*

JAN 14 1970

Mr. George E. Robinson
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Administration
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Robinson:

On February 18, 1969, you were furnished FTS intercity telephone service costs for FY 1970 and the costs for FY 1971 were provided on August 18, 1969. You were advised that the costs were considered to be firm figures and would not be adjusted except for significant cost increases not known at that time.

Recently, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company filed a tariff increase in interstate TELPAK service with the Federal Communications Commission to become effective November 1, 1969. However, in order to investigate the proposed rate increase, the FCC has suspended the tariff until February 1, 1970, at which time the proposed tariff increase will commence. GSA will continue to protest this proposed increase in every possible way, but it is a matter over which we have no positive control.

Accordingly, we are now furnishing you with revised FTS intercity costs for FY 1970 and FY 1971 based on the new TELPAK tariff:

| FY 1970 | | FY 1971 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Present | $2,310,200 | Present | $2,810,700 |
| Increase: | $ 182,800 | Increase: | $ 527,800 |
| Revised | $2,493,000 | Revised | $3,338,500 |

The increase for the period February 1 through March 31, 1970, will be reflected on a supplemental billing for the third quarter. Beginning April 1, 1970, the amount of the increase will be reflected on the regular quarterly bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has been advised of these developments and concurs in this action.

W. L. JOHNSON, JR.
Assistant Administrator for Administration

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
*Transportation and Communications Service*
*Washington, D.C. 20405*

JAN 22 1970

Mr. George E. Robinson
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Administration
Department of the Interior
C Street between 18th & 19th Sts., NW.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Robinson:

A tariff change for an increase in interstate TELPAK service was filed recently by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company with the Federal Communications Commission to become effective November 1, 1969. However, the FCC deferred the effective date to February 1, 1970, in order to investigate the proposed rate increase.

Effective February 1, 1970, it will be necessary to increase the present monthly cost of 48 cents to 62 cents per mile for voice grade circuitry in TELPAK. This increase reflects the 66 percent reduction in ratio of teletype circuits to voice grade channels.

The monthly cost of TELPAK channel terminals for interstate service which is billed directly to you by the commercial carriers will be increased from $25 to $35 each.

While the General Services Administration and the Department of Defense are protesting the proposed TELPAK tariff increase in every possible way, it is a matter over which we have no positive control.

The Bureau of the Budget has been advised of these developments, and concurs in this action.

The Rates and Analysis Branch of this office may be contacted on IDS 183-4406 for additional information.

Sincerely,

Robert M. O'Mahoney

ROBERT M. O'MAHONEY
Commissioner, Transportation
and Communications Service - T

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the amount you assessed each individual bureau of the Department for this deficit.

(The information follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DISTRIBUTION OF FTS COSTS FOR FY 1970 AND
ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION FOR FY 1971

| | Fiscal Year 1970 | | | Fiscal Year 1971 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original Amount | Tariff Increase* | TOTAL | Original Amount | Tariff Increase* | TOTAL |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | $ 163,325 | $ 15,118 | $ 178,443 | $ 205,181 | $ 38,529 | $ 243,710 |
| Bureau of Commercial Fisheries | 92,339 | 7,335 | 99,674 | 112,428 | 21,112 | 133,540 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 412,638 | 32,064 | 444,702 | 500,305 | 93,948 | 594,253 |
| Office of Saline Water | 20,776 | 1,651 | 22,427 | 25,296 | 4,750 | 30,046 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 188,144 | 22,091 | 210,235 | 250,152 | 46,974 | 297,126 |
| Bureau of Mines | 118,309 | 10,113 | 128,422 | 146,157 | 27,446 | 173,603 |
| National Park Service | 211,226 | 18,208 | 229,434 | 261,395 | 49,085 | 310,480 |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 374,548 | 27,609 | 402,157 | 449,712 | 84,448 | 534,160 |
| Geological Survey | 324,337 | 21,477 | 345,814 | 382,255 | 71,781 | 454,036 |
| Bonneville Power Administration | 66,946 | 5,317 | 72,263 | 81,510 | 15,306 | 96,816 |
| Southwestern Power Administration | 22,507 | 1,073 | 23,580 | 25,296 | 4,750 | 30,046 |
| Office of the Territories | 2,308 | 184 | 2,492 | 2,811 | 528 | 3,339 |
| Federal Water Pollution Control Adm. | 228,537 | 15,296 | 243,833 | 269,827 | 50,669 | 320,496 |
| Bureau of Outdoor Recreation | 49,631 | 2,514 | 52,145 | 56,214 | 10,556 | 66,770 |
| Office of Oil and Gas | 6,925 | 551 | 7,476 | 8,432 | 1,584 | 10,016 |
| Office of Coal Research | 2,309 | 183 | 2,492 | 2,811 | 528 | 3,339 |
| Office of the Solicitor | 25,395 | 2,016 | 27,411 | 30,918 | 5,806 | 36,724 |
| TOTAL | 2,310,200 | 182,800 | 2,493,000 | 2,810,700 | 527,800 | 3,338,500 |

* American Telephone and Telegraph Company filed a tariff increase in interstate Telpak service, effective February 1, 1970.

ASSESSMENTS TO BUREAUS AND OFFICES

Mrs. HANSEN. Speaking of assessments, please describe for the committee the various assessments you have made against the bureaus to date for 1970 and what you anticipate for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Mr. ROBINSON. Examples of the estimated assessments for 1970 are as follows: Payments to GSA for the telephone service, roughly $2.5 million; payments to Department of Labor for employee compensation payments, $1.7 million; payments to GSA for office supplies $315,000; consolidated purchase of books and subscriptions, $125,000; ADP services $225,000; printing and reproduction services provided by the Department's printing plant, $853,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. What assessments have you made against your bureaus?

Mr. ROBINSON. Without giving the amounts which I can submit for the record, if you please, we have made assessments for the following: health facilities and guard protection in the buildings, departmental publication, the operation of the departmental museum, information desks, and clerical assistance to the White House.

ASSESSMENT FOR WHITE HOUSE COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. What is that all about?

Mr. ROBINSON. We provide clerical assistance to the White House.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why are these costs assessed against the Department of Interior? The White House has its own budget?

Why is your Department asked to pay for White House operations?

Mr. ROBINSON. They have asked each of the executive departments to provide additional staff assistance in the Executive Office.

Mrs. HANSEN. Wait a minute. Those costs should be included in the White House budget. I can understand if the White House needs your assistance to provide information on a temporary basis but we take a dismal view of your funding purely a White House operation on a permanent basis.

Mr. ROBINSON. Madam Chairman, I understand that a committee of Congress has asked the White House for a breakdown of the extent to which these assessments and details are being made upon the executive department.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much have you spent on White House operations?

Mr. ROBINSON. May I submit it for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want to hear it now.

Mr. ROBINSON. The amount programed for 1970, $135,100.

Mrs. HANSEN. What does that consist of?

Mr. ROBINSON. This covered the salaries of employees we have detailed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why should the Department of the Interior fund a White House operation?

Mr. HITE. Mrs. Hansen, this isn't a new situation. This has been the practice over some years.

Mrs. HANSEN. When did it begin?

Mr. HITE. I am not sure, but it is not unique to 1971 or the current budget year.

One of the justifications would be that these are not permanently allocated positions, they would return to the Bureau from whence they were derived.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the number of people and the number of hours they spend assigned to the White House.

Mr. MARSH. Will the chairman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. MARSH. When you furnish the number, would you furnish how long a period of time each of those various persons, without naming individuals, have been there.

Mr. HITE. We will do that.

(The information follows:)

At the present time there are 14 employees detailed to work at the White House. The duration of their assignments are as follows:

| *Grade level* | *Date assigned (White House)* | *Grade level* | *Date assigned (White House)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| GS–15 | Dec. 1, 1969 | GS–6 | July 16, 1967 |
| GS–10 | Oct. 31, 1969 | GS–5 | Jan. 2, 1968 |
| GS–10 | Oct. 13, 1969 | GS–5 | Nov. 1, 1969 |
| GS–10 | Nov. 10, 1969 | GS–5 | Feb. 28, 1969 |
| GS–10 | June 30, 1969 | GS–3 | Sept. 23, 1968 |
| GS–9 | Oct. 16, 1969 | GS–2 | Nov. 16, 1969 |
| GS–9 | Mar. 9, 1969 | WB–3 | Nov. 16, 1966 |

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the history of this practice?

Mr. HITE. Yes. I will get you the history insofar as I can. This has gone on for as long as I can remember.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you are going to help subsidize another agency's budget out of the Department of Interior's budget, then I am going to make sure that the other committee understands what is going on.

Mr. HITE. I understand. We will get you that information.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is only fair to you.

Mr. ROBINSON. We have 14 now and they are all full time. You asked about how many hours.

Mrs. HANSEN. What authority do you have for providing this assistance to the White House?

Mr. REIFEL. The White House budget requests aren't questioned. If any department has expertise in personnel that is needed over there then the department ought to be reimbursed from their funds and keep the thing clean cut.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Mr. REIFEL. I think this is something we ought to raise in the full committee. We don't hold these folks responsible.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the authority you have for providing assistance to the White House.

(The information follows:)

TITLE III, UNITED STATES CODE

"Section 107. *Detail of employees of executive departments to Office of President.*

"Employees of the executive departments and independent establishments of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to the White House Office for temporary assistance. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 679)"

OTHER ASSESSMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your other assessments?

Mr. ROBINSON. Operations of storage and shipping facilities, visual information service, and we have had a group of special projects.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. ROBINSON. In 1969 costs for the U.S.-Mexican Commission for Border Development and Friendship and the President's Council on Youth Opportunity.

Mrs. HANSEN. Was the Department of Interior just a participant in the President's Council on Youth Opportunity or did you fund a major part of the program?

Mr. ROBINSON. We were just a participant and we have not had any costs this year. They now have their own funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a breakdown of these assessments citing the amount allocated to each bureau and agency.

(The information follows:)

## WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The Working Capital Fund finances central reproduction, communications, supply, ADP and health services, and such other services as may be performed advantageously on a reimbursable basis. This fund is self-sustaining and recovers the costs of the services provided from the Bureaus and Offices of the Department; therefore, no budget authority is requested for fiscal year 1971.

There are three primary categories of transactions for which the Working Capital Fund is used. These categories are described below.

AGENCY GENERATED TRANSACTIONS - 1969 Actual, $5,388,385; 1970 Estimate, $6,077,000.

This category contains items which are centralized for bookkeeping and billing expedience and are direct costs incurred by the Bureaus as well as Departmental services performed for Bureaus at their specific request.

| Examples: | 1969 Actual | 1970 Estimate |
|---|---|---|
| Payments to GSA for Federal Telecommunication Service | $2,135,224 | $2,493,000 |
| Payments to Department of Labor for Employee Compensation Payments | 1,534,602 | 1,752,000 |
| Payments to GSA for Office Supplies | 311,904 | 315,000 |
| Consolidated Purchase of Books and Subscriptions | 123,612 | 125,000 |
| ADP services performed by Departmental ADP facilities | 151,235 | 225,200 |
| Printing and Reproduction Services by Departmental Printing Plant | 816,180 | 853,500 |

COMMON DISTRIBUTABLE SERVICES - 1969 Actual, $790,082; 1970 Estimate, $1,057,700.

This category contains general supporting activities which benefit each Bureau and are normally charged back to the Bureaus based on the number of employees served. These services can be more economically provided on a centralized basis rather than separately by each Bureau.

| Examples: | 1969 Actual | 1970 Estimate |
|---|---|---|
| Health Facilities and Guard Services | $ 78,602 | $ 84,500 |
| Departmental Publications | 143,664 | 156,500 |
| Operation of Departmental Museum and Information Desk | 39,964 | 51,500 |
| Clerical Assistance to the White House | 83,586 | 135,100 |
| Communication Service - Teleticketing, Radio and Wire Service | 93,779 | 130,700 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Cost of Storage and Shipping Facilities ..... | $ 146,861 | $ 146,650 |
| Visual Information Services ..... | 151,347 | 212,960 |

SPECIAL PROJECTS - 1969 Actual, $494,754; 1970 Estimate, $240,100.

This category is similar to Common Services except that the costs are borne by the Bureaus that have a direct involvement in these activities. Many of these items are projects involving other Departments.

| Examples: | 1969 Actual | 1970 Estimate |
|---|---|---|
| U.S. Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship ..... | $ 55,866 | $ --- |
| President's Council on Youth Opportunity | 35,700 | --- |
| Administrative Services performed for other Departmental Offices ..... | 106,159 | 123,400 |
| Department of Labor Federal Contract Compliance ..... | 23,902 | 23,850 |
| Joint NPS - Reclamation funding of additional position - Board of Contract Appeals ..... | 25,463 | 26,000 |
| Joint Funding - Ass't. to the Secretary for Land Utilization ..... | 41,932 | 44,800 |

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CAPITAL FUND INCOME
Fiscal Year 1969

| Bureau or Office | Type of Transaction: Agency Generated | Common Distributable | Special Projects | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office of the Secretary | $ 183,611 | $ 34,070 | $ 6,984 | $ 224,665 |
| Office of the Solicitor | 65,351 | 10,994 | 38,376 | 114,721 |
| Office of Coal Research | 20,172 | 3,633 | 7,615 | 31,420 |
| Office of Oil and Gas | 24,120 | 5,642 | 3,647 | 33,409 |
| Office of Saline Water | 53,477 | 20,306 | 24,632 | 98,415 |
| Office of Water Resources Res. | 13,579 | 4,963 | 13,552 | 32,094 |
| Federal Water Pollution Control Administration | 217,358 | 53,082 | 22,792 | 293,232 |
| Bureau of Commercial Fisheries | 294,612 | 41,338 | 46,910 | 382,860 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | 371,172 | 51,808 | 33,626 | 456,606 |
| Geological Survey | 680,311 | 80,964 | 33,676 | 794,951 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 843,282 | 92,022 | 44,810 | 980,114 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 405,176 | 56,790 | 51,265 | 513,231 |
| Bureau of Mines | 383,723 | 66,808 | 12,258 | 462,789 |
| National Park Service | 686,019 | 101,423 | 56,718 | 844,160 |
| Bureau of Outdoor Recreation | 69,859 | 34,221 | 12,129 | 116,209 |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 815,723 | 78,711 | 52,647 | 947,081 |
| Office of the Territories | 23,876 | 14,122 | 3,686 | 41,684 |
| Alaska Power Administration | 251 | 934 | 116 | 1,301 |
| Bonneville Power Adm. | 193,755 | 25,645 | 6,558 | 225,958 |
| Southeastern Power Adm. | 1,238 | 1,490 | 130 | 2,858 |
| Southwestern Power Adm. | 15,165 | 2,346 | 480 | 17,991 |
| Commission of Fine Arts | 80 | 142 | 1,011 | 1,233 |
| Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels | 1,677 | 283 | 1,023 | 2,983 |
| Oil Import Administration | 4 | 290 | 1,422 | 1,716 |
| Job Corps | 18,497 | 1,763 | 5,495 | 25,755 |
| Office of Geography | 1,749 | -- | -- | 1,749 |
| Delaware River Basin Comm. | 197 | -- | 196 | 393 |
| National Council on Indian Opportunity | 188 | -- | 3,000 | 3,188 |
| Lower Colorado Land Use Office | -- | -- | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| American Revolution Bicentennial Commission | 361 | -- | -- | 361 |
| All Others | 3,802 | 6,292 | -- | 10,094 |
| Total | 5,388,385 | 790,082 | 494,754 | 6,673,221 |

OFFICIAL AUTOMOBILES

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the Secretary furnished a limousine for his official travel?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about the Under Secretary?

Mr. ROBINSON. He is furnished what they call a medium sedan.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about the Assistant Secretaries?

Mr. ROBINSON. Medium sedans.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please describe fully for the committee your policy on furnishing vehicles to employees of the Office of the Secretary for official travel. I would like you to tell us how far down in your organization official transportation is provided; where the vehicles are obtained; and what provisions are made for drivers of these vehicles.

Mr. DUNN. I will be glad to answer that, if I may. As Mr. Robinson explained, the Secretary has the sole use of the Cadillac limousine and the Under Secretary has one of the Chryslers assigned to him. There are a total of six Chrysler medium sedans. The balance, other than the one for the Under Secretary, are for the use of the Assistant Secretaries. There are five vehicles from the GSA interagency pool which are used for general transportation and delivery purposes. They are on a notice basis and used for travel primarily to and from other Government buildings and for messenger service.

COST OF SECRETARIAL VEHICLES

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a complete listing for fiscal years 1969 and the first 8 months of fiscal year 1970 the total cost of furnishing official transportation to members of the Office of the Secretary. This tabulation should be broken down by cost of vehicle rental, cost of chauffering service, and any other incidental cost that may have occurred.

(The information follows:)

DIRECT COSTS OF OFFICIAL TRANSPORTATION

| Activity | Fiscal year 1969 | Fiscal year 1970 [1] |
|---|---|---|
| Rental of vehicles | $4,187 | $3,700 |
| Direct chauffering service [2] | 15,231 | 10,150 |
| Gas and oil, maintenance | 3,532 | 2,306 |
| Total | 22,950 | 16,156 |

[1] Costs for 1st 8 months of year only.
[2] Includes allowance for uniforms.

PER DIEM AND MILEAGE COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a schedule of the current per diem and mileage allowances for employees of the Office of the Secretary.

(The information follows:)

PER DIEM ALLOWANCES

The per diem rate for temporary duty travel within the continental United States will be based on the average cost of lodging in accordance with the following table unless a different rate is specified in the travel authorization due to special travel circumstances.

| When the average daily lodging rate is— | *Per diem* |
|---|---|
| No cost | $10 |
| $5 or less | 15 |
| $5.01 to $6 | 16 |
| $6.01 to $7 | 17 |
| $7.01 to $8 | 18 |
| $8.01 to $9 | 19 |
| $9.01 to $10 | 20 |
| $10.01 to $11 | 21 |
| $11.01 to $12 | 22 |
| $12.01 to $13 | 23 |
| $13.01 to $14 | 24 |
| $14.01 and over | 25 |

MILEAGE ALLOWANCES

The rate paid per mile varies from $0.08 to $0.12 depending on the nature of travel and the cost of alternative means of transportation. For example, the rate paid for use of privately owned automobiles in lieu of taxi is $0.10 per mile but not to exceed the cost of taxi fare one way. The cost of economy air fare and GSA motor pool rates are determining factors in the establishment of mileage rates for trips of longer duration.

CONSULTANT POLICY

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your current policies with regard to the use of consultants in the Office of the Secretary?

(The information follows:)

The following policy guidelines on the employment of experts and consultants are contained in the Departmental Manual, part 370, chapter 304:

"Policy. Individuals selected for appointment as experts or consultants shall be representative of outstanding authorities in the fields of activities within the jurisdiction of the Department. The employment of individuals for such services shall be in compliance with the provisions of the conflict of interest laws. Individuals selected for the services shall be selected solely on the basis of merit without discrimination for such reasons as race, sex, religion, politics, or national origin. The services of experts and consultants shall not be utilized to circumvent competitive employment procedures or Classification Act pay schedules."

Mrs. HANSEN. How many consultants did you employ in fiscal year 1970?

Mr. ROBINSON. During fiscal year 1970 we employed 26 people in a consulting capacity.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the reasons they were hired and the amount of the fees.

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes.

(The information follows:)

43-215 O - 70 - pt. 3 - 36

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
Statement of Consultants
July through February 28, 1970

| Name of Individual | Per Diem Rate | Actual Obligations | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lewis M. Helm | $ 99 | $ 1,286 | Advise and consultation during transition period. |
| David P. Stang | 75 | 9,229 | (Same as above) |
| Richard Young | 75 | 1,384 | Advise and consultation on matter dealing with Sea Bed Issues. |
| Thomas A. Clinger | 75 | 375 | Advise and consultation for the Under Secretary. |
| Carl D. McMurray | 108 | 7,607 | Advise and consultations with the Secretary on problems related to the Department's program areas. |
| Paul H. Williams | 108 | 2,385 | Advise and consultations on matters relating to Southwestern Power Administration. |
| Jonathan W. Buckley | 65 | 422 | Advise and consultation for the Under Secretary. |
| Edgar F. Kaiser | 100 | 4,600 | Advise and consultation for the Secretary of the Interior. |
| Mitchell E. Abood | 72 | 2,520 | Advise on Environmental Program Planning matters. |
| Paul Root | 99 | 124 | Consult with Secretary and Science Advisor on petroleum and geological matters. |
| John B. Rigg | 107 | 3,530 | Advise and consultation on proglems in the Mineral Resources area. |
| Thomas L. Whittington | 43. | 952 | Advise and consultation on Public Land Management problems with special emphasis on Micronesia. |
| Clarence Acoya | 85 | 5,268 | Advise and consultation on Indian problems. |

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
Statement of Consultants
July through February 28, 1970

| Name of Individual | Per Diem Rate | Actual Obligations | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. Robert Zelnick | $ 80 | $ 640 | Advise and Consultation on Department submission of conservation of our natural resources. |
| Richard K. Keith | 50 | 500 | Advise and consultation for the Under Secretary. |
| Charles A. Hamilton | 96 | 1,344 | Advise Assistant Secretary in connection with legal planning on Environmental Quality Programs. |
| Jack Horton | 83 | 3,239 | Advise and consult covering policies and programs as they relate to legislature branch of Government. |
| Timothy B. Atheson | 107 | 1,818 | Advise the Secretary on Trans-Alaska Pipeline. |
| John C. Calhoun | 107 | 749 | Member of Marine Affairs Action Group - to advise on strengthening the Marine Programs in the Department. |
| James V. Byrne | 107 | 749 | (Same As Above) |
| Wilbur M. Chapman | 107 | 535 | (Same As Above) |
| Earl G. Droessler | 107 | 749 | (Same As Above) |
| Mason L. Hill | 107 | 535 | (Same As Above) |
| Taylor A. Pryor | 107 | 321 | (Same As Above) |
| Lyle S. Stamant | 107 | 534 | (Same As Above) |
| Richard A. Schleusner | 100 | 100 | Consult Assistant Secretary for Water and Power concerning evaluation of fire suppression work in Alaska. |
| Total | | 51,495 | |

REORGANIZATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please describe in detail any reorganizations that have taken place in the Office of the Secretary in fiscal year 1970.

Mr. DUNN. That is in the immediate Office of the Secretary?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. DUNN. The reorganizations?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON. There have been two major ones. One was the one the chair lady is acquainted with, the transfer of the Division of Legislation from the Solicitor's Office to the Office of the Secretary last March. That office was transferred back to the Secretary's office in September of last year.

Mrs. HANSEN. That was short lived.

Mr. ROBINSON. The second reorganization is the one the Secretary mentioned when he appeared before you, which was the transfer of the Office of Program Analysis, the planning staff to report directly to him. Those are the two major changes.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is a very healthy change.

FOREIGN TRAVEL COSTS

Please insert in the record a tabulation of your foreign travel costs for the entire Department for fiscal years 1967, 1968, and 1969. This information should be broken down by bureau.

(The information follows:)

STATEMENT SHOWING COSTS OF FOREIGN TRAVEL FOR THE BUREAUS AND OFFICES PAID FROM DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FUNDS

| | FY 1967 | FY 1968 | FY 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bureau of Land Management | $ 1,450 | 7,245 | 35,236 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 2,200 | 1,800 | 2,700 |
| Bureau of Outdoor Recreation | 622 | 1,118 | 381 |
| Office of Territories | 2,828 | 400 | 3,262 |
| Geological Survey | 87,735 | 43,697 | 101,671 |
| Bureau of Mines | 30,699 | 34,000 | 31,989 |
| Office of Coal Research | 1,703 | -- | -- |
| Office of Oil and Gas | 1,400 | 2,500 | 3,753 |
| Bureau of Commercial Fisheries | 103,000 | 48,500 | 72,500 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | 57,739 | 62,000 | 58,819 |
| National Park Service | 19,105 | 20,151 | 15,200 |
| Office of the Secretary | 15,538 | 9,700 | 13,280 |
| Office of the Solicitor | -- | -- | 1,082 |
| Office of Saline Water | 7,910 | 5,500 | 14,639 |
| Office of Water Resources Research | 140 | -- | 205 |
| Total | 332,069 | 236,611 | 354,717 |

ASSISTANT SECRETARY DUNN'S TRIP

Mrs. HANSEN. How was your trip to London, Mr. Dunn?

Mr. DUNN. It was a very fine trip and if you are interested, I would be glad to read the report I sent to the Secretary.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. DUNN. I wrote this memorandum to the Secretary on March 19 as follows:

On Saturday, March 14, at 6 p.m., I departed Andrews Air Force Base on a special air mission flight touching down in Spain and then on to England.

On Monday, I met with Lord Robens, Chairman of the National Coal Board to discuss the administrative and personnel aspects of the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act. Subsequently, I met with Mr. Sheppard, chief staff man to Lord Robens.

On Tuesday, March 17, I conferred with Mr. Harry Stephenson, Chief Inspector of Mines at the Ministry of Technology. I also visited with Mr. Stanley M. Cleveland, Minister for Economic and Commercial Affairs, American Embassy.

I returned to Washington, Wednesday, March 18, I feel the meetings were most productive and informative and will brief Secretary Dole on all aspects. I am confident the information will be helpful to Secretary Dole in his efforts with our own program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Was the purpose of your trip to discuss the mine safety programs?

Mr. DUNN. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

EMPLOYEES TRAINING ACT COSTS

I would also like you to insert in the record at this point the expenditures you have made under the Government Employees Training Act for fiscal years 1967, 1968 and 1969. This information should be broken down by bureau and should indicate the number of employees receiving this training in each instance.

(The information follows:)

EXPENDITURES FOR TRAINING IN NON-GOVERNMENT FACILITIES*

FISCAL YEAR 1967

| Bureau | Tuition And Related Fees | Travel | Per Diem | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office of the Secretary and other departmental offices | $ 6,537.00 | $ 186.51 | $ 591.60 | $ 7,315.11 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | 29,348.11 | 7,165.59 | 13,227.55 | 49,741.25 |
| Bureau of Commercial Fisheris | 35,476.80 | 6,203.65 | 8,918.60 | 50,599.05 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 33,750.00 | 22,457.00 | 42,669.00 | 98,876.00 |
| National Park Service | 35,466.00 | 13,156.00 | 13,156.00 | 62,024.00 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 42,602.23 | 30,148.45 | 33,999.92 | 106,750.60 |
| Bureau of Outdoor Recreation | 2,799.00 | 24.00 | 126.00 | 2,949.00 |
| Office of Territories | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Alaska Railroad ** | 1,513.14 | 1,042.01 | 572.00 | 3,127.15 |
| Geological Survey | 78,330.00 | 18,927.00 | 9,490.00 | 106,747.00 |
| Bureau of Mines | 57,028.46 | 8,381.98 | 11,575.83 | 76,986.27 |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 38,844.84 | 23,361.56 | 31,059.37 | 93,265.77 |
| Bonneville Power Administration | 51,438.00 | 12,378.00 | 3,934.00 | 67,750.00 |
| Southwestern Power Administration | 21,405.00 | 8,267.00 | 6,544.00 | 36,226.00 |
| Southeastern Power Administration | 489.50 | 679.27 | 1,198.50 | 2,367.27 |
| Total | 435,028.08 | 152,624.02 | 177,072.37 | 764,724.47 |

*Formal Classroon Training -- Excludes Training Courses of Less Than Eight Classroon Hours in Duration.

Reflects Training Activities During FY 1967 Until April 1, 1967,

**When It Became Part of the Department of Transportation

EXPENDITURES FOR TRAINING IN NON-GOVERNMENT FACILITIES *

FISCAL YEAR 1968

| BUREAU | Tuition and Related Fees | Transportation | Per Diem | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office of the Secretary and other departmental offices | $ 8,099.42 | $ 631.39 | $ 1,528.00 | $ 10,258.81 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | 30,670.00 | 9,562.00 | 15,084.00 | 55,316.00 |
| Bureau of Commercial Fisheries | 37,837.80 | 8,034.84 | 9,029.14 | 54,901.78 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 62,083.00 | 20,411.00 | 36,817.00 | 119,311.00 |
| National Park Service | 37,906.00 | 12,167.00 | 19,137.00 | 69,210.00 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 139,968.56 | 107,537.09 | 251,094.47 | 498,600.12 |
| Bureau of Outdoor Recreation | 6,825.00 | 1,638.00 | 2,023.00 | 10,486.00 |
| Office of Territories | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Federal Water Pollution Control Administration | 50,517.00 | 10,937.00 | 6,905.00 | 68,359.00 |
| Geological Survey | 84,828.00 | 27,522.00 | 9,525.00 | 121,875.00 |
| Bureau of Mines | 86,634.00 | 18,276.00 | 17,799.00 | 122,709.00 |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 41,749.00 | 18,847.00 | 25,696.00 | 86,292.00 |
| Bonneville Power Administration | 24,891.00 | 11,413.00 | 14,717.00 | 51,021.00 |
| Southeastern Power Administration | 36.00 | 53.00 | 312.00 | 401.00 |
| Southwestern Power Administration | 495.75 | 1,131.79 | 1,011.10 | 2,638.64 |
| Alaska Power Administration | 383.60 | --- | --- | 383.60 |
| Total | $ 612,924.13 | $ 248,161.11 | $ 410,677.71 | $ 1,271,762.95 |

* Formal Classroom Training of Eight Hours Duration or Longer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

EXPENDITURES FOR TRAINING IN NON-GOVERNMENT FACILITIES *

FISCAL YEAR 1969

| BUREAU | Tuition and Related Fees | Transportation | Per Diem | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office of the Secretary and Other Departmental Offices | $ 16,412.00 | $ 2,618.00 | $ 1,486.00 | $ 20,516.00 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | 36,025.00 | 11,312.00 | 16,815.00 | 64,152.00 |
| Bureau of Commercial Fisheries | 33,017.39 | 10,805.84 | 6,946.50 | 50,769.73 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 71,423.00 | 41,264.00 | 124,460.00 | 237,147.00 |
| National Park Service | 29,291.00 | 9,104.00 | 13,964.00 | 52,359.00 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 60,827.00 | 40,442.00 | 83,564.00 | 184,833.00 |
| Bureau of Outdoor Recreation | 4,541.00 | 563.00 | 1,954.00 | 7,058.00 |
| Office of Territories | --- | 1,806.00 | 1,806.00 | 3,612.00 |
| Federal Water Pollution Control Administration | 66,114.00 | 20,170.00 | 12,450.00 | 98,734.00 |
| Geological Survey | 108,130.00 | 24,150.00 | 13,131.00 | 145,411.00 |
| Bureau of Mines | 60,821.37 | 12,747.93 | 11,181.35 | 84,750.65 |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 59,239.40 | 22,264.57 | 29,205.50 | 110,709.47 |
| Bonneville Power Administration | 34,248.00 | 9,481.00 | 16,302.00 | 60,031.00 |
| Southeastern Power Administration | 186.00 | 236.00 | 308.00 | 730.00 |
| Southwestern Power Administration | 103.00 | 1,023.00 | 751.00 | 1,877.00 |
| Alaska Power Administration | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TOTAL: | 580,378.16 | 188,260.34 | 334,324.35 | 1,122,683.85 |

*Formal Classroom Training of Eight Hours Duration or Longer.

TRAINING OF INTERIOR EMPLOYEES
IN GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT FACILITIES
Fiscal Year 1967

| BUREAU | GOVERNMENT FACILITIES | | NON-GOVERNMENT FACILITIES | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Employees Trained* (Training Instances)* | Total Expenditures ($) | Number of Employees Trained* (Training Instances)* | Total Expenditures ($) |
| Office of the Secretary and Other Departmental Offices | 103 | 9,014.93 | 85 | 7,315.11 |
| Office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife & Bureau of Commercial Fisheries | 460 | 24,578.05 | 310 | 50,599.05 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | 973 | 217,230.20 | 327 | 49,741.25 |
| Bureau of Mines | 4444 | 56,579.10 | 1044 | 76,986.27 |
| Geological Survey | 1756 | 31,344.00 | 715 | 106,747.00 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 6601 | 149,756.91 | 1303 | 106,750.60 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 8191 | 207,779.00 | 1290 | 98,876.00 |
| National Park Service | 10005 | 139,171.00 | 1001 | 62,024.00 |
| Office of Territories | 13 | 787.12 | -- | --- |
| Alaska Railroad | 7 | 2,896.54 | 31 | 3,127.15 |
| Bureau of Outdoor Recreation | 113 | 9,468.50 | 34 | 2,949.00 |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 5044 | 102,217.65 | 932 | 93,265.77 |
| Bonneville Power Administration | 3091 | 40,408.00 | 638 | 36,226.00 |
| Southeastern Power Administration | 2 | 200.00 | 5 | 411.45 |
| Southwestern Power Administration | 25 | 2,376.50 | 13 | 2,367.27 |
| Federal Water Pollution Control Admin. | 409 | 31,001.00 | 251 | 67,750.00 |

*Numbers of Employees Trained represent training instances over 8 hours duration. For example, if an employee participated in two courses during the fiscal year his training would be reported as 2 training instances. Civil Service Commission requires that agencies report training instances rather than number of employees trained.

TRAINING OF INTERIOR EMPLOYEES
IN GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT FACILITIES
FISCAL YEAR 1968

| BUREAU | GOVERNMENT FACILITIES | | NON-GOVERNMENT FACILITIES | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Employees Trained* (Training Instances)* | Total Expenditures ($) | Number of Employees Trained* (Training Instances)* | Total Expenditures ($) |
| Office of the Secretary and Other Departmental Offices | 103 | 7,841.42 | 127 | 10,258.81 |
| Office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife & Bureau of Commercial Fisheries | 549 | 34,631.06 | 345 | 54,901.78 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | 1779 | 255,533.00 | 492 | 55,316.00 |
| Bureau of Mines | 5004 | 61,023.00 | 1411 | 122,709.00 |
| Geological Survey | 1074 | 34,394.00 | 770 | 121,875.00 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 10895 | 208,571.16 | 2171 | 498,600.12 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 4336 | 303,081.00 | 728 | 119,311.00 |
| National Park Service | 8160 | 168,978.00 | 621 | 69,210.00 |
| Office of Territories | 7 | 2,121.50 | ---- | --- |
| Bureau of Outdoor Recreation | 119 | 18,541.39 | 83 | 10,468.00 |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 4033 | 105,867.00 | 1085 | 86,292.00 |
| Bonneville Power Administration | 1037 | 55,565.00 | 521 | 51,021.00 |
| Southeastern Power Administration | 3 | 400.00 | 4 | 401.00 |
| Southwestern Power Administration | 28 | 4,455.55 | 17 | 2,638.64 |
| Federal Water Pollution Control Admin. | 1140 | 80,577.00 | 429 | 68,359.00 |
| Alaska Power Administration | 29 | 835.85 | 6 | 383.00 |

*Numbers of Employees Trained represent training instances over 8 hours duration. For example, if an employee participated in two courses during the fiscal year his training would be reported as 2 training instances. CSC requires that agencies report training instances.

TRAINING OF INTERIOR EMPLOYEES
IN GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT FACILITIES
Fiscal Year 1969

| Bureau | GOVERNMENT FACILITIES | | NON-GOVERNMENT FACILITIES | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Employees Trained* (Training Instances)* | Total Expenditures ($) | Number of Employees Trained* (Training Instances) | Total Expenditures ($) |
| Office of the Secretary and Other Departmental Offices | 69 | 14,108.24 | 131 | 20,516.00 |
| Office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife & Bureau of Commercial Fisheries | 502 | 21,691.76 | 346 | 50,769.73 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | 2678 | 63,052.00 | 610 | 64,152.00 |
| Bureau of Mines | 2352 | 139,070.66 | 868 | 84,750.65 |
| Geological Survey | 929 | 64,957.00 | 667 | 145,411.00 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 10479 | 526,247.00 | 1,398 | 184,833.00 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 4610 | 513,483.00 | 1,008 | 237,147.00 |
| National Park Service | 8030 | 281,296.00 | 987 | 52,359.00 |
| Office of Territories | 7 | 1,648.00 | 1 | 3,612.00 |
| Bureau of Outdoor Recreation | 65 | 23,092.00 | 90 | 7,058.00 |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 3202 | 387,326.59 | 1,273 | 110,709.47 |
| Bonneville Power Administration | 1328 | 51,140.00 | 405 | 60,031.00 |
| Southeastern Power Administration | 4 | 576.00 | 6 | 730.00 |
| Southwestern Power Administration | 12 | 1,941.00 | 9 | 1,877.00 |
| Federal Water Pollution Control Administration | 1072 | 438,038.00 | 613 | 98,734.00 |
| Alaska Power Administration | 14 | --- | 4 | --- |

*Number of Employees Trained represent training instances over 8 hours duration. Civil Service Commission requires that agencies report training instances rather than number of employees trained.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert pages 1 through 43 of the justifications in the record.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Highlight Statement

The budget estimate for the Office of the Secretary for the fiscal year 1971 is $11,954,000, an increase of $1,090,500 over the amount estimated to be available for 1970.

The appropriation for the Office of the Secretary finances the salaries and expenses of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the six assistant secretaries with their supporting staffs. Included also are the Office of Science Adviser, the Office of Information, the Office for Equal Opportunity, the Environmental Planning Staff, the Board of Contract Appeals, the International Activities Staff, the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, and the newly established Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals. Other large items included are the centralized audit operations under the Office of Survey and Review with an estimate of $2,620,200 and the Natural Resources Library with an estimate of $968,700.

During recent years the increases in funds requested or granted for the Office of the Secretary have not kept pace with the increase in responsibilities or workload of the office. As a rough indicator of this situation the percentage of the Department's total budget represented by the Office of the Secretary was .35% in fiscal year 1961 while in 1971 it will be only .26% Although this brief analysis is intended only as a rough indicator of the situation, it does however highlight the added burden supported by the Office of the Secretary. The 1971 request provides for a modest improvement in this condition by including the following increases over 1970:

1. $279,800 to provide for workload related or non-discretionary increases required to support the current authorized staff and programs with the exclusion of the newly established Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals. This increase provides for a portion of the costs of within-grade step increases ($88,800), a modest improvement in the average staffing compliment supported over the year by a reduction in the time interval required before filling vacancies ($34,000), and for general increases such as per diem rates, travel and transportation costs, telephone service charges, and employee benefits ($157,000).

2. $298,700 to provide for modest additions to the staff and supporting expenses in a number of program areas, which are summarized below:

   a. Immediate Office of the Secretary - Four positions to assist the Secretary in the development of Departmental policy in the area of resource planning and to provide additional centralized control over correspondence directed to the Secretary ($116,500).

   b. Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management - One position to provide a staff assistant for the ever increasing demands of assisting the trust territories ($12,000).

   c. Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources Two positions to provide added staff support to the Assistant Secretary due to the greatly expanded role of programs under his direction, ($45,300).

   d. Assistant Secretary for Water Quality and Research - Three positions to provide for the coordination of all water resources research activities within the Department ($68,600).

   e. Office of Marine Resources - Two positions to provide additional support for the central coordination of all marine resources programs of the Department ($32,300).

f. Office of Management Operations - Two positions to provide for the increasing workload in the area of financial staff services necessary to support the Office of the Secretary ($24,000).

3. $590,000 to provide full year funding for the Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals established in 1970. This Office was established as a standing appeals organization to hear appeals on actions taken by the Bureau of Mines as a result of the Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, Public Law 91-173. During 1970 funds were provided for the initial activities of the Office by a transfer of funds from the Bureau of Mines. The 1971 request provides for a direct appropriation for the Office offsetting the need for Bureau of Mines support.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and Expenses

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appropriation 1969 | $ 8,301,000 | |
| Second supplemental appropriation 1969 | 454,000 | |
| Total appropriation, 1969 | | $ 8,755,000 |
| Transferred to "Bureau of Land Management" | -150,000 | |
| Transferred to "Operating Expenses, Public Building Service", General Services Administration | -3,472 | |
| Transferred from "Salaries and Expenses", Office of the Solicitor | +90,700 | -62,772 |
| Total available, 1969 | | 8,692,228 |
| Appropriation, 1970 | 9,912,700 | |
| Pay cost supplemental | 802,000 | |
| Total appropriation, 1970 | | 10,714,700 |
| Transferred to "Salaries and Expenses", Office of the Solicitor | | -251,200 |
| Transferred from "Health and Safety", Bureau of Mines | | +400,000 |
| Total available, 1970 | | 10,863,500 |

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1971

| | Base for 1971 | Increase 1971 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Program reduction - Office of Legislation transferred to Office of the Solicitor | ---- | -78,000 | |
| To provide for within-grade salary costs | ---- | 88,800 | |
| To provide additional funding for current authorized positions | ---- | 34,000 | |
| Increase in general operating expenses in all areas | ---- | 157,000 | |
| Departmental direction | | | |
| Provides for 4 additional positions and operating expenses. | 2,150,100 | 116,500 | |
| Program direction and coordination | | | |
| Provides for 8 additional positions and operating expenses. | 1,803,300 | 158,200 | |
| Administrative management | | | |
| Provides for 2 additional positions and operating expenses. | 5,165,100 | 24,000 | |
| Office of Health and Safety | | | |
| Provides for annualization of FY 1970 program | 400,000 | 590,000 | |
| Net Increase, 1971 | | | 1,090,500 |
| Budget Estimate, 1971 | | | 11,954,000 |

Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Secretary

Analysis by Activities

| Activity | Fiscal Year 1969 Amount Available | Fiscal Year 1970 Total Appropriation | Pay Cost Supplemental | Transfers 1/ | Amount Available |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Departmental direction ..... | 1,779,266 | 2,228,400 | 172,900 | -251,200 | 2,150,100 |
| 2. Program direction and coordination ..... | 1,523,248 | 1,663,500 | 139,800 | --- | 1,803,300 |
| 3. Administrative management ..... | 4,266,782 | 4,754,200 | 410,900 | --- | 5,165,100 |
| 4. Commission of Fish and Wildlife | 124,397 | 171,900 | 8,600 | --- | 180,500 |
| 5. Lower Colorado River Land Use Office ..... | 125,207 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. Natural Resources Library ..... | 661,821 | 895,400 | 54,500 | --- | 949,900 |
| 7. Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals ..... | --- | --- | --- | +400,000 | 400,000 |
| 8. General Services ..... | 207,843 | 199,300 | 15,300 | --- | 214,600 |
| Unobligated balance ..... | 3,664 | | | | |
| Total ..... | 8,692,228 | 9,912,700 | 802,000 | +148,800 | 10,863,500 |

1/ Transfer of Office of Legislation to Office of the Solicitor.
Transfer from Bureau of Mines for Mine Health and Safety Appeals Activity.

43-215 O - 70 - pt. 3 - 37

Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Secretary

Analysis by Activities

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970 | Page Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Departmental direction ..... | 1,779,266 | 2,150,100 | 2,258,100 | +108,000 | 9 |
| 2. Program direction and coordination ... | 1,523,248 | 1,803,300 | 2,039,300 | +236,000 | 18 |
| 3. Administrative management ..... | 4,266,782 | 5,165,100 | 5,275,500 | +110,400 | 25 |
| 4. Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife .... | 124,397 | 180,500 | 188,200 | + 7,700 | 33 |
| 5. Lower Colorado River Land Use Office . | 125,207 | --- | --- | --- | 34 |
| 6. Natural Resources Library ..... | 661,821 | 949,900 | 968,700 | + 18,800 | 34 |
| 7. Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals ..... | --- | 400,000 | 990,000 | +590,000 | 36 |
| 8. General Services ..... | 207,843 | 214,600 | 234,200 | + 19,600 | 38 |
| Unobligated balance ..... | 3,664 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Total ..... | 8,692,228 | 10,863,500 | 11,954,000 | 1,090,500 | |

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
ANALYSIS OF INCREASES
Salaries and Expenses - Direct Funding

| ACTIVITY/SUB-ACTIVITY | Estimate 1970 Positions | Estimate 1970 Funds | Increases: Required for Current Organization: Within-Grade Prom. | Reduction of Lapse | Other Expenses | Program Increases: Positions | Program Increases: Funds | Total Increases | Adjustments in Sub-Activities: Pos. | Adjustments in Sub-Activities: Funds | Estimate 1971 Positions | Estimate 1971 Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Departmental Direction: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Office of the Secretary... | 34 | 650,800 | 3,100 | --- | 4,900 | 4 | 116,500 | 124,500 | -2 | -59,300 | 36 | 716,000 |
| Office of the Under Sec'y. | 14 | 282,800 | 4,400 | --- | 5,400 | --- | --- | 9,800 | -- | --- | 14 | 292,600 |
| International Activities.. | 4 | 76,200 | 2,000 | --- | 4,700 | --- | --- | 6,700 | -- | --- | 4 | 82,900 |
| Office of Legislation..... | -- | 78,000 | --- | --- | --- | --- | -78,000 | -78,000 | -- | --- | -- | --- |
| Environmental Planning Staff..... | 20 | 440,900 | 8,900 | --- | 11,800 | --- | --- | 20,700 | -- | --- | 20 | 461,600 |
| Office for Equal Opportunity..... | 5 | 100,500 | 2,300 | --- | 200 | --- | --- | 2,500 | -- | --- | 5 | 103,000 |
| Office of Information..... | 12 | 205,400 | 2,500 | --- | 5,400 | --- | --- | 7,900 | +2 | +59,300 | 14 | 272,600 |
| Board of Contract Appeals. | 7 | 154,700 | 2,400 | --- | 200 | --- | --- | 2,600 | -- | --- | 7 | 157,300 |
| Office of the Science Adviser..... | 5 | 123,900 | 2,000 | --- | 3,300 | --- | --- | 5,300 | -- | --- | 5 | 129,200 |
| Interior Coordinator-Water Resources Council..... | 2 | 36,900 | 300 | --- | 5,700 | --- | --- | 6,000 | -- | --- | 2 | 42,900 |
| Subtotal..... | 103 | 2,150,100 | 27,900 | --- | 41,600 | 4 | 38,500 | 108,000 | -- | --- | 107 | 2,258,100 |
| 2. Program Direction and Coordination: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ass't. Secretary-Water and Power..... | 19 | 416,500 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | -- | --- | 19 | 416,500 |
| Ass't. Secretary-Mineral Resources..... | 18 | 340,600 | 5,400 | 12,300 | 10,900 | --- | --- | 28,600 | -- | --- | 18 | 369,200 |
| Ass't. Secretary-Public Land Management..... | 16 | 316,500 | 2,600 | 1,500 | 5,600 | 1 | 12,000 | 21,700 | -- | --- | 17 | 338,200 |
| Ass't. Secretary-Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources..... | 11 | 215,300 | 1,700 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 2 | 45,300 | 49,200 | -- | --- | 13 | 264,500 |
| Ass't. Secretary-Water Quality and Research.... | 18 | 360,000 | 6,600 | 8,400 | --- | 3 | 68,600 | 83,600 | -- | --- | 21 | 443,600 |
| Defense Electric Power Administration..... | 3 | 72,700 | 2,000 | 3,600 | 1,400 | --- | --- | 7,000 | -- | --- | 3 | 79,700 |
| Office of Marine Resources | 3 | 81,700 | 1,200 | 7,000 | 5,400 | 2 | 32,300 | 45,900 | -- | --- | 5 | 127,600 |
| Subtotal ..... | 88 | 1,803,300 | 19,500 | 34,000 | 24,300 | 8 | 158,200 | 236,000 | -- | --- | 96 | 2,039,300 |

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
ANALYSIS OF INCREASES
Salaries and Expenses - Direct Funding

| ACTIVITY/SUBACTIVITY | Estimate 1970 Positions | Estimate 1970 Funds | Increases: Required for Current Organization: Within-Grade Prom. | Reduction of Lapse | Other Expenses | Program Increases: Positions | Program Increases: Funds | Total Increases | Adjustments in Sub-Activities: Pos. | Adjustments in Sub-Activities: Funds | Estimate 1971 Positions | Estimate 1971 Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Administrative Management: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ass't. Sec'y.- Admin.... | 6 | 140,600 | 600 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 600 | -- | --- | 6 | 141,200 |
| Office of Survey and Review..... | 136 | 2,563,100 | 8,500 | --- | 48,600 | --- | --- | 57,100 | -- | --- | 136 | 2,620,200 |
| Office of Management Operations..... | 72 | 896,400 | 8,600 | --- | 3,000 | 2 | 24,000 | 35,600 | -- | --- | 74 | 932,000 |
| Office of Budget..... | 21 | 412,400 | 5,100 | --- | 300 | --- | --- | 5,400 | -- | --- | 21 | 417,800 |
| Office of Management Research..... | 16 | 289,800 | 3,600 | --- | 2,300 | --- | --- | 5,900 | -- | --- | 16 | 295,700 |
| Office of Personnel Management..... | 34 | 541,500 | 2,300 | --- | 3,500 | --- | --- | 5,800 | -- | --- | 34 | 547,300 |
| Office of Program Analysis..... | 16 | 321,300 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | -- | --- | 16 | 321,300 |
| Subtotal..... | 301 | 5,165,100 | 28,700 | --- | 57,700 | 2 | 24,000 | 110,400 | -- | --- | 303 | 5,275,500 |
| 4. Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife..... | 7 | 180,500 | 700 | --- | 7,000 | --- | --- | 7,700 | -- | --- | 7 | 188,200 |
| 5. Natural Resources Library. | 63 | 949,900 | 12,000 | --- | 6,800 | --- | --- | 18,800 | -- | --- | 63 | 968,700 |
| 6. Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals..... | 38 | 400,000 | --- | 422,600 | 167,400 | --- | --- | 590,000 | -- | --- | 38 | 990,000 |
| 7. General Services..... | -- | 214,600 | --- | --- | 19,600 | --- | --- | 19,600 | -- | --- | -- | 234,200 |
| Grand Total..... | 600 | 10,863,500 | 88,800 | 456,600 | 324,400 | 14 | 220,700 | 1,090,500 | -- | --- | 614 | 11,954,000 |

STATEMENT OF NEW POSITIONS

| | | | Salary Rates |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Office of the Secretary** | | | |
| 2 | GS-15 | Special assistant to the Secretary | $ 43,178 |
| 1 | GS-9 | Confidential assistant | 9,320 |
| 1 | GS-6 | Correspondence Clerk | 7,569 |
| **Assistant Secretary Public Land Management** | | | |
| 1 | GS-12 | Administrative Assistant | 13,389 |
| **Assistant Secretary Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources** | | | |
| 1 | GS-15 | Staff Assistant | 21,589 |
| 1 | GS-7 | Secretary | 7,639 |
| **Assistant Secretary Water Quality and Research** | | | |
| 2 | GS-15 | Staff assistant | 45,178 |
| 1 | GS-7 | Secretary | 7,639 |
| **Office of Marine Resources** | | | |
| 1 | GS-15 | Program manager | 21,589 |
| 1 | GS-6 | Secretary | 6,882 |
| **Office of Management Operations** | | | |
| 1 | GS-13 | Accountant | 15,812 |
| 1 | GS-6 | Accounting Clerk | 6,882 |

1. Departmental Direction

Analysis by Subactivities

| Sub-Activity | Fiscal Year 1969 Amount Available | Fiscal Year 1970 Total Appropriation | Pay Cost Supplemental | Transfers | 1/ Amount Available |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Office of the Secretary ..... | 610,773 | 606,100 | 44,700 | --- | 650,800 |
| (b) Office of the Under Secretary .... | 172,166 | 264,300 | 18,500 | --- | 282,800 |
| (c) International Activities ..... | --- | 70,600 | 5,600 | --- | 76,200 |
| (d) Office of Legislation ..... | 86,963 | 300,300 | 28,900 | -251,200 | 78,000 |
| (e) Environmental Planning Staff ..... | 368,368 | 409,600 | 31,300 | --- | 440,900 |
| (f) Office for Equal Opportunity ..... | 80,926 | 92,900 | 7,600 | --- | 100,500 |
| (g) Office of Information ..... | 191,504 | 189,400 | 16,000 | --- | 205,400 |
| (h) Board of Contract Appeals ..... | 118,794 | 142,800 | 11,900 | --- | 154,700 |
| (i) Office of the Science Adviser .... | 111,942 | 118,100 | 5,800 | --- | 123,900 |
| (j) Interior-Coordination-Water Resources Council ..... | 37,830 | 34,300 | 2,600 | --- | 36,900 |
| Total ..... | 1,779,266 | 2,228,400 | 172,900 | -251,200 | 2,150,100 |

## 1. Departmental Direction

Analysis by Subactivities

| Sub-Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970 | Page Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Office of the Secretary ..... | 610,773 | 650,800 | 716,000 | + 65,200 | 11 |
| (b) Office of the Under Secretary ..... | 172,166 | 282,800 | 292,600 | + 9,800 | 12 |
| (c) International Activities ..... | --- | 76,200 | 82,900 | + 6,700 | 12 |
| (d) Office of Legislation ..... | 86,963 | 78,000 | --- | - 78,000 | 13 |
| (e) Environmental Planning Staff ..... | 368,368 | 440,900 | 461,600 | + 20,700 | 13 |
| (f) Office for Equal Opportunity ..... | 80,926 | 100,500 | 103,000 | + 2,500 | 14 |
| (g) Office of Information ..... | 191,504 | 205,400 | 272,600 | + 67,200 | 14 |
| (h) Board of Contract Appeals ..... | 118,794 | 154,700 | 157,300 | + 2,600 | 15 |
| (i) Office of the Science Adviser ..... | 111,942 | 123,900 | 129,200 | + 5,300 | 16 |
| (j) Interior Coordination-Water Resources Council ..... | 37,830 | 36,900 | 42,900 | + 6,000 | 16 |
| Total ..... | 1,779,266 | 2,150,100 | 2,258,100 | +108,000 | |

1. Departmental Direction

(a) Office of the Secretary: Fiscal year 1970, $650,800; fiscal year 1971, $716,000; increase, $65,200. The increase consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | +$116,500 | +4 | $716,000 | 36 | To strengthen the staff of the Adviser to the Secretary for Policy and Planning and the control of correspondence. |
| (2) | +$ 8,000 | -- | --- | -- | To meet increased salary costs for current positions and other increased costs. |
| (3) | -$ 59,300 | -2 | --- | -- | Transfer of two positions and costs to the Office of Information. |
| | +$ 65,200 | +2 | | | |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

(1) Four additional positions, $75,000; additional Intermittent and Special Service employment, $30,000 and other Special Service costs, $11,500.

(2) Within-grade step increase costs, $3,100 and increased cost of current operations, $4,900.

(3) The two positions proposed to be transferred to the Office of Information from the Immediate Office of the Secretary have been budgeted for in the 1970 estimate for the Immediate Office of the Secretary. However, in fiscal year 1971 the estimate for the Office of Information will include these two positions.

The increasing emphasis on new initiatives to enhance the quality of the environment will broaden the scope and operation of many programs of the Department. To directly assist the Secretary in his overall programs coordination and direction responsibilities an additional three employees is requested. This added staff, consisting of two professional and a clerical, will provide additional support to the important and ever increasing demands for keeping the Secretary informed on the current operations of existing programs, the planning and development of new legislative proposals, and the possible need to redirect policies and programs to better carry out the responsibilities of the Department.

Also included is one additional clerical position for the Secretarial Correspondence Control activities. The ever increasing volume of correspondence warrants additional staff to merely stay abreast of the workload. In addition it is necesary to obtain greater control over the correspondence directed to the Secretary from Members of Congress, other agencies, and the public to insure a complete and timely response to the writer.

The request for fiscal year 1971 will provide for salaries and related costs of the Secretary's immediate office to support 35 permanent positions who assist him in providing overall leadership and direction in carrying out his broad responsibilities.

(b) Office of the Under Secretary: Fiscal year 1970, $282,800; fiscal year 1971, $292,600; increase, $9,800. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| +$9,800 | --- | $292,600 | 14 | To meet increased salary and other costs for current authorized organization. |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

The increase includes $4,400 for within-grade promotions and $5,400 for increased operating costs.

The Under Secretary assists the Secretary in the discharge of his duties, and, in the absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary performs his functions. With the exception of certain matters reserved by the Secretary, the Under Secretary has the full authority of the Secretary. He is assisted by a staff of thirteen employees.

(c) International Activities: Fiscal year 1970, $76,200; fiscal year 1971, $82,900; increase, $6,700. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| +$6,700 | -- | $82,900 | 4 | To meet increased salary and other costs for the currently authorized organization. |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

The increase includes $2,000 for within-grade promotions and $4,700 for increased operating costs for the currently authorized organization.

The primary functions of the International Activities Office are: (1) to provide the Secretary, Under Secretary, and immediate staff with a focal point for handling their international commitments and to keep them appropriately advised; (2) to coordinate international activities involving several Departmental bureaus and offices; (3) to plan, organize, and implement bilateral programs such as the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources (UJNR), and the U.S.-German Cooperative Program in Natural Resources (UGNR); (4) to provide Departmental representation on interagency organizations dealing with foreign affairs; (5) to coordinate international activities with other departments and agencies; (6) to develop and recommend to the Secretary and his staff Departmental policy concerning international activities; (7) to provide leadership in developing new international initiatives in the Department; and (8) to find ways and means for overcoming obstacles to international involvements--legal, financial, economic, and organizational.

(d) Office of Legislation: Fiscal year 1970, $78,000; fiscal year 1971, $-0-; Decrease, $78,000.

During fiscal year 1970, this activity has been transferred to the Office of the Solicitor pursuant to Secretarial Order No. 2925, approved September 17, 1969.

(e) Environmental Planning Staff: Fiscal year 1970, $440,900; fiscal year 1971, $461,600; increase, $20,700. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| +$20,700 | -- | $461,600 | 20 | Increased salary and other costs for current authorized staff. |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

Within-grade step increase costs, $8,900 and increased costs of current operations, $11,800.

The Environmental Planning Staff which is directed by the Assistant to the Under Secretary for Environmental Planning is a small staff designed and established to provide assistance to the Under Secretary and Secretary on a broad range of activities involving the national environment.

A principle function of the Environmental Planning Staff is to prepare and develop proposals to the Under Secretary and Secretary on matters affecting the environment which the Department should act upon. The staff has responsibility to examine as many subject areas affecting the environment as possible within the limits of time and personnel. This examination includes in each case consideration of the basic environmental problem itself, the current policies and programs of the Department and other Government agencies with respect to the problem, and opportunities available for new direction in the efforts to meet the environmental problem. This responsibility would apply to such subjects as the effects of electric power generation and transmission facilities on the environment and the effects of dredging and filling operations on marine habitat. This also involves consideration of the effects of specific proposed projects such as dams, highways or airports upon the locality where such projects would be located. In performing these functions the Environmental Planning Staff does not conduct field studies or other basic research but rather utilizes the work product of bureaus within the Department and other sources.

This staff will perform the functions, including those of the Department's Regional Coordinators, of the Program Support Staff which was abolished May 1, 1969. These staff members chair the Department's field committees and coordinate matters of program and policy in the field where more than one bureau or program interest is involved. The Regional Coordinators also serve as Departmental representatives on various interagency river basin commissions and on Federal-State river basin commissions authorized by the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965.

(f) Office of Equal Opportunity: Fiscal year 1970, $100,500; fiscal year 1971, $103,000; increase, $2,500. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| +2,500 | -- | $103,000 | 5 | To meet increased salary costs for current positions and other increased costs. |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

Within-grade step increase costs, $2,300 and increase costs of current operations, $200.

The Office for Equal Opportunity provides the top level management and direction of the Departmental programs which are carried out in accord and compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352), related statutes and applicable Executive Orders.

The functions of the Office include the following activities:

A. Developing, supervising and coordinating the Department's equal opportunity policies, regulations and procedures.

B. Coordinating compliance and investigative activities as to Department contractors or subcontractors, and recipients or subrecipients of Federal financial assistance, including discrimination complaints lodged against them by job applicants, employees or beneficiaries.

C. Coordinating the Department's manpower and financial resources allocated to the equal opportunity programs.

D. Conducting interagency liaison with program coordinating agencies, such as the Civil Service Commission, Civil Rights Commission, Justice Department and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance of the Department of Labor.

The Department's workload in equal opportunity, under the requirements of statutes and executive orders is diversified and varies widely between bureaus. The Department administers a wide variety of programs which are subject to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act are among the largest in numbers of grants. New Department of Labor regulations and increased contractor responsibilities have made the already heavy workload even greater.

(g) Office of Information: Fiscal year 1970, $205,400; fiscal year 1971, $272,600; increase, $67,200. The increase consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | +$59,300 | +2 | $272,600 | 14 | To reflect funds for two positions transferred from the Secretary's Immediate Office (No overall increase) |

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (2) | +$7,900 | -- | -- | -- | To meet increased salary costs for current positions and other increased costs. |
| | +$67,200 | +2 | | | |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

(1) This increase merely reflects an offset of an equal reduction in the funds provided to the Secretary's Immediate Office resulting from transfer of two positions between the organizations.

(2) Within-grade step increase costs $2,500 and increased costs of current operations $5,400.

The Office of Information is far more than a "clearing house" for other information operations in the Department. In addition to performing basic information services for the Secretary and all other offices in the Secretariat, it prepares material for 13 bureaus and offices that do not have formal information staffs. It likewise coordinates, edits, and rewrites material provided by the 12 bureaus that do have information staffs. The review, editing, and coordinating operations extend to all non-scientific publications and to all motion pictures. It directs the servicing of press releases and speeches for every bureau and office of the Department. It is responsible for preparing a large number of Department-wide publications, reviewing and coordinating exhibits, and performing basic information functions for national and international conferences. It also supervises the Branch of Photography.

(h) Board of Contract Appeals: Fiscal year 1970, $154,700; fiscal year 1971, $157,300; increase, $2,600. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| +$2,600 | -- | $157,300 | 7 | To meet increased salary costs for current positions and other increased costs. |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

Within-grade step increases, $2,400 and increased costs of current operations, $200.

The Interior Board of Contract Appeals ordinarily has approximately 90 cases pending before it. Most of the appeals arise under construction contracts, and there is a constant increase in the number of "big" cases--those requiring weeks or months of hearing time, plus extended periods devoted to research, consideration and legal writing. At the present time there are at least 12 docketed large appeals which involve between $300,000 and $5,000,000 each. Voluminous records are submitted to the Board at the outset of such large appeals. A great deal of additional written data and other evidence is submitted during the course of the hearings on such appeals, which can take from

one to four months' hearing time. It is estimated that the work on the "big" cases in fiscal year 1971 will require the full working time of three of the Board's members. Thus, the remaining caseload, approximately 75 appeals, will remain for disposal by two Board members. For an appeals board in the field of construction contracts, this caseload is considerably too heavy. The Board's jurisdiction was greatly broadened in early 1968, when new standard clauses were incorporated in Government contracts. Since contract appeals involving long-standing differences or large claims frequently are taken after contracts have been under administration for two to three years, the impact of the increased jurisdiction should be received in full force during Fiscal Year 1971. The courts and the Department of Justice have strongly emphasized the need for contract appeals boards to promptly hear and decide the cases that come before them, and to issue carefully prepared decisions containing references to the appeal record in support of all important findings.

(i) Office of the Science Adviser: Fiscal year 1970, $123,900; fiscal year 1971, $129,200; increase, $5,300. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| +$5,300 | -- | $129,200 | 5 | To meet increased salary costs for current positions and other increased costs. |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

Within-grade step increases, $2,000 and increased costs of current operations, $3,300.

The Science Adviser is responsible to the Secretary for direct assistance and advice on scientific and engineering affairs, on administrative matters affecting the conduct of research and development programs, and on policy questions with significant scientific or technologic components. The Science Adviser represents the Secretary and the Department in the activities of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and numerous similar organizations, both governmental and private. The Science Adviser conducts or supervises ad hoc staff work which assembles and digests scientific and engineering background material for the Secretary's information; he coordinates studies cutting across the normal departmental lines and, similarly, coordinates or maintains an overview of R&D activities (particularly at their inception) which involve several lines of command.

(j) Interior Coordinator-Water Resources Council: Fiscal year 1970, $36,900; fiscal year 1971, $42,900; increase, $6,000. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| +$6,000 | -- | $42,900 | 2 | To meet increased salary costs for current positions and other costs. |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

Within-grade step increases, $300 and increased costs of current operations, $5,700.

The Secretary of the Interior serves as Chairman of the Water Resources Council and Interior representatives perform a major portion of the various committee activities within the Council. The Department of the Interior has thirteen bureaus and offices which have an interest and responsibility in all of the river basin areas of the country. Because of the Department's multiple interests in river basin planning and development, it is important that there be coordination within the Department and guidance from a central source in the Secretariat.

At this time there are four river basin planning commissions operating under the sponsorship of the Water Resources Council. These commissions cover a major portion of the country and are engaged in developing comprehensive water and related land development plans for each area of jurisdiction. Each of them has an Interior representative who requires direction and guidance to properly implement the numerous policies and positions of the various interests within the Department. In a similar way, Departmental representatives on fifteen other comprehensive studies being carried out by other management arrangements require centralized guidance and assistance.

The Council is also involved in developing and promulgating rules, regulations, and policy directives for use in water resource development planning that affect all areas of interest and responsibility within the Department.

Because of the interagency involvement in all of the activities of the Water Resources Council, numerous other interagency problems and interests are discussed and resolved during the normal course of the contracts within the group.

2. Program Direction and Coordination

Analysis by Subactivities

| Sub-Activity | Fiscal Year 1969 Amount Available | Fiscal Year 1970 Total Appropriation | Pay Cost Supplemental | Transfers 1/ | Amount Available |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Assistant Secretary-Water & Power | 363,779 | 382,200 | 34,300 | --- | 416,500 |
| (b) Assistant Secretary-Mineral Resources | 286,881 | 315,700 | 24,900 | --- | 340,600 |
| (c) Assistant Secretary-Public Land Management ..... | 273,160 | 296,000 | 20,500 | --- | 316,500 |
| (d) Assistant Secretary-Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources ..... | 206,864 | 202,000 | 13,300 | --- | 215,300 |
| (e) Assistant Secretary-Water Quality Research Program ..... | 294,911 | 334,800 | 25,200 | --- | 360,000 |
| (f) Defense Electric Power Administration | 57,884 | 61,900 | 10,800 | --- | 72,700 |
| (g) Marine Resources Development Program | 39,769 | 70,900 | 10,800 | --- | 81,700 |
| Total ..... | 1,523,248 | 1,663,500 | 139,800 | --- | 1,803,300 |

## 2. Program Direction and Coordination

Analysis by Subactivities

| Sub-Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970 | Page Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Assistant Secretary-Water & Power ..... | 363,779 | 416,500 | 416,500 | --- | 20 |
| (b) Assistant Secretary-Mineral Resources.. | 286,881 | 340,600 | 369,200 | + 28,600 | 20 |
| (c) Assistant Secretary-Public Land Management ..... | 273,160 | 316,500 | 338,200 | + 21,700 | 20 |
| (d) Assistant Secretary-Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources ..... | 206,864 | 215,300 | 264,500 | + 49,200 | 21 |
| (e) Assistant Secretary-Water Quality Research ..... | 294,911 | 360,000 | 443,600 | + 83,600 | 22 |
| (f) Defense Electric Power Administration.. | 57,884 | 72,700 | 79,700 | + 7,000 | 23 |
| (g) Marine Resources Development ..... | 39,769 | 81,700 | 127,600 | + 45,900 | 23 |
| Total ..... | 1,523,248 | 1,803,300 | 2,039,300 | +236,000 | |

2. Program Direction and Coordination

(a) Assistant Secretary for Water and Power: Fiscal year 1970, $416,500; fiscal year 1971, $416,500; increase, None.

The estimate provides for the salaries and expenses of the Assistant Secretary and a supporting staff of eighteen positions in Washington. The Assistant Secretary discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to the development of water and power. He exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Bureau of Reclamation, Bonneville Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Southeastern Power Administration, Alaska Power Administration, and the Defense Electric Power Administration.

(b) Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources: Fiscal year 1970, $340,600; fiscal year 1971, $369,200; increase, $28,600. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| +$28,600 | -- | $369,200 | 18 | To meet increased salary and other costs for current authorized staff. |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

Within-grade step increase, $5,400; additional funding of currently authorized positions, $12,300; increase travel, $5,000; and increased operating expenses, $5,900.

The Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to the development and utilization of minerals activities. He exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Bureau of Mines, Geological Survey, Office of Oil and Gas, Office of Coal Research, Oil Import Administration, and the Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels.

The increases requested are essential to provide direction and coordination of the expanded minerals and energy programs. Additional travel is necessary in order that the Department continue to meet its commitments with the North Atlantic Treaty Organizations, Economic Community Europe, and the Organizations for Economic Cooperation and Development, and with respect to bi-lateral meetings with foreign countries. Further, the Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 has increased the workload of this office to the extent that virtually full employment of currently authorized staff must be maintained for essential operations.

This estimate will provide the funds necessary to support the Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources and his staff of seventeen employees.

(c) Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management: Fiscal year 1970, $316,500; fiscal year 1971, $338,200; increase, $21,700. The increase consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | +$12,000 | +1 | $338,200 | 17 | To provide for one additional position as a staff assistant for Territorial affairs. |

Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management - Cont'd.

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (2) | +$9,700 | -- | -- | -- | To meet increased salary and other costs for currently authorized staff. |
| | $21,700 | 1 | | | |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

(1) One additional position at an annual rate of $16,000 less applicable lapse.

(2) Within-grade step increase costs, $2,600; additional funding of currently authorized positions, $1,500, and increased operating expense, $5,600.

The estimate for the Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management provides for his salary and expenses and a staff of sixteen employees in his office. The Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to land utilization and management, territorial affairs and Indian affairs. He exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and Office of Territories.

The increased funds will enable the Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management to provide the direction necessary to implement a broad program of action to fully develop the political and economic future of the Trust Territories. The increase provides for a sorely needed full-time Staff Assistant on Territorial matters.

(d) Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources: Fiscal year 1970, $215,300; fiscal year 1971, $264,500; increase, $49,200. The increase consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | +$45,300 | +2 | $264,500 | 13 | To provide for additional staff. |
| (2) | +$ 3,900 | -- | --- | -- | To meet increased salary and other costs for currently authorized staff. |
| | +$49,200 | +2 | | | |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

(1) Salaries and related costs for two additional positions, $39,300, and $6,000 for increased travel.

(2) Additional salary costs for currently authorized staff, $2,900, and increased operating expenses, $1,000.

The Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to the development, conservation, and utilization of fish, wildlife, national parks and marine resources of the Nation. He exercises secretarial direction over the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife and the Bureaus of Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the National Park Service, and the Office of Marine Resources.

During recent years the programs in the conservation and use of natural resources have expanded greatly. Of particular importance are new or expanded programs in marine resources, parks and recreational opportunities, and the protection of estaurine areas. This has greatly increased the workload in the Office of the Assistant Secretary. The increase of two positions is to provide additional staff assistance to meet the increasing general responsibilities of the office. This estimate provides for the salary and expenses of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources and a staff of twelve employees.

(e) Assistant Secretary for Water Quality and Research: Fiscal year 1970, $360,000; fiscal year 1971, $443,600; increase, $83,600. The increase consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | +$68,600 | +3 | $443,600 | 21 | To provide additional staff. |
| (2) | +$15,000 | -- | --- | -- | To meet increased salary and other costs for currently authorized staff |
| | +$83,600 | +3 | | | |

Costs Factors Involved In Increases

(1) Salaries and related costs for two professional and one secretarial position, $68,600.

(2) Within-grade step increase costs, $6,600, and increased salary costs of current staff, $8,400.

There are a total of eight bureaus and offices within the Department of the Interior which currently carry on water research activities, with a combined research budget totaling over one hundred thirty million dollars. This is over seventy per cent of the total government-supported water resources research. Over three-fourths of the water resources research program in Interior is under the leadership of the Assistant Secretary, Water Quality and Research.

The Assistant Secretary, in addition to his current assignments, will be responsible for Department-wide coordination of programs concerned with water resources research, and will maintain liaison with the Water Research Committee of the Federal Council of Science and Technology, the Bureau of the Budget, the Congress, and other government and non-government interests in water resources research.

The Assistant Secretary and a supporting staff of twenty employees, discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to the control, prevention and abatement of water pollution, the desalinization of sea water, and the coordination of programs concerned with Water Resources Research. The Assistant Secretary exercises secretarial direction and supervision over the Federal Water Pollution

Control Administration, the Office of Saline Water and the Office of Water Resources Research. An increase of three positions is requested to assist the Assistant Secretary in providing the program direction and coordination of all water resources research within the Department of the Interior.

(f) Defense Electric Power Administration: Fiscal year 1970, $72,700; fiscal year 1971, $79,700; increase, $7,000. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Position | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| +$7,000 | -- | $79,700 | 3 | To meet increased salary and other costs for currently authorized staff. |

Costs Factors Involved In Increases

Within-grade step increases, $2,000, additional funding of currently authorized staff, $3,600, and increased operating expenses, $1,400.

The estimate of funds for the headquarters staff of the Defense Electric Power Administration provides for salaries and expenses of the Administrator and a staff of two employees.

The Administrator and supporting staff provide general direction, guidance and coordination for the electric power emergency preparedness functions assigned to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order 10997 and other pertinent Executive Orders.

(g) Office of Marine Resources: Fiscal year 1970, $81,700; fiscal year 1971, $127,600; increase, $45,900. The increase consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | +$32,300 | +2 | $127,600 | 5 | To provide additional staffing and related costs. |
| (2) | +$13,600 | -- | --- | -- | To provide for increased funding of currently authorized staff. |
| | +$45,900 | +2 | | | |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

(1) Increase staff of two positions, $32,300.

(2) Within-grade step increases, $1,200, additional salary costs of currently authorized staff, $7,000, and increased operating expenses, $5,400.

The Department of the Interior has the largest civilian Federal program in marine affairs. The program is not centralized but is widely distributed throughout many organizations of the Department. Research and development of ocean resources is a natural extension of a Bureau's activities on land or in fresh water. Therefore, it was not logical or practical to place all marine resource activities of a particular Bureau in a single unit. Instead, a central coordinating staff, the Office of Marine Resources under the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources, was created to insure effective performance of the Department's diverse and important marine resources responsibilities.

Examples of some of the broad guage initiatives in which Interior will have a major role are Coastal Zone Management, Lake Restoration, Artic Environmental Research, and the International Decade of Ocean Exploration.

Since its establishment approximately 15 months ago the Office of Marine Resources has been operating with a staff compliment of only three employees. An increase of two positions is requested to provide additional broad overall leadership and coordination support for the large marine resources responsibilities of the Department.

3. Administrative Services

Analysis by Subactivities

| Sub-Activity | Fiscal Year 1969 Amount Available | Fiscal Year 1970 Total Appropriation | Pay Cost Supplemental | Transfers 1/ | Amount Available |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Assistant Secretary-Administration | 121,396 | 133,700 | 6,900 | --- | 140,600 |
| (b) Office of Survey and Review ..... | 2,085,193 | 2,351,300 | 211,800 | --- | 2,563,100 |
| (c) Office of Management Operations .. | 804,837 | 830,600 | 65,800 | --- | 896,400 |
| (d) Office of Budget ..... | 260,105 | 383,400 | 29,000 | --- | 412,400 |
| (e) Office of Management Research .... | 247,898 | 267,600 | 22,200 | --- | 289,800 |
| (f) Office of Personnel Management ... | 472,413 | 498,600 | 42,900 | --- | 541,500 |
| (g) Office of Program Analysis ..... | 274,940 | 289,000 | 32,300 | --- | 321,300 |
| Total ..... | 4,266,782 | 4,754,200 | 410,900 | --- | 5,165,100 |

### 3. Administrative Management

Analysis by Subactivities

| Sub-Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970 | Page Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Assistant Secretary-Administration ..... | 121,396 | 140,600 | 141,200 | + 600 | 27 |
| (b) Office of Survey and Review ..... | 2,085,193 | 2,563,100 | 2,620,200 | + 57,100 | 27 |
| (c) Office of Management Operations ..... | 804,837 | 896,400 | 932,000 | + 35,600 | 29 |
| (d) Office of Budget ..... | 260,105 | 412,400 | 417,800 | + 5,400 | 30 |
| (e) Office of Management Research ..... | 247,898 | 289,800 | 295,700 | + 5,900 | 31 |
| (f) Office of Personnel Management ..... | 472,413 | 541,500 | 547,300 | + 5,800 | 31 |
| (g) Office of Program Analysis ..... | 274,940 | 321,300 | 321,300 | --- | 32 |
| Total ..... | 4,266,782 | 5,165,100 | 5,275,500 | +110,400 | |

3. Administrative Management

(a) Assistant Secretary for Administration: Fiscal year 1970, $140,600; fiscal year 1971, $141,200; increase, $600. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| + $600 | --- | $141,200 | 6 | To meet within-grade step increase costs for current staffing. |

Provision is made for the salary and expenses of the Assistant Secretary and a small staff of five employees in his office.

The Assistant Secretary for Administration discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to administrative management functions in the Department, and directs and supervises the offices listed below.

(b) Office of Survey and Review: Fiscal year 1970, $2,563,100; fiscal year 1971, $2,620,200; increase, $57,100. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| +$57,100 | -- | $2,620,200 | 136 | To meet within-grade step increases and increased operating costs. |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

Net within-grade step increase costs, $8,500; increase in travel due to increased per diem, $32,400; increase in other objects to offset increased cost of operations, $16,200.

The Office of Survey and Review has the responsibility for performance of all internal auditing functions in the Department of the Interior. While program - type reviews, to provide management are independent appraisal of the effectiveness of a particular operation are desirable, regulatory requirements command that most of the effort be applied to the traditional areas of expenditure controls, accountability verification, and other areas of responsibility as provided for under Section 113 of the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950.

Internal audit results continue to demonstrate conclusively the net benefit of resource application. Audit reports have established the basis for both program and organizational evaluations as well as providing Departmental surveillance over financial and property accountability. Recent audit reports for example have:

1. Generated Departmental action to reduce the Minerals Exploration program, due to the lack of benefits derived from the program.

2. Pointed out deficiencies in grant administration which resulted in Federal overparticipation of approximately $300,000 per year.

3. Showed the necessity for improving the management of data processing centers and reducing the expenditures for purchase of outside services.

4. Questioned the desirability of continuing to provide Government operated services where a commercial source was available.

5. Suggested that annual savings of approximately $290,000 can be made by realigning administrative responsibilities in an Indian Affairs Area Office.

6. Showed that additional power sales of between $400,000 to $800,000 can be realized by maximizing use of interties between the facilities of two of the Department's power agencies.

Contract audits questioned costs in the amount of $3,087,580 for fiscal year 1969 and costs disallowed for the same period amounted to $2,319,218.

The other operational responsibilities of the Office of Survey and Review continue to include Departmental leadership in audit policy relationships with the GAO and others; contracting policies and special contract reviews; automatic data processing; financial policies and systems; ethical policies and compliance; and investigations of misconduct and irregularities.

Concerted emphasis and attention of the Office of Survey and Review to the requirements for and development of accounting systems for several of the Bureaus and Offices of the Department initiated in Fiscal year 1968 has continued through Fiscal Years 1969 and 1970. This priority attention covers (1) the origination of new accounting systems, and (2) the analysis of need for modernizing and strengthening existing accounting systems in order to produce reliable current data for all levels of management.

Accounting system development has been undertaken in two stages. The first stage requiring development of accounting principles and standards for the Comptroller General's approval for eleven bureaus and offices has been substantially completed. The next stage of accounting system development places emphasis upon the review of detailed accounting systems in operation to assure that they are compatible with the GAO approved accounting principles and standards. This program of review beginning in Fiscal Year 1970, involves a more intensive examination of accounting functions at the operating level - headquarters and field offices.

During the establishment of new and the revision and updating of on-going accounting systems, the Department has also recognized the need for increased emphasis upon the exchange, sharing and implementation of methods and techniques of the accounting, fiscal and other administrative support systems between bureaus and offices. These requirements involve the direct liaison between staff system accountants of this Office and their counterparts in Departmental bureaus or offices.

The Department plans to submit to the General Accounting Office the detailed accounting systems in operation developed for bureaus and offices which have had GAO approval of their principles and standards. These detailed accounting systems will be described in manual form for the use of employees in their day-to-day operation. Certain additional requirements set forth by the Comptroller General as a prerequisite for formal submissions of the bureau accounting systems for approval will also be submitted.

One of the prime objectives in the development of the detailed accounting systems will be the establishment of meaningful financial reporting systems geared to controlling work programs through designated responsibility centers. Reports will reflect comparisons between targets and accomplishments on a cost basis for Interior bureaus and offices. For those bureaus and offices which have approved systems, approved during the 10-year period ending 1960, a continuing effort is being made to modernize these systems in line with current concepts.

In furtherance of the President's objectives for strengthening the Financial Management Improvement Program efforts, the staff is also concentrating its efforts on two projects, one being the development of uniform systems for procurement and property management in relation to financial management and the other being development of personnel and payroll systems for application to several bureaus and offices.

The modest increase requested will enable the Office of Survey and Review to merely continue its present level of effort and staff of 136 positions during fiscal year 1971.

(c) Office of Management Operations: Fiscal year 1970, $896,400; fiscal year 1971, $932,000; Increase, $35,600. The increase consists of:

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | +$24,000 | 2 | $932,000 | 74 | To provide for additional staff in the Division of Fiscal Services. |
| (2) | +$11,600 | --- | --- | -- | For within-grade step increases, and increased operating costs. |
| | +$35,600 | +2 | | | |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

(1) Two addtional positions averaging $12,000.

(2) Net within-grade step increase costs, $8,600 and increase of $3,000 in other objects to offset increase cost of operations.

The Office of Management Operations has primary staff responsibility for all administrative services, property management, records management, communications, and emergency preparedness activities of the Department. It also provides centralized administrative services for bureau and office headquarters and other offices located in the Washington metropolitan area. These services include automatic data processing, space, duplicating, health, communications, visitor information, and storage and shipping. The Office also provides administrative services such as fiscal, personnel, mail, file, messenger, and procurement for the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, Office of Oil and Gas, Oil Import Administration, Oil Import Appeals Board, Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels, Office of Saline Water, Office of Coal Research, and the Office of Water Resources Research.

There has been continued growth in the volume of work required in the fiscal service area over the past few years. Additional offices are serviced, and the number of personnel and activities supported continue to increase. Also, new and additional requirements, such as accrued accounting, development and documentation of the accounting system, location reporting and the further employment of ADP equipment have increased the workload and the need for additional personnel. Due to the added and ever increasing burdens placed on the Division, timely and adequate services have not always been provided to the offices served. To meet these added needs and to provide the essential fiscal services required, a request is made for two additional positions. One is a GS-13 Accountant to work on the accounting system and documentation, including the further use of ADP, and to assist in the solution of many special problem areas. A request is also made for an accounting technician to assist in meeting the increasing workload of the Division.

The estimate for the Office of Management Operations provides for the salaries and related expenses of a staff of seventy-four (74).

(d) Office of Budget. Fiscal year 1970, $412,400; fiscal year 1971, $417,800; increase, $5,400. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| + $5,400 | -- | $417,800 | 21 | To meet within-grade step increase costs and other costs for current authorized organization. |

Cost Factor Involved in the Increase

Within-grade step increases, $5,100; and increases in other items, $300.

The Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior consists of the Division of Budget and the Division of Fiscal Management and Reports.

The Division of Budget has the primary staff responsibility within the Department for all of its budget functions and related fiscal management, funding and reporting activities. It is responsible for insuring the accuracy and reliability of all Department budget documents and reports. It develops and prescribes over-all Departmental policy and procedures, and provides Departmental direction, review and coordination for the development, presentation, and execution of the budget. It maintains direct, continuous liaison with the Assistant Secretaries, the budget and program people in each bureau and office, Bureau of the Budget staff, and with the Senate and House Appropriations Committees dealing with Interior Appropriations. It is thus responsible for budgetary liaison and represents the Department on appropriation matters with the Bureau of the Budget, the Appropriations Committees of the Congress, and other Federal agencies.

The Division prepares Department-wide tables and charts, as well as other statistical summaries and analyses of budget proposals, appropriations, and financial reports at all stages of the budget process. It is responsible for the preparation of data showing the breakdown of the budget by States and Congressional districts, as well as for special reports on these requested by Members of Congress. The Division participates in determinations relating to Departmental programs and plans in terms of budgetary requirements, as well as application of the Administration's budgetary policies with regard to such programs. It coordinates the budgetary process with the Department's Cost Reduction and Manpower Utilization Programs and the Department's Planning-Programming-Budgeting System. It is also responsible for reviewing the content of all budgetary material prepared by the bureaus and offices to insure conformity to required format and procedures before these budgets are released. The Division reviews all proposals for supplementary budget requests and for reprograming of funds as to need and for conformity with regulations prescribed therefor, and follows up on these matters with the Bureau of the Budget and the Appropriations Committees. The Division also maintains control within each current year of the limitations imposed by the Congress and the Bureau of the Budget on the funds appropriated to the Department.

The Division of Fiscal Management and Reports has primary responsibility within the Department at the Secretarial level for direction, planning, policy, procedures, decision-making and administration of all fiscal management, related

financial reporting and fund control management on a Department-wide basis and is the Departmental authority on these matters.

The Division is responsible for the allocation and control of Departmental limitations on outlays and obligations and the hiring of consultants, the approval of increases to imprest funds, recommendations to Treasury for the establishment of additional Federal Depositories, reports on waiver of claims for allotments of pay and management improvement, projects such as computerized reporting and the development and monitoring of a Departmental Budget Execution Plan.

It is also involved in other matters such as apportionment requests, administrative control of all funds for the Department, funding and financing of all Interior programs, implementing, developing and prescribing Departmental travel, per diem and transportation policies and procedures and various financial management proposals for which advice and assistance is furnished to the Secretariat and the bureaus and offices of the Department before final action.

The estimate for the Office of Budget provides salaries and related expenses to support the current authorized staff of 21 positions.

(e) Office of Management Research: Fiscal year 1970, $289,800; fiscal year 1971, $295,700; increase, $5,900. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| + $5,900 | -- | $295,700 | 16 | To meet within-grade step increases and increased operating costs. |

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

Within-grade step increase costs, $3,600; and increased operating expenses, $2,300.

The Office of Management Research is responsible for providing leadership and staff assistance to programs for the improvement of management and organization throughout the Department. Specific assignments include: The conduct of organization and management surveys, committee management, work improvement programs, directives management, including coordination of the Departmental Manual, Secretary's Orders, proposed Executive Orders, Federal Register documents. Code of Federal Regulations and other written instructional materials, and a management consulting service to the bureaus and offices on the above subjects, as well as other problems of organization and management operations, efficient utilization of manpower, and application of new techniques and equipment in carrying out Interior's programs.

This estimate provides for the salaries and expenses of a staff of 16 positions.

(f) Office of Personnel Management: Fiscal year 1970, $541,500; fiscal year 1971, $547,300; increase, $5,800. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| + $5,800 | -- | $547,300 | 34 | To meet increased salary and other costs for current authorized organization. |

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

Within-grade step increases, $2,300; and increased operating expenses, $3,500.

The Office of Personnel Management is responsible for providing Departmental leadership and staff guidance in all matters pertaining to personnel management and administration. It develops policies, standards, objectives and programs designed to establish and maintain an adequate, highly qualified and efficient working force for the accomplishment of the Department's programs. It gives direction and overall review to the constituent bureaus in the Department with reference to their personnel activities through a comprehensive and all inclusive personnel management program which includes position classification, labor relations, wage and pay administration, employment, employee training and development, employee relations, employee safety and health, standards, procedures and records. It coordinates bureau personnel programs and provides for their evaluation and strengthening. It plans and stimulates studies of personnel management improvement, including executive development and training.

The estimate provides for a staff of 34 positions.

(g) Office of Program Analysis: Fiscal year 1970, $321,300; fiscal year 1971, $321,300; no change.

The Office of Program Analysis provides staff assistance and support to the Planning-Programming-Budgeting System. The Office is responsible for providing Departmental leadership and coordination for program analysis, planning, and program formulation. Existing, proposed, and alternative programs and activities are analyzed to evaluate their relative effectiveness in achieving explicit output-oriented objectives and goals to provide decision-makers the best possible data and information for use in making legislative, policy, program, and budgetary decisions. Planning-programming activities are coordinated fully with the budget process so that broad plans and objectives can be translated into budgetary context for consideration by the Secretary, the President, and the Congress.

The estimate provides for a staff of 16 positions.

## 4. Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife

### Analysis by Activity

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | Fiscal Year 1970 Total Appropriation | Pay Cost Supplement | Transfer | Amount Available |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commissioner of Fish & Wildlife | 124,397 | 171,900 | 8,600 | -- | 180,500 |

### Analysis by Subactivity

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970 | Page Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commissioner of Fish & Wildlife | 124,397 | 180,500 | 188,200 | + 7,700 | 33 |

Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: Fiscal year 1970, $180,500; fiscal year 1971, $188,200; increase $ 7,700. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| + $7,700 | -- | $188,200 | 7 | To meet within-grade step increase and increased costs. |

### Cost Factors Involved in Increases

Within-grade step increases, $700; increased travel, $3,000; and various other items, $4,000.

The estimate for the Office of the Commissioner provides for the salaries of the Commissioner and a staff of 6 employees together with travel and other expenses. The position of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, a Presidential appointment, was established pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956.

The Commissioner serves as principal line assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources on all fish and wildlife matters.

The Commissioner provides supervision of the activities of the Bureaus of Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife through coordination and review of programs from the standpoint of policy direction, planning, and management improvement. He provides liaison with the Congress, State Fish and Game Departments, and conservation and other interest groups on fish and wildlife matters. He serves as the United States Government representative on the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (U.S., Japan, Canada), the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission, and the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission (U.S. - Canada), and participates in other international, national, and local conferences of fishery and wildlife interest.

5. Lower Colorado River Land Use Office

Analysis by Activity

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lower Colorado River Land Use Office..... | 125,207 | --- | --- | --- |

This activity was transferred to the Bureau of Land Management at the beginning of fiscal year 1970.

---

6. Natural Resources Library

Analysis by Activity

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | Fiscal Year 1970 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Appropriation | Pay Cost Supplement | Transfer | Amount Available |
| Natural Resources Library..... | $661,821 | $895,400 | $54,500 | --- | $949,900 |

Analysis by Activity

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Natural Resources Library..... | $661,821 | $949,900 | $968,700 | + $18,800 |

Natural Resources Library: Fiscal year 1970, $949,900; fiscal year 1971, $968,700; increase, $18,800. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| + $18,800 | --- | $968,700 | 63 | To meet within-grade step increases and other increased costs. |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

Within-grade step increases, $12,000, and various other items, $6,800.

The Natural Resources Library provides a centralized collection of information to serve the needs of Interior's entire scientific, technical and management staffs. The Library provides Interior's program managers, and their staffs, with an adequate base of information, particularly in the large and ever expanding field of natural resources and environmental quality. Also, the need to extend and further cooperate with other libraries, colleges and universities, and research organizations in the interchange of information and materials dealing with the natural resources area is continually expanding.

The increase requested for FY 1971 provides for the within-grade increases and related salary costs which occur during the forthcoming year. The total amount requested for library services constitutes essentially a holding action at the same level of operation as that for fiscal year 1970.

With the increase provided in F.Y. 1970, the Natural Resources Library has been able to reduce the rate of increase of backlog in unacquired materials essential to the development of a research collection of conservation and environmental sciences literature. The increase also made possible the provision of two important new literature information services which have been highly successful. These are the Congressionally-sponsored Population Trends and Environmental Policy, and the Environmental Awareness Reading List, a semi-monthly annotated index.

7. Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals.. | --- | $400,000 | $990,000 | + $590,000 |

Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals: Fiscal year 1970, $400,000; fiscal year 1971, $990,000; increase, $590,000. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| + $590,000 | --- | $990,000 | 38 | To provide full funding for Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals established in 1970 as a result of the Federal Coal Mine and Safety Act of 1969. |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

Full year funding of salaries for additional 25 man-years of employment averaging $16,900, $422,600; travel and other related staff support items of $167,400.

The Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, Public Law 91-173, which becomes effective March 30, 1970, and the Federal Metal and Nonmetalic Mine Safety Act, Public Law 89-577, whose regulations become effective June 30, 1970, both provide for review by the Secretary of mine safety enforcement action taken by the Bureau of Mines. This review function generally is applicable to withdrawal orders and penalties assessed for the violation of safety standards. Applications for modification of mandatory safety standards also are made to the Secretary.

These quasi-judicial duties of the Secretary under each Act will be discharged by the Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals, consisting of a staff of hearing examiners and a three-member Departmental Board of Review.

Initial hearings, many of which may have to be held in the field, will be conducted by the hearing examiner. The hearings will be public, testimony will be taken and a formal record prepared. In most instances, the hearing examiner's initial decision will be final unless appealed to the three-member Departmental Board. Proceedings before the Departmental Board generally will be limited to the record developed by the hearing examiner and will consists of the submission of briefs and arguments of counsel. The decision of the Departmental Board is subject to review by the United States Court of Appeals.

The Bureau of Mines estimates that under the Coal Mine Safety Act alone there will be 25,000 notices of safety standard violations issued annually and that each year there will be 2,500 withdrawal (closure) orders issued. The metal and nonmetalic mine standards promulgated by the Bureau of Mines in fiscal year 1970 will also undoubtably result in violation notices and appeals to the Secretary.

As a direct result of these actions, it can be anticipated that large numbers of administrative hearings will be required. To implement these activities during fiscal year 1970, funds were made available from the Bureau of Mines. Direct funding is requested in the budget estimate for the Office of the Secretary for fiscal year 1971.

To carry out this program in fiscal year 1971 it is estimated that a total of $990,000 will be needed to finance the three-member Departmental Board, a staff of 20 hearing examiners and a clerical and support staff of 15 employees.

The hearing requirements under these Acts and the forecasted workload resulting, will necessitate proportionately higher supporting costs than for other components of the Office of the Secretary. For example, many hearings may be required to be held in the field, in which case, travel expenses, expenses for suitable hearing rooms, equipment and furnishings, and the procurement of the services of a court reporter will be required.

43-215 O - 70 - pt. 3 - 39

8. General Services

Analysis by Activity

| Activity | F.Y. 1969 Amount Available | F.Y. 1970 Amount Available | F.Y. 1971 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Services.. | $207,843 | $214,600 | $234,200 | + $19,600 |

General Services: Fiscal year 1970, $214,600; fiscal year 1971, $234,200; increase, $19,600. The increase consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| +$19,600 | --- | $234,200 | --- | To provide for increased cost of operations. |

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

Increased communications costs, $16,000; increased general printing, $3,000; increase in general supplies and equipment requirements, $7,000. Increase in insurance claims and indemnities, $6,000. These increases are offset by $12,400 in other services.

The activity "General Services" covers general expense items which are not practicable to distribute to the various activities of the Office of the Secretary. These items consists of:

General printing costs.

Communications, including regular telephone costs (except field offices), FTS, commercial long distance, telegraph, and postage.

Congressional travel for review of estimates in the field.

Share of health service costs, stores and shipping costs, and other miscellaneous costs prorated over the Department.

Operation of motor vehicles used by the Secretary and others in the Office of the Secretary.

Some general purchases of equipment.

Other miscellaneous expenses of a general nature.

Employees compensation costs.

Of the increase requested, $16,000 is needed to offset the increased costs associated with the FTS communications system. Shown below is an itemization of the funds requested for General Services:

| | Actual 1969 | Estimate 1970 | Estimate 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21. Travel and transportation of persons | $ 9,963 | $ 13,000 | $ 13,000 |
| 23. Rent, communications, and utilities | 133,581 | 102,700 | 118,700 |
| 24. Printing and reproduction | 18,799 | 22,000 | 25,000 |
| 25. Other services | 31,960 | 52,900 | 40,500 |
| 26. Supplies and materials | 6,018 | 3,000 | 5,000 |
| 31. Equipment | 7,522 | 15,000 | 20,000 |
| 42. Insurance claims and indemnities | --- | 6,000 | 12,000 |
| | 207,843 | 214,600 | 234,200 |

Personnel Summary

| | 1969 Actual | 1970 Estimate | 1971 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of permanent positions | 539 | 600 | 614 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions | 20 | 24 | 30 |
| Average number of all employees | 498 | 570 | 617 |
| Average GS Grade | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| Average GS salary | $12,983 | $14,250 | $14,310 |
| Average salary of ungraded positions | $7,017 | $7,094 | $7,585 |

Itemization of Estimate

Department of the Interior
Appropriation Title: Salaries and Expenses — Office of the Secretary

| | Actual 1969 | Estimate 1970 | Estimate 1971 | Increase (+) Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program and Financing: | | | | |
| Total obligations | $ 8,688,564 | $10,863,500 | $ 11,954,000 | +1,090,500 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing | 3,664 | --- | --- | --- |
| Budget Authority | 8,692,228 | 10,863,500 | 11,954,000 | +1,090,500 |
| Budget authority: | | | | |
| Appropriation | 8,755,000 | 9,912,700 | 11,954,000 | +2,041,300 |
| Transferred to other accounts | -153,472 | -251,200 | --- | + 251,200 |
| Transferred from other accounts | +90,700 | +400,000 | --- | -400,000 |
| Appropriation (adjusted) | 8,692,228 | 10,061,500 | 11,954,000 | 1,892,500 |
| Proposed Supplemental for civilian pay act increases | --- | 802,000 | --- | -802,000 |
| Object classification: | | | | |
| 11. Personnel Compensation | 6,968,056 | 8,651,000 | 9,335,000 | +684,000 |
| 12. Personnel benefits | 516,362 | 652,000 | 710,000 | +58,000 |
| 21. Travel and transportation of persons | 483,550 | 544,000 | 681,000 | +137,000 |
| 22. Transportation of things | 9,812 | 17,000 | 26,000 | +9,000 |
| 23. Rent, communications and utilities services. | 192,369 | 181,000 | 238,000 | +57,000 |
| 24. Printing and reproduction | 107,490 | 121,000 | 155,000 | +34,000 |
| 25. Other services | 216,346 | 427,000 | 493,000 | +66,000 |
| 26. Supplies and materials | 99,681 | 144,000 | 165,000 | +21,000 |
| 31. Equipment | 94,843 | 121,000 | 139,000 | +18,000 |
| 42. Insurance claims and indemnities | 55 | 5,500 | 12,000 | +6,500 |
| Total obligations | 8,688,564 | 10,863,500 | 11,954,000 | +1,090,500 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Obligations by Activities and Objects, Fiscal Year 1970 and 1971

| Activity/Subactivity | Fiscal Year | Personnel Compensation | Personnel Benefits | Travel and Transportation of Persons | Transportation of Things | Rent, Communications and Utility Services | Printing and Reproduction | Other Services | Supplies and Materials | Equipment | Insurance Claims and Indemnities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Departmental Direction | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Office of the Secretary | 1970 | 568,000 | 39,000 | 34,000 | --- | 1,000 | 2,300 | 8,000 | 3,500 | 1,000 | --- | 650,800 |
| | 1971 | 575,000 | 44,000 | 50,000 | --- | 5,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 7,000 | 5,000 | --- | 716,000 |
| (b) Office of the Under Secretary | 1970 | 240,600 | 18,500 | 11,000 | --- | 2,000 | 2,200 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 4,500 | --- | 282,800 |
| | 1971 | 245,000 | 18,900 | 11,000 | --- | 4,000 | 3,200 | 4,500 | 1,500 | 4,500 | --- | 292,600 |
| (c) International Activities | 1970 | 63,200 | 5,000 | 4,000 | --- | 500 | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | --- | 76,200 |
| | 1971 | 65,200 | 5,000 | 7,200 | --- | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | --- | 82,900 |
| (d) Office of Legislation | 1970 | 67,200 | 4,500 | --- | --- | 1,200 | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 2,100 | --- | 78,000 |
| | 1971 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (e) Environmental Planning Staff | 1970 | 363,100 | 26,800 | 30,000 | --- | 4,200 | 4,400 | 7,800 | 2,600 | 2,000 | --- | 440,900 |
| | 1971 | 372,000 | 28,000 | 35,600 | --- | 5,200 | 5,400 | 8,800 | 3,600 | 3,000 | --- | 461,600 |
| (f) Office for Equal Opportunity | 1970 | 84,500 | 6,600 | 5,000 | --- | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,300 | 500 | 400 | --- | 100,500 |
| | 1971 | 86,800 | 6,800 | 5,000 | --- | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 500 | 400 | --- | 103,000 |
| (g) Office of Information | 1970 | 181,000 | 12,700 | 500 | --- | 700 | 3,600 | 3,700 | 2,700 | 500 | --- | 205,400 |
| | 1971 | 231,800 | 15,000 | 5,500 | --- | 1,700 | 5,600 | 4,700 | 3,700 | 1,500 | --- | 272,500 |
| (h) Board of Contract Appeals | 1970 | 135,800 | 10,300 | 6,100 | --- | 600 | 1,000 | 900 | --- | --- | --- | 154,700 |
| | 1971 | 138,200 | 9,000 | 6,700 | --- | 600 | 2,000 | 900 | --- | --- | --- | 157,400 |
| (i) Office of the Science Adviser | 1970 | 103,000 | 7,700 | 7,000 | --- | 1,500 | 2,000 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 500 | --- | 123,900 |
| | 1971 | 105,000 | 8,000 | 7,000 | --- | 1,500 | 2,000 | 4,200 | 1,000 | 500 | --- | 129,200 |
| (j) Interior Coordination-Water Resources Council | 1970 | 30,500 | 2,400 | 2,000 | --- | --- | 1,500 | 300 | 200 | --- | --- | 36,900 |
| | 1971 | 30,800 | 2,400 | 5,000 | --- | --- | 4,200 | 300 | 200 | --- | --- | 42,900 |
| Total Departmental Direction | 1970 | 1,830,900 | 133,500 | 99,600 | --- | 12,700 | 20,500 | 27,400 | 13,500 | 12,000 | --- | 2,150,100 |
| | 1971 | 1,849,800 | 140,100 | 133,000 | --- | 20,000 | 34,400 | 46,400 | 18,500 | 15,900 | --- | 2,258,100 |
| 2. Program and Coordination | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Assistant Secretary - Water and Power | 1970 | 353,200 | 26,600 | 22,000 | --- | 3,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 2,700 | --- | 416,500 |
| | 1971 | 353,200 | 26,600 | 22,000 | --- | 3,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 2,700 | --- | 416,500 |
| (b) Assistant Secretary - Mineral Resources | 1970 | 298,100 | 21,800 | 13,000 | --- | 500 | 1,300 | 3,800 | 1,600 | 500 | --- | 340,600 |
| | 1971 | 315,800 | 23,200 | 18,000 | --- | 2,000 | 2,000 | 5,300 | 2,400 | 500 | --- | 369,200 |
| (c) Assistant Secretary - Public Land Management | 1970 | 278,200 | 18,900 | 13,500 | --- | 1,200 | 1,400 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 300 | --- | 316,500 |
| | 1971 | 293,000 | 21,000 | 15,500 | --- | 1,700 | 1,900 | 2,600 | 1,200 | 1,300 | --- | 338,200 |
| (d) Assistant Secretary - Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources | 1970 | 186,100 | 13,100 | 11,000 | --- | 400 | 2,600 | 600 | 900 | 600 | --- | 215,300 |
| | 1971 | 222,400 | 18,000 | 17,000 | --- | 500 | 3,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,600 | --- | 264,500 |
| (e) Assistant Secretary - Water Quality and Research Program | 1970 | 305,900 | 23,100 | 17,500 | --- | 2,000 | 6,000 | 2,300 | 2,000 | 1,200 | --- | 360,000 |
| | 1971 | 377,900 | 28,700 | 20,000 | --- | 3,000 | 6,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | --- | 443,600 |
| (f) Defense Electric Power Administration | 1970 | 63,200 | 4,700 | 3,500 | --- | --- | 500 | 300 | 300 | 200 | --- | 72,700 |
| | 1971 | 68,800 | 5,100 | 3,500 | --- | --- | 500 | 1,300 | 300 | 200 | --- | 79,700 |
| (g) Marine Resources Development Program | 1970 | 62,400 | 5,200 | 7,500 | --- | 3,000 | 2,500 | --- | 1,100 | --- | --- | 81,700 |
| | 1971 | 99,100 | 7,900 | 8,000 | --- | 4,000 | 1,500 | 2,000 | 1,600 | 1,500 | --- | 127,600 |
| Total Program Direction and Coordination | 1970 | 1,547,100 | 113,400 | 88,000 | --- | 10,100 | 17,300 | 13,000 | 8,900 | 5,500 | --- | 1,803,300 |
| | 1971 | 1,730,200 | 130,500 | 104,000 | --- | 14,200 | 19,900 | 19,200 | 10,500 | 10,800 | --- | 2,039,300 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Obligations by Activities and Objects, Fiscal Year 1970 and 1971

| Activity/Subactivity | Fiscal Year | Personnel Compensation | Personnel Benefits | Travel and Transportation of Persons | Transportation of Things | Rent, Communications and Utility Services | Printing and Reproduction | Other Services | Supplies and Materials | Equipment | Insurance Claims and Indemnities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Administrative Management | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Assistant Secretary - Administration | 1970 | 125,300 | 9,000 | 6,000 | --- | --- | 400 | 800 | 500 | 600 | --- | 140,600 |
| | 1971 | 123,900 | 9,000 | 6,000 | --- | --- | 400 | 800 | 500 | 600 | --- | 141,200 |
| (b) Office of Survey and Review | 1970 | 1,990,900 | 134,200 | 277,300 | 11,500 | 16,000 | 14,000 | 79,800 | 10,300 | 8,700 | --- | 2,563,100 |
| | 1971 | 1,999,400 | 151,000 | 300,900 | 20,700 | 17,000 | 15,000 | 87,000 | 14,500 | 14,700 | --- | 2,620,200 |
| (c) Office of Management Operations | 1970 | 777,400 | 62,700 | 2,000 | --- | 1,000 | 8,300 | 37,000 | 7,000 | 1,000 | --- | 896,400 |
| | 1971 | 804,000 | 61,000 | 2,000 | --- | 1,000 | 8,300 | 47,700 | 7,000 | 1,000 | --- | 932,000 |
| (d) Office of Budget | 1970 | 371,100 | 28,100 | 2,000 | --- | 3,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 2,000 | --- | 412,400 |
| | 1971 | 376,200 | 28,400 | 2,000 | --- | 3,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 2,000 | --- | 417,800 |
| (e) Office of Management Research | 1970 | 262,300 | 18,400 | 3,500 | --- | --- | 600 | 4,300 | 400 | 300 | --- | 289,800 |
| | 1971 | 265,900 | 18,700 | 3,500 | --- | --- | 1,500 | 4,600 | 1,000 | 500 | --- | 295,700 |
| (f) Office of Personnel Management | 1970 | 491,500 | 35,900 | 3,000 | --- | --- | 4,100 | 3,900 | 2,500 | 600 | --- | 541,500 |
| | 1971 | 493,800 | 36,500 | 4,000 | --- | 1,000 | 4,400 | 3,900 | 2,500 | 1,200 | --- | 547,300 |
| (g) Office of Program Analysis | 1970 | 283,300 | 21,800 | 3,200 | 100 | --- | 1,500 | 8,000 | 1,500 | 2,000 | --- | 321,300 |
| | 1971 | 281,200 | 21,800 | 3,200 | 100 | --- | 1,500 | 8,000 | 1,500 | 2,000 | --- | 321,300 |
| Total Administrative Management | 1970 | 4,299,700 | 330,100 | 297,200 | 11,600 | 20,000 | 32,900 | 134,800 | 23,600 | 15,200 | --- | 5,165,100 |
| | 1971 | 4,346,400 | 326,400 | 321,600 | 20,800 | 22,000 | 35,100 | 153,000 | 28,200 | 22,000 | --- | 5,275,500 |
| 4. Commission of Fish and Wildlife | 1970 | 129,800 | 9,800 | 9,000 | --- | 7,400 | 2,000 | 19,300 | 2,600 | 600 | --- | 180,500 |
| | 1971 | 130,500 | 10,000 | 12,000 | --- | 7,900 | 2,500 | 21,500 | 2,900 | 900 | --- | 188,200 |
| 5. Natural Resources Library | 1970 | 643,400 | 49,000 | 4,200 | --- | 20,000 | 18,000 | 80,000 | 88,000 | 47,300 | --- | 949,900 |
| | 1971 | 655,400 | 50,100 | 4,200 | --- | 20,000 | 20,000 | 80,000 | 90,000 | 49,000 | --- | 968,700 |
| 6. Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals | 1970 | 200,100 | 16,200 | 33,000 | 5,400 | 8,100 | 8,300 | 99,600 | 4,400 | 24,900 | --- | 400,000 |
| | 1971 | 622,700 | 52,900 | 93,200 | 5,200 | 35,200 | 18,100 | 132,400 | 9,900 | 20,400 | --- | 990,000 |
| 7. General Services | 1970 | --- | --- | 13,000 | --- | 102,700 | 22,000 | 52,900 | 3,000 | 15,000 | 6,000 | 214,600 |
| | 1971 | --- | --- | 13,000 | --- | 118,700 | 25,000 | 40,500 | 5,000 | 20,000 | 12,000 | 234,200 |
| Total Obligations | 1970 | 8,651,000 | 652,000 | 544,000 | 17,000 | 181,000 | 121,000 | 427,000 | 144,000 | 120,500 | 6,000 | 10,863,500 |
| | 1971 | 9,335,000 | 710,000 | 681,000 | 26,000 | 238,000 | 155,000 | 493,000 | 165,000 | 139,000 | 12,000 | 11,954,000 |

EXPLANATION OF LANGUAGE CHANGES

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT

(1) Sec. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title or in the Public Works for Water, Pollution Control and Power [Resources] Development and Atomic Energy Commission Appropriation Act, [1970] 1971, shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed $300,000; hire, maintenance and operation of
(2) aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; air-conditioning equipment for passenger motor vehicles authorized to be purchased during the current fiscal year in excess of the general purchase price limitation.

(1) The first group of changes simply are to show the new title of the Public Works Appropriation Act and to conform the fiscal year reference to the budget year.

(2) The second change involves the addition of language dealing with the installation of air-conditioning equipment in passenger motor vehicles. The Congress included language in the Administrative Provisions for the National Park Service appropriations for fiscal year 1970 which provides that the purchase price limitation for such vehicles may be exceeded by the cost of air-conditioning equipment. The language applies to the purchase of vehicles for the National Park Service only.

We propose to delete that language from the Park Service administrative provisions and include it in section 104 of the general provisions for the Department of the Interior as a whole. The authorization would then apply equally as well to all the Bureaus of the Department and not be limited to the National Park Service.

Many of our Bureaus have work concentrations in geographical areas in which extremely high temperatures are common. Industry and Government have made substantial investments in the air-conditioning of office buildings, plants and other facilities where sustained employee output is important. This trend supports the proposition that demands for increased employee productivity can be met only by providing working facilities conducive to that objective. We believe this reasoning is equally applicable to the air-conditioning of Interior Department vehicles where working and climatic conditions require.

We plan to limit the installation of such equipment to official vehicles operated by personnel who have occasion for sustained use of automobiles in extremely hot climate. This would include, but not necessarily be limited to vehicles operated by law enforcement officers, social workers, educational and health and safety personnel, and others engaged in field work of the various Bureaus and Offices of the Department. Moreover, we wish to emphasize that the Department proposes to develop guidelines which would insure that only those cars operated in certain geographical areas and under certain working conditions would be equipped with air-conditioning equipment.

NEW POSITIONS IN IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF SECRETARY

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $116,500 and four additional positions are requested to strengthen the staff of the adviser to the Secretary for policy and planning and control of correspondence. What is the justification for this increase?

Mr. ROBINSON. These are the four positions I mentioned earlier. One is to add to the staff handling the correspondence that comes in directly to the Secretary. One additional position is for clerical support in the Immediate Office of the Secretary, and two professional positions. At the present time, there are 33 employees in the Immediate Office of the Secretary. Two of these are identified primarily with information activities and in this budget request we ask that those two positions be transferred to the Office of Information.

There are a total of 10 positions in the Congressional Liaison Office. The remainder of the 33 positions are in the immediate staff. There are 18 of them in the immediate staff of the Secretary. It is in this area that we are asking for the two additional professional people.

STAFF ATTACHED TO THE SECRETARY

Mr. DUNN. There are eight professional positions that are attached directly to the Secretary?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these professional positions?

Mr. ROBINSON. The assistant to the Secretary and his principal assistant, the rest of them are principally staff people reporting directly to him for various special assignments.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. ROBINSON. For example, one staff member does research work connected with the speeches the Secretary gives. Then there are the people who coordinate with the Assistant Secretary on the preparation of correspondence, preparation of policy papers, procedures, and this type of work. This is aside from the program staff.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you mean by program staff?

Mr. ROBINSON. I was thinking of the environmental planning staff which replaced the program support staff. This is the office which Mr. Quarles heads up.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have been able to manage everything but the BIA.

Mr. HITE. The staff of eight professionals, we feel right now, is too small, Mrs. Hansen. That is the reason for the additional two. The Secretary has quite a diverse organization under him and the requirement for some direct liaison from his office through the assistant secretaries to the various bureaus and specific programs is critical. The Secretary has, just as do all his Cabinet counterparts, extensive requirements for public statements, public presentations, and for travel to various areas. These people provide him with the professional background.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee has for many years thought that the Secretary of the Interior should be provided with more detailed information.

Mr. HITE. That is why I wanted to interject this clarification.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee has thought for a long time that the Secretary didn't know all that was going on in the Department. Anything that would help inform him would be very helpful.

EFFECTIVE DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Mr. QUARLES. I might add a note because I think the Secretary is extremely conscious of the point you referred to, Mrs. Hansen. He is extremely anxious to establish a more effective management over the Department. He is very conscious of the fact that for a number of years the Department of the Interior hasn't had a reputation that he is satisfied with, with regard to its management. The Department also has quite a number of diverse programs. As we have gone along with this increasing concern which the environmental quality people have come to recognize more adequately than they ever have before; that everything does in fact relate to everything else and that the programs have to be in phase with each other. This is not only true in the sense of the impact of the resource development program upon water quality and thereby upon fish and wildlife, but it is true right across the board. The Secretary is working hard to develop a more effective coordination between the program areas of various assistant secretaries.

Reference was made earlier to the functions of these people on certain specific environmental crises matters that have come up and have had to be handled in the Office of the Secretary. An excellent example of that is the Trans-Alaska pipeline system which has engaged 100 percent of the time of one assistant who has worked on this matter extensively. By being able to stay with the job and by being attached to the Office of the Secretary he has been able to provide coordination with the various bureaus involved that otherwise would not have been possible. The Secretary is trying to establish this type of coordination across the board in the Department.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

You have scheduled a decrease of $59,300 and two positions related to the transfer of two positions and cost of the Office of Information. Why is this transfer being contemplated?

Mr. ROBINSON. This is the assistant to the Secretary and the Director of Information. His position and one other position which involve full-time information activities, has been carried in the Immediate Office of the Secretary's budget. This action is reducing the Immediate Office of the Secretary's budget by this amount and transferring it to the Office of Information where they really belong.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will adjourn until 10 minutes of 1.

AFTERNOON SESSION

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION DESK AUDITS

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

When was the last time the Civil Service Commission performed desk audits of your position classifications in the Office of the Secretary?

Mr. ROBINSON. It hasn't been this past year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the date.

Mr. HITE. I will get you the date.

(The information follows:)

The Office of the Secretary was last given a detailed inspection by the Civil Service Commission in 1963, which included a position classification audit of a sample of positions.

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION EXPENSES

Mrs. HANSEN. $2,000 is requested for official reception and representation expenses. What is your general policy on the use of these funds?

Mr. ROBINSON. These funds are just for the Secretary's use. They are handled in his office and are not used by anyone else. They are for his own official use only.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have distinguished visitors from other countries?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes. It is used for luncheons where he entertains and has people in on business.

Mr. DUNN. In fact, I think he has the Ambassador from Madagascar there today.

Mrs. HANSEN. To what extent are expenditures made from these funds audited?

Mr. ROBINSON. They are audited by our office at the end of the year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. $82,900 is requested for international activities. This involves four positions. What are the responsibilities of this office?

Mr. ROBINSON. This is the coordinating office for all the international activities of the Department. Actually, there are only three people in that office at the present time. There is authorization for four positions.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you have any additional comments insert them in the record.

Mr. HITE. Fine, Mrs. Hansen.

(The information follows:)

A few examples of the current activities of the office are as follows:

This office is coordinating the Departments' preparations for U.S. participation in a number of international conferences dealing with environmental matters involving many bureaus and offices of the Department; for example, the United Nations Conference on Problems of the Human Environment which is to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972. This conference is to provide a framework for comprehensive consideration within the United Nations of the problems of human environment in order to focus the attention of governments and public opinion on the importance and urgency of this question and also to identify those aspects of it that can only or best be solved through international cooperation and agreement.

This office is also coordinating the preparation of Department's advice with respect to trade policies, trade problems, and ways and means of expanding U.S. exports.

This office has been representing the Department in the executive branch effort to reduce personnel overseas. In this connection, the Department's effort has been to assure effective reporting of matters of interest and concern to our fisheries, minerals, and fuels interests and responsibilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING STAFF

Mrs. HANSEN. $461,600 is requested for the environmental planning staff. This involves 20 positions. In one of the hearings Secretary Loesch told the committee he was not aware of a special task force group in Interior responsible for antipollution activities. Just what do these people do and where does this organization fit in with regard to the overall governmental effort currently being made to improve our environment?

Mr. ROBINSON. This is the staff that was created last year replacing the program support staff. It is the one which Mr. Quarles heads up.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION FUNCTIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. $272,600 is requested for the Office of Information. This is just the top of the iceberg. I believe the total cost of information work in the Department of Interior would amount to about $2.5 million. What are the functions of this office?

Mr. ROBINSON. This is the office that handles principally the preparation of the press releases and some speech writing for the Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries.

Mrs. HANSEN. Didn't you also request other funds for speech writers?

Mr. ROBINSON. I know. They do some of the preparation of the material for the speeches. The speechwriter in the Immediate Office is the one who does the actual speechwriting. This office also reviews the press releases prepared by the bureaus before they are issued. There are presently 12 people in this office and we are proposing moving over two from the Immediate Office of the Secretary.

HIGHER GRADE FEMALE EMPLOYEES

Mrs. HANSEN. How many women do you have employed in the upper echelons of the Department of Interior?

Mr. ROBINSON. I have a list of the women in positions in grade 12 and above which I would be glad to submit for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

(The information follows:)

Number of positions occupied by female employees in GS grades 12 and up

| Grade | As of October 31, 1968 | | As of October 31, 1969 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total number of employees in grade | Women employees | Total number of employees in grade | Women employees |
| GS-12 | 5,862 | 221 | 6,176 | 244 |
| GS-13 | 3,616 | 85 | 3,757 | 98 |
| GS-14 | 1,901 | 37 | 2,050 | 40 |
| GS-15 | 978 | 13 | 1,078 | 12 |
| GS-16 | 146 | 0 | 136 | 0 |
| GS-17 | 48 | 1 | 48 | 1 |
| GS-18 | 18 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Total | 12,569 | 357 | 13,259 | 395 |

TOTAL COST OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a tabulation of your total information costs for the Department, indicating the amount expended for informational work by each bureau.

(The information follows:)

## SUMMARY

Costs for Information Work - Full-time, Part-time and Other Costs by bureaus,
(exclusive of the Bureau of Reclamation, Power-Marketing Agencies and Federal Water Pollution Control Administration)

| BUREAU | | Fiscal Year 1969 Full-time Employees | Part-time Employees | Other Costs | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office of Saline Water | (5) | $ 66,600 | $ -- | $ 210,100 | $ 276,700 |
| Bureau of Commercial Fisheries | (4) | 45,194 | 1,000 | 16,593 | 62,787 |
| Office of Information (Secretary) | (12) | 164,192 | -- | 16,008 | 180,200 |
| NW Regional Office | (2) | 26,681 | -- | 5,149 | 31,830 |
| Bureau of Land Management | (20) | 278,400 | 13,600 | 98,000 | 390,000 |
| Geological Survey | (4) | 56,225 | 442 | 7,517 | 64,184 |
| Bureau of Outdoor Recreation | (11) | 124,561 | 6,937 | 38,962 | 170,460 |
| Bureau of Mines | (6) | 57,748 | 29,903 | 10,000 | 97,651 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | (5) | 64,890 | 24,091 | 8,813 | 97,794 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | (5) | 54,741 | 130,000 | 59,259 | 244,000 |
| National Park Service | (18) | 207,328 | 22,928 | 17,144 | 247,400 |
| TOTAL | (92) | $ 1,146,560 | $ 228,901 | $ 487,545 | $ 1,863,006 |

| | | Fiscal Year 1970 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office of Saline Water | (4) | $ 63,400 | $ -- | $ 149,100 | $ 212,500 |
| Bureau of Commercial Fisheries | (4) | 47,200 | 1,000 | 12,500 | 60,700 |
| Office of Information (Secretary) | (12) | 181,000 | 1,248 | 24,400 | 206,648 |
| NW Regional Office | (1) | 12,081 | -- | 2,280 | 14,361 |
| Bureau of Land Management | (21) | 285,200 | 13,000 | 91,800 | 390,000 |
| Geological Survey | (4) | 63,700 | 1,000 | 8,000 | 72,700 |
| Bureau of Outdoor Recreation | (11) | 136,000 | 5,500 | 28,000 | 169,500 |
| Bureau of Mines | (6) | 70,281 | 43,296 | 13,000 | 126,577 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | (5) | 76,395 | 49,473 | 12,199 | 138,067 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | (5) | 62,611 | 152,000 | 64,389 | 279,000 |
| National Park Service | (18) | 226,697 | 24,703 | 19,600 | 271,000 |
| TOTAL | (91) | $ 1,224,565 | $ 291,220 | $ 425,268 | $ 1,941,053 |

BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Mrs. HANSEN. $157,300 is requested for the Board of Contract Appeals. Give us a definitive explanation of the workload of this office for the last 6 months.

Mr. ROBINSON. Madam Chairman, I have that information and could submit it for the record, or I can highlight it at this time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Highlight it for us, and insert the information in the record. How many cases did you handle, and how many did you settle?

Mr. ROBINSON. Of the total number of cases for the first 6 months in 1970, 46 docketed appeals cases were disposed of. The value of these cases was in excess of $2.6 million. In the previous year there were 65 cases.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has the number of cases been decreasing? Do you have better compliance now?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert any additional details in the record.

(The information follows:)

BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS WORKLOAD DATA

Disposition of docketed cases by the Interior Board of Contract Appeals, fiscal year 1969:

Number of docketed appeals disposed of, 65.

Total amount involved in cases disposed of during fiscal year 1969, $813,903.68.

This figure is for 25 of the 65 cases—the amounts involved in the other 40 cases are not given because the parties submitted only the question of liability to the Board, or because the records now retained by the Board do not show them.

Disposition of docketed cases by the Interior Board of Contract Appeals, first 6 months of fiscal year 1970:

Number of docketed appeals disposed of, 46.

Total amount involved in cases disposed of during first half of fiscal year 1970, $2,692,269.95.

This figure is for 20 of the 46 cases—the amounts involved in the other 26 cases are not given for the reasons stated in the presentation for fiscal year 1969 above.

INTERIOR COORDINATOR—WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

Mrs. HANSEN. Describe the functions of the Interior Coordinator—Water Resources Council for which you are requesting $42,900.

Mr. ROBINSON. This is for two positions: a secretary and a staff man. These two people are attached to Assistant Secretary Smith's office. Secretary Smith is the Secretary's representative on the Water Resources Council. These people provide the staff work for Secretary Smith and Secretary Hickel on the Council.

LEGISLATIVE LIAISON

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a listing by grade and title of the total cost of employees in the Office of the Secretary currently performing legislative liaison work.

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes, Madam Chairman.

(The information follows:)

The estimated cost of the 10 employees currently performing legislative liaison activities is $174,000 for fiscal year 1970. The titles and grades of these individuals are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Assistant to the Secretary | GS–17 |
| Assistant to the Secretary | GS–16 |
| Assistant congressional liaison officer | GS–15 |
| Liaison specialist | GS–11 |
| Administrative officer | GS–11 |
| Research assistant | GS–11 |
| Administrative assistant | GS–9 |
| Administrative assistant | GS–7 |
| Liaison aide | GS–7 |
| Clerk-steno | GS–6 |

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS REQUESTED

Mrs. HANSEN. Please justify your request for an increase of $12,000 and one position for the Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management.

Mr. ROBINSON. This is in Secretary Loesch's office. It is to give him staff assistance in matters involving the Territories.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this position be devoted solely to the Territories?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this encompass all of the Territories?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes. It is a grade 12 position.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the requirement for an additional $45,300 and two positions for the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources.

Mr. ROBINSON. This is to add one professional staff man and a clerical position in Dr. Glasgow's immediate office. One of the ways he hopes to use this person would be in the field work where he is not able to meet all the requests, requests such as meeting with conservation groups, and groups interested in his programs. This person would assist him in these areas to a certain extent.

Mrs. HANSEN. This takes two extra people?

Mr. ROBINSON. This request is for a clerical and a staff man.

Mrs. HANSEN. If the Bureau of the Budget continues to curtail the fisheries programs you are not going to need anybody.

REDIRECTION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES PROGRAMS

Mr. HITE. Mrs. Hansen, we hope in the Commercial Fisheries area that this year's budget represents an initiation of an attempt on the part of the Department to redirect commercial fisheries programs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your redirection has already gotten you in trouble.

Mr. HITE. Now, with respect to the laboratories, Mrs. Hansen, two of those closings in question represent not really closings but conversion to the cognizance of Sport Fisheries.

Mrs. HANSEN. The people involved are not happy. Such eminent gentlemen as Congressman Ford of Michigan, Congressman Esch of Michigan, and many more are not happy. I don't think you consulted with the people from Michigan beforehand. This was entirely unjustified especially when you take into consideration the number of specialists who wrote in about the substantial contributions of the Ann Arbor Laboratory and the contributions of the laboratories in the entire New England area. I hope the secretary will study and review these problems.

Mr. HITE. I feel that this is in line with the Secretary's desires, Mrs. Hansen, that these types of studies be accomplished in this area and be presented.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure the Secretary would agree with me that before there is a substantive change like this in a program that you have to have some very definitive studies made. I think it would be a very good thing for the Secretary to initiate some of these studies that will provide this committee with some needed information.

Mr. REIFEL. Madam Chairman, no doubt you got a letter from our colleague on the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Robison——

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, I did.

Mr. REIFEL (continuing). In regard to a letter from a dean of Cornell University with respect to Ann Arbor. We are getting a wide range of responses, not just that one instance.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is wide spread. Everybody would like a second look, and I think the areas involved are entitled to consultation, discussion, review, and an evaluation. Perhaps the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries should jointly operate some facilities?

Mr. HITE. Your point is well taken, Mrs. Hansen.

### ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR WATER QUALITY AND RESEARCH—ADDITIONAL POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the need for an additional $68,600 and three positions for the Assistant Secretary for Water Quality and Research?

Mr. ROBINSON. This is to continue what we modestly stated as a coordination of the water research projects of the entire Department.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many bureaus handle water research programs?

Mr. ROBINSON. Of 15 bureaus, eight have water research programs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you plan to coordinate these programs under the Assistant Secretary for Water Quality and Research?

Mr. ROBINSON. This would only be the points of coordination. They would not get involved in the research activity.

Mrs. HANSEN. No, but wouldn't the information be available to all of the bureaus?

Mr. ROBINSON. This is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has recommended in past years that these types of functions be coordinated.

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes.

### FWPCA STAFF

Mrs. HANSEN. What increase have you provided in the 1971 budget estimate for positions and funding in the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration request for program direction?

Mr. ROBINSON. The only provision we have is for these three additional people in the Assistant Secretary's office.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many additional positions are you requesting for the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration programs?

Mr. HITE. For the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, total, Mrs. Hansen, we are asking for an additional 248 positions. The headquarters portion I will have to break down for you, for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. HITE. Yes, ma'am.

(The information follows:)

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

Of the 248 additional positions being requested in fiscal year 1971 for this administration, 47 are headquarters positions and 201 field positions.

OFFICE OF MARINE RESOURCES—ADDITIONAL POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for an additional $32,300 and two positions for the Office of Marine Resources.

Mr. ECKLES. Madam Chairman, I am Howard Eckles, and I am the Acting Director of the Office of Marine Resources. This would allow a staff addition to the three positions that we now have. The purpose is to provide a broader competence and expertise than we have at the present time in planning for and drawing up programs that deal with coastal zone problems. We are looking at the total complex of the use of the coastal zone. We are working in cooperation with States so that we can keep the quality of this area up.

As you know, its use by industry and for recreation is constantly increasing.

Mr. HANSEN. We are well aware that the budget doesn't reflect this need.

Mr. ECKLES. Well, it would be a step forward.

RELEASE OF BUDGETARY RESERVES

Mrs. HANSEN. Have any of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries laboratory funds been released?

Mr. HITE. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. I met Congressman Pickle at noon and he seemed to think that the release had been made on San Marcos funds.

Mr. HITE. We haven't been informed of that, Mrs. Hansen. I will check on it. We have not been apprised of any projected release of those funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are going to have a hard time spending the 1970 funds if they aren't released soon.

Mr. HITE. Yes, ma'am, but we haven't been apprised of any action in this area.

NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Concerted emphasis is now being given to the development of a national oceanographic program. Will the Department of the Interior play a leading role in this effort?

Mr. ECKLES. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope that this becomes one of the principal resonsibilities within the Department of the Interior because I think it is an appropriate place for it.

Mr. ECKLES. If I might say, in response to your observation, this is one of the purposes of the Office of Marine Resources. It provides a focal point for our department-wide responsibilities and also a planning base so that we can look ahead and be ready for new demands that may be coming to us.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will Mr. Train's Council on Environmental Quality work with the Department of Interior on the development of some of the environmental programs?

Mr. ECKLES. He is very interested in what we call baselines, a description of the present status of our environment.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope you will renew your energy in this field so that the oceanographic programs may be coordinated with your other marine programs in the Department of the Interior.

OFFICE OF SURVEY AND REVIEW

There is $2,620,200 requested for the Office of Survey and Review. Please insert in the record the cost savings actually achieved in fiscal year 1969 as a result of findings by the Office of Survey and Review.

Mr. HITE Yes, ma'am.

(The information follows:)

Of the $2,620,200 requested for the Office of Survey and Review, $2,150,000 is related to audit operations. Costs savings achieved by audits during fiscal year 1969 totaled $2,700,000.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for an increase of $24,000 and two positions for the Office of Management Operations.

Mr. ROBINSON. This is an accountant, grade 13, and accounting clerk, grade 6. This would be for Mr. Guidice's office. It is simply to provide the kind of assistance that he doesn't now have and feels that he needs.

Mr. GUIDICE. These are workload-related positions, Madam Chairman. We service not only the Office of the Secretary but seven other offices as well.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which ones?

Mr. GUIDICE. We service the Solicitor's Office, Office of Coal Research, Office of Water Resources Research, Office of Oil and Gas, Commission of Fine Arts, Delaware River Basin Commission, and the National Council on Indian Opportunity. Also, we have a number of consolidated working funds, like the one for the Tektite project for which we provide the financial services. We are an accounting and a budget shop for these types of accounts: primarily small accounts.

We have additional requirements placed on us by the Bureau of the Budget and by the Treasury Department for reports, such as reports on accrued accounting, wanting us to move ahead in improving our accounting systems. Add to that the basic increase in workload associated with an office like ours; closing out the documents for payment, accounting reports, budget execution activities, and the like.

Mrs. HANSEN. What suggestions has the Bureau of the Budget made?

Mr. GUIDICE. In terms of accounting systems generally?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. GUIDICE. Of course they have been emphasizing the idea of accrued accounting to better measure the economic impact of what you are doing in your particular operation.

Mrs. HANSEN. They have never measured the economic impact of anything in the American economy in the 8 years that I have been on this committee. They couldn't care less about what forests mean to our economy or what water research means.

Mr. GUIDICE. This is something they have been pushing for, all the executive departments and agencies. Of course, your budget will reflect accrued expenditures and revenues one of these days, we hope.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Bureau of the Budget pays little attention to the revenue producing ability of the departments. For every dollar that is spent on forest management, $7.10 is received back in revenues but every year their programs have been curtailed.

OFFICE OF COAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY APPEALS

Mr. HITE. Mrs. Hansen, in behalf of this request, I would like to also point out that the Hearing Board, the new element in the Office of the Secretary and the element in the Solicitor's Office, will provide an additional workload for Mr. Guidice's office.

Mrs. HANSEN. What does the Hearing Board do?

Mr. HITE. We have, as you know, an element of 38 positions constituted in the Office of the Secretary to perform the function of hearing complaints which emanate from the implementation of the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act.

CONSULTANTS FOR SYSTEMS DESIGN

Mrs. HANSEN. You have budgeted $932,000 for the Office of Management Operations which, among other things, is supposed to provide fiscal service. Yet the committee notes that each and every time a bureau needs instructional assistance on the revamping of its accounting system or on the institution of an automatic data processing system it is necesary for them to contract with outside consultants to obtain the help they need. I believe Geological Survey, for example, has done this on several occasions. If you are going to call on outside experts each time there is a problem, why is it necessary to continue the fiscal aspects of this Office?

Mr. GUIDICE. The Office that I am associated with is primarily a service organization. We are an accounting and budgeting activity, per se. When it comes to the development of systems, this is beyond our capability.

Mrs. HANSEN. You don't design systems?

Mr. GUIDICE. We do not.

Mr. HITE. That is correct, Mrs. Hansen.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a list of the consultants that you have used for systems design work.

Mr. HITE. All right.

(The information follows:)

Based upon the interest expressed by the Subcommittee on Special Studies of the House Committee on Government Operations to accelerate the submission of accounting systems to the General Accounting Office, the following consultants have been employed by the Department:

Management Assistance Corporation, Bureau of Indian Affairs (1967), Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (1968–70).

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Geological Survey (1969–71).

Michael Gudis, General Consultant on preparation of accounting principles and standards (fiscal year 1969).

OFFICE OF BUDGET

Mrs. HANSEN. Last year we approved five additional positions for the Office of Budget. Have all those positions been filled?

Mr. HITE. All these positions have been committed, Mrs. Hansen. Three of them are on board. Two are caught in the computer at the Civil Service. I expect them to be on board imminently.

Mr. HANSEN. Why were they caught?

Mr. HITE. Well, to explain in detail, I hired two grade 7 people and three at the grade 13 level. It is just a little harder to process GS–13's and above with the backup and the backlog at the Civil Service Commission; however, all the positions are committed.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the time lag?

Mr. HITE. I have had one individual's paperwork in there for a month.

I am just saying we are having a problem getting these people through; but I have committed all five positions. This will greatly enhance our capability to present a better, more consistently constructed budget justification to you. I certainly would hope to have the answer to that next year.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have done very well this year.

Mr. HITE. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. In fact, you have done exceptionally well.

Mr. HITE. Thank you, Mrs. Hansen.

Mrs. HANSEN. You had a difficult chore. Coordinating the different opinions of this committee and the Bureau of the Budget isn't exactly the easiest project.

Mr. HITE. I am not sure that this increased capability will resolve that particular area. I would be remiss if I didn't inform you that one of these individuals whom I have hired is a lady and we expect a great deal from her in the way of increased competence and bringing a little perspective to our office.

### HIGHER GRADE FEMALE EMPLOYEES OF BUDGET BUREAU

Mrs. HANSEN. I think that is a good idea. How many women are employed at the Bureau of the Budget above grade 14?

Mr. HITE. I really don't know.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the information in the record.

(The information follows:)

At the present time there are a total of 11 women at the GS–14 level and above employed at the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. WYATT. They are probably just as hardhearted as the others.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure they are. We hope that you get your people out of the civil service computer, Mr. Hite.

Mr. HITE. Thank you, Mrs. Hansen.

### OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

Mrs. HANSEN. $295,700 is requested for the Office of Management Research. Who is the curent Director of this Office?

Mr. ROBINSON. Arthur Jebens.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is his background?

Mr. ROBINSON. He has been in that position for about 15 years.

Mr. HITE. He is eminently qualified. That is quite a tenure.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give me two specific examples of major accomplishments by this Office during the past year.

Mr. ROBINSON. To give you two specific examples; there has been one project which would provide one common source for the purchase of all office machines and other supplies. Our actual savings this current fiscal year so far have been set at $54,000. Another one is the improvement in motor vehicle utilization which applies to all the bureaus where we have arranged for pooling where there are a number of bureaus in a particular location, so they can share vehicles. Savings in that effort have been estimated at $372,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you have any further details, please insert them in the record.

(The information follows:)

ADDITIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

In addition to the items previously mentioned, the Office of Management Research was given the staff leadership role for Interior's participation in the Federal assistance review (FAR) program that is sponsored by the Bureau of the Budget and the President. Under this program, nine major departmentwide projects were undertaken ranging from detailed analysis of the Interior Federal assistance programs to a review of bureau regional boundaries and arrangements for regional coordination. Specific accomplishments during the initial stages of this program were recently reported to the Bureau of the Budget and the President including:

Approval of the Ohio application for a Federal-State water planning partnership and the establishment of an interior action group to monitor its progress and further applications in other areas.

Simplification of grant-in-aid program procedures for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

Use by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Zuni Tribe comprehensive social and economic development plan as a model for application by other tribes.

Creation of an Office of Intergovernmental Relations in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and establishment of two Bureau task groups to review bureau organization and interrelations between Bureau, tribes, and other Federal agencies at the field level.

Establishment by the National Park Service of a new northeast region and liaison offices with other Federal agencies and State governments in Boston, New York, and Atlanta.

Development of a single cooperative agreement form by Geological Survey to be used for three cooperative programs involving approximately 500 agreements annually with States and other governmental cooperators.

Completion of an inventory of all Interior program activities providing assistance to State and local governments, public and private organizations, Indian tribes, and individuals.

Approval and implementation of a Geological Survey and Housing and Urban Development pilot demonstration project to provide resource and environmental data for urban planning.

ASSESSMENT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee continues to receive informal information that this Office is somewhat of a bottleneck in the progress of programs, in that it represents another layer of administrative overview. We receive information, for example, of printed reports being considerably delayed on research projects that have cost thousands of dollars and taken several months to a year to complete. Of course, research findings are of no use if they are not published. What is your assessment of the efficiency of this Office?

Mr. ROBINSON. In connection with this Office, they don't review research projects, so I can't think what this criticism would be referring to.

Mrs. HANSEN. Haven't you developed various reports on certain phases of your fishery programs?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes. These aren't research reports, but I think maybe what you are referring to are reorganization proposals.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Mr. ROBINSON. Reorganization proposals come to this office for review, and the Office of Management Research puts them in the form for promulgation. This is a problem which I have discussed with Secretary Dunn.

Could I speak off the record, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for your frankness.

## OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

For Office of Personnel Management, $547,300 is requested. Does the Bureau of the Budget still publish standards for personnel office workloads?

Mr. ROBINSON. No; they do not.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why?

Mr. ROBINSON. They haven't used them for several years now.

Mrs. HANSEN. When was the last time?

Mr. ROBINSON. I would have to check the dates.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the date in the record.

(The information follows:)

### BUREAU OF THE BUDGET STANDARDS FOR PERSONNEL OFFICE WORKLOADS

The Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1951 and the General Appropriations Act of 1952 contained in them a prohibition for the agencies funded through them of having more personnel specialists on their rolls than one to 135 employees. This type of prohibition was continued for some years by Congress in these appropriation acts, but has not for sometime been generally applicable even to all of the independent agencies. It never was applicable to the departments. This standard was not published by the Bureau of the Budget; it was a congressional action.

## PERSONNEL OFFICE WORKLOAD COMPARISONS

Mrs. HANSEN. How does your personnel office compare with the average as far as workload per man-year?

Mr. ROBINSON. May I insert that for the record?

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

(The information follows:)

### INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMPARISONS PERSONNEL OFFICE STAFFS

| Department | Central personnel office staff | Total paid employment [1] | Ratio staff personnel to total employment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commerce | 22 | 33,800 | 1 to 1,536. |
| Agriculture | 70 | 106,500 | 1 to 1,521. |
| Transportation | 40 | 62,000 | 1 to 1,550. |
| Health, Education, and Welfare | 140 | 106,500 | 1 to 761. |
| Housing and Urban Development | 65 | 15,000 | 1 to 231. |
| Interior | 34 | 68,000 | 1 to 2,000. |

[1] Source: Federal civilian manpower statistics, February 1970, USCSC.

OFFICE OF PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Mrs. HANSEN. $321,300 is requested for the Office of Program Analysis. Please explain the current responsibilities of this Office.

Mr. ROBINSON. This is the PPB office which has existed for about 4 years. This is also the office that has been transferred to the Secretary's immediate office.

USES OF PPB SYSTEM

The Bureau of the Budget is modifying the whole PPB system and I understand there is some of that going on also in the Department.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are they redefining?

Mr. ROBINSON. I better not speak for the Bureau of the Budget in this thing; but, for the Department, rather than a broad scale setting up program memorandum for every category of activity that we have, we are trying to address ourselves, rather, to certain critical issues.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. ROBINSON. Well, the helium program is a good example, and one which you are very familiar with. The economic benefit that accrues from that kind of a program or at what point you cut off the program completely must be analyzed. We haven't made a switch from the system that we installed during McNamara's days in PPB system. Dick may have something to add.

Mr. HITE. In the Office of Program Analysis and the entire programing function under Mr. Quarles. We in the budget office will work more closely with this element than has been the case in the past. What we are looking for in the area of planning and programing is the development of issue papers along the lines that Mr. Robinson suggested; the programs of the Department that need to be studied in depth in order to better substantiate our budget requests.

Mrs. HANSEN. These are the types of studies that I suggested needed to be done on your commercial fisheries programs.

Mr. HITE. This is correct, Mrs. Hansen, and this is exactly where that type of study would be performed organizationally.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think this is a good direction. A witness from another department commented to us last year that the PPB worked fine in the accounting and budgetary process but that the departmental people were at the mercy of a computer system without any input as to the long-range economic aspects, the long-range environmental aspects, and to the need of quality human judgment in program management.

PPB approved some tanks that didn't work. It approved of some airplanes that didn't fly. I am not impressed.

TOTAL COST OF PPB WORK

Please insert in the record a tabulation by bureau indicating the total costs of your planning, programing, budgeting system for fiscal years 1969 and 1970.

(The information follows:)

ESTIMATED INCREMENTAL COSTS FOR PPB (PERSONNEL IN MAN-YEAR EQUIVALENTS)
(In thousands of dollars)

| | Fiscal year 1968 | | Fiscal year 1969 | | Fiscal year 1970 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Incremental man-years | Estimated cost | Incremental man-years | Estimated cost | Incremental man-years | Estimated cost |
| Bureau of Land Management | 4 | 60 | 5 | 85 | 4 | 70 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 6 | 90 | 8 | 140 | 7 | 148 |
| Bureau of Outdoor Recreation | 2 | 30 | 3 | 50 | 2 | 35 |
| Office of Territories | 2 | 40 | 3 | 60 | 3 | 62 |
| Geological Survey | 5 | 80 | 5 | 85 | 5 | 90 |
| Bureau of Mines | 2 | 40 | 3 | 60 | 3 | 65 |
| Bureau of Commercial Fisheries | 4 | 65 | 4 | 70 | 3 | 55 |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife | 3 | 50 | 3 | 55 | 3 | 60 |
| National Park Service | 3 | 50 | 3 | 55 | 4 | 75 |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 3 | 50 | 3 | 55 | 4 | 70 |
| Bonneville Power Administration | 1 | 15 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 20 |
| Federal Water Pollution Control Admin- | 4 | 60 | 9 | 140 | 10 | 158 |
| Office of Saline Water | 1 | 15 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 20 |
| Office of the Secretary | 16 | 280 | 17 | 320 | 16 | 295 |
| Total | 56 | 925 | 68 | 1,215 | 66 | 1,223 |

Mrs. HANSEN. Off the record.
(Discussion off the record.)

COMMISSIONER, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Mrs. HANSEN. $188,200 is requested for the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. How important would you say it is for this office to continue its activities in fiscal year 1971?

Mr. DUNN. Madam Chairman, we think that the Office of the Commissioner is vitally important in its relative position in the entire Department of the Interior and, therefore, in proper perspective to the environment of the United States.

Mrs. HANSEN. What, essentially is the difference in his duties and those of the Assistant Secretary?

Mr. ROBINSON. There is no question but what he has more direct supervision over the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries than does the Assistant Secretary.

Mrs. HANSEN. In what way?

Mr. ROBINSON. In terms of the operations of the two programs and trying to dovetail those two programs together.

Mr. ECKLES. Madam Chairman, one area that the Commissioner does a considerable amount of work in is the membership of the International Fisheries Commissions.

Mrs. HANSEN. On how many Commissions is he a representative?

Mr. DUNN. I believe three.

Mr. ECKLES. That is correct, and it takes a departmental officer of this stature to represent the U.S. Government on these Commissions. It is my opinion that there are so many of these and they are so varied that it would be very difficult for the Assistant Secretary to reach all of these. He would need this kind of expertise on his staff at a very high level.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope that you don't discontinue your representation on the International Commissions because our fisheries programs in the international world are going to become increasingly important. The United States has not done as much as it could do to maintain its bargaining power with some of the other nations. I think you should begin to work with the Tariff Division on the level of the imports so that the economic condition of our domestic market remains good.

Mr. WYATT. Madam Chairman, if I may just add to that also——

Mrs. HANSEN. I would be delighted.

Mr. WYATT. I think we are right on the verge of losing control of our domestic offshore fishery resources and I think that really points up the necessity of keeping topflight personnel representing the United States on these Commissions, and seeing that they have all of the expertise that is possible to furnish to them to strengthen our position considerably over what it is now.

Mrs. HANSEN. They haven't been provided with enough of the research material that they need when they attend these international meetings.

Mr. DUNN. If I might mention, Madam Chairman, with reference to Commissioner Meacham; the Secretary is very well pleased with Commissioner Meacham because of his exceptional qualifications, having worked with him in Alaska before, and I have had the pleasure of being with him on a couple of former occasions; he represents the

Department very well. He has an exceptionally wide scope of knowledge, having been associated with the State of California in the same type of work prior to his going on to the State of Alaska and subsequently coming to the Department of the Interior. To further answer your original question, this is an area of operation which we consider to be a specialized section that needs this kind of expertise in order to take care of it, whereas, the Assistant Secretary himself might be otherwise engaged.

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Secretary, I would agree with what you have said and I think what I am trying to say is that this committee wants to do everything possible to provide every bit of backup for Commissioner Meacham that he needs. It is pretty necessary that we have every resource available to him.

Mr. DUNN. Thank you, Congressman.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee, as Mr. Wyatt has mentioned, is indeed interested in all phases of our national resources. I had the pleasure of having Commissioner Meacham and yourself, Mr. Secretary, in my own district and we were very happy to have you because these programs are vital to the Northwest.

### OFFICE OF MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY APPEALS

The sum of $990,000 is requested for the Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals. Since this is a new activity, I think it would be well for you to give the committee a detailed explanation of how this office will operate.

Mr. ROBINSON. As Mr. Hite referred to a little while ago, this will be an adjudicatory board which will hear the appeals which are anticipated to come out of the application of the new Coal Mine Health and Safety Act.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many appeals do you anticipate?

Mr. ROBINSON. The Solicitor has given a figure of approximately 25,000 notices of safety standards violations annually. I have no idea other than that estimate of what the appeals will be.

Mrs. HANSEN. When will your experience in this begin?

Mr. ROBINSON. Our experience will begin when the standards go into effect.

Mrs. HANSEN. On May 1?

Mr. ROBINSON. May 1; yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your appeal procedures?

Mr. ROBINSON. I can't answer that question, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the information in the record.

Mr. ROBINSON. If I may.

(The information follows:)

#### APPEALS PROCEDURES FOR THE FEDERAL COAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT OF 1969

The organization, functions, and procedures of the Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals were published in volume 35, No. 61, of the Federal Register for Saturday, March 28, 1970 (pp. 5255–5258). Pages 5255–5258 of the Register appear below.

Sections 75.600, 75.600-3, 75.600-4, monthly examinations of surface high-voltage circuit breakers.

Sections 75.1400, 75.1400-2, 75.1400-3, 75.1400-4, 75.1401-3, 75.1402-2, inspections of hoisting equipment.

Sections 75.1702, 75.1704, 75.1708, examinations for smokers' articles, emergency escapeways and facilities, firedoors.

Regulations on approved record books will be issued shortly. Such books will be available from commercial sources, and sample copies will be available at the headquarters office of the Bureau of Mines in Washington, D.C., and at District and Subdistrict offices of the Coal Mine Safety Districts.

Until such books are available, records may be kept in any book which meets the approval of an authorized representative of the Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 70-3839; Filed, Mar. 27, 1970; 8:50 a.m.]

## Chapter III—Board of Mine Operations Appeals, Department of the Interior

## COAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY—APPEALS

Chapter III, Board of Mine Operations Appeals, Department of the Interior, is established in Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, and Parts 300 and 301, reading as set forth below, are added thereto. Parts 300 and 301 describe the organization, function, and procedures of the Board of Mine Operations Appeals in the Department of the Interior, which will perform the review functions provided in the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. As title III of this Act becomes effective on March 30, 1970, it is necessary that these parts become effective upon their publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

MITCHELL MELICH,
*Acting Secretary of the Interior.*

MARCH 25, 1970.

## PART 300—ORGANIZATION

Sec.
300.1 Jurisdiction.
300.2 Power of Secretary.
300.3 Constituency of Board.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 300 issued under sec. 508, Public Law 91-173; 83 Stat. 803.

### § 300.1 Jurisdiction.

There is delegated to the Board of Mine Operations Appeals the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to hear, consider and determine under the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969:

(a) Applications for review of (1) orders prohibiting entry into mines; (2) notices fixing a time for abatement of violations of mandatory health or safety standards; (3) discharge or acts of discrimination for invoking rights under the Act;

(b) Assessment of civil penalties for violation of mandatory health or safety standards or other provisions of the Act;

(c) Applications for temporary relief in appropriate cases;

(d) Petitions for modification of mandatory safety standards; and

(e) Such other matters within the provisions of the Act which may be subject to review by the Secretary.

### § 300.2 Power of Secretary.

Nothing in this part shall be construed to deprive the Secretary of any power conferred upon him by the Act or by other law.

### § 300.3 Constituency of Board.

The Board shall consist of three or more members appointed by the Secretary, one of whom shall be designated Chairman. The Chairman may direct that an appeal be decided by a panel of any two members of the Board, but if they are unable to agree upon a decision, the Chairman may assign one additional member to the panel to consider the appeal. When an appeal is considered by three members of the Board, the concurrence of a majority shall be conclusive. All decisions will be signed by at least two members.

## PART 301—PROCEDURES UNDER FEDERAL COAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT OF 1969

Subpart A—General

Sec.
301.1 Construction of rules.
301.2 Definitions.
301.3 Parties—practice before the Board.
301.4 Documents.
301.5 Computation of time.
301.6 Service generally.
301.7 Standards of conduct.
301.8 Motions.

Subpart B—Application for Review of Orders and Notices

301.10 Who may file.
301.11 When to file.
301.12 Form of application.
301.13 Service.
301.14 Answer.
301.15 Application for temporary relief.

Subpart C—Review of Notices Under Section 104(b)

301.20 How initiated.
301.21 Answer.

Subpart D—Petition for Modification of Mandatory Safety Standards

301.30 Who may file.
301.31 Form of petition.
301.32 Service.
301.33 Answer.

Subpart E—Application for Compensation or for Review of Discharge or Acts of Discrimination

301.40 Who may file.
301.41 When to file.
301.42 Form of application.
301.43 Service.
301.44 Answer.

Subpart F—Assessment of Penalties

301.50 How initiated; schedule of payments.
301.51 Notice to mine operator or miner.
301.52 Answer.
301.53 Penalties.

Subpart G—Hearings

301.60 Hearings to be conducted by Examiners.
301.61 Assignment of Examiners.
301.62 Powers of Hearing Examiners.
301.63 Depositions.
301.64 Interrogatories to parties; production of documents; admission of facts.
301.65 Prehearing conference.
301.66 Notice of hearing.
301.67 Subpoenas; witness fees.
301.68 Burden of proof.
301.69 Evidence.
301.70 Record.
301.71 Copies of papers.
301.72 Proposed findings, conclusions and orders.
301.73 Initial decisions.
301.74 Effect of initial decision.

Subpart H—Appeals to the Board

301.80 Notice of appeal.
301.81 Briefs.
301.82 Oral argument.
301.83 Decisions.
301.84 Interlocutory appeals.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 301 issued under sec. 508, Public Law 91-173; 83 Stat. 803.

### Subpart A—General

### § 301.1 Construction of rules.

The rules in this part shall be construed to secure the just, prompt and inexpensive determination of all proceedings.

### § 301.2 Definitions.

As used in this part:

(a) The term "Act" means the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, Public Law 91-173.

(b) The terms "Secretary," "operator," "person," "agent," "miner," "coal mine," "imminent danger," and "mandatory health or safety standard," have the meanings set forth in section 3 of the Act.

(c) The term "order" means an order issued under section 104 of the Act which requires an operator of a mine or his agent to cause immediately all persons, except those referred to in subsection (d) of section 104, to be withdrawn from and to be prohibited from entering the area of the mine throughout which an imminent danger exists.

(d) The term "notice" means a notice issued under subsection (b) of section 104 of the Act which requires an operator of a mine or his agent to abate a violation of any mandatory health or safety standard which has not created an imminent danger.

(e) The term "Bureau" means the Bureau of Mines.

(f) The term "Board" means the Board of Mine Operations Appeals of the Department of the Interior.

(g) The term "Examiner" means a hearing examiner appointed under section 3105 of title 5 of the United States Code who is authorized to hold hearings.

(h) The term "Solicitor" means the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior or his delegate.

### § 301.3 Parties—practice before the Board.

(a) An individual may represent himself in proceedings before the Board or the Examiner. A partnership, corporation or association may be represented by a member or officer thereof.

(b) A party may be represented by an attorney who is admitted to practice before any Federal court or the highest court of any State or territory of the

United States. Each attorney representing a party shall enter his appearance with the Board or the Examiner.

(c) Any person appearing in a representative capacity may be required to establish his authority to act in such capacity.

(d) Every individual who wishes to practice before the Board or an Examiner must comply with the rules of practice before the Department of the Interior set Forth in Part 1, Subtitle A of Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations.

**§ 301.4 Documents.**

(a) *Filing of documents.* A document is filed in the office where the filing is required only when the document is received in that office during the office hours when filing is permitted and the document is received by a person authorized to receive it.

(b) *Where to file.* Each application, petition, or other document to be filed with the Board shall be filed at its offices at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

**§ 301.5 Computation of time.**

(a) *Computation.* Except as otherwise provided by law, in computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by any rule, regulation, notice, or order of the Board or Examiner, or by any applicable statute, the day of the act, event, or default from or after which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, Federal legal holiday, or other nonbusiness day, in which event the period shall run until the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, Federal legal holiday, or other nonbusiness day. When a period of time prescribed or allowed is 7 days or less, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, Federal legal holidays and other nonbusiness days shall be excluded in the computation.

(b) *Enlargement.* When by the rules in this part or by notice given thereof, an act is required or allowed to be done at or within a specified time, the Board (or the Examiner), for causes shown, may at any time in its discretion order the period enlarged if request therefor is made before the expiration of the period originally prescribed or as extended by a previous order. In no event may the time prescribed in the Act be enlarged except to the extent and under the conditions stated in the Act.

(c) *Additional time after service by mail.* Whenever a party has the right or is required to do some act or take some proceedings within a prescribed period after service of a notice or other paper upon him and the notice or paper is served upon him by mail, 3 days shall be added to the prescribed period.

**§ 301.6 Service generally.**

(a) Copies of all initial applications and petitions shall be served personally or by registered mail or certified mail, return receipt requested, on the persons specified in the rules in this part.

(b) Copies of all subsequent papers filed with the Board or the Examiner shall be served personally or by mail on all other parties to the proceedings. Whenever a party is represented by an attorney, service shall be made upon the attorney.

(c) A certificate of service shall accompany each document filed.

(d) Service by mail is complete upon mailing.

**§ 301.7 Standards of conduct.**

(a) There shall be no communication between any party and a Board member or Examiner concerning the merits of a proceeding, unless such communication (if written) is also furnished to the other party, or (if oral) is made in the presence of the other party.

(b) An Examiner or Board member shall withdraw from a case if he deems himself disqualified under the recognized canons of judicial ethics. If, prior to the initial decision, there is filed in good faith an affidavit of personal bias or disqualification with substantiating facts and the Examiner does not withdraw, the Board will determine the matter. The Board will not otherwise consider any claim of bias or disqualification. The Board, in its discretion, may order a hearing on a charge of bias or disqualification.

**§ 301.8 Motions.**

Each motion filed with the Board or Examiner during the pendency of any proceeding shall be in writing and shall contain a short and plain statement of the grounds upon which it is based. A statement in opposition to the motion may be filed by any party within 10 days after the date of service. Unless requested by the Board or the Examiner, oral argument on motions will not be permitted.

## Subpart B—Application for Review of Orders and Notices

**§ 301.10 Who may file.**

An application for review of orders and notices may be initiated by the operator of the mine, the miner, or any representative of miners of the affected mine.

**§ 301.11 When to file.**

An application to review a notice or order or modification or termination thereof shall be filed with the Board within 30 days of receipt thereof.

**§ 301.12 Form of application.**

An application to review an order or notice shall be in writing and shall contain a short and plain statement of the grounds upon which it is based. A copy of the notice or order complained of shall be attached to the application.

**§ 301.13 Service.**

A copy of an application shall be served on the appropriate Bureau of Mines District Office and upon the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

**§ 301.14 Answer.**

(a) Within 30 days after the date of service of an application for review of orders and notices, the Bureau and any other party adversely affected shall file an answer with the Examiner assigned to the case setting forth in short and plain terms his position.

(b) Within 5 days after the date of service of an application for temporary relief, the Bureau and any other party adversely affected shall file an answer with the Examiner assigned to the case, setting forth in short and plain terms his position.

**§ 301.15 Application for temporary relief.**

An application for temporary relief filed under section 105(d) of the Act shall be in writing and shall contain a detailed statement of the grounds upon which it is based. No temporary relief shall be granted in the case of a notice issued under section 104(h) or section 104(i) of the Act.

## Subpart C—Review of Notices Under Section 104(h)

**§ 301.20 How initiated.**

Review under section 104(h) of the Act shall be initiated upon the filing by the Bureau of a copy of such notice with the Board. Notice of such filing shall be given by the Board to the operator of the mine and any representative of miners in the affected mine.

**§ 301.21 Answer.**

Within 20 days after the date of service of notice of filing, the operator of the mine and the representative of the miners shall file an answer with the Examiner assigned to the case, setting forth in short and plain terms his position.

## Subpart D—Petition for Modification of Mandatory Safety Standards

**§ 301.30 Who may file.**

A petition under section 301(c) of the Act for modification or termination may be filed with the Board by the operator of the mine or any miner or representative of miners of the affected mine.

**§ 301.31 Form of petition.**

A petition for modification shall be in writing and shall contain a detailed statement showing that an alternative method exists of achieving the result of such standard which will at all times guarantee no less than the same measure of protection afforded the miners of such mine by such standard or that the application of such standard to such mine will result in a diminution of safety to the miners in such mine. Upon receipt of such petition, the Board shall publish notice thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

**§ 301.32 Service.**

A copy of the petition shall be served upon the operator or the representative of the miners, as appropriate, the Bureau and the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

**§ 301.33 Answer.**

Within 20 days after the date of service of such petition, the Bureau and any other party affected shall file an answer with the Examiner assigned to the case, setting forth in short and plain terms his position.

## Subpart E—Application for Compensation or for Review of Discharge or Acts of Discrimination

**§ 301.40 Who may file.**

An application for compensation or for review of an alleged discharge or act of discrimination may be initiated by the miner or representative of such miner who is idled by an order of withdrawal or who believes that he has been discharged or otherwise discriminated against by reasons of invoking his rights, testifying, or awaiting to testify under the Act.

**§ 301.41 When to file.**

An application to review a discharge or act of discrimination shall be filed with the Board within 30 days after such discrimination occurs. An application for compensation shall be filed with the Board within 30 days after the date of issuance of an order of withdrawal.

**§ 301.42 Form of application.**

(a) An application under this subpart shall be in writing and shall contain a short and plain statement of the grounds upon which it is based.

(b) The operator of the mine shall be designated the respondent.

**§ 301.43 Service.**

Copies of the application shall be served upon respondent, the Bureau and the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

**§ 301.44 Answer.**

Within 20 days after the date of service of such application, respondent shall file an answer with the Examiner assigned to the case, setting forth in short and plain terms his position.

## Subpart F—Assessment of Penalties

**§ 301.50 How initiated; schedule of payments.**

Proceedings for the assessment of penalties shall be initiated upon the filing by the Bureau of a copy of the notice of violation with the Board, unless within 30 days after receipt of the notice of violation by the mine operator or miner, payment to the Bureau by the mine operator or miner has been made in accordance with the following schedule:

| Nature of violation | 1st violation in the mine within preceding 12 months | 2d violation in the mine within preceding 12 months | 3d and each additional violation in the mine within preceding 12 months |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mine Operators: | | | |
| Violation or violations resulting in imminent danger | $500.00 | $1,500.00 | $3,000.00 |
| Violation caused by unwarrantable failure | 100.00 | 200.00 | 400.00 |
| All other violations | 25.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| Miners: | | | |
| Smoking or carrying of smoking materials, matches, or lighters | 5.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 |

**§ 301.51 Notice to mine operator or miner.**

Upon the filing of the notice of violation with the Board, notice of such filing and of the assignment of an Examiner to the case shall be given by the Board to the operator of the mine or miner or representative of miners, as appropriate.

**§ 301.52 Answer.**

Within 20 days after date of service of such notice, the operator of the mine or miner or representative of miners as appropriate shall file an answer with the Examiner assigned to the case, setting forth in short and plain terms his position.

**§ 301.53 Penalties.**

(a) The Examiner (or the Board) shall assess a civil penalty against (1) the operator of a mine in which a violation occurs of a mandatory health or safety standard or who violates any other provision of the Act, except the provisions of title IV and (2) any miner who willfully violates a mandatory safety standard relating to smoking or the carrying of smoking materials, matches, or lighters.

(b) The penalty assessed against an operator shall not be more than $10,000 for each violation. Each occurrence of a violation of a mandatory health or safety standard may constitute a separate offense. In determining the amount of the penalty assessed against an operator, the Examiner (or the Board) shall consider the operator's history of previous violations, the appropriateness of such penalty to the size of the business of the operator charged, whether the operator was negligent, the effect on the operator's ability to continue in business, the gravity of the violation, and the demonstrated good faith of the operator charged in attempting to achieve rapid compliance after notification of a violation.

(c) The penalty assessed against a miner shall not be more than $250 for each occurrence of such violation. In determining the amount of the penalty assessed against a miner, the Examiner (or the Board) shall consider whether the violation was willful, and if so the degree thereof.

(d) In determining the amount of any penalty, the Examiner (or the Board) shall disregard the schedule of payments contained in § 301.50.

(e) Where the Examiner (or the Board) has found that a violation of a mandatory health or safety standard or any other provision in the Act has occurred, he shall determine the amount of penalty which is warranted and incorporate in the decision concerning the violation an order requiring that the penalty be paid.

## Subpart G—Hearings

**§ 301.60 Hearings to be conducted by Examiners.**

All hearings shall be presided over by an Examiner appointed under section 3105 of title 5 of the United States Code.

**§ 301.61 Assignment of Examiners.**

Promptly upon the initiation of any proceeding, an Examiner will be assigned to the case and all parties entitled to notice shall be so notified by the Board. Thereafter, all motions, applications and other papers shall be filed with the Examiner.

**§ 301.62 Powers of Hearing Examiners.**

(a) An Examiner shall have the following powers, in addition to any others specified in this part:

(1) To hold prehearing conferences;

(2) To administer oaths and affirmations;

(3) To examine witnesses;

(4) To issue subpoenas authorized by the Act and to take or cause depositions to be taken;

(5) To rule upon offers of proof and receive evidence;

(6) To regulate the course and conduct of the hearing;

(7) To hold conferences, before or during the hearing, for the settlement or simplification of issues;

(8) To rule on motions and to dispose of procedural requests or similar matters;

(9) To assess civil penalties as authorized by the Act;

(10) To make initial or recommended decisions;

(11) To take any other action authorized by this part, by section 556 of title 5 of the United States Code, or by the Act.

(b) The Examiner's authority in each case will terminate either upon the filing of an appeal to the initial decision, or upon the expiration of the period within which an appeal to the Board from his initial decision may be filed. However, after an order has been issued under section 104(h) of the Act, jurisdiction shall revert to the Examiner over the question of abatement.

**§ 301.63 Depositions.**

(a) *When permitted.* The Examiner may, for good cause shown, order the taking of testimony of any person by deposition upon oral examination or written interrogatories for use as evidence or for purpose of discovery. The application for such order shall specify whether the purpose of the deposition is discovery or for use as evidence.

(b) *Orders on depositions.* Unless otherwise stipulated by the parties, the time, place and manner of taking depositions shall be governed by the order of the Examiner.

(c) *Use of depositions.* Depositions, so far as admissible under the rules of evidence applicable in U.S. District Courts

in non-jury cases, may be used to the extent provided for under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

§ 301.64 Interrogatories to parties; production of documents; admission of facts.

For good cause shown, the Examiner may permit a party to serve written interrogatories upon the opposing party, order an opposing party to produce and permit inspection and copying or photographing of designated documents relevant to the proceeding or permit the serving on the opposing party of a request for admission of facts.

§ 301.65 Prehearing conference.

(a) The Examiner may direct the parties to appear for a prehearing conference to consider:

(1) The simplification of the issues;

(2) The possibility of obtaining stipulations, admissions of fact and of documents which will avoid unnecessary proof;

(3) The limitation of the number of expert witnesses;

(4) The possibility of agreement disposing of all or any of the issues in dispute;

(5) Such other matters as may aid in the disposition of the case.

(b) The Examiner shall make an order which recites the action taken at the conference.

§ 301.66 Notice of hearing.

(a) The Examiner shall give the parties at least 5 days' written notice of the time, place, and nature of the hearing. In scheduling hearings due regard will be had for the convenience of the parties and the minimizing of delay and expenses.

(b) Wherever possible the Examiner shall consolidate proceedings under Subpart F of this part to assess a penalty with other proceedings under the Act.

§ 301.67 Subpoenas; witness fees.

(a) On written application of a party or on his own motion, the Examiner may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant papers, books and documents in their possession and under their control. A subpoena may be served by any person who is not a party and is not less than 18 years of age and the original subpoena bearing a certificate of service shall be filed with the Examiner. A witness may be required to attend a deposition or hearing at a place not more than 100 miles from the place of service.

(b) Witnesses subpoenaed by any party shall be paid the same fees and mileage as are paid for like service in the District Courts of the United States. The witness fees and mileage shall be paid by the party at whose instance the witness appears.

§ 301.68 Burden of proof.

In proceedings under Subparts B, C, and F of this part, the burden of proof shall be on the Bureau of Mines. In all other proceedings, the burden of proof shall be on the moving party.

§ 301.69 Evidence.

(a) Any oral or documentary evidence which is not irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious may be received on the discretion of the Examiner.

(b) A party shall have the right to present his case or defense by oral or documentary evidence, to submit rebuttal evidence, and to conduct such cross-examination as may be required for a full disclosure of the facts.

§ 301.70 Record.

Hearings shall be recorded stenographically by an official reporter. The transcript of testimony and exhibits together with all papers and requests filed in the proceeding, shall constitute the exclusive record for decision. Copies of the transcript may be obtained by any party from the official reporter upon payment of the fees fixed therefor.

§ 301.71 Copies of papers.

When books, records, papers, or documents have been received in evidence, a true copy thereof or of such part thereof as may be material or relevant may be substituted therefor during the hearing or at the conclusion thereof.

§ 301.72 Proposed findings, conclusions and orders.

The Examiner may require the submission of proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, and orders, together with a supporting brief. Such proposals shall be served upon all parties, and shall contain adequate references to the record and authorities relied upon.

§ 301.73 Initial decisions.

As soon as practicable after conclusion of the hearing, the Examiner shall render an initial or recommended decision. The initial or recommended decision shall be in writing and shall include a statement of (a) findings and conclusions and the reasons or basis therefor, on the material issues of fact, law or discretion presented on the record and (b) the appropriate ruling, order, or denial thereof with the effective date.

§ 301.74 Effect of initial decision.

The initial decision shall become final unless an appeal to the Board is filed within the time allowed. The timely filing of such appeal shall stay the effect of the initial decision. However, when the public interest requires, the Board may provide that a decision or any part of it shall be in full force and effect immediately.

## Subpart H—Appeals to the Board

§ 301.80 Notice of appeal.

Any party may appeal from an Examiner's order or from the initial decision by filing with the Board a notice of appeal within 20 days after filing of the decision. Exceptions are not required. Upon good cause shown, the Board may extend the time for filing a notice of appeal.

§ 301.81 Briefs.

(a) *Appellant's brief.* Within 20 days after filing the notice of appeal, appellant shall file his brief. When a party who has filed a notice of appeal fails to file a timely brief, or if the notice of appeal and the brief are not served upon adverse parties named in the decision appealed from within the time required, the appeal will be subject to summary dismissal. Appellant's brief shall set forth in detail the objections to the initial decision, the reasons for such objections and the relief requested. Any error contained in the initial decision that is not objected to may be deemed by the Board to have been waived. Where any objection is based upon evidence of the record, such objections need not be considered by the Board if specific record citations to the pertinent evidence are not contained in appellant's brief.

(b) *Appellee's reply brief.* Within 20 days after service of appellant's brief, the appellee may file a brief in reply thereto.

(c) *Number of copies.* Five copies of each brief shall be filed with the Board and two copies served on each party. Copies of briefs shall be legibly typewritten, printed or duplicated.

(d) *Length of brief.* Except by permission of the Board, appellant's brief may not exceed 50 pages and appellee's brief may not exceed 25 pages.

§ 301.82 Oral argument.

Upon request and a showing of need therefor, the Board may permit oral argument.

§ 301.83 Decisions.

Decisions of the Board shall be rendered as promptly as practicable consistent with adequate consideration of the issues involved, and shall include a statement of findings and conclusions and the reasons or basis therefor, on the material issues of fact, law, or discretion presented on the record, and the appropriate ruling, order, or denial thereof with the effective date. The Board may adopt, modify or set aside the findings, conclusions and orders of the Examiner. No appeal will lie in the Department of the Interior from a decision of the Board.

§ 301.84 Interlocutory appeals.

(a) *Request for permission.* Interlocutory appeals from rulings of an Examiner may be filed only after permission is first obtained from the Board. Any request for such permission shall be in writing, not to exceed 10 pages in length, and shall be filed within 3 days after notice of the ruling complained of. Permission will not be granted except upon a showing that the ruling complained of involves substantial rights and will materially advance the final decision.

(b) *Form of appeal.* Interlocutory appeals shall be in the form of a brief and shall be filed within 5 days after notice of permission to file. Appellee's brief shall be filed within 5 days after service of appellant's brief.

(c) *Effect.* An interlocutory appeal shall not operate to suspend the hearing unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

[F.R. Doc. 70-3789; Filed, Mar. 27, 1970; 8:50 a.m.]

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee and the authorizing committee are going to be deeply interested in the appeal procedures that are used. I don't think this country can afford any more mine disasters.

You are budgeting 38 positions for this activity in 1971. Explain for the committee the workload basis on which you predicated this estimated personnel need.

Mr. ROBINSON. This was based on this estimate which has been prepared by the Bureau of Mines and the Solicitor's office on the number of appeals that might arise from the application of the standards.

Mrs. HANSEN. In making this estimate, did you use the procedures developed by the authorizing committee last year during your hearings?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes; we did.

STAFFING OF MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY APPEALS OFFICE

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. Insert in the record a listing of the positions by grade and title.

(The information follows:)

LISTING OF POSITIONS BY TITLE AND GRADE

| Grade | Title | Number |
|---|---|---|
| GS-15 | Hearing examiners | 23 |
| GS-12 | Administrative officer | 1 |
| GS-9 | Administrative assistant | 3 |
| GS-7 | Secretary-stenographer | 5 |
| GS-6 | do | 5 |
| GS-5 | Administrative clerk | 1 |
| | Total | 38 |

GENERAL SERVICES

Mrs. HANSEN. $234,000 is requested for General Services. How much of that is for the operation of your printing plant?

Mr. GUIDICE. Madam Chairman, none of these funds are for the operation of the printing plant. The printing plant, per se, is funded from working capital. This amount is for General Services under the appropriated funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you going to keep your telephone costs down this year?

Mr. HITE. The telephone costs will be conveyed to us by the General Services Administration, Mrs. Hansen, and we really have no control over them outside of the volume.

(Discussion off the record.)

DEPARTMENTAL PRINTING PLANT

Mrs. HANSEN. How efficient is the current operation of your printing plant?

Mr. ROBINSON. Madam Chairman, this has been one of the projects which was undertaken this past year and we think we have been able to stimulate the reductions in number of people in that office. We have some new equipment and we have made tremendous progress this last year.

Mrs. HANSEN. What kind of equipment?

Mr. ROBINSON. New offset printing presses.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you given any thought to reviewing this operation with a view to either improving its performance or eliminating it altogether? You have decided to improve it.

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a list of the improvements.

(The information follows:)

DEPARTMENTAL PRINTING PLANT

Since the consolidation of the printing plant into the Division of Printing and Publications in October 1969, we have been evaluating every plant requirement and capability, through extensive management surveys. Some examples of complicated surveys are:

(*a*) A complete review of plant space requirements incorporating plans for anticipated equipment changes over the next 2 years.

(*b*) A complete in-depth procedural review including methods of controlling and processing materials, internal and external relationships, and quality control.

(*c*) A costing/billing review, accomplished with a view toward extensively modifying and updating our methods of charging for printing services.

(*d*) A technical appraisal of all equipment currently employed in the plant. We intend to reduce equipment inventory where possible and update production equipment to the extent that money becomes available.

In addition to these completed surveys, we are initiating evaluation of a new technical training program to provide more promotion opportunities for each employee, as well as to insure that plant production standards, expertise, and flexibility improve. We are nearing the completion of an extensive mailing and addressing survey which should provide for better and faster response to departmental mailing requests with greatly reduced personnel, budget, and space requirements.

AIR CONDITIONING AUTOMOBILES

Mrs. HANSEN. You have included new language in your administrative provisions providing for the air conditioning of all passenger motor vehicles operated by the Department. What is the justification for this?

Mr. ROBINSON. This is authorization the National Park Service has had since last year. It would provide for air conditioning those vehicles which are used over a sustained period of time in hot climates. This would not apply to all vehicles. We have certain standards under which we would air condition a vehicle.

Mr. WYATT. Does this provide up to $300,000 for the purpose of air conditioning? Do I read this correctly?

Mr. GUIDICE. No. The $300,000 is the limitation on the employment of consultants.

Mr. WYATT. Is there a limitation on the amount that could be spent to air condition passenger automobiles?

Mr. ROBINSON. No.

Mr. WYATT. I think the record ought to show at this point as far as this one member of this committee is concerned, when we are engaged in a life and death struggle to preserve and to develop further both human and natural resources in a year where projects that are of high priority in the opinion of this committee are frozen, that this freezing of the air in the automobiles is a very low priority by comparison.

CONSULTANTS

I would like to know a little bit more about the consultant situation. Would you please furnish for the record the names and amounts paid consultants during the last calendar year and how much per day. I think I would be interested in to what extent experts are used, if that is agreeable.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

(The information follows:)

Recapitulation of Consultant
Service Limitation
June 30, 1969

Actual Obligations as of June 30, 1969
(Fiscal Year 1969)

| | |
|---|---|
| Office of the Secretary and Other Departmental Offices | $80,299 |
| Bureau of | |
| Commercial Fisheries | 8,099 |
| Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | 810 |
| Geological Survey | 3,430 |
| Indian Affairs | 6,320 |
| Land Management | --- |
| Mines | 11,660 |
| National Park Service | 26,270 |
| Outdoor Recreation | 5,021 |
| Reclamation | 9,601 |
| Office of Territories | --- |
| Bonneville Power Administration | 16,362 |
| Federal Water Pollution Control Administration | 11,111 |
| Total--Department of the Interior | $178,983 |
| Consultant's limitation for Fiscal Year 1969 | $300,000 |

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
Statement of Consultants
July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969

| Name of Individual | Per Diem Rate | Actual Obligations | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beasley, D. Otis | 28 | 52 | To consult with the Secretary and other officials of the Department on Interior's Marine Resources Development Program. |
| Kruger, Frederick C. | 88 | 177 | (Same as above) |
| L e, Francis L. | 88 | 177 | (Same as above) |
| Pritchard, Donald | 88 | 177 | (Same as above) |
| Vine, Allyn | 88 | 177 | (Same as above) |
| Culp, Carson W. | 50 | 564 | (Same as above) |
| Wooster, Warren S. | 88 | 177 | (Same as above) |
| Cloud Jr., Preston E. | 88 | 88 | (Same as above) |
| Cain, Stanley A. | 99* | 235 | To advise on Wildlife and Marine Resources Development. |
| McMurray, Carl | 99* | 3,136 | To provide assistance in the change of Administration. |
| Gudis, Michael E. | 92 | 552 | To advise on ADP program of Department. |
| Denit, W. Darlington | 40 | 364 | Advise regarding Survey and Review problems. |
| Watts, James | 99* | 11,870 | To provide assistance in the change of Administration. |
| Kerr, Gordon E. | 55 | 4,122 | (Same as above) |
| Braken, Frank A. | 89 | 4,282 | (Same as above) |

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
Statement of Consultants
July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969

| Name of Individual | Per Diem Rate | Actual Obligations | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horton, Jack | 76 | 423 | To provide assistance in the change of Administration. |
| Lewis, Orme, Jr. | 99 * | 1,681 | (Same as above) |
| L[illegible]er, William S. | 99 * | 1,780 | To assist with trip of the Secretary to the Pacific. |
| Quarles, John R. | 99 * | 297 | To provide assistance in the change of Administration. |
| McCormick, Robert L. | 89 | 2,108 | (Same as above) |
| Sheahan, Eileen E. | 50 | 475 | (Same as above) |
| Esbensen, Yvonne | 44 | 736 | (Same as above) |
| Klaus, Delbert | 90 | 5,760 | (Same as above) |
| Holbert, Josef | 75 | 1,940 | (Same as above) |
| Gibbons, Boyd, III | 99 * | 1,187 | (Same as above) |
| Lorentzson, C. | 99 * | 2,373 | (Same as above) |
| Helm, Lewis M. | 99 * | 14,139 | (Same as above) |
| Troffey, A. | 99 * | 6,180 | (Same as above) |
| Morrell, Gene P. | 99 * | 1,879 | (Same as above) |
| Bundy, Louise | 76 | 2,739 | (Same as above) |
| Lindgren, David | 99 * | 6,131 | (Same as above) |

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
Statement of Consultants
July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969

| Name of Individual | Per Diem Rate | Actual Obligations | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dominick, David | 99 * | 494 | To provide assistance in the change of Administration |
| Root, Paul | 99 * | 643 | Advise regarding petroleum and geological engineering matters. |
| C[illegible]ce of Water Resources Research | | | |
| Lehr, Jay H. | 90 | 945 | To advise on water resources program. |
| Marshall, Hubert R. | 90 | 450 | (Same as above) |
| Orlans, Harold | 90 | 270 | (Same as above) |
| Remus, Gerald J. | 90 | 225 | (Same as above) |
| Richter, Jay L. | 90 | 484 | (Same as above) |
| Stuart, Julia D. | 90 | 270 | (Same as above) |
| Bauer, William J. | 90 | 180 | (Same as above) |
| P[illegible]n, Carl H. | 90 | 180 | (Same as above) |
| Deiddleson, William J. | 90 | 180 | (Same as above) |
| Grand Total | | 80,299 | |

* Actual daily rate $ 98.88

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

CONSULTANTS - July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969

| Name | Rate | No. of Days of Duty | Actual Obligations for Period | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bell, Milo | $78.60 | 1 | 78.60 | Assist in solving problems of fish passage at dams under construction on Columbia River System. |
| Butler, Charles | 33.00 | 3 | 99.00 | Compile and evaluate information on the current status of fish processing plants to determine if services provided by Bureau requires modifying and prepare final report of findings and recommendations. |
| Butler, Charles | 61.40 | 32 | 1,964.80 | " " " " " " " " " " " |
| Chapman, Douglas | 78.60 | 16 | 1,257.60 | Assist in whaling research |
| Christy, Francis T., Jr. | 75.00 | 3 | 225.00 | Review current Division of Economics programs and make recommendations. |
| Crutchfield, James A. | 75.00 | 2 | 150.00 | |
| Pontecorvo, Giulio | 75.00 | 5 | 375.00 | |
| Cantor, Sidney | 75.00 | 3 | 225.00 | Advise of new approaches to problems to be solved in developing alternative forms of fish protein concentrate. |
| Edwards, Benjamin C. | 57.64 | 25 | 1,441.00 | Consult dreging method harvesting clams on west coast. |
| Loosanoff, Victor | 36.00 | 3 | 108.00 | Research on Pacific Coast oyster mortality studies. |
| Loosanoff, Victor | 31.41 | 5 | 157.05 | " " " " " " " " " " |
| Marshall, William H. | 75.00 | 15 | 1,125.00 | To study methods of killing fur seals on the Pribilof Islands and investigate methods for improving technique. |

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

CONSULTANTS - July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969

| Name | Rate | No. of Days of Duty | Actual Obligations for Period | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parker, James S. | $75.00 | 6 | $ 450.00 | Task Force on negotiations with Japan and the Soviet Union agreements. |
| Youde, James G. | 75.00 | 1 | 75.00 | Present and review the current body of knowledge on the demand structure for fish products. |
| Marchello, Joseph M. | 92.00 | 4 | 368.00 | Advise on engineering of modified model scale unit and FPC plant. |
| | | | $8,099.05 | |

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Consultants Fiscal Year 1969

| Name of Individual | Per Diem Rate | Actual Obligations July 1968 - June 1969 | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Denit, W. Darlington | 98.00 1/ | $ 609.84 2/ | Consulted with Bureau Officials on matters pertinent to Bureau Administration of the migratory bird baiting regulations. |
| Gordon, Malcom S. | 50.00 | 50.00 | To review plans submitted by research area of National Fisheries Center and Aquarium. |
| Richard, Joseph D. | 50.00 | 150.00 | To assist in the planning of the various research sections and in the development of marine animal life support systems for the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium. |
| | | $ 809.84 | |

1/ Less Retirement Annuity. Annuity was $50.32 from December 8, 1968, (date of appointment as a consultant) through February 28, 1969 and $52.32 from March 1, 1969, through June 30, 1969.

2/ 8 days @ $47.68 = $381.44
5 days @ 45.68 = 228.40
$609.84

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Consultant Limitation - FY 1969

| Consultant | Per Diem Rate | Actual Obligations to 6/30/69 | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erickson, John R. | $ 97.50 | $ 3,430 | To assist the Federal member of the Arkansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Committee and the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Committee in reviewing proposed engineering studies that bear upon the Federal interests in connection with the preparation of the compacts. Where appropriate, to assist in outlining the problems and setting up work programs to provide the necessary basis for future negotiation by compacts. |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Consultants - Fiscal Year 1969

| Name of Individual | Per Diem Rate | Actual Obligations Thru June 30, 1969 | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wayne D. Criddle | $ 75.00 | $ 375.00 | Services of this consultant are being utilized for the protection of Indian water rights. |
| Jose A. Limon | 75.00 | 225.00 | Assisted in program planning and development of Indian talent and art. |
| Robert E. Simon, Jr. | 85.00 | 2,210.00 | Services were used to evaluate the economic feasibility of community suburban and subdivision development as well as sites for new towns on Indian reservations. |
| Frederick Stoffel | 55.00 | 2,310.00 | Prepared material and provided information for staff (Education) in the areas of administrationn, guidance and counseling and curriculum. |
| William Aston | 75.00 | 150.00 | Served as consultants at National Conference related to Pupil Personnel Services sponsored by the Bureau and served in advisory capacity for program planning and development purposes. |
| James Frederick | 75.00 | 150.00 | |
| Muriel Gurr | 75.00 | 150.00 | |
| Dean Harris | 75.00 | 150.00 | |
| William Reid | 75.00 | 150.00 | |
| Elayne Rathenberg | 75.00 | 150.00 | |
| Jerome Schein | 75.00 | 150.00 | |
| Rizpah L. Welch | 75.00 | 150.00 | |
| Total..... | | $ 6,320.00 | |

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1331/520

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JUL 11 1969

Memorandum

To: Director of Budget
Office of the Secretary

From: Assistant Director, Administration
Bureau of Land Management

Subject: Report on Employment of Consultants

The Bureau of Land Management incurred no costs for the hire of consultants during the period January 1 through June 30, 1969.

This report is in response to Budget and Finance Letter No. 167 dated June 2, 1959.

Arnold E. Petty
Acting

* In memo of Jan 10, 1969 - BLM had no costs for period July 1 through Dec 31, 1968

BUREAU OF MINES
CONSULTANTS
FISCAL YEAR 1969

| Name of Individual or Firm | Per Diem Rate | Actual Obligations to 6-30-69 | Nature of Service Rendered |
|---|---|---|---|
| Link, Richard F. | $75.00 | $1,050.00 | Consultant on research involving statistical methods. Assist in development of new statistical techniques and in application of known techniques to be used for the design of research experiments on various phases of Bureau research. Denver Mining Research Center, Denver, Colorado. |
| Romanowitz, Charles | $99.60 | $5,278.80 | Consultant in connection with the Marine Minerals Technology Center's program involving the development of equipment and techniques required to dredge mineral resources from the sea floor. Marine Minerals Technology Center, Tiburon, California. |
| Fox, Edward G. | $99.60 | $1,593.60 | Consultant to Director and Bureau Staff on the Bureau's air pollution abatement program, including liaison with top coal industry leaders, particularly on obtaining their cooperation for voluntary submittal of information essential to success of program. Mineral Resource Evaluation Washington, D. C. |
| Mottley, Charles M. | $107.68 (less annuity) | $ 294.56 | Consultant and advisor to Director in field of operational research to improve research operations in Bureau. This covers special significant, controversial or critical areas of mineral research and development. Office of the Director, Washington, D. C. |
| Dunlap, Donald D. (Term. 9-30-68) | $80.00 | $2,080.00 | Consultant on matters relating to oil import program. Includes all aspects of petroleum refining including processes, products, and their utilization, will also advise on all aspects of the petrochemical industry. Mineral Resource Evaluation, Washington, D.C. |

| Name of Individual or Firm | Per Diem Rate | Actual Obligations to 6-30-69 | Nature of Service Rendered |
|---|---|---|---|
| Doherty, John D. | $60.00 | $ 413.16 | Render expert judgment required on coal and coal processing to maintain progress on various programs at the Morgantown Coal Research Center, especially with relation to coal chemistry and by-product utilization. Morgantown Coal Research Center, Morgantown, West Virginia |
| Lignite Advisory Committee | $50.00 | $ 950.00 | Consultative functions in connection with administration of Act which authorized establishment of research laboratory in the North Dakota lignite area. Grand Forks Lignite Research Laboratory, Grand Forks, North Dakota. |
| L. Trowbridge Grose | | ($200) | |
| A. M. Cooley | | ($150) | |
| R. O. M. Grutle | | ($200) | |
| A. S. Kane | | ($200) | |
| A. D. Wegerle | | ($200) | |
| | TOTAL: | $11,660.12 | |

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Consultants --- Fiscal Year 1969

| Name | Per Diem Rate | Actual obligations to June 30, 1969 | Nature of work to be performed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Howard Baker | $92.00 (1) | 439.68 | Advise and consult on matters |
| Omaha, Nebraska | 98.88 (2) | 1,349.12 | of broad policy and program. |
| | 98.88 (3) | 1,871.54 | |
| J. O. Brew | 75.00 | 600.00 | Advise and consult on planning |
| Cambridge, Mass | | | developments in archeological areas. |
| Samuel S. Holmes | 60.00 | 2,940.00 | Advise and consult on public |
| Washington, D. C. | | | awareness of natural and environmental values. |
| A. Starker Leopold | 75.00 | 150.00 | Advise and consult on resources |
| Berkeley, California | 98.88 | 98.88 | management and research matters. |
| Sigurd Olson | 75.00 | 3,450.00 | Advise and consult on wildlife |
| Ely, Minnesota | | | and natural area management. |
| Russell Wright | 88.00 | 4,800.00 | Advise and consult on park |
| New York, New York | | | visitor participation programs. |
| Ernest Swanson | | | |
| Raleigh, North Carolina | 80.00 | 8,000.00 | Evaluate economic problems in Great Smoky Mountains National Park |
| Marianne C. Williams | | | |
| Pasadena, California | 98.88 | 1,384.32 | Review and analyze organizational relationship training and development programs and manpower development needs. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| James M. Kittleman<br>Chicago, Illinois | 98.88 | 1,087.68 | Advise and assist on policies, programs and long-range planning. |
| Charles E. Olmsted<br>Chicago, Illinois | 98.88 | 98.88 | Advise and consult on resources management and research matters. |
| Total | | $26,270.10 | |

(1) Reemployed annuitant - daily rate $36.64
(2) Reemployed annuitant - daily rate $43.52
(3) Reemployed annuitant - daily rate $41.36

43-215 O - 70 - pt. 3 - 42

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
CONSULTANTS - F.Y. 1969

July 1, 1968 - June 30, 1969

| Name of Individual | Per Diem Rate | Actual Obligations | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lynton K. Caldwell | $ 98.88 | $ 1,334.88 | To prepare a study for the Citizens' Advisory Committee on public administration and the environmental segment of the Federal Government. |
| Albert G. Capaldi | 87.00 | 3,654.00 | To provide assistance on a number of issues related to the Bureau's programs, with particular emphasis on the Bureau's relationship with other agencies at all levels of Government and the private sector. |
| Samuel T. Dana | 65.00 | 32.50 | Prepared Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan chapter covering all aspects of outdoor recreation education, at the primary, secondary college level and of the general public. |
| | Total obligations | $ 5,021.38 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Limitation | $12,000.00 |
| Obligation | 5,021.38 |
| | 6,978.62 |

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Consultants Services Limitations, Fiscal Year 1969

| Name of Consultant or Firm | Rate | Actual Obligations 7/1/68-6/30/69 | Nature of Services Performed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Richard Speece | 92.00 | 1,564.00 | Reaeration of streams and reservoirs. |
| H. A. Linke | 92.00 | 460.00 | Testimony - Board of Contract Appeals - Lost Creek Dam. |
| F. E. Richart | 98.88 | 296.64 | Soil Dynamics Research. |
| Julian Hinds | 98.88 | 692.16 | American Falls Dam Replacement. |
| R. E. Daris | 98.88 | 791.04 | Same as above. |
| W. L. Chadwick | 98.88 | 791.04 | Same as above. |
| Vincent Schaefer | 92.00 | 961.00 | Consultation on Atmospheric Water Resources Program. |
| J. H. Bigelow | 92.00 | 552.00 | Same as above. |
| R. R. Braham | 92.00 | 460.00 | Same as above. |
| John Entenza | 88.48<br>98.88 | 759.84 | Artistic Consultant on Aesthetic Matters. |
| Michael Wilder | 88.48<br>98.88 | 759.84 | Same as above. |
| Martin Friedman | 98.88 | 494.40 | Same as above. |
| John B. Jackson | 98.88 | 494.40 | Same as above. |
| E. O. Larson | 75.00 | 349.88 | Representative on Bear River Commission. |
| Arnold O. Babb | 92.00 | 174.45 | Testimony - Board Contract Appeals - Lost Creek Dam. |
| Total Obligations through 6/30/69 | | $9,600.69 | |

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

AUG 19 1969

Memorandum

To: Chief, Division of Fiscal Management and Reports
Office of Budget

From: Acting Chief, Division of Programming and Financial Management

Subject: Report on Employment of Consultants, FY 1969

There were no obligations for consultant services during FY 1969 chargeable against the allocation of $1,000 made to the Office of Territories.

P. E. Winn

F. Y. 1969 CONSULTANT SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

| | Per Diem Rate | Obligations to June 30, 1969 | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peter L. Bellaschi | $85 | $9,860.00 | Performed extensive studies on the short-circuit capability requirements of power transformers for use in BPA specifications and prepared recommendations and guide lines on a test code and techniques of short-circuit testing of power transformers to implement specifications; rendered technical assistance to resolve mechanical vibration problems encountered with 500-kv shunt reactors and submitted specific recommendations to strengthen specifications in future procurement of reactors and other 500-kv equipment; continued studies on site assembly for large transformer banks rated 3000-4500 MVA for application at UHV voltages of 765 kv and 1100 kv; further rationalization of electrical clearance and insulation requirements in substation design at 765 kv and above; rendered assistance in other specific problems pertaining to high-voltage substations and lines (external insulation requirements of 500/230-kv equipment in substations located close to the sea and subject to salt contamination, etc.); performed technical study comparing the use of dry-type and oil-immersed shunt reactors at voltages up to 34.5 kv for use on tertiary windings of 500-kv autotransformer banks; made recommendations for reconnecting secondary windings of specific transformers to allow operation at higher voltage for future relocation on the system; determined the short-time thermal ratings of special resistors in d-c filter based on existing standards; continued investigation program on current development and cost of 500-kv cables. |
| James R. Eaton | 85 | 1,020.00 | Continued study of BPA suspension insulator failures and made corrective recommendations. |

| | Per Diem Rate | Obligations to June 30, 1969 | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|
| William A. Lewis | $85 | $4,547.50 | Performed a technical feasibility study of using capacitors in series with EHV transformers to increase the power transfer capability by reducing the through impedance of a transformer; continued to study the technical feasibility of using a resonant combination of capacitors and saturating reactor to provide a device for automatically limiting fault current magnitudes within existing breaker capabilities with specific reference to application at Olympia Substation where a number of breakers are scheduled for replacement due to increased fault magnitudes. |
| James E. Van Ness | 85 | 935.00 | Continued with studies on methods to increase the power and scope of digital programs for analyzing the response of a-c power systems. |
| | | 16,362.50 | |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration
Consultants FY 1969

| Name | Per Diem Rate | Number of Days | FY 1969 Cost | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Baldwin, W.R., Jr.... | $107.00 | 1 1/2 | $122.50 | Advised on thermal pollution problems of the estuarine waters of the southeastern United States; evaluated potential applicability of spark source mass spectrometry and neutron activation spectrometry to water analysis. |
| 2. Bauman, E.R..... | 50.00 | 11 | 550.00 | Provided expert scientific and technical advice on awarding grants and contracts and participated in site visits to technically monitor to assess progress and accomplishments. |
| 3. Bessey, R.F..... | 69.92 | 25 | 1,746.96 | Advised on regional and river basin planning matters; provided critical review of comprehensive planning reports, and of FWPCA and other regional and national resource conservation and development activities, legislation, and policies from the standpoint of regional conditions, impacts, and relationships. |
| 4. Burgess, F.J..... | 50.00 | 10 | 500.00 | Same as Bauman. |
| 5. Carlson, D.A..... | 50.00 | 6 1/2 | 325.00 | Same as Bauman. |
| 6. Englebrecht, R.S..... | 50.00 | 5 | 250.00 | Same as Bauman. |
| 7. Gaufin, A.R..... | 50.00 | 5 | 250.00 | Same as Bauman. |

| | Per Diem Rate | Number of Days | FY 1969 Cost | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. Hanes, N.B..... | 50.00 | 15 1/2 | 775.00 | Same as Bauman. |
| 9. Hasler, A.D..... | 50.00 | 6 5/8 | 331.25 | Same as Bauman. |
| 10. Hetling, L.J..... | 50.00 | 4 3/8 | 327.95 | Analyzed latest water quality data on the Potomac estuary for verification of a mathematical model of waste assimilation capacity. |
| 11. Litsky, W..... | 98.00 | 4 | 392.00 | Advised on use of fecal coliform as an indicator of bacteriological contamination |
| 12. Moore, J.G., Jr.... | 116.00 | 13 | 1,508.00 | Provided advice and assistance to Commissioner during the transition period. |
| 13. Morrison, S.M..... | 50.00 | 6 | 300.00 | Same as Bauman. |
| 14. O'Conner, D.J..... | 98.00 | 1 | 98.00 | Developed mathematical models for estuary analysis of the pollution content of the Florida estuarine waters and bays. |
| 15. Pappenhagen, J.M... | 50.00 | 9 1/4 | 462.50 | Same as Bauman. |
| 16. Porter, J.J..... | 104.00 | 3 | 312.00 | Characterization of organic components in textile wastes and acted as an intermediary in making the necessary arrangements with textile industries for collecting necessary textile effluent samples. |
| 17. Ray, A.D..... | 50.00 | 11 3/4 | 587.50 | Same as Bauman. |
| 18. Rich, L.G..... | 50.00 | 10 1/2 | 525.00 | Same as Bauman. |

| Name | Per Diem Rate | Number of Days | FY 1969 Cost | Nature of Work Performed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19. Roelofs, E.W..... | 50.00 | 6 5/8 | 331.25 | Same as Bauman. |
| 20. Rohlich, G.A..... | 50.00 | 8 1/2 | 425.00 | Same as Bauman. |
| 21. Silvey, J.K.G..... | 50.00 | 2 3/4 | 137.50 | Same as Bauman. |
| 22. Thoman, R.V..... | 98.00 | 4 1/4 | 416.50 | Development of a two-dimensional, segmented estuarine model of Hillsborough Bay. |
| 23. Washington, D.R..... | 50.00 | 8 3/4 | 437.50 | Same as Bauman. |
| Total..... | | 179 7/8 | 11,111.41 | |

Mr. WYATT. I would think we ought to have something in the record as to what is contemplated in fiscal 1971, some details rather than the total.

CONTROL OVER CONSULTANT APPOINTMENTS

Mr. ROBINSON. We do control the appointment of consultants from the Office of the Secretary because of this limitation. The fact that we don't spend more than $300,000 in any one year has controlled this.

Mrs. HANSEN. There are many projects in reserve that don't total $300,000.

Mr. WYATT. That is right and again if I can refer to the air-conditioning of cars, the priority of that item compared to our fingerling problem which involved maybe 10 million salmon and steelhead fingerlings that cost $180,000, they are just not in the same ball park at all. That is why I think we should have more details.

GOVERNMENTWIDE AUTO AIR-CONDITIONING POLICY

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the policy on air-conditioning in the other departments of the Federal Government?

Mr. ROBINSON. We will submit it for the record.

(The information follows:)

It is our understanding that the Bureau of Customs of the Treasury Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have authority to install air-conditioning equipment in their motor vehicles.

COST OF AIR-CONDITIONING AUTOMOBILES

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total estimated cost that would occur if you had this authority in 1971?

Mr. ROBINSON. We will submit it for the record, as the Congressman asked.

Mr. WYATT. I assume the air-conditioning passed the Bureau of the Budget or it wouldn't be here.

Mr. HITE. Congressman Wyatt, the provision is applicable to 502 cars, the passenger vehicles we are requesting to purchase in 1971. That is the maximum possible. But the policy of the Department, of course, would be to air-condition only those cars that are used in extremely hot areas of the country and the number would be somewhat less than that.

Mr. WYATT. I think we would like to know the numbers involved and where they would be used.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your definition of extremely hot areas of the country?

Mr. HITE. I am not sure how the departmental policy will come out in that regard. I can only give you a personal viewpoint as to the southwestern part of the country. I am not sure what the departmental policy will be.

Mr. WYATT. Would you think that Washington would be one of the hot spots in the country? Many people think there is too much hot air here.

Mr. HITE. I personally think it is hot, Congressman. I am sure this wouldn't be regarded as an area where vehicles would be mandatorily air conditioned.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the number and the location of the cars you intend to air-condition.

Mr. HITE. Yes, ma'am.

(The information follows:)

## Air Conditioning of Vehicles, F.Y. 1971

| Bureau | Number of Vehicles Proposed for Acquisition | Number of Vehicles Qualifying for Air Conditioning | | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 31 | 5 | 2 | Albuquerque Area Office |
| | | | 1 | Phoenix Area Office |
| | | | 2 | Navajo Area Office |
| Office of Territories | 2 | -- | | |
| Geological Survey | 33 | 21 | 3 | Tuscaloosa, Alabama |
| | | | 1 | Yuma, Arizona |
| | | | 1 | Menlo Park, California |
| | | | 2 | Bakersfield, California |
| | | | 1 | Visalia, California |
| | | | 1 | Charlottesville, Virginia |
| | | | 1 | Ocala, Florida |
| | | | 1 | Tallahassee, Florida |
| | | | 1 | South Carolina and Georgia |
| | | | 2 | Lawrence, Kansas |
| | | | 1 | College Park, Maryland |
| | | | 2 | Rolla, Missouri |
| | | | 1 | Lincoln, Nebraska |
| | | | 2 | Roswell, New Mexico |
| | | | 1 | Asheville, North Carolina |
| Bureau of Mines | 121 | 75 | 10 | Norton, Virginia |
| | | | 9 | Morgantown, West Virginia |
| | | | 27 | Mt. Hope, West Virginia |
| | | | 7 | Birmingham, Alabama |
| | | | 14 | Vincennes, Indiana |
| | | | 4 | Barbourville, Kentucky |
| | | | 3 | Bartlesville, Oklahoma |
| | | | 1 | Rolla, Missouri |

## Air Conditioning of Vehicles, F.Y. 1971

| Bureau | Number of Vehicles Proposed for Acquisition | Number of Vehicles Qualifying for Air Conditioning | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bureau of Commercial Fisheries | 12 | 2 | 1 Beaufort, North Carolina fishery laboratory<br>1 Pascagoula, Mississippi fish laboratory and exploratory fishing base |
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife | 123 | 84 | 1* San Francisco, Cal.<br>1* Chicago, Ill.<br>1* Los Angeles, Cal.<br>1* New York, N. Y.<br>2* Albuquerque, N. M.<br>1* Lafayette, Louisiana<br>2* Sacramento, Cal.<br>1* Merced, Cal.<br>1* Bakersfield, Cal.<br>1* Boise, Idaho<br>1* Pocatello, Idaho<br>1* Reno, Nevada<br>1* Pendleton, Oregon<br>1* Yakima, Wash.<br>1* Lamar, Colo.<br>1* Chanute, Kan.<br>1* Enid, Oklahoma<br>1* Fort Worth, Texas<br>1* San Angelo, Texas<br>3* Corpus Christi, Texas<br>1* Houston, Texas<br>1* Cheyenne, Wyoming<br>1* Indianapolis, Ind.<br>1* Anna, Ill.<br>1* Des Moines, Iowa |

Air Conditioning of Vehicles, F.Y. 1971

| Bureau | Number of Vehicles Proposed for Acquisition | Number of Vehicles Qualifying for Air Conditioning | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (Cont'd) | | | 1* Sikeston, Mo. |
| | | | 1* St. Joseph, Mo. |
| | | | 1* St. Charles, Mo. |
| | | | 1* Grand Island, Neb. |
| | | | 1* Devils Lake, N. D. |
| | | | 1* Aberdeen, S. D. |
| | | | 1* Columbus, Ohio |
| | | | 1* Montgomery, Ala. |
| | | | 1* Hartselle, Ala. |
| | | | 1* Mobile, Ala. |
| | | | 1* Pine Bluff, Ark. |
| | | | 1* Jonesboro, Ark. |
| | | | 1* Russellville, Ark. |
| | | | 1* Little Rock, Ark. |
| | | | 1* Sebring, Fla. |
| | | | 1* Panama City, Fla. |
| | | | 1* Tallahassee, Fla. |
| | | | 1* Miami, Fla. |
| | | | 1* Tifton, Ga. |
| | | | 1* Statesboro, Ga. |
| | | | 1* Nicholasville, Ky. |
| | | | 1* Paducah, Ky. |
| | | | 1* Lake Charles, La. |
| | | | 1* Lafayette, La. |
| | | | 1* New Orleans, La. |
| | | | 1* Accomac, Va. |
| | | | 1* Salisbury, Md. |
| | | | 1* Jackson, Miss. |
| | | | 1* Hattiesburg, Miss. |

## Air Conditioning of Vehicles, F.Y. 1971

| Bureau | Number of Vehicles Proposed for Acquisition | Number of Vehicles Qualifying for Air Conditioning | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (Cont'd) | | | 1* Manteo, N. C.<br>1* South Charleston, S. C.<br>1* San Juan, Puerto Rico<br>1* Trenton, N. J.<br>1* Albany, N. Y.<br>1 Stillwater, Oklahoma<br>1 Key Deer, Fla.<br>1 Lacassine, La.<br>3 Tennessee<br>1 St. Mark, Fla.<br>1 Okefenokee, Ga.<br>1 Piedmont, Ga.<br>1 Blackwater, Md.<br>1 Chassahowitzka, Gla.<br>1 Choctow, Ala.<br>1 Delta, La.<br>1 Lake Woodruff, Fla.<br>1 Pungo, N. C.<br>1 Wapanocca, Ark.<br>1 Yazoo, Miss.<br>1 East Coast, N. C.<br>1 Louisiana<br>1 Decatur, Ala.<br>1 Vero Beach, Fla.<br><br>* (63) vehicles are Management & Enforcement vehicles. |
| National Park Service | 139 | 104 | 1 Andrew Johnson NHS, Tenn.<br>12 Blue Ridge Parkway, Va.-N.C.<br>1 Cape Hatteras NS, N. C.<br>4 Colonial NHP, Va.<br>1 Cumberland Gap NHP, Ky.-Tenn.-Va. |

Air Conditioning of Vehicles, F.Y. 1971

| Bureau | Number of Vehicles Proposed for Acquisition | Number of Vehicles Qualifying for Air Conditioning | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Park Service (Cont'd) | | | |
| | | | 1 Delaware Water Gap NRA, Penn.-N.J |
| | | | 3 Everglades NP, Gla. |
| | | | 1 Fire Island NS, N. Y. |
| | | | 1 Fort Frederica NM, Ga. |
| | | | 1 Fort Pulaski NM, Ga. |
| | | | 1 Fredericksburg NMP, Va. |
| | | | 11 Great Smoky Mountains NP, N.C.-Va. |
| | | | 1 Guilford Courthouse NMP, N.C. |
| | | | 1 Harpers Ferry NHP, W.Va.-Md. |
| | | | 1 Horseshoe Bend NMP, Ala. |
| | | | 1 Hot Springs NP, Ark. |
| | | | 1 Indiana Dunes NL, Ind. |
| | | | 5 Lake Mead NRA, Ariz.-Nev. |
| | | | 1 Lincoln Boyhood NMem, Ind. |
| | | | 38 National Capital Parks (U.S. Park Police), Washington, D. C. |
| | | | 13 Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn. Ala. |
| | | | 1 Ozarks NSRW, Mo. |
| | | | 1 Shanandoah NP, Va. |
| | | | 1 Virgin Islands NP, Virgin Islands |
| | | | 1 Yosemite NP, Cal. |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 38 | 13 | |
| | | | 3 Phoenix, Ariz. |
| | | | 3 Page, Ariz. |
| | | | 2 Redding, Cal. |
| | | | 1 Tracy, Cal. |
| | | | 1 Folsom, Cal. |
| | | | 3 Auburn, Cal. |

Air Conditioning of Vehicles, F.Y. 1971

| Bureau | Number of Vehicles Proposed for Acquisition | Number of Vehicles Qualifying for Air Conditioning | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southwestern Power Admin. | 3 | 3 | 1 Springfield, Mo.<br>2 Jonesboro, Ark. |
| Total | 502 | 307 | |

Note: If all vehicles which would qualify for air conditioning in fiscal year 1971 are so equipped, it is estimated that the total cost would be $76,750.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Secretary, I want to express my appreciation to you and to the members of your staff for your presentation today. Because this is Mr. Hite's last appearance before us, I want to say, Mr. Secretary, that he has done an exceptional job this year in view of the difficulties. It is a very difficult thing to appear before a committee that has had all of its add-ons placed in reserve by the Bureau of the Budget without a very good explanation for it. He has done an exceptionally good job and I would like to express my own and the committee's appreciation.

Mr. Secretary, we will welcome you back to the Northwest any time. We would be delighted to have you and your staff members at any time.

Mr. DUNN. It will be my pleasure.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Reifel.

TAXATION OF INDIAN INCOME

Mr. REIFEL. There are a few things I will mention. When the Solicitor was here and also when the Bureau of Indian Affairs was before us, I raised the question of providing information to the members of the Indian tribes who receive income from trust land. The Internal Revenue Service still continues, in some instances, to insist on their paying Federal taxes. Such income was considered by the Supreme Court of the United States as not taxable by the Federal Government. Back in 1968, August 5, there was a memorandum that went out to the Indian country about this but I think there is still a tendency on the part of some district Internal Revenue Federal collectors to insist on payment. I have had letters in this regard. It would seem to me it would be one of the responsibilities of the Department to send word or get to the Treasury Department, the Internal Revenue Service, to get its district offices in the States so they will be aware of this and not be requiring the Indians to pay. I think there are a lot of Indians who are paying it because Internal Revenue Service says they must pay it.

In those instances where I think oil companies do get credit on the tax they are paying, turn in a statement of payment to an Indian and probably on oil bonuses or royalties when this is filed with the Internal Revenue Service the agent in the State may go to the Indian and tell him he has to pay it. I think it ought to be checked out and it seems to me to be the responsibility of the Department to do this to make the Indians aware they don't have to pay this tax. As long as they are entitled to the privilege of not having to pay it they ought to know about it.

Mr. DUNN. We will be glad to remind the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and see the word gets out.

INDIAN ESTATE PROBATE CASES

Mr. REITEL. When the Solicitor was up here he was aware that Indian estates were not kept probated up to date, there was a backlog and they were going to try to do something about it. But I think it would be well to lift out of the record the page with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. "The total number of Indian estate probate cases as of March 18, 1970, was 1,392 from the following area offices."

43-215 O - 70 - pt. 3 - 43

Mr. REIFEL. I think you might keep this in mind and not let them forget these estates ought to be kept up and brought up to date as soon as possible.

Mr. ROBINSON. I understand.

Mr. REIFEL. As I mentioned to the Solicitor at the time, if we are expecting the Indians hopefully to develop the land resources, keeping the estates probated and knowing who the heirs are is an important factor.

There is one thing I want to talk to off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TRAINEES

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Secretary, I do want to commend you on some of your trainees in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. A week ago last Sunday night I met with a group in Vancouver. These were clean-cut fine young people absolutely dedicated to the program of Indian progress and to better educational systems. We spent over an hour going into some of the problems.

### INDIANS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A discussion developed about the problems in the Alaskan schools. You will recall that this committee has urged that you provide the facilities so that the Mount Edgecumbe students could go to the Sitka public schools. We also urged, as Mr. Wyatt knows, you to provide facilities for the Chehalis so that they could go to the Salem public schools and you provided those facilities.

From the correspondence I received in regard to the Chehalis problem I discovered one interesting thing, that they wanted the Indian facilities for the economic progress of the community, but they did not want the Indians in their public schools. It was revealed in conversation about Mount Edgecumbe that the same situation prevails in Sitka. I think this is a shocking thing.

This, Mr. Secretary, is the reason this committee has been so concerned about your BIA schools. And because of our concern for the young Indian students we won't have them submit to this kind of separatism and this kind of prejudice.

I think that the BIA and the Department of Interior should at the earliest opportunity, canvass your schools so that you can develop a list of the kind of schools that are necessary, if the public school policy is going to be one of separatism. We are not going to punish the Indian child. The Indian child is going to have an education because of this committee's interest and activities regardless of where it is or how it is provided.

Mr. REIFEL. I certainly agree with the chairman. At this closing session with Interior, I, too, want to add my commendations to Dick Hite. He has been a real asset throughout all of the hearings. He has a wonderful sense of humor and without it none of us would have felt that our hearings would have been as satisfactory as they are. I want to thank you very much, Dick.

Mr. HITE. Thank you, Mr. Reifel.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Robinson, I think your performance was outstanding this afternoon, your answers to the questions were to the point and adequate.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. WYATT. Secretary Dunn, I want to tell you that the presentation here today for the Secretary's Office has been outstanding and I think it has been as good as any we have had as we sit here day after day listening to the various departments. I would like to add my commendation to Dick Hite, who is bloody but unbowed. I think you would be very proud of him if you could sit and hear what he has gone through here during the past month or so. I would like to commend you also. Mr. Secretary, for your wisdom in retaining and using the expertise and experience of George Robinson. He has been very responsive in all of our questioning here today. I think he has articulated the issues we have put to him as well as anyone has since we have been going through these hearings and he has certainly also brought about a very good continuity to the presentation today. It was very, very good and I again commend you.

Mr. DUNN. Thank you very kindly.

COMMERCIAL FISHERY PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Secretary, there was an article in the Portland, Oregonian last month about fishing, and it contrasted fishing today with the early years of fishing.

It said:

> Hydraulic dams, pollution, and fishing by Russian and Japanese boats at sea are blamed for declines in catches.
>
> And Federal cutbacks in the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries research funds could cause as much as a one-seventh loss in annual salmon production, according to Donald Johnson, Bureau regional director.

This illustrates what some of the discussions are at the present time about the problems in commercial fisheries. It just happens that the first cannery on the Columbia River was located in my home county in 1866 and we have now no canneries left in that area. This is an example of what happened through the years. I hope that you aren't on the road to phasing out your commercial fisheries programs because it involves the entire welfare of the United States. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Reifel, and I are all deeply concerned with the problems of our fisheries. We just want you to carry back the message, Mr. Secretary, that we hope there are no more cuts in the future.

Thank you very much.

Mr. DUNN. May I make a remark?

Mrs. HANSEN. Surely.

Mr. DUNN. On behalf of Secretary Hickel and the entire staff of the Department of the Interior, I want to express our thanks and appreciation to you and the members of your committee for the fine treatment we have received. We also want you to know that we understand and appreciate the job that you have to do, and your kindness toward us in asking the questions is appreciated. We would also like the fact to be known to Congressman Reifel that Secretary Hickel asked me to relate to Congressman Reifel, in my own words, just how much we feel he has done for the Department of the Interior, particularly because of his special affinity for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Knowing that he is leaving Congress soon we will miss him very much and we would like to have that fact made known to him.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would like to assure you that if there were anything we could do to get him to reconsider and stay in Congress, we would do it, because he is probably one of our most valuable members. He is valuable in every single problem that comes before this committee as well as many others in Congress. He is a very capable, dedicated American and we are going to miss him terribly.

Thank you very much.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1970.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

### REFURBISHING OF OFFICES AND TRANSPORTATION COSTS

#### WITNESSES

**HON. LAWRENCE H. DUNN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION**
**RAYMOND C. COULTER, DEPUTY SOLICITOR**
**RICHARD HITE, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET**

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

We have some further inquiries to make of the Office of the Secretary. I regret, Mr. Secretary, that it is necessary to hold this hearing, but if you would have furnished the committee complete information in the beginning, this hearing might not have been required. Apparently the press has information that may be of vital concern to the committee. The committee should be completely and well informed at all times of your operations. The integrity of budget proceedings demands complete frankness between the Executive Branch and the Legislative Branch.

There has always been an attempt on the part of the committee at great comity and understanding. We have striven for fairness and the maximum information at all times, but when we are left with a lack of information on your total operations, we are not exactly happy. It is not good for Government—period. So we will now proceed to develop the additional information necessary to clarify some of your procedures which have been questioned.

I believe, Mr. Secretary, that you do have a general statement.

Mr. DUNN. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman and Congressman Reifel. If I may say, the main point about the report of the refurbishing of the Secretary's office and the reason why it wasn't brought to your attention earlier is that the work was still under consideration and the determination had not and still has not been made as to the extent of what work is going to be done.

Mrs. HANSEN. But that determination would be made some time in fiscal year 1971, which is the period covered by your current budget request.

Mr. DUNN. Yes, you are absolutely right about that.

Mrs. HANSEN. The purchase order for the procurement in question is dated December 15, 1969.

Mr. HITE. Madam Chairman, we are of course utilizing fiscal 1970 funds which are already appropriated.

Mrs. HANSEN. How did you ever get funds in that amount released from reserve? You know the history of the funds which were placed in the deep freeze.

Mr. HITE. The history of that, Madam Chairman, is that we had no congressional add-on. We had no construction funds and those were——

Mrs. HANSEN. Were the congressional add-ons as bad as decorating add-ons?

Mr. HITE (continuing). These weren't add-ons.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Bureau of the Budget must have approved these decorating funds somewhere along the line.

Mr. HITE. I would like to state on behalf of Secretary Dunn and the staff that it is our intention to fully disclose to you all of the activities which are going on in any office in the Department of the Interior. We felt that we had not violated any appropriation stipulation and that we were not in legal violation in these actions.

Prior to the publicity given these actions we just did not see the need to bring this matter to the committee's attention.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is intensely interested in every detail of your operation.

Mr. HITE. I understand.

Mrs. HANSEN. Whenever you get down to putting funds for the pit toilets at Fort Union Trading Post in reserve because of the precarious financial position of the Government, then it certainly looks like other projects should be curtailed because the cost of the pit toilets was not significant. That wasn't going to cost so much as redecoration.

Mr. HITE. No, it certainly wasn't.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then I noticed the jellyfish——

Mr. HITE. Those items you cite were not done at the initiative of the Department.

Mrs. HANSEN. No, but you couldn't release them.

Mr. HITE. No, we couldn't.

Mr. DUNN. May I say this off the record——

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. DUNN (continuing). Back on the record.

The other witnesses with me are here to show our esteem of you and your committee, and to help answer your questions.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

We appear before you to clarify the remarks carried in the news media in the past 2 weeks with respect to expenditures of funds available to the Office of the Secretary in two specific circumstances: redecoration of the secretarial suite, and payment of expenses pursuant to the relocation of the family and household effects of the Director of Saline Water to this area, and the refurbishment of the quarters occupied by the Office of Saline Water.

I will address myself first to the redecorations of the secretarial suite.

## REDECORATION OF SECRETARIAL SUITE

The secretarial suite in the Department of the Interior has not been decorated for nearly 33 years. On the advice of staff, Secretary Hickel felt that it was appropriate to take some action to refinish these offices in a proper manner. The Secretary is acquainted with the decorating firm of Arthur Morgan Designers, Inc., of Seattle,

Wash. It enjoys an excellent reputation in the profession of interior decorating. A contract was negotiated with Arthur Morgan Designers, Inc., to provide a proposal for the redecoration of a substantial portion of the secretarial suite.

Federal regulations, that is, 41 CFR, section 1-3.204, specifically authorize the negotiation of a contract for professional services. This type of contract is exempt from the requirement for competitive bidding and is not subject to any $2,500 limitation. Evidently, as a result of some misunderstanding, an employee in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration divided the invoice for $3,795 submitted by Arthur Morgan Designers, Inc., for professional services into two items, for payment, one for $2,450 and the other for $1,345. Checks for these amounts were issued to Arthur Morgan Designers. The Secretary of the Interior had no knowledge that payment was made in this manner.

In order to insure an impartial review of the circumstances surrounding this entire situation, the Department has requested the General Accounting Office to conduct an audit. The audit is presently underway and the report will be available shortly.

Last year we submitted to the committee statements with respect to the refurbishment of the gymnasium in the Interior Building and the installation of a sauna bath. Both of these points were discussed in recent articles published in the news media. I would like to reintroduce these statements for the record as I believe they provide a complete explanation of our actions in this area.

### OFFICE OF SALINE WATER EXPENDITURES

Concerning the Office of Saline Water and the payment of the relocation expenses incurred by the Director for his family and personal effects, I offer the following information:

The Director of Saline Water joined the Department of the Interior on July 20, 1969. His family remained in California.

At the time he accepted the position, Dr. Wong assumed that he would be reimbursed for his relocation expenses as that is the practice in private industry where he had spent his entire professional career. However, the subject did not become of immediate importance until Dr. Wong was preparing to move his family to Washington in February 1970. At that time, the situation was described in its entirety, in a letter to the Civil Service Commission, dated February 13, 1970, which I offer for the record. On March 4, 1970, we received a determination from the Commission indicating there was authority to pay travel and transportation expenses. The Department acted on this authority and made a determination to permit reimbursement of the expenses of Dr. Wong.

Concerning Dr. Wong's redecoration expenses, the entire office area for Saline Water was redecorated at a cost of $5,551.04. This included five office units, including Dr. Wong's personal office, which is a double unit, and the hallway connected to this office. The refurbishment included new carpeting, new curtains, painting, the purchase of three new chairs, a blackboard, two coat racks for the hall, and signs designating the office as Office of Saline Water. This entire redecoration effort was accomplished through the General

Services Administration sources. The Office of the Director of Saline Water had not been repainted or redecorated in 5 years, and this was a normal, cyclical, maintenance action.

This concludes my statement Madam Chairman. My staff and I will be happy to answer any questions that you have.

(The documents referred to by Mr. Dunn follow:)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION STATEMENT ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR'S GYMNASIUM REPAIRS

On August 19, 1968, and again on September 10 of that same year a heavy rainfall caused flooding from all corners of the gymnasium located in the basement of the Interior Building. This gymnasium, which occupies an area of approximately 5,700 square feet, is part of the original Interior Building construction. It is used by employee groups for basketball games and other sports activities requiring a limited amount of space.

An analysis by General Services Administration engineers of the flooding problem indicated that to prevent a recurrence it would be necessary to remove the extensively damaged, and unusable gym floor and install a new underfloor drainage system, sump lines, and pumps.

In view of the fact that the gym space was not being used to house an Interior Department unit and such use was not comtemplated, it was determined that in accordance with Standard Practices for Financing, contained in FPMR 101–19.4, it would be appropriate to ask the Department to participate in this project if the Department wanted the gym floor replaced for use by employee recreation groups. Officials of the Department were contacted and indicated their interest in restoring the gym floor at the earliest practicable date. They also agreed to contribute $10,000 to cover the estimated installation cost.

Bids were taken and a contract was awarded to the Elrich Construction Co. on January 15, 1969. The project was completed on April 30, 1969, at a total contract cost of $32,907.

---

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE,
*Washington, D.C., June 12, 1969.*

From: Budget Officer, Public Buildings Service.
Subject: Interior Building—Gymnasium repairs.
To: Regional Administrator, GSA, Washington, D.C.

I have reviewed the statement which you prepared showing the basis upon which GSA accepted reimbursement for the replacement of the gymnasium floor in the Interior Building, and wish to recommend minor revisions to reflect that the reimbursement from Interior was in accordance with GSA's Standard Practices for Financing, and to cite only the contract cost of performing the work. Your statement, with these changes, is attached for delivery to the Director of the Budget for the Interior Department, who requested that such a statement be prepared.

WILLIAM A. SCHMIDT, *Commissioner.*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GYMNASIUM

The gymnasium in the Interior Building was part of the Building's original construction which was completed in 1936. From that time until the World War II years, it was used periodically as a gym by employees of the Department. During the war years, it was used for the storage of files and other general storage. Following those critical years, it was again put to its originally intended use. Use of the gym is controlled by the Interior Department Recreation Association (IDRA) for off-duty use and for scheduled games during the evening hours and on weekends.

In the fall of 1968, the floor of the gym began to buckle and warp to such an extent that it became a hazard and activities in it were stopped. This damage was caused by the infiltration of ground water. Until now, no money had been expended on the upkeep of the gym since its original construction, except for general housekeeping. In order to put the gymnasium into usable condition, the General Services Administration, the agency responsible for the general upkeep

of Federal buildings, undertook the task of renovating the gym. This was done as part of their regular repair and improvement program at a cost of $32,907. The contract for this work was awarded on January 15, 1969. In order to facilitate and expedite completion of the project, the Department committed itself to $10,000 to help defray the cost of this renovation.

Secretary Hickel determined that in conjunction with the use of the gymnasium, and to provide a means of keeping physically, as well as mentally alert, the sauna would be installed. This sauna is to be made available for the use of all employees of this Department during off-duty hours. The cost of this installation was $5,910 and was paid for from funds budgeted for health purposes.

---

U.S. Department of the Interior,
Office of the Secretary,
*Washington, D.C., February 13, 1970.*

Director,
*Bureau of Executive Manpower,*
*U.S. Civil Service Commission,*
*Washington, D.C.*

Gentlemen: It is respectfully requested that the Commission make a manpower shortage finding under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5723, for the position of Director, Office of Saline Water, GS–301–18–104, in the Office of the Assistant Secretary, Water Quality and Research, Washington, D.C.

There is enclosed a copy of the position description, outlining the duties, responsibilities, and functions of this supergrade job, which has been certified by the Civil Service Commission.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary, Water Quality and Research, was established by section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1966, which transferred responsibility for water pollution control and water quality from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Department of the Interior. Water pollution control and water desalting have now become key Federal programs.

There are three recently filled comparable positions in the organization for the Office of the Assistant Secretary, Water Quality and Research, as follows:

Director—Office of Saline Water, GS–301–18–104–S2255 (formerly GS–1301–18).

Director—Office of Water Resources Research, GS–1301–18–U68–S69–274.

Deputy Assistant Secretary—Applied Sciences and Engineering, GS–1301–15–S69–300.

The latter two positions are classified in occupational categories for which the Commission has made a determination that manpower shortage exists and payment of travel and transportation expenses are allowed.

The position in question has been placed in the GS–301 series as a result of a combination of technical and administrative responsibilities appropriately classified in the GS–1301 and GS–340 series, respectively.

Thus, positive qualification requirements of the GS–1301 category that pertain to manpower shortage positions are mandatory in this position. We feel strongly that the Director, Office of Saline Water, should be in the shortage category because of the requirements of the GS–1301 series involved in the position.

As the top-ranking employee of the Office of Saline Water, the incumbent of the subject position is responsible for a program international in scope and requring special qualities of leadership, use of exceptional judgment, and outstanding ability to analyze and solve problems in the broad field of saline water conversion. It is absolutely essential that the incumbent be technically versed to handle the engineering aspects of saline water conversion, and the other environmental factors so relevant to policy and program determination of the office, which is a unique operation and one of worldwide significance.

Due to an administrative oversight, payment of household goods was not clarified with the appointee to this position. At the present time he is in the process of moving his family from California to Washington, D.C., and is now requesting verification and reassurance that such expenses will be paid.

The payment of travel expenses was a recruitment condition of the position insofar as the availability of the appointee, whose qualifications had been approved by the Civil Service Commission, was concerned. The incumbent Dr. Chung-Ming Wong, assumed in accepting the position that payment of travel and transportation expenses would be allowed. A native of China, he is an outstanding authority in his field.

We consider ourselves very fortunate to have been able to obtain Dr. Wong's services. The extensive managerial and scientific experience he has gained throughout his career is of great benefit to the Department of the Interior and in particular to the Office of Saline Water.

Dr. Wong exceeds the qualifications required to effectively and outstandingly perform the duties of Director, Office of Saline Water, and the leadership and technical knowledge he has shown in private industry and the academic world has already benefited the Department substantially.

Dr. Wong has had over 25 years of technical management experience in scientific programs, including systems integration, method development and evaluation, program conception, planning, policy implementation, and all phases of research and development. He has also served as director and professor of the engineering department at the University of Bridgeport, Conn., and held professorships at New York University, Polytechnical Institute of Brooklyn, and Sun Yat-sen University, Canton, China.

Dr. Wong has won a number of honors including a scholarship award from Case Institute of Technology and fellowships from Dupont & Co. for Columbia doctoral physics research. He has authored numerous technical papers and books and is listed in "Who's Who in Space," "Who's Who in the West," and American Men of Science. He has served as senior adviser to the U.S. Congress on the Space Aeronautics Committee 1963–65 and was chairman, Professional Committee for Nixon-Agnew in Southern California. Please note the enclosed excerpts from the Congressional Record of January 29, 1970.

His educational achievements include: B.S. (summa cum laude) mechanical engineering, Tsing Hua University; M.S. mechanical engineering, Purdue University; Ph.D. physics, Columbia University; and post doctorate studies in business administration and human relations from Harvard University, Stanford University, and the University of California.

The recruitment and selection of the candidates for the three positions listed above, including the subject position, were based on the Assistant Secretary's thorough and wide knowledge of the availability of such scarce talent, and on his thorough knowledge of the proposed appointee's rare capabilities. Because of the scarcity of qualified candidates in the areas concerned, it is strongly recommended that early consideration be given to this request for a determination of manpower shortage for the position of Director, Officer of Saline Water, GS–301–18–104.

It will be appreciated if handling of this request is expedited in order that we can be responsive to Dr. Wong's request.

Sincerely yours,

NEWELL B. TERRY,
*Director of Personnel.*

---

[From the Congressional Record, Jan. 29, 1970]

DR. WONG COMES TO WASHINGTON

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, few men who have met him have failed to be impressed with the dynamic personality and enthusiasm of Dr. Chung-ming Wong, the new Director of the Interior Department's Office of Saline Water.

A recent article in Presbyterian Life magazine has captured the spirit of this man. It traces his career from his birth in China through his appointment last year to head up the Nation's desalting program.

I enjoyed reading the article and would like to share it with others by having it inserted in the Record.

(The article follows:)

[From Presbyterian Life magazine, Jan. 1, 1970]

DR. WONG COMES TO WASHINGTON

(By Donovan Kelly)

What does a good Presbyterian need to become a good bureaucrat in Washington? There are some political and technical qualifications that help:

For instance, he should be the head of some active political group, such as the ten-thousand-member Professional Citizens for Nixon/Agnew.

He should also be a prominent member of a minority group, preferably one that is not too well represented in Washington, like perhaps the quarter-million Chinese Americans.

If he is going to work in a scientific bureau, such as the Office of Saline Water, he should have an academic background that is adequate enough to impress Congress and to quiet critics. Degrees in mechanical engineering from Purdue, in business administration from Harvard, studies in human relations at the University of California, and a Ph.D. in physics from Columbia University should be more than adequate.

He also should have some administrative experience to go along with his academic background; 25 years of such experience would be more than enough, especially if he contributed directly to the success of the Apollo space program.

Finally, he should have a touch of something like charisma that makes people under his command take to him and work hard for him. As proof that he has the touch, he might, for example, have been elected "Best Professor" for 4 consecutive years at the University of Bridgeport in Connecticut.

All of these qualifications and more Dr. Chung-ming Wong brings to the Office of Saline Water as its new director. The "more" is what strikes the visitor when talking to Dr. Wong.

Dr. Wong might be mistaken for the genial owner-head of a Chinese restaurant; at least he smiles more than one might expect of a bureaucrat. But the people running in and out of his office are undeniably bent on Government business. (While I awaited my turn, Dr. Wong himself dashed out several times to give me more of the background material I had already read; he reminded me of the harried mother in a house full of kids, who doesn't hear a youngster protest that that he has already been scrubbed three times.) The smile, the nod of greeting, and the friendly solicitousness Dr. Wong expresses tend to give him a veneer of gentleness. But the more he talks, the more steel he reveals.

On his appointment as Director of the Office of Saline Water: "I am honored by the assignment and by the great future if offers me. I intend to run this office with an honest and sincere attitude; I must be honest because I don't have a good memory to cover previous lies with more lies."

On his guidelines for his new staff: "If we work together and go forward together happily, and bring forth the best of every individual and the highest degree of cooperation, I promise you that you will win my respect. Please bear in mind as our guideline: 'Do unto others as you like others to do unto you.' "

On temporarily leaving his family behind in California while he came to Washington: "It is God's will and my duty that I serve my country." (When Dr. Wong says "God" in his throaty Chinese way, the word explodes like a German exclamation.) "It was not easy to leave my family, but I needed time to learn my job. I was happy to stay a bachelor for a time, but now, after 2 months in Washington, I need my family to give strength and to help me meet friends. I need friends very dearly and for this my wife, Irene Kia-Yu, will be an asset."

Once before, and for a much longer time, Dr. Wong knew the loneliness of being separated from his family. Although he is technically a fourth-generation American, his father, Tong Wong (one of the three founders of the Chinatown Presbyterian Church in San Francisco), returned to China to serve in Sun Yat-sen's Republic of China government. Tong Wong eventually became vice president under Sun Yat-sen, but he gave up his American citizenship in the process. His son was born in Hong Kong forty-nine years ago, a citizen of China.

So it was as a Chinese that Dr. Wong came to the United States in 1947, after he had served as a lieutenant in the air force of Nationalist China. Because the immigration quota was filled, he was forced to leave his wife behind in Shanghai. Two day after he left, their first child, a daughter, was born. Dr. Wong did not see his daughter or his wife for nine long years.

"It was a very hard time," says Dr. Wong. "I kept myself very busy by taking on three full-time jobs—working in industry during the day, teaching three nights a week, and doing all my research on the weekends." Then he adds, with another smile, "Since I neither gamble, smoke, or drink, there was nothing left for me to do but work.

"Finally, with the help of Congress, to whom I am most grateful, I was able to bring my family over." Dr. Wong also expresses gratitude for the host of Presbyterians who helped him during that hard period: they include a missionary couple, the Reverend and Mrs. M. Gardner Tewksbury; and the Reverend Donn D. Moomaw, pastor of Dr. Wong's home church, Bel Air Presbyterian in Los Angeles. ("Mr. Moomaw has a funny name," said Dr. Chung-ming Wong. "Let me check the spelling.")

Despite his varied background, Dr. Wong admits that none of his previous experience specifically involved converting salt water to fresh, the research and engineering function of the Office of Saline Water. "But the desalting process involves nothing more than using heat energy and heat transfer efficiency, subjects I've taught and worked with for 25 years."

What may be more important is that his previous jobs taught him how to work with and use his staff people efficiently. "For example, on my aerospace projects we used a system methodology," Dr. Wong explains. "We concentrated our staff and resources on the one or two approaches that looked most promising in solving a particular problem rather than on attempting to investigate a great number of approaches." Using this methodology, Dr. Wong was responsible for the engineering and development of the first American reentry vehicle heat shield, a basic step leading to the Apollo moon landings.

Dr. Wong plans to use the same methodology to engineer a breakthrough in the technology of converting saline water to fresh. "I expect to have concrete, practical results in 2 years rather than in the 10 years originally planned. And I am not given to making overoptimistic predictions and promises."

Results couldn't come any too soon for the millions of people who are waiting for a practical method of turning their salty-water supplies into usable fresh water. One survey reports that in the United States alone, 3.5 million people in 1,150 communities use water which is defined as saline, that is, containing a salt concentration of more than 1,000 parts per million. The U.S. Public Health Service recommends a maximum of no more than 500 parts per million. Some hardy people can drink as much as 2,000 parts per million, but any concentration over the Public Health Service minimum is harmful to many manufacturing processes and to many crops. Thus a poor-quality, saline water supply limits the economic growth of many areas of the country and of the world. If desalting technology could be improved to the point where large quantities of desalted water could be produced as cheaply as natural fresh water, then vast areas of the world would get a much needed boost in their economies.

Seeing more than just dollar signs, President Eisenhower and former Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis L. Strauss envisioned the large-scale desalinization of sea water through the use of atomic energy as the key to peace in the Middle East.

Explaining the Eisenhower-Strauss plan, the late President said: "The purpose of the plan is not only to bring large arid regions into production and to supply useful work for hundreds of thousands of people, but also, we hope, to promote peace in a deeply troubled area of the world through a new cooperative venture among nations. I am optimistic enough to believe that the proposal when implemented—as it is sure to be some day—may very well succeed in bringing stability to a region where endless political negotiations have failed * * * I can think of no scientific success that would equal the development of atomic desalting technology in its boon to mankind."

As if improving living standards and helping to maintain peace weren't reasons enough for existence of the Office of Saline Water, there is a third: we may not be running out of water, but we are running out of usable fresh water.

There are about 326 million cubic miles of water on the earth, but somewhat more than 99.4 percent of this vast supply is tied up as salt water and glacier ice. This still leaves a very large supply of fresh water, but it is a limited supply, and one that is not always distributed when and where man wants it. In the United States, demands on this limited supply are increasing at the rate of 25,000 gallons per minute, and pollution has already made much of the natural supply unusable. Without some help from technology, the point will one day be reached when our faucets will run dry.

Desalting saline water is not a new solution to water shortages. Aristotle has owned a patent on a simple and workable distillation process since the fourth century B.C. Where the needs are critical for even small supplies of fresh water, any workable method will still do, no matter how expensive it is. The goal of the Office of Saline Water is to develop economical methods for converting saline water into fresh water—the emphasis is on the economics. To be feasible economically, fresh water made from saline water must cost as little as water from conventional sources.

Since the early 1950's, the cost of desalting sea water has dropped from about $5 per thousand gallons to $1, and the cost of desalting brackish (water with less salt than sea water, though still undrinkable) ground water to as low as 40 cents per thousand gallons. In the next 10 years, the cost of desalting sea water should drop to between 25 and 50 cents per thousand gallons, about what we are paying now to gather, convey, and distribute water in many of our large cities. Thus the day may be near when desalted water can compete with conventional water supplies.

To bring that day closer, Dr. Wong and his staff of 135, with an annual budget of $25 million, will use system methodology to concentrate on two methods of desalinization.

For desalting large quantities of sea water, they will concentrate on a method that combines heat and flash distillation. Heat distillation is a refinement of Aristole's basic method of boiling sea water and condensing the steam to produce the pure "distilled water" still used in automobile batteries and steam irons. The Office of Saline Water has improved the efficiency of the heat-distillation process by hooking a chain of distilling units together so that the steam produced in one will heat the incoming sea water in the next. The cold sea water condenses the steam and in turn is heated by the steam. The process is repeated through several units until most of the heat energy added in the first unit is recovered. The process has been further improved by the use of flash distillation. If the pressure in the distilling unit is lowered enough, some of the sea water will boil instantly, or "flash," at a lower temperature than is normal. By progressively reducing the pressures in the chain of distilling units, sea water is made to boil at lower and lower temperatures.

For desalting smaller quantities of the better-quality brackish ground water, the Office of Saline Water will concentrate on improving a method of reverse osmosis. Osmosis is the process by which a semipermeable membrane, such as the skin of plant roots, will admit slightly mineralized water to pass through the membrane on one side but will not allow the mineralized plant juices to flow out the opposite side. Under normal conditions, the membrane allows only a one-way flow of fresh water to the salt-water side, as if there were a pressure pushing the fresh water. In reverse osmosis, pressure is applied to the salt-water side of the membrane and the process is reversed. Fresh water in the salt water is pushed through the membrane, leaving most of the minerals.

"We are going to concentrate on these two methods of desalting," says Dr. Wong, "but we are not going to make the common bureaucratic mistake of just refining what has been done before. Rather, we will tackle research and development projects that private industry finds too risky or too expensive. I'm looking for more than just steady progress; I want quantum jumps."

In the long list of the world's problems, one single item, even a basic necessity such as "enough fresh water of good quality," can easily be overlooked or ignored. But with more and more people demanding more and more fresh water—per capita use of water in the United States increased 15 percent in the first half of this decade alone—and with more people demanding that water from a limited fresh water supply, the problem of fresh water shortages seems likely to become more acute. Dr. Wong appears to be the right man to lead the Office of Saline Water in making the quantum jumps of developing efficient methods of desalting water to slacken the world's growing thirst.

---

### Dr. Chung-Ming Wong Comes to Washington

Mr. Wold. Mr. Speaker, increasing attention is being paid to the environmental problems which face mankind and, in particular, to those who live in highly developed affluent nations such as the United States. Most often these problems are conceived in terms of pollution or degradation.

There is, however, a problem associated with the ecological balance of nature that is basically a matter of supply and demand although it is compounded by man's pollution.

It is: Where are we to obtain enough clean water to meet the demands of an expanding population which is making increasingly large individual demands upon what is becoming a relatively scarce resource—water.

The average American of today will personally pollute 3 million gallons of water in his lifetime, and industry and agriculture will use 10 times that amount in his behalf. If all the water on the globe were fresh and potable, it would not constitute such a problem, but 99.4 percent of this vast supply is salt water or glacier ice, and the remainder is not always distributed where man needs it.

Today, therefore, I would call the attention of this body to a man who is doing something about the problems.

He is Dr. Chung-Ming Wong, Director of the Office of Saline Water. Many already know him as the man responsible for the engineering and development of the first American reentry vehicle heat shield—vital to the U.S. space program.

I am confident that Dr. Wong will be just as successful in coming up with practical and economical ways of converting salt and brackish water to fresh. This is vital not just for the day when 300 million persons will live in the United States, but for today. The current need is already attested by a survey which reports 3.5 million people in 1,150 communities in the United States use water which is defined as saline. Millions of acres of potentially fertile land are lost to cultivation because of a shortage of fresh water or the presence of brackish and salten water.

One of the communities whose residents utilize water classified as saline is in my district, the great State of Wyoming. I am pleased to report that the Office of Saline Water, with the cooperation of the citizens and public leaders of that community, are moving along with an experimental program that may provide valuable new information on how to economically solve the problem.

The Office will move three experimental water desalting plants into the community in the near future. These plants utilizing a reverse osmosis process have a combined capacity of 7,500 gallons a day.

This will not solve all the community's water needs, but it will help. Even more important, it will contribute greatly to the knowledge necessary for application of the method on a large scale.

It should also contribute valuable knowledge as to whether the reverse osmosis process of saline water conversion can be economically successful and complete with other water sources.

Dr. Wong has taken a sincere personal interest in the water problems of Gillette, Wyo.—and those of the Nation and the world. The Nation is fortunate to have his enthusiasm, talent, and intellect as we search for a better environment for all our citizens.

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
BUREAU OF EXECUTIVE MANPOWER,
*Washington, D.C., March 4, 1970.*

Mr. NEWELL B. TERRY,
*Director of Personnel,*
*Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. TERRY: We have approved your request for a manpower shortage finding for the purpose of paying travel and transportation expenses of the appointee to the position of Director, Office of Saline Water, GS-0301-18, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Water Quality and Research, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

This is a single position manpower shortage finding, and, therefore, authority to pay travel and transportation expenses extends only to the current appointee. Should the position fall vacant in the future, you may, if circumstances warrant, again request a manpower shortage finding. Regulations on this subject issued by the Bureau of the Budget are to be used in authorizing payment of these expenses.

Sincerely yours,

SEYMOUR S. BERLIN, *Director.*

INTERIOR DESIGN SERVICES

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary. Relative to your statement, on the first page you indicate a contract was negotiated with Arthur Morgan Designers. Would you describe the form of that contract and put in the record a copy of that contract?

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Coulter of the Solicitor's Office.

Mr. COULTER. This was not a written contract, Madam Chairman. This was in the form of an oral agreement that was made between the Department and Arthur Morgan Designers. The contract, of course, is enforceable like a written contract but we do not have a written contract to submit to you. This was an oral understanding.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you put in the details of the oral understanding, because if an oral contract is enforceable on the same grounds as a written contract is, then you must have a notation some place as to the ingredients of the agreement.

Mr. COULTER. We can supply this information.

(The information follows:)

A contract was negotiated with Arthur Morgan Designers, Inc., Seattle, Wash., to provide a proposal for the redecoration of a substantial portion of the secretarial suite. Arthur Morgan Designers provided the designs and specifications for the renovation of the Secretary's immediate office, conference room, dining room and

patio. Mr. Morgan's work consisted of detailed drawings, indicating the work to be done, specifications for furnishings, all measurements and necessary art work depicting the color schemes. Also included was the updating of lighting and modifications needed to eliminate the problem of moisture control around the doors and windows. A total of $6,585.13 was paid for these design and related services.

Mrs. HANSEN. All right, if you please.

Now, at the bottom of page 1 of your statement, you say: "Federal regulations, i.e., 41 CFR, section 1–3.204 specifically authorize the negotiation of a contract for professional services."

Would you please tell me how many other contracts have been let under this authority?

Mr. COULTER. I can't tell you the number, Madam Chairman. There have been a number of contracts in the past years that have utilized this specific authority. For example, I am personally acquainted with some of the contracts that have been let for artists at particular times to do particular work under this section.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you want to present for the record a list of similar contracts that have been let and the purposes?

Mr. COULTER. Yes.

(The information follows:)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

*Selected list of professional services contracts*

FISCAL YEAR 1970

| *Contractor and description of services* | *Estimated cost* |
|---|---|
| Lillibeth Boruchow, M.D.: Serves as a psychiatric adviser to the Department of the Interior and its employees in Washington, D.C. | $100 per week (4 hours). |
| Elaine Bothe, Inc., Interior Design, Washington, D.C.: Design consultation and interior decoration services for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration. | $50. |

FISCAL YEAR 1969

| | |
|---|---|
| Elaine Bothe, Inc., Interior Design, Washington, D.C.: Design consultation and Interior decoration services for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources. | $500. |

USE OF CONTRACTUAL DESIGNERS

Mr. REIFEL. Madam Chairman, other than for professional artists who would come and do decorating, just general decorating where you have interior decorating, what other instances are there of interior decorators as such.

Mr. COULTER. Congressman, I wouldn't know offhand but we can check this out.

Mr. HITE. We will supply that.

(The information follows:)

During fiscal years 1969 and 1970 the Office of the Secretary used the services of interior decorator as follows:

| Date of order | Contractor | Description of services | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 13, 1969 | Elaine Bothe, Inc., Washington, D.C. | Design consultation services for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration. | $50.00 |
| June 13, 1969 | do | Interior decoration services for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources. | 500.00 |

Mrs. HANSEN. I think at this point it might be well to ask why was it the Morgan firm rather than GSA that was requested to do the work? Let's take the example of our own congressional district offices. I think this would be a pertinent example. If our Congressional District Offices are in a Post Office building, the Post Office takes charge of the entire Project and we have very little to say. A Member has practically nothing to say about the style of the decoration, the color of the walls, or what is in the office. If we are in a Federal building we are under the jurisdiction of GSA and we must absolutely conform to the GSA's specifications.

If we have an IBM typewriter from GSA in our district offices we personally must pay for the repairs of that IBM machine. I am sure many people are not aware of this. GSA sets the standards for the furnishing of an office. When you depart from GSA standards you are departing from a general governmental practice and that is why we want to know why Morgan was selected. I have no criticism of Morgan as decorators because they are, as you say, a very esteemed firm in the northwest and I am rather proud that a firm in the northwest is so outstanding in the field of decorators. But I want to know why it was that you ignored GSA and contracted with Morgan.

Mr. HITE. To the best of my knowledge, Madam Chairman, it was determined that the type of redecorating which the Secretary had in mind on the advice of staff, could not be conducted under the auspices of GSA through the normal GSA schedules.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why?

Mr. HITE. I am not sure, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. You better get some reasons in the record.

Mr. HITE. Yes, ma'am. I don't want to just surmise here because I am not an expert in the field.

### DECORATING THEME FOR SECRETARY'S SUITE

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand, but let me put it this way: Was there some overwhelming reason that the Secretary felt his office should be symbolic of the Department of Interior's activities? Was it to be a motif representing your environmental work; or a period piece, so to speak, and I use that in connotation of an Alaskan office or Western office, and I say this rather understandingly because I have a Western office and my Western office is furnished entirely with Western things. I have paintings in my office done entirely by Western artists, for example. I think we had better have the reasons and criteria, why you departed from the usual GSA procedure.

Mr. HITE. I think we will have to insert the specifics for the record, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do; and will you explain if you consulted with GSA before you chose a private contractor.

Mr. HITE. I would like to have that point clear and factual for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. The information should include the dates and the conversation and the timing, and so on, and if a letter of clearance from GSA is available it should be placed in the record. The information should include the reasons for the procedure you followed; the dates of any conversations with GSA; and any letters that you may have had from GSA releasing you from the usual, customary procedures in this matter.

Mr. HITE. Yes, ma'am. The Secretary was acquainted with the work of the Arthur Morgan firm and they were selected to propose a design.

(The information follows:)

The Secretary's suite has not been refurbished since the Department's building was erected 33 years ago. The furnishings in this suite are basically those which were installed at that time and have certainly far exceeded their life expectancy and are generally in poor condition. Therefore, it was determined that the Secretary's suite be properly renovated and refurbished.

The motif suggested by the designer is to be of contemporary design and does not represent any particular theme. As the Secretary of the Interior represents all of the people in every section of the country a particular regional or cultural theme would not have been reflective of the national scope and character of the Office.

The designer specified furniture and decoration items with designated manufacturers. These items could not be procured through GSA schedules.

No specific clearance was obtained from GSA.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand; but even if I am acquainted with 40 firms or 40 artists, and I know they are outstanding, I still have to pay for them personally when I decorate my office.

Mr. HITE. I understand. When I made that statement I meant he was familiar with this firm's work.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, I know Morgan is a very outstanding firm. However, if you depart from regulations and when you are subject to the questioning of the expenditure of public funds, then there had better be some documentation as to why, when, and how.

Mr. REIFEL. Madam Chairman, this is off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

## OTHER OFFICE REDECORATING COSTS

Mr. REIFEL. On the record. I think it would be well to have a list of the total cost of all of the decorating that comes under this particular period which is under consideration in the Department, and what part of that was handled through GSA in the regular procedure—I am not saying that the other is irregular but let's say the GSA established procedures—and then a list of the decorating and furniture items outside of the GSA procedures. You can put that in the record.

Mr. HITE. Yes, I understand. I have a figure for you of our obligations.

(The information follows:)

TOTAL COSTS OF REFURBISHING OFFICES
FISCAL YEAR 1969 and FISCAL YEAR 1970

| Description of Area | No. of Rooms (Sq.Ft.) | Costs | | | Source of Funds | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Furniture and Furnishings | Renovation of (*) Space, Painting, Etc. | | |
| Immediate Office of the Secretary...1969 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | | |
| 1970 | (1,490) | $ 37,908 | $ 21,886 | $ 16,022 ** | Office of the Secretary | $ 36,279 |
| | | | | | National Park Service | 1,629 |
| Office of the Under Secretary ..... 1969 | 8 | -- | -- | -- | | |
| 1970 | (3,295) | 875 | 875 | -- | Office of the Secretary | |
| Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources | | | | | | |
| 1969 | 1 | 10,889 | 9,546 | 1,343 | Office of the Secretary | 8,377 |
| 1970 | ( 540) | 2,434 | 2,215 | 219 | Bureau of Mines | 3,946 |
| Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management .... 1969 | 10 | 9,512 | 8,397 | 1,115 | Office of the Secretary | 1,584 |
| 1970 | (2,630) | 469 | 155 | 314 | Bureau of Land Management | 8,397 |
| Assistant Secretary for Water and Power Development ... 1969 | 8 | 16,152 | 12,758 | 3,394 | Office of the Secretary | |
| 1970 | ( 2,320) | 2,787 | 424 | 2,363 | | |
| Assistant Secretary for Water Quality and Research....1969 | 6 | 1,460 | -- | 1,460 | | |
| 1970 | (2,315) | 365 | 365 | -- | Office of the Secretary | |

TOTAL COSTS OF REFURBISHING OFFICES
FISCAL YEAR 1969 and FISCAL YEAR 1970

| Description of Area | No. of Rooms (Sq.Ft.) | Costs | | | Source of Funds | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Furniture and Furnishings | Renovation of (*) Space, Painting, Etc. | | |
| Assistant Secretary for Administration | | | | | | |
| 1969 | 6 | $ 641 | $ 641 | $ -- | Office of the Secretary | $ 13,796 |
| 1970 | (2,175) | 13,796 | 10,002 | 3,794 | National Park Service | 641 |
| Office of the Solicitor ..... 1969 | 7 | 13,131 | 8,912 | 4,219 | Office of the Solicitor | |
| 1970 | (2,470) | 6,604 | 4,718 | 1,886 | | |
| Total ..... 1969 | 47 | 51,785 | 40,254 | 11,531 | | |
| 1970 | (17,235) | 65,238 | 40,640 | 24,598 | | |

(*) Includes necessary costs for renovation of physical space such as cyclical maintenance, painting, etc.
(**) Includes design services.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have a detailed list we will review shortly. We are going to ask some general questions first and then we will get into the details. What general policies do you follow with regard to the refurbishment of office space?

GENERAL POLICY ON OFFICE REFURBISHMENT

Mr. HITE. Our general policy, Madam Chairman, is to adhere to the GSA standards, to maintain our offices and refurbish them in line with a cyclical maintenance schedule.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the customary cyclical procedure?

Mr. HITE. As I understand it, and I am certainly not an expert in the field——

Mrs. HANSEN. A very new field for you—from "jellyfish" to "office decorations."

Mr. HITE. I was a GSA Examiner at one time. A normal maintenance cycle is 3 to 5 years for painting, and it varies with the type of maintenance that GSA performs in the building.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which varies?

Mr. HITE. Yes, it does. As you may know, maintenance varies all the way from 100 percent in the Executive office Building where the Bureau of the Budget is located, to somewhere around 70 percent of the GSA standard.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you mean, 100 percent in the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. HITE. It is maintained that way.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is so hidden nobody sees the office.

Mr. HITE. The Vice President's office was there at one time, and I think now the President has an alternate office there. That is an example of 100 percent maintenance by GSA.

Mrs. HANSEN. I bet there are no budget restrictions there.

Mr. HITE. I am not conversant with that, Madam Chairman. Most Government buildings are maintained at 70 percent of the GSA standard because of constraints on the number of people they can hire.

Mrs. HANSEN. You know, Mr. Hite, I am going to redeliver my lecture, that this is one of the things I have been critical of ever since I have been on this committee. If we spent more on maintenance we would have to spend less in the end on phasing out facilities. If we do not provide an adequate maintenance schedule and adhere to it rigidly, then we get into the reconstruction phase, which is very costly.

Mr. HITE. Yes; this is true.

NEED TO REFURBISH SECRETARY'S SUITE

Mr. DUNN. This is evident in the Secretary's office where we are going to have to install new supporting walls, plus new doors replacing those that are extremely weather-worn, and I don't know what else.

Mr. HITE. There are many offices in the Secretary's suite. One of them has never been refurbished other than to have a new coat of paint in the entire life of the Interior Building, 30-some years.

Mrs. HANSEN. I can frankly sympathize with these people because my landlord doesn't spend much on maintenance. I have ceilings that leak. I have walls that are cracked. I have floors that sag.

Go ahead.

Mr. HITE. I think I answered your question partially, Madam Chairman, in that the cycle is from 3 to 5 years, dependent upon the standard of maintenance.

Mrs. HANSEN. Should the standard of maintenance be relatively high in a Department that deals with the environment of the United States?

Mr. HITE. We would certainly hope so, and certainly in all Washington offices, because we are subject to a number of contacts with the public.

Mrs. HANSEN. What circumstances would justify the deviation from your general policies in this connection?

Mr. HITE. Circumstances such as we have touched upon, Madam Chairman, where the type of refurbishment and redecoration required is for a secretarial office where there is a great deal of contact with the press and the public and other Government agencies.

Mrs. HANSEN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Back on the record. Who advises you of the normal channels? GSA?

USE OF OPEN-MARKET PROCUREMENT

Mr. HITE. Yes, ma'am, GSA.

Mrs. HANSEN. And they will say to you, "We cannot do this within this time frame of desired work"?

Mr. HITE. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. All right. Then, who performs this work for you?

Mr. HITE. If the GSA gives us a release or indicates that they cannot perform the required work, we are free to negotiate contracts under the Federal procurement regulations, as I understand it, Madam Chairman.

Mr. DUNN. I believe that GSA is performing some renovation of the physical space plus the floorcovering.

Mr. HITE. I think this is so.

Mrs. HANSEN. You put in the record whatever GSA can furnish to clarify this situation.

Mr. HITE. I have a list here of purchase order numbers and some of them may have been executed through GSA auspices.

(The information follows:)

Many of the items provided for the Assistant Secretary's offices and the Solicitor's office were provided from sources specified under Federal supply schedules and GSA stores stock. Other items procured through the open market could not have been delivered through Federal supply sources in a time interval suitable to the needs of the offices or were not on Government supply schedules. Procurement in the open market under these conditions falls within the provisions of the GSA regulations.

However, in the case of the Secretary's suite, the furniture and furnishings were specified by the interior designer as to manufacturer and generally were not available from Federal supply sources. Also, the delivery time under Federal supply sources did not meet the requirements for this Office.

Mrs. HANSEN. All right. Do you ever procure the services of a professional interior decorator in connection with this work?

Mr. HITE. Other than in this instance?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. HITE. I have no knowledge of whether we have or have not.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you have, will you put in the details of that?

Mr. HITE. Yes, ma'am.

(The information appears on p. 687.)

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OFFICE REFURBISHMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you established any cost ceilings on funds that may be spent for refurbishing an office?

Mr. HITE. No, ma'am, we have not.

Mrs. HANSEN. Didn't the Bureau of the Budget insist on this? Don't tell me they are lax.

Mr. HITE. We have cost ceilings but not in the sense that you asked the question. The direct answer is "No, there is no internal stipulation." We, of course, are bound by our management logic and, of course, constrained by the funds appropriated.

Mrs. HANSEN. Was there funding in the budget last year for office refurbishing, or did you use funds from one of my projects to do this work?

Mr. HITE. No, Madam Chairman; there was money in there for office refurbishing but not specifically identified.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't like your kind of budget, then. If you come up here with justifications that mean one thing to one person and mean another thing to someone else, we have a bad situation. This committee might just as well sit out in the middle of the Chesapeake and flag rowboats as hold budget hearings. We work for 7 or 8 weeks reviewing your budget estimates and then we recommend appropriations.

Congress appropriated funds for a center in South Dakota that is very important to the entire EROS satellite program. Now we find these funds are to be used for pay raises instead. The budget stated very plainly that EROS funds were to be spent for improving the environment of the United States. To get back to the subject of this hearing, you tell me in last year's budget that you didn't specifically state. What did you state?

Mr. HITE. In 1970, Madam Chairman, we had for salaries and expenses, which is the one appropriation for the Office of the Secretary, and within that the activity for departmental direction subactivity, Office of the Secretary, the amount of $650,800.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the item, you said?

Mr. HITE. Well, first, the appropriation of "Salaries and expenses."

Mrs. HANSEN. But that isn't redecorating.

Mr. HITE. No, but within that in the subactivity for the Office of the Secretary we had $650,800. Now, by object class, to bore you with the technical details——

Mrs. HANSEN. You don't bore me at all. I am fascinated.

Mr. HITE. Within these appropriations there are object classes for personnel compensation, benefits, travel and transportation and rent, utilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. This must be under that fascinating category known as "Other Services".

Mr. HITE. Yes, I was going to get to that.

Mrs. HANSEN. What did you tell us in justifying these items last year? Did you mention anything about redecoration?

Mr. HITE. Not specifically, Madam Chairman, but we did indicate that the funds under supplies and materials and equipment and other services would be used in part for maintenance operations in the normal type of work.

Mrs. HANSEN. You said normal, ordinary routine of the Office.

Mr. HITE. Madam Chairman, the figure of $28,000 is shocking until you break it down and until you take cognizance of the fact that the suite had not been redecorated for 30 years.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you realize that some of the projects funded by specific action of Congress for $28,000 were put in reserve?

Mr. HITE. I understand.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are aware the entire additional catfish funds were put in reserve, that funds for the Quinault Indian Hatchery are in reserve?

Mr. HITE. I understand, Madam Chairman, and it would certainly be unconscionable and illegal if we were to take funds that had been impounded and were then released for a specific purpose and misuse them. But these funds were appropriated for the general activities of the Office of the Secretary.

Mrs. HANSEN. After this, Mr. Hite, when you come up here with a budget will you please break down under "Other Services" the list of specific items for which you are requesting funds?

Mr. HITE. Madam Chairman, I don't doubt for a minute that we will do this as a matter of standard practice from this moment forward.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many offices in the Office of the Secretary have been refurbished since February 1, 1969? At this point in the record, is a good place to put the information requested by Mr. Reifel, and I think you may want to insert in the record the description of the work and the costs involved in each instance.

(See pages 690–691.)

OTHER OFFICE REFURBISHING

Mrs. HANSEN. To refresh your memory, Mr. Hite, I think work was also done on the Offices of Secretary Dole, Secretary Smith, Secretary Dunn, and the Solicitor.

Mr. HITE. That is correct, and I can give you those figures. In Secretary Smith's area the costs for all items in 1969 and 1970 amounted to $18,939. Secretary Dole's office, $13,323.

Again, it depends on how much is being done. If we are starting from scratch, as we are in the case of Secretary Hickel's office, and redoing the whole area the costs are higher. In the case of Secretary Dunn's office, it encompasses his entire administrative offices. Secretary Dunn's office cost was $14,437 and the total cost for all offices for both years, including the Solicitors office was $117,023.

Mr. DUNN. I might add that the paintings on the wall are invaluable. I can't imagine how much they cost but I have them on loan from the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. HANSEN. Our office has had the privilege of borrowing from your own Interior selection some very beautiful Indian paintings which were done. I know the various Members of Congress have appreciated this service.

All right. Now we have the names and the descriptions and I have here a total. The Solicitor's Office was $13,500.

Mr. HITE. That is not in this appropriation account, Madam Chairman. I didn't bring those.

Mr. COULTER. That is about right for the Solicitor's Office, Madam Chairman. However, this isn't for the Solicitor's Office itself. This embraces a suite of about eight separate offices, eight offices and a hallway.

Mrs. HANSEN. These are the attorneys' offices?

Mr. COULTER. Attorneys' offices, and some of the secretaries' offices, and this type of thing.

## DETAILED BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

Mrs. HANSEN. We have discussed your budget but you might again stipulate how much was provided in your 1969 budget and your 1970 budget for the renovation of offices in the Office of the Secretary.

Mr. HITE. Yes, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. If the funds were not provided in your budget where did you get them from?

Mr. HITE. All the funds that we are discussing today are appropriated funds for the Office of the Secretary.

Mrs. HANSEN. You had better stipulate what category of expenses they were listed under.

Mr. HITE. I will stipulate that.

(The information follows:)

The following amounts were programed in the budget "Salaries and expenses," Office of the Secretary.

| | Fiscal year 1969 | Fiscal year 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Object classification 25, other services | $246,000 | $400,000 |
| Object classification 31, equipment | 103,000 | 195,000 |

While funds for office refurbishment were not specifically identified, the budget justification explained that the funds appropriated would be utilized for salaries of the staff and other expenses necessary to perform the activities of the Secretariat and related offices.

Mrs. HANSEN. We didn't hear about any redecorating when you appeared before the committee last year.

Mr. HITE. Undoubtedly we were remiss in not doing this, at least in 1970, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Mr. HITE. I would like to point out that there are assessments of priorities in what we bring to your attention in the budget justification. Generally, the increases we request are brought to your attention, and specifically the new positions, in an administrative account like this.

GSA CLEARANCE FOR PROCUREMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. That day is gone, because I am more interested in what you didn't spend than what you did spend. What is in reserve has been troubling me. Let me ask you, did you get GSA waivers for this work? Let me go down some of these accounts.

You have in Secretary Dole's office $7,800 total cost—of which $5,300 was open market. Secretary Smith's office was $15,000 total; and of this $10,000 was procured on the open market; Secretary Dunn's office, $10,000, of which $7,700 was procured in the open market; the Solicitor's Office, $13,500, of which $7,500 was procured in the open market. Did you have waivers of clearance from the GSA to purchase in the open market rather than from GSA?

Mr. HITE. I will have to supply that, Madam Chairman.

(The information follows:)

The use of Federal supply schedules are mandatory with several exceptions. One of these exceptions is the inability of Federal supply sources to meet the delivery requirements of the purchasing activity. In the cases of the Assistant Secretary's and the Solicitor's Offices inquiry was made as to the minimum delivery time for the needed items of furniture and the interval was judged such a long period of time to be disruptive to the daily official business of the offices. Appropriate justifications were made for this action and they are included as part of the record. Therefore, GSA waivers as such were not required for our action.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,
*Washington, D.C., June 5, 1969.*

JUSTIFICATION

Upon my arrival on March 21 to assume my duties as Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, I found the suite assigned to the Solicitor in need of considerable improvement in furnishings and appearance. To effect improvements, renovation has been undertaken and in the effort to update furnishings, a check of the Federal supply schedule has been made.

In result, I have found that it will take a minimum of 120 days to deliver the needed items of furniture for the rooms occupied by the Solicitor and the Deputy Solicitor. To wait such a long period of time will be extremely disruptive in the pursuit of our daily official business and it is imperative, therefore, that the rooms be furnished without delay. Please locate a satisfactory supply of furniture which will be available for immediate delivery. Attached are requisitions for the items required. I cannot overemphasize the need for prompt action in this matter as both the Deputy Solicitor and I are heavily engaged at all times with business conferences and meetings with persons of high rank and importance both within and outside the Federal Government. In view of the fact that routine procurement channels would involve long delays in the settlement of the rooms for proper usage, it is requested that the Department contract for the items. Please recognize the urgency of this matter and act accordingly.

MITCHELL MELICH, *Solicitor.*

Attachment:

Credenzas, desks: Lycoming—Mr. Kerhr, 717-326-4178. Delivery time: 120 days.

Chairs: Patrician—Mr. Donnelly, FE 8-2951. Delivery time: 120 days. W. D. Campbell, ME 8-5660. Delivery time: 75 days.

Sofa: Denny, 617-632-0240. Delivery time: 120 days (depends on fabric, leather, or cloth).

Reports from the Federal supply schedule executive furniture companies indicate that with vacation periods now in effect they cannot promise deliveries earlier than the contract time as shown on the GSA schedule.

U.S. Department of the Interior,
Office of the Secretary,
*Washington, D.C., September 19, 1969.*

The Offices of the Assistant Secretary for Administration have not been refurbished for 25 years. We have decided to refurbish and do some renovation of that suite of rooms and have determined it would be to our advantage to complete all of the work at one time. We have checked the Federal supply schedule and have found it will take a minimum of 120 days to deliver the needed items of furniture. It is impossible to wait that period of time. Now that the new Assistant Secretary is on duty, it is imperative that the suite of rooms be furnished without delay. Please locate a satisfactory supply for furniture which is available for immediate delivery. Attached is a list of the desired items. I cannot overstate the need for prompt action in this matter. Any delay in getting the work done in the Assistant Secretary's suite of rooms will add needless irritation to the regular conduct of departmental activities. In view of the fact that routine procurement channels would involve such delay, it is requested that you contract for the attached list of items. Please recognize the urgency of this matter and act accordingly.

Attachment:

George F. Gauzza.

Credenzas, desks: Lycoming—Mr. Kerhr, 717-326-4178. Delivery time: 120 days.

Chairs: Patrician—Mr. Donnelly, FE 8-2951. Delivery time: 120 days. W. D. Campbell, ME 8-5660. Delivery time: 75 days.

Sofa: Denny, 617-632-0240. Delivery time: 120 days (depends on fabric—leather or cloth).

Reports from the Federal supply schedule executive furniture companies indicate that with vacation periods now in effect they cannot promise deliveries earlier than the contract time as shown on the GSA Schedule.

U.S. Department of the Interior,
Office of the Secretary,
*Washington, D.C., June 16, 1969.*

Pat Collins: The Office of the Assistant Secretary-Mineral Resources has not been refurbished for 25 years. We have decided to refurbish and do some renovation of that suite of rooms and have determined it would be to our advantage to complete all of the work at one time. We have checked the Federal Supply Schedule and have found it will take a minimum of 120 days to deliver the needed items of furniture. It is impossible to wait that period of time. Now that the new Assistant Secretary is on duty, it is imperative that the suite of rooms be furnished without delay. Please locate a satisfactory supply for furniture, which is available for immediate delivery. Attached is a list of the desired items. I cannot overstate the need for prompt action in this matter. Any delay in getting the work done in the Assistant Secretary's suite of rooms will add needless irritation to the regular conduct of Departmental activities. In view of the fact that routine procurement channels would involve such delay, it is requested that you contract for the attached list of items. Please recognize the urgency of this matter and act accordingly.

Attachment:

George F. Gauzza.

Credenzas, desks: Lycoming—Mr. Kerhr, 717-326-4178. Delivery time, 201 days.

Chairs: Patrician—Mr. Donnelly, FE 8-2951. Delivery time, 120 days. W. D. Campbell, ME 8-5660. Delivery time: 75 days.

Sofa: Denny, 617-632-0240. Delivery time, 120 days (depends on fabric—leather or cloth).

Reports from the Federal supply schedule executive furniture companies indicate that with vacation periods now in effect they cannot promise deliveries earlier than the contract time as shown on the GSA schedule.

FINDINGS

1. The Assistant Secretary, Water and Power Development has reviewed a number of catalog, GSA schedules, and brand-made furnishings. He states that the furnishings listed in the attachment are necessary in the public interest to properly and fittingly furnish his suite in the Department. These furnishings are urgently needed so that the responsibilities for policy development under the new administration can be commenced as quickly as possible.

2. The furnishings selected are manufactured only by the Marole/Imperial Furniture Co., Bedford, Ohio, and a local distributor, Charles Stott Co., with a professional interior decorator is available without additional cost. Setup services will be provided by the contractor who has offered a discount of approximately 40 percent from list price. Delivery can be made within 60 days from receipt of order.

DETERMINATION

Based upon the foregoing findings, I hereby determine, within the meaning of the relevant statute and regulations, that:

(a) The equipment in question is requisite for the proper furnishing of the office referred to.

(b) Negotiation is necessary, in the circumstances described, in order to provide the furnishings needed and described. It is also established that there is but one source for the furnishings required.

(c) Upon the basis of these findings and determination, I hereby authorize the negotiation of a contract for the procurement of the required equipment and furnishings described in the findings, all pursuant to section 310(c)(10) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and the Federal Procurement Regulations.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
*Washington, D.C., June 6, 1969.*

PAT COLLINS: The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Water and Power Development has not been refurbished for 25 years. We have decided to refurbish and do some renovation of that suite of rooms and have determined it would be to our advantage to complete all of the work at one time. We have checked the Federal supply schedule and have found it will take a minimum of 120 days to deliver the needed items of furniture. It is impossible to wait that period of time. Now that the new Assistant Secretary is on duty, it is imperative that the suite of rooms be furnished without delay. Please locate a satisfactory supply for furniture, which is available for immediate delivery. Attached is a list of the desired items. I cannot overstate the need for prompt action in this matter. Any delay in getting the work done in the Assistant Secretary's suite of rooms will add needless irritation to the regular conduct of departmental activities. In view of the fact that routine procurement channels would involve such delay, it is requested that you contract for the attached list of items. Please recognize the urgency of this matter and act accordingly.

GEORGE F. GAUZZA.

Attachment:

Credenzas, desks: Lycoming—Mr. Kerhr, 717-326-4178. Delivery time, 201 days.

Chairs: Patrician—Mr. Donnelly, FE 8-2951. Delivery time, 120 days. W. D. Campbell, ME 8-5660. Delivery time, 75 days.

Sofa: Denny, 617-632-0240. Delivery time, 120 days (depends on fabric—leather or cloth).

Reports from the Federal supply schedule executive furniture companies indicate that with vacation periods now in effect they cannot promise deliveries earlier than the contract time as shown on the GSA schedule.

Mr. DUNN. Speaking for myself and my office, a GSA decorator handled the decorations, and I don't know the details of the actual procurement.

Mrs. HANSEN. So if he went to the open market he did it on his own?

Mr. DUNN. Yes, ma'am. I don't know how it was done. The decorator showed me the sketch of what he was going to do with the office, and he said "Does this meet with your approval?", and I said "You are the decorator" and that is how it was done.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the kind of explanation we need because if GSA went to the open market, then they should have to furnish the the explanation.

Now, from the Morgan Decorating Co. we note an item here of one custom table in the amount of $1,170. Did you have a waiver from GSA on that purchase order?

Mr. DUNN. I don't know, but we will certainly supply the answer for the record.

Mr. HITE. I certainly would assume so.

(The information follows:)

The Arthur Morgan Co. proposal for refurbishing the immediate office of the Secretary included a list of furniture and furnishings and the specific manufacturer of these items, needed to fulfill the designer's requirements. To have procured items other than those recommended by the designer would have totally negated the benefits of the specialized, professional services of the firm and would have wasted the costs already incurred for these activities. In addition, the items specified were either not available from GSA sources or if available would have required an excessive delivery time. As an example of the problem of the long delay in receiving executive furniture from GSA sources the Department wrote a letter of complaint to the GSA on December 3, 1969. A copy of this letter and the reply from GSA is included for the record.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
*Washington, D.C., December 22, 1969.*

GEORGE F. GAUZZA,
*Acting Director of Management Operations,*
*Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. GAUZZA: This is in reply to your letter of December 3, 1969, concerning the delay in receiving furniture ordered under a Federal Supply Schedule contract from Lycoming Furniture Industries, Inc. and Rishel Furniture Co.

Both contractors have advised us that the items mentioned in your letter have been shipped to you. The credenza was shipped on November 20, 1969, by Drexel Furniture Co., Morgantown, N.C., a subcontractor for Lycoming, via Fowler Trucking Lines. Rishel advises that the two tables were shipped on December 8, 1969, via Hall Motor Transit.

We regret that you are having difficulty obtaining deliveries from these Federal Supply Schedule contractors, and the information you have provided will be added to our performance file for consideration at such time as these firms are in line for another contract. However, these contractors report (1) a heavy influx of congressional orders which are given top priority, (2) 30 percent of the orders received in the last 5 months carried DO priority ratings and these must be filled in preference to unrated orders, and (3) orders received in June 1969 were three times the normal volume. There are several subcontractors working to clear this delinquent situation, and this office is looking into the possible abuse of priority ratings so that orders such as yours will not be delayed for an extended period of time.

While GSA awards Federal Supply Schedule contracts and exercises general supervision over them, it is the responsibility of using agencies to determine whether performance meets the contract terms and to take appropriate action if it does not. In the future you may wish to follow the procedure outlined in the Federal Property Management Regulations, section 101-26.403, Performance and Default under Federal Supply Schedule contracts.

Sincerely,

———,

DECEMBER 3, 1969.

Mr. A. F. SAMPSON,
*Commissioner, Federal Supply Service,*
*Arlington, Va.*

DEAR MR. SAMPSON: The Department is registering a complaint relative to the long delay in receiving executive furniture ordered from Lycoming Furniture Co. and Rishel Furniture Co.

Constant contact has been made with Lycoming as to the possible delivery date of credenza, item 7110-833-0486, ordered on May 28, 1969, and we were advised the promised shipping date would be December 15. The same procedure has been followed with Rishel on two tables, item 7110-902-3052, ordered on May 28, 1969, and we were informed they would be shipped December 8.

In accordance with the terms of the GSA contract, delivery calls for from 2 to 120 days and allowing the maximum time the items should have been received in early October.

It has been difficult for the Department to explain to newly appointed officials the long delay encountered in obtaining items required for efficient operation. There have been other recent occasions where we have received furniture in excess of the allotted 120 days.

This office would appreciate being advised of any action GSA proposes to take, if any, to alleviate what we consider an inexcusable situation.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) GEORGE F. GAUZZA.
*Acting Director of Management Operations.*

LIMITATION ON NEGOTIATED PROCUREMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Since there was a $2,500 limitation on open market purchases, it has been called to our attention that the original purchase order was canceled and reissued in two parts because the total design services would have come to an amount of $3,795. Purchase orders were then reissued for $2,450 in one instance and $1,345 in another instance. What about this?

Mr. DUNN. Madam Chairman, as I mentioned in my statement, this type of contract is exempt from the requirement for competitive bidding and is not subject to the $2,500 limitation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why did they break the purchase order down?

Mr. DUNN. Evidently, as a result of some misunderstanding, an employee in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration divided the invoice for $3,795 submitted by Arthur Morgan Designers, Inc., for professional services into two items, for payment, one for $2,450 and the other for $1,345. Checks for these amounts were issued to Arthur Morgan Designers. The Secretary of the Interior had no knowledge that payment was made in this manner.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure he didn't, but on December 12 there was a memo which said:

We do not have authority to incur obligations in this office and a contract or purchase order signed by an authorized contracting officer is necessary.

I would suggest that a purchase order be issued to cover these design services. This does present some problems from the standpoint of either the limitation on purchases or contracts without advertising, or the restrictions on strictly personal services without complying with Department regulations on such, but guess we have no choice at this point.

Mr. DUNN. I believe the answer to that, Madam Chairman, will be forthcoming with the General Accounting Office's report because our own staff is confused as to the details of this matter.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you are going to interpret the rule that you don't come under the $2,500 limitation, then you have no reason to use devious devices.

Mr. DUNN. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you are under the $2,500 limitation then you have the problem of taking the original purchase order and dividing it. This is what gets you into trouble.

Mr. DUNN. This is where the confusion occurred.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is the devious devices.

Mr. DUNN. Right.

Mr. HITE. There was no requirement to adhere to a $2,500 limitation in this instance. In fact, subsequent to this note, Madam Chairman, you will notice that the purchase order was issued on December

15 for the full amount. Why it was subsequently divided 15 days later on December 30 I can't explain, but there may have been some desire on the part of an employee to expedite the——

Mrs. HANSEN. You had better put an explanation in the record.

Mr. HITE (continuing). Transaction in the process. Yes, ma'am.

(The information follows:)

Despite the precautionary advice on the note of December 12, 1969, a purchase order was issued on December 15 for the full amount of the bill. Subsequently, an employee determined that it was advisable and permissible under this particular section of Federal procurement regulations to divide the bill in two parts, each not to exceed $2,500. No attempt at subterfuge is discerned in this action but rather an attempt to expedite procurement. The employee apparently did not understand the nature of the agreement and the Federal regulations on negotiated contract limitations pertaining to the provision of professional services. In retrospect, this action was erroneous and ill-advised. Under the Federal procurement regulations there was no requirement to observe the $2,500 limitation, nor would such a division of the bill expedite the procurement action.

Mr. HANSEN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the whole thing should be laid out fact by fact. All right. Mr. Reifel, do you have any more questions on the decorating?

Mr. REIFEL. No; I haven't any other questions. I think that it will be sufficient for the record if there will be listed the things we have asked for.

Mrs. HANSEN. If the record spells it all out.

## TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS POLICY

All right. What is your general policy with regard to the transportation of household goods and the employee's family in a routine change of official station?

Mr. DUNN. If an employee is transferred on official orders the costs are borne by the Government. If he is transferred at his own request then he pays the cost.

Mrs. HANSEN. May I say this off the record——

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your established policy with regard to a new employee coming to your Department in this connection?

Mr. DUNN. The new employees generally pay for their own transportation of household effects and family from their point of origin to their first duty station, with certain exceptions that are specified by law.

Mrs. HANSEN. And these are?

Mr. DUNN. Specifically, they apply to certain types of shortage category positions; scientists, engineers, etc., that could not be recruited otherwise.

Mrs. HANSEN. An outstanding person in some field that you were anxious to secure and this was an implicit part of the contract; is this correct?

Mr. DUNN. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the time limitations specified by law in both these instances?

Mr. DUNN. I don't know about the time limit, Madam Chairman, except that in cases of this nature they are submitted to the Civil Service Commission for approval and we act on their findings.

Mr. HANSEN. Is it true that consideratian is given to the necessity of completing a school year with regard to children?

Mr. DUNN. Well, I can't speak for the Civil Service Commission, but I am sure that that would be logical——

Mrs. HANSEN. No; but I am speaking as an overall policy. I think to say to a person, "Well, you have to uproot your children from a school at a certain time, period" could be rather arbitrary.

Mr. COULTER. As a matter of fact, they don't do that on official change of stations, either, Mrs. Hansen, to take into account situations like this.

Mrs. HANSEN. What happens if an employee does not move his household goods and family within the prescribed time limitation? Do you then have an understanding with the Civil Service Commission or with the employee, or is there some clause in the law that enables an exception? What about this?

Mr. HITE. These cases are handled on an individual basis.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you put something in the record on this and perhaps describe some similar cases and go back say to the year 1961?

Mr. HITE. I have a list of such cases which I will submit for the record.

(The information follows:)

Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–56 Revised—Regulations governing payment of travel and transportation expenses of civilian officers and employees of the United States—paragraph 1.3d provides:

*Time limits for travel and transportation.*—All travel, including that for the immediate family, and transportation, including that for household goods and personal effects allowed under these regulations, should be accomplished as soon as possible. The maximum time for beginning allowable travel and transportation will not exceed 2 years from the effective date of the employee's transfer or appointment, except that.

(1) the 2-year period is exclusive of the time spent on furlough for an employee who begins active military service before the expiration of such period and who is furloughed for the duration of his assignment to the post of duty for which transportation and travel expenses are allowed, and

(2) the 2-year period does not include any time during which travel and transportation is not feasible due to shipping restrictions for an employee who is transferred or appointed to or from a post of duty outside the continental United States.

The following list provides a recent Department-wide history of the positions for which the Civil Service Commission has determined, on an individual approval basis, that a manpower shortage exists.

| | |
|---|---|
| Employee: | G. A. Norwood |
| Job title: | Administrator, GS–340–17 |
| Office or bureau: | Alaska Power Administration |
| Date entered on duty: | September 8, 1967 |
| Date CSC approval requested: | September 6, 1967 |
| Date CSC approved: | September 6, 1967 |
| Employee: | Elmo Morgan |
| Job title: | Deputy Assistant Secretary, Water Pollution Control, GS–301–17 |
| Office or bureau: | Office of the Secretary |
| Date entered on duty: | June 29, 1967 |
| Date CSC approval requested: | March 30, 1967 |
| Date CSC approved: | April 21, 1967 |
| Employee: | Frederick Bell |
| Job title: | Industry economist, GS–110–15, step 2. |
| Office or bureau: | Bureau of Commercial Fisheries |
| Date entered on duty: | May 5, 1968 |
| Date CSC approval requested: | April 11, 1968 |
| Date CSC approved: | April 11, 1968 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Employee: | Ernest W. Carison |
| Job title: | Industry economist, GS–110–11, step 6 |
| Office or bureau: | Bureau of Commercial Fisheries |
| Date entered on duty: | July 24, 1968 |
| Date CSC approval requested: | Not available |
| Date CSC approved: | July 19, 1968 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Employee: | Paul M. Maughan |
| Job title: | Oceanographer, GS–1360–13, step 6 |
| Office or bureau: | Bureau of Commercial Fisheries |
| Date entered on duty: | September 1, 1967 |
| Date CSC approval requested: | April 15, 1967 |
| Date CSC approved: | August 18, 1967 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Employee: | John L. Peterson |
| Job title: | Education program administrator, GS–1710–14, step 6 |
| Office or bureau: | Bureau of Indian Affairs |
| Date entered on duty: | March 8, 1970 |
| Date CSC approval requested: | January 28, 1970 |
| Date CCS approved: | March 2, 1970 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Employee: | W. Desmond Phillips |
| Job title: | Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Education, GS–1710–15 |
| Office or bureau: | Bureau of Indian Affairs |
| Date entered on duty: | August 30, 1968 |
| Date CSC approval requested: | August 13, 1968 |
| Date CSC approved: | August 27, 1968 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Employee: | Chung-Ming Wong |
| Job title: | Director, Office of Saline Water, GS–301–18 |
| Office or bureau: | Office of the Secretary |
| Date entered on duty: | July 20, 1969 |
| Date CSC approval requested: | February 13, 1970 |
| Date CSC approved: | March 4, 1970 |

We do not have any other case with circumstances totally similar to those of Dr. Wong.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the average cost of moving an employee and his family and household goods to another post of duty?

Mr. DUNN. The average cost, Madam Chairman? I believe that is measured by weight and distance and also availability of transportation. I know if there is a partial load, it is less than if you had to use the truck in its entirety.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you put the specifics in the record, Mr. Hite?

Mr. COULTER. Madam Chairman, we have a moving expense statute on the book as you know.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the one.

Mr. COULTER. That is the one that you want?

Mrs. HANSEN. That lays down the rules. And if you make exceptions to the regulations at any time, please give the criteria for the exceptions. If the regulations call for individual review, place in the record the exceptions which have been made. Give me a couple of examples per year for the last 5 years.

(The information follows:)

The Department of the Interior implements the policies and guidelines as specified by the Standardized Government Travel Regulations. A search of the records for the Office of the Secretary and other departmental offices revealed that during the period January 1, 1967, to March 1970, a total of 115 employees were moved to new duty stations as authorized by approved personnel actions. Of this total, 87

employees were properly identified under the manpower shortage, category and of these manpower shortage category employees, 31 involved payment to a first duty station, and two cases involved payment of travel to the first duty station involving manpower shortage positions approved on an individual basis by the Civil Service Commission.

TOTAL MOVING COSTS IN 1969 AND 1970

Mrs. HANSEN. What were your total costs in this connection in fiscal year 1969?

Mr. HITE. We will have to supply that for the record.

(The information follows:)

The total costs in fiscal year 1969 for moving expenses for the Office of the Secretary were $28,565.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total cost you have incurred in this connection so far in fiscal year 1970?

Mr. DUNN. Is that transfer at own request or regular transfer?

Mrs. HANSEN. Regular transfer.

Mr. HITE. We will supply that.

(The information follows:)

To date in fiscal year 1970 the Office of the Secretary has recorded obligations of $28,007 for moving expenses.

Mrs. HANSEN. According to your own testimony, there are established rules and regulations for the renovation of office space and the transportation of employees, their families, and household goods to new official stations. Please state for the committee your established policies in the observance of these stipulations.

Mr. HITE. Madam Chairman, we do not deviate from the regulations.

USE OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. There has been some comment on the sauna bath, which we did discuss with you last year, and we are asking you to place in the record a memo on that. Would you please explain to what extent all employees in the Department may use this facility?

Mr. HITE. We have inserted this in the record, Madam Chairman. The sauna bath is indeed free to all members of the Interior Department Recreation Association. That is the only stipulation.

Mrs. HANSEN. And this association is a voluntary association that everybody belongs to, if they care to join?

Mr. HITE. If they care to join.

Mrs. HANSEN. And they can participate in the facilities and in the use?

Mr. HITE. That is correct, Madam Chairman.

Mr. REIFEL. Open to all grades?

Mr. HITE. Open to all grades, sir.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

Mrs. HANSEN. You do not discriminate against the women, do you?

Mr. HITE. No, Madam Chairman, but that is a sensitive subject with respect to the sauna bath.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. HITE. We have an extensive program for the female members of the Interior Department.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please put it in the record. I want to show it to some Members of Congress.

(The information follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR RECREATION FACILITIES FOR WOMEN

The gymnasium, sauna bath, related facilities, and all physical equipment located in the Department are operated through the Interior Department Recreation Association (IDRA). While these facilities are free to the public the IDRA requires special membership which includes a nominal fee of $1.00 to cover the cost of issuing a special building pass and helps defray other operating expenses.

During the past year IDRA has sponsored a special "Toning up program" for its female members and they have exclusive usage of all facilities each Wednesday. Special physical fitness equipment for this program including bicycle-rowing machines and a vibrator belt have been purchased with IDRA funds. Use of this equipment is available to the ladies at anytime but IDRA has recommended its use only when their Activities Coordinator is present; (Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays). In addition, during the basketball season, women basketball teams from the Civil Service Commission, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Interior have utilized the gymnasium on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. In recent years calisthenics classes have been conducted for women employees of the Departments of Interior, Civil Service, Emergency Preparedness, Agriculture, Commerce, and GSA. Other IDRA sponsored league activities for women include softball, golf, and bowling.

IDRA officials encourages organized participation in recreation, sports, and other activities for female participants.

Mr. HITE. We have a girls' basketball league, volley ball, several recreation activities, and I find they occupy the prime time which would be Saturday morning, a much sought after time.

Mr. DUNN. In fact there was a question that came up about the use of the sauna, and the fact that the ladies were also using the basketball court. Someone complained that there was a conflict there about the time factor. We investigated this, and there was none. Both could be utilized without any conflict.

Mr. REIFEL. Madam Chairman, I would like to suggest as you are preparing this statement with respect to the listing of all of the decorating, would there be some way of taking into account all of the halls, the floor space and the wall space, and making some comparable analysis, so that it will be a fair reflection of what you have done here as against what normally goes on in some other place. Sometimes you get a rather dramatic presentation if all the facts aren't revealed.

Mrs. HANSEN. You might give us several governmental practices.

Mr. REIFEL. Yes, figures might come out that the cost of decorating rooms and floor space are not out of line.

Mr. HITE. Yes, I think we can support that Mr. Reifel. Another factor would be when the last refurbishment had been undertaken.

## DEPARTMENTAL MUSEUM

Mr. DUNN. May I make a remark, Madam Chairman?

Along this line of expenditures and so forth, recently I personally chaired a committee which is composed of the wives of the Assistant Secretaries of the Interior. We made a study of the museum in the Department of Interior, with the thought of improving it. It would bring tears to your eyes to walk through the museum and see some of the displays that represent the Department of the Interior. The date of some of the exhibits, one that comes to my mind immediately is 1928, that supposely represent our Department. We are very inter-

ested in trying to make the museum a living thing, to show the Department of Interior as it is today.

## Disclosure in Hearings

Mrs. Hansen. I think the franker you are in your budget hearings, about expenditures, the better off you will be. That is why this committee has always tried to provide for the record the fullest information possible. I have always prided myself upon presiding over a committee that was entirely frank and forthright. I did this for many years in my own legislature. When you come before us with a frank, honest presentation about where money is going to be used, the public is far more understanding of the Department's problems.

Mr. Hite. This may be extraneous and in the nature of an apology, but you know that when we come before you, the emphasis is on program, and we are trying to justify a program.

Mrs. Hansen. I understand that. One of the great limitations is that we are somewhat compacted as to time for appropriation hearings. I don't think the public understands this. Last year we were extensively criticized by the President and the press for our delay in enacting appropriations. Every moment the appropriations committee spends in ascertaining facts could result in a saving to the taxpayer, and probably promotes better public understanding. Unfortunately, the very patience and time and effort we take isn't worthy of headlines.

Mr. Dunn. That is well said, and if I may add to that, Madam Chairman, in our efforts to serve the Secretary of the Interior and the Department in general, we work first to accomplish program objectives—the fact without any other thought. It is not like an investment where we are going to get a return on it, where if we spend $x$ number of dollars we are going to get 20 percent profit. That is not the thought at all. I know that the men that are on our staffs work hard to get things done immediately for the Secretary.

Mrs. Hansen. I am sure we have a far better understanding today of the entire problem. I do want to say your justifications need to be more complete, even under your subheadings. If you will just list the items, we may not discuss all of them, but they are there available and in print.

Mr. Hite. We will certainly rectify that.

Mr. Coulter. In light of your comments, could I advert to something, Mrs. Hansen, because I am sure we will not be submitting GSA waivers. The reason for this is the fact that the Federal procurement regulations while generally mandatory, do provide for certain exceptions, these exceptions permit a given agency to procure goods and services outside of GSA schedules when the agency concludes that it is necessary to invoke a given exception.

Mrs. Hansen. Place the regulations in the record.

(The information follows:)

### Purchase of Items From Federal Supply Schedule Contracts

Subpart 101–26.4—Purchase of Items From Federal Supply Schedule Contracts

§ 101–26.401 Applicability.

All executive agencies shall procure needed articles and services from Federal Supply Schedule contracts in accordance with the provisions of the appropriate Federal Supply Schedule.

(a) The general principles and methods prescribed in this Subpart 101–26.4 apply to all such procurement. Consequently, prior to initiating procurement directly from commercial sources, agency activities shall determine whether the required item or a similar item serving the required functional purpose is available from a Federal Supply Schedule.

(b) The Guide to Sources of Supply and Service (see § 101–26.402–4), issued by the Commissioner, Federal Supply Service, GSA, is a ready reference for information on the availability of items from a Federal Supply Schedule.

§ 101–26.401–1 Mandatory use of schedules.

Federal Supply Schedules are mandatory to the extent specified in each schedule. The Guide to Sources of Supply and Service provides summary information as to mandatory coverage of each schedule. In event of any apparent conflict, the provisions of the schedule are governing. Newly developed schedules and some other schedules may be mandatory to only one or a small number of agencies. One schedule is entirely optional, and is the only exception to mandatory coverage; it is the schedule covering Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories (FSC Groups 25, 28, 29, 38, and 39).

§ 101–26.401–2 Primary source of supply concept.

Schedules issued prior to fiscal year 1963 list the agencies subject to mandatory use provisions under the caption "Mandatory Use." That caption is being progressively omitted as new Schedules are issued. Each such Schedule contains a "Scope of Contract" statement identifying specific agencies in designated geographic areas required to use the established contracts as "primary sources of supply." Agencies so identified will, except as provided in § 101–26.401–4, use the Schedule on a mandatory basis and the established contracts will be primary sources of supply for the items involved.

§ 101–26.401–3 Similar items.

(a) Agencies required to use Federal Supply Schedule contracts shall obtain needed items from this source in lieu of procuring similar items from other sources when the Federal Supply Schedule item will adequately serve the required functional purpose.

(b) When an agency determines that items available from Federal Supply Schedule contracts will not serve the required functional end use requirements, requests to waive the requirement for using such Federal Supply Schedule items shall be submitted to GSA in a similar manner to that set forth in § 101–26.301–1 for stores stock items.

§ 101–26.401–4 Exceptions to mandatory use.

(a) *Delivery requirements.* (1) When the delivery period offered in the Federal Supply Schedule does not meet the delivery requirements of the purchasing activity, use of the Federal Supply Schedule is not mandatory. However, delivery dates shown in Federal Supply Schedules are based upon the average capability of the contractor and are usually conservative. Contractors, in most instances, are able to make delivery within a shorter period of time than the maximum provided in the Schedule. Therefore, when the delivery requirements of the purchasing activity are less than the maximum shown in the Schedule, the contractor should be queried as to whether the delivery requirements can be met. This procedure shall be followed except in those cases where transportation time from the contractor's shipping point or time required for inquiry and reply makes conformance impracticable.

(2) Most Federal Supply Schedule contracts include a provision requiring contractors to reply to agency requests for earlier delivery within three working days, such replies to be made by the same method of communication used by the ordering agency. This contract provision also provides that earlier deliveries offered by contractors and accepted by ordering agencies will be binding on the contractors. Failure to meet maximum Federal Supply Schedule delivery dates (or dates for faster delivery as agreed to by contractors under contracts containing the abovemention provision) will constitute a breach of contract and will be treated in accordance with § 101–26.403.

(3) In applying the procedure covered in § 101–26.401–4(a)(1) where contracts do not include the provision referred to in § 101–26.401–4(a)(2) (generally those contracts entered into prior to fiscal year 1963) and the contractor has affirmed his inability to provide earlier delivery, procurement from other sources for delivery within earlier periods than the maximum specified in the Schedule

may be made under the "Emergency and Special Requirements" provision of the Schedule. In such cases, an appropriate record justifying the action should be retained.

(b) *Small requirements.* Federal Supply Schedules stipulate dollar amounts or quantitative values below which agencies are not obligated to submit orders and contractors are not obligated to accept orders. In determining applicability of this exception, all requirements which would normally be included in a single order to a contractor must be considered.

(c) *Abnormal requirements.* Federal Supply Schedules stipulate maximum dollar limitations above which agencies may not submit orders and contractors may not accept orders. The maximum limitation varies between Schedules. The value of a single purchase order, or a series of orders placed within a short time, may not exceed this maximum. Each Schedule also contains instructions with respect to methods of procuring abnormal requirements from sources other than the Federal Supply Schedule contract involved.

(d) *Legislative and judicial agencies.* Except as may be provided by law or by authorized agreement with responsible officials of any agency in the legislative or judicial branches of the Federal Government, no Federal Supply Schedule will include any such agency as subject to its mandatory use provisions.

(e) *Geographic location.* Federal Supply Schedules delineate geographic coverage on a national, zone, regional, or other area basis. In determining exceptions on this basis, the location of the activity to which delivery of the articles will be made or the location at which service will be performed governs, and not the location of the agency office which places the order with the contractor.

(f) *Public exigency.* Federal Supply Schedule contracts permit purchase elsewhere, where necessary, in cases of public exigency. Justification in these cases are subject to review by the General Accounting Office. There is no requirement to contact the applicable Federal Supply Schedule contractor in cases of true public exigency prior to purchase elsewhere; however, agency ordering personnel should be alert to situations where proximity of the contractor's production and distribution facilities to agency point of use result in the contractor's facility being an immediate source of supply to meet the exigency.

(g) [Deleted]

§ 101–26.401–5 Optional use provisions.

(a) Each Federal Supply Schedule contains provisions whereby, in addition to the agencies included under the mandatory use provisions, all agencies and activities of the Federal Government, including the legislative and judicial branches, and other activities for which GSA is authorized by law to procure, may place orders under the Schedule and contractors may accept such orders. This includes those contractors who have been properly authorized, pursuant to Subpart 1–5.9, to use the Federal Supply Schedules. (Also see § 101–26.407.) When a contractor accepts an order tendered under the optional use provision either by written notice, constructive delivery or performance, or failure to return the order within the specified time (usually 3 days after receipt), all provisions of the contract apply with respect to such order.

(b) Agencies not subject to the mandatory use provisions of Federal Supply Schedules are encouraged to use the Schedule contracts as primary sources of supply except in cases where purchasing activities of such agencies have actual knowledge that the purchase can be made more advantageously to the Government from a source other than the Federal Supply Schedule, after allowing for the burdens and cost of a new procurement under applicably prescribed procedures. Purchasing activities should not solicit bids, proposals, quotations, or otherwise test the market solely for the purpose of a comparison of the Federal Supply Schedule prices. Where a procurement from a source of supply other than a Federal Supply Schedule available for optional use indicates that such source might be more advantageous to the Government, as a general source, the name and address of the supplier together with other details of the procurement action should be forwarded to the GSA office issuing the Schedule.

(c) When an executive agency determines that one or more optional use Schedules are suitable for use by the agency as primary sources of supply, the following action should be taken:

(1) Issue administrative regulations instruction its purchasing activities to use the designated Schedules as primary sources of supply subject to any appropriate exceptions that the agency may prescribe in consonance with § 101–26.401–3 and § 101–26.401–4. Copies of such regulations should be furnished to GSA.

(2) Notify the GSA office issuing the Schedule in order that coordinated arrangements may be developed for inclusion of the agency under the mandatory coverage of future reissuances of the Schedule; thus broadening the area of assured agency participation that can be offered prospective contractors to the end that lower prices, earlier deliveries, and better continuity of supply will result.

Mr. COULTER. These are listed not only in the Federal procurement regulations, but in the statute itself, so that I think we will not have waivers where we make a determination under the exceptions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Very well. Thank you, gentlemen.

# LIST OF WITNESSES


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Buell, N. E | 481 |
| Cliff, E. P | 493 |
| Close, C. C | 357 |
| Connally, E. A | 1 |
| Coulter, R. C | 674 |
| Culp, Carson | 479 |
| Dent, W. C | 357 |
| Dickenson, R. E | 1 |
| Droege, R. F | 493 |
| Dunn, L. H | 535, 674 |
| Eckles, H. H | 535 |
| Fagergren, F. C | 1 |
| Glasgow, D. L. L | 1 |
| Gowans, G. A | 1 |
| Guidice, C. W | 535 |
| Hartzog, G. B., Jr | 1, 518 |
| Hite, R. R | 1, 357, 535, 674 |
| Hofe, G. D., Jr | 357 |
| Hummel, E. A | 1 |
| Jensen, J. E. N | 1 |
| Loesch, Harrison | 357 |
| McAllester, W. R | 481 |
| Montgomery, C. P | 1 |
| Quarles, J. R | 535 |
| Reid, L. E., Jr | 357 |
| Rice, H. W | 357 |
| Robinson, G. E | 535 |
| Rutter, J. A | 1 |
| Stevens, L. N | 357 |
| Swem, T. R | 1 |
| Underhill, A. H | 357 |
| Zumwalt, Dr. E. V | 479 |

# INDEX

## N


| | Page |
|---|---|
| National Park Service | 1–357 |
| Acquisition of water rights | 347 |
| Acreage added since 1964 | 16 |
| Acreage included in new areas | 32 |
| Administrative provisions | 343 |
| Automobiles | 345 |
| American Revolution Bicentennial, efforts regarding | 183 |
| Appropriations, 1961–71 | 23 |
| Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources, statement of | 13 |
| Baltimore-Washington Parkway | 345 |
| Budget for fiscal year 1971, increase over 1970 | 31 |
| Construction | 19, 283 |
| Advance planning | 307 |
| Anchorage airport | 317 |
| Architectural and design work contract | 301 |
| Blue Ridge Parkway | 311 |
| Budget for fiscal year 1970 | 325 |
| Canyonlands National Park | 315 |
| Cape Hatteras National Seashore | 311 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument | 326 |
| Clarification of budget request | 352 |
| Colonial National Historical Park | 312 |
| Concessioner developments, facilities for | 306 |
| Crater Lake National Park | 317 |
| Cutback in | 294 |
| Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area | 308 |
| Escalation of cost in construction | 303 |
| Everglades National Park | 312 |
| Expenditures | 300 |
| Federal Hall National Memorial | 308 |
| Fort Scott National Historic Site | 321 |
| Fort Sumter National Monument | 312 |
| Fort Vancouver National Historic Site | 317 |
| Glacier National Park | 321 |
| Grand Canyon National Park | 315 |
| Grand Teton National Park | 322 |
| Independence National Historical Park | 308 |
| Jefferson National Expansion Memorial | 322 |
| Jewel Cave National Monument | 322 |
| Katmai National Monument | 318 |
| Lava Beds National Monument | 318 |
| Major alterations and improvements | 306 |
| Midwest region | 325 |
| Mount Rainier National Park | 318 |
| Mount Rushmore National Memorial | 322 |
| National Capital parks | 327, 328 |
| National Sculpture Garden | 326 |
| National Visitor Center | 330 |
| Northwest region | 317, 319 |
| Piscataway Park | 316 |
| Planning funds and construction funds | 318 |
| Pollution abatement projects | 294, 306 |
| President's Park | 326 |

National Park Service—Continued
Construction—Continued Page
Priorities, list of 327
Procedure in contracting construction work 303*
Readiness of plans and specifications 302
Release of funds 302
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks 316
Southeastern region 313
Statue of Liberty National Monument 311
Unobligated and unexpended balances 294, 300
List of projects with 296
Vicksburg National Military Park 312
Virgin Islands National Park 313
Western region 317
Yellowstone National Park 322
Yosemite National Park 316
Cooperative programs 16
Curtailment of park operations 14
Deficiency in operating funds 15
Display of the American flag at national shrines 184, 351*
Donations 22
Environmental health 183
General administrative expenses 243
Allocation of costs, policy on 250
Authorized positions 260
Automated land acquisition information system 252
Computers, use of 251
Distribution of expenses by appropriation and activity 252
Employment ceilings 260
Days worked per year by Federal employees 90
Position lapses 260
Regional offices 254
Reorganizations 254
Travel allowances 256
Washington Office funding and staff 250
Indian Affairs, recreation planning for Bureau of 18
Indian crafts from Pipestone National Monument 282
Indians, economic development 189
Jacinto Courthouse, Miss 347
Justification material 22
Maintenance and rehabilitation 190
Assateague Island National Seashore 224
Blue Ridge Parkway 224
Canyonlands National Park, Arches and Natural Bridges National Monuments 224
Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Wright Brothers National Memorial, and Fort Raleigh National Historic Site 225
Carlsbad Caverns National Park 225
Catoctin Mountain Park and Baltimore-Washington Parkway 238
Commercial Power and Telephone service 242
Coulee Dam National Recreation Area 225
Crater Lake National Park, Lava Beds and Oregon Caves National Monuments 230
Eisenhower National Historic Site 225
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site 226
George Washington Memorial Parkway 238
Golden Spike National Historic Site 226
Great Smokies 227
Guadalupe Mountains National Park 227
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site 227
Independence National Historical Park 227
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore 228
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site 230
Katmai Monument and Mount McKinley National Park 224
Litter cleanup, cost of 228
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site 230
Manassas National Battlefield Park 230

National Park Service—Continued
Maintenance and rehabilitation—Continued Page
Museum exhibit production 242
Natchez Trace Parkway, Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site, and Tupelo National Battlefield 230
National Capital Parks 231
Potomac River pollution abatement 241
New York City Cluster 238
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument 239
Padre Island National Seashore 239
Pollution abatement 240
Potomac River pollusion abatement 241
Public Health Service, advance to 240
Redwood National Park 239
Resurrection City 228
Roads 93
Shenandoah National Park 239
Southeast and Southwest Archeological Centers 240
Virgin Islands National Park 240
Wolf Trap Farm Park 238
Management and protection 33
Adequacy of budget 100
Albright Training Center 128
Allegheny Portage Railroad and Johnstown Flood National Memorial 94
American Revolution Bicentennial 100
Antietam National Battlefield Site 111
Assateague Island National Seashore 94, 184
Audiovisual arts 129
Baltimore-Washington Parkway, transfer to State of Maryland 111
Bears, torts and suits involving 84
Biscayne National Monument 86
Cape Cod National Seashore 95
Carlsbad Caverns National Park 95
Chamizal National Memorial 95
Christiansted National Historic Site and Buck Island Reef National Monument 96
Commercial power and telephone connection charges 131
Concessions management 123
Coronado National Memorial 95
Death Valley National Monument 96
Deficiency in funding 91, 93
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area 96
Display of the American flag 184, 351
District of Columbia Freeway 112
Domestic travel, promotion of 130
Drugs at parks 94
Eisenhower National Historic Site 89
Equipment costs 181
Fee structure in parks 140
Golden Eagle receipts 142
Legislation 141
Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument 88
Forestry and fire control 132
Fire protection service 133
Forest management 132
Tree preservation 135
Fort Frederica National Monument 97
Fort Laramie National Historic Site 97
Fort Smith National Historic Site 97
Fort Walla Walla 121
Franklin D. Roosevelt Historic Site 99
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park 98
George Washington Birthplace National Monument 98
George Washington Memorial Parkway, donation of lands in exchange for access onto 145

National Park Service—Continued
Management and protection—Continued
Page
Glacier National Park 98
Golden Spike National Historic Site 98
Great Sand Dunes National Monument 98
Guadalupe Mountains National Park 98
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site 99
Independence National Historical Park 99
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore 102
Indian arts and crafts, sale of 117
Indians employed in the Southwest 116
Informational publications 127
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site 102
Jewel Cave National Monument 102
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Site 90
Mather Training Center 128
Mesa Verde National Park 102
Minuteman National Historical Park 102
Mount McKinley National Park 94
Natchez Trace Parkway 103
National Capital Parks 84, 103
Financing of functions 123
Florida, distribution of flood waters in 155
Georgetown market, takeover of 183
Positions financed from D.C. funds 103
Reorganization of region 127
Transporting children to parks in District of Columbia, safeguards used in 32
U.S. Park Police 115
Visitations to 111, 182
National Park centennial 100
Navajo lands cluster 115
New York City cluster 118
Olympic National Park 92
Ozark National Scenic Riverway 119
Padre Island National Seashore 119
Park and recreation programs 136
Archeological investigation and salvage 161
Everglades National Park, impounding of floodwaters 144, 155
Federal agency and State assistance 143
Review of projects 144
River basin studies 143
Fee structure in parks 140
Golden eagle receipts 142
Legislation 141
George Washington Memorial Parkway, donation of lands in exchange for access onto 145
Land and water resource studies 159
Landmarks and master planning 138
National Park System plan 136
Advisory committee staff 137
Theme studies 158
New area studies 179
Open space program of HUD 180
Visitor services 158
Wilderness Act implementation 138
Parks with intensive visitor use 93
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore 120
Pipestone cultural center 118
Point Reyes National Seashore 120
Redwood National Park 120
Salaries 180
San Juan Island National Historical Park 92
Sequoia National Park and Kings Canyon National Park 120
Shenandoah National Park 120, 186
Shiloh National Military Park 120
Standard of operation of parks 93

National Park Service—Continued
Management and protection—Continued Page
Urban park programs 128
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site 99
Volunteers-in-parks program 32, 122
Whitman Mission National Historic Site 121
William Howard Taft National Historic Site 88
Wolf Trap Farm Park 115
Yellowstone National Park, bear management 83
Zoning problems at Civil War battlefields 89
Operating funds, deficiency in 15
Overcrowding at parks 185, 189
Parks for all seasons program 15, 27
Parkway and road construction (liquidation of contract authority) 330
Construction expenditures 340
Contract authority 339
Great Smokey Mountain road 341
Natchez Trace Parkway 349
Unobligated and unexpended balances 339
Preservation of historic properties 261
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 279, 281
Allocations to States 278
Extension of Historic Preservation Act 278
Grant-in-aid program 276
Historic American buildings survey and historic American engineering record 283
Historic sites survey 281
Indian reservations 17
Maintenance of National Register and administration of the grants-in-aid program 280
Priority of program 277
Publication of park minifolders 21
Receipts deposited to U.S. Treasury 24
Receipts from business concessions 26
Reserves, reactivation of funds placed in 351
Revenues 23
Summer in the parks program 15, 27
Transportation to parks 185, 186
Visitations to national parks 14, 15, 20, 23, 26
Cooperation with public schools 88
Method of counting visits 26
Visitor expenditures 20

O

Outdoor Recreation, Bureau of 357–479
Airport rapid transit 412
Allocation of funds 419
Appalachian trail 410
Acquisition of private land 410
Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management, statement of 358
Big Thicket, Texas, project 433
Budget for fiscal year 1971, increases over 1970 536, 538, 539, 542
"Compare" system 364, 417, 419, 420
Contractual work 418
Cost of land 419
Determining recreation needs 436
Director, statement of 362
Environmental pollution 359, 360
Funding of programs 414
President's message on 362
Everglades Airport 437
Fees 429
Corps of Engineers recreation areas 431
Golden eagle pass 429
Gateway National Recreation Area 412
General studies 433
Highway program review 411

| | Page |
|---|---|
| Outdoor Recreation, Bureau of—Continued | |
| Land and water conservation | 438 |
| Administrative expenses | 474 |
| Assistance to States | 475 |
| Contingency funds, use of | 477 |
| Contract authority | 469 |
| Emergency fund | 473 |
| Forest Service | 493 |
| Acquisition of land | 493 |
| Colorado national forests | 508 |
| National forests | 499 |
| National recreation areas | 508, 515, 516 |
| Summary of fiscal year 1971 program | 500 |
| Wild and scenic river areas | 513 |
| Full funding | 470, 472 |
| Grants to States | 440 |
| Justification material | 441 |
| Land Management, Bureau of: | |
| Rogue National Wild and and Scenic River area, purchase of additional land | 479 |
| Land prices | 472 |
| Language changes | 476 |
| National Park Service program | 472, 476, 518 |
| Acquisition of land | 519 |
| Assateague area | 534 |
| Biscayne National Monument, Fla | 527 |
| Delaware Water Gap | 527, 528, 529 |
| Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y | 529 |
| Gettysburg area | 532 |
| Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Tex | 529 |
| Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Ind | 528 |
| Inholding opportunity programs | 522 |
| National wild and scenic rivers system | 530 |
| Nationwide trails system | 531 |
| New areas | 524 |
| North Cascades National Park, Wash | 530 |
| Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Mich | 528 |
| Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif | 525 |
| San Juan Island National Historical Park, Wash | 530 |
| Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif | 526 |
| New area studies | 474 |
| Obligations by States | 440 |
| Reserve, funds placed in | 469, 470 |
| Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of | 481–492 |
| Endangered species program, acquisition of land for | 481 |
| Fairfax, Va., bald eagle habitat | 482, 490 |
| Mason Neck, Va., area | 487 |
| Patuxent Wildlife Research Center | 482, 485 |
| National wildlife refuges, acquisition of land for | 481 |
| J. N. "Ding" Darling Refuge, Fla | 482 |
| McNary Refuge, Wash | 482, 492 |
| State and Federal funds, division of | 470, 471 |
| State apportionment | 478 |
| State financing procedures | 478 |
| Statewide plans | 414 |
| Supplemental budget | 473 |
| Unobligated and unexpended balances | 469 |
| Unobligated State funds | 475, 479 |
| Language changes | 476 |
| Lower Colorado River work | 360 |
| Nationwide plan | 358, 394, 427 |
| Advisory committee | 427 |
| Oregon Cascades study | 421 |
| Pacific trail | 410 |
| Portland airport | 437 |

Outdoor Recreation, Bureau of—Continued Page
Public Land Law Review Commission 425
Rapid water transportation 412
Regional planning 420
Salaries and expenses 363, 365
Justification material 369
Planning and research 363, 365
Federal coordination 363, 366
Highway planning 413
Urban areas 363, 365, 367, 415, 416, 425
Research and education 436
Technical assistance 364, 438
Water resources and special area studies 363, 429, 432, 433, 435
Selecting of research contractors 425
Special studies 363, 429, 432, 433, 435
Summer in the parks program 432, 435
Texas, acreage acquired in 434
Transportation activities, coordination with Department of Transportation 366, 411
Urban areas, recreation in 363, 365, 367, 415, 416, 425
Morgan State College study on inner city recreation 424
Virginia Rivers 368
Wetlands 415, 416
Wild river studies 432, 433
Zoning and easements 368

S

Secretary, Office of the 535–674
Assessments against bureaus and offices 551
White House costs 551
Assistant Secretary for Water Quality and Research 623
Audits by Civil Service Commission 615
Authorized positions and vacancies 540
Automobiles 557
Air conditioning 639, 663
Board of Contract Appeals 621
Budget, Office of 626
Commercial fisheries program, redirection of 622, 673
Commissioner, Fish and Wildlife Service 632
Consultants 558, 640
Systems design work 626
Employment:
Additional staff 537, 539, 544, 622
Immediate Office of the Secretary 614
Women 617, 627
Environmental planning staff 617
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration 623
General services 638
Indian estate probate cases 671
Indian income, taxation of 671
Indians in public schools 672
Information, Office of 615, 617
Total cost of information activities 619
Interior coordinator, Water Resources Council 621
International activities 616
Justification material 570
Legislative liaison 621
Management of the Department 615
Management Operations, Office of 625
Management Research, Office of 627
Marine Resources, Office of 624
Mine Health and Safety Appeals, Office of 539, 626, 633
Publication of mine health and safety regulations 539
Museum, departmental 706
National Oceanographic program 624
Organization, change in 537, 561

| Secretary, Office of the—Continued | Page |
|---|---|
| Per diem and mileage allowances | 557 |
| Personnel Management, Office of | 629 |
| Printing plant | 638 |
| Program Analysis, Office of | 630 |
| Planning, programing, budgeting system | 630 |
| Refurbishing of offices | 674–709 |
| Contracts for professional services | 687 |
| Interior design services | 686, 687 |
| Funds used in 1969 and 1970 for refurbishing | 694, 696 |
| General Services Administration: | |
| Clearance of GSA for doing work | 697 |
| Purchases from Federal supply schedules | 707 |
| Gymnasium repairs | 677 |
| Justification of proposed work to the committee | 674, 696 |
| Office of Saline Water | 676 |
| Offices other than Secretary's redecorated | 689, 695 |
| Open-market procurement, use of | 693, 701 |
| Limitation on | 701 |
| Policy on | 692 |
| Secretarial suite, redecoration of | 675, 686 |
| Need for | 692 |
| Representation expenses | 616 |
| Reserve, funds placed in | 545 |
| Release of | 624 |
| Sauna bath facility, use of | 705 |
| Survey and Review, Office of | 625 |
| Telephone service | 546 |
| Training costs | 563 |
| Transportation of household goods: | |
| Costs in 1969 and 1970 | 705 |
| Director of Office of Saline Water | 676, 678 |
| Policy on | 702 |
| Travel costs | 561 |
| Women, recreation facilities for | 706 |
| Working capital fund | 554 |


○