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GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

DOCUMENTS

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HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 2342

A BILL TO CREATE A GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

S. 3174

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

H.R. 16444

A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL URBAN RECREATION AREA IN SAN FRANCISCO AND MARIN COUNTIES, CALIF.

SEPTEMBER 22 AND 27, 1972



Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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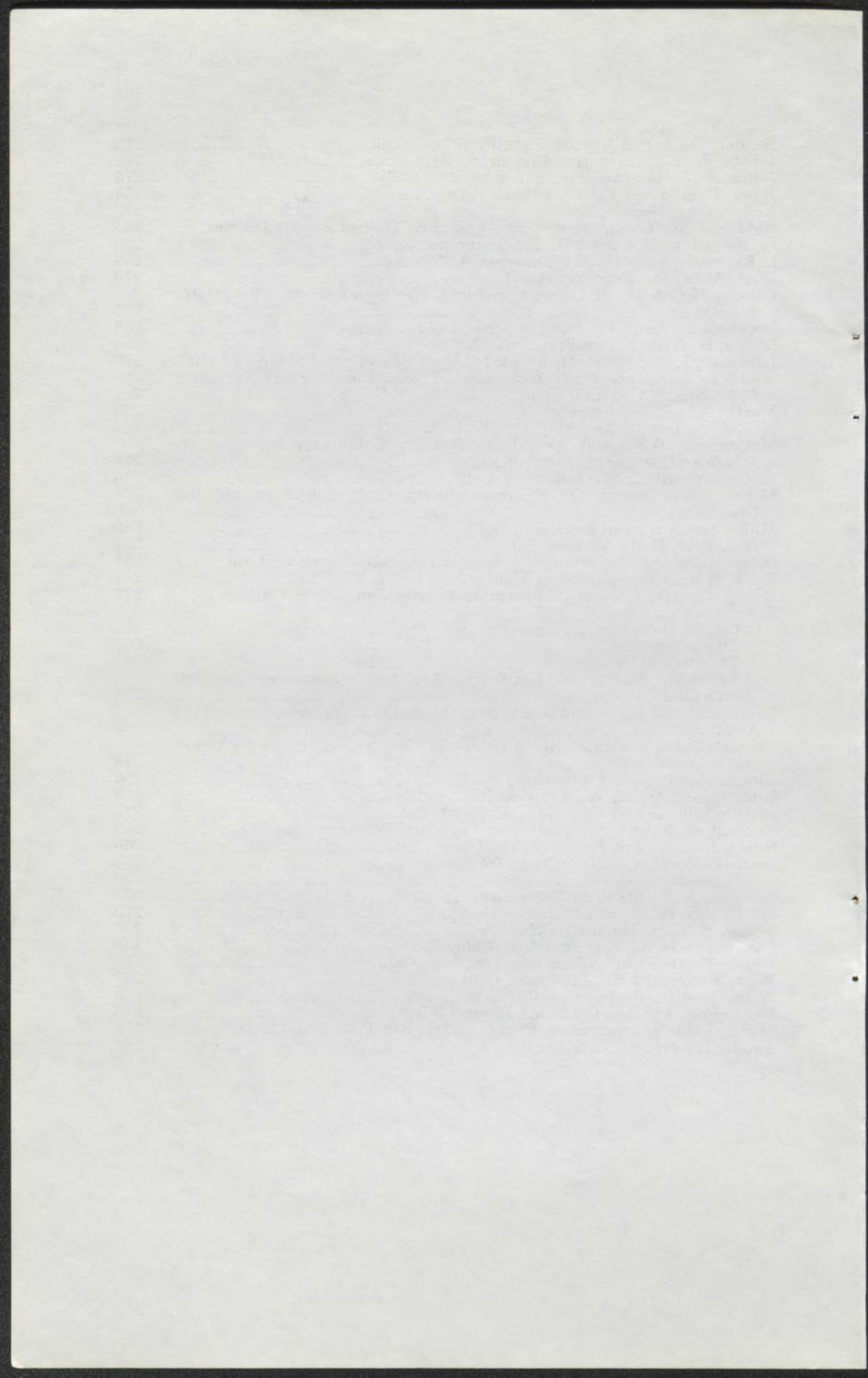
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GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1972

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible presiding.

Present: Senators Bible and Moss.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Bernard C. Hartung, professional staff member; and Thomas Nelson, assistant minority counsel.

Senator BIBLE (presiding). This is an open public hearing before the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation to take testimony from witnesses on a number of bills and I would ask that each of the bills introduced by the various sponsors of this legislation be presented at the proper place in the record.

I would hope that we could work against the same bills, so we know exactly what we are talking about.

We will place in the record the administration bill, S. 3174, introduced on February 15, 1972, to provide for the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the State of California.

H.R. 16444, dated September 12, 1972, a bill to establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the San Francisco-Marín County, Calif., area. It has many sponsors and the bill will speak for itself.

There being no objection, I shall order the text of the bills and administration reports to be placed in the record at this point.

(The bills and reports follow:)

(1)

92D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2342

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1971

Mr. CRANSTON (for himself and Mr. TUNNEY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The subcommittee met pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible presiding.

Present: Senators Bible and Tunney.
Also present: Jerry T. Verrier, staff director; Bernard C. Hartung, professional counsel.
To create a Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

A BILL

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 ESTABLISHMENT

4 SECTION 1. In order to preserve for public use and en-
5 joyment certain areas of Marin and San Francisco Counties
6 in California, many of which are surplus public lands, pos-
7 sessed unique natural, historic, scenic, and recreational
8 values, and in order to provide for the maintenance of

9 needed recreational open space necessary to urban environ-
10 ment and planning, the Secretary of the Interior (here-
11 inafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall establish a na-

1 tional recreation area (hereinafter referred to as the "rec-
2 reation area"). In the management of the recreation area,
3 the Secretary shall utilize the resources in a manner which
4 will provide for recreational and educational opportunities
5 consistent with sound principles of land use planning based
6 on a comprehensive, balanced, and coordinated plan of land
7 use and management. In carrying out the provisions of this
8 Act, the Secretary shall preserve the recreation area, as far
9 as possible, in its natural setting, and protect it from devel-
10 opment and uses which would destroy the scenic beauty
11 and natural character of the area.

12 COMPOSITION

13 SEC. 2. (a) The recreation area shall comprise the fol-
14 lowing land areas together with adjacent submerged lands
15 and adjacent water areas not to exceed one-quarter of a
16 mile offshore as generally depicted on the map entitled "A
17 Proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area Bound-
18 ary Map" Number — and dated —, which shall be on file
19 and available for public inspection in the offices of the Na-
20 tional Park Service of the Department of the Interior:

21 (1) those areas of Marin County commonly known
22 as Marincello (2,138 acres), The Witter Ranch (923
23 acres), the Green Gulch Ranch (820 acres), the Slide
24 Ranch (133 acres), the Gaddell property (150 acres),
25 and the Banducci property;

1 (2) the following described property in Marin
2 County, described generally as those parcels bounded on
3 the north by Sir Francis Drake Boulevard; on the east
4 by Sir Francis Drake Boulevard to its intersection
5 with Samuel P. Taylor State Park on the northerly
6 side thereof, thence along the westerly boundary of
7 Samuel P. Taylor State Park to its intersection with
8 the land of the Marin Municipal Water District known
9 generally as the Kent, Lagunitas, Alpine, and Bon
10 Tempi Lakes property, thence along the westerly bound-
11 ary of said Marin Municipal Water District property to
12 its intersection with Mount Tamalpais State Park, and
13 thence along the westerly boundary of Mount Tamal-
14 pais State Park; on the south by the westerly and
15 northerly boundary of Mount Tamalpais State Park;
16 and on the west by State Highway Numbered 1 to its
17 intersection with Sir Francis Drake Boulevard at Olema;
18 and also including the land lying to the west of State
19 Highway Numbered 1 which borders on the easterly
20 side of Bolinas Lagoon; and excluding the property
21 within the community of Stinson Beach;

22 (3) an area along the southern and easterly bound-
23 ary of the Presidio including but not restricted to the
24 Julius Kahn public playground. The site of the pro-
25 posed El Polin Elementary School, and the area east

1 of Arguello Boulevard including the Inspiration Point
2 area, and the area southeast of the Babe Ruth Baseball
3 Park extending to and past Presidio Boulevard to the
4 Presidio boundary on the southeast; and

5 (4) that area commonly known as Sutro Baths
6 (12.5 acres).

7 (b) There shall be transferred to the Secretary, with-
8 out consideration, for inclusion in the recreation area, the
9 following Federal lands:

10 (1) the former military posts known as Forts Barry,
11 Baker, Funston, Cronkhite, and the former Navy Net
12 Depot at Tiburon;

13 (2) Fort Funston, Fort Miley, and 3.4 acres of
14 land adjacent to the United States Veterans Hospital
15 administered by the United States Navy, Fort Mason,
16 and the Fort Point National Historic Site;

17 (3) those portions of the Presidio of San Francisco,
18 more specifically described as follows:

19 (A) the area bounded by San Francisco Bay
20 on the north, Lyon Street on the east, Doyle Drive
21 and United States Highway 101 to the point due
22 north of the northwest corner of San Francisco
23 National Cemetery, thence along Lincoln Boulevard
24 to its intersection with El Camino Del Mar and

1 the northern boundary of Baker Beach State Park
2 on the south and the Pacific Ocean on the west;

3 (B) that area bounded on the north by Kobbe
4 Avenue between Lincoln Boulevard and Washing-
5 ton Boulevard, on the east by Washington Boule-
6 vard to its western intersection with Compton Road,
7 thence due south to the northern boundary of the
8 United States Public Health Service hospital, thence
9 along the boundary of said hospital to its intersection
10 with 15th Avenue and the southern boundary of the
11 Presidio of San Francisco; on the south by the south-
12 ern boundary of the Presidio and on the west by
13 Lincoln Boulevard. Any military housing and any
14 military installation within the boundaries described
15 in this subsection which is considered by the Presi-
16 dent to be vital to the needs of the United States
17 is hereby excepted;

18 (C) those remaining portions of that area of
19 the Presidio of San Francisco, known generally as
20 Fort Scott, and described more particularly as that
21 area bounded on the north by Lincoln Boulevard,
22 on the east by Lincoln Boulevard to the intersection
23 of Lincoln Boulevard with McDowell Avenue, and
24 thence from said intersection to the easterly pillar

1 of a gateway in the northwesterly side of San Fran-
 2 cisco National Cemetery, thence from said easterly
 3 gate pillar southwesterly along the northwesterly
 4 side of the cemetery wall and its prolongation to an
 5 intersection with Park Boulevard, and thence along
 6 Park Boulevard to its intersection with Washington
 7 Boulevard, on the south by Washington Boulevard,
 8 and on the west by the Washington Boulevard, to
 9 its intersection with Kobbe Avenue, thence along
 10 Kobbe Avenue to its intersection with Lincoln
 11 Boulevard, and thence along Lincoln Boulevard;
 12 and

(D) the Presidio golf course.

14 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary is authorized to enter into
 15 such agreements with the State of California and its political
 16 subdivisions as may be necessary to provide for the joint
 17 operation of any of the recreation area and any of the ad-
 18 joining park lands owned by such State or political subdivi-
 19 sion and for operation of joint tourist facilities, including
 20 ferries and other means of transportation.

21 (b) The Secretary is authorized to accept the donation
 22 by the State of California of any park or recreation lands im-
 23 mediately adjacent to the recreation area, if such donation is
 24 made without charge to the United States.

25 (c) The Secretary is authorized to accept the donation

1 by the State of California of Angel Island, Bakers State
2 Beach, James D. Phelan State Beach, Marin Headlands
3 State Parks, and Seal Rocks State Beach.

4 (d) The Secretary is authorized to accept donation of
5 the following properties from the city and county of San
6 Francisco, its subdivisions, or the State of California and its
7 lessees: The Marina Green, Marina Yacht Harbor, Aquatic
8 Park, San Francisco Maritime State Historical Park, Ocean
9 Beach, Lincoln Park (excepting the Palace of the Legion
10 of Honor).

11 SEC. 4. The Secretary is authorized to set aside areas
12 for such navigation aids as may be necessary on any part of
13 the recreation area.

14 SEC. 5. Any acquisition of lands, waters, or interests
15 therein shall not diminish any existing rights-of-way or
16 easements which are necessary for the transportation of
17 persons or materials to or from the Presidio of San Fran-
18 cisco or any military installations located completely within
19 the recreation area.

20 SEC. 6. Any property of the United States bordering
21 San Francisco Bay, or Suisun Bay, or the recreation area,
22 which is declared surplus to the needs of the United States
23 after the date of enactment of this Act shall, upon such
24 declaration, become a part of the recreation area, unless the
25 Secretary shall expressly declare that such property is not

1 needed for the recreation area, in which case such property
2 shall be disposed of in accordance with the otherwise ap-
3 plicable provisions of law.

4 SEC. 7. Real property required to be transferred to
5 the Secretary by this Act includes all right, title, and inter-
6 est of the United States in and to any land beneath any
7 navigable waters of the United States within or contiguous
8 to such real property.

9 ACQUISITION

10 SEC. 8. (a) Within the boundaries of the recreation
11 area, the Secretary may acquire land, water, and interests
12 therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated
13 funds, exchange, transfer, or by such other means as he
14 deems in the public interest. Any Federal property within
15 the recreation area shall be transferred by the agency having
16 custody thereof, without consideration, to the administrative
17 jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes of the recrea-
18 tion area.

19 (b) (1) As of the effective date of this Act, there is
20 hereby vested in the United States all right, title, and inter-
21 est in, and the right to immediate possession of, all real
22 property within the boundaries of the recreation area, ex-
23 cept real property owned by the State of California or a
24 political subdivision thereof and except as provided in para-
25 graph (3) of this subsection. The Secretary shall allow for

1 the orderly termination of all operations on real property
 2 acquired by the United States under this subsection, and for
 3 the removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property
 4 therefrom.

5 (2) The United States will pay just compensation to
 6 the owner of any real property taken by paragraph (1) of
 7 this subsection. Such compensation shall be paid either:

8 (A) by the Secretary of the Treasury from money
 9 appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation
 10 Fund, including money appropriated to the fund pur-
 11 suant to section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation
 12 Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-7), upon certifica-
 13 tion to him by the Secretary of the agreed negotiated
 14 value of such property, or the valuation of the property
 15 awarded by judgment, including interest at the rate of
 16 6 per centum per annum from the date of taking the
 17 property to the date of payment therefor; or

18 (B) by the Secretary, if the owner of the land con-
 19 curs, with any federally owned property available to
 20 him for purposes of exchange pursuant to the provisions
 21 of subsection (c) of this section; or

22 (C) by the Secretary using any combination of
 23 such money or federally owned property.

24 Any action against the United States for the recovery of

1 just compensation for the land and interests therein taken
 2 by the United States by this subsection shall be brought in
 3 the Court of Claims as provided in section 1491 of title 28,
 4 United States Code.

5 (3) This subsection shall apply to ownerships of one
 6 acre or less only if such ownerships are held or occupied
 7 primarily for nonresidential or nonagricultural purposes, and
 8 if the Secretary gives notice to the owner within twelve
 9 months after the effective date of this Act, of the application
 10 of this paragraph. Notice by the Secretary shall be deemed
 11 to have been made as of the effective date of this Act. The
 12 district court of the United States for that district in which
 13 such ownerships are located shall have jurisdiction to hear
 14 and determine any action brought by any person having
 15 an interest therein for damages occurring by reason of the
 16 temporary application of this paragraph, between the effective
 17 date of this Act, and the date upon which the Secretary
 18 gives such notice. Nothing in this paragraph shall be con-
 19 strued as affecting the authority of the Secretary to acquire
 20 such areas for the purposes of this Act.

21 (c) If any individual tract or parcel of land acquired
 22 is partly inside and partly outside the boundaries of the
 23 recreation area the Secretary may, in order to minimize the
 24 payment of severance damages, acquire the whole of the tract
 25 or parcel and exchange that part of it which is outside

1 the boundaries for land or interests in land inside the bound-
2 aries or for other land or interests in land acquired pursuant
3 to this Act, and dispose of so much thereof as is not so
4 utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Federal
5 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
6 amended. The cost of any land so acquired and disposed
7 of shall not be charged against any limitation on authorized
8 appropriations contained in this Act.

9 (d) The owner of improved property on the date of
10 its acquisition by the Secretary under this Act may, as a
11 condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs
12 and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved
13 property for noncommercial residential purposes for a defi-
14 nite term of not more than twenty-five years or, in lieu
15 thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or
16 the death of his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall
17 elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly
18 or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall
19 pay the owner the fair market value of the property on the
20 date of acquisition minus the fair market value on that date
21 of the right retained by the owner. A right retained pursuant
22 to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secre-
23 tary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a
24 manner inconsistent with the purpose of this Act, and it shall
25 terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's notifying

1 the holder of the right of such determination and tendering
2 to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that
3 portion of the right which remains unexpired.

4 (e) The term "improved property", as used in subsec-
5 tions (d) and (e), means a detached, noncommercial resi-
6 dential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before
7 June 1, 1971, together with so much of the land on which
8 the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same
9 ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate
10 to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwell-
11 ing for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use,
12 together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which
13 are situated on the land so designated.

14 (f) The Secretary shall have, with respect to any real
15 property acquired by him in that parcel described in section
16 2 (a) (2) of this Act, authority to sell or lease the same to
17 the former owner under such conditions and restrictions as
18 will assure that it is not utilized in a manner or for purposes
19 inconsistent with this Act or the Master Land and Water
20 Use Management Plan described in section 9 (b) (1) of this
21 Act. Exercise of said authority by the Secretary, however,
22 will not prevent him from acquiring such property at any
23 future date should he deem the same necessary and appro-
24 priate to carrying out the purposes and provisions of this
25 Act.

1 (g) In exercising his authority to acquire property by
2 exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-
3 Federal property within the boundaries of the recreation
4 area, outside of such boundaries within the limits prescribed
5 in this Act. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law,
6 the Secretary may acquire such property from the grantor
7 by exchange for any federally owned property under the ju-
8 risdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in California,
9 except property needed for public use and management,
10 which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal,
11 or any federally owned property he may designate. Such
12 federally owned property shall also be available for use by
13 the Secretary in lieu of, or together with, cash in payment
14 of just compensation for any real property taken pursuant
15 to this Act. The values of the properties so exchanged either
16 shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approxi-
17 mately equal, the value shall be equalized by the payment
18 of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circum-
19 stances require. Through the exercise of this exchange au-
20 thority, the Secretary shall, to the extent possible, minimize
21 economic dislocation and the disruption of the grantor's
22 commercial operations.

23 (h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
24 Secretary shall have the same authority with respect to con-
25 tracts for the acquisition of land and interests in land for

1 the purposes of this Act as was given the Secretary of the
2 Treasury for other land acquisitions by section 34 of the
3 Act of May 30, 1908, relating to purchase of sites for
4 public buildings (35 Stat. 545), and the Secretary and the
5 owner of land to be acquired under this Act may agree that
6 the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over
7 a period that does not exceed ten years, with interest on
8 the unpaid balance thereof at a rate which is not in excess
9 of the current average market yield on outstanding market-
10 able obligations of the United States with remaining periods
11 to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the
12 installments. Judgments against the United States for
13 amounts in excess of the deposit in court made in condem-
14 nation actions shall be subject to the provisions of the Act
15 of July 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 624) and sections 2414 and
16 2517 of title 28, United States Code.

17 (i) All Federal lands and interest in lands in Marin or
18 San Francisco Counties (with the exception of the Presidio
19 of San Francisco) on the border of the San Francisco Bay or
20 the Pacific Ocean and that heretofore or hereafter are de-
21 clared excess to the needs of the United States shall be trans-
22 ferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary
23 without a transfer of funds. If the Secretary expressly de-
24 clares that such property is not needed for the recreation

1 area, such property shall be disposed of in accordance with
2 the otherwise applicable provisions of law.

3 (j) Notwithstanding other provisions of law, all rights,
4 title, and interest in Federal lands in the Presidio of San
5 Francisco that heretofore or hereafter are declared excess
6 to the needs of the United States Army shall be transferred
7 to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Interior as a part of the
8 Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

9 ADMINISTRATION

10 SEC. 9. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recrea-
11 tion area in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39
12 Stat. 535), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666),
13 and the Act of September 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 538).

14 (b) (1) In the administration, protection, and use of
15 the recreation area, the Secretary shall prepare and pub-
16 lish within twelve months after the date of enactment of this
17 Act a master land and water use management plan (here-
18 inafter referred to as the "master plan"), which shall in-
19 clude specific provisions for—

20 (A) use of the facilities on the San Francisco side
21 of the recreation area to provide for the optimal bene-
22 fits of public recreation, consistent with maximum reten-
23 tion and creation of open space; and

24 (B) protection of the Marin side of the recreation

1 area in order to preserve the natural scenic beauty of
2 the area.

3 (2) Within six months after the date of enactment of
4 this Act the Secretary shall prepare and publish a tenta-
5 tive land and water use management plan (hereinafter
6 referred to as the "tentative plan").

7 (3) In the preparation of the tentative and master
8 plans the Secretary shall consult with the Planning Commis-
9 sions and Boards of Supervisors of Marin and San Francisco
10 Counties, and the San Francisco Bay Conservation and
11 Development Commission.

12 (4) In the preparation of both the tentative and master
13 plans the Secretary shall conduct public hearings regarding
14 the terms, provisions, and effects of said plans. The public
15 shall have the right to propose the provisions or contents
16 of the master plan, and to present evidence and testimony
17 with regard thereto at each hearing. The Secretary shall
18 conduct such hearings in both San Francisco and Marin
19 Counties.

20 (5) The Secretary shall commence implementation of
21 the master plan immediately upon the publication of the
22 same.

23 (6) The Secretary shall follow the same procedure out-
24 lined above as to any proposed amendments to said master

1 plan subsequent to the preparation and publication of the

2 same, noticing and holding public hearings thereon.

3 (c) The Secretary is authorized to issue such regula-
4 tions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of
5 this Act.

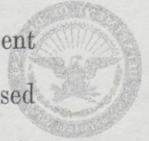
6 (d) (1) There shall be no new construction of any
7 building or structure in the area of the Presidio of San
8 Francisco not described in section 2 (b) (3) (A)-(D) of
9 this Act without—

10 (A) prior written approval and consent of the
11 Secretary; and

12 (B) prior demolition of a building or structure of
13 the same or greater floor area on the same or an equiv-
14 alent site.

15 (2) There shall be no change in the use of any building,
16 or area in the Presidio of San Francisco not described in
17 section 2 (b) (3) (A)-(D) of this Act, without the prior
18 written consent and approval of the Secretary. No part of
19 the Presidio of San Francisco shall be relinquished by the
20 United States.

21 (3) There shall be no change in the use of any build-
22 ing or area privately owned or leased within the designated
23 boundaries of the recreation area without the prior written
24 consent and approval of the Secretary.



1 (4) The Secretary in evaluating requests for consent
 2 and approval of proposed new construction or proposed
 3 changes in use shall consider any potential adverse effects
 4 on the environment within the boundaries of the recreation
 5 area and any potential impairment of the usefulness and
 6 attractiveness of the lands and waters within the designated
 7 boundaries of the recreation area.

8 SEC. 10. The recreation area shall be known as the Juan
 9 Manuel de Ayala National Recreation Area.

Dear Mr. Chairman: Reference is made to your request to the Secretary of Defense for the views of the Department of Defense on S. 3174, 92nd Congress, a bill "To create a Golden Gate National Recreation Area." The Secretary of Defense has deferred to the Department of the Army the responsibility for reporting the views of the Department of Defense thereon.

This bill designates a large area of public and private lands as depicted on an unidentifiable map, to be on file in the Department of the Interior, which a proposed national recreation area, to be known as the "Juan Manuel de Ayala National Recreation Area" (Sec. 10) shall be established. It also directs that Federal lands shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the recreation area as follows: Fort Barry, Baker, Cronkhite, Ematoon, Mason, Miley, the former Naval Net Depot at Tiburon, substantial portions of the Presidio of San Francisco, 3.4 acres of Navy land adjacent to the United States Veterans Administration Hospital and Fort Point National Historic Site. The remaining portions of the Presidio which are not transferred under the bill shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior when determined excess to Army needs. New construction or change in use of the portion of the Presidio of San Francisco remaining under the Department of the Army requires prior consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

In February 1972, in conjunction with the President's environmental message, the Department of the Interior submitted a comprehensive legislative proposal to establish a Golden Gate national recreation area in the State of California, as set out in S. 3174, 92nd Congress. The Department of the Army, on behalf of the Department of Defense opposes the enactment of S. 3174 because it arbitrarily deprives the Department of Defense of the use of property presently needed for national defense. Instead, this Department recommends the enactment of the Administration's proposal, S. 3174, which provides a broader recognition of defense needs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Honorable Alan Bible
 Chairman, Subcommittee on
 Parks and Recreation
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

22 SEP 1972

Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Parks and Recreation
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to your request to the Secretary of Defense for the views of the Department of Defense on S. 2342, 92nd Congress, a bill "To create a Golden Gate National Recreation Area." The Secretary of Defense has delegated to the Department of the Army the responsibility for reporting the views of the Department of Defense thereon.

This bill designates a large area of public and private lands as depicted on an unidentified map, to be on file in the Department of the Interior, on which a proposed national recreation area, to be known as the "Juan Manuel de Ayala National Recreation Area"(Sec. 10) shall be established. It also directs that Federal lands shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the recreation area, as follows: Forts Barry, Baker, Cronkhite, Funston, Mason, Miley, the former Naval Net Depot at Tiburon, substantial portions of the Presidio of San Francisco, 3.4 acres of Navy land adjacent to the United States Veterans Administration Hospital and Fort Point National Historic Site. The remaining portions of the Presidio which are not transferred under the bill shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior when determined excess to Army needs. New construction on or change in use of the portion of the Presidio of San Francisco remaining under the Department of the Army requires prior consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

In February 1972, in conjunction with the President's environmental message, the Department of the Interior submitted a comprehensive legislative proposal to establish a Golden Gate national recreation area in the State of California, as set out in S. 3174, 92nd Congress. The Department of the Army, on behalf of the Department of Defense opposes the enactment of S. 2342 because it arbitrarily deprives the Department of Defense of the use of property presently needed for national defense. Instead, this Department recommends the enactment of the Administration's proposal, S. 3174, which provides a broader recognition of Defense needs.

S. 3174 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the San Francisco Bay area, within boundaries depicted on a map on file in the National Park Service, by publication of a notice in the Federal Register. The total area shall not exceed 24,000 acres.

The Administration's bill provides that Federal property within the Recreation Area will be transferred, upon enactment, to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purposes of the Act, subject to the continuation of such uses as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the head of the agency formerly having jurisdiction over the property.

Under the Administration's proposal all of Forts Barry and Cronkhite and the western half of Fort Baker would be transferred automatically to the Secretary of the Interior, subject to use by the Department of the Army under permit, for (1) the existing air defense mission and (2) other essential missions including Reserve activities and family housing for a period of ten years or longer, as agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior. Also, the Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary of the Interior irrevocable use of the Baker Beach area of the Presidio of San Francisco, comprising approximately 100 acres of which 45 acres are fast lands and 55 acres are tidelands. Within ten years or such longer period of time as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary of the Interior irrevocable use of Crissy Army Airfield at the Presidio of San Francisco, consisting of 17 acres of fast lands and 28 acres of tidelands. The remaining portions of Fort Baker and the Presidio, which are not transferred to the Department of the Interior upon enactment, and the site of the active Inshore Underseas Warfare Naval Installation comprised of 1.7 acres formerly part of the disestablished Fort Miley, shall be transferred to the Department of the Interior at such time as they are determined excess to the needs of the Department of Defense.

Section 2(h) of the Administration's bill provides that new construction and development of property within the Recreation Area which remains under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, except the Baker Beach and Crissy Army Airfield areas, shall be limited to facilities being relocated from property to be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior or to that which is directly related to the essential missions of the Sixth United States Army, provided that any construction on presently undeveloped open space may be undertaken only after prior consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. The limitation does not apply, however, to the Letterman General Hospital, or the Western Medical Institute of Research, both at the Presidio of San Francisco.

The Recreation Area boundaries embrace Forts Barry, Baker and Cronkhite, the Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Mason, Fort Funston and the former Fort Miley, which includes the Inshore Underseas Warfare Naval Installation. Several Coast Guard installations are also located within the Recreation Area.

The missions and current status of Defense installations covered by S. 3174 and the requirements of the Department of Defense for continued use thereof are as follows:

a. Forts Barry, Baker and Cronkhite are now utilized and satellited to the Presidio of San Francisco. They comprise a single, contiguous area on the Marin headlands at the northern end of the Golden Gate Bridge, and contain a total of 2,157 acres of land including 1,844 acres of fast land and 313 acres of submerged land. The complex supports the active mission of the Army Air Defense Command as well as active Army and Reserve training. Because of the military requirements for air defense, family housing, Reserve activities and utilities and access easements, it will be necessary, if the legislation is enacted, to provide for continued military use of required areas under permits from the Secretary of the Interior as provided in the Administration's bill.

b. (1) The Presidio of San Francisco, located on San Francisco Bay in the city and county of San Francisco, was established originally on land withdrawn from the public domain in 1850. Currently, the reservation is comprised of 1,382 acres of upland and approximately 364 acres of contiguous submerged lands. The Presidio is an active, permanent installation serving as headquarters for the Sixth United States Army and supports Letterman General Hospital, Crissy Army Airfield, and various troop and support units. Additional military land utilization includes family and troop housing, the Fort Point U. S. Coast Guard Station, and the San Francisco National Cemetery.

(2) Fort Point, located near the south end of the Golden Gate Bridge, was established as the Fort Point National Monument by the Act of October 16, 1970 (84 Stat. 970). The National Monument contains 29 acres which were transferred to the Secretary of the Interior in April 1971 and is no longer in the Presidio inventory.

(3) Sections 2(d) and (e) of the Administration's bill provide that the Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary of the Interior irrevocable use and occupancy of Baker Beach upon enactment of this bill. Also, such use of Crissy Field would be granted within ten years of enactment or such longer period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary. The Presidio is a completely open post in a dense metropolitan area, portions of which are used by the public for recreational purposes.

c. Fort Mason, located on San Francisco Bay at the northern end of San Francisco, consists of 24 acres of land, withdrawn from the public domain in 1850 for military use, and improved with 44 units of family housing and operational and support facilities. It will be necessary, if S. 3174 is enacted into law, to obtain continued use of the property under a permit from the Secretary of the Interior.

d. Former Fort Miley consists of 1.7 acres retained by the Department of the Navy as a Harbor Defense facility. The area is in active use.

e. Old Fort Funston, established by the War Department in 1901 in the city of San Francisco for Harbor Defenses, currently consists of 5.88 acres of easements, reserved for the benefit of the Army for the use and occupancy of living quarters on the property. Presently there are eight units of family housing on the area, all occupied by personnel at the Presidio of San Francisco, plus a road right-of-way for access to the housing area.

Section 2(a) of the Administration's bill provides for the transfer of Fort Mason to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior upon enactment and also provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall grant a permit for continued use and occupancy by the Army of Fort Mason and other areas for a period of ten years or such longer period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 4 of S. 3174, in recognition of the responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers for water resource development, provides for the exercise of these responsibilities in accordance with plans mutually acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army.

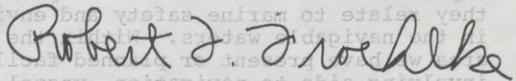
The former Navy Net Depot at Tiburon, California, included only in S. 2342, has been discontinued and all remaining lands within the installation have been reported to the General Services Administration as excess to Department of Defense needs.

The fiscal effect of the Administration's bill on the Department of Defense cannot be ascertained at this time since it would depend on the need to provide replacement facilities at such future time as the Department's activities are phased out at this location.

This report has been coordinated within the Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the Committee.

Sincerely,



Robert F. Froehke
Secretary of the Army



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Department of Transportation would like to take this opportunity to present our views on S. 2342, a bill

"To create a Golden Gate National Recreation Area,"
and S. 3174, a bill

"To provide for the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes."

These similar bills would create a recreation area on lands adjacent to the outer harbor of San Francisco and north of the Golden Gate Bridge.

The Department of Transportation strongly supports enactment of S. 3174 and is opposed to enactment of S. 2342 as it is presently drafted.

This Department is concerned with the manner in which certain critical uses of properties within the proposed recreation area would be treated under the bills. As you know, this Department has a substantial scope of responsibilities as they relate to marine safety and environmental protection in the navigable waters. Within the proposed recreation area we have present or planned facilities for programs involving aids to navigation, vessel traffic systems, and search and rescue operations.

The aids to navigation facilities are generally located along the entire coastline as the geography of the area and vessel traffic require. These facilities are subject to alteration and repositioning as technology and conditions change. For example, erosion of the coastline in the Point Bonita area has required some shift of facilities. Key aids to navigation facilities are located at Point Bonita, Point Diablo, and Lime Point, all on the north side of the harbor entrance.

The vessel traffic system being established under the "Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972" (P.L. 92-340) has been in the developmental stage in San Francisco harbor for some time. It is presently being expanded and its use may be made mandatory for large vessels using the harbor. The control site and one radar is located within the harbor and outside the proposed area. One radar is located at Point Bonita. It is possible that a third site will be necessary when the system is fully operational to permit use of a system of triangulation. That third site would be on the south side of the outer harbor entrance, probably within the area known as the Presidio. All of the vessel traffic system components would be subject to change as developing technology and increasing vessel traffic require.

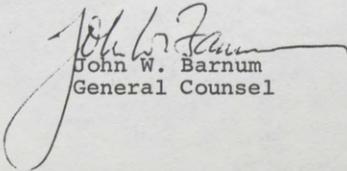
Search and rescue operations are conducted from Fort Point Coast Guard Station in the Presidio. These operations as well as aids to navigation and vessel traffic system operations are supported by communications facilities at Point Bonita and Coast Guard Radio Receiver Station, Fort Cronkhite. Additionally Fort Point supports the air cushion vehicle program.

It is clear that these operations and facilities would support and enhance the full use of the recreation area by the general public either directly, as with search and rescue work, or indirectly, by protection of the natural environment. Discontinuance of certain facilities could, in fact, significantly detract from the safe use of the area. The bill S. 3174, the Administration proposal, adequately protects the continued operation of these facilities. Specifically subsections 2(b), 2(f) and 2(i) respond to the needs of this Department. Administrative control of those facilities should remain in this Department consistent with the provisions of S. 3174.

In contrast, the provisions of S. 2342 would appear to derogate at least in part from the continued use and development of the aforementioned facilities and operations. In particular, the second sentence of subsection 8(a) and subsection 8(j) appear inadequate in this context. The present ambiguity in the boundaries in S. 2342 raises another problem. The Administration proposal extends north to the Point Reyes National Seashore. Just outside that north boundary the Coast Guard has a major radio transmitter, presently under construction, along with supporting facilities. This new transmitter is of considerable importance to Coast Guard operations throughout the Pacific. If the boundaries of the bill S. 2342 would include that transmitter site, we would be opposed to any transfer of the administration of that facility from this Department.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection from the standpoint of the Administration's program to the submission of this report to the Congress.

Sincerely,


John W. Barnum
General Counsel

92ND CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 3174

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 15, 1972

Mr. MANSFIELD (for Mr. JACKSON) (for himself and Mr. ALLOTT) (By request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That in order to preserve and protect for the use and en-
- 4 joyment of present and future generations an area possessing
- 5 outstanding natural, historical, and recreational features, the
- 6 Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the
- 7 "Secretary") is authorized to establish the Golden Gate
- 8 National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to as the
- 9 "recreation area"). There shall be included within the bound-
- 10 aries of the recreation area those properties in the San Fran-

II

Donn W. Barnum
General Counsel

1 cisco Bay area generally depicted on the map entitled
2 "Boundary Map, Golden Gate National Recreation Area,
3 San Francisco and Marin Counties, California", numbered
4 NRAGG-20,000C and dated January 1972, which map
5 shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices
6 of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.
7 The Secretary shall establish the recreation area by publi-
8 cation of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at
9 such time as he determines that lands, waters, and interests
10 therein sufficient to constitute an efficiently administrable
11 recreation area have been acquired for administration in ac-
12 cordance with the purposes of this Act. The Secretary may
13 from time to time make corrections in the boundaries of the
14 recreation area, but the total area within the boundaries shall
15 not exceed twenty-four thousand acres.

16 SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary may acquire lands and waters
17 and interests therein within the boundaries of the recreation
18 area by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated
19 funds, or exchange, except that property or interests therein
20 owned by the State of California or any political subdivision
21 thereof may be acquired only by donation, subject to such
22 terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed to and
23 subject to such valid existing rights as may exist under the
24 laws of such State or political subdivision at the time of
25 donation: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary may ac-

1 quire, develop, and administer property or interests therein
2 which the State of California or any political subdivision
3 thereof may have retained a reversionary interest. Except as
4 hereinafter provided, Federal property within the boundaries
5 of the recreation area is hereby transferred to the administra-
6 tive jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes of this Act,
7 subject to the continuation of such existing uses as may be
8 agreed upon between the Secretary and the head of the
9 agency formerly having jurisdiction over the property. Not-
10 withstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may
11 develop and administer for the purposes of this Act structures
12 or other improvements and facilities on lands for which he
13 receives a permit of use and occupancy from the Secretary of
14 the Army.

15 (b) The Federal property known as Fort Cronkhite,
16 Fort Barry, and approximately one-half of the Federal prop-
17 erty known as Fort Baker, together with certain additional
18 Federal property located in Marin and San Francisco Coun-
19 ties, California, all as depicted on the map entitled "Golden
20 Gate Military Properties" numbered NRAGG 20,002 and
21 dated January 1972 is hereby transferred to the administra-
22 tive jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act:
23 *Provided, however,* That the Secretary shall grant: (1) a
24 permit for continued use and occupancy by the Secretary of
25 the Army for those portions of said property necessary for

1 existing air defense missions until the Secretary of Defense
2 determines that such requirements no longer exist, and (2)
3 a permit for continued use and occupancy by the Secretary
4 of the Army for those portions of said property for essential
5 missions to include reserve activities and family housing for
6 a period of ten years or for such longer period of time as
7 may be agreed upon by the Secretary: *And provided*
8 *further*, That the portion of said Federal property known as
9 Coast Guard Radio Receiver Station, Fort Cronkhite, com-
10 prising approximately twelve and four-tenths acres, shall
11 remain under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary
12 of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating
13 until such time as all or any portion thereof is determined
14 by the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating
15 to be excess to its needs, at which time such excess portion
16 shall be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the
17 Secretary for purposes of this Act.

18 (c) That portion of the Federal property known as
19 Fort Baker not subject to transfer under the provisions of
20 subsection (b) hereof shall remain under administrative
21 jurisdiction of the Department of the Army until such time
22 as all or any portion thereof is determined by the Depart-
23 ment of Defense to be excess to its needs, at which time such
24 excess portion shall be transferred to the administrative
25 jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act: *Pro-*

1 *vided, however,* That the Secretary of the Army shall grant
2 to the Secretary such rights as are necessary to assure rea-
3 sonable public access through such area to Horseshoe Bay,
4 together with the right to construct and maintain such pub-
5 lic service facilities as the Secretary deems necessary for the
6 purposes of this Act. The precise facilities and location thereof
7 shall be determined between the Secretary and the Secretary
8 of the Army.

9 (d) Upon enactment, the Secretary of the Army shall
10 grant to the Secretary irrevocable use and occupancy of that
11 Federal property within the Presidio of San Francisco known
12 as Baker Beach consisting of approximately one hundred
13 acres, and as depicted on said map numbered NRAGG
14 20,002.

15 (e) Within ten years from the date of enactment, or
16 such longer period of time as may be agreed upon by the
17 Secretary, the Secretary of the Army shall grant to the
18 Secretary irrevocable use and occupancy of that Federal
19 property within the Presidio of San Francisco known as
20 Crissy Army Airfield, consisting of approximately forty-
21 five acres, and as depicted on said map numbered NRAGG
22 20,002.

23 (f) That portion of the Federal property known as the
24 Presidio of San Francisco not subject to the provisions of

1 subsections (d) and (e) hereof shall remain under the ad-
2 ministrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Army
3 until such time as all or any portion thereof is determined by
4 the Department of Defense to be excess to its needs, at which
5 time such excess portion shall be transferred to the admin-
6 istrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act.
7 If the portion of said Federal property known as Fort Point
8 Coast Guard Station, comprising approximately fourteen and
9 seven-tenths acres, is still in continued use by the Coast Guard
10 at the time that property is declared by the Department of
11 Defense to be excess to its needs, the Secretary shall grant a
12 permit for continued use and occupancy by the Secretary of
13 the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating for
14 that portion of said Fort Point Coast Guard Station necessary
15 for activities of the Coast Guard.

16 (g) That portion of Fort Miley comprising approxi-
17 mately one and seven-tenths acres of land presently used
18 and required by the Secretary of the Navy for its inshore,
19 underseas warfare installations shall remain under the admin-
20 istrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy until
21 such time as all or any portion thereof is determined by the
22 Department of Defense to be excess to its needs, at which
23 time such excess portion shall be transferred to the admin-
24 istrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act.

25 (h) New construction and development within the rec-

1 reation area on property remaining under the administrative
2 jurisdiction of the Department of the Army and not subject
3 to the provisions of subsection (d) or (e) hereof shall be
4 limited to that which is required to accommodate facilities
5 being relocated from property being transferred under this
6 Act to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary or
7 which is directly related to the essential missions of the
8 Sixth United States Army: *Provided, however,* That any
9 construction on presently undeveloped open space may be
10 undertaken only after prior consultation with the Secretary.
11 The foregoing limitation on construction and development
12 shall not apply to expansion of those facilities known as
13 Letterman General Hospital or the Western Medical Insti-
14 tute of Research.

15 (i) The Federal property known as Point Bonita, Point
16 Diablo, and Lime Point shall remain under the administra-
17 tive jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Department in which
18 the Coast Guard is operating until such time as all or any
19 portion thereof is determined by the Department in which
20 the Coast Guard is operating to be excess to its needs, at
21 which time such excess portion shall be transferred to the
22 administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of
23 this Act. The Secretary of the Department in which the
24 Coast Guard is operating may continue to maintain and op-
25 erate existing navigational aids: *Provided,* That access to

1 such navigational aids and the installation of necessary new
2 navigational aids within the recreation area shall be under-
3 taken in accordance with plans which are mutually accept-
4 able to the Secretary and the Secretary of the Department
5 in which the Coast Guard is operating and which are con-
6 sistent with both the purposes of this Act and the purpose
7 of existing statutes dealing with establishment, maintenance,
8 and operation of navigational aids.

9 SEC. 3. (a) Prior to the establishment of the recreation
10 area and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer the lands,
11 waters, and interests therein acquired for the recreation area
12 in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25,
13 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1,2-4), as amended and sup-
14 plemented, except that the Secretary may utilize such stat-
15 utory authority available to him for the conservation and
16 management of wildlife and natural resources as he deems
17 appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act. Notwith-
18 standing their proximity to the boundaries of the recreation
19 area, the Muir Woods National Monument and Fort Point
20 National Historic Site shall continue to be administered as
21 separate units of the national park system in accordance with
22 the laws applicable to such monument and historic site. The
23 Secretary is authorized to enter into agreements, subject to
24 otherwise applicable Federal, State, or local statutes, with
25 the State of California or its political subdivisions with re-

1 spect to any State and other publicly owned lands within the
2 recreation area in order to contribute to uniform manage-
3 ment and public use of all publicly owned lands within the
4 recreation area.

5 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
6 Secretary may provide such services and facilities as he
7 deems necessary or desirable for access to the recreation
8 area. The Secretary may provide such services and facili-
9 ties directly, or by negotiated contract with public or private
10 agencies or persons without advertising and without securing
11 competitive bids.

12 (c) The Secretary is authorized to enter into coopera-
13 tive agreements with Federal agencies, the State of Cali-
14 fornia, or any political subdivision thereof, for the rendering,
15 on a reimbursable basis, of rescue, firefighting, law enforce-
16 ment, water and sewer, and other community services.

17 SEC. 4. The authority of the Secretary of the Army to
18 undertake or contribute to water resource developments, in-
19 cluding shore erosion control, beach protection, and naviga-
20 tion improvements on land and/or waters within the Golden
21 Gate National Recreation Area in California shall be exer-
22 cised in accordance with plans which are mutually acceptable
23 to the Secretary and the Secretary of the Army and which
24 are consistent with both the purpose of this Act and the pur-

1 pose of existing statutes dealing with water and related land
2 resource development.

3 SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
4 not more than \$27,620,000 for acquisition of lands and in-
5 terests in land, and not to exceed \$58,000,000 (May 1971
6 prices) for development of the recreation area, plus or minus
7 such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordi-
8 nary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engi-
9 neering cost indices applicable to the type of construction
10 involved herein.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

FEB 8 1972

Dear Mr. President:

There is enclosed a draft bill "To provide for the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes."

We recommend that the bill, a part of the environmental program announced today by President Nixon, be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted.

As President Nixon has pointed out, "The demand for urban open space, recreation, wilderness and other natural areas continues to accelerate. In the face of rapid urban development, the acquisition and development of open space, recreation lands and natural areas accessible to urban centers is often thwarted by escalating land values and development pressures".

On May 10, 1971, this Department, in furtherance of the President's objective to provide parks in urban areas, proposed legislation to establish the Gateway National Recreation Area in New York and New Jersey. The Golden Gate National Recreation Area in California, as proposed in the enclosed draft bill, is yet another significant step which we recommend be taken toward this high goal.

In 1960, the population of the San Francisco-Oakland standard metropolitan statistical area was approximately 2,500,000. In one decade the population has almost doubled, totaling more than 4,500,000 at present, and in 1990 it will measure more than 7,500,000. While the City and County of San Francisco, Marin County, and the State of California have all provided some open space, the potential for park and recreation development of a much greater acreage should be realized in order to meet the demonstrated need for recreation space.

The boundaries of our proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area would encompass some 24,000 acres of existing State and County parkland with undeveloped military reservations and private lands into an area offering a variety of outdoor recreation uses.

The boundaries of the national recreation area will extend from the southern boundary of Point Reyes National Seashore southward approximately 22 miles along the Pacific Ocean to the north end of Golden Gate Bridge. Across the Bridge, it will extend from the existing San Francisco Maritime State Historic Park on the east to Fort Point on the west, and from Fort Point westward and southward along the Pacific Ocean about nine miles to include Fort Funston at the southern end. In San Francisco Bay itself, Angel Island and Alcatraz would comprise the third major component of the national recreation area.

The area on the north side of the Golden Gate, which will connect with the Point Reyes National Seashore, is largely undeveloped rugged open land suitable for camping, hiking, fishing, and nature study. It consists of 7,472 acres of State parkland, 2,067 acres of Federally owned land, 198 acres of county land, and 8,021 acres of privately owned land.

On the south side of the Golden Gate is heavily used urban parkland, including Fort Mason, Gashouse Cove, Crissy Field, and Marine Green. The Sutro Seaside area will provide water-oriented recreation, and the Ocean Dunes will be protected and administered for hiking and swimming. Alcatraz Island's chief uses will feature its historic role and its unique location as a vantage point from which to view activities in San Francisco Bay.

Though adjacent to Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Fort Point already designated as a national historic site by the Act of October 16, 1970 (84 Stat. 970), and Muir Woods National Monument, established by Presidential Proclamation No. 793 on January 9, 1908, will retain their identity as separate units of the National Park System.

Land ownership for the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area is approximately as follows:

Federal		3,618 acres
Army	3,384 acres	
Air Force	12 acres	
Coast Guard	222 acres	
State		11,337 acres *
County (Marin)		198 acres
Private		<u>8,021 acres</u>
	Total	23,174 acres

* of this acreage, 3,840 acres is submerged land.

Under the bill, those Federal lands which now comprise Forts Cronkhite, Barry and the western portion of Fort Baker, together with other nearby Federal lands, would be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, subject to continued use and occupancy of certain areas by the Department of the Army for a period sufficient to allow relocation of essential military and support facilities. Those areas within the Presidio of San Francisco known as Baker Beach and Crissy Army Airfield would be made available for public use as units of the recreation area, subject only to continued use of the airfield during a phase-out period. All other Federal land within the Presidio, the eastern portion of Fort Baker, and Coast Guard property not subject to immediate transfer would be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior as it is determined to be excess of military or operational requirements. This proposed transition from military to recreation use of the historic property adjacent to Golden Gate Bridge takes into account the essential nature of some existing military activities, while providing an immediate, and significant increase in the number of acres available for public recreation.

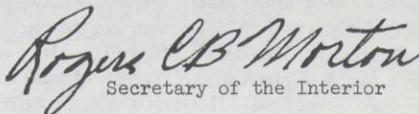
We propose that State-owned lands within the recreation area be managed by the State of California in a manner compatible with Federal administration of adjoining areas, and that there be no transfer of State property to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary at this time. Section 2(a) of our draft bill does provide, however, for acquisition, development and administration of such State lands as may later be donated for this purpose, and Section 3(a) authorizes the Secretary to enter into such agreements with the State of California as may "contribute to uniform management and public use of all publicly owned lands within the recreation area". The 8,021 acres of private land would be acquired, and, where appropriate, leased back to permit continued compatible uses pursuant to the authority in the Act of July 15, 1968 (82 Stat. 354), except that we do not propose to acquire the Audubon Society property (61.48 acres) so long as present compatible uses are continued. Although not specifically provided for, life estates or estates for a term of years, could under provisions of the bill, be permitted in appropriate instances. In addition, scenic easements or other less-than-fee interest can be acquired where appropriate.

Estimated costs for development of the recreation area are approximately \$58,000,000. The estimated development cost is based on May 1971 prices, and section 5 of the bill relates the appropriation limitation for development to cost indices as of that date.

Land costs are estimated to be \$27,620,000, which is programmed over a three-year period. This estimate includes the cost of acquisition of twenty-one improvements as well as the cost of compliance with the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970. Real property taxes on the private lands to be acquired totaled \$235,321 in 1970. Annual operation and maintenance is expected to cost \$1,354,832 the first year, and will increase to about \$2,126,039 during the fifth year. A man-year and cost data statement is attached.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that enactment of this legislative proposal would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,


Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Spiro T. Agnew
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Enclosures

Union Calendar No. 724

92D CONGRESS
2D SESSION**H. R. 16444**

[Report No. 92-1391]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 17, 1972

Mr. BURTON (for himself, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. SKUBITZ, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. HALEY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. RYAN, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. MCCLURE, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. McKEVITT, Mr. TERRY, Mr. CAMP, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. DELLUMS, and Mr. EDWARDS of California) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

SEPTEMBER 12, 1972

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To establish the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area in San Francisco and Marin Counties, California.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 ESTABLISHMENT

4 SECTION 1. In order to preserve for public use and en-
5 joyment certain areas of Marin and San Francisco Counties,
6 California, possessing outstanding natural, historic, scenic,
7 and recreational values, and in order to provide for the main-
8 tenance of needed recreational open space necessary to urban
9 environment and planning, the Golden Gate National Urban

★I—O

1 Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to as the "recreation
2 area") is hereby established. In the management of the
3 recreation area, the Secretary shall utilize the resources in a
4 manner which will provide for recreation and educational op-
5 portunities consistent with sound principles of land use plan-
6 ning and management. In carrying out the provisions of this
7 Act, the Secretary shall preserve the recreation area, as far
8 as possible, in its natural setting, and protect it from devel-
9 opment and uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and
10 natural character of the area.

11

COMPOSITION AND BOUNDARIES

12 SEC. 2. (a) The recreation area shall comprise the
13 lands, waters, and submerged lands generally depicted on the
14 map entitled "Boundary Map, Golden Gate National Urban
15 Recreation Area", numbered NRA-GG-80,003, sheets 1
16 through 3, and dated July, 1972.

17 (b) The map referred to in this section shall be on file
18 and available for public inspection in the Offices of the Na-
19 tional Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washing-
20 ton, District of Columbia. After advising the Committees on
21 Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of
22 Representatives and the United States Senate (hereinafter
23 referred to as the "committees") in writing, the Secretary
24 may make minor revisions of the boundaries of the recrea-

1 tion area when necessary by publication of a revised drawing
2 or other boundary description in the Federal Register.

3 ACQUISITION POLICY

4 SEC. 3. (a) Within the boundaries of the recreation
5 area, the Secretary may acquire lands, improvements, waters,
6 or interests therein, by donation, purchase, exchange or
7 transfer. Any lands, or interests therein, owned by the State
8 of California or any political subdivision thereof, may be
9 acquired only by donation: *Provided*, That the Secretary
10 shall not acquire any interests in properties in private owner-
11 ship in San Francisco County unless and until the county
12 and State lands and the San Francisco Maritime State His-
13 torical Park within the recreation area, in said county,
14 except for the Palace of the Legion of Honor, have been
15 transferred to the Secretary. When any tract of land is only
16 partly within such boundaries, the Secretary may acquire all
17 or any portion of the land outside of such boundaries in
18 order to minimize the payment of severance costs. Land so
19 acquired outside of the boundaries may be exchanged by
20 the Secretary for non-Federal lands within the boundaries.
21 Any portion of land acquired outside the boundaries and
22 not utilized for exchange shall be reported to the General
23 Services Administration for disposal under the Federal Prop-
24 erty and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat.

1 377), as amended: *Provided*, That no disposal shall be
2 for less than fair market value.

3 (b) Except for lands located within the presidio of
4 San Francisco, all Federal lands located within the bound-
5 aries of the recreation area are hereby transferred, without
6 consideration, to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secre-
7 tary for administration as a part of such area, subject to
8 the continuation of such existing uses as may be permitted
9 by the Secretary for such reasonable periods of time as
10 may be agreed upon with the head of the agency formerly
11 having jurisdiction over the property.

12 (c) Lands located within the presidio of San Francisco
13 shall remain within the administrative jurisdiction of the
14 Department of the Army as long as they are needed for
15 reasons of current missions, national security, or the medical
16 and expanded facilities known as the Western Institute of
17 Medical Research and Letterman General Hospital: *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That—

19 (1) any lands within the presidio which may be-
20 come excess to the needs of the Department of the
21 Army shall be transferred, without consideration, to
22 the Secretary for administration as a part of the recrea-
23 tion area;

24 (2) approximately 170 acres of land adjacent to
25 and between the Pacific Ocean and Lincoln Boulevard

1 including Baker Beach, shall be immediately trans-
2 ferred to the Secretary, without consideration, for ad-
3 ministration as a part of the recreation area.

4 (3) the vacant lands located adjacent to the
5 southern boundary of the presidio depicted on sheet 3
6 of the boundary map of the recreation area shall be
7 immediately transferred to the Secretary for admin-
8 istration as a part of the recreation area: *Provided*,
9 That the presidio golf course shall remain under the
10 jurisdiction of the Department of the Army as long
11 as it continues to be used for such purposes.

12 (4) approximately 115 acres of land adjacent to
13 and between San Francisco Bay and Mason Street and
14 Lincoln Boulevard, including Crissy Army Airfield,
15 shall be transferred to the Secretary, but he shall
16 permit the continued use and occupancy of the area
17 for its present uses for a period of time not exceeding
18 ten years: *Provided further*, That:

19 (1) no lands within the presidio shall be relin-
20 quished by the United States;

21 (2) no new construction of any buildings or struc-
22 tures shall commence on any such lands without prior
23 notification to, and with the approval of, the Secretary;

24 (3) notice of any request for appropriations for

6

1 planning or construction of any new buildings or struc-
2 tures shall be transmitted in advance to the committees.

3 (d) The owner of improved property on the date of
4 its acquisition by the Secretary under this Act may, as a
5 condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs
6 and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved
7 property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite
8 term of not more than twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof,
9 for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death
10 of his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the
11 term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or par-
12 tially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay
13 to the owner the fair market value of the property on the
14 date of acquisition minus the fair market value on that date
15 of the right retained by the owner. A right retained pursu-
16 ant to this section shall be subject to termination by the
17 Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised
18 in a manner inconsistent with the purpose of this Act, and
19 it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's
20 notifying the holder of the right of such determination and
21 tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value
22 of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

23 (e) The term "improved property", as used in sub-
24 section (d), means a detached, noncommercial residential
25 dwelling, the construction of which was begun before June 1,

1 1971, together with so much of the land on which the
2 dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same owner-
3 ship as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be
4 reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for
5 the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together
6 with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situ-
7 ated on the land so designated.

8 (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
9 Secretary shall have the same authority with respect to con-
10 tracts for the acquisition of land and interests in land for
11 the purposes of this Act as was given the Secretary of the
12 Treasury for other land acquisitions by section 34 of the Act
13 of May 30, 1908, relating to purchase of sites for public
14 buildings (35 Stat. 545), and the Secretary and the owner
15 of land to be acquired under this Act may agree that the
16 purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a
17 period that does not exceed ten years, with interest on the
18 unpaid balance thereof at a rate which is not in excess of
19 the current average market yield on outstanding market-
20 able obligations of the United States with remaining periods
21 to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the in-
22 stallments. Judgments against the United States for amounts
23 in excess of the deposit in court made in condemnation ac-
24 tions shall be subject to the provisions of the Act of July 27,

1 1956 (70 Stat. 624) and sections 2414 and 2517 of title
2 28, United States Code.

3

ADMINISTRATION

4 SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary shall administer the lands,
5 waters and interests therein acquired for the recreation
6 area in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Au-
7 gust 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended
8 and supplemented, and the Secretary may utilize such stat-
9 utory authority available to him for the conservation and
10 management of wildlife and natural resources as he deems
11 appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act. Notwith-
12 standing their inclusion within the boundaries of the re-
13 creation area, the Muir Woods National Monument and
14 Fort Point National Historic Site shall continue to be ad-
15 ministered as distinct and identifiable units of the national
16 park system in accordance with the laws applicable to such
17 monument and historic site.

18 (b) The Secretary may enter into cooperative agree-
19 ments with any Federal agency, the State of California, or
20 any political subdivision thereof, for the rendering, on a reim-
21 bursable basis, of rescue, firefighting, and law enforcement
22 and fire preventive assistance.

23 (c) The authority of the Army to undertake or con-
24 tribute to water resource developments, including shore
25 erosion control, beach protection, and navigation improve-

1 ments on land and/or waters within the recreation area
2 shall be exercised in accordance with plans which are mutu-
3 ally acceptable to the Secretary and the Secretary of the
4 Army and which are consistent with both the purpose of
5 this Act and the purpose of existing statutes dealing with
6 water and related resource development.

7 (d) The Secretary, in cooperation with the State of
8 California and affected political subdivisions thereof, local
9 and regional transit agencies, and the Secretaries of Trans-
10 portation and of the Army, shall make a study for a
11 coordinated public and private transportation system to and
12 within the recreation area and other units of the national
13 park system in Marin and San Francisco Counties.

14 **ADVISORY COMMISSION**

15 **SEC. 5.** (a) There is hereby established the Golden
16 Gate National Urban Recreation Area Advisory Commis-
17 sion (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

18 (b) The Commission shall be composed of fifteen mem-
19 bers appointed by the Secretary for terms of three years
20 each.

21 (c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in
22 the same manner in which the original appointment was
23 made.

24 (d) Members of the Commission shall serve without
25 compensation, as such, but the Secretary may pay, upon

1 vouchers signed by the Chairman, the expenses reasonably
2 incurred by the Commission and its members in carrying
3 out their responsibilities under this Act.

4 (e) The Secretary, or his designee, shall from time to
5 time, but at least annually, meet and consult with the
6 Commission on general policies and specific matters related
7 to planning, administration and development affecting the
8 recreation area and other units of the national park system
9 in Marin and San Francisco Counties.

10 (f) The Commission shall act and advise by affirmative
11 vote of a majority of the members thereof.

12 (g) The Commission shall cease to exist ten years after
13 the enactment of this Act.

14 **APPROPRIATION LIMITATION**

15 **SEC. 6.** There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
16 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
17 of this Act, but not more than \$60,610,000 shall be appro-
18 priated for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands:
19 *Provided*, That no appropriation shall be made for the acqui-
20 sition of any properties in private ownership in San Fran-
21 cisco County unless and until the properties owned by the
22 county and the State within the recreation area in said
23 county, with the exception of the Palace of the Legion of
24 Honor, have been transferred to the Secretary. There are
25 authorized to be appropriated not more than \$58,000,000
26 for the development of the recreation area.

ESTABLISHING THE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL URBAN
RECREATION AREA IN SAN FRANCISCO AND MARIN
COUNTIES, CALIF.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1972.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 16444]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 16444) to establish the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area in San Francisco and Marin Counties, Calif., having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 16444 by Representatives Burton, Mailliard, Don H. Clausen, Aspinall, Saylor, Taylor, Skubitz, Johnson of California, Hosmer, Haley, Udall, Kastenmeier, Ryan, Meeds, McClure, Melcher, McKeivitt, Terry, Camp, Abourezk, Holifield, Leggett, Waldie, Dellums, and Edwards of California, and identical bills, H.R. 16445 by Representatives Burton, Mailliard, Moss, Corman, Hawkins, Rees and Danielson, and H.R. 16479 by Representatives Burton and Begich is to establish the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area in San Francisco and Marin Counties in the State of California. This legislation is the product of the consideration of the provisions of a variety of comparable measures referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs¹ and it represents the constructive con-

¹ H.R. 866 by Representatives Mailliard, Don H. Clausen, Gubser, McCloskey, Miller of California, and Mr. Talcott.

H.R. 4350 by Representative Burton.

H.R. 9498 by Representatives Burton, Abourezk, Anderson of California, Badillo, Begich, Danielson, Dellums, Edwards of California, Foley, Hawkins, Holifield, Kastermeier, Leggett, Lujan, Meeds, Melcher, Ryan, Stephens, Vigorito, and Waldie.

H.R. 10220 by Representative Mailliard.

H.R. 12994 by Representative Roe.

H.R. 13018 by Representatives Saylor, Mailliard, Johnson of California, Skubitz, O'Hara, Kyl, McClure, Don H. Clausen, Ruppe, Lloyd, Sebelius, Begich, McKeivitt, Terry, Camp, and Melcher.

H.R. 13060 by Representatives Mailliard, Don H. Clausen, Johnson of California, Anderson of California, Del Clawson, Edwards of California, Goldwater, Gubser, Hanna, Hosmer, Miller of California, Moss, Pettis, Rees, Talcott, Teague of California, Van Deerling, Veysey, and Bob Wilson.

H.R. 14946 by Representative Don H. Clausen.

tributions of the witnesses who presented their views and suggestions to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation at field hearings in San Francisco and in Washington, D.C.

NEED FOR EXPANDED OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Basically, the thrust of H.R. 16444 is to preserve and protect, for public use and enjoyment, the nationally significant land and water areas which border San Francisco and which form a continuous green-belt from the Golden Gate Bridge to the Point Reyes National Seashore. This area, which will total approximately 34,000 acres, is dominated by the ocean and features the low sandy beaches and ocean dunes on the western perimeter of San Francisco, the sea-carved cliffs and headlands which form the shoreline further north, and two interesting isolated land masses in the bay.

The mild, mediterranean-type climate which characterizes this region makes it amenable to year-round recreation. While the ocean and bay waters are too cool for comfortable swimming except for the hardiest of souls, the mild winters, long springs, warm falls and cool summers make possible a wide variety of other leisure time recreational pursuits—from boating and sailing to hiking, picnicking and sightseeing.

It is an ideal location for a national urban recreation area for many reasons, but foremost among them must be that the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area is located in the heart of one of the Nation's major urban complexes. At the present time, almost five million people live in the San Francisco Bay region—nearly twice the population of the area just a decade ago. In the years ahead, it is expected that the population will continue to expand rapidly as evidenced by projections indicating that the population will double by the year 2000—and in places like Marin County, the population is expected to quadruple.

Already the population density in this area is high. Compared to Los Angeles, with its 5,000 people per square mile, San Francisco has some 16,500 people per square mile. Naturally, in such a large community every economic level is represented, but many families in this urban impacted area do not enjoy the affluence which would enable them to take advantage of the outdoor recreation areas located even as close as the Point Reyes National Seashore. Thousands of families in the region have annual incomes below \$4,000 and a recent study indicated that more than 30,000 families owned no automobiles to transport them to our more remote units of the national park system.

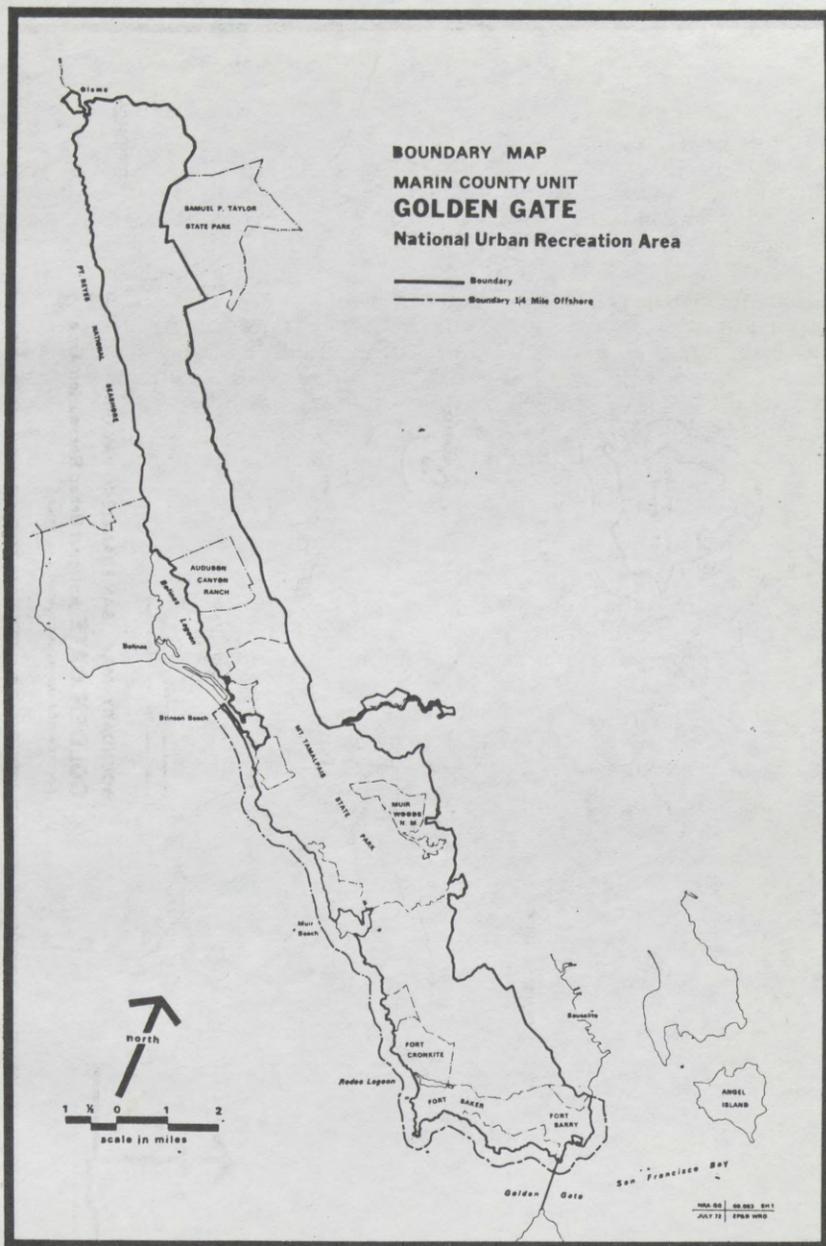
While it is some comfort and compensation to live in a city as interesting, clean, and attractive as San Francisco, it must be noted that the opportunities for outdoor recreation in broad open spaces are severely limited. Viewed from the air, the stark whiteness of the city's hue is broken by the contrasting patches of green found only at the Presidio and Golden Gate City Park, and in the distance, by Berkley hills and the Marin headlands. H.R. 16444 will not add significantly to the existing open lands in the city, but it will ensure its continuity as open space for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations of city-dwellers.

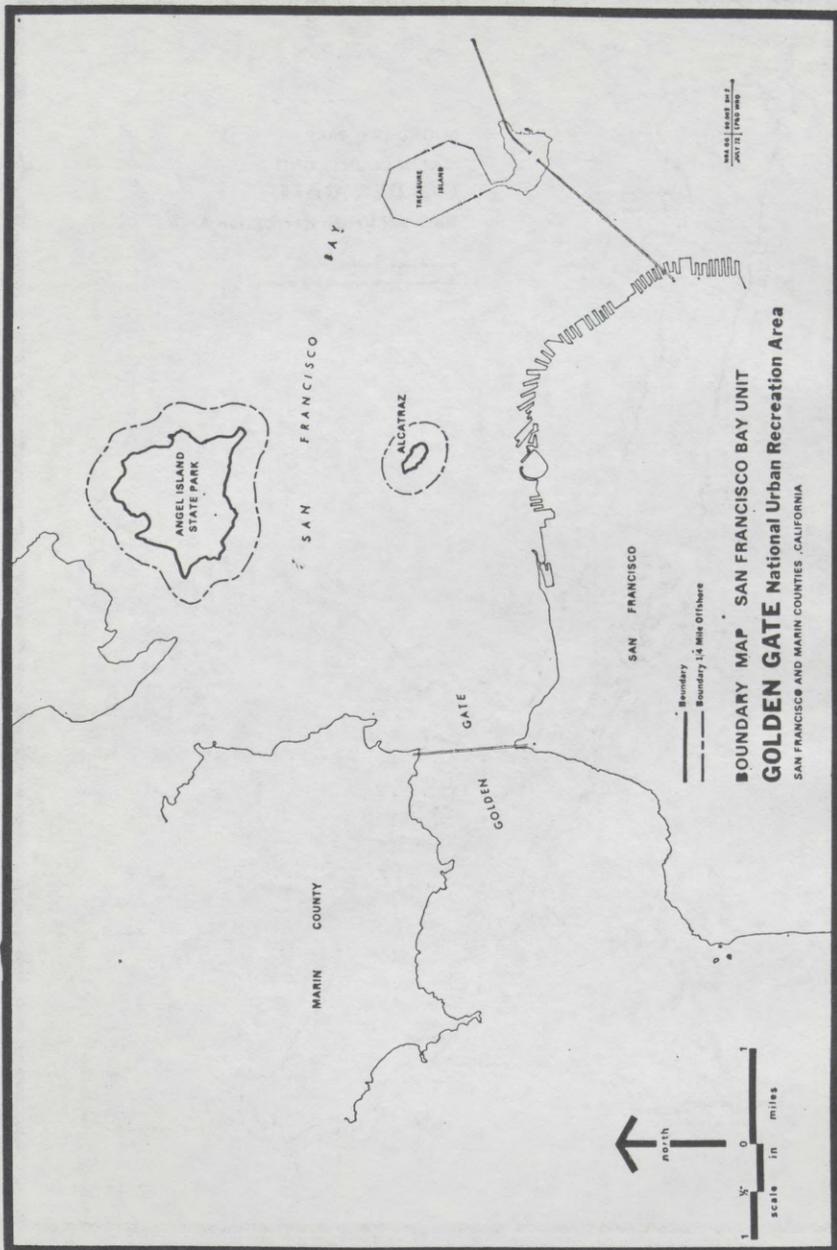
It is expected that the predominant users of the recreation opportunities offered by the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area will be the people residing in the nine-county San Francisco Bay region, but it is equally important to recognize that the area will serve visitors from all parts of the country and from all over the world. Each year millions of out-of-state tourists visit California and about 40 percent of them—some 16½ million in 1968—visited San Francisco. When coupled with the portion of the 20,000,000 California residents who vacation in northern California, the visitation in this area by non-residents of the immediate region will undoubtedly be substantial.

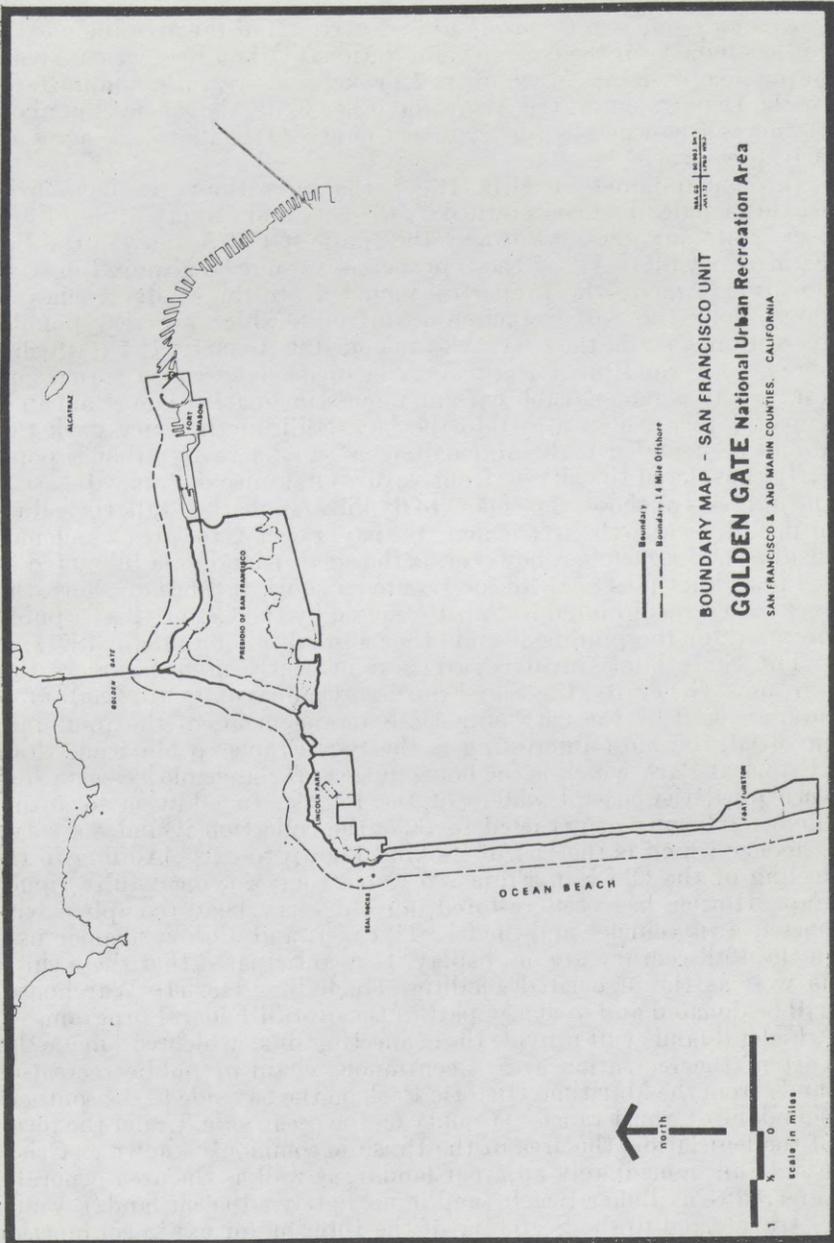
This legislation will, if enacted, capitalize on the availability of this important, unequalled resource in the San Francisco region by establishing a new national urban recreation area which will concentrate on serving the outdoor recreation needs of the people of the metropolitan region. As an urban recreation area, it must relate to the desires and interests of the people, but it must, at the same time, be managed in a manner which will protect it for future generations.

BACKGROUND, DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

San Francisco is a beautiful city which owes much of its charm to the natural setting which surrounds it. The ocean and the bay, the mountains and the valleys, the rocky cliffs and barren hillsides all contribute to an interesting and varied environment. Open space, to some, may appear abundant, but it is being constantly whittled away by the pressures and affluence of today's society. Action is required if the rugged ocean coastline north of the city is to remain undeveloped and if the relatively natural areas within the city are to be available to satisfy the growing need for outdoor recreation opportunities.







A. *San Francisco County Unit*.—Nearly all of the area included in this component of the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area is in public ownership. Much of its 2,200 acres is presently administered by the Department of the Army and other Federal agencies, but about 632 acres are owned by the State or County. Only about 12.5 acres are privately owned.

As contemplated by H.R. 16444, the recreation area boundaries would include nine parks owned by the City and County of San Francisco and four parks owned by the State of California (in the San Francisco Unit). All of these properties would be acquired only by donation. Among the properties included are the sandy beaches located along the San Francisco oceanfront—which are very popular recreation spots in the City. Also included is Acquatic Park, which is a relatively small area featuring a victorian landscaped turnaround for the City's famous cable cars, an interesting maritime museum and a graceful pier which arcs into the bay. Still another city park that would be included is the Marina Green—a 63 acre area that is popularly considered the city's "front yard". On a nice day, it will satisfy the interests of those who choose to fly kites, sunbathe, walk their dogs, or just idly watch the action along the bay. Perhaps the area which most visitors will remember, however, is the small island area inhabited by sea lions known as Seal Rocks. Located a short distance off shore, this rocky area was granted to San Francisco by the Congress as a public preserve for the pinnipeds and other animal inhabitants in 1887.

The State lands involved are also presently used for recreation purposes. Generally, the San Francisco County units are small areas administered by the City on a lease arrangement, of the four units involved, the most interesting is the San Francisco Maritime State Historical Park which is the home of several classic old vessels which once plied the coastal waters of the Pacific. In addition to an old lumber schooner constructed in 1895, the collection includes a steam schooner which is the last of its kind known to exist. Adding to the feeling of the Old San Francisco waterfront, a typical fully rigged Cape Horner has been restored, an old ferry boat (complete with horsedrawn vehicles and model "T" cars), and a scow steamer used in the 19th century are on display. It is anticipated that these ships, as well as the associated facilities (including Haslett Warehouse) will be donated and used as a part of the overall Federal program.

Federal lands will provide the connecting links which will make this part of the recreation area a continuous chain of public recreation lands from the Maritime Historic Park on the bay side to the southern boundary of San Francisco County on the ocean side. Under the terms of the legislation, the area of the Presidio commonly known as Crissy Field (an immediately adjacent lands), as well as the area generally referred to as Baker Beach (and immediately adjacent lands), would be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for use in conjunction with the recreation area, but the Secretary is authorized to permit the continued use of such lands as are necessary for existing functions for a reasonable period of time. Title to other military lands would also be transferred to the Secretary at Forts Mason, Miley and Funston. It is expected that existing uses of the coast guard station located within the Presidio will continue, if needed, and that the Secretary

will establish a mutually agreeable arrangement with that agency to assure the maximum public safety and enjoyment of the entire recreation area.

Coupled with the 284 acres of land and water along the waterfront to be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, about 210 acres of undeveloped uplands located along the southern boundary of the Presidio are to be included within the boundaries. While the Presidio is included within the exterior boundaries in its entirety, the Committee felt that the actual transfer of title to the lands should be limited to those areas which can reasonably be expected to contribute in a significant way to the outdoor recreation objective of the legislation. As long as the lands presently utilized as a golf course for military personnel continues in its present use, it would remain under complete military jurisdiction.

Altogether, the Presidio of San Francisco totals about 1,400 acres of land. Under the terms of H.R. 16444, only 494 acres would be converted to recreation uses—and that would be subject to the continued use of lands and facilities deemed essential to the military mission for a reasonable period of time. Outside of the Presidio, title to 66 acres of land at Fort Mason (21.88 acres Army and 44 acres General Services Administration) and the remaining 12.37 acres at Fort Miley and 71 acres at Fort Funston (which have been reported to General Services Administration for disposal) would be transferred immediately to the Secretary.

The historical values of these military holdings should not be ignored. Already, the Congress has created the Fort Point National Historical Site comprising 29 acres of land at the tip of the Presidio under the southern end of the Golden Gate Bridge. This structure is considered one of the Nation's most outstanding specimens of military architecture. Other structures within the Presidio are equally interesting—including the original Presidio Adobe constructed by the Spanish in 1776. There are numerous old coastal fortifications on cliffs and promontories and gun emplacements of more recent vintage that would interest many visitors if properly restored and interpreted. The role of coastal fortifications in American history has been a significant element in our defense program and they can make a useful contribution to the interpretation of the evolution of this Nation.

The San Francisco Unit can contribute a great deal to the overall objective which the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area seeks to accomplish. If approved in its present form, H.R. 16444 would assure public access to and use of approximately 12 miles of shoreline from the southern county line to the Golden Gate Bridge on the Pacific and from the Bridge to the San Francisco Maritime Park on the Bay. Almost 75 percent of the oceanfront area is sandy beach and the remainder is rocky headlands and bluffs. Most of this area would be easily accessible by public transportation to residents of the city and would provide a matchless outdoor recreation opportunity for them if properly developed and maintained. Combining the active pursuits which it will make possible with the passive, aesthetic, and natural values which it will protect, this unit will contribute significantly to the proposed new national urban recreation area.

B. Marin County Unit.—The Marin County Unit differs from the San Francisco County Unit significantly in three important respects. First, it is considerably larger and, although it involves some military lands, privately owned lands dominate. Secondly, it comprises relatively delicate natural areas which will not lend themselves to such extensive visitor use. Thirdly, while some of the lands are located immediately adjacent to the Golden Gate Bridge, this unit extends up the coast for approximately 30 miles to connect with the Point Reyes National Seashore.

Taken altogether, this unit makes an outstanding contribution to the national urban recreation area. Its ocean coastline is generally rugged. With the exception of Stinson's Beach (a 2.8 mile beach), Muir Beach (a 1½ mile beach) and Rodeo Cove (a 3½ mile beach), the area is characterized mostly by steep, sea-carved cliffs and wind-swept headlands, which rise to a maximum of about 600 feet at the Marin Headlands State Park. The ecology of the coastal tidelands varies greatly between the exposed shoreline, the estuarine and bay areas, and the narrow canyons, which contain the rivers and streams draining toward the sea.

The small canyons and valleys form greenbelts of laurel, oak, manzanita, and other shrubs and vegetation that thrive in the mild, foggy climate when protected from the winds and salt spray from the ocean. Their rivers and streams provide the special habitat required by the anadromous fish which migrate upstream to escape the tidal action.

Most of the lands are relatively open today, but at one time much of the area was covered with a dense forest of coastal redwoods, fir, pine and cypress. Now, only occasional patches of those original timber stands remain and a pastoral setting characterizes the inland area. In addition to providing grazing for livestock, the area provides an adequate habitat for deer, quail, rabbits, and many other birds and small animals.

The coastal estuaries, lagoons, and marshlands add to the diverse variety of natural features found in the region. In addition to supporting various types of vegetation, these water areas are used by vast numbers of waterfowl and shore birds as important nesting, feeding and resting places.

To laymen and scientists alike, perhaps the most interesting natural phenomenon characterizing this region is its unique geology. At the Bolinas Lagoon, the San Andreas Fault returns to the mainland and its cleft is clearly visible for 12 miles as it passes up the Olema Valley between Bolinas Ridge and Point Reyes. Scientific studies of this area have been continuing at least since 1880 when the first precise surveys were made. Relative to the Bay Region, it has been learned that movement in this area is bearing northwesterly at a rate of about two inches per year. This movement can be an imperceptible creeping or a sudden earthquake. Since the measurement began in 1880, movement has been about 10 feet, but evidences of more massive movements have been found. In fact, in the vicinity of the park headquarters at Point Reyes, a displacement of 21 feet occurred during the 1906 earthquake.

As already indicated, most of this 27,000-acre unit is comprised of

lands in private ownership, but some of the area is presently in public ownership. Four State parks totaling almost 7,500 acres, are included within the exterior boundaries of the recreation area and may be accepted for administration as a part of this unit if donated. The largest State park, Tamalpais State Park (approximately 6,160 acres) almost completely surrounds the Muir Woods National Monument (552 acres) which features a magnificent stand of coastal redwoods and sequoias. The Marin Headlands State Park (comprised of three separate units totaling 642 acres) provides numerous panoramic views of the ocean, the bay, the Golden Gate Bridge and San Francisco. Stinson Beach and Muir Beach State Parks (together totaling less than 100 acres) complete the State holdings and would contribute to the few beach areas of this unit.

Besides Muir Woods National Monument, the Federal government holds title to three important Marin Headlands tracts—Forts Barry, Baker, and Cronkhite—which, combined with the State parks, have preserved the natural, open character of the windswept hills adjacent to the Golden Gate Bridge. Altogether these areas total about 2,160 acres of land and water (Fort Barry, 811 acres; Fort Baker, 957 acres; Fort Cronkhite, 391 acres). Five smaller tracts of land located at prominent points along the Headlands are administered by the Coast Guard (total 264 acres). One additional area located atop Mt. Tamalpais, which offers some superb vistas of the entire region, is presently utilized by the Air Force for a radar site. Under the terms of the legislation, the Federal title to all of these lands would shift to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, but he is required to permit the continued use and occupancy of those areas which are essential to the national defense as long as necessary. This action will assure the availability of non-essential military holdings for public use and enjoyment and will guarantee their preservation in their present relatively natural condition.

The importance of the role which the military has played in retaining these important lands in their natural condition cannot be overstated. Undoubtedly there have been times when the pressures to release these prime tracts have been great and they probably could not have successfully avoided them except for the fact that these coastal fortifications constituted the Nation's "ultimate line" of defense. As a part of the national urban recreation area these obsolete vestiges of a bygone era can now make a lasting contribution to the people and nation which they once protected.

At the same time, these historical resources offer a prime opportunity to interpret for the visiting public the role which they have played as the Nation developed. The San Francisco area, the Committee was told by an expert on coastal fortifications, probably represents "the best museum of military architecture presently to be found in the Country." Standing on their own, the historical values of these military holdings could appropriately merit national recognition.

C. Islands Unit.—Two islands in San Francisco Bay have been included in the proposed recreation area. Both are presently in public ownership. Angel Island, the largest of the two (740 acres), is presently administered as a State park; the other, Alcatraz Island (22.5 acres), has been reported to the General Services Administration for disposal.

Angel Island, like other lands at the mouth of the Bay, was once occupied by the military and three old posts still exist. Only Camp Reynolds, with its parade grounds, wood frame residences, and colorful three-story quartermaster's building, is open to the public; the others are badly deteriorated and unsafe for public visitation. The area is used primarily by picnickers and sightseers who enjoy exploring this romantic oasis on the Bay which has been transformed by its former residents into a semitropical garden spot containing exotic plants from around the world. If donated for inclusion, the historic resources on the island could be restored and suitable public facilities provided which would make it a major visitor attraction in the recreation area.

Alcatraz is famous to Americans because of its role as a maximum security penitentiary, but that portion of its history evolved only since the mid-1930's. Prior to that time, it provided the prime location on the main Golden Gate Channel for the first United States fort in the Bay area. At one time, it was one of the Nation's strongest defensive works and some of the remnants of the original fortifications remain in place or have been converted to other uses. In fact, the main institution was erected partially over and completely surrounding the brick fortress constructed about 1855.

Probably no element in the entire recreation area offers a greater challenge than Alcatraz Island. Located only one mile from Fisherman's Wharf, it offers one of the most spectacular views of San Francisco and the Golden Gate Bridge. Unfortunately, vandals have destroyed some of the historic structures, burned the Warden's residence, and severely damaged the old lighthouse and the existing electrical and heating systems so that replacement facilities will be required before public visitation can be permitted.

The Committee inquired about the potential uses for this element of the recreation area. Most people agreed that it should not be allowed to pass from Federal ownership, but few arguments could be made concerning its recreation potential in its present condition. It was suggested that it would be an ideal location for a western counterpart of the Statue of Liberty. Such a use of the area should be reviewed and if the Secretary finds that such a program would be desirable and feasible, recommendations should be submitted to the Congress for its consideration and approval or disapproval. This undertaking would offer an excellent opportunity for the public at large to contribute funds and ideas for the creation of a meaningful symbol of the American Nation.

ADMINISTRATION

As a national urban recreation area, this new component of the national park system will be confronted with problems which do not frequently occur at other national park and recreation areas. Great numbers of people can reasonably be expected to use the area—particularly those portions located in San Francisco County. Planning and development of the facilities required to handle high volume, year-round visitation should be initiated promptly and negotiations for the acquisition of the State and County lands in the San Francisco Unit should commence immediately.

The Committee cannot stress too much the importance which it places on the inclusion of the non-Federal public lands in the San Francisco phase of the program. It might be possible for many diverse authorities to administer a coordinated program successfully, but the prospects for conflict, delay and disagreement are so great that they could jeopardize the entire project. Enough complications will arise without assuming this additional handicap so it is hoped that the State and local governments will see the wisdom of such a unified administration—at least in the San Francisco Unit—and will cooperate by transferring title to the lands involved to the Secretary of the Interior.

Needless to say, such a transfer will inure to the benefit of all concerned. The State and local agencies presently charged with the responsibility of developing, maintaining and operating these areas will be freed of these costs and obligations. This would allow them to concentrate their efforts and limited funds in other pressing recreation needs. The National Park Service will assume the burden of securing the necessary appropriations for the proper maintenance of the area, but it will be relieved of the necessity of attempting to administer a variety of disconnected parcels of land scattered around the edge of the city. For the general public, it would result in a more logical, efficient administrative unit and it would avoid the confusion caused by multiple-agency administration and reduce the duplication of efforts, facilities, and personnel that would naturally result from such a haphazard arrangement.

In support of this streamlining of the administration of the recreation area, the legislation transfers most of the Federal lands involved directly to the Secretary of the Interior upon enactment. To the extent necessary, the Secretary will permit the existing uses of any Federal agency to continue for a reasonable period of time. As a general guide, lands that are suitable for recreation use and that are not presently required for Federal activities should be opened as soon as practicable to the public. Lands that are presently being used by a Federal agency should be reviewed to determine the need to continue operation and those deemed non-essential to the principal mission of the agency should be phased out within a reasonable period of time, but not exceeding ten years. Where lands are essential to existing functions of a Federal agency, the Secretary should establish a mutually agreeable program for the continuation of that use.

The objective of H.R. 16444 is to assure the preservation of the open spaces presently prevailing within the proposed recreation area, to provide public access along the waterfront, and to expand to the maximum extent possible the outdoor recreation opportunities available in this region. In conducting his negotiations with other Federal agencies, the Secretary should be guided by these general objectives and should see to it that they are fulfilled.

LAND OWNERSHIP

A. *San Francisco Unit.*—As already indicated above most of the lands in this unit are already in public ownership. The only privately owned lands are those generally known as the Sutro Baths and Cliff

House properties (12.5 acres). Under the terms of H.R. 16444, these properties would only be purchased by the Government if the State and County lands in this unit are donated. It was the consensus of the Committee that the acquisition of these isolated, relatively expensive lands would not be warranted unless they formed a connecting link in a continuous chain of Federal lands along the Oceanfront.

B. Marin County Unit.—The properties involved in Marin County constitute a mixture of Federal, State, County and private holdings. While it is generally agreed that the donation of the Marin Headlands State Parks should be sought, it is not considered to be as essential to the efficient administration of the unit for the State to transfer title to its other parks as long as they continue to be used in a manner compatible with the recreation area. Similarly, it is not contemplated that the Secretary will purchase the Audubon Canyon Ranch (1,023 acres) located just north of Stinson Beach, as long as it is retained in its natural condition.

Private lands in this unit total almost 16,500 acres. Presently most of the area is used for ranching purposes, but the threat of development will continue as long as they remain unacquired. The Committee urges the Secretary to expedite the acquisition of these lands by promptly requesting the necessary appropriations to accomplish the task. It would be a great disappointment if the sad experience at Point Reyes was allowed to be repeated in this new recreation area. Conceivably, some landowners might want to continue their ranching operations. If so, the Secretary has ample authority under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to lease the property back to the owner for such purposes.

C. Islands Unit.—The only lands involved in this unit are publicly owned at the present time. While Angel Island offers an excellent opportunity for extensive visitor use, the State development of the area to maximize this attraction has been limited—presumably due to limited financial resources and higher priority requirements at other sites. It would be advantageous to all concerned if this area could be transferred to the Secretary for development and administration as an integral part of the recreation area.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and its Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation have considered this legislation in great detail. Hearings were initially held on this proposal on August 9, 1971, in San Francisco and were followed by public hearings in Washington on May 11 and 12, 1972. Following those meetings, the Subcommittee developed the basic format of the legislation which was considered by the Full Committee and ultimately incorporated into the clean bill presented to the House (H.R. 16444).

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 states the purposes for the creation of the recreation area and establishes the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area.

Section 2 describes the boundaries of the recreation area by reference to a map and provides that it is to be available for public in-

spection in the offices of the National Park Service. It permits the Secretary to make minor boundary revisions after communicating notification of such changes to the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Section 3 provides for the acquisition of lands within the recreation area. Lands owned by the State of California, or any of its subdivisions, are required to be acquired by donation. Unless the adjacent lands in public ownership are transferred to the Secretary, he is prohibited from acquiring the Cliff House and Sutro Baths properties in San Francisco County.

In order to minimize severance costs, the Secretary may acquire properties which are partially outside the recreation area if necessary, but he is required to dispose of such lands by either exchanging them for lands within the boundaries or by reporting them to the General Services Administration for disposal under the laws applicable to surplus Federal properties. Any disposals made are required to be accomplished at full fair market value.

Except for certain portions of the Presidio which will remain under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, all Federal lands within the boundaries of the recreational area are transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of Secretary of the Interior, but the Secretary is required to permit existing uses by the present administering agencies to continue for a reasonable period of time taking into consideration the nature of the use and the need for the property for the purposes of the recreation area. Within the Presidio, the Baker Beach area is transferred by the legislation to the Secretary as are the vacant lands, except for the golf course, generally located along the southern boundary of the Presidio. The area known as Crissy Field is also transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary, but he is required to allow its continued use by the Department of the Army for a period not exceeding 10 years. Other lands within the Presidio will remain under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Army as long as they are needed for current missions, national security or used in connection with the Letterman General Hospital, but if they become excess to the needs of the Department of the Army, they are to be transferred to the Secretary for use in connection with the recreation area. In no event shall title to the lands be relinquished by the United States, nor shall any new construction commence without notification to and approval of the Secretary. Notice of an intention to plan or undertake any new construction within the Presidio is required to be transmitted to the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Owners of qualifying improved private residential properties to be acquired by the Secretary may elect to retain a right of use and occupancy of such property for a term of 25 years or the lifetime of the owner or his spouse. If such a right is exercised, the owner is entitled to compensation for the fair market value of the property less the fair market value of the right retained. The Secretary may terminate a right of use and occupancy only if he determines that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the Act and if he tenders to the owner the fair market value of the portion of the right which remains unexpired.

Section 4 provides for the administration of the area in accordance with the policies applicable to like areas in the national park system and it authorizes the Secretary to utilize any other authorities which have been granted to him for the conservation of wildlife and natural resources. Muir Woods National Monument and Fort Point National Historic Site, which are included within the exterior boundaries of the recreation area, are to continue to be administered in accordance with the policies applicable to such areas and are to remain separate units of the national park system.

The Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with other public agencies for police and fire protection within the recreation area on a reimbursable basis. Any water resource developments, beach protection, shore erosion control or navigation improvements to be undertaken within the recreation area are to be in accordance with plans acceptable to both the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army.

A study for a coordinated transportation system within the recreation area and the other units of the national park system in the region is authorized in order to avoid developments which will adversely affect or impair the use and enjoyment of these areas. A thorough examination of various alternatives should be made so that exclusive reliance on private automobiles will not be required. The study should be conducted in a manner which will encourage public participation and the cooperation of Federal, State, local, and other public agencies.

Section 5 establishes a 15-member advisory commission. The members of the commission, who are to serve without compensation (except for reasonable expenses incurred), are to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior for 3 year terms. The Commission is to consult with the Secretary or his designee on general policies and specific matters related to the administration and development of the recreation area and the other units in close geographical proximity. The commission should include a balanced, broadly, representative group of interested users and persons with professional competence in matters relating to park administration. The commission's responsibilities should include participation in programs designed to encourage and facilitate public interest in matters affecting the park units.

Section 6 limits the amount authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and development within the recreation area. Land acquisition costs, including relocation assistance, contingencies and severance costs are estimated to be \$60,610,000. This amount includes funds to be appropriated for the acquisition of the Sutro Baths or Cliff House properties in San Francisco only if the publicly owned properties within the San Francisco portion of the recreation area are transferred to the Secretary for administration as a part of the recreation area. Funds estimated to be needed for development (which are to be limited to use for the development of lands in Federal ownership) totals \$58,000,000.

COST

Land acquisition costs will be limited to those associated with the purchase of private lands, since all State and County lands are authorized to be acquired by donation only. The legislation authorizes

the appropriation of \$60,610,000 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the acquisition of the lands involved. It should be noted that unless the State and County lands in the San Francisco County Unit are donated, the 12½ acres of privately owned lands in that unit are not to be purchased. Also, if the Secretary utilizes authority available to him to lease properties back to private parties, the actual cost of the acquisition will be correspondingly reduced.

Development costs are estimated to be \$58,000,000. No Federal money is authorized to be appropriated for the development of facilities on any lands in which the Government holds less than a fee interest so none of these funds will be used in the State or County Parks unless they are transferred to the United States. Naturally, with the large visitor impact anticipated, it will be necessary to construct appropriate facilities in the most unobtrusive locations. It is contemplated that a network of trails will be constructed in lieu of roads in much of the Marin County Unit and that an internal shuttle transportation system will be developed to transport visitors to various points of interest. Visitor contact stations, parking facilities, comfort stations, and other similar facilities will be required at various points throughout the area. Camping areas will probably be established at some locations and scenic overlooks and picnic shelters will be provided. Actual implementation should proceed as soon as possible in order to assure the visiting public of a safe, enjoyable outdoor recreation experience.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, after considering H.R. 9498 in amended form, favorably reported the bill, as amended, to the House by a voice vote. At the conclusion of its deliberations, the Committee directed a "clean bill" to be prepared and introduced representing the legislation recommended. As a result, H.R. 16444, H.R. 16445, and H.R. 16479 were introduced in conformity with the Committee's action.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION AND DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

The Executive Communication (dated February 8, 1972), recommending the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, together with the Report of the Department of the Interior (dated May 10, 1972) and the Report of the Department of the Army (dated May 10, 1972), follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 10, 1972.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for comment on H.R. 866, a bill "To establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco and Marin Counties, California, and for other purposes", and H.R. 3238 and H.R. 4350, similar bills "To establish

the Juan Manuel de Ayala National Recreation Area at the Golden Gate headlands in California”.

We strongly recommend the enactment of H.R. 13018 or H.R. 13060, this Administration's proposal to establish a Golden Gate National Recreation Area, in lieu of H.R. 866, H.R. 3238, or H.R. 4350.

H.R. 866 would authorize the establishment of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area to include such portions of certain military lands and Alcatraz Island as may be transferred by the administering agency to the Secretary of the Interior. The bill further requires that the Golden Gate National Recreation Area be administered pursuant to the Act of September 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 538), which established the Point Reyes National Seashore, and would authorize the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this legislation. H.R. 4350 differs from H.R. 866 only in that the national recreation area thereby established would be named for Juan Manuel de Ayala, the Spanish navigator who explored San Francisco Bay in 1775.

Though H.R. 3238 would also establish a national recreation area to be named for de Ayala, this bill differs from H.R. 4350 in several respects. The Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force would be directed, rather than authorized, to relinquish specified lands in order that they might be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as units of the recreation area. In addition, the Secretary would be authorized to accept donation from the State of California and to administer certain park lands and any park or recreation lands immediately adjacent to designated units of the recreation area. Alcatraz Island would be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for such use as “will best advance the interests and aspirations of the American Indians”, including sale to an Indian-controlled corporation for monetary consideration of \$24. Section 12 provides statutory authority for administration of the recreation area, but there is no provision which authorizes the appropriation of funds for this purpose.

H.R. 13018 and H.R. 13060, “To provide for the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes”, were co-sponsored by 19 members of the California delegation and several members of your Committee following announcement of the President's proposal on February 8. This legislation, developed after thorough study and in close consultation with Federal, State, and local interests, would authorize the establishment of a 24,000-acre national recreation area in San Francisco and Marin Counties to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Of the lands to be included within those boundaries depicted on map NRAGG-20,000C, 3,618 acres are now devoted to military use; 11,337 acres are owned by the State of California; 198 acres are owned by Marin County; and 8,021 acres are privately owned. The boundaries will extend north from the Golden Gate Bridge some 22 miles along the Pacific Ocean to Point Reyes National Seashore, and as far south from the Bridge as Fort Funston.

While State-owned lands within the recreation area will continue to be managed by the State of California in a manner compatible with Federal administration of adjoining areas, section 2(a) of both bills provides for Federal acquisition, development and administration of

such State lands as may later be donated for this purpose. Military lands within the boundaries are subject to special provisions which take into account the essential nature of some existing military activities, while providing an immediate, and significant increase in the number of acres available for public recreation.

We believe that our proposal for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, as embodied by H.R. 13018 and H.R. 13060, constitutes a sound well-balanced approach to the development of recreation opportunities afforded by this unique coastal environment. Combining Federal, State, and private property within the boundaries of a single management unit, our proposal contemplates the establishment of an expansive recreation area at a cost lower than if all property were privately-owned.

Our proposal, which is described more fully in Secretary Morton's letter to the Speaker, dated February 8, demonstrates again that the need to provide breathing space and recreational opportunities in our major urban centers is a major concern of this Administration. Enactment of H.R. 13018 or H.R. 13060 and our proposal for the establishment of a Gateway National Recreation Area in New York and New Jersey, now pending before your Committee as H.R. 8816, would provide such breathing space at two of the Nation's major gateways to the world.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report and that enactment of H.R. 13018 or H.R. 13060 would be consistent with the Administration's objectives.

Sincerely yours,

NATHANIEL P. REED,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C., May 10, 1972.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request to the Secretary of Defense for the views of the Department of Defense on H.R. 866 and H.R. 4350, 92nd Congress, bills to establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Juan Manuel de Ayala Recreation Area, respectively. The Secretary of Defense has delegated to the Department of the Army the responsibility for reporting the views of the Department of Defense thereon.

These bills, substantially identical except for the name of the recreation area to be established, describe the National Recreation Area as including those portions of the Presidio and Forts Funston, Mason and Miley in San Francisco, Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite on the Marin headlands, and Alcatraz in San Francisco Bay, which the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the agency having jurisdiction over the property agree upon as being appropriate for public recreation use. Those portions of such property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army which he determines are no longer vital

for military purposes may be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior without reimbursement.

On February 8, 1972, in conjunction with the President's environmental message, the Department of the Interior submitted a comprehensive bill to establish a Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the State of California. The Department of the Army, on behalf of the Department of Defense, recommends enactment of the Administration's proposal, H.R. 13018 and H.R. 13060 (identical bills), in lieu of the related bills that are being considered by this Committee—H.R. 866, H.R. 4350, H.R. 9498, H.R. 10220, and H.R. 12994.

H.R. 13018 and H.R. 13060 authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the San Francisco Bay area, within boundaries depicted on a map on file in the National Park Service, by publication of a notice in the Federal Register. The total area shall not exceed 24,000 acres.

The Administration's bill provides that Federal property within the Recreation Area will be transferred, upon enactment, to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purposes of the Act, subject to the continuation of such uses as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the head of the agency formerly having jurisdiction over the property.

Under the Administration's proposal all of Forts Barry and Cronkhite and the western half of Fort Baker would be transferred automatically to the Secretary of the Interior, subject to use by the Department of the Army under permit, for (1) the existing air defense mission and (2) other essential missions including Reserve activities and family housing for a period of ten years or longer, as agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior. Also, the Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary of the Interior irrevocable use of the Baker Beach area of the Presidio of San Francisco, comprising approximately 100 acres of which 45 acres are fast lands and 55 acres are tidelands. Within ten years or such longer period of time as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary of the Interior irrevocable use of Crissy Army Airfield at the Presidio of San Francisco, consisting of 17 acres of fast lands and 28 acres of tidelands. The remaining portions of Fort Baker and the Presidio, which are not transferred to the Department of the Interior upon enactment, and the site of the active Inshore Underseas Warfare Naval Installation comprised of 1.7 acres formerly part of the disestablished Fort Miley, shall be transferred to the Department of the Interior at such time as they are determined excess to the needs of the Department of Defense.

Section 2(h) of the Administration's bill provides that new construction and development of property within the Recreation Area which remains under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, except the Baker Beach and Crissy Army Airfield areas, shall be limited to facilities being relocated from property to be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior or to that which is directly related to the essential missions of the Sixth United States Army, provided that any construction on presently undeveloped open space may be undertaken only after prior consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. The limitation does not apply, however, to the Letterman General Hospital,

or the Western Medical Institute of Research, both at the Presidio of San Francisco.

The Recreation Area boundaries embrace Forts Barry, Baker and Cronkhite, the Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Mason, Fort Funston and the former Fort Miley, which includes the Inshore Underseas Warfare Naval Installation. Several Coast Guard installations are also located within the Recreation Area.

The missions and current status of Defense installations covered by the proposed bills and the requirements of the Department of Defense for continued use thereof are as follows:

(a) Forts Barry, Baker and Cronkhite are now utilized and satelited to the Presidio of San Francisco. They comprise a single, contiguous area on the Marin headlands at the northern end of the Golden Gate Bridge, and contain a total of 2,157 acres of land including 1,844 acres of fast land and 313 acres of submerged land. The complex supports the active mission of the Army Air Defense Command as well as active Army and Reserve training. Because of the military requirements for air defense, family housing, Reserve activities and utilities and access easements, it will be necessary, if the legislation is enacted, to provide for continued military use of required areas under permits from the Secretary of the Interior as provided in the Administration's bill.

(b) (1) The Presidio of San Francisco, located on San Francisco Bay in the city and county of San Francisco, was established originally on land withdrawn from the public domain in 1850. Currently, the reservation is comprised of 1,382 acres of upland and approximately 364 acres of contiguous submerged lands. The Presidio is an active, permanent installation serving as headquarters for the Sixth United States Army and supports Letterman General Hospital, Crissy Army Airfield, and various troop and support units. Additional military land utilization includes family and troop housing, the Fort Point U.S. Coast Guard Station, and the San Francisco National Cemetery.

(2) Fort Point, located near the south end of the Golden Gate Bridge, was established as the Fort Point National Monument by the Act of October 16, 1970 (84 Stat. 970). The National Monument contains 29 acres which were transferred to the Secretary of the Interior in April 1971, and is no longer in the Presidio inventory.

(3) Sections 2(d) and (e) of the Administration's bill provide that the Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary of the Interior irrevocable use and occupancy of Baker Beach upon enactment of this bill. Also, such use of Crissy Field would be granted within ten years of enactment or such longer period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary. The Presidio is a completely open post in a dense metropolitan area, portions of which are used by the public for recreational purposes.

(c) Fort Mason, located on San Francisco Bay at the northern end of San Francisco, consists of 24 acres of land, withdrawn from the public domain in 1850 for military use, and improved with 44 units of family housing and operational and support facilities. It will be necessary, if the bill is enacted into law, to obtain continued use of the property under a permit from the Secretary of the Interior.

(d) Former Fort Miley consists of 1.7 acres retained by the Department of the Navy as a Harbor Defense facility. The area is in active use.

(e) Old Fort Funston, established by the War Department in 1901 in the city of San Francisco for Harbor Defenses, currently consists of 5.88 acres of easements, reserved for the benefit of the Army and for use and occupancy of living quarters on the property. Presently there are eight units of family housing on the area, all occupied by personnel at the Presidio of San Francisco, plus a road right-of-way for access to the housing area.

Section 2(a) of the Administration's bill provides for the transfer of Fort Mason to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior upon enactment. H.R. 13018 also provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall grant a permit for continued use and occupancy by the Army of Fort Mason and other areas for a period of ten years or such longer period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 4 of H.R. 13018 and H.R. 13060, in recognition of the responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers for water resources development, provides for the exercise of these responsibilities in accordance with plans mutually acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army.

It is noted that three other bills designed to establish a national recreation area in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay have been introduced. These bills, H.R. 9498, H.R. 10220 and H.R. 12994, are objectionable to the Department of Defense because they arbitrarily deprive the military departments of the use of property needed for national defense.

H.R. 9498, and identical bill, H.R. 12994, designate a large area of public and private lands, including Forts Barry, Baker, Cronkhite, Funston, Mason Miley, the former Naval Net Depot at Tiburon, certain portions of the Presidio of San Francisco, 3.4 acres of Navy land adjacent to the United States Veterans' Administration Hospital and Fort Point National Historic Site. Federal property within the designated boundaries shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. New construction on or change in use of the portion of the Presidio of San Francisco remaining under the Department of the Army requires prior consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

H.R. 10220 includes, within the boundaries of the National Recreation Area described therein, Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite, Mason, Funston and Miley, 3.4 acres of Navy land adjacent to the United States Veterans Administration Hospital, and the Presidio of San Francisco. Federal property within the boundaries is transferred to the Secretary of the Interior upon enactment, with the exception of the Presidio of San Francisco for which use of certain areas shall be granted to the Secretary of the Interior. Also, use of portions of Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite may be retained by the Secretary of Defense for current missions or national security. The bill also includes a limitation against new construction or change of use in areas remaining under the control of a Federal agency other than the Secretary of the Interior.

The fiscal effect of the Administration's bill on the Department of Defense cannot be ascertained at this time since it would depend on the need to provide replacement facilities at such future time as the Department's activities are phased out at this location.

This report has been coordinated within the Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the Committee.

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. FROEHLKE,
Secretary of the Army.

Senator BIBLE. Our first witness this morning will be the senior Senator from the State of California, and his full statement will be incorporated into the record.

Senator Cranston, if you will take a place there at the microphone, we will be very happy to hear from you.

Your full statement doesn't appear to be too long, and I think I am going to limit you to 5 minutes like everybody else because I want to move on with this legislation. Let me emphasize this. I went through this area many times. I am for the legislation. The thing I am interested in is how extensive it is, what the differences are in the boundaries, how much is it going to cost, how much disruption of people is involved, and how you treat the people with either farms or homes. Those are the main questions in which I am interested. You may proceed, Senator.

STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN CRANSTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Senator CRANSTON. Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to express my deep sense of gratitude to you for arranging this hearing so late in the session. I want to also express gratitude on behalf of the 5 million people who live in the bay area who will benefit by this project when it becomes a reality.

The people of California are particularly fortunate to have you as a friend and neighbor who knows so much about California as chairman of this vitally important subcommittee. The fact that you know this area so intimately yourself is a great benefit, and of great importance. I couldn't be more pleased than to have you as chairman of this committee.

Senator Moss is also a friend of California. I will take less than 5 minutes but I will place my whole statement in the record, if I may.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection the statement of Senator Cranston will be inserted in the record.

Senator CRANSTON. This legislation, H.R. 16444, is a product of an almost incalculable number of hours. I want to emphasize that I fully support the House bill. It has been hard work on the part of hundreds of people.

Congressman Phillip Burton of San Francisco deserves special recognition for his efforts to bring this concept to fruition, as do many individuals in the People for a Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area.

If there are any minor changes that seem wise that might be incorporated in the House bill without running the risk of any prolonged or difficult conference that would upset the bill, then I would favor that. If things could be worked out that could be worked out without a conference—

Senator BIBLE. You are obviously for the House-passed bill, even though it's not your own bill, and you would hope that we would take the House-passed bill if it gets over here and report it out unchanged so we can go to conference. That's what you said?

Senator CRANSTON. Right.

Senator BIBLE. You want legislation?

Senator CRANSTON. Right. The Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area would preserve and protect some 34,000 acres of nationally significant land and water areas. It would form a contiguous green belt from the Golden Gate Bridge to Point Reyes National Seashore in Marin County. It would include two islands in the bay. And it would combine the sandy beaches and rocky headlands with the historic forts and maritime resources of the San Francisco area to form a 12-mile stretch of interesting and varied shoreline beginning at the San Mateo County line in the south and reaching all the way to the San Francisco Maritime Park on the bay.

There are approximately \$60 million in the House bill for land acquisition and \$58 million for development. I think that is a bargain price.

Senator BIBLE. Sounds reasonable, if accurate. I don't mean to question that. We will examine the experts on that one. I hope you are right when you say that's all it costs.

Senator CRANSTON. I won't take time to go into detail. I am sure the committee will hear much expert testimony on these items before the day is over. Instead, I would like to comment briefly on several minor problems that have come to my attention since the House Interior Committee reported H.R. 16444. Let me emphasize, however, we want a bill, and we don't want it hung up in any of these relatively minor points.

First of all, the House bill contains quite specific language requiring that all the State and city lands slated for inclusion must be donated, and, furthermore that the historic Sutro Baths-Cliff House property (12.5 acres of privately owned land) can be purchased by the Government only after the State and city lands are donated. Since there are apparently several legal and historical problems associated with the city of San Francisco's ability to donate immediately certain portions of its lands, I encourage the committee to develop language, either in the bill itself or in the committee report, which would grant the Secretary enough flexibility to negotiate with the city the terms for donations of its properties.

This action recognizes and I strongly agree with this four-park advisory commission as proposed in the House bill, could be improved in several important respects, and I will go into those in my testimony submitted for the record.

Let me close by saying that this is truly a "parks to the people" concept, and I recommend that the committee consider some of these suggestions I made in my prepared statement for strengthening the advisory commission so wisely included in the House bill.

I know the committee will be hearing from the various witnesses who want to see the boundaries of the proposed recreation area adjusted. I will leave those decisions, of course, to the discretion of the committee without making a personal recommendation. However, in making such decisions, I do want to suggest that several general principles be followed: wherever possible, the land areas should be contiguous, exclusions should be avoided, and provisions should be made to protect and preserve the habitats of the bird and animal species which now populate the area.

Senator BIBLE. Now we are going to press forward to the best of our ability. Senator Moss.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Chairman; and I commend you, Senator, for pressing for action; and I understand your urging of accepting the House bill, if possible, to cut down on the problems of conference on the matter that might tie this up. I remember going down 10 years ago or longer, in going over this area, looking at it for a Golden Gate Park, as we were calling it then, and I am impressed by the expansion and the widening of the areas that we were considering then. I could never understand why we didn't move ahead before; and like the chairman, I am ready to go, and we will do our best to get it out.

(The complete statement of Senator Cranston follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN CRANSTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to have this opportunity to testify in support of legislation to create the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area in San Francisco and Marin Counties, California. I would also like to express my appreciation and gratitude for your willingness to schedule this important hearing at this late date in the 92d Congress.

This legislation, which has been reported from the House Interior Committee as H.R. 16444, is the product of an almost incalculable number of hours of hard work on the part of hundreds of people. Congressman Phillip Burton of San Francisco deserves special recognition for his efforts to bring this concept to fruition, as do the many individuals in the People for a Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area.

What is at stake is a unique and varied national recreation area which would practically be within walking distance of some 5 million people! Within its boundaries, one could enjoy sandy beaches, historic forts and points of interest, jagged sea cliffs, rolling green hills, stands of giant redwood, and large areas of pristine lands with unique animal and plant wildlife. The land areas proposed for inclusion would, taken together, conserve a permanent greenbelt in and near California's second largest urban center.

Although the bill reported by the House Interior Committee on September 12 differs from my bill (S. 2342) in several respects, I wish to advise the Committee that I fully support the House bill. I understand that the House is expected to take up this legislation for consideration within a matter of days, and I believe that Senate passage of the same bill would be the wisest course of action.

I should emphasize that under other circumstances, I would press for the inclusion of several areas which were in my bill. Specifically, I believe the Dixbury Reef should be included within the park so that its fragile tidal-pool ecosystem could be forever assured of protection. However, the urgency of enacting this legislation and the need to avoid a time-consuming conference has convinced me that inclusion of Duxbury Reef must be postponed.

Mr. Chairman, our National Park System has rightfully become a source of national pride. Yet we are now discovering that only a relatively small number of Americans have the opportunity to enjoy the wide range of natural wonders it protects and preserves. Those fortunate enough to visit distant units of the National Park System are most likely white, educated, relatively well-off economically, young and suburban. More than 90% of the National Park visitors in 1968 were white.

Furthermore, some 99% of all federally-owned recreation land is in rural areas, while 73.5% of the U.S. population lives in the cities. In California, more than 90% of the population is urban.

Therefore, I believe that we have a responsibility to "bring the parks to the people," especially to the residents of the inner-city who have had virtually no opportunity to enjoy the marvelous and varied recreation benefits of our national parks. The creation of the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area—or the "Gateway West" as some have preferred to call it—would for the first time establish a substantial recreation resource within easy reach of city dwellers.

The Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area would preserve and protect some 34,000 acres of nationally significant land and water areas. It would form a contiguous greenbelt from the Golden Gate Bridge to Point Reyes National Seashore in Marin County. It would include two islands in the Bay. And it

would combine the sandy beaches and rocky headlands with the historic forts and maritime resources of the San Francisco area to form a 12-mile stretch of interesting and varied shoreline beginning at the San Mateo County line in the south and reaching all the way to the San Francisco Maritime Park on the Bay.

I will not take time to delineate in detail all of the unique land parcels and historic sites proposed for inclusion. I am sure that the Committee will hear much expert testimony on these items before the day is over. Instead, I would like to comment briefly on several minor problems that have come to my attention since the House Interior Committee reported H.R. 16444. Let me emphasize, however, that my primary concern is to obtain final passage on this legislation before adjournment and that my support for the following suggestions hinges on that understanding.

First of all, the House bill contains quite specific language requiring that all the state and city lands slated for inclusion must be donated, and, furthermore that the historic Sutro Baths-Cliff House property (12.5 acres of privately-owned land) can be purchased by the government only after the state and city lands are donated. Since there are apparently several legal and historical problems associated with the City of San Francisco's ability to donate immediately certain portions of its lands, I encourage the Committee to develop language, either in the bill itself or in the committee report, which would grant the Secretary enough flexibility to negotiate with the city the terms for donation of its properties.

Furthermore, I hope that some arrangement can be made to acquire the expensive but highly desirable Sutro Baths-Cliff House area while these details are being worked out.

Secondly, I cannot emphasize enough how strongly I feel about the importance of the transportation study authorized in the House bill. This directs the Secretary to make a study to develop a coordinated transportation system to and within the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area and other units of the national park system in Marin and San Francisco Counties. These would include Muir Woods National Monument and Fort Point National Historic Site, which are included within the exterior boundaries of the park, and Point Reyes National Seashore, which has some common boundaries with the recreation area.

I believe this transportation study is essential for two reasons. First, it is clear that the "peoples pressures" on the environment of an urban park will be tremendous. It is, therefore, essential to provide alternatives to private automobile transportation for access to and within the park.

In addition, it is essential to develop easy access from various parts of the City of San Francisco, as well as from cities like Richmond and Oakland across the Bay, where many residents would otherwise find it difficult to enjoy the recreational benefits this bill will make available. This is particularly true in Marin County which is difficult to reach without a private automobile. If we are truly to advocate "parks for the people", it is important that adequate, non-polluting public transportation be provided.

Thirdly, the House Committee has amended the original bill to extend the scope of the Advisory Commission's responsibilities to matters affecting the other units of the National Park system in Marin and San Francisco Counties. This action recognizes that because of the geographic proximity of the four park units, they should be viewed as one interrelated complex for purposes of planning and management.

I strongly agree with this four-park advisory commission concept.

However, the Advisory Commission as proposed in the House bill could be improved in several important respects. Most importantly, the Commission should be broadly representative and it should provide for and facilitate public participation in the development of the park's master plan. Terms of office should be staggered and staff assistance should be made available in order to insure efficacy and continuity. Appointments should be made by the Secretary from recommendations submitted by the following: The Governor of California, the governing boards of local governments, the members of the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives representing Marin and San Francisco counties, and the California Academy of Sciences.

In short, if we are to bother with the concept of an advisory commission at all, we must be sure that it is broadly representative, independent, and that it will facilitate real public participation in the development of plans and proposals affecting the park. This is truly a "parks to the people" concept, and I recommend that the Committee consider some of these suggestions for strengthening the Advisory Commission so wisely included in the House bill.

Finally, I know that the Committee will be hearing from various witnesses who would like to see adjustments made in the boundaries of the proposed recreation area. I will leave these decisions to the discretion of the Committee. However, in making such decisions, I recommend that several general principles be followed: wherever possible, the land areas should be contiguous, exclusions should be avoided, and provisions should be made to protect and preserve the habitats of the bird and animal species which now populate the area.

My most sincere hope is that the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area will become a reality before the 92nd Congress adjourns, and I urge the Committee to make every effort to achieve this goal. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be Senator Tunney.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Senator TUNNEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am pleased to join with Senator Cranston in deep appreciation to this committee moving on this legislation at this time, and I also want to compliment Congressman Phillip Burton for the job he has done over on the House side.

I am very pleased to join with Senator Cranston in urging that Golden Gate National Recreation Area legislation be reported favorably so that this park can be passed by Congress and signed into law this year. I think this is of greatest importance.

Since the 92d Congress is rapidly drawing to a close, I would fully support enactment of the bill which has been reported in the House.

Included in this recreation area would be some of the most beautiful and unspoiled lands in California. The recreation area would begin at the south end of the Point Reyes National Seashore and would sweep southward between the coast regions and ridgetops skirting the communities of Bolinas and Stinson Beach to the Golden Gate.

In San Francisco, the recreation area would split into two prongs, one segment following along the bayshore nearly to Fisherman's Wharf, and the other following the coast southward almost to the San Mateo County line.

You will be hearing testimony today from witnesses urging that certain parcels of land be added to the House bill. I feel that certain of these parcels would be assets to the recreation area if they can be acquired without substantially increasing the authorization for funds. These include the Weinerman land, Wolfback Ridge, Diaz Ranch, and Duxbury Reef.

The House reported bill authorizes funds to purchase the Cliff House and Sutro Baths only if the city of San Francisco and the State of California donate their parks to the recreation area. It is my understanding that representatives of the city will testify later that they favor the inclusion of city land within the Federal park and will donate the property promptly. However, since certain legal entanglements such as deed restrictions must still be overcome, it might be desirable for this committee to consider allowing the Secretary some degree of discretion to at least begin purchasing the private lands at Sutro.

The House bill directs the Secretary to make a study for a coordinated transportation system. This is a vital aspect of the bill, and I urge a similar mandate by the Senate. It is my hope that the committee report will urge that the study be conducted jointly by the

Interior and Transportation Departments with particular emphasis on mass transit.

The House bill also establishes a 15-member Advisory Commission to assist the Secretary in the development and administration of the park. It is my hope that the Senate bill will contain a similar provision and that the report will urge that the citizens from California and who are thoroughly familiar with the parklands and surrounding areas be represented on the Commission.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to reiterate my desire to see a bill signed into law this year. I leave to the committee's judgment whether suggested changes would jeopardize this goal.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask a question. If those suggested changes jeopardize that goal, would you rather have the bill or the changes?

Senator TUNNEY. I would rather have the bill.

Senator BIBLE. All right. I just wanted to know. Proceed.

Senator TUNNEY. Enactment of the Golden Gate Recreation Area would represent a giant step toward realizing the goal of parks for the people. Currently, the overwhelming majority of our national parks have been located in areas beyond the access of the Nation's less affluent members. Proposals such as the Golden Gate Recreation Area would be more accessible to the people than any other national recreational area in the United States. We must insure that this marvelous region is preserved against the pressures of urban development.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very fine statement, and I am in wholehearted support. However I make one qualification to your statement, that there is an equally fine recreation area called Gateway East, which is in the New York-New Jersey area, and that it is definitely a people's park. It truly emphasizes "parks to the people," and I think it is of great significance. I support both of these proposals.

Senator TUNNEY. I agree, Senator.

Senator MOSS. I have no questions. I compliment you also, Senator.

Senator TUNNEY. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is the Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton, the Secretary of the Interior, with anybody you care to have join you, Mr. Secretary, at the witness table.

**STATEMENT OF HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON, SECRETARY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

Secretary MORTON. Good morning. I would like to have Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Hulett, and Mr. Chapman accompany me.

Senator BIBLE. Yes. Off the record or on the record, I want to compliment you very much for the valuable assistance you gave us yesterday on the Pennsylvania Avenue matter. That little lady from your office seemed to know more about Pennsylvania Avenue than any of the witnesses. I complimented her repeatedly, and she stayed faithfully until 5 o'clock last night.

I also want to compliment this young man with you. They both did an excellent job.

Secretary MORTON. Thank you very much. I am sure that they will appreciate those kind words.

Senator BIBLE. I am sure they will be reflected in proper recognition when it comes times for raises. I hope it will be.

Secretary MORTON. Mr. Chairman, I am sure you want to hear all of the witnesses, and I want to restrict the time that I use to the extent that I can.

Senator BIBLE. You are the exception to the rule because you are the principal witness on behalf of this legislation, so you have no particular time limit. The full statement will be incorporated in the record, and you can highlight the main points. But I am particularly interested in having you explain, as I indicated earlier, the differences between the administration bill and the House-passed bill. If you don't favor it why don't you, and if you do favor it why do you favor it, or do you want to add things to it or do you want to subtract things from it. Those are the general areas that I want you to cover. Either you or your staff.

Secretary MORTON. I will do just that, discuss the differences in the bills and some of the problems that this legislation still is confronted with as I see it. I think a general outline of the proposal is well known to the chairman and members of the committee and, therefore, I don't see any reason why I should go over that. There are several things though that I think still face this legislation, and I would like to talk about them first.

First is the inclusion or exclusion of the city parks on the south shore.

Senator BIBLE. I am wondering while you are talking, Rogers, if you couldn't have your expert, whoever it might be, point out on the map exactly to what you are referring. Of course, I think for the benefit of everybody it might be helpful if you could run a perimeter indicating what is embraced within each of the two proposals. Could you do that, preliminarily, so we could know what we are talking about and what was supposed to be included?

Secretary MORTON. Let's first do it and then deal with the administration proposal which is the bill before you. We'll go through the boundaries of that. Stan, for the chairman, please outline the boundaries and the status of the various lands that are included in the administration proposal.

Mr. HULETT. The area on the San Francisco side, in the revised administration proposal, includes that area in the Presidio generally known as Crissy Field, the portion thereof, the portion known as Baker Beach, the Seal Rocks Beach State parks, the San Francisco Maritime State Park, and then into the San Francisco Bay area would be Alcatraz—

Senator BIBLE. Before you move on, Fort Point, under the revised administration proposal, is Fort Point within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, or is it not?

Mr. HULETT. It is included within the boundaries, however, it will continue to be administered as a separate unit of the national park system because of its historical significance.

Senator BIBLE. You're not going to set up two administrations, though, are you? Is that what you're saying?

Mr. HULETT. The general administration will be under the Superintendent of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area; however, it will be administered itself as the four-point national historic site.

Secretary MORTON. This is in compliance with your authorization.

Senator BIBLE. I understand.

Mr. HULETT. And coming around to the Marin County side, just west of Highway 101, the boundary includes approximately half of Fort Baker, all of Fort Barry, Fort Cronkhite, and then the area goes on up, on the west side, contiguous with Point Reyes up to Olema, and then comes back down alongside Sir Francis Drake Boulevard, the west boundary of Samuel P. Taylor State Park, and on the ridge—

Senator BIBLE. What you are describing now is the revised administration proposal, is that correct?

Mr. HULETT. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. What is the significance of the colors?

Mr. HULETT. There really is no particular significance other than to show the differences in the ownership.

Senator BIBLE. That is what I am interested in.

Mr. HULETT. Yellow is private ownership. The brown is State ownership, and this is the Federal ownership in the orange.

Senator BIBLE. What about the dark brown?

Mr. HULETT. The dark brown is State ownership.

Senator BIBLE. So you have three ownership patterns. Yellow is the private ownership, orange is the Federal, and dark brown State.

Mr. HULETT. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. Now I don't think it would hurt to overlay or however you can best illustrate what the House did in the revised administration proposal. Just what are the differences in the acreages, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, this proposal which you see underneath here is basically what the House committee has done.

Secretary MORTON. This particular map is only the Marin County portion.

Senator BIBLE. That's really where the main problem is, I would assume.

Secretary MORTON. No, I think, Mr. Chairman, we had better discuss through the San Francisco area, but we have this on a separate map.

Senator BIBLE. First you're going to take Marin County.

Mr. HULETT. Basically, Mr. Chairman, as you can see here on this overlay—Doug, maybe you better explain this.

Mr. CORNELL. The overlay shows the original administration proposal. In the House committee they added the Olema Valley in this area, some lands in Tamalpais, the Marincello property, and also some lands in Stinson Beach and Muir Beach, small parcels. The House proposal also includes Muir Woods National Monument, without the boundary, but which is to be managed as a separate entity.

Senator BIBLE. Isn't Muir Woods under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service at the present time?

Mr. CORNELL. Yes. It is.

Senator BIBLE. The map that I am looking at now is exactly what? Is that the administration proposal?

Mr. CORNELL. The overlay sheet was the original administration proposal.

Senator BIBLE. What is that yellow? You mean the yellow is not?

Mr. CORNELL. The yellow is what the House has added.

Secretary MORTON. The administration now accepts that.

Senator BIBLE. The administration now accepts that?

Secretary MORTON. Very much so.

Senator BIBLE. That takes you up to the southernmost boundary of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Secretary MORTON. Of its eastern boundary. The southernmost boundary, Point Reyes, is down here where the pointer is, at this point. The yellow one is new land.

Senator BIBLE. Give me the southern boundary of Point Reyes.

Secretary MORTON. Right there. It is behind Point Reyes.

Senator BIBLE. I understand, thank you. You go east. You acquire land east.

Secretary MORTON. That's about 7,500 acres. The map does not deal with the San Francisco side.

Mr. CORNELL. On the San Francisco side, the House committee has included all of the land on the coastline of San Francisco virtually from Fort Funston to just adjacent to Fisherman's Wharf, to include the Acquatic Park, the Marina Green, portions of Lincoln Park and Ocean Beach to Fort Funston which are now city parks. It also includes the Sutro Baths property shown in yellow, which is private, all of the Presidio, and the same State parks which are in all of the bills.

The original administration proposal included the Presidio, Fort Mason, Fort Miley, Fort Funston and the State parks, Baker Beach here, and the National Maritime Historical Park. Those are the major differences. Just adding the city lands.

Senator BIBLE. How much add-on is involved in the House-reported version, vis-a-vis the administration's revised position as of this moment?

Mr. CORNELL. Approximately 600 acres of city land, and just under 12 acres of private land.

Senator BIBLE. The 600 acres on the San Francisco unit is land now owned by the city of San Francisco?

Mr. CORNELL. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is that the county or the city? Or both?

Secretary MORTON. City.

Senator BIBLE. How many acres privately owned in the San Francisco unit?

Mr. CORNELL. Approximately 12.

Secretary MORTON. That's the Sutro Baths-Cliff House area.

Senator BIBLE. I see. Fine.

Secretary MORTON. I think there is one other difference that we could use the map to demonstrate here, Mr. Chairman, and that is the difference between the proposal for management and use in the Presidio. This, I think, is going to turn out to be the most difficult problem that the two pieces of legislation, the House and Senate

versions, face. I think it would be a good time to discuss the differences between the administration provision on the management of the Presidio area and the provision as it came out of the House.

Senator BIBLE. I would be very happy to have you do that, but I want to defer to Senator Moss to see if he has any questions on the boundaries, and the differences between the two bills.

Senator MOSS. What is the dark green? Is that just beach land alone that runs down the outside of the peninsula there?

Mr. CORNELL. This is primarily beach where it comes to Fort Funston and then rises up into sand dunes on top of a high cliff.

Senator MOSS. Is that presently in Federal ownership or State ownership?

Mr. CORNELL. The city owns it.

Senator BIBLE. Let's get the answer clear.

Secretary MORTON. It is city and county.

Senator BIBLE. City and county of San Francisco; right?

Mr. HULETT. Right.

Senator MOSS. Does the city then own right out to the water line?

Mr. CORNELL. To high tide.

Senator MOSS. Well, all that is in green, if it were acquired for recreation area, would be donated by the city under the House proposal.

Mr. CORNELL. Right.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions on the boundary questions and the differences in the two. What are the comparative acreages in the two.

Mr. HULETT. The revised administration proposal is 31,445-plus acres. And the House bill as reported by the committee is 33,895-plus acres.

Senator BIBLE. Now where does—I think this is a proper place to ask this question—what is the comparison?

Senator MOSS. Roughly 2,400 acres.

Senator BIBLE. 2,400 acres. Where is that difference?

Secretary MORTON. Stan, I think, can give you that.

Mr. HULETT. One of the major differences that has already been outlined in the difference in the acreage in the San Francisco unit, the 600-plus acres.

Senator BIBLE. That's 612.

Mr. HULETT. Six hundred city and county, the 12 acres of private lands, and approximately 500 acres of private lands within the Marin County unit. And this is mainly around the Stinson Beach area.

Senator BIBLE. If I had those three—I still don't get the difference there.

Mr. HULETT. Plus in the House bill they have included more submerged lands, approximately 1,200 acres additional of submerged lands, to bring their acreage total to 33,895.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have a breakdown that explains that difference.

Mr. HULETT. Yes. We would be happy to submit it to the committee.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that exhibit will be made a part of the record, and copies will be made available to Senator Moss and to me so that we can follow it.

(The document referred to follows:)

COMPARATIVE ACREAGE SUMMARY

	S. 3174	H.R. 16444	Revised' administration
San Francisco County:			
Federal.....	1,550.66	¹ 1,587.43	¹ 1,433.00
State.....	25.26	25.26	25.26
City/county.....	0	612.56	0
Private.....	0	11.13	0
Subtotal.....	1,575.92	2,236.38	1,458.26
Marin County:			
Federal.....	2,067.25	² 2,054.85	² 2,054.85
State.....	7,472.01	7,909.95	7,909.95
County.....	66.76	89.84	89.84
Private.....	8,020.58	15,658.73	15,186.55
Institution.....	0	1,013.54	1,013.54
Other (MMWD).....	131.00	132.40	132.40
Subtotal.....	17,757.60	26,859.31	26,387.13
Total fast lands.....	19,333.52	29,095.69	27,845.39
Submerged lands.....	3,840.00	4,800.00	³ 3,600.00
Total.....	23,173.52	33,895.69	31,445.39

¹ Does not include Fort Point NHS.² Does not include Muir Woods NM.³ Estimate.

Senator BIBLE. Are there any other differences in the proposals insofar as the boundaries and acreages are concerned? As I understand it, we have a difference in acreage, the House added 2,400 acres more than the administration revised version, and 612 acres of that are owned by the city and county of San Francisco, and 12 acres or thereabouts are owned in private ownership.

Mr. HULETT. Excuse me for interrupting. In the San Francisco side there is a difference in the Federal acreage dealing with the additional acreage at the Presidio and that difference is approximately 1,500 acres. Excuse me, I'm not adding very well. About 150 acres.

Senator BIBLE. That's a lot of difference, 1,500 and 150.

Mr. HULETT. It certainly is.

Senator BIBLE. The House bill takes 150 acres of Presidio that you don't?

Mr. HULETT. That is correct.

Secretary MORTON. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Is that the way it works out?

Secretary MORTON. That is approximately right. There are some other considerations and this gets to be very important.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that, and I will develop that in just a minute, Mr. Secretary. Now, further questions on the differences between the two insofar as these boundaries, the acreage are concerned, all right, Mr. Secretary, you are recognized. You say one of the real problems in the San Francisco unit between the House and the administration proposal involves the Presidio.

Secretary MORTON. Involves the Presidio, that is correct, both as to the management considerations and as to the 150 acres that has been mentioned.

The Presidio, as you know, is one of the great jewels of the U.S. Army, and their original agreement to go along with this was based on

the proposal that the administration submitted and on the bill that is now being considered here before the Senate. I think as far as all the other areas, we can boil it down to whether the city property should go in or out. And this is really not of major concern to us. We would prefer that they continue to be operated as city parks. They are entities within themselves, and they are well-managed and well-maintained by the city at the present time.

But the Presidio is a different situation.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask a question? You make a point there I just want to query you on. You said that insofar as the administration is concerned, when you put the 612 acres of the city lands in the San Francisco unit within your national recreation area, really makes no difference or not to the Federal Government because it is owned by the city, conducted as a park and well-conducted.

Secretary MORTON. I won't say that. I will say that we would much prefer not to do that. We are setting a dangerous precedent here, in taking over city parks that are complete entities within themselves. The administration feels that it could more wisely spend its money supplementing parks and adding new parks to the systems across the country as opposed to taking over all of the existing city parks. We feel pretty strongly about that.

But I still say, that issue ought not to make or break this legislation. But I do think that we are in a position where maybe this legislation will falter if we don't straighten out the Presidio problem.

Senator BIBLE. Before we get to the Presidio problem, I have another question and then we will let you get to the Presidio. Does the House bill mandate the city and county of San Francisco to donate these lands as a condition precedent to the creation of the Golden Gate Recreation Area?

Secretary MORTON. It permits them to do it. I think there has been a resolution passed by the City Council of San Francisco.

Senator BIBLE. Then it is discretionary.

Secretary MORTON. It permits them to do it.

Senator BIBLE. But it does make it conditional, precedent to the legislation?

Secretary MORTON. There is no condition precedent. It merely authorizes us to accept a donation.

Senator BIBLE. Now we're back to the Presidio. What are your problems on the Presidio?

Secretary MORTON. The problem is simply this. The Presidio and military people on the House committees were in agreement after long consultation and many hours of negotiations in their agreement to the House and administration provisions. The House amended this adding 150 acres of land, requiring the military to get permission to do any construction or other types of work in the Presidio from the Secretary and adding provisions of that sort.

Our original agreement with them was that while we would consult with them on anything they wanted to do with the Presidio, we would not invade any of the lands other than the ones described. That is, the Crissy Army Airfield area and the Baker Beach area. Now these 150 acres have been added and I think that the bill could get in real trouble in the House because this is not what the military agreed on, and I think we have some strong objections on the part

of the Military Affairs Committee of the House and others in the House who are concerned about this issue.

That's why I think the Senate should look at its own bill and we should proceed with the bill that is before the Senate and not be too willing here to accept the House proposal.

Senator BIBLE. That may be true, Mr. Secretary, but if the bill encounters problems in the House and if the House Military Affairs Committee offers an amendment to remedy this and it was passed, then that would meet your approval?

Secretary MORTON. Except it looks as though this bill is going to go the suspension route and not the rule route.

Senator BIBLE. If that is true then the members of the House Military Affairs Committee can't feel that keenly or deeply about it. Are they opposing the rule?

Secretary MORTON. I don't have any direct knowledge of that. But the rule has been slow in coming forward. This is a real problem and a practical problem, and it's a shame because we are dealing here with a very miniscule part of a whole great project to serve a great metropolitan area. And yet, I think there are feelings and emotions on this. This has been sort of an invasion of something that is very symbolic to the military and some people are upset about it, and beyond this, they are enthusiastic about the whole thing.

I would hate to see one little element, a relationship really between the two departments of Government and two constituencies within the Congress, chance the failure of this whole project to come through, which everybody wants.

Senator BIBLE. Now just on that one point. You say there was an understanding between the military and the administration. Is that reduced to writing? Do you have a little piece of paper we can look at and say now this is the way it should be handled?

Secretary MORTON. The administration position was reduced to writing, sir, in the bill that was brought to both Houses of Congress, and this bill was amended in the committee and I think because of these amendments we are going to have some difficulty. There's no contract or anything of that nature, no.

Obviously what we try to do is to try to work out an equitable and amiable solution to this problem and we did, through discussion not only with the Executive but in the Congress, among Members of Congress in the House side. And everybody went along with it.

I think they were pleased.

Senator BIBLE. Everybody must not have gone along with it because if everybody did they wouldn't have it included now.

Secretary MORTON. The leadership of the committees agreed that this was fine. The military affairs leadership said this was fine. Then when the thing comes out of the House committee, it has been amended in this respect and they feel they have been a little bit—they are a little disturbed about this. And I just don't want to see this disturbance grow into a hurricane force that would kill this legislation. And I am also sure the Members from California, the distinguished Senators from California who have testified, the distinguished Members of the House who are so interested in this, would hate to see this happen.

Senator BIBLE. I would hate to see it happen, too. But on that point I don't know of any more influential member of the Cabinet

with Members of the House than yourself. You are a former Member of the House, of the Interior Committee.

Secretary MORTON. I think the Members of the House and Senate can work their will without being lobbied by the administration.

Senator BIBLE. You are lobbying us right now.

Secretary MORTON. I'm testifying.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I don't know what the distinction is. I would hope you could work it out before it got over here. Makes it that much easier. Why don't you try?

Secretary MORTON. We are trying, there's no question about it. But let me just say this. At this point, we have a bill reported out. We do not have a rule. Chances are that the bill will be brought before the House on suspension with this element in the legislation. It might pass with flying colors. But it might also jeopardize the bill.

What I am asking you, sir, is that the Senate consider their own bill and I think in doing so this problem could be very well resolved.

Senator BIBLE. Let me make it very clear that we will consider this very bill. But we don't know what the House is going to do. There is no need of having us consider the measure and then have the House just do nothing, as they have many times in the past. I have marched up the hill on a number of proposals and I can name them. Pennsylvania Avenue is one that comes to mind. We passed it once, had extensive hearing on it the second time, but it died in the House. And as soon as they pass Pennsylvania Avenue over there, you will have my word that I will do my best to persuade the members of my subcommittee and full committee to take similar action with respect to Golden Gate. We are ready to act just as soon as we have our hearings. But I would like to know just how far we can go.

Senator Moss. May I ask a question? Are we talking about the buff-colored area on that map?

Secretary MORTON. That is correct, sir.

Senator Moss. And if it is not included, will the Army remain there and would it remain a military installation?

Secretary MORTON. We are only talking about 150 acres of it. And it is considerably more than that. I forget what the total acreage is of the Presidio. But we are talking about an additional area not shown on that map, in the southern part of the Presidio that the House has included. There you see it—the pink-orange area which the House included which was not in the original bill and in the bill that is before the Senate.

Senator Moss. But is the net effect, though, if the House boundary is used that the military will no longer have an installation there and would have to move away or would they still have an installation?

Secretary MORTON. They would still have an installation there, and if you are familiar with it, of course, it's one of their finest installations.

Senator Moss. Yes. I pulled some duty there.

Secretary MORTON. I think this is the provision, if I could read it, that is of concern. "No new construction of any buildings or structures shall commence on any such lands without prior notification to and with the approval of the Secretary." The military is very concerned about this limitation which is in the House bill and was not included in the original administration position.

Senator BIBLE. You are saying that there ought to be an exception there as far as it concerns the Presidio, is that what your're saying, with the exception of the 150 acres that is involved in the Presidio.

Secretary MORTON. And the stipulations which would require certain regulations over the management and operation and development of the Presidio which are not acceptable to the military.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. OK. All right, Mr. Secretary, you may proceed.

Secretary MORTON. Beyond that difficulty and certainly maybe I have exaggerated here—

Senator BIBLE. We don't want to know about it. We are just as anxious as you are to get a bill.

Secretary MORTON. One of the exciting additions, of course—well, let me deal first with the San Francisco parks we have discussed.

Senator BIBLE. Let's stay with the San Francisco unit. Are there any other problems insofar as the San Francisco unit is concerned?

Secretary MORTON. The problem is this. The private property which amounts to 12 acres, where the pointer is, is occupied by the so-called Sutro Baths and Cliff House areas. It looks to us as though this is a very low-return investment when you consider the price of \$10 million for this 12 acres, and that is apparently what the price tag is. We felt our money could be invested certainly at this point in time much better in other areas than in that area. We don't think this property adds particularly to the value of the Golden Gate project, and therefore the administration has omitted—

Senator BIBLE. But the House has added it?

Secretary MORTON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Any other problems that you have in that San Francisco area?

Secretary MORTON. We'll have a tailend problem here on the Fort Funston property as to how it should be put in. It's not entirely determined what the military's requirements are. And then up at the other end, Fort Mason, where we have the same thing. But undoubtedly as time goes on, these two properties, when they become surplus can be folded in without any problem. It is a question of what their immediate use and needs are.

And also what the city of San Francisco needs in the way of school sites which could well be put into Fort Mason area.

Senator BIBLE. The House passed bill, what happens to the two forts that you mentioned? Funston and Mason.

Secretary MORTON. They go into the project. And a resolution as to how those properties are finally conformed to the project is left open as far as time is concerned.

Senator BIBLE. Who has the say as to what happens to them?

Secretary MORTON. I think the Property Review Board and the GSA will have a good deal of say as to when those properties will be available for other use, which would be normal of any Federal property here.

Senator BIBLE. Why do you put it within the boundaries if it's liable to become school sites?

Secretary MORTON. They were put there by the House.

Senator BIBLE. You object to that?

Secretary MORTON. We object to it because we don't think we are ready yet for that to happen. But I don't think it is important either. Either way they are Federal properties, no particular moneys involved. We are not going to make an issue of it.

Senator BIBLE. This doesn't cause any conflict between the military and the Park Service?

Secretary MORTON. No; I don't think it does. I think these properties as far as military priorities have dropped considerably, they are an entirely different category than the Presidio itself.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. You may proceed. Is that the area of the problems in the San Francisco unit?

Secretary MORTON. I think so; yes.

Senator BIBLE. In summary, you are saying the two main problems, No. 1, is this 150 acres that the House added on insofar as the Presidio is concerned.

Secretary MORTON. And the stipulations.

Senator BIBLE. And the stipulations. And the second problem is do you or do you not acquire the Sutro Baths-Cliff House. You say we shouldn't and they say we should.

Secretary MORTON. Do we or do we not accept the city parks.

Senator BIBLE. And do you or do you not accept the city parks? The question relates to the San Francisco unit.

Senator Moss. Perhaps one more question on those city parks. You expressed yourself as being opposed to the precedent of taking over city parks. But if these are right adjacent to and, in effect, almost within the recreation area, isn't that a better precedent for administering the whole area by one entity rather than setting a precedent for going around taking my city park in the middle of the city in which I live?

Secretary MORTON. The road system there is such that the administration problem is no problem. The parks are functioning. They are serviced by the same transportation for cars that they would be serviced by if they were all Federal. So I think, Senator Moss, it gets down to whether the Federal Government has an obligation to pick up the maintenance costs and relieve the city of this responsibility. It's that simple. You could then next be looking at Central Park in New York or you could be looking at the Golden Gateway Park in San Francisco. This is a philosophical problem as well as a basic economic problem: Where does the responsibility of the Federal Government lie? Are we really broadening the recreation opportunity if we take them over and relieve the responsibility of San Francisco for supplying outdoor recreation facilities within the city park framework? I think you have got to answer all of those questions in your mind before you propose on-going city parks under Federal administration.

If there was a substitute proposal, providing that if we take those parks over, the city would do something else which will broaden the opportunity for outdoor recreation for San Francisco, I think you could look at it from a different point of view. But there has not been such a proposal.

Senator Moss. I understand the economics of it, and, of course, I would have to agree that we couldn't set a precedent for a smaller

jurisdiction just unloading its parks on the Federal Government. They have to make an effort to maintain their parks.

But suppose the city of San Francisco chose at some later date to administer those parks in an entirely different way, wouldn't we then be coming back in here and saying, look, we ought to acquire them because they ought to be operated as part of this whole unit?

Secretary MORTON. There are beaches in there now set up for intensive recreation use, and I don't see any vast change in that. I want to put it the other way, that these be held in abeyance as far as being put into this part of the National Park System, and then if San Francisco comes up with a good alternative a few years hence and says we have an opportunity, will you take these parks over, and we will add additional parks to our system that will compensate for their loss. And then the people of San Francisco, as far as parks are concerned, benefit from that, rather than taking them off the hook, here at this point.

Senator MOSS. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary. I think that clears up the main problems of concern in the difference in the San Francisco unit. Now let's go to the Marin County unit where I assume we have most of our problems, with the people here in the audience here today.

Secretary MORTON. Starting at the north, Mr. Chairman, and Senator Moss, I am deeply indebted to the Sierra Club and to Dr. Wayburn here in particular, who is here, one of San Francisco's outstanding citizens, for really pressing the point of what a great return on investment the addition of the Olema Valley property would be in terms of cost benefit.

There are some differences in opinion as to what this would cost. The top cost I have heard is \$20 million. We believe that the property, based on his advice and other advisers, can be acquired for less than \$10 million, and so I feel that this is a very important change from our original position.

Really beyond that, we don't have any problems, The Audubon Society has a small ranch in the middle of the property which is being run now as a conservation set-aside that seems to fit very much into the whole concept of the recreation area which we propose to leave there. We also have a small organic farm which I think is owned by the Nature Conservancy.

Senator BIBLE. I think we have witnesses from there.

Secretary MORTON. You will hear them, and I see no reason to disturb that. We think that is an added value. I don't feel that we have any real areas of concern or controversy in the whole Marin County system that really are worth the debate. Because I think we are in pretty fair shape.

There might be the military problems there which are nothing that we can't work out over time. There are three forts there, Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite. The National Guard has some operations going there. They use it for drill purposes and for fieldwork, and over a phaseout program of say 5 or 6 years, we can work out what problems there are in these various areas and the military seem to be very cooperative in wanting to do this. Barring any emergency, they have agreed not to expand areas as far as development is concerned, and

to cooperate with us in integrating them into an overall master plan of the area. So, I don't feel that these are problems.

Senator BIBLE. Looking at this table where you made your comparative acreage summary, insofar as Marin County is concerned, and I will examine other of the witnesses on this rather than yourself—

Secretary MORTON. There is one area that we have a difference that Stan just called to my attention. I should have made a stronger point on this. That is the Fort Baker area. Originally, we asked for only half of it, because of military requirements, and the House included all of it. This could result in some problems. But this is nothing compared to the problem we would have in working out our differences as far as the Presidio is concerned.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine. Thank you, you made your breakdown of your Marin County proposed acquisitions and the major difference between your original position and your present position as I see it is on the private land and you proposed an additional acreage also. The House-passed bill said 15,658, and you say 15,186. Can you explain that difference in that roughly 500 acres—what was that difference?

Mr. HULETT. Approximately 470 acres, Mr. Chairman. And we discussed earlier. Doug, if you will point out the Stinson Beach property, a small area there left out because of the requirement of the community of Bolinas and Stinson Beach, and they made a specific request that this area not be included because of proposals for sewage disposal facilities for that entire area.

Senator BIBLE. Notwithstanding that request, the House did include it.

Mr. HULETT. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Is that the only major difference in the acreages?

Mr. HULETT. That is the major difference in the acreage.

Senator BIBLE. You are pointing to something just outside.

Mr. CORNELL. It's about 200 acres.

Mr. HULETT. It's about 200 acres there, Mr. Chairman, it's on the east side of the ridge, down toward Highway 101, and we have held our lines pretty well to the top of the ridge and we think there is really no value in including that particular area in the proposal.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. We will examine in detail if you will leave us the necessary Park Service personnel, probably this superintendent or this gentleman here, or whoever, just as you did yesterday. Questions will arise during the course of the day, I'm sure.

Senator Moss. Out of curiosity, was that squiggly extension—is that water or what is that?

Mr. CORNELL. That is the Mount Tamalpais State Park. It extends up to the top of the ridge, and it is surrounded by watershed lands which makes it all open space.

Senator Moss. So that one little finger going out there, that is the summit of Mount Tamalpais?

Secretary MORTON. That's part of the existing State park. The question may well arise in your discussions as to why include the State parks and take a position in opposition to the inclusion of city parks. I think that's a good question to raise. In any type of plan, integrated plan or highway and facility development that you will need over the years, you're going to have to ask for control of this property in Marin County, because this is an intensive-use recreation

area. We had a hard time getting the government of the State of California, the State parks people, to agree to this. They finally did agree and saw the light, that it would be better to have this under one master plan, under one system of roads, under one management system as opposed to two. Whereas in the cities, these are already unique separate areas. There would be no reason to change their system of management or their facility. So that is the basic point.

Senator MOSS. Thank you. I was curious. I couldn't puzzle that out, what it was, and I just wondered.

Secretary MORTON. You can see that that State park so invades the total peninsula property there or the total area that if you didn't have that integrated from every point of view, it would be a very difficult and wasteful way to approach the management of that area.

Senator BIBLE. What is your best estimate as to total cost of land acquisition under the House-passed bill and under the administration bill?

Secretary MORTON. Well, Doug Wheeler has the figures before him; I think he can maybe just read them off. These are our best estimates.

Mr. WHEELER. As I think Senators Tunney and Cranston have already testified, the House bill provides \$60,610,000 for land acquisition, and \$58 million for development. The original administration proposal was \$27,620,000 for land acquisition, and to that you must add now approximately \$7½ million, the estimate of the cost of the Olema tract. So we would come to roughly \$36 million. We have estimated development at the same figure as the House, \$58 million.

I might add, Mr. Chairman, that the House has not provided an escalator clause on development. We recommend that as we have in the past in similar situations.

Senator BIBLE. I think escalator clauses are very valuable adjuncts in this park legislation because prices don't go down, they go up, and then we have to lift the ceilings and have hearings and everybody raises Ned about it. I don't want to see a repeat of Point Reyes if we can avoid it.

Now, the House is \$60,610,000 for land acquisition which appears to be almost—well, it's about \$25 million more than the administration figure. Is that a realistic figure? Is \$60,610,000, to the best of your knowledge and judgment, is that a realistic figure?

Secretary MORTON. That's in the ball park. It's a good figure.

Senator MOSS. I was just looking here at the House bill, at the standard language about acquiring lands, when part of it is within the boundaries and part outside—"may be acquired in toto to minimize severance charges." Is that also the administration's language?

Secretary MORTON. We have absolutely no problem with it.

Senator BIBLE. Well, the effect is, it enlarges the boundaries, that is the end result.

Senator MOSS. In that case, when the whole thing is acquired it is the policy then to sell the land or to use it for trading purposes or something of the sort, that is acquired even though it is outside the boundaries?

Secretary MORTON. It seems to me then after the thing is done, you have two alternatives, as we have had in other areas. We either make slight changes in the boundaries to include the whole parcel,

or we dispose of it, if we don't change the boundary. Those would be the alternatives. And either alternative, I think, is viable. If you will look in all of our big complicated areas you will find, when they are finally put together, these administrative problems and real estate problems are worked out one way or the other. You either move the land or move the boundary.

Senator BIBLE. Do we have further questions?

Secretary MORTON. There is only one other thing that I brought up in my statement, that you might want to consider and talk with others about, too, and that is the question of use of the word "urban" in the title. The original title did not use the word "urban." It was a national recreation area. The title has been changed by the House to read a "national urban recreation area." There is some question of whether we should depart from our normal titling of these types of properties, and I would personally be opposed to it. I'm not uptight about it either way: but it seems to me that this is a national recreation area, and though it is near a city, it does belong to all of the people in the United States. The Senate might want to consider that.

Senator BIBLE. We spent a day one time arguing over what we should name an area. I'm not half as interested in what we name as it as I am in just trying to create it. My own personal view is that the word "urban" doesn't add anything. I would rather see the word added than have the conference hang up on the word "urban."

Secretary MORTON. So would I, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. My other additional thought is, that it is a great big mouthful to say. It's hard enough to say just what you're saying now. Golden Gate National Recreation Area. You add another word and it sounds like one of our many bureaucratic agencies. I don't know what those letters spell, GGNRA. That's kind of a strange sounding word.

Secretary MORTON. The President uses the name "Gateway West."

Senator BIBLE. I think the term "Gateway West" is a proper name. We call it Gateway East in the New York City area. It might be a good thing. We might adopt that suggestion and just call it Gateway West. I like the punchy lines, and I like Gateway West. Are East and West going to get together?

We are told that if they don't get New York, you're not going to get San Francisco; is that true?

Secretary MORTON. I hope we get them both. It's very important and you'll never get them as cheap as you do now. The expense, as you said very wisely, is apparently going to increase. Now is the time to do it.

Senator BIBLE. I'm for both Gateway West and Gateway East, and those may be good titles. You have been a very fine, patient witness today. I always enjoy seeing you. I know you have other chores such as dedicating recreation areas and standing in snow storms. So you can be off and running if you will leave us two people who are the experts.

Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary MORTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Hulett will stay with you, and Mr. Chapman and Mr. Cornell.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

(The prepared statement of Secretary Morton follows:)

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ROGERS C.B. MORTON BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION, SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, IN SUPPORT OF S. 3174, A BILL "TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

September 1972

I am grateful, Mr. Chairman, to appear here today in support of S. 3174, the administration proposal to provide for the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the State of California. Those of you who have had an opportunity to visit this area of northern California, as I have, will recognize that the establishment here of a national recreation area affords an opportunity both to preserve its unique natural characteristics and to provide an exciting recreation experience for millions of people.

We must act now to assure that Californians and their fellow Americans will never be without an opportunity to explore the largely undeveloped open land which extends north from the Golden Gate to Point Reyes National Seashore.

On September 5, President Nixon visited this area and remarked on its beauty and recreational potential. The President said, "in looking to the future, as to what can be left as a legacy, I would say there is nothing of which we would be more proud in this Administration than to see Gateway West come into reality so that future generations could enjoy the natural beauties of this magnificent area."

The legislative proposal announced by the President as part of his environmental message on February 8 anticipates the creation of a recreation area whose boundaries encompass some 24,000 acres of private, State, and Federally owned land on both sides of the Golden Gate. We propose that State-owned lands within the recreation area, of which there are 11,337 acres, continue to be managed by the State of California in a manner compatible with Federal administration of adjoining lands.

S. 3174 authorizes appropriate agreements with the State of California, and the acceptance of such State lands as may be later donated for purposes of the recreation area.

Those Federal lands which now comprise Forts Cronkhite, Barry, and the western portion of Fort Baker, together with other nearby Federal lands, would be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, subject to continued use and occupancy of certain areas by the Department of the Army for a period sufficient to allow relocation of essential military and support facilities.

Those areas within the Presidio of San Francisco known as Baker Beach and Crissy Army Airfield would be made available for public use as units of the recreation area, subject only to continued use of the airfield during a phaseout period. This proposed transition from military to recreation use of the historic property adjacent to Golden Gate Bridge would be accomplished with the complete support and cooperation of the Department of Defense. It takes into account the essential nature of some existing military activities, while providing an immediate and significant

increase in the number of acres available for public recreation.

Other specific features of our proposal, including costs for acquisition of privately owned lands and development of the recreation area, are discussed in my letter of February 8 to the President of the Senate. I do want the subcommittee to know that our proposal is the result of careful consideration within the Department, and of consultation with other interested Federal agencies and the State of California. Like our proposal to establish a Gateway National Recreation Area in New York and New Jersey, the plan for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area makes use of Federal lands to provide for the recreation needs of a major metropolitan center.

Your consideration of the Golden Gate proposal will make possible the establishment of national recreation areas at two of the Nation's major gateways to the world--New York City and San Francisco.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has also been considering similar legislation to authorize the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. On September 12 the House Committee reported H.R. 16444, a clean bill.

We have analyzed H.R. 16444 in order that we could provide you with our recommendations on it at this time. In brief, the House Committee version differs from that which we recommended in the following major respects:

Name of Area. We recommended the establishment of a national recreation area, whereas the House Committee version provides for a national urban recreation area. While the word "urban" is of course descriptive of the portions of the area near San Francisco, it does not, in our opinion apply to the Marin County headlands that would be included. We question, also, the utility of creating yet another management term for units of the National Park System. We prefer the designation "national recreation area."

Private lands. Our proposal included some 8,021 acres of private land, all in Marin County. The House Committee version adds approximately 8,439 acres in the Olema Valley area of Marin County, and it authorizes acquisition of 11 acres on the San Francisco side, consisting of the Sutro Baths--Cliff House property. This latter property could be acquired under the House Committee version only if adjacent city and State owned lands were donated.

The Olema Valley lands constitute an outstanding resource. We agree with the House Committee's judgement in adding the Olema lands, and we recommend that your Committee adopt a similar provision. The House Committee allowed approximately \$23 million for the acquisition of the Olema lands, based on National Park Service experience in acquiring property for Point Reyes National Seashore. Because the Olema lands are not on the ocean and because many of the owners have expressed a desire to sell, however, we believe we can acquire these additional lands for less than the figure

allowed by the House Committee, perhaps in the neighborhood of \$15 or \$16 million.

We do not recommend acquisition of the Sutro Baths-Cliff House property. This 11-acre parcel would cost approximately \$10 million, and it would be difficult to administer since it is isolated from other major Federal properties proposed for the recreation area.

Military properties. We recommended language, carefully worked out with the other Federal agencies, that would provide for (1) transfer of Forts Cronkhite and Barry and half of Fort Baker to Interior, subject to a permit for continued use and occupancy; (2) public access and facilities for the other half of Fort Baker; (3) immediate right of use and occupancy to Interior for Baker Beach within the Presidio; and (4) within 10 years, a right of use and occupancy to Interior of Crissy Army Airfield within the Presidio. Special language was also developed with regard to Coast Guard installations on Federal properties, to assure that existing uses could continue, but if declared excess they would be transferred to Interior.

The House Committee version simply transfers all Federal property within the boundary to Interior, except the Presidio. It authorizes Interior to permit existing uses to continue for reasonable periods, as may be agreed upon with the former administering agency. Within the Presidio, the bill requires immediate transfer of Baker Beach and about 210 acres of open space on the south to Interior. Crissy Army Airfield is required to be

transferred to Interior, but Interior must permit continued use and occupancy for not to exceed 10 years. The House Committee version would also preclude new construction within the Presidio without Interior approval, and it would require notice to the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of any request for appropriations for new construction.

As I have already indicated, the Administration provisions with respect to the Presidio and other military lands represent an agreement based on careful analysis of present and future needs. We strongly prefer these provisions of S. 3174 to comparable language in the House bill.

City and County of San Francisco lands. Our proposal excluded all city-owned lands. The House Committee has included 606 acres of city land within the boundary, to be acquired by donation.

In our view these city lands are significant primarily for their value as municipal parks, and the Federal Government should not involve itself directly in managing these municipal parks. We therefore recommend against the inclusion of the city lands.

At the same time, we have given further thought to the need to retain, for purposes of the recreation area, the surplus military properties known as Fort Funston, Fort Miley, and part of Fort Mason. We now believe that these properties should be made available to the city for park purposes at no cost under the recent amendments to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. These three

properties are now all separated by city park land and turning them over to the city appears to us to be consistent with uniform management of contiguous park units along the San Francisco Bay area.

Mr. Chairman, in closing I would again emphasize the fact that this project will, as the President said on September 5, be a key element in our program to provide a Legacy of Parks for the next and future generations. We urge your committee to act promptly and favorably on S. 3174.

Thank you very much.

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Senator BIBLE. Our next listed witness is Mr. Ronald Pelosi, president of the board of supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, Calif.

(Subsequent to the hearings the following telegram by Mr. Pelosi was received by the committee:)

[Telegram]

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 15, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Capitol Hill, District of Columbia

Strongly urge pass H.R. 16444 to create Golden Gate National Recreational Area, important proposal to preserve our natural environment

RONALD PELOSI,
President board of supervisors, city and county of San Francisco.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Peter Arrigoni, chairman of the board of supervisors of Marin County, Calif.

STATEMENT OF HON. PETER R. ARRIGONI, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF MARIN, CALIF.

Mr. ARRIGONI. Mr. Chairman, I have here with me, Mr. Douglas Maloney, who was our Marin County ccounsel. I hope you have no objections if he sits here with me.

Senator BIBLE. Not at all.

Mr. ARRIGONI. Mr. Chairman, I welcome this opportunity to appear here before you. I will summarize our official statement and I hope that you will incorporate it into the record.

Senator BIBLE. Your official statement is very short. You can read from it if you want.

Mr. ARRIGONI. My name is Peter R. Arrigoni. I am chairman of the board of supervisors of Marin County, Calif., which contains a large portion of the lands proposed to be included in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The board of supervisors has authorized me to testify before your committee and inform you of Marin County's views concerning this significant and imaginative proposal.

I also welcome the opportunity to appear before your committee to express our appreciation for the forthright manner in which you approved the legislation necessary to complete acquisition of the Point Reyes National Seashore.

The Department of the Interior has implemented this legislation in an expeditious and efficient manner.

I am hopeful that we will enjoy similar good fortune in this project.

I am sure, by this time, that everyone is well aware of the stunning beauty of this priceless portion of California's coastline. I will not take up your valuable time with further rhetoric because in all honesty words are inadequate to describe it in any event.

I testified on two occasions before the House committee considering establishment of this park. In our opinion, H. R. 9498, the bill approved by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, is outstanding legislation and is enthusiastically supported by the board of supervisors of Marin County and their constituents.

Senator BIBLE. Is that the bill that we have been talking about, that is H.R. 16444? Are we talking about the same bill?

Mr. ARRIGONI. We are talking about the same bill, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. You enthusiastically endorse H.R. 16444?

Mr. ARRIGONI. We certainly do.

Our specific observations are (1) boundaries: We are gratified that the House measure includes all of Fort Baker, all of Marinello, and all of the Olema Valley. Exclusion of these areas would have seriously impaired the integrity of the recreation area and allowed development which would severely detract from the natural amenities of the park. We can also help the committee, if you wish, by furnishing you with detailed valuation data about these areas.

If budgetary considerations allow, we would also like to see the Wolfe Back Ridge and the remaining portions of the Tamalpais-Tennessee Valley Ridges included as well. These properties would provide a valuable buffer between the park area and the presently developed properties and greatly enhance access to some of the magnificent vistas the park will provide. It also appears that there are some minor boundary difficulties which should be clarified, particularly in the area of Muir Meadows.

Senator BIBLE. Our park expert, do you want to add something to this. The House added something. I suppose everybody would feel better if we added something, and a lot of people would feel better if we subtracted something.

Show me what you are referring to, so I will know where Wolfe Back Ridge is.

Mr. ARRIGONI. It sits above the city of Sausalito.

Mr. CORNELL. I would say roughly here.

Senator BIBLE. And how much land is involved in the Wolfe Back Ridge—is that a ridge of mountains just west of the city of Sausalito, am I correct?

Mr. ARRIGONI. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Approximately how many acres are you talking about?

Mr. ARRIGONI. 191.

Senator BIBLE. This 191 acres is in private ownership?

Mr. ARRIGONI. Yes; it is.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have some great big, big expensive homes overlooking the Bay Area?

Mr. ARRIGONI. Most of it is undeveloped, Mr. Chairman. I think there are a few residences in the Wolfe Ridge area, but I believe the city of Sausalito, the mayor, is here to testify.

Senator BIBLE. We will ask them that question. How about the other ridges?

Mr. ARRIGONI. The Tennessee Valley-Tamalpais Ridge.

Senator BIBLE. Where is that? You say you want to acquire the remaining portions. What are the remaining portions?

Mr. ARRIGONI. This is the land that Secretary Morton alluded to, 200 acres that is different in the House bill, between what the administration proposed.

Senator BIBLE. How much more do you want to add?

Mr. ARRIGONI. Approximately 300 to 400 acres, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Undeveloped? Completely undeveloped?

Mr. ARRIGONI. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Why do you want it?

Mr. ARRIGONI. We think this would provide a very valuable buffer between the park area that has been presently proposed and the

developed properties that sits in the areas that we call Tamalpais or Tennessee Valley.

Senator BIBLE. Then you say next there should be some minor boundary difficulties, which should be clarified particularly in the area of Muir Woods. I would suggest that you take that up later in the day, possibly with Mr. Hartung or some other staff member. The longer you stay back here with the staff man assigned to this, well, you can make those suggestions to him and if they are minor and don't take somebody's home or school or something like that, maybe they can be made. You say these are unimproved lands?

Mr. ARRIGONI. Yes, it is, sir. Very small portion of land, about 20 acres. For some reason it was left out of the original boundaries in the House bill. We would propose that it be modified.

Senator BIBLE. My understanding is that the man who owns the property is here to testify. Maybe he takes a different view of that statement. And we will let him speak his piece on it.

Mr. ARRIGONI. (2) Transportation: Practically everyone has agreed that some sensitive provision must be made to minimize the adverse effect that excessive automobile usage would engender, both within the proposed park and in the adjoining community. It is also immensely important to insure some reasonable public means of access so that this great park will be readily available to all citizens who wish to enjoy it. We recommend that any legislation approved by the Congress, as the Senate has already done in connection with the Gateway National Recreation Area, contain provisions for the development of a comprehensive plan which will provide environmentally compatible transportation to and from the park.

(3) Citizens advisory committee: Based on our experience with the Point Reyes National Seashore, we believe that the administration and development of all of the national parks in the San Francisco Bay area would be greatly enhanced by the appointment of a representative citizens advisory committee. We commend to you the language adopted in the House which does provide for such a committee and we urge that your committee give this aspect of the matter your serious consideration.

Senator BIBLE. I am all for citizens advisory committees, I think they bring the Government and people closer together. Sometimes when the parks are created and the bureaucrats kind of run over the people, and I don't approve of that, and I'm not going to stand for it if I can help it. So an advisory committee lessens that tremendously. We first started this concept at Cape Cod National Seashore. It has worked very well there.

Is it in the revised administration bill?

Mr. ARRIGONI. Under the House bill, Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of the Interior would have total latitude in making all of the 15 appointments. What I would like to suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, is that the Secretary of the Interior, that you amend the bill instructing him to make appointments to the Commission recommended by State and local governments, recommended by Members of Congress, and for wide diversity, conservationists, and others in the bay area.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is a somewhat minor point of the overall project, but I don't see any reason why you couldn't recommend at least a list and have them made from that list. I think that probably gives greater local participation, which is what you're trying to do.

Continue with your statement.

Mr. ARRIGONI. Four boundary adjustments. Some difficulty was encountered in connection with the fact that the boundaries of the Point Reyes Seashore were fixed by law.

We believe that the Secretary of the Interior should be authorized to effect minor modifications in the boundaries, subject, of course, to budgetary limitations. In this way, the Secretary could accept unanticipated gifts, conveyances of public property, and undertake opportunity purchases which might enhance the park without increasing its cost.

5. Olema Village, Stinson Beach, and Muir Beach. The original legislative proposals contained imprecise boundaries for these areas which are small communities within the perimeters of the park. The House committee requested Marin County to develop precise boundaries for these areas, which reflect, not only the property interests involved, but some measure of community sentiment as well. This has been done, and these boundaries are included in H.R. 16444. I request that any Senate bill take them into account.

Naturally, we who are privileged to live in the San Francisco Bay area can hardly expect to be objective about the stunning beauty and timeless value of this incomparable area. I have yet, however, to find anyone at all who has failed to recognize the prime necessity of preserving these yet undeveloped lands for generations to come. I am confident that your committee and the Congress will continue your outstanding record of conservation accomplishments in northern California by insuring that the people of the United States will continue to enjoy the lands comprising the proposed Golden Gate Recreation Area forever.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask you just one question. As the chairman of the board of supervisors of Marin County, do you have county zoning ordinances? The reason I ask the question is that it came up during our constant problems with Point Reyes and our attempts to try to work them out. It was largely a zoning problem, because we had a subdivider moving in and that created many controversies and many problems. I don't know whether you have or do not have zoning ordinances now, countywide.

Mr. ARRIGONI. At the time the point was raised, most of the land in West Marin was zoned. One year it was 75,000 square feet of land depending upon the slope. We have since rezoned it to A-2, one unit per 2 acres; and this year over rather substantial portions of West Marin we have now rezoned it to A-60, which is one unit per 60 acres. So this is in essence an agricultural zoning. The question of the Olema Valley, that area is now zoned A-2, and this would be before the board of supervisors, I believe, next week for consideration of our board to change the zoning to A-60 from A-2, which here again, A-60 is an agricultural zone. I might add, Mr. Chairman, that our assessor, I had a long discussion with him concerning the Olema Valley, 7,829 acres and the assessed value for the 1971-72 assessment is approximately \$1,130,000, on a market-made value of \$4,550,000.

There is one ranch in that area that enjoys an agricultural preserve contract under the State's Williamson Act, so adjusting the

agricultural values with the market value, he indicated a fair market value, again as of the 1971-72 rolls, of about \$5 million.

So I would have to agree with the statement made by the gentleman from the Interior Department that \$7.5 million is a reasonable value for that area.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, It is always good to see you. We will see what we can do.

Robin Sweeny, the mayor of the city of Sausalito, Calif., will be the next witness; accompanied by Mr. George Sears and Mr. Steve Fraser.

Robin? Is that a girl's name? I see that it is. I am not for women's lib, but I am certainly for seeing their participation in government. So you come right forward and introduce those with you.

**STATEMENT OF HON. ROBIN SWEENEY, MAYOR, SAUSALITO, CALIF.,
ACCOMPANIED BY GEORGE SEARS AND STEVE FRASER**

Mayor SWEENEY. I have with me Mr. George Sears, a Sausalito resident and an attorney.

On my right, my colleague, Councilman Steve Fraser.

I also have some material which I am submitting for the record.

Senator BIBLE. That's fine. Now, let me ask you some preliminary questions. How large is the city of Sausalito now?

Mayor SWEENEY. It is 6,100 residents now.

Senator BIBLE. And, of course, I know where it is. But I think it would be helpful if you would identify it for us on the map there.

Mr. FRASER. Sausalito is right there on the coast. It goes up to the freeway here and includes a small portion of land, approximately 200 acres or so above the freeway.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, then. You may proceed.

Mayor SWEENEY. Thank you, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How long have you been mayor of Sausalito.

Mayor SWEENEY. I am on my second term on the council. I have been mayor since April.

Senator BIBLE. How long of a term do you have out there? When you are a councilwoman or council lady.

Mayor SWEENEY. Four years.

Senator BIBLE. That's good. We come to Sausalito frequently.

Mayor SWEENEY. You're welcome any time.

Senator BIBLE. I don't know. I'll see how this legislation goes and maybe I'll come back.

Mayor SWEENEY. You'll still be welcome, sir.

My name is Robin Sweeny. I am the mayor of the city of Sausalito, Calif. Sausalito is a town of 6,100 residents. We are located just across the Golden Gate Bridge from San Francisco. The city limits of Sausalito, in part, adjoin the proposed boundary of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The broad purpose of my appearance today is to wholeheartedly support the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. My more specific reason is to urge the inclusion in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area of about 190 acres of land commonly known as Wolfback Ridge.

My appearance here today is supported by a formal resolution of the Sausalito City Council dated August 1, 1972, and I ask that a copy of the resolution be made part of the hearing record. I also submit for the record similar resolutions from the nearby cities of Mill Valley, Belvedere, and San Anselmo, dated September 5, 11, and 12, respectively. Also the city Madera, who unanimously support our request.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, each of those resolutions will be placed in the record.

Mayor SWEENEY. I have on my right an aerial photograph to show the area in question, which Mr. Fraser can point to for me. I think it clearly illustrated the magnificence of the area. It, along with it being equally fine in its terrain and its wildlife as is the entire rest of the area proposed, I think it could serve as a buffer, as Mr. Arrigoni mentioned in his testimony, and it would bring the boundary line which, I think, is a much more natural boundary line down the freeway, instead of having the boundary on the ridge. The additional problem would be with that since this land is in private ownership, that ultimately there would be development on that ridge, conceivably anywhere from 150 to 300 homes of one kind or another. They could be planned units or single family units, we don't know. But this possibility exists very definitely and we feel it would not be an asset to the recreation area.

The thing I think that is exceptionally important is the cost factor. It is particularly significant here. The area we are talking about, and this has been checked with the Marin County assessor's office, as recently as yesterday morning for accuracy, and the value placed by the assessor's office at this point in time is \$1,300 per acre. So we are talking about an acquisition of about \$250,000.

Senator BIBLE. Do I understand correctly your statement which you made in part and in full in the record; that this is absolutely undeveloped land; is that correct?

Mayor SWEENEY. We are recommending this undeveloped portion for acquisition only. There is admittedly a very small corner above the freeway that has approximately 15 homes, but they are in a sort of cul-de-sac and would be separated by a roadway and not really part of the acquisition.

Senator BIBLE. But you are not suggesting that that be acquired within the taking area?

Mayor SWEENEY. No; we are recommending only the undeveloped land.

Senator BIBLE. That's a wise thing to do when you are the mayor of a city and properly a very good thing to do even if you are a U.S. Senator. But tell me this. How many ownerships are there in the 190 acres? How many people own it?

Mayor SWEENEY. There is one major ownership of 160 acres, and the rest is in small ownerships, I am not sure but maybe at the very most a dozen, possibly less. I have a map which shows the exact number but I don't have it right at hand.

Senator BIBLE. That could be furnished for the record.

Mayor SWEENEY. Yes, sir. I think it would be repetitious for me to go into the magnificence of the area. To me it is extraordinary.

Senator BIBLE. You don't have to do it for me, because I thoroughly agree with you.

Mayor SWEENEY. But it is interesting that we have a true wilderness area so close to an urban situation. Other than that, I can only say, as a very small community, Sausalito has long been space conscious of her 6,100 people, and I proudly admit that, in 1970, our community passed a half a million dollar bond issue to acquire waterfront property. I mention this because I think it is the limit our own city could go in terms of acquisition ourselves at this point.

I would mention, too, that there are very definite access possibilities to this property, to the rest of the recreation area, which should be looked into. The other thing that I mentioned before is the potential development of the property. I feel that once a subdivision for that property was granted, it would certainly have a cost-increase effect on adjoining properties that are already included in the proposal. And I think this should be taken into consideration.

As a final remark, I would like to say that the citizens that I represent are urgently concerned with this area and very desirous of its inclusion. I want to thank you for allowing me to appear, Mr. Chairman. I will be happy to answer any further questions and I would like to ask if you would afford Mr. Steve Fraser and my fellow councilman, Mr. George Sears, an opportunity to make a brief statement.

Senator BIBLE. We will be very happy to hear Mr. Fraser.

Mr. FRASER. Senator Bible, I would like to address myself, if I may to the subject of the proposed transportation study which is in the House bill and which is not specifically cited in the Senate bill bill at this point.

Senator BIBLE. No; I don't think it is in the administration bill, that's correct.

Mr. FRASER. First, I would like to obvious point perhaps, the transportation to the national recreation area is and will become a critical area. It is already critical relative to automobile, intensive automobile pressures on the Point Reyes National Seashore. I think that the recommendation in the House bill represents, in essence, a landmark effort on the part of the administration to accept a responsibility for national impact on areas outside of the national park areas. The U.S. military has long accepted this responsibility through a variety of impact area programs where, for example, they provide a subsidy for neighboring schools. I think the willingness of the administration to accept, following lengthy discussions with representatives of Marin County, a transportation study is in the bill which does implicitly acknowledge the Federal responsibility for extraordinary impact, is a great step forward.

The major concern that Marin County and certainly Sausalito has, and I think we can be specific here, is the automobile. It brings in its wake air pollution, strip development, noise, extensive highway widening, increased police costs, and increased automobile accident services. All of these already have occurred in West Marin as a consequence of the Point Reyes National Seashore. We welcome the seashore. We are glad to have it. We look forward to the development of the recreation area. But there are these costs if automobiles are to be the primary access to these areas.

We would therefore urge mass transit, urge that the committee take a very hard look at alternative approaches to access to the recreation area including ferryboat service which the Golden Gate Bridge District has already proposed.

Senator BIBLE. I thought you had ferryboat service at the present time.

Mr. FRASER. We have it to Sausalito. But they have proposed looking into—the district has—into offering if it is feasible various services to Point Reyes and to the recreation area. There is a good deal of interest in alternative rail links to the recreation area. Above all, and I think I can speak strongly for Sausalito in this regard, we would urge upon the Department that the study would look at no massive parking structures which could very well recover, with the overall goals, of the recreation area. At one point an early master plan for this area which I believe has not been released, proposed a parking garage of approximately 3,000 automobiles. I do not think this is really in line with the goals of the recreation area and would hope that the study would deal appropriately with it again. This is a real opportunity for landmark transit innovations which will greatly enrich the recreation area experience, and we commend this section of the House bill to your attention.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. Does BART have any plans on moving into Marin County?

Mr. FRASER. Not at this point, Senator Bible. BART is expected next to place its efforts in certain sections of San Francisco going toward the airport. It is not anticipated that BART will come to Marin County, certainly within the next 5 years and conceivably not for quite a while.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that at least some phases of BART are operational. Is that just in San Francisco or has that been connected up?

Mr. FRASER. No, sir; it will begin, I think, next fall, a year from now.

(The complete statement of Mr. Sweeny follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE ROBIN R. SWEENEY,
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF SAUSALITO, CALIFORNIA, TO
THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS OF
THE UNITED STATES SENATE REGARDING THE PROPOSED
GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

September 22, 1972

CHAIRMAN BIBLE AND GENTLEMEN:

My name is Robin R. Sweeney. I am the Mayor of the City of Sausalito, California. Sausalito is a town of 6,100 residents. We are located just across the Golden Gate Bridge from San Francisco. The city limits of Sausalito in part adjoin the proposed boundary of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The broad purpose of my appearance today is to wholeheartedly support the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. My more specific reason is to urge the inclusion in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area of about 190 acres of land commonly known as Wolfback Ridge. My appearance is supported by a formal resolution of the Sausalito City Council dated August 1, 1972, and I ask that a copy of the resolution be made part of the hearing record. I also submit for the record similar resolutions from the nearby cities of Mill Valley, Belvedere and San Anselmo, dated September 5th, 11th and 12th respectively.

I have maps and an aerial photograph to show the area in question,

in addition to some slides. About 160 acres of the area are within the city limits of Sausalito. The remaining 30 acres are immediately adjacent to the north, not within the boundaries of any city, but of concern to our city.

The presently proposed total area of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is about 34,000 acres. Our request is obviously a small addition. It would not significantly affect the total cost to the Federal Government of establishing the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, except that I think its prompt addition might help prevent inflation of values of adjoining properties already to be included in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Because the land is privately owned and would have to be purchased, I will mention dollar figures, but the real point is that the area is sufficiently small that the financial factor is not critical. The addition of the Wolfback Ridge area should be decided on the basis of other factors of physical location, the relation of the land to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area as now proposed, the nature and appearance of the land, and its best use in the public interest.

All of the 190 acres in question are undeveloped lands in their natural state. No subdivision development has been authorized for them, much less started on them. The 1972 fair market value of the acreage, from the records of the Marin County Assessor's office, is \$248,000 or \$1,300 an acre.

Why should this area be added to the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area? There is one fundamental reason, supported by three subsidiary reasons.

(1) The fundamental reason for adding the area to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is its nature and location. Maps, photographs and slides help show this. A field trip is better, because personal observation makes it overwhelmingly clear. From a terrain and appearance standpoint, the area has the same fine qualities as adjoining lands already agreed upon for inclusion in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The area is located between the now proposed eastern boundary of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Interstate Highway 101. That highway is the obvious, logical and common sense eastern boundary for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

(2) Addition of the area might well afford another useful and sensible access to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. I believe additional access roads and paths to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area will be essential. The property in question, which borders on Highway 101, would permit such practical and attractive access.

(3) In addition to the recreational value of the property to visitors to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, there is also its scenic value. Thousands of commuters, visitors and travelers pass the area on Highway 101 from points in Marin County to San Francisco and

back. There is a big plus in not looking at residential and commercial developments all along Highway 101. Keeping the area open provides a valuable kind of visual relief.

(4) It makes both good aesthetic sense and good dollar sense for the Federal Government to act now to include the Wolfback Ridge area in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. There is very strong community feeling, reflected in the Sausalito and the other city resolutions I have presented, that the area should be included.

Sausalito is a small town. Whether it could support a bond issue to preserve the Wolfback Ridge area as open space is doubtful. In 1970, Sausalito demonstrated its concern for preservation of open space by passing a \$565,000 bond issue for the purchase of open waterfront acreage. That necessarily limits our ability to make other acquisitions.

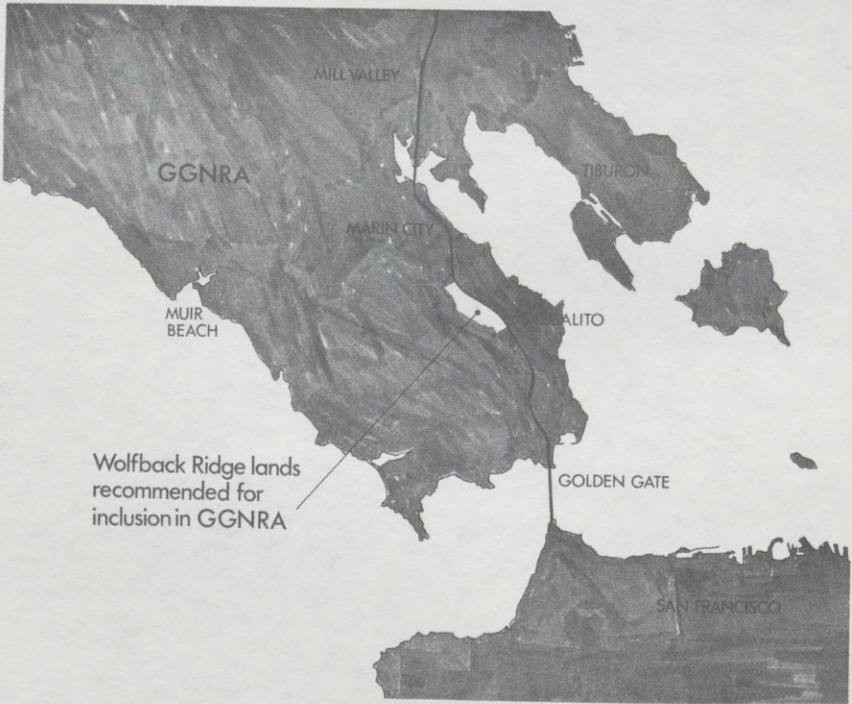
If pressures for subdivision of the area were to prevail, there would be serious adverse effects on the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. A row of houses or planned development units along the ridgeline of the Wolfback Ridge area would be visible from the entire southwestern part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area as now proposed. Closely spaced houses would be totally out of place in relation to, and would be destructive of, the wilderness character of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

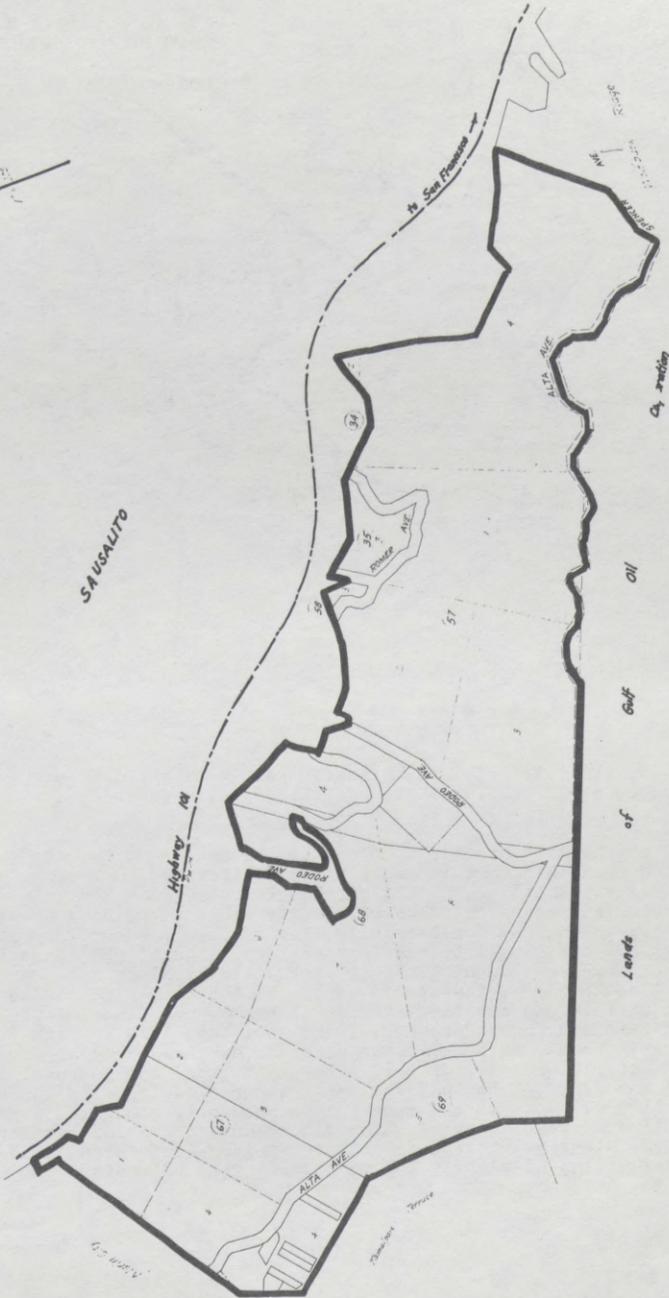
Or, if the Federal Government were then to decide to prevent such incompatible development adjacent to and overlooking the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the cost would obviously be much greater. The difference between undeveloped land and subdivided land can, of course, be very substantial. It is just that kind of delay, with intervening development, which has greatly increased costs to the Federal Government in establishing the Point Reyes National Seashore.

It is important for every reason that the Federal Government act promptly and decisively to include the Wolfback Ridge area in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. I want to state strongly that the citizens I represent are urgently concerned with and desirous of its inclusion.

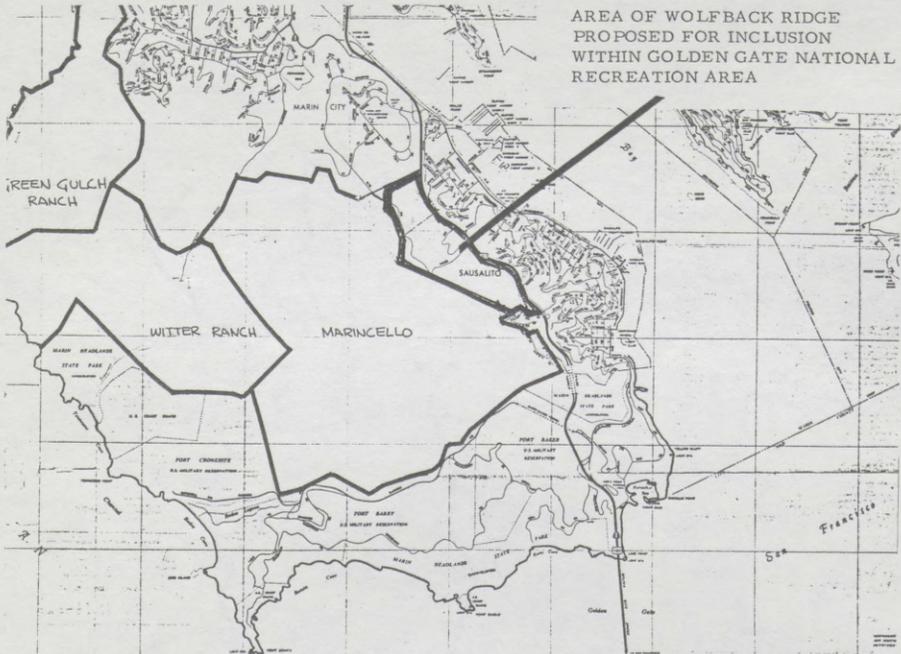
It is a privilege to appear before your Committee. If there are questions, I or one of my associates will answer them now or will furnish information or additional graphics by mail.

Thank you.





SAUSALITO RIDGE
 in
 MARIEN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
 by
 Title Insurance & Trust Company



D E S C R I P T I O N

All that certain tract of land, situated partly in the City of Sausalito, County of Marin, State of California, described as follows:

BEGINNING at the most Northerly corner of the "Lands of Corbett", as depicted upon that certain map entitled, "Licensed Survey, Wolfback Ridge, Sausalito, Calif.", filed February 21, 1949 in Book 2 of Surveys at page 137, Marin County Records; running thence Southwesterly along the Northwesterly line of said Lands of Corbett (known as Wolfback Ridge) to the Northeasterly line of the lands of Gulf Oil Corporation; running thence Northwesterly along said Northeasterly line to the Southwesterly corner of Lot 6 in Block 69 as shown upon that certain map entitled, "Official Map of the Lands of The Sausalito Land and Ferry Company", filed April 26, 1869 in Rack 1 Pull 9, Marin County Records; running thence Northwesterly along the Southwesterly boundary of said Block 69 to the most Southerly corner of the lands of Marin Ridgeland; thence leaving said Southwesterly line of Block 69 and running Northeasterly along said Southwesterly line of said lands of Marin Ridgeland to the Southwesterly line of U.S. Highway 101; running thence Southeasterly along said Southwesterly line of Highway 101 to the point of beginning.

RESOLUTION NO. 2340

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF SAUSALITO SEEKING INCLUSION OF CERTAIN LANDS CONTAINED WITHIN THE INCORPORATED AREA OF THE CITY OF SAUSALITO WITHIN THE PROPOSED GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

WHEREAS, substantial national concern has been expressed relative to the increasing consumption of open, undeveloped lands for urban purposes, and

WHEREAS, equal or greater concern has been nationally expressed for the preservation and maintenance of open space areas near and within urban centers to facilitate and foster varied public recreational pursuits, and

WHEREAS, the cost of acquiring such open space lands is far beyond the financial capabilities of local governmental entities, and

WHEREAS, the responsibility of such acquisitions has been assumed in great part by the Federal Government, and

WHEREAS, it has been proposed that a substantial amount of land, both privately owned and publicly owned, be synthesized as the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and

WHEREAS, the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area seeks the inclusion of a substantial amount of privately owned lands located in the southern portion of Marin County located westerly of United States Highway 101, and

WHEREAS, there exists a strip of land approximately 180 acres in area between said United States Highway 101 and the area currently proposed for inclusion within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and

WHEREAS, said approximately 180 acres, although located within the incorporated limits of the City of Sausalito, are generally undeveloped and located as a distinct but separate element of the Sausalito community, and

WHEREAS, the said land area constitutes a reasonable and natural extension of the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and

WHEREAS, the preliminary General Plan of the County of Marin seeks retention of the area in permanent open space as an extension of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and

WHEREAS, open space studies independently conducted by the City of Sausalito strongly urge and recommend that the subject 180 acres be maintained and preserved in permanent open space, and

WHEREAS, the Sausalito City Council is keenly disposed towards the preservation of the subject land area,

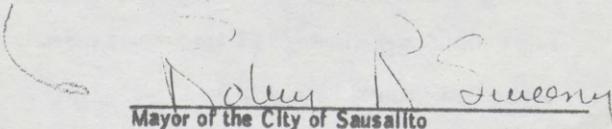
SO, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Sausalito that the Congress of the United States be urged to give favorable consideration towards inclusion of the subject 180 acres, locally described as the Wolfback Ridge Area, within the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area in order that this land mass, located adjacent to and contiguous with the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area, be preserved in its native state for the benefit and enjoyment of the public at large.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Sausalito on the 1st day of August, 1972 by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmen: Dunphy, Fraser, Heyneman, Stanford, and Mayor Sweeney

NOES: None

ROBIN R. SWEENEY


 Mayor of the City of Sausalito

ATTEST:


 CITY CLERK

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Robert E. Josten, Washington representative of the city of San Francisco.

Mr. JOSTEN. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Joseph Caverly and I will appear jointly.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT E. JOSTEN, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND JOSEPH CAVERLY, GENERAL MANAGER OF RECREATION AND PARKS DEPARTMENT, CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Mr. CAVERLY. Mr. Chairman, I welcome this opportunity to appear before the committee. Representing Mayor Joseph L. Alioto on behalf of the city and county of San Francisco, and as general manager of the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department, I also welcome this opportunity to speak in favor of the prompt establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. This proposal has sparked enormous interest and widespread citizen support. The many advocates of this concept are to be commended for their diligent efforts culminating in today's hearing. We, in San Francisco, are very excited about this tremendous proposal. The creation of the Gateway West will not only preserve valuable open space for our citizens but significantly further the objective of bring "parks to the people."

It is the city's desire that certain of its already dedicated public park lands be incorporated into the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. This will assure establishment of an easily defined area that will lend itself to proper planning and park management.

I would like to submit copies of board of supervisors Resolution 364-72 dated June 9, 1972, and also Resolution 9030, adopted by the San Francisco Recreation and Park Commission on May 30, 1972, declaring support for the concept of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and the inclusion of eight key properties. These properties, extending along San Francisco's oceanfront to Aquatic Park on the northern waterfront are: (1) Fort Funston (city-owned portion); (2) Fort Miley (city-owned portion); (3) Ocean Beach; (4) Lincoln Park (except the Legion of Honor and the Lincoln Park Golf Course); (5) Marina Graan; (6) Marina Small Craft Harbor; (7) Aquatic Park; (8) Seal Rocks.

The Recreation and Park Department has worked diligently for the past 2 years with the objective of providing better open space and recreation opportunities for the Bay Area's burgeoning population. Gateway West would link together San Francisco and Marin Counties in a contiguous open space system. The genesis of this proposal was the desire to preserve the headlands along both sides of the Golden Gate. Because of this great idea it is imperative that the San Francisco properties be included.

We are pleased that the bill approved by the House Interior Committee and those sponsored by our California Senators and their colleagues, include the valuable city shoreline properties within the proposed boundaries of the GGNRA. We feel that this is an important feature of the GGNRA proposal and would clearly bring parks to the people.

The GGNRA proposal will enable the better utilization of our natural resources, preserve the headlands and seashore on both sides

of the Golden Gate Bridge, and enable the greater Bay Area with a population of 5.5 million, to use these facilities. The opening of BART, our revolutionary rapid transit system in the Bay Area, will give all area residents access to the valuable city recreation resources which would be included in the GGNRA. The city of San Francisco already provides facilities in approximately 160 recreation areas, not only for our residents but also for our neighbors. Our city priorities insist on further development within the city of recreation areas of a more neighborhood oriented nature to serve such neighborhoods as Chinatown, Mission, Hunter's Point, Visitation Valley and Fillmore. Including the city's beach and shoreline area in the GGNRA would insure that it could be made attractive and safe for public use.

I would like to confine the rest of my remarks to certain considerations affecting San Francisco's participation in this great endeavor.

The Sutro Baths-Cliff House area is the only privately owned undeveloped shoreline property between Aquatic Park and the San Mateo county line. This parcel has enormous intrinsic potential for public park use. Its acquisition should be a matter of the highest priority. I would strongly urge that its acquisition not be made contingent upon any other action. Wisely, H.R. 16444 does not make acquisition of private properties in Marin County contingent upon donation of other public-owned lands. The identical policy should apply to San Francisco so that we may proceed immediately to secure this vital promontory.

I would also urge that the Secretary of the Interior be granted adequate discretion to negotiate with San Francisco the donation of its properties. This flexibility is necessary because of certain unique problems adhering to some of the parcels that might impede their donation. Some of these conditions are legal and historical such as deed restrictions in the gift to San Francisco of portions of Sutro Heights Park. Other properties including Forts Miley and Funston, have been purchased since 1960 from the Federal Government itself. In the case of Fort Funston a public bond issue is involved; the city purchased 116,394 acres of Fort Funston for \$1.1 million in 1961; bond interest and redemption costs have raised the total city expenditure to \$1,316,956.25 to date.

In the case of Fort Miley, the 10,718 acres was purchased from the General Services Administration in 1966 by the city for \$444,000. Other unique problems relate to the Marina Small Craft Harbor, now involved in litigation with the State of California, and the Lincoln Park Golf Course. Because of these factors the Secretary of the Interior must be granted some discretion so as to facilitate San Francisco's desire to see its shoreline properties incorporated within the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The GGNRA envisions the orderly development and management of a contiguous national park system connecting bicycle and hiking trails and other recreational activities on both sides of the Golden Gate.

As the national parks enter their second century of operation this week, we must be as courageous in the development of this GGNRA as we were in the development of Yellowstone Park, the first park in the national system 100 years ago.

With the population explosion and the expansion of leisure time, we need extensive recreational services within easy reach of people's homes. We welcome the opportunity to join the Federal Government in this most imaginative proposal.

Senator BIBLE. How many of those eight properties are included within the House committee-passed bill?

Mr. CAVERLY. All of these areas are included. The only exception I see here is in the House bill, Lincoln golf course is not excluded. It was our feeling that this was an integral part of the golf system. We have five golf courses in our system. But that's not a major problem.

Senator BIBLE. Lincoln Park, is that within the House committee bill?

Mr. CAVERLY. Yes, it is.

Senator BIBLE. Now where is Marina Green? Let him put up the San Francisco unit for you, because we are talking about the San Francisco unit exclusively now.

Mr. CAVERLY. This entire area, which includes the marina and yacht harbor.

Senator BIBLE. Is that where your yacht harbor is? Are you including the yacht harbor within the recreation area?

Mr. CAVERLY. That is the proposal of the 16444.

Senator BIBLE. The yacht harbor is owned by who? The city of San Francisco?

Mr. CAVERLY. Yes, the city and county of San Francisco.

Senator BIBLE. Is that so. Well, I just wanted to be clear on that. Now Seal Rocks, is that included in the Cliff House?

Mr. CAVERLY. No, it does not. That is separate.

Senator BIBLE. How about the amusement park that has been there for so many, many years. That was in the process of being torn down, sold, or something of the kind. What is the status of that?

Mr. CAVERLY. The situation there, Mr. Chairman, this is Playland, and it is going through an extensive development, making this proposal all the more important. It will be high rise apartments and this has been passed by the planning commission and the board of supervisors, and it is now being planned, Playland is being vacated and that whole area which is adjacent to the beach and adjacent to—

Senator BIBLE. I know where Playland is. But it's with kind of a tear in my eye that I see that facility go out. That used to be a very popular place. I guess it's run down. But you're going to put up high rise apartments in there?

Mr. CAVERLY. There's been quite a controversy over this.

Senator BIBLE. I would think there would be.

Mr. CAVERLY. And there have been some suits, but Playland had deteriorated to the extent where it was no longer an asset in the opinion of the city and in the opinion of the people in the area. However, what to put in place of it has been quite a controversy. But it has gone to the planning commission and the board of supervisors.

Senator BIBLE. What you approve and what you are saying is that you prefer and approve of the addition made by the House of Representatives?

Mr. CAVERLY. Absolutely, yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have any thoughts on the viewpoint expressed by the Secretary of the Interior, and you heard him, about

the precedent it might set as to acquisition of city beaches and city parks? Can we anticipate that the next move will be to have the city of San Francisco, which I assume is distressed financially just as every other big city is, the next thing would be that they want the Federal Government to take over the Golden Gate Park?

Mr. CAVERLY. I am very pleased that you asked that question because I did hear the Secretary give his point of view. But I find myself—I admire many of his achievements, but if you are going to bring parks to the people, this is where the population is. And to answer about other facilities, we have 160 parks and squares within the city of San Francisco, and 78 playground areas and so forth. We are serving the entire city. All we are talking about is seven or eight of those areas which are the shorelines.

When the question is raised would we want other facilities, we would not. We feel that we are capable even though we have financial problems like any other city, of concentrating on the main needs of city. One of those needs happens to be Golden Gate Park, which was dedicated in 1870, 2 years before the establishment of the National Park System. The beach area we are talking about also precedes the National Park System, it was transferred into a park in 1868. So, our record of serving not only city residents but we have been serving the Greater Bay Area as a national park for all this century.

Senator BIBLE. I think you have done extremely well. I think Golden Gate Park is one of the most beautiful parks in the entire world, and I have been to many of them. I don't think there is any question about that. I think the people would probably burn the council and the mayor in effigy if they did anything with that park. I would think that would be true and maybe even get the head of the recreation department there—that might be you.

Mr. CAVERLY. I would agree with you wholeheartedly and I would have to move back East, where I came from, Rochester, where I was park and recreation director, or to some other city.

The Golden Gate Park is our sacred area, and we run on the weekend, the normal weekend, 100,000 visitors without a special event in that park.

Senator BIBLE. I can believe that. I have been there many, many times. Let me ask you this: What kind of a total park and recreation budget do you have for the city of San Francisco? How many dollars do you have?

Mr. CAVERLY. It's a little over \$19 million.

Senator BIBLE. Just the city of San Francisco?

Mr. CAVERLY. For its parks and recreation areas; yes. We have one of the most extensive park and recreation areas in the country, incomprehensive activities, with waterfront activities, swimming pools, golf courses, through Candlestick—and of course, the Golden Gate Park and downtown squares. It is with that interest that we offer this land to be donated because Fort Miley, Fort Funston, which was bought on bond issue—Fort Funston was \$1.1 million, has never been opened to the public. Fort Miley is locked up. It has never been used by the citizens because there's some endangered areas from gun emplacements. We have erosion of land and a major erosion of the beach. Probably about 2 to 3 feet, and in some places the Sierra Club says more, per year. We are losing that 5½ miles of stretch coming

along here. We are doing certain things. Land's End, we have had caveins and in moving property. We feel with the Marin area, which we support fully, we think this is a marvelous step that the Senators, Congressmen, and supporters have taken in recognizing this. We want to tie it in with a bicycle trail and with our own system which is the rest of the city, we want to tie in hiking trails and shore up this particular piece of property.

We talk about the Department of the Interior, they had 600 acres; we had 530; it depends on whether you measure at high tide or low tide. I suspect that we are talking about seven or eight properties which we feel are bringing parks to the people.

One of the main things that you mentioned a minute ago, with the mayor of Sausalito about bonds, we not only serve Golden Gate Park, we serve the entire Greater Bay Area of 5½ million people. With BART being connected next fall, there will be 78 miles of track. You can walk from BART. There are spur lines and transit lines. You can get to any part of the city for 25 cents.

Senator BIBLE. When the BART system is fully operational?

Mr. CAVERLY. No, right now, by bus service. But when BART comes in, and this is a very serious consideration and we have been working on this, we will bring bicycles by BART, special cars have been set up so we can accommodate those people who want to come from the East Bay Area which reaches through the whole population of 5.5 million people. They can come by bicycle, hook up into our system, go into Marin or whatever choice they might want to have for their recreation. I think this is important.

I just want to make this point, Mr. Chairman. From these areas, under the program of bringing parks to people, without ever getting in your automobile, we can reach all of them. And the greater areas of Chinatown, the mission area, do not have many automobiles, so we are talking about giving direct service where it is needed.

And I think at the very time that Secretary Hickel came out with bringing parks to the people, we have supported this on a national recreation level. Because we feel with expanded leisure and the kind of population explosion we have today which will be doubled, as reported given out to the year 2000, we feel that these facilities are of the utmost importance. Land's End is unraveling. And we have mass movement of our hills over there. We are losing from that property. We are losing from the beach.

This is not only San Francisco's asset, it is a whole area in the Golden Gate Park. The majority of the attendance is from outside the city, not only the bay area, but nationwide and worldwide.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask you a question right there. Your resolution is rather lengthy and I haven't had the opportunity to examine it, although it will be part of the record. Is the city of San Francisco going to donate this land to the Federal Government?

Mr. CAVERLY. I would like to read this one point, and that is that we can donate and we would like some discretion on it.

Senator BIBLE. I didn't understand your answer.

Mr. CAVERLY. I would like—

Senator BIBLE. Can you donate or can't you?

Mr. CAVERLY. Yes, we can donate. Legally, we have the support of the board of supervisors and the mayor to donate.

Senator BIBLE. Does the resolution say that?

Mr. CAVERLY. I'm authorized to say that we are in a position to donate the property. The resolution doesn't spell that out. We would like some discretion given to the Department of the Interior, the Secretary, so that we can work out some of the problems. For example, Fort Funston, I mentioned—

Senator BIBLE. Fort Funston is on the south end.

Mr. CAVERLY. And Fort Miley which is up near the Cliff House and Land's End area, both were purchased with bond money from the Federal Government. And we feel there may be some room here for negotiations of tradeoff, if I might use that word, on some other problems. I mentioned the Lincoln Golf Course. We do have a slight difference there. We do have a restriction in a couple of our deeds, such as Sutro Heights. No user fee may be charged at Sutro Heights. I don't know what position the Department of the Interior will take.

Senator BIBLE. That was a restriction in the deed that the city of San Francisco is bound by that, is that what you are saying?

Mr. CAVERLY. That's correct. In other words, there are some legal ramifications here that we feel should be open—the language of H.R. 16444, is quite restrictive in the points that all of these lands must be donated before Sutro Baths would be purchased. We think this would be treated in the same language as in Marin.

Senator BIBLE. We'll take a good look at that. I think we have the Sutro Baths-Cliff House problem pretty well in mind; as I understand it, the House of Representatives has put this within the committee reported bill. Secretary Morton says that he doesn't want to acquire it because it is too expensive. I think that is about the issue, and that's one that we have to resolve.

Mr. CAVERLY. Could I make a suggestion in that regard?

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Mr. CAVERLY. The Cliff House is an old established restaurant, and you're familiar with it.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. CAVERLY. If you had to relocate that, that would be the highest portion of the cost by far. That is a small piece of land. The remaining land, down around and adjacent to our land, Land's End, and the rest of it, probably 8 acres or less, could be purchased for a much smaller price, and probably very reasonable. As we determine it, we think that the Department of the Interior estimate on that land was much in excess, the total land. But if financial problems arose, it would be our position that this could be bargained out. In other words, by eliminating the Cliff House if you're in that position, you would reduce the cost by a great percentage.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. I learned a long time ago as a lawyer when you've won your case, sit down. So don't go any further into something that might make me doubt you.

Mr. CAVERLY. I will wind up because it's that magic hour.

Senator BIBLE. We won't adjourn for lunch until 12:30. Is there anything that you want to add to that statement?

Mr. JOSTEN. The board of supervisors of the city and the mayor, as you will note on the attached resolution, uses language which I think goes even further than saying, as a matter of fact, the resolution says that they express their willingness to entering into any and whatever agreements are necessary to maintain and improve the
tion opportunities available on the city owned properties. So,

yes, indeed, sir, we would like very much to work with the Federal Government.

Senator BIBLE. I am particularly interested in having you respond to Secretary Morton, his fears and doubts that they might be moving into the Golden Gate, and I think you have done that very well, and the record will speak for itself. You do do a great job there, and I don't think there's any intentions on my part and I can't believe on the part of any of the members of our committee to move into city park areas. We've got more than we can handle right now. So we don't need to broaden our scope in that respect.

Gentlemen, it's been good to see you. If you see my old friend Jimmy Carr, give him my regards. Is he still working with you in San Francisco?

Mr. CAVERLY. He's airport manager, doing an excellent job.
(The resolutions referred to follow:)

RECREATION AND PARK COMMISSION, CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

RESOLUTION NO. 9030

Whereas, The Recreation and Park Commission declares its support for the concept of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Commission approves the establishment of such an area to include the following properties under its jurisdiction:

1. Fort Funston (City owned portion);
2. Fort Miley (City owned portion)
3. Ocean Beach;
4. Lincoln Park (except the Legion of Honor and golf course);
5. Marina Green;
6. Marina Small Craft Harbor;
7. Aquatic Park;
8. Seal Rocks; and further.

Resolved, That this Commission, believing that inclusion of these properties is vital to the success of the concept of bringing parks to the people, recommends that they shall remain under the jurisdiction of the Recreation and Park Commission of the City and County of San Francisco; and further.

Resolved, That it is the recommendation of this Commission that said properties shall continue to be operated and managed by the Recreation and Park Commission of the City and County of San Francisco, under a uniform management agreement, pursuant to an over-all Master Plan for the operation and development of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area; and further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors and to all federal legislators representing the City and County of San Francisco.

* * * * *

Adopted by the following vote: Ayes 4; Noes 0; Absent 3; and Excused from voting 0.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Recreation and Park Commission at its special meeting of May 30, 1972.

MARY B. CONNOLLY,
Secretary, Recreation and Park Commission.

RESOLUTION No. 364-72, ENDORSING A POLICY OF COOPERATION IN THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF WATERFRONT LANDS OWNED BY THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO LOCATED WITHIN THE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA AND ENDORSING THE INCLUSION OF THE SUTRO BATHS AREA IN THE PROPOSED RECREATION AREA

Whereas, On May 1, 1972 this Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution (File 190-72-1) endorsing the concept of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area

and calling for the addition of several parcels of land to the pending Recreation Area legislation as proposed by the Federal Administration; and

Whereas, Said resolution specifically called for the inclusion in the Recreation Area of the San Francisco owned parcels along the waterfront; and

Whereas, Said resolution was presented to the House of Representatives Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation by the Chairman of this Board's Planning and Development Committee at Subcommittee hearings in Washington, D.C., on May 11, 1972; and

Whereas, At that hearing Subcommittee Chairman Rep. Roy A. Taylor asked the representative of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors to obtain a policy statement from the Board of Supervisors on the question of the management and control of waterfront property owned by the City and County of San Francisco located within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area; and

Whereas, The San Francisco Recreation and Park Commission passed a resolution on May 30, 1972 declaring support of the concept of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area and approving the establishment of such a National Recreation Area to include the following properties presently under its jurisdiction: (1) Fort Funston (City owned portion); (2) Fort Miley (City owned portion); (3) Ocean Beach; (4) Lincoln Park (except the Legion of Honor and the Lincoln Park Golf Course); (5) Marina Green; (6) Marina Small Craft Harbor; (7) Aquatic Park; (8) Seal Rocks; and

Whereas, The Recreation and Park Commission further declared that the inclusion of these properties is vital to the success of the concept of bringing parks to the people; and

Whereas, The City and County of San Francisco desires to maintain and improve the recreation facilities available to the residents of San Francisco on the aforementioned property owned by the City and County of San Francisco located within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area; and

Whereas, The City and County of San Francisco desires to participate in the planning, administration and operation of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area particularly relating to the aforementioned property owned by the City and County of San Francisco located within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area; and

Whereas, The privately held Sutro Baths area has long been a nationally known focal point of interest and activity along the San Francisco oceanfront; and

Whereas, Inclusion of these lands in the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area would preserve these lands for public recreational use and protect their natural, undeveloped character; and

Whereas, A portion of these lands have already been developed as commercial properties the acquisition of which might be extremely costly in relation to the total projected costs of the entire recreation area proposal; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board of Supervisors, in consideration of the great benefits accruing to the people of the City and County of San Francisco, does hereby endorse a policy of cooperation in the development of a Master Plan for the development and utilization of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area including the property owned by the City and County of San Francisco located within the Recreation Area; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Board of Supervisors endorse a policy of cooperation in the administration, operation and management of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area including the property owned by the City and County of San Francisco located within the Recreation Area; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Board of Supervisors express its willingness to enter into whatever agreements may be necessary to maintain and improve the recreational opportunities available to San Franciscans on the City owned property located within the Recreation Area; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Board of Supervisors does hereby express its willingness to enter into agreements for the rendering by the City and County on a reimbursable basis, of maintenance, rescue, fire-fighting, law enforcement, water and sewer and other services; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Board of Supervisors does hereby endorse the concept of including the Sutro Baths area in the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area; and, be it further

Resolved, That in order to protect the economic viability of the entire proposed Recreation Area, this Board does hereby express a willingness to see the already developed commercial properties generally known as the "Cliff House" excluded from the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Board of Supervisors does hereby express its desire to reserve rights-of-way for those existing utilities for which San Francisco will continue to be responsible and rights-of-way to accommodate sewage outfall lines and necessary treatment facilities as may be required to comply with Regional, State and Federal water pollution regulations; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded immediately to his Honor, the Mayor, for transmittal to the Federal Legislative Representative for presentation by the latter to the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, the Secretary of the Interior, and all other interested agencies and officials who may be instrumental in effecting the objectives expressed herein.

Approved June 9, 1972.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Edward R. FitzSimmons from Oakland, California.

**STATEMENT OF EDWARD R. FITZSIMMONS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, CALIF.**

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. I will be brief. I am an attorney. I have three exhibits here, some aerial photos which I think will clearly refute some of the other statements made here today.

My family and I, and friends that own the other half of Wolf Back Ridge, have owned this property since 1954. This land is in the city of Sausalito and it has been in the city of Sausalito since the time of the city's incorporation.

It is the reverse slope of the ridge that forms the geographic boundary of the park as proposed. I am fully in favor of the park as proposed and as extended in H.R. 16444.

But I do feel that this would produce an ominous situation. If you start to include this.

Senator BIBLE. Now let me set our points of differences as reflected by the witnesses. The mayor of Sausalito says that she would like to have 190 acres, the 190 acres that she would like to have happens to belong to you?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Exactly, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And you are opposed to her viewpoint?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Exactly, and this viewpoint has never been made or known publicly in the subcommittee hearings of the House that have been conducted there, and the west coast and the San Francisco areas, for 16 months.

This property has been zoned for half acres, single family residential use for approximately 11 years. The city of Sausalito is one of the richest cities in the richest county in California. The average home—

Senator BIBLE. Is Marin County one of the richest counties in California?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Highest per capita income. The average home in Sausalito sold last year, pursuant to the real estate board's statistics, sold for \$61,000. It was just east of the freeway, it was a modern, little redwood crackerbox, overhanging the canyon on a lot of anywhere from 4,500 to 6,500 square feet. So that when the mayor tells you this property is worth \$250,000, she is just luring you into the belief that you wouldn't have to spend much money to come to her personal rescue. There is no movement in the city to acquire this land; since 1893 when it was incorporated, the city has never sought to use this land for a park. It's windy, blowy, foggy, topographically broken. It just happens to provide an easterly view, marvelous view for the arts.

Senator BIBLE. How come you haven't developed it?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Because we have held it through thick and thin, through all sorts of litigation. Our coowner is 67, and he needs now to develop the property. It is his last remaining asset. We have been seeking to have development of this property in five applications to the city, each of which was turned down. One is before the council coming up at their meeting here. They are here to see if they can get Federal money to buy the very property that they won't spend State money on or city money on. They figure if they can get a Federal door prize of \$3 or \$4 million, which is what the land is worth, they can return to their constituents as heroes.

We, in turn, have an inverse condemnation lawsuit.

Senator BIBLE. You don't live in Sausalito, do you?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. No, I don't live there. I plan to live there as soon as the property can be developed. I live in Berkeley.

So we respect to the situation that we have here, I am here simply to put into evidence the aerial photos that show the typography, show the property, and show the current boundary lines. I feel that it would be grossly time consuming and an ominous step to suddenly start moving across the ridge to pick up our property only. We do supply the buffer with half-acre lots. In effect, the city proponents are saying let the property come down to the freeway.

As you will see from these aerial photos, Senator. If you do that here, you are pulling really the first olive out of the bottle. You never stop again. The National Park Service has reviewed the ridge-line locations. It likes the boundaries. Congressman Phillip Burton has carefully reviewed it; he doesn't propose any changes.

If I may approach you for a moment.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. These are small. I will quickly explain these to you. The city, working through the mayor—a northerly view of the entire area, taken from the black aerial photograph, this is your present ridge line, all the way. My property is there. A southerly view showing the city in the distance, and you can see the entire geographic basin—by that watershed. What they want to do is come over the reverse portion of the hill and take our land.

And lastly, our property in the yellow line. Now, all of this property on the ridge here is omitted, and called to the 15 homes, it's close to 30 homes, on that ridge. It is extremely valuable.

Now, a survey was made 2 or 3 weeks ago, by the weekly newspaper of Sausalito. The city has 6,700 residents, and after dynamiting for 2 weeks and putting it on page 1, they were able to get 24 responses indicating that the Federal Government should buy the property. Ultimately they got 139 responses. It's ridiculous.

Senator BIBLE. Let me just clear my mind on some questions. In the area that is marked off here on this map, which will be made as an exhibit and part of the record, by reference is the area that you have indicated within the city limits of Sausalito?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Entirely, except for 2 percent. It slops over into the county. And the proposal that was shown by Councilman Fraser is 80 percent in the city.

SENATOR BIBLE. Then your statement to me is that as you go south, instead of being 15 homes in that area, it is closer to 30 homes?

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Right. Very valuable beautiful homes, property worth a couple of dollars a square foot in there.

Senator BIBLE. It shouldn't be hard for the Park Service to give us that figure. The 15 homes difference. Whatever it is, it's somewhere between 15 and 30.

Without objection, all three of these exhibits, A, B, and C, will be made a part of the record at this point in the record, by reference.

Mr. FITZSIMMONS. Just a closing thought. The money that it would cost to acquire this property, which would simply serve as an open-space backdrop for the city, and would come to between \$3 and \$4 million, I respectively submit should be allocated for the benefit of all of the users, and the acquisition of the Olema Valley which is a marvelous addition to the plan.

Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. You presented your case extremely well.

Our next witness is Mr. Richard Drever, chairman of the board of directors, Tomalpais Community Services District, Marin County, Calif.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD A. DREVER, JR., CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, TOMALPAIS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT, MARIN COUNTY, CALIF.

Mr. DREVER. I am here representing the Tamalpais Community Services District and the residents of that District who support the basic administration bill, the extensions to that bill proposed by the House in H.R. 16444. And particularly to support the testimony given earlier this morning by Mr. Arrigoni.

The five parcels that he referred to in the Tamalpais form a shallow crescent. All of the properties fall within the boundaries of our district. Two of those parcels, and they are listed on the last page of our testimony, the Wheelwright property referred to there, has been included in the House bill. The property located between those two was not included. We would respectfully suggest that Senate include this or consider including this, the parcels at the north and south end.

Senator BIBLE. What you are saying then is that you would like to add additional acreage beyond what the House added in the administration bill?

Mr. DREVER. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Now, those areas belong to Fields', and you've got a little note here saying "a critical ridge." What does that mean?

Mr. DREVER. We feel like earlier testimony should be supported to the effect that the battery of park service in the basic bill stops, and we think the buffers between that ridge line and the developed areas should be provided for.

Senator BIBLE. In part 4 on the map that you have attached to your testimony, how many acres would be involved and what kind of land is it?

Mr. DREVER. Part 4, that is the Fields property, Senator. That's 169 acres. All of these parcels are undeveloped, and to the best of my knowledge undeveloped and unsubdivided at this time.

Senator BIBLE. I will ask the Park Service people, we have a superintendent from the area, we have Stan Hulett, the able assistant to the Secretary, and we have the expert over there on the left, I will ask you to comment on the Fields property.

Now, the next one is 5, that's Weinerman, and you say "heavily wooded connector." Why did you add this?

Mr. DREVER. To keep the continuity between the two the House has proposed, parcels 2 and 3.

Senator BIBLE. That is 22 acres?

Mr. DREVER. Correct. I don't know why that parcel was not included with the Wheelwright properties two and three.

Senator BIBLE. I don't have the slightest idea either, but when we come back this afternoon, we will expect the people from the Department of the Interior to enlighten us on this matter.

Now the next area that you are proposing to add is Smith, "a critical heavily wooded ridge."

Mr. DREVER. That's parcel No. 6 on the map. And I have included with my testimony a letter from Mrs. Smith, the owner of that property, requesting that her properties be included in the new bill.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that letter will be made a part of the record.

That's 114 acres, and this is likewise completely open. We will ask the Park Service to give us comments on those three parcels that you suggested be added, and I don't know why they were not added. Maybe their answer can determine this.

Mr. DREVER. I will try to be brief. I have no further comments unless you have some questions.

Senator BIBLE. I think the questions I have asked are all that I care to ask at this time. But I do want a response from the Park Service if they can. Do you think you can do that by this afternoon?

Mr. HULETT. We will take a look at it, Senator, during the recess.

Senator BIBLE. We will try to recess from 12:30 until 2 o'clock, that gives you a long time and maybe you could have a sandwich.

Thank you very much, Mr. Drever.

(The complete statement of Mr. Drever follows:)

STATEMENT OF RICHARD A. DREVER, JR., CHAIRMAN TAMALPAIS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

The Board of Directors of the Tamalpais Community Services District offers this testimony in support of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, located in the counties of San Francisco and Marin.

The Tamalpais Community Services District is a taxing agency serving an unincorporated area of Southern Marin County. Its functions are limited to sanitation and parks and recreation. The District boundaries are contiguous in part to the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

This District is actively engaged in a program of land acquisition for public open space, because of the small size of the District (population approximately 4,000, total assessed valuation under \$15,000,000) and the fact that parks and recreation functions have been in effect for only three years, insufficient capital reserves have been accumulated to purchase land now available and invaluable as open space to the public, both district residents and users of the adjacent National Recreation Area.

A map showing five parcels of land within the boundaries of the Tamalpais Community Services District, contiguous to lands proposed for inclusion in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, is included with this statement. The map shows relationships to the recreation area; ridgelines; and relationships of these lands to urban developed properties to the east.

We urge the endorsement by this committee of H.R. 16444, which incorporates two of these five parcels (lands of Wheelwright) not included in the original proposal, and respectfully urge this committee's endorsement of the additional three parcels shown on the map.

We believe it to be logical and appropriate that the additional three parcels (lands of Smith, Fields and Wienerman) be included for reasons similar to those for which the lands of Wheelwright were included in H.R. 16444.

Incorporation of these parcels would provide a buffer zone between recreation and urban areas.

Ridges as yet undeveloped, and slopes highly visible from the valleys and developed areas would be preserved in a natural state.

The Wienerman parcel is located between the two Wheelwright parcels which have been included in H.R. 16444. Exclusion of this parcel would break the continuity of this portion of the eastern buffer zone, and permit possible development on the ridge slope right to the national park boundary.

The lands of Smith and Fields include ridges and wooded slopes providing a natural buffer zone in visual contrast to the developed areas below.

Mr. Wheelwright and Mrs. Smith have both expressed to this District their desire to keep their lands in open space.

The County of Marin has endorsed the concept of retaining natural green belts, particularly on ridges, in the highly urbanized Southern Marin area.

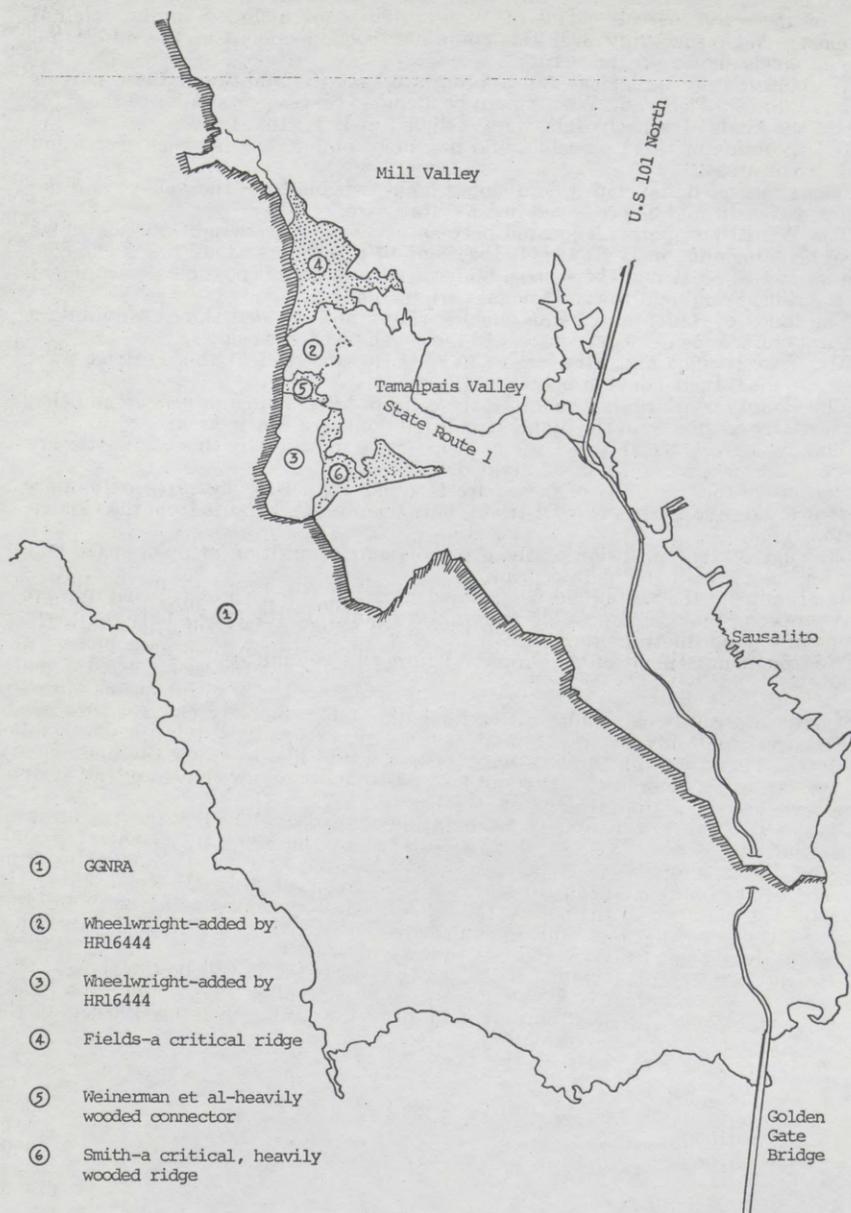
The five parcels which this District proposes be included by this committee are as yet undeveloped and not subdivided.

Because of the proximity of these parcels to San Francisco, pressures are mounting toward development. This District is only ten minutes by auto from the Golden Gate Bridge.

We suggest that inclusion of these parcels and acquisition of open space is a matter deserving of the highest priority.

We commend the vision and determined efforts of those who have championed this proposal, making it possible to retain a beautiful preserve of nature on this fringe of a major metropolitan area.

We urge endorsement of the proposal before this committee.



List of properties proposed for inclusion in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area

<i>Owner, area, and parcel No.</i>	<i>Assessed valuation</i>
George W. Wheelwright III, 226 acres, 200-010-48 ¹ -----	\$170,000
200-010-25 ¹ -----	6,000
200-010-21 ¹ -----	100
200-010-23 ¹ -----	500
Jeffrey A. and Eva M. Wienerman, 22 acres, 200-010-20-----	50,000
200-010-22-----	5,000
200-010-24-----	24,000
Edna G. Smith, 114 acres, 200-010-04-----	149,000
200-010-05-----	2,600
200-010-16-----	30,000
Michael C. and Arah W. Fields, 169 acres, 199-080-13-----	46,500
199-080-08-----	265,000
199-080-09-----	230,000
199-080-11-----	10,500
199-080-12-----	500
48-141-08-----	29,000
48-141-09-----	3,000
48-141-06-----	500
48-141-07-----	30,500

¹ Included in H.R. 16444.

Mill Valley, Calif., September 17, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation,
 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE, I urge you to include my property in the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area. It is located in Tamalpais Valley in Southern Marin County. Through this small valley runs California State Highway 1. On Route 1, every Saturday and Sunday, stream thousands of cars and people from San Francisco and everywhere, headed for the scenic coastal route.

Tamalpais Valley is the last network of roads, houses, trails or means of access to the beautiful ridgeland surrounding the valley. Nobody can get through to the ocean without driving through our valley, except by driving a dozen miles north. The sad thing is, that many people would like to enjoy the open spaces without using their cars: that is not now possible because we have no trail system. We do have a terrible traffic jam, weekends.

The ridgeland which have been included in the GGNRA form a crescent around the valley. My 114 acres are at the southeastern tip of that crescent, high overlooking the valley. My property has the only good connections from the valley road system up to the county-maintained firetrails which cover the ridges all the way to the ocean. It is this firetrail system which is very suitable for hikers, backpackers and horsemen, as I can tell you from my experience riding those same trails for the last thirty-odd years.

If my land is not included, odds are that someday it will be developed: that would be a great tragedy for all the people of the valley who would see a lovely ridge and grove of trees disappear, and all of the visitors who need access to the space set aside for their recreation.

My property is:

<i>Assessor's parcel No.:</i>	<i>Acres</i>
200-010-04-----	80.12
200-010-05-----	5.22
200-010-16-----	29.00
Total-----	114.34

It will be difficult to design a safe and usable trail system for the southern part of the park: for those who want to leave cars at home, my ridge is the best access to the open spaces towards the ocean. Please include it.

Very truly yours,

MRS. EDNA G. SMITH.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. William J. Cronin, Chief of the Legislative Service, Directorate of Real Estate, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Cronin, instead of proceeding with you, are you doing anything this afternoon?

Mr. CRONIN. I am at your convenience.

Senator BIBLE. I think I will accommodate these California witnesses, if this doesn't inconvenience you too much. I have a panel of five next, Mrs. Meyer, Mr. Weinberger, Mr. Raab, Mr. Friedman, and Dr. Wayburn, my old friend. That will give us just about the right time.

Mr. CRONIN. I'll be here this afternoon.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DR. EDGAR WAYBURN, PEOPLE FOR A GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Dr. WAYBURN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I now have your statement in front of me. And you are recognized for 5 minutes. You may proceed. Just highlight what is in your statement.

Dr. WAYBURN. I would like to introduce the people here at the table with me. I am Edgar Wayburn. I am chairman of People for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. To my right, Mrs. Amy Meyer, who is representing the Sierra Club. To her right is Mr. Robert Raab, representing the Marin County Conservation League. To my left, Mr. Weinberger, representing the San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association, and to his left is Mr. Jerry Friedman, who is representing the West Marin County Environmental Action Committee.

Senator BIBLE. We are happy to have the entire team here and I welcome you. Are you all members of the Sierra Club? This is the Sierra Club presentation?

Dr. WAYBURN. No, sir. This presentation is from this organization, People for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area, an entirely separate organization, and this is a point I want to make very strongly.

Senator BIBLE. I like the Sierra Club. Win some, lose some.

Dr. WAYBURN. I like the Sierra Club, too.

Senator BIBLE. You used to be president of it, you should like it.

Dr. WAYBURN. But this is a citizens movement which involves many others besides the Sierra Club.

You, of course, know this area, better than any Member of Congress perhaps.

Senator BIBLE. I'm not sure of that, but I know it very well.

Dr. WAYBURN. We represent more than 60 organizations beside the Sierra Club, we represent hundreds of thousands of people and perhaps millions. I would like to make our organization's testimony of May 12 before the House part of the record of this Senate hearing.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, it will be part of the record.

Dr. WAYBURN. Today, I would like to speak directly to the Senate bill as well as the House bill, Senate bill 2342 and the House bill 16444, as well as the House Report 92-1381. I want to emphasize the remarkable opportunity that lies before us, which I won't go into in detail and which is a part of my statement.

I am presenting a map which I think is a little different than all of the others that you have had before, the problem and the opportunity in front of us.

This map shows, with the addition of only 21,000 acres, one can include in a contiguous magnificent open space complex, 115,000 acres which hasn't been brought out, I think it should be brought out. In addition to the other properties belonging to the State of California, city of San Francisco, county of Marin, there is a 17,500-acre tract of the Marin Municipal Water District directly contiguous to this, and there is the 4,000 acres of the Samuel P. Taylor State Park. These are brought into direct connection by the addition of the Olema Valley.

Senator BIBLE. Would you have one of our park people point out what you are talking about on the map? I know where Marin County is obviously.

Dr. WAYBURN. On the north, is the Samuel P. Taylor State Park, directly adjacent to the proposed Olema Valley addition which would connect with Point Reyes and the Samuel P. Taylor State Park. Just to the south of that is the 17,500 acres of Marin Municipal Water District, and that would likewise be connected to the Point Reyes on the west, and to the Tamalpais State Park on the south and west, the little squiggly worm which Senator Moss referred to is included within the boundaries of the Marin Municipal Water District so it doesn't become a worm any longer once you realize this concept is part of the whole recreation open space complex.

Senator BIBLE. Part of the acreage about which you are testifying is in the Marin County Municipal Water District, is that what it is called?

Dr. WAYBURN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What is it used for now?

Dr. WAYBURN. It is used for a watershed and recreation. The Marin Municipal Water District is perhaps the oldest in the country as far as making their lands available to recreation.

Senator BIBLE. Is it undeveloped?

Dr. WAYBURN. It is very largely undeveloped. It has in it several lakes which are used for drinking water and one lake which is used for recreation entirely in cooperation with the State conservation department, and it has a couple of structures for purification of water. Otherwise, it is undeveloped.

I want to emphasize the proposed Golden Gate Recreation Area does not present the usual problems involving private land acquisitions. The great majority of the proposed landowners have already expressed willingness to sell. Many of them testified in favor of a national recreation area at the House hearings in San Francisco and in Washington.

A few landowners, however, have asked for exemption of their property from the national recreation area. It is the opinion of the People for A Golden Gate National Recreation Area that Audubon Canyon Ranch is the type of private land holding with demonstrated devotion to public and open space purposes which can be kept as an inholding. But while we sympathize with other individuals who wish to retain their private land, we believe that the interest of the people of the United States as a whole should be paramount consideration in deciding the future of this area. These superlative lands deserve the highest protection, and an optimum Golden Gate National Recreation

Area must include as much open space as possible in an already crowded metropolitan and urban area.

We want to endorse what Mr. Caverly said, that the properties which are mentioned in the House bill, H.R. 16444, be included. We would emphasize that Sutro Heights Park is one of these properties which was not mentioned in earlier bills.

I have to take issue with Secretary Morton on one part of this. It has been my good fortune to live not far from Land's End, an area with some of the most magnificent vistas in the world. I have explored the Land's End area on foot many times. And during these 20 years I have watched the slow, steady deterioration of this superb area which the city has failed miserably to protect. I have seen the cliffs erode, gouged out by inadequately planned roads and misplaced trails. I have seen the beautiful and unique coastal flora destroyed. And I have witnessed one of the earth's choicest areas, an unparalleled site for a public park, being used as a city garbage dump. This fortunately isn't being done today. It was being done a few years ago.

This area should be made a part of a national preserve. Its loss from the Golden Gate National Recreation Area would be a great loss to the American people.

After my testimony was prepared, Mr. Chairman, I received a letter which I was asked to introduce in the record of the hearing. You have a copy of that letter. It is from a Mrs. Tasto, whose mother is Mrs. Smith who owns the 114-acre parcel of the Smith property.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, it will be made a part of the record.

Dr. WAYBURN. We have certain provisions that we would suggest again that provision for legislative taking of lands for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area be provided for in the Senate bill. This would insure the lowest possible cost of land acquisition at a time when land prices continue to spiral upward. Legislative taking, we believe, would be the wisest use of the taxpayers' money. Failing this, People for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area urges that the committee ask for immediate purchase of private lands by the Secretary of the Interior.

Senator BIBLE. I am aware of the objective, and I like it, but we—but if you show me where we're going to get that \$500 million, I'll try to accommodate you. I would like to buy it all tomorrow. We just don't happen to have the money. But I understand what you are saying.

Dr. WAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, immediately before my departure from San Francisco and since I arrived in Washington, I was given three more communications from concerned landowners or community groups. These will be of interest to you, and I would like to enter them into the record of the hearing.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, it will be made a part of the record.

Dr. WAYBURN. The first is from the Bolinas Planning Group which represents the local community of Bolinas, which is one of the communities affected by the GGNRA and which is directly contiguous to it. In essence, they say we join with the People for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area in urging the Senate bill to include (a) a provision that the citizens advisory board be created and that they

hold public hearings and that they have broad regional and particularly local representation; (b) the provision and prompt appropriation of a transportation study be included; and (c) the provision for carefully drawn saleback and leaseback provisions be included.

This morning I was handed a statement which I think will be of great interest to you from the owners of the Cliff House Properties, the Cliffside Properties, and the Lathrop Properties, which comprise the three parcels of land known as the Cliff House-Sutro Baths area of San Francisco. They state their support of the inclusion of these parcels of land in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Senator BIBLE. Who is that statement from?

Dr. WAYBURN. Allen E. Beach, vice president, Cliff House Properties, and on behalf of Cliffside Properties and Lathrop Properties. The owners state that previous testimony by the Department of the Interior indicated that acquisition of the above mentioned parcels of land would amount to \$10 million; however, the owners are prepared to negotiate immediately a fixed amount for acquisition and believe that all the land can be acquired for 20 to 25 percent below the above-mentioned estimate. So I believe it can be acquired for less than that.

Dr. WAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement.

Senator BIBLE. As usual, you have made a very fine presentation, Doctor, and it is always good to see you.

Without objection, the three letters and the statement will be made a part of the record.

(The material referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. EDGAR WAYBURN, PEOPLE FOR A GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I am Edgar Wayburn, Chairman of People for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area, an organization that was set up for three specific reasons. The first was to explore and evaluate proposals for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The second was to help bring about the establishment of an optimum Golden Gate National Recreation Area. And the third was to provide a working organization and an articulate voice for the people who wanted to protect and preserve the Golden Gate area and the magnificent open space around it. At the time People for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area was established—January 6, 1971—we scarcely dreamed that we would gain the kind of support we now have. As it turned out, we are backed by more than 60 organizations representing every segment of our community—from organized labor to hiking groups, from the business sector to minority groups, from people of every race, creed and color. We have the support of hundreds of thousands of citizens—in the Bay Area and indeed across the country. Such broadbased support is prime testament to the nearly universal desire for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

As I'm sure you know, People for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area testified before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives in support of Congressman Phillip Burton's Bill HR 9498, at the House hearing on May 12, 1972. Our testimony at that time contained numerous background details which need not be repeated today. However, since these details are important to the full picture, I would like to include our organization's testimony of May 12 in the record of this Senate hearing to make available to you the information it contains.

Today I would like to speak directly to Senate Bill 2342—introduced by our distinguished California Senators Alan Cranston and John Tunney as a companion bill to HR 9498. I would like to comment on HR 16444—the joint bill of Representatives Burton, Mailliard, Clausen, et al., the result of the deliberations of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs—and on House Report No. 92-1381. I would like to preface my comment on this legislation, however, with a few brief observations.

I want to emphasize the remarkable opportunity that lies before us—the opportunity to establish a unique National Park reserve that will save for the people of the United States and the world a magnificent open space area immediately adjacent to one of the major metropolitan regions in the United States. We have this opportunity for two reasons—first, because of wise and far-sighted action on the part of local and federal governments in setting aside public parklands in Western Marin County and along the shore in San Francisco. And secondly we have this opportunity because of great good fortune. The ranch lands of western Marin County have most fortunately remained largely free of subdivisions, and the lands of the Marin Municipal Water District and the United States Department of Defense have remained relatively undisturbed. Because of this rare combination of circumstances, there is at present some 115,000 acres of de facto open space extending from the Point Reyes Seashore in western Marin County to Fort Funston at the southwestern corner of San Francisco. 94,000 acres of this area is reserved in parks or in the Marin Municipal Water District. Only 21,000 acres of the total 115,000 acres now need be acquired to consolidate and hold this magnificent open space complex in perpetuity for the public good. Of that 21,000 acres, 15,500 is private land.

The total area is one of rare beauty. It has alternating cliffs and beaches, ridges and canyons, meadows and forests of redwood, Douglas fir, alder and laurel. There are mountains, and there are lovely beaches—and there are, of course, the world famous Golden Gate and San Francisco Bay itself. The vistas from many points in this area are breath-taking—and they may be enjoyed by countless numbers of people forever, if the area is preserved. Opportunities for many other types of recreation are plentiful. Sunbathing and swimming, sailing and pleasure-boating of all kinds, mass recreation or solitary strolls—all are available here.

Happily, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area does not present the usual problems of a National Park proposal involving private land acquisition. The great majority of private land owners within the proposed area have already expressed a willingness to sell. Many of them, in fact, testified in favor of the National Recreation Area at the House hearings in San Francisco or in Washington. The local Boards of Supervisors of Marin and San Francisco counties—and local city governments in Marin County—as well as the State of California itself have endorsed establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

A few landowners, however, have asked for exemption of their property from the National Recreation Area. It is the opinion of the People for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area that Audubon Canyon Ranch is the type of private land holding with demonstrated devotion to public and open space purposes which can be kept as an inholding. But while we sympathize with other individuals who wish to retain their private land, we believe that the interest of the people of the United States as a whole should be the paramount consideration in deciding the future of this area. These superlative lands deserve the highest protection—and an optimum Golden Gate National Recreation Area must include as much open space as possible in an already crowded metropolitan and urban area.

A further and particular problem is posed by certain lands in San Francisco which are either privately owned—or owned or administered by the City and County of San Francisco. People for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area believes that it is essential that any national reserve bearing the name of "Golden Gate" must include at the very least a substantial strip of land along the San Francisco side of the renowned entrance into San Francisco Bay. The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has passed a resolution favoring inclusion in the National Recreation Area of parts of Fort Funston, Ocean Beach, Land's End, Aquatic Park, Fort Miley, Marina Green, and portions of Lincoln Park. In this we concur. These are national assets and should be held in public trust for all the American people.

I would like to make a personal plea for the inclusion of these areas. It is my good fortune to have lived for twenty years not far from Land's End, an area with some of the most magnificent vistas in the world. I have explored the Land's End area on foot many times. And during these twenty years I have watched the slow, steady deterioration of this superb area which the City has failed miserably to protect. I have seen the cliffs erode—gouged out by inadequately planned roads and misplaced trails. I have seen the beautiful and unique coastal flora destroyed. And I have witnessed one of the earth's choicest areas—an unparalleled site for a public park—being used as a city garbage dump. This area should be made a part of a national preserve. Its loss from the Golden Gate National Recreation Area would be a great loss to the American people.

To speak specifically to the legislative bills presently before Congress regarding the establishment of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area. People for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area has studied HR 16444 and House Report No. 92-1391 which accompanies it. We consider this to be excellent legislation and we endorse it. We also support S 2342, but we urge that it be amended to include the provisions embodied in HR 16444 and its accompanying report.

We further advocate inclusion in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area of three small parcels contiguous to the presently proposed area—if this is possible within the funding limits set by HR 16444, and we believe it is. These parcels would provide extremely important buffer areas. The first is the Wolfback Ridge above Sausalito, 192 acres which lie between the Marincello Ranch and Highway 101. The other two areas are ridge lands which lie between the Golden Gate National Recreation Area on the west, and Tamalpais Valley on the east. One 22-acre parcel of ridge land known as the Weinerman property connects two parts of the Green Gulch Ranch which are both included in the National Recreation Area. Another 50-acre portion of the former Dias Ranch lies east of the Panoramic Highway, and divides the large watershed which slopes westward to the ocean and eastward toward San Francisco Bay. Addition of this parcel would provide important scenic protection.

We would also like to suggest again that provision for legislative taking of lands for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area be provided for in the Senate bill. This would insure the lowest possible cost of land acquisition at a time when land prices continue to spiral upward. Legislative taking, we believe, would be the wisest use of the taxpayers' money. Failing this, People for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area urges that the Committee ask for immediate purchase of private lands by the Secretary of the Interior.

A remarkable unanimity of opinion exists among the people of the Bay Area—and indeed all people who have thrilled to the magnificence of the Golden Gate area. It is the opinion that the Golden Gate National Recreation Area should become a reality. But, as always, time is of an essence. Action is needed now. We urge you to seize this remarkable moment—this unparalleled opportunity that you have to save for all people a truly superb scenic, historical and recreational public treasure.

STATEMENT PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION

May 11 - 12, 1972

by Edgar Wayburn, M.D., Chairman, People For a
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I am Edgar Wayburn, Chairman of People For a Golden Gate National Recreation Area, which is a broadly based group of citizens banded together to seek the establishment of an optimum Golden Gate National Recreation Area. We range across all segments of the population and are backed by more than 50 organizations, stretching from the inner city, out to the ranchlands. Hundreds of thousands of people have endorsed our cause. We represent all races, creeds and colors, - all interested in securing a better future for all the people of the metropolitan San Francisco Bay Area as well as all those interested in the protection of one of the most significant landmarks of our country, the Golden Gate of California.

Why the Golden Gate National Recreation Area now?

Recognition of the national importance of the Golden Gate is not new. Until recently the importance of this area for our country's defense was considered paramount and all the fort lands were kept in the hands of the military services. Today this is no longer true. Some of these lands, declared "surplus" during the 1960s, have been taken into the State Park system, including Angel Island and parts of Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite. Other lands are now declared "excess" to military needs and unless unified in a park under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service will be lost piece by piece for various development projects.

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The foresight of the Congress in establishing Point Reyes National Seashore, and that of the California State Park Commission in establishing Mount Tamalpais, Samuel P. Taylor and several smaller State Parks have resulted in multiple areas of open space in western Marin County. Together with the lands of the Marin Municipal Water District, they comprise over 94,000 acres. But at present they are widely separated and each has to be planned for separately. The addition of some 21,000 acres of land and water presently in private and state holdings and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense will result in the preservation of a continuous greenbelt of approximately 115,000 acres of publicly owned land immediately adjacent to one of the most populous metropolitan regions in the United States.

By a fortunate miracle of history, much of western Marin County has been kept as open land because it has been used for cattle ranching for well over 100 years. Today that condition is changing fast--ranching is no longer economic and the land is taxed for its value in an urban area. Now the choice is public land or residential and commercial development.

Once the objective is set--establishing a contiguous public land area of 115,000 acres in Marin County opposite a related, contiguous shoreline area in San Francisco County of about 2,000 acres--after the goal is determined, it should be achieved in the right way. Both HR 9498 and HR 10220 include the same land area and set the same goal. Both bills have the objective we describe: They include the Olema Valley and Bolinas Ridge, all of the Marincello land, the Sutro Baths and Cliff House property and the parcels of land that belong to the City and County of San Francisco.

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HR 9498

People For a Golden Gate National Recreation Area believe that of the bills before you, HR 9498 would establish the best possible park and we support it. HR 9498, in addition to the inclusion of the land area we believe to be necessary to establish a complete park, would do the following:

1. HR 9498 would protect the natural character of the recreation area both in San Francisco and Marin Counties. (Sec. 1 and Sec. 9 (b) (1) A and B) It differentiates between the lands in San Francisco that have been developed and changed over many years and the lands in Marin County that have been used only for the grazing of cattle. HR 10220 would protect only Marin County (Sec. 1) and HR 13060 has no protective statement whatsoever. Under the provisions of HR 9498, plant, bird and animal habitats would be protected.
2. HR 9498 would protect the Presidio by transferring all of its greenbelt to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. This greenbelt has been under attack for twenty years. The Army has scattered roads and housing throughout the post, often obstructing or going through the middle of a major piece of open space. The new General Site Plan shows buildings proposed at the eastern end of Crissy Field which are an example of such planning. The Army Reserve Center, built in 1961, cut off almost all access to the Lobos Creek Meadow behind the building.

In addition, the Presidio lands have been viewed as free federal real estate by other federal agencies and by local governmental bodies such as the San Francisco Public School District. During

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the past two years, citizens have had to work to prevent the construction of a Food and Drug Administration building and two public schools.

3. HR 9498 would protect the lands of the Presidio by restricting development upon developed as well as undeveloped land of whatever acreage remains under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense (Sec. 9 (d) (1) (A) and (B); (2)). HR 9498 would impose a limit upon the amount of land to be covered by buildings and would prevent a net increase in that amount due to the relocation of necessary facilities because of the establishment of the GGNRA. New buildings should not obstruct future plans of the Secretary of the Interior, and new Army facilities that are not directly a part of the functions of the Headquarters of the Sixth Army should not move onto the post.

We note further, that Letterman General Hospital has been growing steadily, occupying more land each year, and will later suggest an amendment that would place this growth within a definite boundary.

4. HR 9498 contains a provision for "legislative taking" of private lands to be acquired for the park. This would make possible the acquisition of more land at a lesser cost and avoid the price escalations promoted by speculators (Sec. 8 (b) (1)).
5. HR 9498 contains provisions for "lease back" of property to former owners as well as a "life estate" provision. Each would

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serve to minimize disruption of people who now reside in homes on land to be included within the Recreation Area.

Other Comparisons of HR 9498, HR 10220, HR 13060

Both HR 9498 and HR 10220 would wisely prevent development in the Olema Valley. HR 13060 by not including this area, would literally force development in a long, fairly narrow valley between various parcels of public land. The valley is an earthquake fault zone and should never be commercially or residentially developed. It is the area that would best serve the needs of city people while taking the pressure of intensive use away from Point Reyes Seashore. Furthermore, part of the Valley, as well as the Bolinas Ridge along its eastern edge, is in the watershed of Bolinas Lagoon. The canyons and slopes of Bolinas Ridge and the ridge itself were logged from 1846 to 1853 to build the new city of San Francisco. Second growth redwoods, some of large size, are again growing here.

HR 10220 contains two important provisions which may also be found in HR 13060:

1. HR 10220, Sec. 3 (b) gives the Secretary of the Interior the opportunity to provide services and facilities for access to the Recreation Area.
2. HR 10220, Sec. 3 (c) gives the Secretary of the Interior the authorization to enter into cooperative agreements with neighboring communities and local agencies for the rendering of such community services as firefighting and law enforcement

Both of these provisions should be contained within the final bill.

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Bolinas Lagoon and Duxbury Reef

Two fragile areas in Marin County are not included in any of the bills now under consideration, Bolinas Lagoon and Duxbury Reef. They must be viewed separately because they represent two entirely different ecosystems and are protected by two very different political jurisdictions.

The County of Marin controls Bolinas Lagoon and much of the adjacent shoreline. The County Park and Recreation Department is responsive to a large group of citizens who keep watch over the Lagoon and watershed, protect its bird life and patrol its shores. The County has drawn up a sensitive, protective plan for the Lagoon and should retain control of Bolinas Lagoon and the shoreline area it now owns.

Duxbury Reef is in the tidelands between Stinson Beach State Park and Point Reyes National Seashore that are under the jurisdiction of the State of California. The State has only two game wardens to patrol all of Marin County. Duxbury Reef is a remarkable natural area--it is the largest shale reef in North America.

Its unique marine life is being destroyed by casual visitors and busloads of students who, in the name of recreation and education, collect and dig there. It is supposed to be a State Reserve, but the Reef is located in an isolated peninsula and the game wardens have not regularly patrolled the area.

When the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is established, the entire ocean shoreline of Marin County will be under Federal auspices up to Stinson Beach State Park. The federal government now has jurisdiction over the shoreline from the southern end of Point Reyes National Seashore to the

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northern end. There is a gap of about 6 miles between Stinson Beach State Park and the southern end of Point Reyes Seashore and that area includes Duxbury Reef. The Golden Gate National Recreation Area legislation should stipulate that the entire Marin County shoreline, from Fort Baker to the end of Point Reyes National Seashore should be unified and managed under the National Park Service. Duxbury Reef should be given the highest degree of protection possible.

Acreage Limitation

There should be no acreage limitation for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. HR 13060 has a limit of 24,000 acres. Of these, 4,000 are normally submerged and 8,000 belong to the California State Park System. Therefore the new land not already protected is only 12,000 acres.

Under the Administration proposal, private lands that might be donated to the park or future excess Federal land - ie. of the Coast Guard, could not be included. Furthermore, 500 acres of Marinello are missing and so are San Francisco City lands amounting to more than 420 acres. We feel that they both should be in the park.

To make a proper comparison between the Burton and Mailliard bills on the one hand, and the Administration proposal on the other, we are counting acreage as HR 13060 does - we are including State Park lands and lands under water. Given this method of estimation, our proposal calls for a park of 34,000 acres. Of these, 8,000 are in protected state park lands and about 5,000 are normally submerged. (The extra 1,000 acres under water includes the submerged lands from Stinson Beach State Park to the southern boundary of Point Reyes National Seashore. The figure of 1,000 acres is our estimate. The tidelands belong to the State and they would have to be donated to the Federal Government).

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Therefore, our proposal calls for new land protection under National Park Service auspices of about 21,000 acres, a 9,000 acres increase.

Now, where are the 9,000 acres? The biggest single area is the Olema Valley and Bolinas Ridge, 7,500 acres of ranch land and forest lying across the San Andreas Fault. It is land that should never be developed intensively. It is a proper component of a greenbelt, of open space and parkland area for a metropolitan area with a population of nearly 5,000,000 people.

Five hundred acres are part of Marinello, one fourth of an open ranch, the rest of which is included in the Recreation Area. One thousand acres, approximately, belong to the Duxbury Reef shoreline area. That makes 9,000 acres. And we think that the 420-plus acres of San Francisco City land and the 12 acres of private land at the old Sutro Baths and Cliff House should be included in the park proposal.

One of the most difficult problems confronting us today is how to preserve our parks while encouraging people to use them. The pressure of use has caused permit systems to be instituted in many areas. Campgrounds have had to be closed and "rested" because overuse has stripped the ground cover. Mount Tamalpais State Park is so heavily used that Bootjack Camp has had to be closed because six inches of ground cover was lost there during one year.

The population of the Bay Region is growing steadily and now numbers nearly 5,000,000. The population in 1990 is predicted to be three times what it was in 1960, a jump from 2,500,000 people to 7,500,000. Purchase of the additional acreage we propose now at the lower prices possible will be both a good investment for the future and a saving in severance costs.

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Transportation

During the past two years, we have had much time to think that if the Golden Gate National Recreation Area were to "bring parks to the people" we must be concerned about how we would "bring people to the parks".

One of the biggest problems of Yosemite Valley, of Point Reyes Seashore, of Mount Tamalpais State Park is the impact of the automobile. The vehicle that made so many new areas accessible for so many people now clogs our city streets and jams our country roads. Miles of trees are felled yearly and hillsides are carved away - all at tremendous public expense - as two lane roads become four lane highways and four lane freeways become six and eight lane expressways.

The geography of western Marin County will not withstand the disruption of great highway construction. It is fragile terrain, open, steep and treeless at the southern end, rising 2,600 feet out of the sea at the center and prone to slides if disrupted. Furthermore, no one wants to change the Golden Gate Bridge, a national symbol. Its six lanes are already filled to capacity on weekends.

It is essential that the many transportation studies now being done in San Francisco and Marin Counties by the State Division of Highways, by the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District, and by the County of Marin, be given direction and focus under the auspices of the Secretary of the Interior.

We propose that the legislation for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area include a master transportation plan for all units of the National Park System in San Francisco and Marin Counties, including the access to them. The transportation plan should reflect the results of land use capacity studies prepared in connection with the land use master plans. The implementation of such a plan would encourage development where it is wanted and needed and leave some

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areas of the park units relatively untouched. Marin communities should be protected from traffic jams and unwanted roads and city people should be able to get to the park without automobiles.

Public transportation within the recreation area and other public land units and between them should also be investigated during these land use and transportation studies.

Citizens' Advisory Commission

Residents of the San Francisco Bay Region have worked actively to expand our national park system and for the establishment of this park and for Point Reyes National Seashore. Those who have labored to establish each park watch over them protectively. HR 9498 is the only one of the bills now before you that provides a vehicle for input to the National Park Service from concerned citizens. However, the provision is incomplete. People for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area asks that HR 9498 be amended to establish a Citizens' Advisory Commission to help prepare the master plan and the transportation plans and to advise and make recommendations for the administration and management of the recreation area and related units. We ask that this amendment include the provision that the initial members of the commission be appointed within 90 days.

Other Amendments

HR 9498 is the only bill now before you that provides for a master land and water use management plan (a "tentative" plan and a "master" plan). We ask that the proposal for a tentative plan and a master plan be amended so that a year rather than six months will be allowed for the preparation of a tentative plan and two years rather than one year will be allowed for the preparation of the master plan. This will allow the National Park Service sufficient

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time to prepare the plans properly. HR 9498 provides for public hearings on the tentative plan. Their significance should be made explicit so we ask that HR 9498 be amended to state that public hearings should be held in San Francisco and Marin Counties and the evidence and testimony gathered at these hearings should be reflected in the master plan.

In order to prevent loss to the Federal Government of lands belonging to the Presidio of San Francisco and to ensure that any land that is declared excess to the needs of the military is unified with other excess military land in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, we ask that an amendment be made to HR 9498 as follows:

"Notwithstanding other provisions of law, all rights, title, and interest in Federal lands in the Presidio of San Francisco that heretofore or hereafter are declared excess to the needs of the United States Army shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Interior as part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area."

The cost of additional private land acquisition will be, in the long run, one of the smallest costs of this project. We stress that immediate acquisition by the United States at the time of enactment of the legislation will cost the Federal Government the least money. We urge that the provision for "legislative taking" of private lands to be acquired, be retained in the final bill. HR 9498 does not include a cost figure for the proposed park. It should be amended to stipulate that up to \$45,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for acquisition of lands and interests in lands, even though the estimates which we have suggest the cost should be far less than this figure.

Both HR 10220 and HR 10060 would permit the unrestricted development of Letterman General Hospital. This would allow an ever-increasing area of the Presidio to be covered by facilities, quarters for personnel, and parking for cars. On the new Presidio site map, such an increase is already indicated.

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We propose an amendment to designate a defined boundary for the development of Letterman General Hospital so that all facilities, housing and parking will be in one area. The boundary we propose surrounds all of the area presently occupied by the hospital except a small parking lot, not yet constructed that is located in an inappropriate place.

Ninety-nine per cent of the private land within the boundaries of the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area is in large holdings. We suggest that an amendment be added to the legislation to exempt from mandatory acquisition those small parcels of land which have in the past been used for residential or commercial purposes. This would prevent hardship to the owners and would save the government a considerable cost. It would apply to commercial properties of one acre or less and to residential properties of five acres or less, provided such properties have been used for residential or commercial purposes prior to June 1, 1971 and provided no severance costs would be involved by allowing the exemption.

There is no cost for access to certain public lands proposed for transfer to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. If the recreation area is to serve all of the people, it is important to retain availability to all through free access. However, when the Federal Government establishes facilities and maintains services at Federal expense, the Federal Government should be able to charge user fees.

We propose that HR 9490 be amended to state explicitly that entrance fees will not be charged to the Recreation Area but that fees for facilities and services may be charged by the Federal Government.

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Fort Mason

San Francisco has a limited inventory of open space. We have therefore, proposed that all "excess" Federal properties be included in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The preservation of the integrity of Fort Mason under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service should not be compromised in any way. Community facilities should be placed within the fine old buildings on the Fort grounds. Other buildings should be torn down so that the amount of open space would actually be increased.

In recent months, a group has promoted the idea of using half of Fort Mason, 35 acres, for a San Francisco public school (plus related community facilities).

The San Francisco schools are losing 2,000 students each year! In the past, the San Francisco Board of Education has not properly master-planned for its needs and has moved from makeshift to crisis. At present, the Board would like to sell the school it now owns and then rebuild a high school on so-called "free" Federal land.

We feel that the San Francisco Unified School District must consolidate within its own resources. People for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area suggest that playing fields be created within Fort Mason for use by the students on weekdays and the general public on weekends. The public school should be rebuilt on its present grounds across the street. In this way, both the needs of the students for a better campus and the need to preserve open space would be satisfied. Any attempt to remove acreage of "free" land should be stopped under the laws governing "excess" and "surplus" Federal properties.

Conclusion

The Golden Gate National Recreation Area does not present the usual problems found when trying to establish a national park. The land is available and

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relatively unused. The private parcels are between the lands held in public ownership. Most of the landowners have expressed support for the inclusion of their property in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and a willingness to sell. The Federal land, so frequently threatened by projects that would impair the continuity of open space is still intact. The City of San Francisco and the County of Marin are in support of this project. They have expressed the desire for the inclusion of more land within the boundaries of the park. The State has passed a resolution in support of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

There is a remarkable unanimity as well as a miraculously fortunate confluence of circumstances - and time is running out. Action is needed - urgently - now - to establish the best Golden Gate National Recreation Area, for the least amount of money. This will turn into reality the desire of so many people in the San Francisco Bay Region and across the country, and will make a maximum contribution to improve the deteriorating quality of life of our city residents at minimum costs, and will preserve the beauty and environmental integrity of a national symbol.

CASTRO VALLEY, CALIF., *September 17, 1972.*

DEAR DR. WAYBURN: My Mother, Mrs. Ronald V. Smith of 841 Smith Road, Mill Valley, a widow, owns approximately 114 acres in Marin County in an area known as Tamalpais Woods. It has a common border with the Green Gulch Ranch. For the past several months we were under the impression that her land was included in the new urban National Park.

My father died 12 years ago and she has resisted sale of her land for sentimental reasons. Several months ago three men representing the Tamalpais Community Services District called on her and wanted to include her property in the park. Mother agreed. When the dream of the Golden Gate National Park became evident of realization, inclusion of her property was the aim of the entire community.

Her land is probably the most beautiful part under consideration with forests and vegetation natural to the area. The fire department has its trails which we have used over the years for horseback riding. The view of the bay and Mount Tamalpais is superb. There is a natural stream and lovely canyons.

The Smith property is the missing link in the National Park with immediate access to the people in the valley for use.

Since last Friday when we discovered that it was omitted countless people have telephoned and called on her to act. The property has been requested for inclusion by the Marin County Board of Supervisors to which Mr. Arigoni can testify.

Please present this letter to the Senate Committee Hearing, and thank you for your efforts on behalf of all who appreciate the urgent need to conserve open space.

Yours sincerely,

JANE TASTO.

BOLINAS PLANNING GROUP,
Bolinas, Calif., September 20, 1972.

SENATOR ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: The Bolinas Planning Group is a broadly based community organization engaged in a crucial move to local control of the present and future development of Bolinas village and the adjoining Bolinas Peninsula.

It is apparent that Congress in creating the GGNRA directly adjacent to the Point Reyes National Seashore is making of Bolinas an enclave surrounded by massive National recreation lands. It is certainly true that these close-in undeveloped lands are as unspoiled by suburban sprawl as they are in no small part due to the continued vigilance of many members of the local community and their organizations.

Bolinas' 4,000 acres will clearly be a focal point for development, land speculation and commercial visitor operations all of which a majority of the residents have shown a determination to avoid. While the local residents are confident they can control and avoid many of the pitfalls that befall communities in and around major recreation facilities, it is the position of this group that the Congress can and should exercise its prerogatives in drafting the specific provisions of the act that will take account of the serious impact these large parks will have on the existing residents and the environment.

We join with the "People For A Golden Gate National Recreation Area" in urging the Senate's bill include:

(A) Provision that a citizen's Advisory Board be created at the acts inception, that they hold public hearings, and that they have broad regional and particularly local representation. Since Bolinas, Muir Beach and Stinson Beach will all be land-locked and heavily impacted areas, and since they share a common problem of critically short water supplies and sewage capacities it is important that these communities have representation on any citizen's advisory board dealing with plans that will vitally affect their communities.

(B) Provision and prompt appropriation for a Transportation Study be included with emphasis on alternative access routes and transportation modes. Since it is universally agreed that uncontrolled access by private automobiles, car campers and trailers and off highway vehicles present the greatest threat to any natural environment every attempt should be made to protect the GGNRA from this threat.

(C) Provision for carefully drawn sell-back and leaseback provisions should be included. The extensive ranches of the Olema Valley and the Bolinas Ridge from a potential source for locally grown fruits, vegetables, meat and dairy products as well a employment for local residents. This is historic pattern of this area and the Planning Group would like to see provisions for its continuation.

In addition the Bolinas Planning Group urges that Duxbury Reef and Agate Beach be left out of those areas to be included within GGNRA. The visitor impact on the access roads and through a residential area where most of the Bolinas residents live would be particularly devastating.

We request that this letter be included in the record of the hearings.

Sincerely

STEVE MATSON,
Planning Director.

RANCHO BAULINAS,
Bolinas, Calif., September 20, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington D.C.

GENTLEMEN: We would like to enter testimony on behalf of the operating partners (including the owner) of Rancho Baulinas, which will lie within the taken area for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, as set forth in S. 2342 and H.R. 16444. This is a 1350 acre ranch bordering the Bolinas Lagoon at the northern end, and extending up to the Bolinas Ridge.

This ranch was owned by the Wilkins family for 100 years and was operated as a dairy for most of that time. The new owner and his three partners have embarked on a careful and modest development of agricultural, recreational, and educational uses, including horse boarding, an endurance riding school, organic gardening, soil and water conservation, and raising beef cattle. We would like to continue to use the land in this way, and feel that such use is clearly compatible with the stated purposes of the GGNRA.

We, therefore, strongly urge that the Senate retain that portion of S. 2342 under Section 8(f) which includes provision for sell-back or lease-back.

It seems desirable to us, and to many others in the community, that the agricultural pattern of this area be preserved. This can be done through a sell-back arrangement with deed restrictions to guard against undesirable types of development. There is also a case to be made for the advantage to the local school district of keeping this large piece of land on the tax rolls, as well as the obvious reduction of Federal expenditures for purchase, administration, and maintenance.

Sincerely yours,

REX B. RATHBUN.
MARY L. TISCORNIA.
NICOLAS H. CHARNEY.
J. H. STEERE.

STATEMENT OF ALLEN E. BEACH, VICE PRESIDENT, CLIFF HOUSE PROPERTIES

The owners of the Cliff House Properties, the Cliffside Properties and the Lathrop Properties which comprise the three parcels of land known as the Cliff House-Sutro Baths area of San Francisco herewith state their support of the inclusion of these parcels of land in the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. The owners feel that these properties, due to their location, uniqueness and fame should be considered an integral and important part of the concept for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and such a concept would be incomplete if these properties were excluded.

Previous testimony by the Department of Interior indicated that acquisition of the above mentioned parcels would amount to \$10 million, however, the owners are prepared to negotiate immediately a fixed amount for acquisition and believe all the land can be acquired for 20 to 25% below the above mentioned estimate.

The owners are willing to work with the Committee and the National Park Service to settle on an equitable amount, similar, possibly, to the arrangement made, with the assistance of The Nature Conservancy, in acquiring the Merrin-cello area.

In essence the owners are willing to negotiate a firm amount so that the price is established and cannot escalate and thus eliminate the possibility of condemnation proceedings or other difficulties and delays in acquisition.

We must add that a decision must be made without conditions relating to other acquisitions or donations which will further add to the uncertainty that has clouded these properties for several years. Indecision as to non-acquisition, acquisition or acquisition with strings attached has cast such doubts on these properties as to have, in essence, already condemned them. A local atmosphere has been created that these properties are public domain even though they are privately owned.

The thousands already invested by the owners on plans that have been set aside because of continuous doubts of the future of these properties could only be relieved, and the land become viable, by a massive development. We believe that better use for this property would be for Park purposes and the owners are willing to cooperate so that acquisition is made easier and the owners are satisfied.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mrs. George D. Meyer.

**STATEMENT OF MRS. GEORGE D. MEYER, SAN FRANCISCO BAY
CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB**

Mrs. MEYER. Mr. Chairman, I am Mrs. Amy Meyer. I represent the Sierra Club and am chairman of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Subcommittee of the San Francisco Bay Chapter.

The Sierra Club endorses the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and asks that every effort be made to see that legislation to establish the park is enacted during this session of Congress. The basic provisions of S. 2342, the Cranston-Tunney bill, are the nucleus of H.R. 16444, the excellent bill reported out by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Were this bill to be passed by the Congress and signed into law within the few weeks remaining to this session, our highest hopes for the establishment of this park would be realized.

The Sierra Club has been known always as an organization that works for the conservation of land and natural resources but only comparatively recently has the club become involved in the conservation of human resources. It is to these two points, "conservation of land" and "conservation of people" that this statement is directed.

The land area proposed for inclusion in the park would unify a broad, contiguous land area in each of two counties, San Francisco and Marin. It would establish a permanent greenbelt appropriate for both the population of this metropolitan region and for visitors to the area from California and the West, from all of the United States, and around the world. It would conserve a great variety of parcels of land, sufficient for protection of the habitat of the bird and animal species which now inhabit the area.

There should be no exceptions made or exclusions granted from acquisition of parcels of this land for public purposes, except for an established, proven use, of which the best example is Audubon Canyon Ranch. There, public access is guaranteed and the program of the ranch is entirely compatible with park purposes.

The possibilities of "leaseback" and "life estate" should be explored and utilized for those landowners who do not wish to have their land acquired now and whose activities are otherwise compatible with the park.

Senator BIBLE. We follow that concept as you know. People have places there and we want to protect them as we have done time and again. I'm sure you wouldn't object to that.

Mrs. MEYER. No; I would be glad to see those provisions in the bill.

Senator BIBLE, I haven't examined it carefully, but that has been inherent in this committee's thinking for a long period of time. It is just a fair and honorable provision to put in the bill. What we are particularly concerned about is the areas, exclusive enclaves which the residents want to hold. It was the hole in the doughnut down in the Everglades, and that is one of the classic examples of failing to give proper consideration to the landowner who wants to retain their holdings and will comply with park standards.

Mrs. MEYER. The citizens movement to establish this park began at the time of the prospective dissipation of excess military lands on both sides of the Golden Gate. The seven forts are a miraculously preserved resource within this urban area. Furthermore, the four in San Francisco are the fulcrum of the San Francisco side of the part. The Sutro Baths and Cliff House, the lands belonging to the city and county of San Francisco and to the State of California as well as these fort lands should all be included in the park as delineated on the map that accompanies H.R. 16444. Only in this way can the concept of Gateway West be fully realized. The Golden Gate is the western entrance to the United States, a natural landmark, and a world-renowned symbol. Unified control and management of the lands that embrace and surround the Golden Gate is necessary. The option and opportunity for the complicated ownerships on the San Francisco side to be united must not be lost.

Certain additional parcels of land have been proposed for inclusion to complete the protection of the land area and maximize the value of what would be acquired by the Federal Government. If these parcels can be purchased with the funds allocated for park, the Sierra Club would especially endorse the inclusion of the Weirnerman parcel, Wolfback Ridge, and the Diaz Ranch. The Weirnerman parcel would complete the ridgetop and wildlife habitat protection mapped out in H.R. 16444. The Wolfback Ridge area would complete the preservation of the Golden Gate as it is known to all who drive across the Golden Gate Bridge; it would preserve the green entry into Marin County. The Diaz Ranch parcel would protect the high point of that section of the park, the division of the watershed between the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay.

Just generally there along there, along those State parks, were taken out of the Marin Forts in the late 1960's so that they became excess land, eventually surplus, eventually went to the State. Those were protected. But then about 2 years ago there began a battle over Fort Miley and battles over lands of the Presidio, particularly along the southern wall of the Presidio which is the area that Secretary Morton was concerned about.

The problem has been that this land has been considered excess to military needs. And in the case of Fort Miley, declared excess for Air Force needs. What happens then, we're building a Federal Archives, schools, Food and Drug Administration building along the southern wall of the Presidio, and each of these attempts to establish a new building within what is now protected green space has forced out, you know, a citizens movement, a concentrated effort, and every one of these attempts has been pushed back. But we see this park,

which would incorporate the 40 areas that have been proposed in the House bill, as being a particularly valid way of preventing incursions on these lands again.

The phrase "conservation of people" is an awkward one but it reflects the fact that the Sierra Club is becoming increasingly concerned with the quality of the environment in our cities. Numerous chapters are actively involved in urban issues and some, the San Francisco Bay chapter among them, have active programs to make experience of the natural environment more available to city dwellers. We recognize that people who live in urban areas, particularly inner-city people, live in environments whose predominant materials are concrete and cement. The establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area within and next to this urban area will further our goal of preserving the availability of the natural environment for all of our citizens.

The Sierra Club endorses the transportation study included in the House bill. It could make possible the development of transportation corridors for the park that would allow for maximum use of the land with minimum environmental damage. It would also serve as a means to explore the ways in which city people can best reach the park.

Many concerned citizens who work both to preserve and utilize open space have been involved in the development of this park concept. We urge that the Citizens Advisory Commission be one that will serve this park and the related units in San Francisco and Marin Counties. Public hearings should be held for park plans. The membership of the commission should be based upon the recommendations of the California Senators and Congressmen from the two counties so that the statement contained within the report of the House bill may become a reality:

The commission should include a balanced, broadly representative group of interested users and persons with professional competence in matters related to park administration. The commission's responsibilities should include participation in programs designed to encourage and facilitate public interest in matters affecting the park units.

With the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the headlands of the Golden Gate will be unified for public use in perpetuity and will continue to welcome the world as they have throughout the ages.

There is something that I want to bring to your attention because there was a question in my mind when it was brought up by the staff of Secretary Morton, by the Park Service people. I checked out the area around Stinson Beach, and they question the exclusion of lands around Stinson Beach, this is simply something to be entered in the record of the hearing, a map that the county had provided showing the area of exclusion around Stinson Beach. And the map for H.R. 16444, match exactly.

Another matter that is of great concern to the Sierra Club is to have people be able to have access to natural areas near their homes. It has always been a matter of traveling a great distance to public land areas because the areas around cities are eaten up with developments, and it is to this point, the conservation of the greenbelt, that would make it possible for the Sierra Club in this area, as it is doing now and in other parks throughout the country as well, to carry on programs to bring people to the parks.

Senator BIBLE. I'm all for that. You don't have to do any more selling on that.

Mrs. MEYER. Access to parks, we think, is very important.

Senator BIBLE. I am all for it.

Mrs. MEYER. We support the transportation study, and we care very much about a citizens advisory committee that would relate to the units of park in the two counties.

Senator BIBLE. And I'm for that also.

Mrs. MEYER. And in summary, we ask you to please seek immediate action in the case.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. And I appreciate your testimony here today. It's been very good.

Our next witness is Mr. Weinberger from the San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association.

Your full statement will be made a part of the record. Just cover the high points, if you will.

STATEMENT OF JAMES L. WEINBERGER, SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING AND URBAN RENEWAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. WEINBERGER. Thank you. I will try to be brief. As a fellow member of the bar, you will appreciate my difficulty in that respect.

I want to compliment the committee and its staff on the knowledge that it has displayed here today about the problems of our community. We have naturally been living with this problem and are acutely aware of it and have been for some period of time. I am quite impressed by the background and the knowledge of the committee.

I am going to address myself specifically to the inclusion of the San Francisco City owned land and I would depart from my prepared address and direct myself specifically to Secretary Morton's comments.

Specifically, Secretary Morton discusses the deletion of 600 acres of city-owned land, and he strangely did not mention that the present administration bill also deletes Fort Mason and Fort Funston.

Senator BIBLE. I think he did. I understood him to say that that was deleted if my memory is good.

Mr. WEINBERGER. Perhaps I didn't hear him. But the administration's position with respect to those properties is apparently that they are already in the public domain and therefore not endangered.

Senator BIBLE. That's right.

Mr. WEINBERGER. With all due respect to the Secretary, there has been continuous pressure to develop and to build and to utilize Fort Mason which is a key area on the northern boundary of San Francisco.

Senator BIBLE. I know where it is.

Mr. WEINBERGER. It is really a beautiful and unique area of San Francisco and you will later hear testimony of this afternoon of an effort to build on that property. Perhaps the Senator is aware of the efforts of the General Services Administration to use that property or perhaps to trade that property. And this seems to me a crucial omission and I think the House bill as it came out, which is—which is present in Senator Tunney's and Senator Cranston's bill, that which is section 6 which provides the inclusion as part of this recreation area all Federal properties which become surplus to the needs of the agencies presently having control over them. Perhaps the Cranston-Tunney bill is a little broad because it asks for areas around

the entire San Francisco Bay and Suisun Bay areas, I don't ask that Senator.

Senator BIBLE. I'm glad you're not asking about Suisun, that is so far up there.

Mr. WEINBERGER. I am only interested in San Francisco, and in Fort Mason and Fort Funston. Next, the Secretary said the city parks were well managed, I don't want to dispute this because perhaps within the limits of the city budget that is true. However, I would like to point out that these are entities in themselves. I am sure I need not point out to this committee, as Senator Moss did while he was present here, that the problems of dual administration and coordination of efforts between the city and the Federal Government in administering adjoining properties will only lead to a wasteful duplication of time and effort and possible resources which possibly could be devoted better elsewhere. And I suggest that these should not be considered entities in themselves. And this is primarily the difficulty with the administration.

Senator BIBLE. You're talking about the House-passed bill?

Mr. WEINBERGER. This could be considered a unit. With regard to the precedent that is expressed, the city of San Francisco has not asked this committee to take over Golden Gate Park and neither has the city of New York, to my knowledge, asked for Central Park to be taken over. Adopting the good practices of constitutional law, I would suggest that this committee cover those problems when they are presented and not allow them to be raised as issues at this time.

Senator BIBLE. We are not going to include Golden Gate in this legislation. You need not have any worry.

Mr. WEINBERGER. Neither do I ask that Central Park be included, but the Secretary made the point that the Federal Government does not have an obligation to undertake intensive recreation needs that should be properly borne by local communities. I suggest to him that under certain circumstances it does, and in San Francisco in particular, the report to the Congress and to the President of the Public Land Law Revision Commission specifically says that it does have that obligation and particularly in view of the national significance.

I would quite agree, with all due respect to the Senator, that if Elko and Winnemucca, two cities that my wife and I enjoy in your beautiful State, were to ask for Federal funds to operate their local parks, it might be questionable. But I point out that San Francisco parks and the local lands have been hosts to visitors from all over the world, from all over the Nation. This year alone we have had both the American Bar Association and the American Medical Association in San Francisco, and we think that makes these areas of national significance, which does justify their inclusion in this bill.

Finally, one more point and I will be through. That is, it is a little bit out of my field of expertise, and certainly the inclusion of the word "urban" in the title is not particularly important or critical to us. But I do think the reason in delving into Secretary Morton's subconscious, the reason that he wants the word "urban" deleted is that the deletion of the city-owned property makes this not an urban park and it takes away from the people of the city and county of San Francisco the park and the recreation opportunity to which they are entitled, and I think that is the reason he doesn't want that word in the title.

Senator BIBLE. I certainly don't think I can agree with that. Whether the word "urban" is in the title or not, the people in San Francisco have just as much access to a recreation area. Don't tell me the word "urban" is going to make any difference.

Mr. WEINBERGER. They may have access, Senator, but I think the problem here is in providing intensive recreation needs for the people of the city and county of San Francisco which cannot adequately be done under city management because of budget problems, prior financial obligations, and under the circumstances it is essential and critical and the purpose of this bill that the lands be included.

Senator BIBLE. I think maybe the city lands should be included, but I don't think that has a thing to do with it, it has nothing to do with putting the name "urban" in the title I like Gateway West as a designation better than any of them.

I am going to recess now because it is quarter to one, and we will resume this afternoon, and our next witness will be Mr. Raab and then Mr. Jerry Friedman, and then we will go to Mr. Cronin and Mr. Reidel and Mr. Baker, Miss Dinsmore and so on.

We will recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(The complete statement of Mr. Weinberger follows:)

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES L. WEINBERGER, SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING AND URBAN RENEWAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am speaking to you on behalf of the San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association (SPUR). SPUR is a volunteer citizens organization founded in 1910 when much of our City was still in ruins as the result of the earthquake and fire of 1906. SPUR has three objectives. The first is to educate the public about City Planning. The second is to stimulate more courageous and efficient government action in the field of conservation planning and renewal. The third is to act as a catalyst in the development of new planning and development goals.

I hope my testimony today will educate, stimulate and assist you in the creation of the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area. The proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area consists of lands on the Marin County and San Francisco County sides of the Golden Gate Bridge. My remarks will be limited to the importance of the inclusion of certain properties on the San Francisco side of the Golden Gate. Specifically I will address myself to the necessity of the acquisition by the Federal Government of the parcels of land presently owned by the City and County of San Francisco known as Ocean Beach, Marina Green, Marina Small Craft Harbor, Aquatic Park, Seal Rocks, and the City owned portions of Ft. Funston and Lincoln Park except for the Palace of the Legion of Honor and the Lincoln Park Golf Course. I will also touch briefly on the necessity for federal acquisition of the Sutro Bath Cliff House area which is presently in private ownership.

I.—ARGUMENT

The argument for inclusion of the non-Federally owned public lands and the private property on the San Francisco side of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area has three elements. First the San Francisco side contains scenic areas of "national significance" as that term is used in the Report of the Outdoor Recreation Review Commission (ORRRC) in 1962 and the Report to Congress of the Public Land Law Review Commission of 1970. Second, although local governments have the primary responsibility for managing areas required for intensive recreation use, San Francisco, like many other cities cannot finance the management by itself. Third, efficient and uniform planning and management of the San Francisco unit of the proposed recreation area requires inclusion of the county, state, and private lands on the San Francisco side because these properties are the connecting links between the Federally owned Presidio, Fort Funston and Fort Mason which are to become a part of the area.

A. THE CITY AND STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS IN SAN FRANCISCO ARE VIEW AREAS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

The report of the Public Land Law Review Commission reiterating the ORRRC report stated "The Federal Government should be responsible for the preservation of scenic areas, natural wonders, primitive areas and historic sites of national significance".

One only needs to walk or ride along Ocean Beach, the Marina Green, or by Aquatic Park and observe the number of out-of-state license plates and the number of tourists from all over the United States and all over the world who come just to look at our Bay and the Golden Gate. This year alone San Francisco was the host for both the American Bar Association and the American Medical Association conventions each of which brought over 10,000 visitors to our City. The views of our Bay, perhaps the greatest natural harbor in the world, and of the Pacific Ocean from the San Francisco headlands are of national importance and worthy of preservation.

While it is true that the city has maintained its parcels in open space and presumably will continue to do so in the future unfortunately it is unable to manage the areas in a manner to complement the spectacular views to be enjoyed from them. Many of the vista areas are not maintained. The areas beneath them are frequently used for dumping garbage which is not cleaned up. The Public Land Law Review Commission recognized the financial problem of local governments and stated "We recognize that there may be instances where it would be appropriate for the Federal Government to be responsible for the recreation area or to participate in the financing, development, and management. In some instances the State or local government may not be able to finance development and management by itself." SPUR suggests that the scenic qualities of the San Francisco side of the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area are of sufficient national significance to justify Federal acquisition of the property.

B. THE CITY CANNOT FINANCE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CITY PROPERTIES TO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL INTENSIVE RECREATION NEEDS OF THE URBAN COMMUNITY.

The non-Federally owned public lands and the private property on the San Francisco side of the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area have not been and will not be maintained in a manner to satisfy the intensive recreation needs of our urban community. San Francisco is a crowded little peninsula of approximately 49 square miles with an average of 16,000 people per square mile. The City of San Francisco employs only two men to clean and maintain the 7 mile stretch of Ocean Beach running along the entire Western border. The beach although eroding at the rate of two to ten feet a year ranges in width from 200 feet to 50 feet. The City maintains no mechanical cleaning devices for Ocean Beach. The beach is barely cleaned from one weekend to the next and even then the job is so unsatisfactory that many San Franciscans choose simply not to go to Ocean Beach. The problem of controlling the erosion referred to above is one requiring Federal assistance. The Army Corps of Engineers estimates a cost of between 3½ and 4 million dollars to remedy the erosion problem and an annual cost of \$250,000 to maintain the erosion control program. It is quite unlikely that the City of San Francisco could afford this program.

The hiking trails and picnic areas owned by the City and County of San Francisco on both sides of the Sutro Bath Cliff House Area are being used as garbage dumps by inconsiderate citizens and the trails and picnic areas are unsafe and not suitable for use. All of the San Francisco lands are accessible to all residents of the City and County of San Francisco by public transportation. With the exception of Golden Gate Park the San Francisco lands sought to be included in the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area constitute the largest open space area in the City and County of San Francisco available for intensive recreational uses. Under the City's management the recreation opportunities are limited. The President has recognized that the demand for urban open space recreation, wilderness and other natural areas continues to accelerate in the face of rapid urban development, escalating land values, and building pressures. The deletion of the San Francisco lands in any Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area would not bring parks to the people but would continue to deprive the people of San Francisco of the recreation opportunities which could be made available on the City owned parcels.

C. UNIFORM MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT WILL ENSURE MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY
IN PROVIDING RECREATION NEEDS TO THE BAY AREA

The proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area should be viewed as one unit extending into Marin County on the north and to the Southern Boundary of San Francisco on the South. The Department of Interior is the agency of our government most experienced and most able to manage and maintain open space to provide recreation needs. Park Service administration of disconnected parcels of land scattered throughout San Francisco and coordination with City and County agencies administering the connecting links will only lead to delay, conflict, confusion and duplication of effort, facilities and personnel. Any of which or all of which jeopardize the effectiveness of the entire project. Our Mayor and Board of Supervisors have recognized this problem and have demonstrated a willingness to cooperate in developing a unified continuous recreation area to serve the intensive recreation needs of San Francisco.

D. THERE ARE NO OBSTACLES TO THE INCLUSION OF SAN FRANCISCO PROPERTIES IN
THE PROPOSED RECREATION AREA

HR 16444 which has been reported favorably by the Full House Committee on Interior and Insular affairs with a do pass recommendation, and Senate Bill 2342 introduced by Senators Cranston and Tunney include all of the City owned lands mentioned above. However the House Bill provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall not acquire any interests in the properties in private ownership in San Francisco County, to-wit the Sutro Bath Cliff House area, unless and until the County and State lands located in San Francisco County have been transferred to the Secretary. The lands in private ownership constitute 12.5 acres almost in the middle of what could be nearly 12 miles of continuous federally owned and maintained recreation area covering the entire western and most of the northern perimeter of the City and County of San Francisco. The provision in the House Bill is apparently prompted by an initial reluctance of the Mayor to donate the City parcels, and his desire that the City retain title to the property and that the Federal Government provide financial assistance.

Mayor Alioto, in a letter to Secretary Morton dated February 14, 1972, pointed out that deletion of the City owned properties and the Sutro Bath Cliff House Area from the National Recreation Area would leave "a checkerboard development of widely separated units which would prohibit uniform master planning and ease of visitor use."

Secretary Morton in a letter to Mayor Alioto dated March 22, 1972 explaining the reasons for the exclusion in the Administration proposal of the City owned parcels stated "it should be noted that we do not propose Federal assistance for the development, operation or maintenance of any lands within the recreation area which are not to be owned or administered by this department."

The City of San Francisco has shown a willingness to compromise. The Mayor, at House Subcommittee hearings in San Francisco in August 1971 when asked if the City would be willing to deed its interest in the San Francisco property in view of the Park Service's preference to have complete control over an area when a recreation area or national park is established stated "In consideration of these specific parcels we are talking about, in consideration of their being maintained in perpetuity for recreation, with the sufficient assurances against development—commercial development—I at least would be certainly willing to recommend it."

Mayor Alioto also indicated in his testimony that the City would in effect not be donating the lands because the City would be receiving a "very important consideration" in that the Federal Government would maintain the areas as a park. He stated that "at the proper time the City would be happy—at least the Mayor's office would be happy, the present occupant would be happy to recommend the donation of the land in consideration of it being maintained by the Department of the Interior as a park."

The Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco passed a resolution on June 10, 1972 which was endorsed by the Mayor and will be included as part of the record of this hearing expressing the willingness of the City and County of San Francisco to enter into whatever agreements may be necessary to maintain and improve the recreational opportunities available to San Franciscans on the property owned by the City of San Francisco located within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Thus the City has expressed both a willingness and a desire to enter into an agreement with the Federal Government for the acquisition of the

City owned parcels in the recreation area and for the maintenance and improvement of those lands for recreational purposes for all who wish to use them.

There is nothing in the City Charter prohibiting the donation of parks to the Federal Government for continued use as an open recreation area. The property is owned by the City and County of San Francisco and held by it in trust for the people of San Francisco. The parcels of City owned property under consideration for inclusion are composed of 40 to 50 parcels acquired by the City in a variety of ways over a number of years. It will of course be necessary to research the deeds to each of these parcels in order to properly draft the deed to the Federal Government and to determine whether or not any restrictions may be required. There is no doubt that the Secretary may accept a donation containing a restrictive covenant. Title 16 of the United States Codes section 460-2 entitled National Conservation Recreational Areas Act authorizes the Secretary to "accept and use, without further authorization, donations of funds and real and personal property. Such acceptance may be accomplished under the terms and conditions of restrictive covenants imposed by donors when such covenants are deemed by the Secretary to be compatible with the purpose of the wildlife refuges, game ranges, fish hatcheries and other fish and wildlife conservation areas." There is no reason for a different rule applicable to acceptance by the Secretary of donations of real property for inclusion in a National Urban Recreation Area.

II.—CONCLUSION

The Federal Government has the responsibility for the preservation of scenic areas of national significance such as the non-Federally owned public lands and private property on the San Francisco side of the Golden Gate Bridge. The area is of national significance both because of its unique scenic qualities and because thousands of visitors from outside San Francisco use the areas every year. Because of the heavy use of the areas and the increasing needs of the people of San Francisco for easily accessible recreation areas San Francisco cannot finance the management alone. Efficient government requires unified ownership, planning, and management of the San Francisco lands to provide maximum recreation opportunities. Deletion of the County, State and private land in San Francisco would not bring parks to the people but would instead take them away.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be Mr. Raab.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT F. RAAB, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, MARIN CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Mr. RAAB. I am speaking in behalf of the Marin Conservation League, which has a membership of about 2,000 people in the count that contains most of the GGNRA land.

We heartily endorse the concept of this park, and we feel a sense of urgency. There are 5 million people in the bay area now. There will be about 7.5 million by 1990. More and more, the people in the bay area and the region and those States are coming to west Marin, Point Reyes, and will be coming to the GGNRA. So we support the part of inclusion of all of the lands proposed in S. 2342 and H.R. 16444, and we ask you to consider adding Wolfback Ridge and the Tamalpais Valley, south and west.

I would like to call particular attention to a piece of property right on the coastline, the Leonard property south of Stinson Beach. The Interior inventory acreage had some differences in comparison to statements made by Marin County supervisors and H.R. 16444. We feel it is important that this property south of Stinson Beach be included.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you point out the area? But I wish you would quit departing from your prepared statement. You are confusing

me. I don't see anything here in this statement saying what you are stating now. Is this a departure from the prepared statement?

Mr. RAAB. Senator, I didn't realize it was a requirement to follow my talk verbatim.

Senator BIBLE. No; it isn't a requirement, but I don't want you to wander all over the lot. So stay within reasonable confines of your prepared statement.

Mr. RAAB. I left some of the speech out.

Senator BIBLE. I'm trying to follow you that's all, and I'm having a tough time.

Mr. RAAB. This is an area right here that we feel it is critical. It is one of the most desirable, if not the most desirable portion of the park in this area, south of Stinson Beach, south of the conjunction of Panoramic Highway and Highway 1.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Ask the Park Service to make a note on it and give me a comment on it.

Mr. RAAB. The Marin Conservation League, in S. 2342, if leaseback is included, it will permit several viable farms and ranchers to continue their operations in the Olema Valley, and we would support legislation to that effect. This could be construed as a me-too-first attitude, but based on experience of Point Reyes, we suggest that millions of dollars could be raised if this proviso were included. Since there are 2 million cars within 75 minutes drive of west Marin, we would support a transportation study that would explore modes of travel other than the automobile, and we would support a proviso in the Senate bill that would be somewhat flexible rather than rigid in maximum acreage. We support a citizens advisory committee. There is a reservoir of expertise of many disciplines and professions in the San Francisco Bay area.

Our hope is that the GGNRA will become a reality in this 92d Congress. We have been holding the line in west Marin and by a combination of holding the line and good fortune, because of its topography, most of this area is pristine open space, and we feel the time is running out. And we feel that the price tag placed on acquisition on Marin may be a high one. Evidence of that is a recent sale of the Smoot ranch property which cost \$385 an acre.

That concludes my testimony, Senator Bible, thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. And just one question. You are indicating an area that should be, in your judgment, added to the bill. What is its acreage and what use is it being put to at the present time?

Mr. RAAB. This area that I was talking about before?

Senator BIBLE. Correct.

Mr. RAAB. I am not certain of the exact acreage. Approximately 300 acres.

Senator BIBLE. Is that at the present time by and large unimproved land?

Mr. RAAB. It is just open space, by and large.

Senator BIBLE. How about not within the "by and large?"

Mr. RAAB. If my recollection is correct, there may be one or two homes, but I am not quite certain. There might be several structures on the property.

Senator BIBLE. We will ask the Park Service to check it out. I have no further questions of you. Your statement will be included in the record, without objection.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Raab follows:)

STATEMENT OF ROBERT F. RAAB, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, MARIN CONSERVATION LEAGUE

The Marin Conservation League strongly endorses the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The League represents some 2,000 memberships in the county that contains most of the GGNRA land.

The League endorses this new federal park concept because a splendid natural area will be dedicated to public use for both present and future generations.

We support and urge inclusion of the Marin County and San Francisco lands specified in S. 2342 and H.R. 16444. These lands include all of Fort Baker, Forts Barry and Cronkhite, the three Marin Headlands state parks and all of the private property south of Mount Tamalpais State Park. S. 2342 and H.R. 16444 also include all of the Olema Valley, an element the League strongly endorses. We ask you to consider adding Wolfback Ridge and the ridglands above Tamalpais Valley south and west.

The Marin Conservation League commends the leaseback proviso in S. 2342. Leaseback will permit several viable farm and ranch operations to continue, thus lowering the cost of acquisition.

We would support a "legislative take" proviso being added to the legislation. This request could be construed as a "me first" attitude. But, legislative take could save millions of dollars in land acquisition costs. Freezing purchase prices at fair market value at the moment GGNRA is enacted into law most likely would prevent the escalation in land costs we experienced at Point Reyes National Seashore.

We support a transportation study that would explore modes of travel other than the automobile. The GGNRA will be more enjoyable for everybody if auto traffic can be stabilized and ferries, buses, and perhaps rail transit, provided for increasing visitations in the years to come.

We support a bill that would be flexible rather than rigid in maximum acreage. Lands that may be declared excess at some future time then could be acquired readily.

We support a citizens advisory commission for San Francisco and Marin units of the National Park Service. A reservoir of expertise in many disciplines and professions in the San Francisco Bay Area is ready to help. Geologists, land planners, architects, botanists, biologists, lawyers, engineers, businessmen, bankers and many more skilled hands would assist such a citizens advisory group. This kind of input has been beneficial to the National Park Service master planning for Point Reyes National Seashore.

The Marin Conservation League supports exclusion of Audubon Canyon Ranch, Duxbury Reef and Angel Island State Park from the GGNRA.

Our urgent hope is that the GGNRA will become a reality in the 92nd Congress. Conservationists have been holding the line in West Marin County; prime greenbelts such as the Olema Valley remain near-pristine open space. But time is running out. Evidence that our efforts have been productive is manifested by the option on Marincello obtained recently by the Nature Conservancy, and by the Smoot Ranch sale. The price for this property was \$385 an acre, indicating that Olema Valley lands can be purchased at a price dramatically lower than any previous reckoning.

We express our gratitude and appreciation to the subcommittee for its sustained interest in and concern for open space and recreation in this region and the nation.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Jerry Friedman, Environmental Action Committee of West Marin County.

STATEMENT OF JERRY FRIEDMAN, ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION COMMITTEE OF WEST MARIN COUNTY, CALIF.

Mr. FRIEDMAN. First of all, it is an honor for me to be here today. It is my first trip to Washington, and I would like to share with you the regret you expressed earlier of the demise of Playland at the beach, although I have a feeling that we were there at different times.

I am chairman of the Environmental Action Committee of West Marin, a group of over 200 property owners and residents, ranging from local businessmen and attorneys to professionals in the scientific community and to many long-term residents of West Marin.

I have already turned in a written statement with respect to our group's position and wish to strongly emphasize that we are very pleased with House bill 16444, so I would like to comment only upon two aspects of the bill, and we are delighted to know that the House bill and the administration now supports inclusion of the Olema Valley in GGNRA.

An interesting quote that I came across:

One of the important questions now before us, is the question of the admission of automobiles to national parks, and the terms upon which they should be admitted either to this park or to any other park.

This was said by Secretary of the Interior Walter Fisher, on October 14, 1912, in Yosemite. I think that his comments then were extremely perceptive, and reflect to us one of the major portions or one of our major concerns of this particular legislation; namely, the transportation study.

Marin County has often been referred to as the "lungs" of the bay area, and as of late when weather conditions are poor, and on an increasing number of days, brownish-yellow layers of smog can be hovering over West Marin obviously causing great concern to Marin County residents. They thought it couldn't happen there.

If we really mean to preserve for the benefit of all the people such places as Gateway West, Gateway East, Point Reyes, then we must not ignore the challenge of finding alternative approaches to the automobile. Indeed, 30,000 families in the San Francisco Bay Area do not even own automobiles and have little access to the seashore. The 5 million people of the bay area, will, according to present trends, be the predominant users of these urban parks, and if they are to experience park experience not just a parkway experience, then the comprehensive transportation study is needed. During the past number of years, the problem of congested highways leading to our parks has been pretty well documented and the solution cannot be more of the same, but rather innovative approaches.

On my flight here, I sat next to an elderly couple from Missouri, and to my utter delight they were as concerned as we are about the sole reliance on the automobile as access to our urban parks, and they favored limited auto access, and shuttle buses, trains, ferries, and other alternatives.

Senator Bible, I know that you are extremely concerned and that some of you people have been very involved in the past with Point Reyes. I would like to point out to you that it is a very interesting demonstration of the willingness of urban dwellers to use an alternative approach to the auto. I would like to show—a demonstration project at Point Reyes has been underway since July 1st, on weekends. Two very drab uncomfortable vans have been available for free to transport visitors within the park. Not only has this project opened up more of the park to more people, but during the first 21 weekend days, which is a very small amount, over 5,000 passenger trips have been recorded, with only 14 to 17 runs each weekend.

So therefore, we just wish to again reiterate our support of the comprehensive transportation study.

Second, we would hope that the final GGNRA legislation will have a citizens advisory commission that is more representative and broadly based than the one now in the House bill, with the representatives also appointed by Congressmen, Senators, local governing bodies, with at least one member of the scientific community.

The Secretary of the Interior has recently appointed a Western Regional Commission and we note with some alarm that not only is its area very extensive, but not one member of that Commission is from Marin County or the San Francisco Bay Area, where these two major parks exist. I recently came across an extensive survey in the San Francisco Chronicle that pointed out that an alarming number of citizens, both Republican and Democrat, have a profound distrust of their Government.

I don't share that sentiment, and that is why I am here. But it is all too obvious, as you stated earlier, that most citizens or many citizens feel separated from the decisionmaking process by a bureaucratic curtain. I am a native Californian but I have lived also on the east coast and I know of no area where a citizen input into the National Park Service would be more desirable or, I think, more constructive than in the San Francisco Bay area. At the point where the seashore master plan, last year, it was clearly demonstrated that citizens of all ages, of all persuasions, do want a part of the process. There are no provisions in the House bill for public hearings or for participation in the Master Planning Process for the GGNRA.

Marin County, in particular, will be impacted by the GGNRA and should have some direct input into the planning process. So many thousands upon thousands of bay area citizens, as you know, have fought to save these unique areas, and they hope they won't be shut out from the decisionmaking process.

Joe Rumberg recognized the gap between the public and the planning process, and before he left for Washington he asked that the Marin County Parks and Recreation Commission serve as a sounding board. I have spoken with a majority of those serving on that particular board, and they clearly would prefer a permanent and area-based citizens advisory group. Mr. Rumberg and other Park Service officials have indicated recognition that the Park Service is just learning to deal with citizen input and that it will take some getting used to.

To paraphrase an infamous TV commercial, I hope they will try to deal and work with a broadly based citizens advisory commission; I think if they try it, they'll like it.

Mr. Chairman, at this time, I would like to submit and have included in the record a draft language with respect to proposed additional suggestions by Mr. Peter Arrigoni, chairman of the Marin County Board of Supervisors.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection it will be done.

You have made a very fine presentation, both as a group and individually. It appears that we have a choice, and I am directing my question to you, Doctor Wayburn, because you have been the spokesman of the Sierra Club and these conservation groups—if you have a choice between improving the House passed bill, or not getting any bill at all, would you then take the House passed bill?

Dr. WAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, we would be delighted to see the House passed bill.

Senator BIBLE. Well, you may be confronted with that situation, and I just want to be completely honest and frank about it, because we are getting into the last few weeks of the session. Of course, January will soon be here, and maybe we can improve this bill. I have never seen a piece of legislation that couldn't be improved. We will try to improve it at this time. My judgment would be based upon what the House will do if we did change it. So if we run the chance of losing the bill, then it would simply have to go over until next year.

Dr. WAYBURN. We urge you to take the House passed bill as is.

Senator BIBLE. OK, I just want to get you on the record, that's all. Thank you very much for a very fine panel.

(The complete statement of Mr. Friedman and draft language referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF JERRY FRIEDMAN, ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION COMMITTEE OF WEST MARIN COUNTY, CALIF.

The Environmental Action Committee of West Marin, a broadly based group of over 200 Marin County property owners and residents is delighted that the House Committee has approved a bill (H.R. 16444) to create a Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Apart from some minor reservations, we feel that the House Committee's bill embodies many of the concerns testified to at earlier hearings, as does Senate Bill S 2342.

We are pleased that the House Committee and the Secretary of the Interior have seen fit to include the Olema Valley in the recreation area. This area is a privately held, potentially developable finger of land sandwiched in between already existing open space. To the West, Point Reyes National Seashore; to the Northeast, Samuel P. Taylor State Park; to the East, Marin Municipal Water District watershed lands; to the Southeast, Mt. Tamalpais State Park; to the South, Audobon Canyon Ranch and Stinson Beach State Park; and to the Southwest, Bolinas Lagoon County Park. Graphic examples can be found everywhere in the United States around existing National Parks showing what can happen to enclaves of privately held lands adjacent to such open lands and park areas. They are subject to commercial and environmental exploitation, and as such, work against the intended purpose of the adjacent open lands. The Olema Valley, pocketed within already existing parks and watershed lands, will be increasingly liable to such pressures, unless included in the GGNRA.

We wholeheartedly applaud and endorse that portion of H.R. 16444 calling for a comprehensive and appropriate transportation study. We note that this is missing from the Senate Bill (S 2342), and we urge that it be included. With millions of residents in the San Francisco Bay Metropolitan Region and with thousands of visitors to the area, adequate and imaginative public transportation to and from, as well as within the Recreation Area is imperative. Trains, shuttle service, buses, bicycles, horses, carriages, hydroplanes and ferries could all play important roles in providing a public transportation system that would bring people to the area without destroying its integrity. The Olema Valley's inclusion in the GGNRA will obviously facilitate transportation planning.

Marin County has often been referred to as the 'lungs of the Bay Area'. If we all wish to see it remain an outstanding recreational area, and a refuge from the turmoil and pace of the surrounding urban areas, then it is incumbent upon us to see that all alternatives to the automobile are investigated and studied thoroughly by Federal, State and County agencies. Since the concepts of Gateway East and Gateway West are relatively new ones to the Congress, and are being treated in such an imaginative fashion, we would hope that Congress will also recognize the enormous responsibilities involved in a study of how best to bring people to these urban parks, without destroying the fragile ecological balances which have made these unique areas so worth saving. We would hope that some funding for such a transportation study will be included in the final bill.

We also wish to praise that portion of H.R. 16444 creating a Citizen's Advisory Commission. This Commission of concerned citizens should from the initial

planning statutes, advise the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the National Park Service on policies and practices related to the acquisition, planning, development, protection and administration of the Area. Much of the recent controversy surrounding the acquisition and planning of the Point Reyes National Seashore could have been avoided if concerned citizens had been given a direct voice in the planning process. In addition, a master plan should be developed for the GGNRA in which the Citizens Advisory Commission should participate. Many interrelationships between the proposed GGNRA and nearby existing National Park System units—such as the interrelationships of a consolidated public-transportation system, as noted above—are close. In view of this, the Advisory Commission should also be concerned with these other units: Point Reyes, Muir Woods and Ft. Point. Further, such an Advisory Commission should be established by Congress in this legislation, rather than be dependent solely on the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. We feel that this would ensure a line of communication from the citizens to the Congress, and ultimately to the Secretary of the Interior.

It is clear that there are many responsible citizens in the Bay Area, many of whom fought for the creation of the various existing National Park units and the proposed GGNRA, who have much to offer in the way of constructive planning suggestions, and who do not wish to be shut out from the decision-making process. Last year's Point Reyes National Seashore Master Plan and Wilderness Hearings certainly demonstrated the amount of public interest in the planning process. Above all, we would urge that there be public hearings with respect to any Citizens Advisory Commission meetings and on a GGNRA master plan, and that an open ended length with respect to the life of such a commission be considered.

Finally, we would urge that lease-back provisions be included in the final bill, so that those persons in the Olema Valley wishing to continue their agricultural pursuits may do so.

DRAFT AUG. 18, 1972

Note: *Typed material to follow is new material; printed material is reproduced from officially printed HR 16444 (House GGNRA bill).*

ADVISORY COMMISSION

SEC. 5. (a) There is hereby established the Gateway West Advisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) (1) The Commission shall be composed of fifteen members appointed by the Secretary for terms of three years each, or beyond that period up to one year until a successor is appointed, provided that of the initial members, one-third shall be appointed for one year, one-third for two years and one-third for three years. The initial members shall be appointed within 90 days of the enactment of this Act.

(2) The members of the Commission shall be appointed as follows:

(i) from recommendations of the Governor of the State of California, of the governing boards of its political subdivisions, and of the Association of (San Francisco) Bay Area Governments, four;

(ii) from recommendations of members of the United States House of Representatives from Marin and San Francisco Counties and of the United States Senate from California, one from recommendations of each such member of Congress;

(iii) from recommendations of the California Academy of Sciences, one; and
(iv) from private citizens who have demonstrated an interest in accomplishment of the purposes of the national park system, who are representative of users and potential users of the units of the national park system in Marin and San Francisco Counties, or who have special expertise with respect to matters affecting the units, the remainder. In making such appointments, the Secretary shall make every effort to assure that the Commission as a whole is broadly representative of the different socio-economic groups, races, ethnic groups, sexes and ages of people who may be expected to use the units.

(c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, as such, but the Secretary may pay upon vouchers signed by the Chairman, the expenses reasonably incurred by the Commission and its members in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act. *The Secretary shall provide such staff assistance as is necessary to the Commission in the performance of its duties.*

(e) The Secretary, or his designee, shall from time to time, but at least annually, meet and consult with the Commission on general policies and specific matters related to planning, administration and development affecting the recreation area and other units of the national park system in Marin and San Francisco Counties, and shall conduct public meetings or public hearings on master plans, and on other plans or proposals that would significantly affect the units, jointly with the Commission.

(f) The Commission shall act and advise by affirmative vote of a majority of the members thereof. *The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission shall be elected by the members thereof on an annual basis. The Commission shall meet at the call of its Chairman, subject to concurrence of the Secretary or his designee, and meetings of the Commission shall be open to the public. The Commission shall transmit to the Secretary at the close of each calendar year an annual report of its activities including the results of its studies, evaluations of trends which may affect the units or adjacent lands and waters, and its recommendations. The Commission's responsibilities shall include encouraging and facilitating public participation concerning both general policies and specific matters affecting the units.*

(g) The Commission shall cease to exist ten years after the enactment of this Act unless its continuance beyond that date is subsequently provided for by law.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. B. Palmer Riedel of Mill Valley, Calif.

STATEMENT OF B. PALMER RIEDEL, MILL VALLEY, CALIF.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Cronin, I haven't forgotten you. But you are based here, and if I don't finish this hearing today, I am going to put it over to Monday. We may have some votes on the floor, and I would like to accommodate these people from California. Are you based here in Washington?

Mr. CRONIN. Yes, I am, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. This is a pleasant afternoon, and we can stay here and listen to these witnesses. Mr. Riedel?

Mr. RIEDEL. My name is Palmer Riedel from Mill Valley, Calif. I have a prepared statement, and instead of reading that statement, I would like to highlight some of the points which I think are important that are included in that statement.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, your full statement is incorporated in the record.

Mr. RIEDEL. First, I and the people I represent are fully in support of the House bill. What I am attempting to do here today is to present another parcel of land that we believe was omitted from the House bill by inadvertence, and by logic should be included in that bill. I refer now to the Wheelwright parcels. I have put the map in this manner because this is the coastline here.

These two parcels in red, in heavy red, are the Wheelwright parcels and they were included in the House bill. This other area is the administration proposed plan and is also included in the House bill.

We commend the Senator for giving the opportunity to us by taking these hearings, and we commend the House for including these two Wheelwright parcels. We think that they are necessary and vital additions to the administration proposed plan.

Historically, sir, the yellow line here was all part of the Green Gulch Ranch. As you will see, this large yellow area is clearly within the administration proposed bill, and that it does include two of the parcels included in the House bill, known as the Wheelwright parcels, where the House bill has failed to include this area in between known

as the Weirnerman property. That is the purpose of my statement today.

Senator BIBLE. There was an earlier witness that testified to the same effect.

Mr. RIEDEL. Mr. Arrigoni, the chairman of the Marin County Board of Supervisors, testified on this 20-acre parcel, as well as Mr. Drever who represents the Tamalpais Community Services District.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, they both testified on the same subject. Go ahead.

Mr. RIEDEL. We think there are a number of reasons for including that property, the Weirnerman property, together with the two Wheelwright properties, within the House bill. First is the creation of a natural and necessary buffer area between the residential community of Mill Valley, to the east. The Green Gulch Ranch, and the rest of the House proposed bill, to the west. As I stated, these were all one parcel historically, and there was a historical and natural union between these three parcels with the property contained in the House bill.

In addition, we believe this buffer zone will be a necessary inclusion, all three of these parcels, to preserve the ecological and visual continuity of the entire area. The problem that we have is that if we do not include the Weirnerman parcel along with the two Wheelwright parcels, then we have a separation of the two parcels within the park as the House has made, and it leaves the problem open for development in between two sections of the park. We believe this would be detrimental to the park, and we think the inclusion of the Weirnerman property would create a proper buffer area and bring continuity to this entire ridgeline area. The second point, that is similar, is that one of the reasons for creating the Golden Gate National Park was to have a continuous greenbelt of public land near a metropolitan area. This goal of improving the quality of life can best be maintained and reached by inclusion of the Weirnerman property along with the two Wheelwright properties as proposed by the House.

This northern Wheelwright property has a continuous border, where this area of the administration proposed bill which is the Tamalpais State Park, both the Weirnerman as well as both of the Wheelwright properties, also share a western boundary with the nature conservancy area, which was originally the Green Gulch Ranch. This property has been included within the GGNRA.

Not only is there a historical union between these parcels, but each of these parcels have a western boundary with property included in the House bill, as well as property already designated for conservationist or public use. The additional problem of not including the Weirnerman parcel, as I have stated, is the gap that is created between the two parcels that are included in the House bill. We believe by including the Weirnerman parcel that you will stop—

Senator BIBLE. I think I agree with you. I think I agreed with the people who testified earlier. Subject to my mind being changed by the Park Service people. There may be good reason for not including it. I don't know why they excluded it. Why don't we ask the Park Service to comment on that. I am not prepared to do so today. I am going to keep these hearings open until Tuesday. And I want to get the reasons.

I don't know why the House didn't put it in. They must have had a reason for it.

Mr. RIEDEL. The best information that we have is that it was left out by inadvertence.

Senator BIBLE. If it is just a simple inadvertence, then we will just advertently put it back in again.

Mr. RIEDEL. That is what we are asking for.

Senator BIBLE. You have absolutely convinced me, unless there is some overriding reason. And my memory of the testimony this morning was that this was a small acreage and that it was unimproved, is that correct?

Mr. RIEDEL. Correct. It is 21-odd acres. The value of that property is assessed at some \$79,000. It lies between the two parcels of property already included in the bill. All three of these properties are unimproved and unsubdivided, and they should properly be included.

One final point, sir. One of the reasons for inclusion of both the Wheelwright properties in the House bill is the protection of this ridge line here.

Senator BIBLE. You don't need to convince me, because they have included it in the House bill, and I don't have any intention of disrupting that part of it.

Mr. RIEDEL. I do have an aerial photograph, if I may approach you to show you this.

Senator BIBLE. You're not satisfied when you've got me convinced; I don't know what you are trying to do to me.

Mr. RIEDEL. I just want to put this in the record.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, it will be made part of the record.

(The map referred to follows:)



Senator BIBLE. This is a nice map. I see what you are talking about. There doesn't seem to be any problem in it, and until I find out why the House didn't put it in, then we will say that it should be added. The only problem with adding is, that if this kills the bill for this year, I should think you would not want it added.

Mr. RIEDEL. That is precisely true. If there is a question of not including the Weirnerman property and if that would bring death to the bill, we would rather not have the Weirnerman property and we will take the property as is, with the two Wheelwright properties protecting that ridge line.

Senator BIBLE. If it can be adjusted, I think we ought to adjust it. It seems to make good commonsense. We will hear what the Park Service people have to say. Thank you very much, sir.

(The complete statement of Mr. Riedel follows:)

STATEMENT OF B. PALMER RIEDEL, OF MILL VALLEY, CALIF.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Palmer Riedel of Mill Valley, California. Mill Valley is one of the most exceptional and beautiful communities in the nation. The good people of Mill Valley have dug into their pockets and have contributed the money to send me here today to speak in their behalf about the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. We enthusiastically endorse the GGNRA and we commend the members of Congress for their wise and courageous work. Specifically, we wish to address ourselves to the inclusion in GGNRA of parcel number 200-010-20 known as the Weirnerman Property.

WHERE IS THE WEIRNERMAN PROPERTY?

The House Committee-approved Bill, number 16444, wisely included the two George Wheelwright parcels, 200-010-48 and 200-010-25. These two parcels, omitted from the Administration proposal, are necessary additions to GGNRA, and their inclusion in the Senate bill is *vital* to achievement of the park's goals.

Historically, these two parcels and the Weirnerman property, were part of the Green Gulch Ranch. However, Mr. Wheelwright conveyed the 20-odd acre parcel which was later acquired by Weirnerman. Thus, there is a natural and historic union of these parcels with each other as well as with the properties included in the Administration proposal.

REASONS FOR INCLUDING THE WEIRNERMAN PROPERTY

The following reasons for including the Weirnerman property in the Senate bill were considered and found compelling by the House Committee when it included the two Wheelwright properties in its bill:

(A) *Creation of a natural buffer zone*

Both the Wheelwright properties and the Weirnerman property are a natural, necessary buffer between the rest of the Green Gulch Ranch included in the Administration bill and the residential community bordering the proposed eastern boundary of the GGNRA. This buffer between the ridge, with its open lands to the west and the homes to the east, is necessary to ensure ecological, environmental and visual continuity within the boundaries of the GGNRA.

If the Weirnerman property is not acquired together with the two Wheelwright properties, development separating sections of public land within the GGNRA will not only be encouraged but literally forced. As proposed by the Administration, only the western slope of the ridge-top area is protected against development. The Wheelwright-Weirnerman buffer area will ensure the continuity of this ridge-top by limiting residential and commercial development from the eastern slope as well.

(B) *Boundary—Continuity of park lands*

The premier objective in creating the GGNRA is the establishment of a continuous greenbelt of public land area immediately adjacent to one of the most populous metropolitan regions in the United States, for the permanent use and pleasure of millions of citizens. This goal of improving the quality of life can be most effectively achieved with the inclusion of the Weirnerman property together

with the two Wheelwright properties in the GGNRA. As mentioned, these three parcels were all part of the original Green Gulch Ranch. The northern Wheelwright property, consisting of 69.37 acres, is adjacent to Tamalpais State Park. The western boundary of both the Weinerman property and the Wheelwright parcels are adjacent to former Wheelwright property currently owned by the Nature Conservancy. Thus, each parcel under consideration shares a common, natural western boundary with property already established for public or conservationist use and with property contained in the Administration bill.

In addition to the natural boundary that is formed with those established public lands, inclusion of the Weinerman property will fill the gap between the two Wheelwright properties now included in the House bill. Omitting the Weinerman property will perpetuate this gap and allow residential and commercial development to separate two sections of the park. Certainly such development will destroy the continuity of the park in this region. Securing the Weinerman land will preserve this area in its virgin state, allowing a real, not artificial, eastern boundary.

(C) View continuity of park lands

In addition to the structural and boundary continuity in the park, another aspect that must be maintained is visual continuity. One of the great benefits of a national park such as proposed is the natural beauty there for all to see. Inclusion of the Weinerman property will complete the unparalleled view envisioned by the House Committee when they included the Wheelwright properties. Both the Wheelwright and the Weinerman properties are heavily forested over rolling hills and magnificent valleys. These parcels are in great contrast to the grassy, treeless area adjacent to the parcels over the western ridge. The beauty of the view from this grassy area is dependent upon a fully forested ridge-top. Inclusion of the Weinerman property with the Wheelwright properties will ensure the integrity of this view from any position within the park. It will quash once and for all the possibility of a residential development separating two parts of the park.

(D) Environmental impact

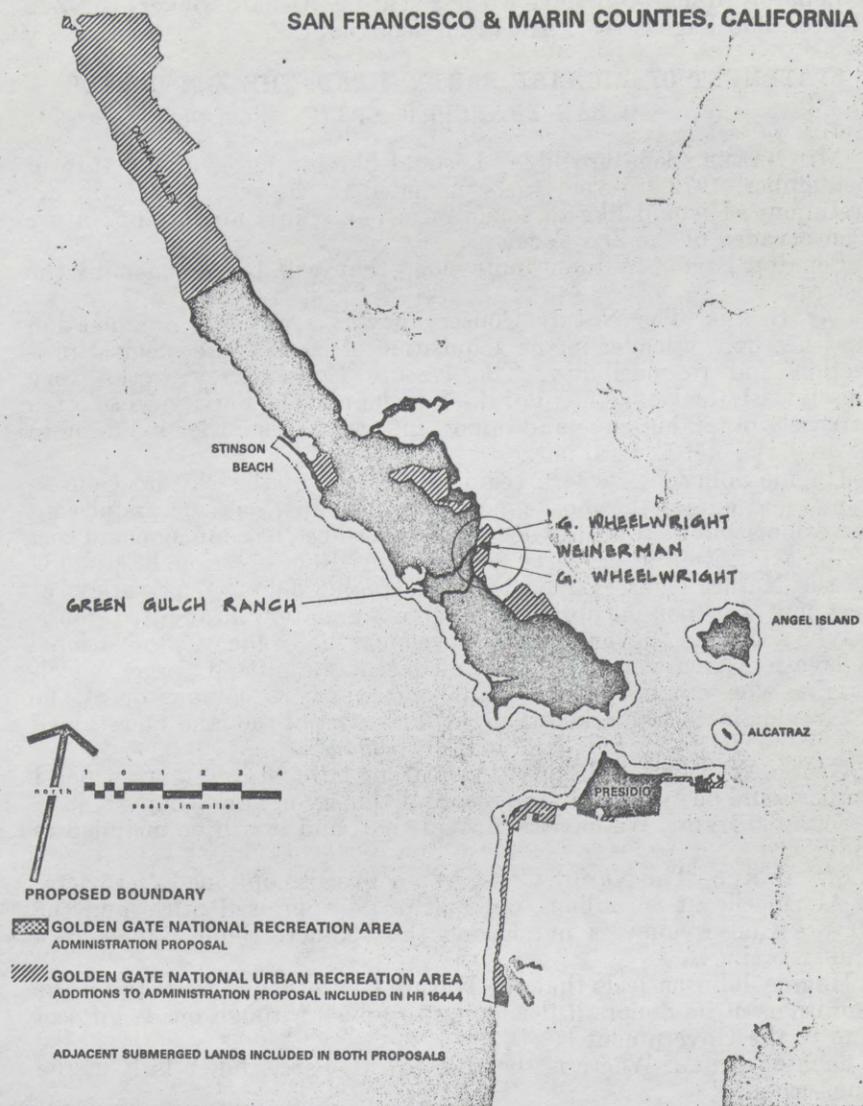
The most important feature of the national park, except for preservation of an open area in its natural state for people to visit and enjoy, is the establishment of a wildlife sanctuary. Because these three parcels under consideration are so heavily forested and because of the wildlife living there, this area has been a State game reserve for many years. If these parcels are not included in the GGNRA, inevitable residential or commercial development will destroy the habitat of these wildlife. Because of the configuration of the land, the displaced wildlife will be forced into an unnatural habitat over the western ridge. Concern for this problem led to the inclusion of the two Wheelwright parcels in the House bill and should be given like concern when considering inclusion of the Weinerman parcel.

(E) Ease of acquisition

Because Wheelwright and Weinerman are the sole owners of just under 250 acres that go naturally with the proposed park, the purchase of these parcels should be without difficulty. In addition, all three parcels are undeveloped and have not been subdivided. Therefore, their cost is now at a minimum. The inclusion of the Wheelwright property as proposed by the House has caused the Weinerman property to be landlocked from the state highway. By including the Weinerman property in the GGNRA together with the Wheelwright properties, the Government can avoid the possible expense of a costly condemnation action by the Weinerman interests. Purchase of the Weinerman acreage at the lowest possible prices now would be both a good investment for the future and a wise savings in severance costs.

What we are asking is this: That a good plan be made better. We ask for continuity, continuity in lands which, by nature, belong together. Continuity in visual beauty, continuity for wildlife habitats. If we fail now, we will not be given a second chance. We commend the members of the House Committee for their inclusion of the two Wheelwright properties and we ask that this important step be completed with the inclusion of the Weinerman parcel. When this is done, the great promise of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area will truly be fulfilled.

SAN FRANCISCO & MARIN COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA



Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be Richard Baker, the Zen Center, 300 Page Street, San Francisco, Calif.

**STATEMENT OF RICHARD BAKER, HEAD, THE ZEN CENTER,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.**

Mr. BAKER. Senator Bible, I would like my letter of the 15th of September, 1972, to you, to be included in the record. And in my testimony, I would like to touch on a few points about the Nature Conservancy of the Zen Farm.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that will be included in the record.

Mr. BAKER. The Nature Conservancy is a national organization that has been a leader in the acquisition of land, and ecological protection and responsibility. The Nature Conservancy works very closely with the Department of the Interior and the Park Service, often privately obtaining huge and important tracts of land for inclusion in State parks and Federal parks.

Hughie Johnson, western regional director of the Nature Conservancy and one of the most innovative, brilliant, and successful conservationists in the world, is deeply disturbed by the confusion and cost of the acquisition of property for the Point Reyes National Seashore. So the Nature Conservancy, through Hughie Johnson, privately, at very low cost, bought option to receive a donation of about, I guess, maybe a third of the land that is to become the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. As a condition of one of the gifts, George Wheelwright, who now lives in Nevada and who was coinventor of the Polaroid camera—he asked that the farm part of the land be retained as a memorial to his wife, and it is a working farm.

George Wheelwright has written a strong letter stating that, which I think should be included in the record. I think you have a copy of it.

Senator BIBLE. We have a copy of that, and it will be included in the record.

Mr. BAKER. The Nature Conservancy has also optioned 2,115 acres at Marincello at \$6 million, one-half of its appraised price, and the Nature Conservancy is purchasing the 133-acre Slide Ranch at a similar savings.

Hughie Johnson feels that the Nature Conservancy must fulfill the conditions of its donors if it is going to follow through on its gifts of land to the Government.

Senator BIBLE. Where is the title to this parcel now? Is it in the Conservancy?

Mr. BAKER. The farm part, about 75 acres, is in the name of the Zen Center and the Nature Conservancy. The Nature Conservancy controls the development rights and there is a reverter clause. Included there is a covenant running with the land and stewardship agreement and the deed. If anything happened to Zen Center, the land reverts to the Nature Conservancy. And it is perfectly OK with us, when Nature Conservancy gives that land to the Government, that the reverter clause, the stewardship agreement, all of that, goes to the Government. So if there is any change in the use, the Government would then take possession of the property and would control the development rights.

Senator BIBLE. What did the House bill do on this problem?

Mr. BAKER. The Nature Conservancy thought this bill would take a long time to go through the legislative process, and there would be plenty of time to negotiate this point. And President Nixon's visit to California and the speedup on it, surprised everybody. I was out of the country and came back quickly to work on the problem only a week or so ago.

Senator BIBLE. Now the House has included it, am I correct?

Mr. BAKER. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. And you are suggesting that it be excluded?

Mr. BAKER. Yes. It should be a part of the park in the sense that we are—let me go on, and maybe I can make it clear.

The lawyer of Mr. Wheelwright has specifically appraised it at full value and as condemned by the Government. If the Farm is not continued, the Nature Conservancy feels that the whole package is important in this, so Hughie Johnson came to Zen Center and asked the Zen Center to work with Nature Conservancy on the Zen problem. Some of the reasons are, the Zen Center has worked with the Nature Conservancy on a number of occasions, supplying caretakers or stewards for a number of properties. And Zen Center owns the 160 acre Tassajara Hot Springs. We have received quite a good reputation with the Forest Service and the public. We keep it open to the public all the months the roads are open. And we work with the Forest Service supplying fire fighter groups, et cetera.

So for these reasons, Mr. Johnson came to us and asked Zen Center to help. There are three main reasons he asked. One is to comply with the conditions of the gift of the 600 acres, more than 600 acres. Two, to initiate an experiment in land management in conservation, to establish a precedent in ecological and conservation responsibility by private organizations in land management to be an extension of the park, at no cost to the Government.

The Nature Conservancy has a great deal of land, and they don't know quite what to do with all of it, and how can a private organization like Zen Center help them take care of their acreages around the country.

And, three, to help preserve the farm valley as green and beautiful as it is. The former owner, George Wheelwright, spent millions of dollars developing an incredibly complex irrigation system with dams and reservoirs and storage ponds and pumps, above and below ground. It is a marvelous example of the ultimate in development of water of this land, but it takes a great deal of manpower to operate and maintain it, and keep it green.

The Nature Conservancy's opinion and the owner's was that Zen Center was the only organization that they could locate that had the organizational stability and ecological responsibility and the extensive financial and manpower resources necessary to maintain the valley as green as it was.

We bought it with the development rights, and I explained that already, the stewardship agreements, et cetera. And we also invited a gardener, Alan Chadwick, who is a lecturer in environmental studies at the University of California and head of the student garden project, and who is one of the best organic farm gardeners in the world and he has moved, by his own estimation, \$100,000 to \$200,000 of plant

stocks, seed, et cetera, from his garden, at the university, and planted it in the farm, including where there is going to be a herbaceous border along the highway.

There is no access problem, because Highway 1 runs right along the land and we abut right up against the town of Muir Beach. And the president of the Muir Beach Association, Janet Stump, I think, which you also have a letter from—

Senator BIBLE. My memory is that we do have a letter from her.

Mr. BAKER. She asked that we be included in the boundaries of the town.

I think that's about it. The Zen Center and the Nature Conservancy is committed to the developing of the farm at no cost to the Government, and is a model organic farm only 15 miles from the city, similar to the Honey Hollow watershed in Pennsylvania, where you keep a farm reserved in an urban area, as how farms can be. The Nature Conservancy will submit its own written testimony in supporting this within the next 10 days.,

Senator BIBLE. Let's back up a minute. The Nature Conservancy will submit their testimony within the next 10 days.

Mr. BAKER. We were told they were going to send somebody over today, but they have the information that they can submit written testimony within 10 days; is that correct?

Senator BIBLE. Normally that would be correct, but God willing and leadership moving us along, we may be adjourned by that time. I never like to cut anybody off on the record, but if you are going to get anything done this year, you're going to have to move faster than that.

We will be very happy to have them submit. I don't know what the timetable is. I have been keeping the record open only until Tuesday, which isn't very long, I recognize that, and that isn't the normal pattern. But we are right at the tail end of the session, and if we are to get any type of a bill out this year, we are going to have to move rather quickly.

We will give you a day or two leeway, but it's a question of getting it in the record, if we can.

Thank you very much. And I will ask the Park Service to give me their views on this proposal. I can't see, if I understand your testimony correctly, any disservice to the park or preservation concept in what you are saying. It seems to be a compatible use, but we will let them decide that.

Mr. BAKER. We have the manpower and I think we can make it one of the most beautiful places in California.

Senator BIBLE. You were a very helpful witness.

(Mr. Baker's prepared statement and material referred to follows:)

ZEN CENTER 300 Page Street San Francisco, California 94102 Telephone: 415/863-3136

15 September 1972

The Honorable Senator Alan Bible
 United States Senate
 Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

Nearly a year ago The Nature Conservancy asked Zen Center to join them in an experiment in land conservation and management, and simultaneously help them fulfill the conditions of a grant of land of which the major portion (500 acres) was ultimately intended as a park. Zen Center was chosen because of their past experience in caretaking land for The Nature Conservancy, and because of the reputation they have achieved for public service and ecological responsibility at Tassajara Hot Springs in the mountains near Carmel Valley. This mountain retreat is kept open to the public during the five months which the road is passable.

Zen is essentially an ecological view of the world emphasizing the reality of our everyday life. And the most important thing we have done in recent years is to cooperate with The Nature Conservancy and the donor, George W. Wheelwright 3rd, the co-inventor of the Polaroid camera who now resides in Nevada, to establish a landholding in perpetuity that preserves and enriches the coastline, that extends the park and recreation area, and that offers a place of beauty and agricultural and environmental education to the public, at no cost to the federal, state, or local government.

The reasons in brief that Zen Center in conjunction with The Nature Conservancy, which retains development and other rights, has purchased this land, these buildings, and the irrigation systems are:

1. To participate with The Nature Conservancy in an experiment in land conservation and management to find out how a private organization can best take care of land as a public service and for the public good, along some of the lines established by the British National Trust.
2. To assist The Nature Conservancy and George W. Wheelwright 3rd to fulfill a condition of Mr. Wheelwright's large gift of land to The Nature Conservancy. That condition is that the 80 some acres of bottomland, called the Homeplace, which he spent nearly 25 years and many millions of dollars developing, be preserved in memory of his late wife, Hope Wheelwright, as a working ranch or farm and as a place of beauty and contemplation.

ZEN MOUNTAIN CENTER Carmel Valley, California 93924 Phone: Tassajara Springs No. 1

3. To develop a center for outdoor education similar in many respects to what The National Audubon Society is doing at The Honey Hollow Watershed in Pennsylvania. Mr. Wheelwright spent a great deal of energy and time and money to develop the Homeplace valley as an ideal example of man cooperating harmoniously with nature. The water has been developed to its ultimate potential through an elaborate system of storage ponds, both dams and reservoirs above and below ground, wells, pumps, and a many-tiered water and irrigation system that is in addition backed up with alternate irrigation and water systems. By controlling run-off above and below ground, Mr. Wheelwright turned a dry brown valley into a green fertile valley that is ideally suited for a model labor-intensive organic farm where all plants, fruits, berries, nuts, grains, vegetables, and flowers are grown in as ecologically sound way as possible without the use of chemicals and a minimum use of mechanical equipment. It would be a great loss to lose the fertility of this valley through an absence of the large amount of manpower necessary to even maintain the water and irrigation systems and the numerous water sources on the water-shed.

Zen Center, and probably only Zen Center, is able to provide the resources and large manpower to do this. Moreover, Zen Center is maintaining the farm to demonstrate soil and water conservation, and organic farming techniques. The farm, only 15 miles from San Francisco, is also open to schoolchildren and adults to tour and participate in the farming. As Mr. Laurance S. Rockefeller has said, "...education is an especially urgent need in urban areas, where young people increasingly have been removed from the natural world. In these settings, we must create the opportunity and atmosphere for a new learning experience. A vast network of nature centers and outdoor classrooms should be established, particularly in those places where great numbers of people, adults and youth alike, can learn by direct experience the essentials that underlie environmental quality."

4. To give a home working place to Mr. Alan Chadwick who is one of the greatest gardener-farmers in the world. For the last six years he has been the Director of the Student Garden Project and Lecturer in Environmental Studies at the University of California, Santa Cruz. His work has been written about in numerous magazines including LIFE magazine and several issues of Sunset magazine. Mr. Chadwick has moved himself and his apprentices, and some \$100,000 to \$200,000 worth of stock - seeds, seedlings, trees, and plants of all kinds to the Zen Center Farm. More of this stock which is still being transferred will become a

flowering herbaceous border all along the bordering Highway 1. This Farm is well on the way to becoming one of the most beautiful places on the West Coast. It would be a great loss to have to move all this plant stock again and deprive the Golden Gate Urban Recreation Area and the neighboring communities of this important resource.

5. As a location for the Wheelwright Conference Center - an idea which stems from Joseph Blatchford, currently Head of Action, who is one of the Conference Center advisors. The purpose of the Retreat-Conference Center is "to provide a unique setting for human communication in the United States...to attract leaders and developing leaders in a wide range of fields...to enjoy absolutely confidential conversation in a beautiful private setting...without the distraction of media or public attention in any form." One of the reasons Zen Center was chosen for this Conference Center is because of its reputation for service and serenity in the public guest program at the mountain retreat at Tassajara Hot Springs near Carmel Valley, California.

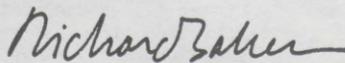
The advantages to Federal and State agencies of The Nature Conservancy and Zen Center retaining ownership of the Farm are:

- A. There is no cost to the government - neither in the purchase of the Zen Center Farm, nor in its considerable maintenance. To keep this small valley green requires a very large expenditure of manpower and money.
- B. To help preserve as a potential gift to the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area the more than 500 acres of the Green Gulch grazing lands which were donated to The Nature Conservancy with the condition that the bottomland Homeplace be preserved as a working farm or ranch and memorial to the donor's late wife.
- C. The Farm will be an excellent example for the local community and a national example of how private ownership can extend a park and recreation area, completely fulfilling the aims of the park and recreation area and in many ways providing benefits and service and care that public agencies with limited funds cannot do.
- D. In an urban area the Farm will be a unique educational resource and an important example of the careful use of soil and water in a dry valley usually unsuitable for farming.

- E. The Farm will be an example locally and nationally to other groups and individuals of how to organize and run an organic farm and garden.
- F. The simple beauty of the Farm will be a great and unduplicatable asset to this Urban Recreation Area.

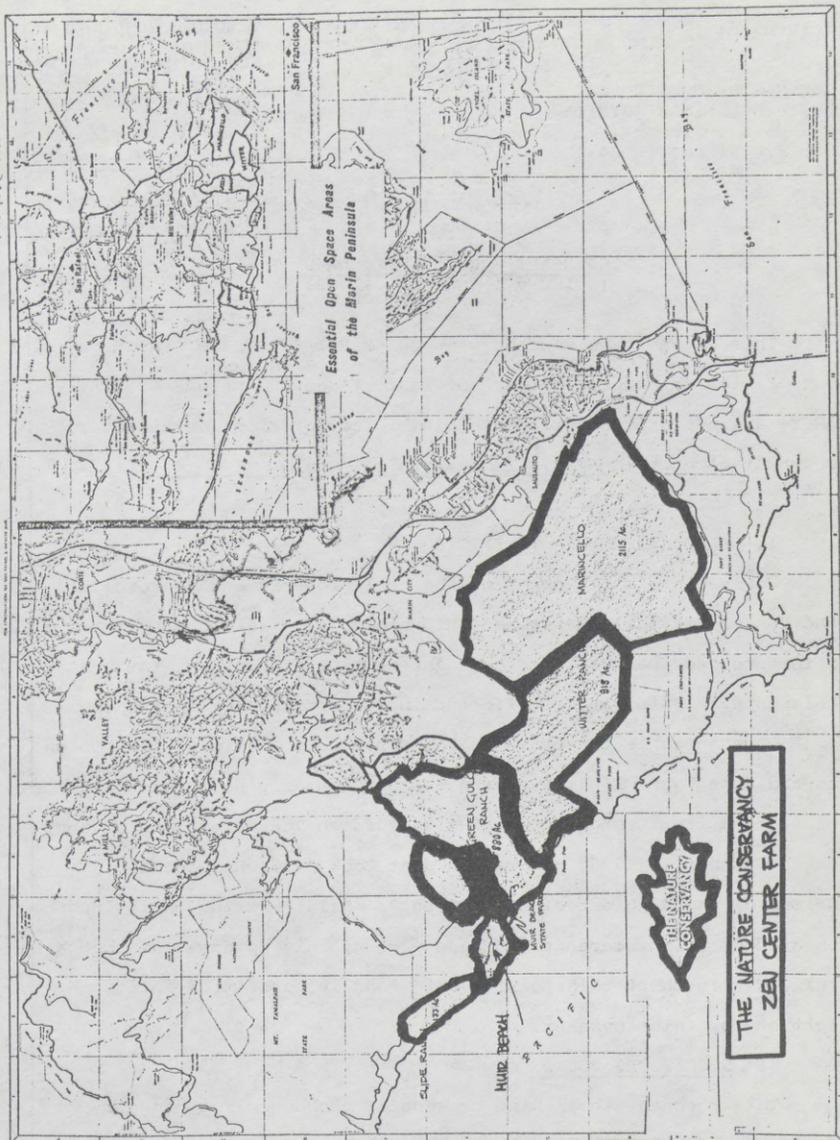
Could you please help us make clear that The Nature Conservancy-Zen Center Farm, the Wheelwright Memorial, is excluded from legal inclusion in the Recreation Area, permitting The Nature Conservancy and Zen Center to develop this Farm without cost to the government to be a beautiful addition to the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area.

Sincerely,



Zen Center
by Richard Baker, Head

Nature Heredocous



After recording
return to: (

1 THE NATURE CONSERVANCY
Western Regional Office
215 Market Street
2 San Francisco, CA 94105

16672

RECORDED AT REQUEST OF
MARIN TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

AT 40 MIN. PAST 9 A.M.

MAY 10 1972

Official Recorder of Marin County, Calif.

N. J. Licomini

FEE \$ 10.00 RECORDER

16672

BOOK 2566 PAGE 305

5 COVENANT RUNNING WITH LAND
6 (Cal. Civil Code Sec. 1468)

7 This covenant is made between CHIEF PRIEST OF ZEN CENTER, a
8 corporation sole (hereinafter Covenantor) and THE NATURE CONSERV-
9 ANCY, a non-profit District of Columbia corporation (hereinafter
10 Covenantantee) on this 10th day of May, 1972.

11
12 1. LAND AFFECTED & BENEFITTED

13 Covenantor is the owner of the real property and improvements
14 thereon particularly described in Exhibit "A" hereto and by this
15 reference made part of this covenant as though fully set forth at
16 this point. Said land is affected in its entirety by this covenant.

17 Covenantantee is the owner of the contiguous adjoining land known
18 as the Hope Wheelwright Preserve and particularly described in the
19 grant deed from George W. Wheelwright 3rd to The Nature Conservancy
20 dated October 1, 1970, and recorded at Book 2416 OR, page 56,
21 Office of the Recorder of Marin County. Said description is incor-
22 porated by this reference and made part of this covenant as though
23 fully set forth at this point. Said land is benefitted in its
24 entirety by this covenant.

25 2. SUCCESSORS BOUND

26 This covenant shall bind or benefit each successive owner,
27 during his (its) ownership, of any portion of the above-described
28 lands and each person having any interest therein derived through

1 any owner of said lands. Such successive owners are so bound for
 2 the specific purpose of benefitting the Hope Wheelwright Preserve,
 3 which is land held in perpetual trust by The Nature Conservancy as
 4 a nature preserve pursuant to the terms of the above-mentioned deed
 5 of October 1, 1970.

6 3. COVENANT

7 Covenantor, CHIEF PRIEST OF ZEN CENTER, a corporation sole,
 8 hereby covenants as follows:

9 (a) To hold and use the land of Covenantor only for education-
 10 al, esthetic, agricultural, scientific, religious or residential
 11 purposes in quiet harmony with the surrounding Hope Wheelwright
 12 Preserve owned by Covenantee.

13 (b) Hereafter to make no improvements which would result in
 14 more than 10% (ten percent) of the total area of Covenantor's land
 15 being improved or which would rise more than 35 (thirty-five) feet
 16 above the mean ground level of the area being improved.

17
 18 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this covenant
 19 as of the day and year first written above.

20
 21 CHIEF PRIEST OF ZEN CENTER, Covenantor

22
 23 By Richard Baker

24
 25 THE NATURE CONSERVANCY, Covenantee

26
 27 By Patricia [Signature]

28

CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

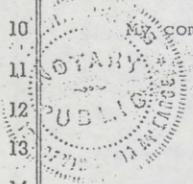
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STATE OF VIRGINIA)
COUNTY OF ARLINGTON) To Wit:

I, Tamra Peters, a Notary Public duly authorized in The State of Virginia at large, do hereby certify that on this day personally appeared before me Patrick F. Noonan, who executed the foregoing writing as Vice President of The Nature Conservancy, and acknowledged before me that he executed the same as such officer in the name and for and on behalf of said Corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 24th day of April, 1972.

My commission expires: December 16, 1974.



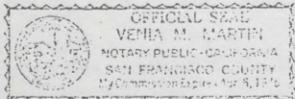
Tamra Peters
Notary Public

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO) ss.

On this 3d day of May, 1972, before me, VENIA M. MARTIN, a Notary Public in and for the said County of San Francisco, State of California, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared RICHARD BAKER, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal in the Said County of San Francisco the day and year in this certificate first above written.



315 Franklin St., Rm. 101, San Francisco, CA 94102

Venia M. Martin

LAND STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENT

This contract is made between CHIEF PRIEST OF ZEN CENTER, a corporation sole, and THE NATURE CONSERVANCY, a non-profit District of Columbia corporation on the 19 day of April 1972. These parties are referred to below as "ZEN CENTER" and "TNC".

RECITALS

1. TNC is the owner of the Hope Wheelwright Preserve in Marin County, California, consisting of those lands conveyed to it by George W. Wheelwright 3d by gift deed of October 1, 1970 (Book 2416 OR, Page 56, Office of the Recorder of Marin County). TNC holds those lands in trust for the purpose of maintaining them forever as a natural preserve according to the wishes of George W. Wheelwright 3d. (referred to below as "Wheelwright").

2. On 8 February 1972, Wheelwright granted TNC an exclusive option to purchase the land and improvements adjacent to the present Hope Wheelwright Preserve at a price well below its fair market value in order that those lands, also, should be preserved in harmony with the surrounding nature preserve.

3. ZEN CENTER now wishes to acquire the lands under option by TNC as an ideal location for a retreat, conference center, and other charitable, non-profit activities of ZEN CENTER which are in harmony with the surroundings.

4. TNC finds that ZEN CENTER has outstanding potential as a steward of the land whose proposed activities would not only be in harmony with the wishes of Wheelwright but also of benefit to the community-at-large.

5. Certain terms and conditions of the option between TNC and

Wheelwright are not suited to adoption by ZEN CENTER, and Wheelwright wishes TNC to remain as the ultimate guardian of the land in event that unforeseen difficulties arise. The following agreements are made in pursuit of that intention and in order to clarify the changed positions of ZEN CENTER and TNC in the purchase transaction.

6. This agreement is made in consideration of the valuable services performed by TNC (a) in securing the above mentioned option, (b) as a party without whom the transfer to ZEN CENTER of the option rights and the contract for purchase would not be possible, and (c) in further consideration of the mutual promises exchanged herein.

CONTRACT

1. TNC will take such steps and execute such documents as are necessary to allow ZEN CENTER to purchase the Agricultural and Homeplace Parcels described in Exhibit A to the above mentioned option, under the terms and conditions stated therein except as noted otherwise here.

2. Agreement Concerning Use

For the purpose of assuring that the land in question will always be used in harmony with the surrounding Hope Wheelwright Preserve of TNC, ZEN CENTER will execute and record a covenant running with the land, identical in form to the attached Exhibit B. This will be done, if possible, simultaneously with the close of escrow in the purchase transaction with Wheelwright and in no event later than 15 days after that escrow closes.

3. Agreements Concerning Future Transfers

(a) ZEN CENTER agrees that it will not make any gift of the property in Exhibit A without first offering it as a gift to TNC.

(b) ZEN CENTER agrees that it will not sell or trade (or offer to sell or trade) the property under any circumstances (including threat of condemnation) without first offering TNC the exclusive first right to purchase the property. The price may be negotiated but shall not exceed \$200,000, plus (1) the amount of interest actually paid by ZEN CENTER on the purchase contract to Wheelwright, and (2) the actual cost of any improvements made by ZEN CENTER on the property less depreciation calculated by the straight line method. Terms shall be the same as those between ZEN CENTER and Wheelwright.

(c) If ZEN CENTER should be in default on its purchase contract with Wheelwright and land is received under the release clause, then TNC shall have the exclusive first right to purchase the land and improvements so released. The price may be negotiated, but shall not exceed the amount of principal and interest actually paid by ZEN CENTER to date of default, plus the actual cost of any improvements made by ZEN CENTER on the released land as of the time of default less depreciation calculated by the straight line method. Terms may be negotiated but shall not require an initial payment of more than 25% of the price, or balance payable in less than three years in equal installments at 6% interest.

The prices mentioned in these paragraphs (b) and (c) are intended to make ZEN CENTER whole and to facilitate recovery of the property by TNC on the contingencies stated. They do not constitute an agreement or statement of the actual fair market value of the land concerned at any time.

3. Agreements due to Changed Circumstances

It is agreed that due to changed circumstances, certain exceptions will be made in the assignment of option rights by TNC to ZEN CENTER. These exceptions are:

(a) The grazing lease dated 29 May 1970 between Wheelwright and Dennis E. Wisby will not be assigned since that lease applies only to the land of the Hope Wheelwright Preserve, held by TNC.

(b) Since "Old Parcel 6" (described in the original option dated 8 February 1972) is not a logical addition to the Agricultural and Homeplace Parcels for the purposes of ZEN CENTER, and is more logically an addition to the Hope Wheelwright Preserve, the right to purchase "Old Parcel 6" will not be assigned. Related provisions of the original option will be modified accordingly.

(c) All parties agree on the desirability of sharing any excess award in condemnation between ZEN CENTER and TNC. TNC will retain the right to a 60% share of any excess award, after first deducting for out-of-pocket expenses of ZEN CENTER for improvements and repairs made to the property prior to filing of the condemnation action. The "Collateral Agreement re Condemnation" will be modified accordingly.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this agreement as of the day and year first written above.

CHIEF PRIEST OF ZEN CENTER

By Michael Belser

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

By Louis Brown
Vice President

OFFICIAL RECORDS COUNTY OF MARIN

South 0° 55' West 26.65 feet to a point adjacent to an old fence corner and continuing South 28° 25' East 328.53 feet to the point of beginning; from said point of beginning, and continuing along the line common to said Ranches "X" and "L", South 28° 25' East 297.00 feet to a point, thence leaving said ranch line, South 67° 22' 50" West 119.697 feet to a 5/8" rebar, South 72° 16' 30" West 288.23 feet to a 5/8" rebar, South 73° 39' 20" West 210.18 feet to a 5/8" rebar, North 86° 28' 00" West 253.80 feet to a 5/8" rebar, South 78° 45' 00" West 312.04 feet to a 5/8" rebar marking the point of beginning of Parcel Three hereafter described, thence South 68° 08' 10" West 500.01 feet to a 5/8" rebar, South 33° 58' 40" West 151.41 feet to a 5/8" rebar, South 37° 47' 10" West 391.36 feet to a steel drill in the roadway alongside Redwood Creek; North 60° 08' 30" West 46.50 feet to an angle point on the westerly line of the parcel of land described in the Deed of Administrator, Mandel Machado Eugenio to George W. Wheelwright 3rd and Hope L. Wheelwright recorded September 16, 1960 in Book 1399 of Official Records at page 91 Marin County Records, said angle point being the intersection of the courses North 22° 23' East 129.53 feet and North 13° 57' West 364.00 feet, thence North 13° 57' West 364.00 feet to an 1 1/4" steel pipe, North 06° 57' West 143.00 feet to a steel drill, North 13° 14' West 345.00 feet to a steel drill, North 23° 27' West 72.86 feet to a 1" pipe (83.50 feet of previous record) North 26° 08' East 257.46 feet to a 1" pipe (225.00 feet of previous record) North 59° 25' East 160.39 feet to the center line of the Shoreline Highway, formerly the Sausalito-

Bolinas Road and following, along said center line, South 30° 35' East 255.69 feet, South 52° 35' East 250.00 feet, South 87° 07' East 147.00 feet, North 69° 44' East 143.89 feet to a point, thence leaving said center line of said highway and the line of the lands of Wheelwright (1399 OR 91); South 20° 16' East 38.80 feet, South 34° 19' 10" East 80.092 feet to a 5/8" rebar, North 66° 41' 50" East 225.457 feet to a 5/8" rebar, North 57° 20' 20" East 137.14 feet to a 5/8" rebar, South 37° 46' 10" East 370.06 feet to a 5/8" rebar, North 76° 03' 40" East 204.757 feet to a 5/8" rebar, North 87° 33' East 100.83 feet to a 5/8" rebar, North 73° 51' 50" East 160.58 feet to the point of beginning.

PARCEL THREE:

BEGINNING at a 5/8" rebar at the intersection of the courses bearing South 73° 48' West 312.04 feet and South 63° 08' 10" West 500.01 feet in the description of Parcel Two above; thence South 31° 51' 50" East 20.00 feet, South 56° 45' 34" West 152.97 feet, South 68° 08' 10" West 334.65 feet, South 33° 58' 40" West 54.64 feet, North 56° 01' 20" West 50.00 feet, North 33° 58' 40" East 70.00 feet to a 5/8" rebar, North 63° 08' 10" East 500.01 feet to the point of beginning.

"CONDITIONS ON LAND CONVEYED"

"The Agricultural and Homeplace Parcels conveyed hereby are ade subject to the express condition that the same shall be held only for scientific, educational, esthetic, residential, religious, or agricultural purposes and that on each of said Parcels no improvements shall hereafter be constructed which would result in more than ten percent (10%) of the total area thereof being improved or which would rise more than thirty-five (35) feet above the mean ground level of the area being improved; upon breach or threatened breach of said express condition, the Grantor or his successor in interest to the Hope Wheelwright Memorial Cabin Parcel shall be entitled to enjoin any inconsistent use."

Easement. The grant deed shall contain the following reservation of easement:

"EXCEPTING AND RESERVING, however, for Grantor and his successors in interest, a right of reasonable access along the existing roadway (or future reasonable modifications thereof) which crosses the "Homeplace Parcel" and leads to Grantor's "Hope Wheelwright Memorial Cabin Parcel." The easement thus reserved is appurtenant to said cabin parcel which was reserved and described on page 9 of the deed dated October 1, 1970, and recorded at Book 2416 OR, Page 56, Office of the Recorder of Marin County."

OFFICIAL RECORDS COUNTY OF MARIN

DOCUMENTARY TRANSFER TAX \$ 220.00
 Computed & fully conveyed.
 OR Computed & not conveyed.
 enclosed
Robert C. Steele
 MARIN TITLE GUARANTY COMPANY

Transfer Tax Paid
 \$ 220.00
 MARIN COUNTY RECORDER
[Signature]

WITNESS My hand this 8th day of May 1972

George W. Wheelwright
 George W. Wheelwright 3rd
 by *S. J. Sanders* his attorney in fact

State of California } ss.
 County of _____ }
 On this _____ day of _____ 19____
 before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County, personally appeared _____ known to
 me to be the person(s) whose name(s) _____ subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that _____ secured the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.
 (SEAL)

 Notary Public in and for said County & State
 Type or Print Name of Notary

MAIL TAX STATEMENTS TO: _____ NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ ZIP _____

MARIN TITLE GUARANTY COMPANY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA } ss.
 County of Marin }
 On this 8th day of May 1972 in the year one thousand nine hundred and 72
 before me, Robert C. Steele a Notary Public in and for the County of Marin
 State of California, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared
G. C. Sanders known to me to be the person whose name is
 subscribed to the within instrument as the attorney in fact of
George W. Wheelwright 3rd
 and acknowledged to me that he subscribed the name of George W. Wheelwright
3rd
 thereto as principal, and his own name as attorney in fact.
 IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal in the
 County of Marin the 8th day of May 1972 in this certificate
 first above written

Robert C. Steele
 Notary Public in and for the County of Marin State of California
 My Commission Expires 9-19-75

BOOK 2566 PAGE 296

GEORGE W. WHEELWRIGHT 3D
GREEN GULCH RANCH • BOX 320 • RENO, NEVADA 89504

September 12, 1972

The Nature Conservancy
215 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94105

Dear Huey Johnson:

I am very concerned that our dream for Green Gulch Farm is in jeopardy. When I gave the 574 acres of upper land at Green Gulch to The Nature Conservancy I expected advice and support in my concept for the bottom land and home place as a memorial to my late wife, Hope Wheelwright. I purposely gave the land to The Nature Conservancy to maintain this concept and although I am in complete agreement with saving the Headlands, I will aggressively oppose any plans other than those currently proposed.

The Zen Center is precisely what my late wife and I dreamed of for the bottom land and home place. Only Zen has the ability and manpower to create in perpetuity a garden place of peace and contemplation.

I agree with the possibility of your parting with, even donating, to the Headlands a portion of the open land which I gave to The Nature Conservancy providing, of course, that the restrictions set forth in my gift to The Nature Conservancy are carried with the land. I cannot conceive that the federal agencies would prefer it any other way.

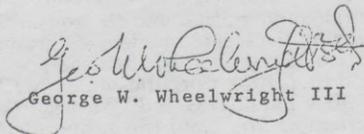
Certainly Nature Conservancy's concept of controlling development rights forever with Zen Center cooperating on the bottom land portion for the perpetuity of my dream is of benefit to everyone. The Zen Center's maintenance of the 70 acres, more or less, of bottom lands and home place is a wonderful example of private ownership to extend and enrich a park concept without cost to the federal or local government, and the taxpayers will not have to buy or maintain otherwise expensive land and the example of a unique garden spot is available for the study and enjoyment of the present and future generations.

For these reasons, and many others, I request that you live up to what I believe is the obligation to preserve the Hope Wheelwright Memorial as we planned it. I have deep

The Nature Conservancy
September 12, 1972
page 2

faith in The Nature Conservancy and GGNRA but there is a difference there. I am confident that the matter can be worked out satisfactorily between the park services, other federal agencies and yourselves.

Sincerely,



George W. Wheelwright III

GWW/m

cc: Zen Center

MUIR BEACH IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,
Muir Beach, Calif., September 9, 1972.

Testimony re proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

DEAR SIR: Our community welcomes the Golden Gate National Recreation Area into this region, whose beauties should be shared and enjoyed by everyone. We have recently completed a Muir Beach Master Plan which emphasizes the preservation of our natural surroundings, either through land acquisition by the Golden Gate National Recreation Area or with the continuation of large holdings in their present undeveloped state.

We are concerned about many properties in our area which may be included in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and are now threatened by commercial development. These lands should remain undeveloped until park boundaries are settled and overall planning can place commercial development in the most sensible locations, taking into account the preservation of wilderness areas, the impact on existing rural communities, and the routing of transportation to create access without destroying the scenic wonders of this region.

We are particularly concerned with the possibility of commercial development on lands owned by Miwok Corporation, by Mr. Felix, by Mr. Allard, by Mr. Caddell, and by Mrs. Paula Havstad. We urge their inclusion in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and can supply details regarding these properties at the appropriate time.

The Miwok property merits special mention. It lies between Highway #1 and the ocean, and between the Muir Beach Overlook (county owned) and Slide Ranch (owned by the Nature Conservancy). It is on the headlands and is in imminent danger as Miwok has announced plans to build a \$2,000,000 restaurant-bar-motel on this beautiful site.

There is also land owned by Mr. Stevenson, who has stated his intention of building only a single-family residence, and land owned by Mr. Banducci, who at present is operating a flower farm, where the present use is compatible with a large federal recreation area. As long as these uses continue, there is no pressing need to incorporate these properties into the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Lastly, there is land owned by the San Francisco Zen Center on Green Gulch Ranch which is presently being used for agricultural purposes. As long as the land is being farmed and the hillsides used for grazing, we at Muir Beach welcome the Zen Center as an addition to our community which continues a long tradition of agricultural use on Green Gulch Ranch, and recommend their exclusion from the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Thank you for this opportunity to express our concerns about our region to you. We hope to be in greater communication with you as future plans develop.

Very truly yours,

JANET H. STUMP, *President.*

P.S.—It should be noted that, with the exception of the Zen Center, the Muir Beach Improvement Association would welcome the addition of the above properties to the GGNRA with the possibility of lease-back to the present owners for agricultural use, when feasible.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY,
Arlington, Va., September 22, 1972.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
*Senate Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The Nature Conservancy commends the orderly hearings held on the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area. For our part, we confirm that the majority of the lands we hold will become part of that acquisition. Four are involved. Two need to be purchased at approximately the price we have paid, but at a bargain which reverses the unfortunate Pt. Reyes National Seashore example.

We have optioned Marincello, a 2112-acre parcel owned by Gulf Oil for \$6,500,000. This figure is well below recent MAI appraisals. Slide Ranch, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of seacoast, is under purchase contract as well. It will be available at our cost, predictably below the appraisal figures. Both of these key parcels will help provide a bargain to the government.

In addition, we hold the 500+ acre Wheelwright Memorial Preserve, formerly Green Gulch Ranch, in fee title, and hold development rights, covenant and

stewardship agreements on the approximately 75-acre Zen Farm. At the donor's request, and as part of our earlier agreement, we request that the 75 acres be exempted from the GGNRA as a working farm and memorial, including the one-acre memorial site at the top of the hill.

Further, we request that Spindrift Point, a 4-acre nature reserve surrounded by the village of Muir Beach be exempted as well, as long as it continues in present use as an ecological reserve.

In exchange for these requests, including the purchase of Marincello and Slide and the exemptions, the Conservancy can donate the approximately 500-acre Wheelwright Memorial Preserve, thus saving the government considerable expense in the project. Further, it will allow us to live up to the obligations we have to the Wheelwright family, described in the copy of the letter from Mr. Wheelwright.

The Nature Conservancy looks forward to being of any service.

Sincerely,

HUEY D. JOHNSON, *Vice President.*

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is Mr. Geoffrey F. Barrett, structural engineer, from Mill Valley, Calif., and his statement will be incorporated in full in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF GEOFFREY F. BARRETT, HOMESTEAD VALLEY COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

SENATORS: Thank you for your invitation to appear as a witness at the Sept. 22, hearings. As I am unable to personally attend the hearing, I am sending this letter for inclusion in the record.

The Homestead Valley Community Association, which represents 900 families in an area between Mill Valley and the Diaz Ranch, wishes to support strongly the adoption of Tunney/Cranston Bill S-2342.

The recreational lands proposed by this Bill will provide for future generations of residents and visitors to the San Francisco Bay Area access to many different types of vacation lands: The dunes of Fort Funston; popular Ocean Beach and Marina Green; grassy slopes, cliffs, and beaches of Marin Headlands and the pastoral Olema Valley. These Marin County areas, linked by Tamalpais State Park and by Marin Water District lands, will provide, with Point Reyes National Seashore, a 35 mile length of varying habitats to preserve many plant and wild-life specie and open splendid vistas with fresh air to regenerate many generations yet unborn.

This unique area will, however be soon overlooked by private housing developments unless the ridge areas above Homestead and Tamalpais Valleys are included. These relatively small parcels overlook Green Gulch, Witter and the Tamalpais State Park and are known as Diaz Ranch, G. Wheelwright, L. Boyd and E. Smith properties. The inclusion of these lands is recommended by the County of Marin, the City of Mill Valley, and the Tamalpais Services District.

Most of the Diaz Ranch is presently used by the public as though it were already open space. Any fine weekend will find as many visitors there as on the State Park land, because Diaz contains the flattest, dryest most usable land in the area. Acquisition of the Diaz will enable Homestead to join their own park project to the Recreation area.

These lands have been closely observed for years by many skilled and sensitive local residents. Their local knowledge and the weight of local opinion should be sought through the creation of broad citizen participation and local public hearings. Provision for co-operative management between Federal, State and local entities is needed. A Marin County Regional Open Space will be voted on in November.

The principle of legislative taking to provide fair reimbursement of private owners should be included in order to prevent price speculation. Let us not compromise with the inheritance of future generations. Open space that is ignored will surely go away and be lost forever. The hour is already late. Please take prompt affirmative action on an expanded Cranston/Tunney Bill S-2342.

The Homestead Valley Community Association recommends inclusion of the following in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area:

- Dias Ranch, 162.74 acres: AP #199-080-08 thru 13; 48-140-06 thru 09.
 G. Wheelwright Property, 69.37 acres: AP #200-010-21 and 48.
 L. Boyd Property, 18.26 acres: AP #200-010-20, 22, and 24.
 G. Wheelwright Property, 154.83 acres: AP #200-010-23 and 25.
 E. Smith Property, 114.34 acres: AP #200-010-04, 05 and 16.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Thomas Thorner, chairman of the Marin Alternative, Kentfield, Calif. His letter will be included in the record.

MARIN ALTERNATIVE,
 Kentfield, Calif., May 3, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
 Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
 Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The members of Marin Alternative have been very interested in the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and would like to see the GGNRA become a reality in 1972.

We support the inclusion of the following lands in the GGNRA:

1. The whole of Olema Valley.
2. The open area generally contained between Wolfback Ridge and U.S. Highway 101.
3. Open and undeveloped ridglands around Tamalpais Valley designated as urban open space in the proposed Marin County Master Plan.
4. Tiburon Naval Net Depot.

In addition, we favor the inclusion of provisions for a Citizens Advisory Commission and a comprehensive land use and transportation study. We also think it is important that no rigid ceiling on the total amount of park acreage be set and that provision be made for "legislative taking" of privately-owned lands which are now scheduled for inclusion in the bill.

We appreciate your consideration of our thoughts on this matter of such importance and concern to us, and we will be looking forward to receiving notice of the hearings scheduled by your subcommittee.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS THORNER, *Chairman.*

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is Mr. James W. Kearney, principal of Galileo High School. San Francisco, Calif.

STATEMENT OF JAMES W. KEARNEY, PRINCIPAL, GALILEO HIGH SCHOOL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Mr. KEARNEY. May I introduce you to the president of the Galileo High School student body, Mark Brennan.

Senator BIBLE. I would like to meet him.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr Chairman, and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before this committee of the U.S. Senate. It is both a pleasure and a privilege, I assure you.

As principal of Galileo High School in San Francisco, Calif., I am appearing before you to make you aware of a severely aggravated educational situation which has been made all the more critical by the proposed legislation before the Congress of the United States to use Fort Mason in San Francisco as part of a recreational district encircling the Golden Gate and the San Francisco Bay.

I have been authorized to speak before you by the San Francisco superintendent of schools, Dr. Steven Morena. I have been sent here by money assigned by the San Francisco Board of Education. I come before you with the support and recommendation for our proposal by the San Francisco City Planning Commission, the board of education,

the board of supervisors, and Joseph L. Alioto, mayor of the city and county of San Francisco. In other words, I come with the support of every city and county governmental branch necessary to give my word reliability.

Galileo High School is a large comprehensive school of some 3,000 students which primarily serves the San Francisco Chinese community. The present school building is situated adjacent to Fort Mason property, but it has been declared unsafe, as it does not meet the requirements of the Field Act, an act of the California State Legislature which was enacted after an earthquake in southern California in the early 1930's.

Part of the building is boarded up and classes are held in one section from 7:30 a.m. until 5 p.m., a double session accommodating the 3,000 students. Part of our present campus is already situated on the Fort Mason property. We occupy approximately 10 acres at this time. This is due primarily to the large increase in our student population over the past 10 years.

Seven and a half years ago we leased two buildings; six and a half years ago, four buildings. In 1970 five more buildings were added. And finally, in 1971, a very large building was converted for our shops and girls' physical education programs. These buildings are hardly adequate and recently the fire regulations prohibited our using the upper floors of the barracks which had been assigned us.

In the main, our 24 classrooms are located in World War I and II Army barracks. In October of 1968 the San Francisco City Planning Commission met in our school. I asked for and got their recommendation that Fort Mason be used for educational purposes. The commission was informed that the Galileo community wishes a new school to be built on a segment of Fort Mason and it felt spending money to make our building earthquake proof would be a waste of time and funds. We would still have a 52-year-old building. The planning commission agreed and forwarded the recommendation to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors.

At a meeting on May 8, 1972, the board of supervisors forwarded a resolution suggesting our plan to Mayor Alioto, which he, in turn, signed.

In his letter to Congressman Roy Taylor, chairman of the House of Representatives committee, Mayor Alioto stated:

As the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco, I am pleased to lend my support to a proposal by James W. Kearney, principal of Galileo High School, concerning the joint use of Fort Mason property as an educational and recreational area. Galileo High School has a student population of 3,000 young people, all races and creeds being included, and for 50 years Galileo has occupied a position of paramount importance to the citizens of our city, especially to the new Americans who have come to us from foreign lands. Its present site overlooks San Francisco Bay and is adjacent to the Fort Mason property. There is no finer site in all of San Francisco to construct such an educational and recreational complex than the Fort Mason site.

The Galileo community further feels that in the modern urban setting a school should be constructed with not only the students' needs in mind, but the needs of the entire community. This in turn, would entail not only an educational complex, but also a recreational complex comprised of a senior citizens' center, a community theater, and other facilities conducive to the area, such as boating and swimming, et cetera.

This bill before you has the necessary structure that would fit our proposed plan into the huge Golden Gate Recreational Area. The overall area consists of approximately 32,000 acres. We desire only 30.

Our proposal in no way would change the spirit of this bill. In fact, we feel that it was written with Galileo High School in mind.

H.R. 16444 includes the following statement:

In the management of the Recreation Area, the Secretary shall utilize the resources in a manner which will provide for recreation and educational opportunities consistent with sound principles of land use, planning and management . . .

This statement, we feel, exactly fits our proposal.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, in our presentation today we are requesting the following: (1) That the wording of this bill coincide with the words of H.R. 16444; (2) that the city of San Francisco's Unified School District be assigned 30 acres on the western portion of Fort Mason on which to construct a community educational-recreational complex; and (3) if a citizens' advisory committee is appointed for the Golden Gate Recreational Area one member must be selected from the San Francisco Unified School District.

Mr. Chairman, the majority of the students at Galileo High School live in the most densely populated square mile in the world. San Francisco's Chinatown. In the area of approximately 800 acres in which Chinatown is situated, there is found only 17 acres of parks; students coming to our school must travel on the busy downtown streets. Our school itself faces on Bay Street, the main traffic artery to and from the Golden Gate Bridge. Our school building is completely surrounded by sidewalks. It is a one-city-block, five-story structure, with not one blade of grass on which to sit.

Our athletic facility is grim. For example, the end of the end zone on the football field is marked by walls that surround the field. If a player runs into this wall he is out of the end zone, and sometimes he's just out.

Our students have very few places to sit with the exception of doorsteps of adjoining residences, which does little or nothing to ingratiate us with our city neighbors.

The students of Galileo need openness. The students of our school need lawn and trees and quietude. They do not have it now.

Mr. Chairman, the shores of our beautiful San Francisco Bay have already been marred by high-rise apartments—some of these are adjacent to the Fort Mason property—and other concrete atrocities of the 20th century. Why shouldn't a school be constructed on a site with beautiful vistas, such as the Golden Gate and San Francisco Bay? A school designed with taste and with the utmost consideration for the environmental beauty, beauty which will be conducive to the academic as well as the esthetic life of our students. If some other facility comes by this property, we feel that the needs of the Galileo High School community will be left unheeded forever or until a disaster awakens the proper authority to act and a great disservice to our community will ensue. Once Galileo is left out of the Fort Mason site, the school will eventually fail to function.

Galileo High School needs appropriate space in Fort Mason.

And, finally, San Francisco has need for such a complex and these proposed plans by San Franciscans, approved by San Franciscans,

merit the serious consideration of your committee. Who better should have a voice in determining the future needs of the community than the young people who will fall heir to our city?

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Now, Mr. Brear, that I talked to you about in Las Vegas, we played on the same football team, and we played at Galileo, and our conversion kicker is now the coach of Santa Clara University. We scored a touchdown. The ball was kicked over the fence into the back of a streetcar, that took it three blocks up Van Ness Avenue, and they had to wait for the ball to come back. I use this as an example of our crowded conditions.

Senator BIBLE. The Washington Redskins could probably use a kicker like that.

Mr. KEARNEY. That old field has produced some great people. The DiMaggio family, the Lucetti's, and most recently, O. J. Simpson is a graduate of our school.

Senator BIBLE. All right. I am willing to concede for the record that it is a great school.

That is a very fine statement. Let me ask you one question. Does the House-passed bill and the House report meet the suggestions that you are making in your speech?

Mr. KEARNEY. Yes, it does.

Senator BIBLE. Now I will hear from the young man.

STATEMENT OF MARK BRENNAN, PRESIDENT, GALILEO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT BODY

Mr. BRENNAN. A few months ago, Mr. Kearney and I, along with two other students, were sent by the board of education and the members of the Galileo High School community to represent them and their views concerning the future of their school in the House meeting of the Committee on the Interior and Insular Affairs, and we came with the support of the board of supervisors, the board of education, and with the support of the mayor of San Francisco. We come here again with that same support.

Today I come to ask you gentlemen for a few acres with which to build a new school for the children and adults of San Francisco. I realize that our opposition is strong but that is only because of the shortsightedness of those people who on two occasions stopped the construction of new schools and deprived children of a better education. We did not create the problems that our cities are now encountering; we inherited them. Today we propose a solution to one of them and with your help we can implement it.

Before I go on, I would like to say a few words concerning a statement made by Congressman Taylor in which he said that the Federal Government is not in the business of building public schools. I submit that the cities are not in the business of creating national parks. Yet they have been called upon to do so. I believe that with cooperation between these two branches of government these objectives can and should be realized.

Can we not, here today, make history in public education. Not only for San Francisco but for all of the other big cities across the country where the schools are crumbling and are far short from current standards in modern education.

I realize that San Francisco is desperately short of land but when that land is needed for the sustenance of life we must use it if we are going to survive. A large percent of our students live in densely populated areas and more often than not crowded into a small apartment. Is it fair that they should attend a school under these same conditions when daily thousands of students who live in the suburbs attend schools located on large parcels of land that are required by State law, in modern facilities?

I realize that what has happened to Galileo was not something that was planned but the time has come to act on these problems and correct them. There is only so long that one can use a school as there is only so long that one could use a car or a house. For instance a car, even with proper care, can only be driven for so many miles before it breaks down and can be driven no longer. If this is to be compared with that of Galileo, it broke down long ago.

For years now, many people have worked and worked hard to acquire some of the Fort Mason property for the purpose of building a new school. We have continually tried to sit down with the people who oppose us and discuss with them our problems as well as our solutions to them. On several occasions some of those people had to admit that we do have critical problems at Galileo and that our solution was a good one and should be implemented. Then they add but there isn't enough land in the city in which to do so.

I cannot understand the thinking of those people who say there is no land when the land is right there.

They, on the other hand, say that a high structure should be constructed on the football field. This unthought-out, hastily suggested, solution suggests how seriously people take us. These people who are suggesting high rise as a solution to our problem are the same people who have opposed the construction of high rises. I know that high rise is a fact of life in the city. I know that in the city people have to live one on top of another. Why can't we make a place where the children and adults can spend at least part of their daily existence in an open environment and at the same time attend school.

As I said before, San Francisco is overcrowded. While we should build parks, we cannot afford to devote acres and acres of land to them. Especially when the land is needed for the necessities of living. The situation is different in San Francisco than it is in Marin County. In Marin County there are many acres of land not presently needed and should be set aside for parks. But in San Francisco the land is needed by the people of San Francisco. No group of people headed and consisting largely of members not residing in San Francisco should be allowed to keep the children of San Francisco from getting new and modern facilities and depriving them of an education equal to the children of Marin County.

We have also been opposed by a group of self-appointed planners. This group, again, is largely made up of outsiders who give us their valuable ideas and then pollute the air on their way home to a ranch-style house on a 1-acre parcel somewhere in suburbia.

Last, but of course not least, we have been opposed by a group of people whose spokesman states that he would rather not have any kids in the area and that all of those "foreigners" should be bused across town to another school. Another member of that group, who

was speaking to the fact that the school is not earthquake proof, that if a major earthquake were to occur every building in San Francisco would be leveled. It seems to me that when a natural disaster occurs one of the first places utilized for a temporary shelter and the treatment of injured persons is a school. In a major earthquake, my school would not become a place for the saving of lives but a place for the destruction of them. That is a tragedy.

As to those supervisors who wrote to the House committee stating the resolution that was passed by them concerning the building of a new school on a portion of the Fort Mason property was useless and should not be paid attention to, I firmly believe that they have not only done an injustice to the people that they represent but to themselves. In reality, the resolution that they defended was vetoed by the mayor and therefore should be paid no attention. Our resolution was decided in an open hearing by the majority vote and it was signed by our mayor.

I cannot say that I speak for everyone in San Francisco but neither can they. I do speak for the students of Galileo, present and future as well as all of the people who think as we do. In their behalf I humbly request that you set aside a few acres of land for the construction of a new, low profile, community-use, high school-public service complex at Fort Mason.

In a few months, my high school career will be over. The outcome of today's meeting probably will have no effect on the rest of my life, but it will affect the lives of the students of 1983. I therefore ask you for this land not for me, but more importantly for them. They deserve an equal chance for a better education and let us give it to them.

With this I have bestowed upon you not only my trust but the trust of those that I speak for. I can only hope and believe that you will judge the merit of this solution and that you will help us in implementing it.

May I leave you with this last thought. If you were as I, a 17-year-old youth looking to the future and the greatness that this country can give to those who reside within its boundaries. if you were as I, standing in my very place, what would each of you do, and what commitment would each of you make for your future and of the future of the students who are relying upon the judgment of their peers? Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Now, let me ask you this. Mr. President, if I may. If the House bill takes care of what you are asking for, then I suppose what you say is that you want the House-passed bill, is that what you are saying?

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, we would like a little more in there if we could.

Senator BIBLE. Now, you heard me say earlier that if we start making changes, we won't get any bill at all. Now, I think you've got to make your choice.

Mr. KEARNEY. We want a section of Fort Mason, and if somehow you and your committee could include the words in this bill to follow the thoughts of Secretary Morton this morning about the use for Fort Mason, the possibility of using the site in there, combining these things we would like those included.

Senator BIBLE. I just thought you said that you were satisfied with the House-passed bill?

Mr. KEARNEY. Well, you asked Mark Brennan, if you want to include something else in there, and to make it more emphatic, we would like to be sure we could have that acreage. If you could help us, fine.

Senator BIBLE. Well, let me ask you, you're principal of the school. If you had the choice between the House-passed bill and not getting any bill at all, what would you do? Answer my question.

Mr. KEARNEY. If we don't get our land, take the House bill; is that what you're saying?

Senator BIBLE. I understood you to say that you were satisfied with the House bill.

Mr. KEARNEY. If it can be guaranteed, be sure, that we could get land in Fort Mason, across the street from our school.

Senator BIBLE. I don't know whether you can be guaranteed that or not.

Mr. KEARNEY. But if we couldn't then, no; I would say no. We would have to be sure. We are coming in asking for the space. I don't want to go home and come back to Washington, have our kids come back, which we did, and go away saying we are going to have to take something we don't want. We are asking for appropriate space to build a good modern school, and if we can't have that, we don't want that. We want our 30 acres.

Senator BIBLE. That's the first time I ever heard a plea for a school within a national recreation area. But I will certainly take a look at it.

That is a very fine statement, Mr. Brennan, and I am certainly sympathetic. I think I have as fine a record as anybody in the Congress in supporting education, high schools, law schools, medical schools included, and I am going to continue to do that. I get a little perplexed as to how that fits into the problem that we have here.

I would like to ask you, Mr. Kearney, does this have the approval of the official family, the mayor of San Francisco, Mayor Alioto, and the recreation department man who just testified a short time ago?

Mr. KEARNEY. We haven't talked with Mr. Caverly about this, but we do have the approval of the mayor of San Francisco, Mr. Alioto.

Senator BIBLE. And do we have that in writing?

Mr. KEARNEY. The letter we have is included in the committee report from the House of Representatives; we have a whole booklet, and that is here. The letter was not addressed to you, sir; it was addressed to Mr. Taylor.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that. Without objection, we will include it in the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
SAN FRANCISCO

JOSEPH L. ALIOTO

May 10, 1972.

The Honorable Roy A. Taylor
Chairman
Sub-Committee on National
Parks and Recreation
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman Taylor:

As Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco I am pleased to lend my support to a proposal by James W. Kearney, Principal of Galileo High School of this City, concerning the joint use of Fort Mason property as an educational and recreational area.

It is my understanding that the G.S.A. has curtailed all action concerning the disposal of the government-owned Fort Mason until such time as the Congress can enact legislation for the Golden Gateway National Recreation Area.

The Board of Education of the San Francisco Unified School District, at its meeting of April 6, 1972, gave its approval to Principal Kearney's plan for a new high school to be built in place of the present structure which has been partially condemned by not meeting earthquake standards as set forth by California law. A copy of the resolution submitted by the Superintendent of Schools to the San Francisco Board of Education and subsequently passed by the said Board is enclosed.

The aforementioned plan has been approved by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, and a copy of that resolution is also attached.

As Mayor of San Francisco, I heartily endorse both the Boards of Supervisors' and Education's proposals for a new Galileo High School and recreational complex on a portion of the Fort Mason property.

The present Galileo High School primarily serves both the Chinese and Italian communities of this City. It has a student population of three thousand young people, all races and creeds being included. For fifty years Galileo High School has occupied a position of paramount importance to the citizens of our City, especially to the new Americans who have come to us from foreign lands. Its present site overlooks

The Honorable Roy A. Taylor, Chairman
Sub-Committee on National Parks and Recreation

May 10, 1972
Page 2

San Francisco Bay and is adjacent to the Fort Mason property. There is no finer site in all of San Francisco to construct such an educational and recreational complex than the Fort Mason site. It conforms to comprehensive studies and analyses prepared by our City Planning Commission and one of the alternate plans proposes educational and recreational development.

San Francisco has need for such a complex and the proposed plans by San Franciscans, approved by San Franciscans, merit the serious consideration of your Sub-Committee. Who better should have a voice in determining the future needs of the community than the young people who will fall heir to our City?

I appreciate, Mr. Chairman, your scheduling at this hearing Principal Kearney and his student delegation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joseph L. Alioto". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Joseph L. Alioto
Mayor

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
CITY HALL

San Francisco, Calif.,

To

Your attention is hereby directed to the following, passed by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
City and County of San Francisco } ss

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

I, Robert J. Dolan, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, of the City and County of San Francisco, do hereby certify that the annexed Resolution No. 280-72

is a full, true and correct copy of the original thereof on file in this office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the official

seal of the City and County this 10th day of May, 19 72

Robert J. Dolan

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, City and County of San Francisco

By: Robert J. Dolan

FILE NO. 260-72

RESOLUTION NO. 280-72

- 1 ENDORSING PROPOSAL OF BOARD OF EDUCATION TO ACQUIRE A PORTION OF FORT
- 2 MASON, CURRENTLY DESIGNATED AS EXCESS TO THE NEEDS OF THE FEDERAL
- 3 GOVERNMENT, AS A SITE FOR THE PROPOSED NEW GALILEO HIGH SCHOOL.
- 4
- 5 WHEREAS, The Federal government has designated Fort Mason as
- 6 excess to its needs; and
- 7 WHEREAS, There is legislation currently pending in the Congress
- 8 which would create a Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and it is
- 9 contemplated that Fort Mason would be a part thereof; and
- 10 WHEREAS, Several of the said Congressional bills specify that said
- 11 area shall be used for recreational and education purposes; and
- 12 WHEREAS, A large portion of the present Galileo High School has
- 13 been condemned as unsafe, and cannot, therefore, be used for school
- 14 purposes; and
- 15 WHEREAS, A high percentage of the Galileo High School classes are
- 16 now being conducted in temporary barracks at Fort Mason; and
- 17 WHEREAS, It is contemplated that a new Galileo High School will
- 18 have to be constructed, in view of the age and condition of the present
- 19 structures; and
- 20 WHEREAS, The new Galileo High School, if constructed on the Fort
- 21 Mason site, would occupy only that portion on which the temporary
- 22 barracks housing classrooms are now situated; and
- 23 WHEREAS, Such high school would be a low-profile building not over
- 24 20 feet in height, and would therefore blend into the landscape without
- 25 impairing the open-space concept; now, therefore, be it
- 26 RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of
- 27 San Francisco does hereby endorse the proposal of the Board of Education
- 28 to acquire a portion of the Fort Mason property, currently classified
- 29 as excess to the needs of the Federal government, as site for the
- 30 proposed new Galileo High School; and, be it

- 1 FURTHER RESOLVED, That any development of educational facil
- 2 in Fort Mason shall result in a net increase in open space over
- 3 existing open space, and that any plans for such development
- 4 be referred for approval to this Board so that such plans may
- 5 be reviewed in light of the environmental affect of such development
- 6 and, be it

- 7 FURTHER RESOLVED, That this resolution shall not commit the
- 8 Board of Supervisors to submit to the electorate a bond issue for
- 9 construction of the proposed new Galileo High School; and, be it
- 10 FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwards
- 11 immediately to the Mayor for transmittal to the Federal Legislati
- 12 Representative and presentation by the latter to all interested
- 13 agencies and officials who may be instrumental in effecting the
- 14 objective expressed herein.

Adopted - Board of Supervisors, San Francisco MAY 8 1972

Ayes: Supervisors Barbaghita, ~~Boone~~, ~~Francisco~~, ~~Gonzales~~, ~~Kopp~~, ~~Meredith~~, ~~...~~
Tamara, von Brodtingen.

Nays: Supervisors. ~~BODAS~~ FEINSTEIN, ~~MULLINAH~~ PELOS

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by
Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco

Joseph F. Bert
Mayor

MAY 10 1972

Approved

286-72 File No.

Senator BIBLE. And I am advised that the bill permits—that is, the House bill permits—discretion as to the use of the Fort Mason land, and maybe that grant of discretion is broad enough to permit them to peel off or carve out 30 acres of land for a school. It's just a new concept to me, and as I say, I am not familiar with it. We will ask the Park Service to comment on it. If they can't do it today, we'll have them comment on it a little later on. We'll ask them to give us a written comment.

Mr. KEARNEY. Thank you very much for allowing us to be here.

Senator BIBLE. Very glad to have each of you. What are you going to become, young man?

Mr. BRENNAN. I have no idea.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Miss Ledlie Dinsmore.

STATEMENT OF LEDLIE L. DINSMORE, NATIONAL PARKS & CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Miss DINSMORE. Mr. Chairman, I am Ledlie L. Dinsmore, and I am appearing on behalf of the National Parks & Conservation Association, which I know needs no identification to you.

Thank you for your invitation to appear on behalf of the National Parks & Conservation Association, a private, nonprofit organization with a half century of work on the national park system behind it. NPCA publishes the monthly National Parks & Conservation Magazine, and the Environmental Journal which goes to our more than 50,000 members.

NCPA endorses the concept of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the San Francisco area. We would like to propose ways in which we think the bills before your consideration may be strengthened to make this western gateway recreation area a more viable concept.

I add to my statement here that along with other witnesses, we would prefer, of course, to see legislation passed this session rather than being held up on detail. But I will outline where we do feel that we could strengthen things.

We agree with the intent of all four bills before you—namely, H.R. 10220, H.R. 16444, S. 2342, and S. 3174—in stating the purpose as preserving unique areas and providing needed urban open space recreation. We favor the additional language of S. 2342 on protecting the natural setting, especially on the Marin side, from detrimental development and uses.

Concerning the composition of the national recreation area, we favor the comprehensiveness of S. 2342. We would like to see the entire Presidio as part of the recreation area. H.R. 10220, H.R. 16444, and S. 3174 leave the transfer of Presidio property to negotiation or agreement between the Departments of Defense and Interior. Throughout the area only such lands as the Department of Defense can show just cause for continuing to use should be retained under its control. The San Francisco properties should be donated and the Sutro Bath and Cliff House acquired as envisioned in H.R. 10220 and S. 2342.

Besides the Federal forts on the Marin side, the Olema Valley, and all of the Marincello should be included. The price tags on this land may seem excessive today, but tomorrow we will surely see it as a steal, after real estate development nearby will have driven up all property

values. We also draw attention to the excellent language of S. 2342, to include submerged and adjacent water areas not to exceed one-quarter mile off shore.

Concerning the administration of the national recreation area, we would like to see full public participation on both the planning and the administration. We therefore endorse the master land and water use management plan, subject to public hearings of S. 2342.

Additionally, we approve the Citizens Advisory Commission of H.R. 16444, although we would like to have stated the means of appointment of members to assume a qualified and knowledgeable, as well as representative, group.

We agree that this Commission should concern itself with other units of the national park system in Marin and San Francisco Counties. We do not feel that the advisory committee recently appointed by Secretary Morton for the entire western region, with no San Francisco Bay area residents as members, suffices for the tremendous task of administering a new kind of area of such immediate and growing need.

We also consider a transportation study essential. We note that the report from the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (92-1391) cited on page 2 a recent study showing that more than 30,000 families in the region do not own an automobile. The Department of Transportation should be directed to lend its expertise in assuring public transportation for the area. To follow the full intent of the bill to preserve the natural setting, it will be necessary to find means of limiting the use of automobiles.

With these additional, strengthening features, we feel confident that the Western Gateway will become a really Golden Gateway of opportunity for travelers and urban residents alike.

We recognize the challenges of the task but think that only through a unified Federal jurisdiction can the concept be conceived and initiated. Congress can then carefully watch its development and make decisions in the future on its ultimate form.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much for a fine statement.

Now, our next witness will be Mr. William J. Cronin, Chief of the Legislative Service, director of the Real Estate Department of the Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM J. CRONIN, CHIEF, LEGISLATIVE SERVICE, DIRECTORATE OF REAL ESTATE, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. CRONIN. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I am sorry to have kept you waiting so long, but I wanted to accommodate those who came from a distance to be here.

Mr. CRONIN. I understand, sir.

The Department of the Army has been designated as the representative of the Department on S. 2342 and similar legislative proposals. I represent the Department of the Army for that purpose. I have a prepared statement which I would like to present to the committee.

The views of the Department of Defense on S. 2342 have been furnished the chairman of this committee.

The bills under consideration have as their objective the establishment of the Golden Gate or the Juan Manuel de Ayala National Recreation Area in the San Francisco Bay area. Each bill provides for acquisition of property by the Secretary of the Interior within the designated boundaries, including the transfer of property held by other Federal agencies.

On February 8, 1972, in conjunction with the President's environmental message, the Department of the Interior submitted a comprehensive bill to establish a Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the State of California. The Department of the Army, on behalf of the Department of Defense, recommends enactment of the administration's proposal, S. 3174, in lieu of the related bill, S. 2342, that is being considered by this committee.

S. 3174 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the San Francisco Bay area, within boundaries depicted on a map on file in the National Park Service, by publication of a notice in the Federal Register. The total area shall not exceed 24,000 acres. The recreation area boundaries embrace Forts Barry, Baker and Cronkhite, the Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Mason, Fort Funston, and the former Fort Miley, which includes the Inshore Underseas Warfare Naval Installation, and several Coast Guard installations.

The administration's bill provides that, except for the Presidio of San Francisco and the eastern one-half of Fort Baker, Federal property within the recreation area will be transferred, upon enactment, to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for the purposes of the act, subject to the continuation of such uses as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the head of the agency formerly having jurisdiction over the property.

All of Forts Barry and Cronkhite and the western half of Fort Baker would be transferred automatically to the Secretary of the Interior, subject to continued use by the Department of the Army under permit, for (1) the existing air defense mission and (2) other essential missions including Reserve activities and family housing for a period of 10 years or longer, as agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior. Also, the Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary of the Interior irrevocable use of the Baker Beach area of the Presidio of San Francisco, comprising approximately 100 acres, of which 45 acres are fast lands and 55 acres are tidelands.

Within 10 years or such longer period of time as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary of the Interior irrevocable use of Crissy Army Airfield at the Presidio of San Francisco, consisting of 17 acres of fast lands and 28 acres of tidelands.

The remaining portions of Fort Baker and the Presidio which are not transferred to the Department of the Interior upon enactment, and the site of the active Inshore Underseas Warfare Naval Installation comprising 1.7 acres, formerly part of the disestablished Fort Miley, shall be transferred to the Department of the Interior when they are excess to the needs of the Department of Defense.

Section 2(h) of the administration's bill provides that new construction and development of property within the recreation area which

remains under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, except the Baker Beach and Crissy Army Airfield areas, shall be limited to facilities being relocated from property to be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior or to that which is directly related to the essential missions of the 6th United States, Army provided that any construction on presently underdeveloped open space may be undertaken only after prior consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. The limitation does not apply, however, to the Letterman General Hospital or the Western Medical Institute of Research, both located at the Presidio of San Francisco.

The missions and current status of the affected Defense installations and the requirements of the Department of Defense for continued use thereof are as follows:

A. Forts Barry, Baker, and Cronkhite comprise a single, contiguous area on the Marin headlands at the northern end of the Golden Gate Bridge, and contain a total of 2,157 acres of land including 1,844 acres of fast land and 313 acres of submerged land. The complex supports the active mission of the Army Air Defense Command as well as Active Army and Reserve training. Because of essential military missions which include air defense, family housing, Reserve activities, and utilities and access easements, it will be necessary, if the legislation is enacted, to provide for continued military use of required areas under permits from the Secretary of the Interior as provided in the administration's bill.

B. (1) The Presidio of San Francisco, located in San Francisco Bay in the city and county of San Francisco, consists of 1,382 acres of upland and 364 acres of contiguous submerged lands. The Presidio is an active installation serving as headquarters for the 6th U.S. Army and supports Letterman General Hospital, Crissy Army Airfield, and various troop and support units. Additional military land utilization includes family and troop housing, the Fort Point U.S. Coast Guard station, and the San Francisco National Cemetery. The Presidio is a completely open post in the dense metropolitan area, portions of which are used by the public for recreational purposes.

(2) Fort Point, located near the south end of the Golden Gate Bridge, was established as the Fort Point National Monument by the act of October 16, 1970 (84 Stat. 970). The National Monument contains 29 acres which were transferred to the Secretary of the Interior in April 1971 and are no longer under Army control.

(3) Section 2 (d) and (e) of the administration's bill provide that the Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary of the Interior irrevocable use and occupancy of Baker Beach upon enactment of this bill. Also, such use of Crissy Field would be granted within 10 years of enactment or such longer period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary.

C. Fort Mason, located on San Francisco Bay at the northern end of San Francisco, consists of 24 acres of land, improved with 44 units of family housing and operational and support facilities. It will be necessary if the bill is enacted into law, to obtain continued use of the property under a permit from the Secretary of the Interior.

D. Former Fort Miley consists of 1.7 acres retained by the Department of the Navy as a harbor defense facility. The area is in active use.

E. Fort Funston currently consists of 5.88 acres of easements, reserved for the benefit of the Army for the use and occupancy of living quarters on the property. Presently there are eight units of family housing on the area, all occupied by personnel at the Presidio of San Francisco, plus a road right-of-way for access to the housing area.

Section 4 of S. 3174, in recognition of the responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers for water resource development, provides for the exercise of these responsibilities in accordance with plans mutually acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman, and I will be happy to answer any questions you may have on this matter.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Cronin. What position do you take on the administration, the revised administration proposal as testified to by the Secretary of the Interior this morning?

Mr. CRONIN. Insofar as it increases the area of the proposed recreation area, and would not interfere with essential defense missions, we would be highly in accord.

Senator BIBLE. Does it do that?

Mr. CRONIN. I am not aware that it does, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. How about the bill which the House of Representatives passed and on which the Secretary of the Interior expressed some reservations? What is your position on that?

Mr. CRONIN. We have some substantial difficulties with that bill, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. What are those difficulties?

Mr. CRONIN. We talk about the transfer of the lands along the southern boundary of the Presidio which include lands on either side of the golf course and the Public Health Service Hospital. The Department of the Army is of the opinion that this transfer would unnecessarily complicate police jurisdiction and maintenance of the lands which are presently open to the public.

We are perfectly willing to work with the Interior in providing the police and other services which are required but we feel that the incursion of this area into the builtup areas of the Presidio, we consider it to be unwise.

Senator BIBLE. What are these incursions in the Presidio area specifically?

Mr. CRONIN. Along the southern boundary.

Senator BIBLE. Have you any kind of a map that shows what you are referring to.

Mr. CRONIN. I was referring here, Mr. Chairman, along the southern boundary, which consists of these fingers which go up into the housing areas. In fact, this particular figure comes very close to the main parade ground. This one goes up in between the housing. In fact, both of these fingers go up into the housing.

Senator BIBLE. When you say they go up into the housing, what does that mean?

Mr. CRONIN. The boundaries provided for transfer in H.R. 16444, would be practically in the backyards of the housing that is presently in existence.

Senator BIBLE. What is there today, in that orange, in the southern incursion?

Mr. CRONIN. If you will wait just a moment, sir, I will get a map. If I may approach—

Senator BIBLE. OK. I am just trying to get as close to a meeting of the minds as I can.

Mr. CRONIN. The area along the southern boundary, this being the southern boundary of the Presidio, the fingers are here; this is the existing housing; this is the reservoir; this would be Inspiration Point with which you may be familiar. This is the main parade ground of the Presidio.

Senator BIBLE. I don't see how the new boundary line affects your parade ground, but I certainly do see how it affects Inspiration Point. Apparently the military wants Inspiration Point and I guess the national recreation area wants it. It looks like the national recreation area is also going to take in the Presidio golf course, is that right?

Mr. CRONIN. It was left out by the administration in the clean bill, as long as it is continued for its present use.

Senator BIBLE. But it is within the boundaries of the House committee bill?

Mr. CRONIN. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Does the national recreation area have other golf courses? Mr. Stan Hulett, are you operating golf courses in the recreation area and the parks?

Mr. HULETT. Not in the national recreation areas.

Senator BIBLE. Are you operating them anywhere under the territory under your jurisdiction?

Mr. HULETT. Yes; in the District of Columbia.

Senator BIBLE. That's National Capital parks.

Mr. HULETT. Yes. It is part of our system.

Senator BIBLE. Is that the only exception?

Mr. HULETT. And Yosemite.

Senator BIBLE. You have a golf course in Yosemite Park?

Mr. HULETT. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. I wasn't aware of that. And are you anxious to have the Presidio golf course in the national recreation area here?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, under the terms of the bill reported by the House committee, it would be included within the boundary but would not be taken over under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior as long as it is continued in its current use as a golf course.

Senator BIBLE. That is used primarily I would assume by senior officers, and junior officers, and then—can enlisted men get on it?

Mr. HULETT. I would defer to the gentleman from the Department of the Army.

Senator BIBLE. Let the Army man answer.

Mr. CRONIN. I call upon a support witness, Mr. Patrick Sigleo, from the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff.

Senator BIBLE. Who can use the Presidio golf course?

Mr. SIGLEO. The Presidio golf course is open to all military personnel regardless of rank, and it is also open to civilians. People from the city of San Francisco.

Senator BIBLE. OK. That's good. The city of San Francisco, they can get on the golf course; is that right?

Mr. SIGLEO. If there's a tee time available, I am sure they could, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. There are a lot of good golf courses there. I just wanted to get as thorough a record as I can. My understanding is that the House passed bill, Presidio Golf Course will be within the boundaries of the proposed national recreation area, but it will be operated by the Army and as long as it maintains its present use. However, if they vary the use, then it would go to the Interior Department and the National Park Service; is that a correct statement?

Mr. HULETT. That is our understanding, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Now what other incursions do you have?

Mr. CRONIN. On the Crissy Field area, the portion of Crissy Field that is covered in the administration bill is the field itself plus some additional land on the east. The revised version, the House version, would include all of the improvements in this area, the facilities engineer, and the Army Reserve facilities in this area.

Senator BIBLE. Assuming the House-passed bill becomes law, who would operate the facilities within Crissy Field area?

Mr. CRONIN. There is no provision for continuance of operation under the House version.

Senator BIBLE. What are the incursions on the north rim? On the Crissy Field area.

Mr. CRONIN. These would be the inclusion of the facilities on the east end.

Senator BIBLE. What are those facilities.

Mr. CRONIN. The facilities here are engineer operations in this section and the Reserve facilities in this section.

Senator BIBLE. What are they being used for now?

Mr. CRONIN. These are your old post engineer types, in the east, and the Army Reserves in the west.

Senator BIBLE. Are they operational as of today?

Mr. CRONIN. Yes; they are in active use.

Senator BIBLE. Now what position does the Secretary of the Army take about these additional incursions?

Mr. CRONIN. We find considerable difficulty in this version.

Senator BIBLE. What does considerable difficulty mean?

Mr. CRONIN. Where would we go, and there is no place left in the Presidio to go. The boundaries would be crowded up against the existing facilities, no new construction could be developed. There would be no place within the Presidio to put the facilities.

Senator BIBLE. Will there be an attempt, and you heard the testimony this morning, will there be an attempt to remedy this when the bill is up before the House of Representatives for floor action?

Mr. CRONIN. Hopefully.

Senator BIBLE. I think I have no further questions at this time. This seems to be the one area that Secretary Morton was most concerned about. As I understood him, and you correct me if I am wrong, none of the agreements reached by the military and the Interior Department were reduced to writing insofar as this add on is concerned.

Mr. CRONIN. That is correct. In the formulation of the administration's bill, Mr. Chairman, the two departments reached an agreement as to what was needed for the recreation area, and what were the military's needs, and the administration bill reflects the understanding between the two departments as to their respective needs. The clean bill that has been approved by the House committee was never referred to the Department of the Army for comment.

Senator BIBLE. Well, have you made comments on it now that it is presently before the House for future action?

Mr. CRONIN. I believe comments have been made; yes.

Senator BIBLE. Would you mind furnishing a copy of those comments to me for my further information?

Mr. CRONIN. I'll follow through.

Senator BIBLE. All I am trying to do is work out the problem and this is one of the sticky areas, and I am trying to see if we can't resolve it.

I can't think of any further questions at this time. I very much appreciate your appearance here today.

I would next appreciate having Mr. Hulett and his expert staff answer a few questions that have arisen in the hearing that should be answered.

Mr. HULETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to have the legislative counsel, Mr. Doug Wheeler accompany me. Mr. Chapman, unfortunately, had to leave but Mr. Cornell is here with me.

Senator BIBLE. Now, we have submitted a number of questions to you during the course of these hearings and I would appreciate your first indicating the question, I think you made notes of them as we went along, and then the Park Service or Interior Department's position on the same.

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, in your initial position you did give us the opportunity, on certain of these questions, to have until Tuesday.

Senator BIBLE. I am perfectly willing to do that, because what I am going to suggest, and I think it is fair, we do have a hearing on Wednesday. As a matter of fact we have a hearing on Monday and we have one on Wednesday, and I cannot anticipate that the latter would take too long. It's on the Tuskegee proposal and I don't know that the Interior Department is ready to speak on the legislation, I don't know; are you?

Mr. HULETT. I will be representing the Department as your witness, Mr. Chairman, and I do not know exactly what our position will be at this point.

Senator BIBLE. Do you think you will have a position by Wednesday?

Mr. HULETT. I certainly hope so, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Because as I understood it, you haven't completed your study to the point that you could take a definite position one way or the other. If that's true, in fairness to the Department, you ought to say so, because I don't know whether Tuskegee will move forward this year. If not, we will want to start it on its way through this preliminary hearing.

Mr. HULETT. We will be prepared to make substantive comments.

Senator BIBLE. Might I suggest then, that on these questions that do require further research and further contemplation and studying, why don't we take that up immediately after the Tuskegee hearings, which should be somewhere in the range of 11 to 11.30 on this coming Wednesday morning.

Mr. HULETT. That would be perfectly acceptable, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Now, with that in mind, what questions are you able to answer now?

Mr. HULETT. Well, there was one question that was raised concerning certain areas which we did not intend to acquire immediately, and those are the three basic areas, one being the Zen Center property which is a portion of the old Wheelwright Ranch, consisting of some 70 acres on which the Zen Center is currently operating an organic farm. We feel that this is a compatible use and subject to an agreement that we would make with these individuals regarding certain easements through the area so that we could have trails, et cetera, and agreements that they would not change the current use. We feel it is not necessary to acquire that particular 70 acres at this time.

The second property is the Audubon Canyon Ranch, I know you are familiar with the area. When the point was raised, I notice several members looked at the area. It is approximately a little over 1,000 acres. It is not our intention at this point to acquire that property.

The third instance in the Gateway West proposal is approximately 5 acres, I believe it is, owned by the Vedanta Society. The Vedanta Society has approximately 2,000 acres within the Point Reyes National Seashore which this committee, along with the House committee agreed that it would not be subject to condemnation within Point Reyes as long as it was continued to be used for a religious retreat.

The property that we are now discussing, approximately 5 acres, provides the basic access from Highway 1 into the Vedanta Society, located within Point Reyes National Seashore, and is subject to the same kind of restrictions that we talked about with the Zen Center and subject to the restrictions that were placed on that property. The restriction on the Vedanta Society within Point Reyes restricts their use to a religious retreat.

We would be agreeable to not acquiring that property at this point. However, should they change the use of this for anything other than the access to the property, we would then constitute our condemnation authority and exercise eminent domain.

Senator BIBLE. Now, there were three areas that were testified to by a number of witnesses, and I have a map here, it's in that Mill Valley, maybe the Tamalpais Valley, these parcels that were numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The House included two Wheelwright properties but the House didn't include the Fields critical area, and we had testimony from a number of witnesses on that. Can you speak to that point or do you want to speak to that point Wednesday. Maybe you need more information on it?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, if we might, talking about the Wheelwright, Weinerman, Smith, Fields properties, the Wolf Back Ridge property, and the so-called Letter property or Stinson Beach area, we would prefer to comment on that on Wednesday.

Senator BIBLE. I won't press you on it, but it seems to me that this one man, one of these last witnesses, Mr. Riedel who testified, I think it was on the Weinerman property, it seemed like to me that he made a good case. I can't quite understand why it was excluded. Maybe there's a good reason, but we will hold that over until Wednesday at 11 o'clock for questioning. Then I want for you to be in a position to comment a little further, and I think I will ask Mr. Cronin if he won't come back, or have a representative here with that statement on the problems that you have on the Presidio, that is, as far as the House bill is concerned.

I am told by staff that your letter of September 21, it's fairly current, this was yesterday, and it is directed to Congressman Hérbert of the Armed Services Committee. I have not looked at it. I have not examined it or studied it. It is signed by Robert Cronin, for the Army, and maybe this meets the points that I am asking. Is that right, Mr. Cronin?

Mr. CRONIN. I believe it does, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. We will have the staff examine it and you don't need to be back here on Wednesday because we still have a few little problems to work out on this bill.

Mr. CRONIN. I will be happy to be here, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You might do that. We'll have staff examine it and if there are other questions and suggestions that are not answered by this letter, I will take this home and between looking at the Redskins on Sunday, I will read this. So much for that.

One thing we haven't answered, or haven't asked, and I don't, think it's developed and I don't know that it is covered in the House report, but how many structures or residences do we have in the House passed proposal insofar as the Marin County unit is concerned?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, as close as we can tell, based on the information that the House has given us and the lack of tract numbers, et cetera, our best estimate is that there are approximately 320 individuals who would be displaced by the House committee approved bill.

Senator BIBLE. 320 displaced, does that mean that you have 320 homes?

Mr. HULETT. No, sir; that is the total number of individuals that we are talking about within the area.

Senator BIBLE. How many actual homes, displacements, would you have. Because as you know, that is something that always worries me. If you don't have that available now, you can have that available by Wednesday.

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, in H.R. 16444, which is the bill that is reported by the House committee, there are approximately 64 improvements or 64 structures within that area. So I would assume then approximately five persons per structure, for the number of 320.

Senator BIBLE. What is the nature of 64 structures or improvements, are they summer cabins or cottages, one-family dwellings, or apartment houses, service stations, bars?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Cornell is from San Francisco, our Western regional office, and involved in this, and perhaps he can answer that question.

Senator BIBLE. Can you answer that question?

Mr. CORNELL. Those 64 properties are all residential properties, we do not know how many of them are part-time occupants and we concede that some of those may be in skiing and beach areas, but the majority of those would be residential dwellings, various sizes.

Senator BIBLE. How does this bill deal with them? If I own a home within the taking area and I am married and have four children, which I do, and four grandchildren, and I take a dim view of the Federal Government coming in and taking my property. It's my home and I love it. I want to stay there. How do you treat me?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, we will go on the basis of the Cape Cod formula, the life estates that was developed by this committee, during

the proceedings on that particular legislation. In other words, the individuals would be allowed to have a life estate, those that wish to, and they could remain on the property for their life.

Senator BIBLE. And the life of the survivor?

Mr. HULETT. No, sir; as you are familiar with the Cape Cod formula—

Senator BIBLE. My wife would take a dim view of that. I think the mortality tables say that wives survive husbands about 10 years, and I don't mean to put a grim note to the males here today, but that is a vital statistic that is true. How about my wife if she survives me? Are you going to throw her out?

Mr. HULETT. The surviving spouse, of course, would be allowed to remain. It would be the heirs, second generation.

Senator BIBLE. You say it is for a lifetime of the owners or his surviving spouse?

Mr. HULETT. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. I'm sorry I didn't explain that.

Senator BIBLE. I don't want you to cut off the ladies or their husbands; whichever way it works out. I like to avoid these misunderstandings. Then the children have no rights beyond that period?

Mr. HULETT. No, sir,

Senator BIBLE. Under the bill as it is drawn up at the present time?

Mr. HULETT. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I wish you would furnish for the record a number or the type of homes involved in the area, if you will.

Mr. HULETT. We will try to get that by Wednesday.

Senator BIBLE. What type of business establishments do you have within the taking area?

Mr. CORNELL. Virtually no businesses; no business establishments, other than farming, farming type, flower farms, a boarding stable for horses. Those are the only ones I can think of.

Senator BIBLE. You say virtually none. I want you to check out your answer. Isn't there even a service station there?

Mr. CORNELL. Not in the taking area; no, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Not even a bar?

Mr. CORNELL. I haven't found one.

Senator BIBLE. It's Friday afternoon, so that's a good confession. That is unusual. No other business; not even a grocery store?

Mr. CORNELL. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Not even an undertaking parlor?

Mr. CORNELL. Didn't see one of those either.

Senator BIBLE. I'm just lightening it up at the end of the day. Now, 64 is the number?

Mr. HULETT. Yes; as near as we could tell.

Senator BIBLE. Under the provisions of the House-passed bill, the committee-passed bill, that is, it would permit the owner or the survivor to remain on his or her property for his life or her life or the surviving spouse; is that correct?

Mr. HULETT. That's correct.

Senator BIBLE. And there are no business establishments involved in the area?

Mr. HULETT. That is correct. And being a third-generation San Franciscan and having crawled over most of that country at one point or another, I agree, knowing the area, what we are talking

about because it is up off the main traveled roads, and if you will recall on the trips you made to Point Reyes, that the major business facilities are located right along the road; right along Highway 1.

Senator BIBLE. Are there farms within the area?

Mr. HULETT. Yes; Mr. Chairman, there are.

Senator BIBLE. How many farms?

Mr. HULETT. I don't have the exact number on that.

Senator BIBLE. Do you know approximately?

Mr. HULETT. We don't have it, but we will supply that number.

Senator BIBLE. If you don't have it, you don't have to go to San Francisco, and you don't have to have it by Wednesday. But you are extremely knowledgeable.

Mr. HULETT. With the chairman's permission I will be happy to go to San Francisco and go into this at great depth.

Senator BIBLE. You're going to be my chief witness on Monday, so we'll need you here on Monday. Seriously, if you want to go out we'll get another witness. I'll ask the Secretary to let you go. [Laughter.]

I can't think of any other questions at this time, but I will read the record thoroughly.

I want to thank you gentlemen. This is one of the cleanest park bills I have ever had. There hasn't been enough controversy in it to really excite me or bother me, because most of them really get pretty sticky. I know the press is going to ask me where do we go from here. I think we can say, you can tell from what I have said that I think this is a magnificent area; it should be preserved. I think it should move along without delay, and I am going to do everything that I can as an individual and as chairman of the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee to complete the hearing toward the end of next week, with the idea in mind of having a full committee review shortly thereafter and be geared for action when the House completes their labors.

I think they have to make the first move, and they seem to have a bit of a military problem, and we will cross that bridge when we come to it.

I honestly feel that the testimony that was given here, that the strip down the San Francisco unit including Baker Beach should be added, because I can't share the Secretary's worries or concerns that that might set a precedent where the Federal Government would continue to take over city parks.

I think the Secretary was clear, that they probably don't have such intentions. I don't know the answer to the school problem; I want to study that and read the record on it. And by and large, I think the House committee-passed bill is a fairly satisfactory bill.

The testimony was very clear that if we are hung up as to whether we can add certain areas or not, it would be preferable to take the House-passed bill rather than get no bill at all, because that would mean a delay going over into next year.

I think the Gateway West bill is inevitable. I think it should be passed at the earliest possible opportunity.

I want to say that I will do everything I can to see that a bill is passed.

I have a statement by Congressman Mailliard to be inserted at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to testify before you and other Members of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation on the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

As author of the original legislation proposing this Recreation Area, I am particularly pleased that this measure is now approaching final stages of consideration. The bill as reported out of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is a good bill. The bill itself contains most of what I recommended when I testified before the House Committee. The record of my testimony is available to you and your staff, so I will not take up your time to repeat what I said there.

There are, however, two specifics which I would like to bring to the attention of the Committee. First, I am opposed to the qualification the House bill places on the purchase of the Cliff House properties. I feel that the monies to buy the Cliff House and Sutro Baths should be authorized and that the purchase of these properties should not be contingent upon the requirement expressed in the house bill that San Francisco and California donate all other city and state owned San Francisco lands to the Park.

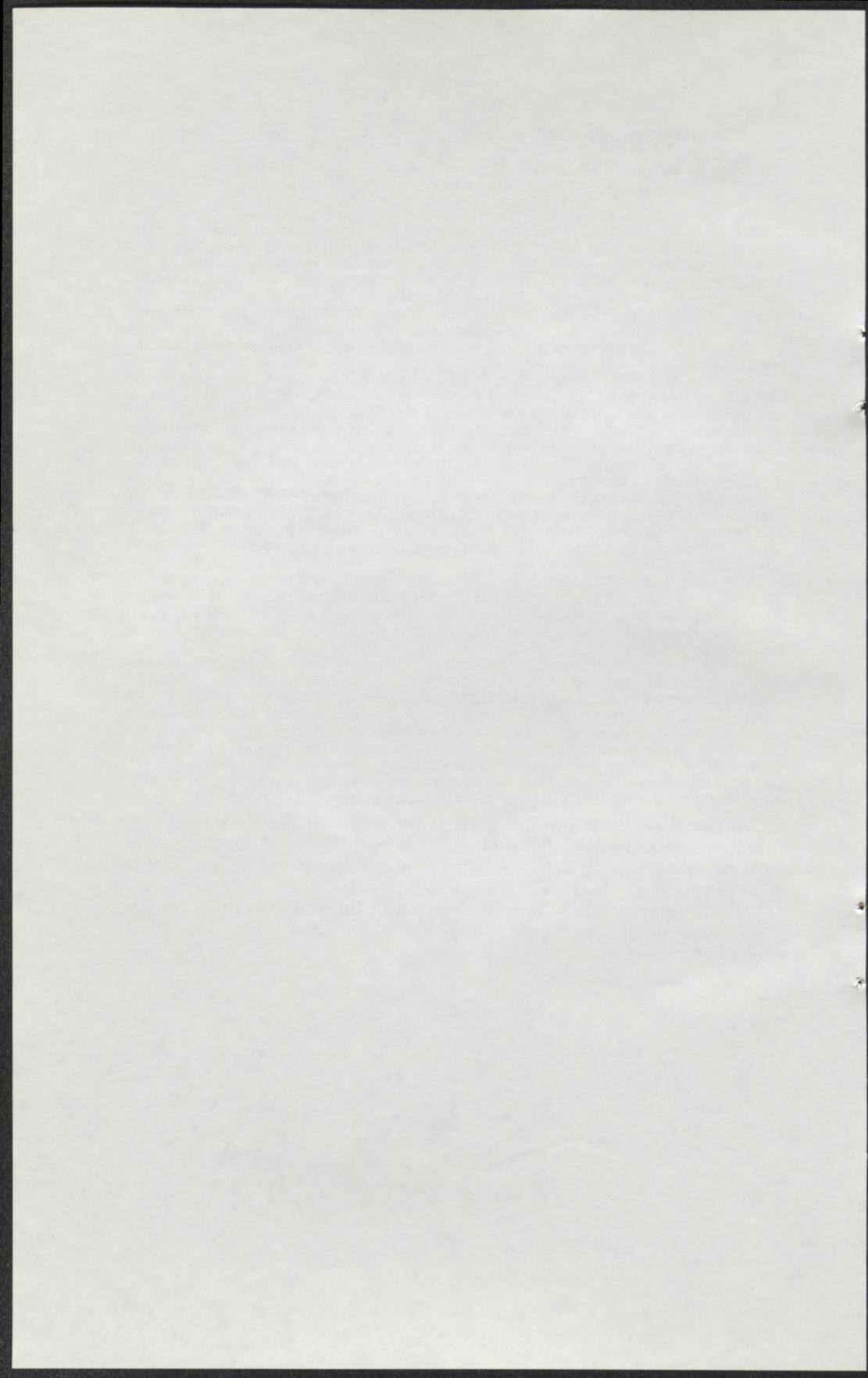
Secondly, I hope that the Committee will decide to include into the Recreation Area approximately 160 acres of land in the Sausalito Area of Marin County which lies between Wolfback Ridge and Highway 101. Mayor Sweeny of Sausalito is scheduled to testify before you and I am sure she will provide you with more supportive detail.

In closing, I would like to express my appreciation for the consideration you are giving this bill and my hope that the Senate will consider the bill this session. As I stated last week in a letter to you, Mr. Chairman, it has been brought to my attention that the Senate Democratic Policy Committee has decided not to consider any legislation on which a committee report has not been filed by September 14. I understand that exceptions to this policy will either be non-controversial or emergency legislation.

I am encouraged by Chairman Bible's reply to my letter in which he indicated that there is some possibility that Congress will regard this measure as non-controversial. It has been more than two years since I introduced the original legislation to provide for this unique recreation area. The proposal has received wide-spread support—including Presidential endorsement—and I am sure you can appreciate how anxious I am to complete action this year rather than to have to go through the whole legislative process again in a new Congress.

Senator BIBLE. We will stand in recess until Wednesday, at 11 a.m., on continuation of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area hearings and we will decide whether to put the word "urban" in or whether to leave it out, among other things.

(Whereupon, at 3:35 p.m., the hearing in the above-entitled matter was recessed, to reconvene on Wednesday, September 27, 1972, at 11 a.m.)



GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1972

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 11:40 a.m. in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible presiding.

Present: Senator Bible (presiding).

Senator BIBLE. I think we will start. This is a continuation of the hearing on S. 3174, the Golden Gate National Recreational Area bill. It was continued to this time to meet the request of the Department of the Interior, so that they were in a position to make certain additional answers and certain clarifications on points that came up during our initial hearing.

At this time, I recognize Stan Hulett, speaking for the Department of Interior.

Mr. Hulett.

STATEMENT OF STANLEY W. HULETT, ACTING DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ACCOMPANIED BY DOUGLAS WHEELER, ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Mr. HULETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have with me Mr. Douglas Wheeler, assistant legislative counsel for the Department of the Interior.

Senator BIBLE. Happy to have you here.

Mr. WHEELER. Thank you.

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to provide you with our views on certain points which were made by other witnesses at your earlier hearings on this legislation.

Three recommendations were made, to which we would like to respond: the addition of certain properties to the area, adoption of a legislative taking provision, and the use of a portion of Fort Mason by Galileo High School.

ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES

A total of six specific properties consisting of 977 acres have been proposed for addition to the recreation area in Marin County, and one parcel—the Cliff House property—has been proposed for addition on the San Francisco side of the area. Except for one of these properties, we recommend against these additions.

With regard to the Marin County additions, most of them are located over the ridge line to the east of this natural geographic boundary. We see no reason for further expansion east of the ridge line. These properties would not add materially to the outdoor recreational opportunities sought to be provided by the bill, and their inclusion would add \$6,760,000 to the acquisition cost.

The exception to this is the Wolfback Ridge property, which we believe would be an appropriate addition to the area, provided it can be acquired for not more than \$250,000, which I might mention, Mr. Chairman, was the figure suggested by the witnesses from the city of Sausalito when they testified before your committee on Friday last.

Senator BIBLE. Well, didn't the lawyer who appeared, as I recall—are we talking about the same property—the lawyer from Berkeley or Oakland?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Fitzsimmons.

Senator BIBLE. I think he said he was not only a lawyer but a principal owner of it, maybe the entire owner, and I think he indicated that that figure was completely ridiculous. I think that was his testimony. I would have to go back into the record and refresh my memory.

Mr. HULETT. I think that was the substance of it, Mr. Chairman. However, we are going on the basis of the figure that was provided us by the people of the city of Sausalito with the records of the assessor at Marin County.

Senator BIBLE. Isn't that an isolated tract? As I remember that map, it is over—isn't that east of the ridge?

Mr. HULETT. Yes, Mr. Chairman; that does lie east of the ridge. Mr. Chairman, to refresh your memory we will refer to this map. Here is San Francisco Bay; the Marincello property here, which is the large property that lies on top of the ridge, approximately 2,100 acres, which the Nature Conservancy now holds an option on; the property here is the property that is generally known as Wolfback Ridge. It is immediately adjacent to Highway 101 as you come up from the Golden Gate Bridge and go toward the Waldo Tunnel. It is to the left, on the uphill side, on the west side of Highway 101.

There is approximately 191 acres on which there is no development at the present time. There are no physical structures on this 191 plus or minus acres that are generally called the Wolfback Ridge property.

Now, the major difference, where this is on the east side of the ridge and we are recommending its inclusion, Mr. Chairman, is that it does have a scenic view from the San Francisco side of the bay to this ridge. As you are standing, for instance, on Fort Point, the Historic Site, if you recall, up there where the cannons are on the upper story, you can see this area, whereas the other property that we are going to be discussing in a few moments, does not lie within the view of the San Francisco side of the bay. And that, coupled with the price that has been indicated by the assessor's records at \$250,000, we feel would make it a legitimate acquisition, and would provide a very definite buffer for this portion of the recreation area, plus providing access from Highway 101 into this portion of the Gateway West.

Senator BIBLE. You recommended—is it in the House bill or is it not in the House bill?

Mr. HULETT. No, Mr. Chairman, it is not in the House bill.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Mr. HULETT. I will move on in the prepared statement, since we have discussed this particular point.

On the San Francisco side, it has been suggested that the Cliff House property of some 12 acres be included.

Senator BIBLE. Before you move on to that, was the testimony that this has been plotted and lots laid out for subdivision? I don't know what property—do you call it Wolfback Ridge?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, it was our understanding that there has been some planning going on. However, there has been no approval of any subdivision map by the local zoning authorities. As you will recall from the testimony of the lady mayor of Sausalito the other day, she indicated that she questioned whether the zoning authorities would ever approve the subdivision in that area.

Senator BIBLE. I think she did say that, and I don't know whether I was getting involved in a local political feud, or subdivision fight or what, because as I understand the testimony, the subdivision immediately, or the land immediately north of the Wolfback Ridge property is fairly well subdivided. I think that was the testimony, wasn't it? Correct me if I am wrong.

Mr. HULETT. There is some development of that area, Mr. Chairman—I know that you have driven through that area and know, that on the west side of Highway 101 after you get through the tunnel and start down towards Richardson Bay, there is a significant amount of subdivision development on that side of Highway 101. However, this area, as the chairman, I am sure, will recall, because the weather and the winds and the fog, does not have, perhaps, the appeal that the area on the other side of the tunnel down the hill toward Richardson Bay has.

Senator BIBLE. That may be true, but whether it has the appeal or doesn't have the appeal, that is beside the question I am trying to ask. And that is, does it have homes on it, right today?

Mr. HULETT. No, Mr. Chairman, there are no homes in that plus or minus 191 acres that we are calling the Wolfback Ridge.

Senator BIBLE. I know there are no homes there, but how about the area just immediately north of that?

Mr. HULETT. Yes; there are, Mr. Chairman, and I don't know the quantity or the quality of those homes.

Senator BIBLE. That is immediately back of Sausalito, isn't it?

Mr. HULETT. No; it is a little farther over the top of the hill and down towards Richardson Bay.

Senator BIBLE. Isn't it within the city limits of Sausalito?

Mr. HULETT. This property is, yes, Mr. Chairman. I don't know about the other property, whether it is or isn't.

Senator BIBLE. OK, you may proceed.

Mr. HULETT. On the San Francisco side it has been suggested that the Cliff House property of some 12 acres be included. Our estimate of the cost of acquiring this property is \$10,385,000. As Secretary Morton stated at the earlier hearing, we believe this money could be better invested elsewhere to provide the protection for areas of recreational value.

LEGISLATIVE TAKING

A legislative taking provision in the bill would vest title to all private property in the United States as of the time the measure is approved, and it would entitle all former owners to just compensation, with interest, from that time. We see no need for the provision in this case.

We believe that through the normal acquisition process the private lands can be acquired in a very short time. It would be our intention, in this regard, to request substantial portions of the entire land acquisition cost during the early part of the land acquisition program.

In addition, several of the major properties, such as Marincello and the Slide Ranch, are being held by their owners for sale to the Government at a fixed, agreed upon price, so that the threat of speculation that gave rise to land cost escalation at other areas is not present here.

Senator BIBLE. Do you hold an option on those two properties?

Mr. HULETT. We do not hold an option, Mr. Chairman, on those two properties. The Marincello property, as I said a few moments ago, is held under an option by the Nature Conservancy, at somewhat in excess of \$6 million. The Nature Conservancy has indicated to us that it is their intention to sell that property to us at the cost for which they acquired it.

The Green Gulch Ranch, which is some 500 acres and is farther north in the Marin County area, the Nature Conservancy has indicated that since that property was donated to them by Mr. George Wheelright, that they would, in turn, donate the Green Gulch Ranch to the Federal Government.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Mr. HULETT. Galileo High School,

The school desires approximately 20 acres at Fort Mason for construction of new educational facilities. We have not had an opportunity to evaluate the school's proposal, and therefore we cannot advise your committee at this time as to our position on it.

Under the bill as reported by the House committee, that portion of Fort Mason within the boundary of the recreation area would be transferred upon enactment to the jurisdiction of Interior. Since the surplus property laws do not apply to the National Park System there would be no way short of further legislation that the property could be made available to the school.

You will recall that Secretary Morton suggested at the earlier hearing that part of Fort Mason as well as Forts Funston and Miley be made available to the city at such time as they are excess to military needs.

Accordingly, language could be included in the bill to exclude Fort Mason as well as Forts Funston and Miley from the immediate transfer provision, thus enabling the Army, GSA, and the city to decide whether and to what extent the lands could be used for school or other local purposes. Such an exception to the immediate transfer provision would preserve the status quo,

An amendment to the House committee bill to accomplish this is as follows:

On page 4 of H.R. 16444 after "San Francisco" in line 4, insert the phrase "and except for lands within the areas known as Forts Funston, Mason, and Miley."

Of course, the transfer of these three properties to the city, and the amendment to exclude them from the immediate transfer to Interior, hinges on the city retaining its jurisdiction over the surrounding city parks. If the city parks were donated, which is in the House bill, as the Chairman knows, contrary to our recommendation, there would be little utility in transferring these parcels to the city and creating a further discontinuity in management authority over contiguous lands. We suggest the foregoing amendment, therefore, only if the committee accepts our recommendation that the city parks not be included.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement in answer to the questions raised on the hearing on Friday, and Mr. Wheeler and I will be happy to answer any questions.

Senator BIBLE. All I was trying to do was to clear up as many points of differences as I could between H.R. 16444, and I have your major differences between that bill and the administration position, and I think I will run over them again, just to be sure that I am reasonably clear on the differences.

First was the title, and you recommended "Golden Gate National Recreational Area," and they put the word "Urban" in on the House side.

The total acreage was fairly close together, 34,000 on the House reported bill, and 32,000 on the administration bill.

They put on the Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite. What are the differences in the House treatment of that and in the Senate treatment of it?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, let me go to the map and explain it to you. I think that is easier.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite are, as you know, located on the Marin County side. In the House bill, all of these properties were included with immediate transfer to the Secretary of the Interior.

The administration position is that only that portion of Fort Baker that lies generally westerly of Highway 101 be included immediately. This area of Fort Baker is still used by the military as part of their military mission in the bay area and the administration does not feel that it would be proper to transfer those properties at this time.

The only other change was with regard to a couple of small Coast Guard stations which you will see right here on the coast. They were transferred immediately by the House bill.

The administration's position is that they should not be transferred until such time as they become excess to the needs of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Senator BIBLE. That is the difference in that area?

Mr. HULETT. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Now, on the Presidio and Baker Beach.

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, the House bill did several things at the Presidio. First of all, it transferred the major portion of the Presidio to the Secretary of the Interior, in that he now has authority to

approve or disapprove any construction in the area of the Presidio, even regardless of what the Army wants to do and whether it is vital to their mission or not. The Secretary of the Interior then would have the final say on whether the military was able to do any further construction or anything that would be essential to their mission on the Presidio, whereas the administration proposal requested only approximately 45 acres of what is generally known as Crissy Field, which is the land that lies generally north of the Airport Road, and approximately 100 acres of Baker Beach, or more generally, that area that lies westerly of Lincoln Boulevard, be transferred immediately to the Department of the Interior.

In addition, the House bill would transfer immediately approximately 200 acres of the southern boundary of the Presidio to the Secretary of the Interior, excluding those lands along here that are developed on which structures are now placed, and excluding the Presidio golf course as long as that course is continued to be used as a golf course.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Now, on the Coast Guard stations, the House bill—my memorandum says House bill made no provision.

Mr. HULETT. That is correct.

Mr. WHEELER. With the exception, Mr. Chairman, if I might, that those properties would be included in the overall transfer provision. That is, all federally held lands within the boundaries of the NRA.

Senator BIBLE. They put them within the boundaries?

Mr. WHEELER. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. Because your memorandum here says, and I am reading from it:

Coast Guard stations, H.R. 16444, no provision. The administration position is the same as 3174 until excess, either no transfer, section 2(b) and 2(i) of transfer subject to use, section 2(f).

Mr. HULETT. Right, Mr. Chairman. The statement in our comparison there that there was no provision merely meant that there was no provision for retaining the current usage, as was requested by the administration.

Senator BIBLE. Since it was included, then the Coast Guard stations would immediately be transferred to the Department of the Interior?

Mr. HULETT. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Now, Forts Funston, Miley, and Mason.

Mr. HULETT. All right, Mr. Chairman. The House bill transferred all of Fort Mason, rather than the portion that we were discussing earlier, which is the acreage that is now held by the General Services Administration as excess, all of Fort Miley, and all of that portion of Fort Funston that is still held by the Federal Government.

As the chairman will recall from the testimony of the representatives of the city and county of San Francisco, the northern half of Fort Funston is now held by the city and county of San Francisco, although they have not had any development on that property at this point.

The administration position is, as we stated earlier this morning, unless your committee includes the city parks, we feel that Forts Mason, Miley, and Funston should be made available to the city and county of San Francisco under the transfer authority granted the Federal Government under the Surplus Property Laws as amended.

Senator BIBLE. Under the House-passed bill, though, the city parks of some 600 acres were included, is that right?

Mr. HULETT. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Now, on the Cliff House, I think I am clear on that. The House-passed bill indicated that they should be acquired once the adjacent lands were donated, and made a condition upon that, is that correct?

Mr. HULETT. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. The departmental position was that they should not be included because it was too expensive?

Mr. HULETT. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Now, Olema Valley, the administration position and the House-passed bill are the same?

Mr. HULETT. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Now, on new construction, the House-passed bill says "None within Presidio, except with Interior approval, Section 3(c), according to, and notice to the committee Section 3(c)(4) and (3)."

Now, the administration position is that on Army lands, not on open space, without consulting Interior except for health facilities, section 2(h).

Mr. HULETT. That is correct, Mr. Chairman, as we discussed just a moment ago.

Senator BIBLE. All right, now.

On improved property, the House-passed position is right of occupancy for 25 years or life—does that go to survivors now? I think you said it did.

Mr. HULETT. Yes, it does, Mr. Chairman. In other words, the spouse, rather than—

Senator BIBLE. Husband and wife.

Mr. HULETT. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. And that is the same as—

Mr. HULETT. We have no provision, but we would have no objection to the inclusion of that provision in the bill.

Senator BIBLE. And there is no difference in your estimated land acquisition costs with the enlarged area that comes from Marin County?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, as Mr. Wheeler testified on Friday, we have estimated that with the additional properties the land acquisition cost would be approximately \$36 million, is that correct?

Mr. WHEELER. That is right. The discrepancy between our chart and the information we provided, Mr. Chairman, on Friday, occurs because of a range in the estimate as to the cost of the Olema tract itself. The House has provided, I think, a figure of close to \$23 million, which we believe to be considerably in excess of fair market value.

Senator BIBLE. I understand, but they provided an overall land acquisition price tag at \$60,610,000.

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct.

Mr. HULETT. That is including the acquisition of the Cliff House properties in that \$60 million, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. Roughly, I don't know what is the figure they used. Maybe they used a \$10 million figure, I don't know.

Mr. HULETT. As far as we know, they did, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Now, in development, the House-passed bill had \$58 million. The difference between that and the administration bill is that the administration bill has an escalator clause in it, the House bill does not, is that correct?

Mr. HULETT. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Now, substantiate for the record how you arrive at the \$58 million development figure.

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, it is the administration's position that the development that was proposed for the original area under the original administration proposal could be lessened somewhat, and the money that had been intended, the \$58 million, be spread out over the entire area.

As you will recall from prior testimony, it is not our intention to put heavy visitor use facilities on the relatively open unimproved lands, and what is generally known as the Olema Valley.

It is our intention, rather, to provide minimal facilities, such as nature trails, picnic tables, et cetera, in that area, rather than locating heavy development there.

So, what we would be doing, Mr. Chairman, in effect, is taking the \$58 million that we had programed originally and spreading it out a little bit instead of concentrating the heavier development which had been proposed in the early administration proposals.

Senator BIBLE. Well, that is all right, just as a broad statement, but justify the \$58 million. What do you get for \$58 million?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, the development schedule for the Gateway West proposal is rather long, and runs to about 35 pages, as a matter of fact.

Senator BIBLE. Can you reproduce that, and we will place it in the record.

Mr. HULETT. We have a copy of it here for you.

Senator BIBLE. Let me glance over it, because somebody is going to say, "\$58 million, that is quite an amount of money."

Mr. HULETT. It certainly is, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you go through the summary, which is on the last of these, whatever number of pages you have here, of these 35 pages, and—

Mr. HULETT. You will find the summary on page 34, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I am on page 34. Now, this is over—the first 5 years, it would be \$16 million, and then in the future years it will be \$41,354,000.

(The document referred to is in the appendix.)

Mr. HULETT. That is correct, Mr. Chairman, and if the Chairman will note, the fourth item, you will note a unit listed as the Fort Funston unit, Mr. Chairman. As the Chairman is aware, we are not now proposing that the Fort Funston unit be included within the Gateway West proposal. Therefore, the some \$1,882,000 as originally programed for development in that area would be switched into the Olema extension area.

Senator BIBLE. Well, you are not proposing it, but the House put it in the bill. The House has included it.

Mr. HULETT. Yes, sir; but we are merely talking at this point to the administration proposal.

Senator BIBLE. Of course, as you know, we are in the dying days of this session, and I thought the Secretary made it very clear in his

testimony the other day that if he couldn't get everything he wanted he would rather have the House-passed bill, than nothing. Isn't that what he said?

Mr. WHEELER. With one exception, Mr. Chairman. That would be with respect to the Presidio, and the other military properties.

Mr. HULETT. That is correct. He did mention the one provision that the administration found unacceptable was the proposal surrounding the military lands within the Presidio.

Senator BIBLE. I think Mr. Cronin—I see him out in the audience—testified to the same effect the other day and he may want to amplify what he said.

What are the possibilities of the House settling the Presidio problem before they pass the bill?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, we understand that there is serious consideration being given by the leadership of the House Interior Committee at this point as to a way of possibly settling this question, since the bill does come up under suspension of the Rules of the House. The only amendments that would be offered are amendments that are offered by the chairman, or whoever is presenting the bill in behalf of the committee, and we do not know at this point whether, in fact, any amendments will be offered. But serious consideration is being given to such a possibility.

Senator BIBLE. That is to come up on Monday, is that right?

Mr. HULETT. As far as we know now, Mr. Chairman, it will.

Senator BIBLE. Well then, on Monday evening, if it goes according to schedule, we will know whether they get the Presidio problem resolved or whether they don't get it resolved, is that correct?

Mr. HULETT. I would assume so, Mr. Chairman; yes.

Senator BIBLE. I guess maybe we are premature on that point.

Now, without objection, the full 34 pages will be adopted by reference, and I don't know that I want to examine it in detail, but I certainly want to have it before me, a complete backup, because in our Cumberland Island hearing we didn't get into the development as we should have and questions were asked by committee members as to where this money was going to be spent and we didn't have the information that we should have had. It does seem to me that this is sufficient to answer any anticipated questions, any questions that we can anticipate.

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, we will also leave the development map to show you the general placement of the facilities that are outlined within the schedule you have in your hand.

Senator BIBLE. I am wondering whether it would be better to put a development cost of \$16,646,000—that is for the first 5 years, and I don't know how you can see beyond that. How many years do you see beyond that, in the future years? You say you are projecting this, you say, future years, but how many future years?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, I really don't have an answer to that question. I think we are looking to infinity.

Senator BIBLE. Oh, I doubt if it goes to infinity because I don't think you are going to be able to develop that park to its infinity for a total of \$58 million. Do you think this is all that will ever be spent on it?

Mr. HULETT. As far as we know, based on the known factors today, this is what we assume.

Senator BIBLE. I see.

Mr. HULETT. But as the chairman well knows, we do have a change of heart occasionally.

Senator BIBLE. You not only have a change of heart, but you can't buy this much with the future dollar probably, and you will be back asking to raise this ceiling.

Mr. HULETT. Well, of course this is one of the reasons that we have requested as a matter of course in recent hearings the escalator clause which ties it to a fixed price as of this date, with the construction indices added to it for a future cost.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I believe an escalator clause is a good thing to have in these bills, and we have regularly been putting them in recently. We would have no objection to putting in one this time, unless it endangered the bill.

My position is very clear, I am not going to do anything to endanger this bill. I think it should be enacted this year. If it has to be perfected in the future, we can perfect it in the future. We are going to be back here in January, God willing, and I know the park people will be up with other projects and other changes. If they don't, they won't be acting true to form.

So, this will be incorporated by reference in the record. It does not need to be incorporated in full in the record.

Now, is there any other question I should have asked you that I didn't? It never bothers me to ask that question, because sometimes I can't think of anything.

Mr. HULETT. I think those were the major issues, Mr. Chairman, as we recall, from the hearing on Friday.

Senator BIBLE. Well, we have been advised by representatives of the Cliff House, a man by the name of Mr. Beach who appeared here the other day—they figure that the Secretary's suggestion is one that they think is unrealistic, and that they can negotiate it for a figure far less than that. His concern and worry is that if he is incorporated within the National Recreational Area, he in fact can't do anything at all with the Cliff House. He can't ask the developers—he claims—they had a number of people who appeared to be interested, and so they are pretty well stranded because, as you know, the purchase of the Cliff House appears to be conditional upon the donation by the city and county of San Francisco of their lands.

Mr. HULETT. That is correct, Mr. Chairman, plus the donation of a couple of small units of a State park system, the Seal Rocks State Beach, and Phelan Beach State Park. Acquisition of the Cliff House would be conditioned on the donation on both the part of the State and the city and county of San Francisco.

Senator BIBLE. Their position, and it would seem to me that it would have some merit, was to the fact, that it was conditional upon that donation of the city parks. The city and county, if we are correctly advised, say they are perfectly willing to donate the parks, except they don't know whether they can do it legally, because some of the deeds by which they obtained the city parks and this property, that are now in the name of the city or county of San Francisco has restrictions. These supposedly stipulate that the property would revert or something would happen to it if its ownership were changed. It wasn't a fee simple absolute title.

But if the city or county lost their title to it, then it reverted. I don't know who it reverted to, but it reverted to somebody, maybe the heirs of the original grantor, I don't know about that. You are the lawyer, have you ever checked that out?

Mr. WHEELER. With respect to the Cliff House properties or the city properties?

Senator BIBLE. The city property.

Mr. WHEELER. No, Mr. Chairman, I couldn't comment on the validity of that.

Senator BIBLE. It is probably a pretty extensive research project, because this all goes back so many years. But the thrust of what they were saying, is that the House bill has interlocked the two so that they seem to be at the mercy of which might happen to the city property and county property.

You might have a comment on that, I don't know.

Mr. WHEELER. It appeared to be the intention of the House committee to tie the two together in order to see that both occurred at approximately the same time.

Our suggestion, concerning the uncertainty that Mr. Beach has expressed to you, would be simply to delete the Cliff House and Suro Baths property from the proposal. He would then be free, of course, to dispose of that property as he saw fit.

Senator BIBLE. Well, of course, as a practical matter, looking in the future, then the next cry will come from the conservationists and the Park Service people themselves. Somebody is building a highrise there, and that isn't in conformity with the National Recreational Area concept.

Mr. HULETT. Well, we appreciate the problem Mr. Beach finds himself in, Mr. Chairman, but unfortunately we find no way to resolve it. We feel that the expenditure of over \$10 million of the taxpayers' money for—or whatever figure it may be—

Senator BIBLE. He says it is far less than that. I don't know whether it is or isn't. I am not about to negotiate it.

Mr. HULETT. Well, regardless of whether you are looking at \$7½ million or \$10 million, it is a very substantial expenditure of taxpayers' money, and we do not feel that this expenditure is worth the property that we would receive. We don't feel the recreational values are there.

Senator BIBLE. If we exclude the property would the House accept the bill?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, I can't answer that.

Senator BIBLE. I just thought I would ask.

Mr. HULETT. One item, Mr. Chairman, that you asked for was a breakdown of the residences and structures that were within the House bill in Gateway West, and I have here a breakdown for you of those structures.

Senator BIBLE. That can be furnished for the record.

What do they total in this Marin County area?

Mr. HULETT. Sixty-four structures, Mr. Chairman.

Fifteen ranches, three farms—excuse me, I am sorry. Fifteen ranches with 20 residences located on them. There are three farms with four residences. There are 25 private year-round residences, and 15 weekend residences, which adds to 64.

Senator BIBLE. Now, their status is what? They can occupy those under a formula similar to the Cape Cod formula?

Mr. HULETT. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. OK.

Unless you can think of some more questions that I should ask you, I am through with you for the time being.

Did you want to hand in something?

Mr. HULETT. This is just that material I was reading for the record on the residences.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection the breakdown of the residences of the proposed Golden Gate National Recreational Area will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The breakdown referred to follows:)

BREAKDOWN OF RESIDENCES

GGNRA PROPERTY—SUMMARY FOR H.R. 16444

The majority of the lands within the proposed boundary of the recreation area contain ranches, farms and private residences. There are no true commercial properties. Two ranches board horses and one farm raises flowers. There is an FM radio transmitter on Wolf Back ridge and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company maintains a small experimental station along the coast.

There are approximately 15 ranches and three crop farms. Of the 15 ranches, some are combined operations and some have grazing permits on land owned by others.

On the 15 ranches and 3 farms there are approximately 24 residences. On the remaining property there are between 10 and 20 weekend residences and 20-30 permanent residences.

	<i>Residences</i>
15 Ranches.....	20
3 Farms.....	4
Private residences.....	25
Weekend residences.....	15
Total.....	64
Multiplied by 5 persons average per house (persons).....	320

Under the revised administration proposal approximately seven full time and nine weekend residential properties would not be included. Up to 80 fewer persons would be affected. These properties are all located along Panoramic Highway immediately adjacent to the town of Stinson Beach.

Senator BIBLE. Now, Mr. Cronin, do you care to be heard further?

Mr. CRONIN. I have nothing further to add, Mr. Chairman. I will be happy to answer any questions you may ask.

Senator BIBLE. The only question I have—are you going to get your problem resolved in the House side?

Mr. CRONIN. We are hopeful it will be resolved.

Senator BIBLE. And you are working toward that?

Mr. CRONIN. We are working toward that resolution.

Senator BIBLE. With the combined power of the Army and Stan Hulett, I don't see any reason why, you can't get it resolved before it gets over here.

Some of this we will clean up for the record so it doesn't jeopardize your positions, but I believe that is all we have on it.

We will stand in adjournment.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.)

APPENDIX

(Upon authority previously granted, the following statements and communications were ordered printed:)

MEMORANDUM FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Many persons have requested that their comments be made part of the printed record. Not all could be accommodated. This volume, however, contains a broad sampling from the mail we have received. We have tried to insure that all points of view have been included and that the weight of comments pro and con has been preserved. Those letters which were not reprinted here remain as part of the committee's file and they, too, will be considered in our further work on the problems under study.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE—GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA: ROADS, TRAILS, BUILDINGS, UTILITIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS

[In thousands]

	Year of construction—							Total
	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	5-year total	Future years	
I. WATERFRONT PARK UNIT								
Crissy Field								
Roads and trails:								
Obliterate air strip (3,000 ft.) and roads.....							760	760
Parking areas (2) and access roads.....							885	885
Bicycle paths (2) and walks.....							60	60
Subtotal, R. & T.....							1,705	1,705
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous:								
Demolition of buildings (100).....							1,939	1,939
Rehabilitate 5 buildings to offices.....							526	526
Portable kiosks (2).....							23	23
Comfort stations, bathhouses (3).....							180	180
Utility systems.....							256	256
Lagoons and beaches.....							1,500	1,500
Pier improvements.....							256	256
Bus shelters.....							150	150
Fences.....							75	75
Grounds development.....							1,200	1,200
Subtotal, B. & U.....							6,105	6,105
Subtotal, R. & T.....							1,705	1,705
Total.....							7,810	7,810

DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE—GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA: ROADS, TRAILS, BUILDINGS,
 UTILITIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

[In thousands]

	Year of construction—							Total
	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	5-year total	Future years	
Coast Guard Station								
Roads and trails:								
Realign access road.....							150	150
Construct parking area.....							254	254
Walks and paths.....							38	38
Subtotal, R. & T.....							442	442
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous:								
Rehabilitate buildings for visitor center.....							262	262
Ferry berth and pier rehabilitation.....							226	226
Bus shelter.....							150	150
Grounds development.....							52	52
Utility systems.....							38	38
Subtotal, B. & U.....							728	728
Subtotal, R. & T.....							442	442
Total.....							1,170	1,170
Stables								
Roads and trails:								
Reconstruction of parking areas.....							105	105
Walks and paths.....							45	45
Subtotal, R. & T.....							105	105
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous:								
Convert stables to workshops.....							1,271	1,271
Utility systems.....							150	150
General grounds development.....							136	136
Subtotal B. & U.....							1,557	1,557
Subtotal R. & T.....							150	150
Total.....							1,707	1,707
Fort Mason								
Roads and trails:								
Parking structure and access roads.....	65	432					497	4,053
Bicycle paths and walks.....	52						52	52
Subtotal, R. & T.....	117	432					549	4,053
Buildings, utilities and miscellaneous:								
Ferry terminal.....								134
Demolition of buildings.....	20	170					190	190
Rehabilitate buildings for workshop.....	150						150	150
Information-orientation center.....	38	262					300	300
Grounds improvement.....	4	26					30	30
Victorian Park development.....	10	37	328				375	375
Rehabilitate historic structures.....	4	17	144				165	165
Utility systems.....	61						61	61
Subtotal, B. & U.....	287	512	472				1,271	164
Subtotal, R. & T.....	117	432					549	4,053
Total.....	404	944	472				1,820	4,217
Total, Waterfront Park Unit:								
Roads and trails.....	117	432					549	6,350
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous.....	287	512	472				1,271	8,554
Total.....	404	944	472				1,820	14,904

DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE—GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA: ROADS, TRAILS, BUILDINGS,
UTILITIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

[In thousands]

	Year of construction—							Total
	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	5-year total	Future years	
II. PRESIDIO UPLANDS UNIT								
Playground Area—Julius Kahn								
Roads and trails:								
Parking area.....	27	183				210		210
Paths and walks.....	6	46	45	52		149		149
Subtotal, R. & T.....	33	229	45	52		359		359
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous:								
Replace recreation building.....	7	26	221			254		254
Utility systems.....	4	15	131			150		150
Replace fence, athletic field.....	30					30		30
Expand children's play area.....	45					45		45
Develop activity area for teens.....	13	91				104		104
Campfire circle.....	1	5	46			52		52
Picnic area development (50).....	1	5	39			45		45
General grounds development.....		1	6	44	46	97	52	149
Subtotal, B. & U.....	101	143	443	44	46	777	52	829
Subtotal, R. & T.....	33	229	45	52		359		359
Total.....	134	372	488	96	46	1,136	52	1,188
Mountain Lake Park								
Roads and trails:								
Bicycle paths and walks.....	105					105		105
Subtotal, R. & T.....	105					105		105
Buildings, utilities and miscellaneous:								
Restroom/office building.....	6	23	196			225		225
Utility systems.....	4	15	131			150		150
Remove excess fences.....	23					23		23
Renovate beach.....	9	66				75		75
Rehabilitate play area.....	37					37		37
Picnic area (50).....		1	5	46		52		52
Small fishing pier.....			2	6	52	60		60
General grounds development.....	6	41	7	45	53	152		152
Subtotal, B. & U.....	85	146	341	97	105	774		774
Subtotal, R. & T.....	105					105		105
Total.....	190	146	341	97	105	879		879
Inspiration Point								
Roads and trails:								
Reconstruct parking area and overlook.....						255		255
Improve trail system and paths.....						75		75
Subtotal, R. & T.....						330		330
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous:								
Extend utilities to overlook.....						150		150
Exhibit/ viewing shelter.....						75		75
Picnic area.....						53		53
Grounds development.....						60		60
Subtotal, B & U.....						338		338
Subtotal, R. & T.....						330		330
Total.....						668		668

DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE—GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA: ROADS, TRAILS, BUILDINGS,
UTILITIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

[In thousands]

	Year of construction—							Total
	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	5-year total	Future years	
Fort Scott								
Roads and trails:								
Obliterate roads.....							90	90
Walks and paths.....							60	60
Subtotal, R. & T.....							150	150
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous:								
Obliterate excess structures.....							292	292
Rehabilitate structures for administration/ maintenance.....							495	495
Rehabilitate structures for conferences.....							1,500	1,500
Rehabilitate utility systems.....							195	195
General grounds development.....							405	405
Subtotal, B. & U.....							2,887	2,887
Subtotal, R. & T.....							150	150
Total.....							3,037	3,037
Totals, Presidio Uplands Unit:								
Roads and trails.....	138	229	45	52		464	480	944
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous.....	186	289	784	141	151	1,551	3,277	4,828
Total.....	324	518	829	193	151	2,015	3,757	5,772
III. SAN FRANCISCO HEADLANDS UNIT								
Presidio/Baker Beach								
Roads and trails:								
Reconstruct access roads and parking.....			13	49	432	494		494
Bicycle path (3).....	4	15	131			150		150
Trail system (2).....	1	5	39			45		45
Subtotal, R. & T.....	5	20	183	49	432	689		689
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous:								
Comfort stations (2) and change rooms.....	11	78				89		89
Beach center structure.....	4	15	131			150		150
Utility systems.....	10	65				75		75
Picnic area (75) with shelters.....	2	8	66			76		76
Beach restoration.....	1	5	39			45		45
Obliterate excess structures.....		6	24	209		239		239
General grounds development.....			2	8	65	75		75
Subtotal, B. & U.....	28	177	262	217	65	749		749
Subtotal, R. & T.....	5	20	183	49	432	689		689
Total.....	33	197	445	266	497	1,438		1,438
Western Area/Fort Miley								
Roads and trails:								
Trail system.....	74					74		74
Subtotal, R. & T.....	74					74		74
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous:								
Playground/child art center (rehabilitation of bunkers).....	5	18	157			180		180
Comfort station (1).....	52					52		52
Utility systems.....	47	8	66			121		121
Obliterate/stabilize excess structures.....			6	21	183	210		210
Picnic area (50).....		1	5	39		45		45
General grounds development.....			2	9	79	90		90
Subtotal, B. & U.....	104	27	236	69	262	698		698
Subtotal, R. & T.....	74					74		74
Total.....	178	27	236	69	262	772		772
Totals, San Francisco Headlands Unit:								
Roads and trails.....	79	20	183	49	432	763		763
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous.....	132	204	498	286	327	1,447		1,447
Total.....	211	224	681	335	759	2,210		2,210

DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE—GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA: ROADS, TRAILS, BUILDINGS,
 UTILITIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

[In thousands]

	Year of construction—							Total
	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	5-year total	Future years	
IV. FORT FUNSTON UNIT								
Roads and trails:								
Entrance road and parking areas.....	32	222				254		254
Trails and boardwalks.....	15	105				120		120
Bicycle path.....	1	3	26			30		30
Total.....	48	330	26			404		404
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous:								
Obliterate structures.....	7	54				61	45	106
Comfort stations (1).....	1	5	39			45		45
Picnic area (50).....	1	5	46			52		52
Grounds restoration and development.....	14	91				105	301	406
Beach and cliff stabilization.....							225	225
Remove fences install barriers.....		2	9	79		90		90
Visitor orientation structure.....		6	24	209		239		239
Employee residence.....							60	60
Utility system.....	21	144				165	90	255
Subtotal, B. & U. construction.....	44	307	118	288		757	721	1,478
Subtotal, R. & T.....	48	330	26			404		404
Total.....	92	637	144	288		1,161	721	1,882
V. ALCATRAZ ISLAND UNIT								
Roads and trails:								
Walks.....	7	25	223			225	270	525
Subtotal, R. & T. construction.....	7	25	223			255	270	525
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous:								
Rehabilitate structures for interpretive centers/offices.....	12	45	393			450	450	900
Construct ferry berth.....		14	54	472		540		540
Rehabilitate utility systems.....	39	267	39			345	105	450
Remove major hazards.....	21	144				165	90	255
Ruins stabilization.....	38	262				300	150	450
Ground development.....	8	30	262			300	286	586
Subtotal, B. & U. construction.....	118	762	748	472		2,100	1,081	3,181
Subtotal, R. & T. construction.....	7	25	223			255	270	525
Total.....	125	787	971	472		2,355	1,351	3,706
VI. MARIN HEADLANDS UNIT								
Rodeo Lagoon								
Roads and trails:								
Parking areas.....	62	10	92			164		164
Trails systems.....	6	40	5	39		90		90
Road improvements.....			7	25	222	254	495	749
Subtotal, R. & T. construction.....	68	50	104	64	222	508	495	1,003
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous:								
Visitor service building.....	30	210				240		240
Utility systems.....	255					255		255
Maintenance facility (rehabilitate).....	3	11	92			106		106
Obliterate excess structures.....			15	131		146		146
Ground development.....	5	42				47	90	137
Subtotal, B. & U. construction.....	293	263	107	131		794	90	884
Subtotal, R. & T. Construction.....	68	50	104	64	222	508	495	1,003
Total.....	361	313	211	195	222	1,302	585	1,887

DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE—GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA: ROADS, TRAILS, BUILDINGS,
UTILITIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

[In thousands]

	Year of construction—							Total
	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	5-year total	Future years	
General Development								
Roads and trails:								
Road improvements	20	75	655			750		750
Parking areas (500)	13	50	433			496		496
Trail system	3	10	92			105		105
Subtotal, R. & T. construction	36	135	1,180			1,351		1,351
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous:								
Comfort stations (3)		4	13	118		135		135
Youth camp (120-160)		10	37	328		375		375
Campsites (walk-in) (60)		6	23	197		226		226
Utility systems		6	24	210		240		240
Picnic areas (75)		2	8	65		75		75
Ground development			4	16	144	164		164
ESA facilities (rehabilitate)			4	15	131	150		150
Stables (rehabilitate)			4	15	131	150		150
Obliterate excess buildings							450	450
Subtotal, B. & U.		28	117	964	406	1,515	450	1,965
Subtotal, R. & T.	36	135	1,180			1,351		1,351
Total	36	163	1,297	964	406	2,866	450	3,316
Fort Baker								
Roads and trails:								
Access roads							255	255
Parking area (1,500) structure							5,550	5,550
Bicycle paths							90	90
Trail system							150	150
Subtotal, R. & T.							6,045	6,045
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous:								
Visitor information center							450	450
Ferry berth							375	375
Maintenance facilities							225	225
Utility systems							270	270
Obliterate excess structures							480	480
Rehabilitate existing structures							255	255
Picnic areas (75)							75	75
Ground development							165	165
Group camp							472	472
Subtotal, B. & U.							2,767	2,767
Subtotal, R. & T.							6,045	6,045
Total							8,812	8,812
Total, Marin Headlands:								
Roads and trails	104	185	1,284	64	222	1,859	6,540	8,399
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous	293	291	224	1,095	406	2,309	3,307	5,616
Total	397	476	1,508	1,159	628	4,168	9,847	14,015
VII. TAMALPAIS UPLANDS								
Roads and trails:								
Bicycle/hiking trails	104	91	104	101	91	491	1,949	2,440
Trail bridges							105	10
Subtotal, R. & T.	104	91	104	101	91	491	2,054	2,545
Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous:								
Sewage treatment plans							375	3,750
Environmental education center					524	600		600
Comfort stations (10)	6	40	6	44	39	135	315	450
Interpretive centers (3)	2	12	93	114	79	300		300
Utility systems	8	54	8	58	52	180	399	579
Campsites (300)		6	22	195		223	900	1,123
Picnic areas	13	91	2	9	79	194	300	494
General ground development	9	10	25	38	39	121	240	361
Subtotal, B. & U.	38	213	172	518	812	1,753	5,904	7,657
Subtotal, R. & T.	104	91	104	101	91	491	2,054	2,545
Total	142	304	276	619	903	2,244	7,958	10,202

DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE—GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA: ROADS, TRAILS, BUILDINGS,
UTILITIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

[In thousands]

	Year of construction—							Total
	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	5-year total	Future years	
VIII. PARK GENERAL								
Roads and trails:								
Internal transportation system	86	75	75	73	65	374	1,914	2,288
Subtotal, R. & T.	86	75	75	73	65	374	1,914	2,288
Buildings, utilities and miscellaneous:								
Communication system	9	67	7	66	-----	149	226	375
Sign program	34	31	30	29	26	150	450	600
Boundary survey							226	226
Subtotal, B. & U.	43	98	37	95	26	299	902	1,201
Subtotal, R. & T.	86	75	75	73	65	374	1,914	2,288
Total	129	173	112	168	91	673	2,816	3,489
SUMMARY								
I. Waterfront Park Unit	404	944	472	-----	-----	1,820	14,904	16,724
II. Presidio Uplands Unit	324	518	229	193	151	2,015	3,757	5,772
III. San Francisco Headlands Unit	211	224	681	335	759	2,210	-----	2,210
IV. Fort Funston Unit	92	637	144	288	-----	1,161	721	1,882
V. Alcatraz Island Unit	125	787	971	472	-----	2,355	1,351	3,706
VI. Martin Headlands Unit	397	476	1,508	1,159	628	4,168	9,847	14,015
VII. Tamalpais Uplands	142	304	276	619	903	2,244	7,958	10,202
VIII. Park General	129	173	112	168	91	673	2,816	3,489
Grand Total	1,824	4,063	4,993	3,234	2,532	16,646	41,354	58,000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., September 21, 1972.

HON. ALAN BIRLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIRLE: Mr. A. T. Clifton, President of the Vedanta Society of Northern California, has communicated the society's interest in retaining title to three small parcels of land within the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area, as the boundaries would be defined under H.R. 9498, as ordered, reported by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. These parcels are necessary for safe and convenient access to the society's 2,000-acre religious retreat just south of Olema within Point Reyes National Seashore.

In 1961-1962 when the Point Reyes National Seashore Act was under congressional consideration, an agreement was reached between the society and the Department of the Interior concerning the continued ownership, management, and control of the society's property within the national seashore. The terms of this agreement were set forth in a letter to you dated April 10, 1961.

The proposal in the House Committee version that would extend the Golden Gate National Recreation Area up through the Olema Valley, the boundary to be contiguous with Point Reyes National Seashore, would include the three parcels, two owned by the society and one that it is in the process of acquiring. These three parcels each provide an access link to State Highway 1.

Based on our previous agreement at Point Reyes, the Department continues in its consideration of the society and its religious retreat as a special case and will make certain concessions to it should Congress decide to include the Olema Valley addition in the boundary of the national recreation area. The Department has agreed to the continued ownership of the three parcels according to the following terms:

1. The society shall retain title to and ownership of the three parcels of land within the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area so long as the said parcels are used, operated, maintained, and supervised by the society for the sole purpose of access from State Highway 1 to its property within Point Reyes National Seashore, and so long as that property in Point Reyes National Seashore continues to be used as a religious retreat.

2. In the event the society desires to sell or dispose of any or all of its property within the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the Secretary of the Interior, in that event, shall have first option to purchase such property at its then fair appraised value.

3. So long as the society shall use, operate, maintain, supervise, and control its property within the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area as set forth in this document, the Department of the Interior will not exercise the power of eminent domain.

4. The Department requests that the above agreement be included in and made a part of the record of the Committee and be further made a part of the Committee's report to the Senate on the Golden Gate National Recreation Area legislation, so that the purpose and intent of this agreement and understanding are clearly related to the provisions of the bill.

Sincerely yours,

CURTIS BOHLEN,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

SENATE, CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE,
Sacramento, Calif., May 17, 1972.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing to express my enthusiastic support of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area presently under consideration by your committee.

It has been my privilege over the past twenty years—as a private citizen, city councilman and county supervisor—to be directly involved with the acquisition and dedication of open space in Marin County.

In November 1965, the Green Gulch Ranch became the first ranch in California to be placed under the protection of the Agricultural Preserve Act. This was followed by state acquisition of Muir Beach and the Brazil Sousa Ranch and open-area zoning of all publicly-owned lands in Marin County. Marin conservationists also have fought doggedly and successfully for years to oppose development of the beautiful Marinello property. All of these parcels lie within the proposed national recreation area.

The summit of these efforts, of course, was the creation in 1968 of the Point Reyes National Seashore, a 53,483 acre reserve offering unparalleled recreational opportunities for citizens of the entire country.

Creation of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area will crown and complete this deliberate program of preserving one of this nation's most spectacular stretches of coastline. It will link Point Reyes with San Francisco's undeveloped military reservations, establishing a unique 75 mile green belt of mountains, headlands, spectacular cliffs and beaches.

It is impossible to discuss in this letter the merits of the various bills being considered by either the House or the Senate this year. I would, however, like to make four general comments which would apply to any legislative proposal regarding the GGNRA.

First, as you may know, the land acquisition program at Point Reyes developed into a very serious problem because prices were not set when the decision for acquisition was made. To avoid repeat of this error, I strongly urge some provision for "legislative taking" of privately-owned lands scheduled for inclusion in the GGNRA, thereby preventing land speculation and skyrocketing prices.

Second, roads leading to West Marin are already insufficient to handle the traffic generated by the Seashore. There is a very real need for a comprehensive transportation system serving the GGNRA that will encourage maximum visitor use with minimum automobile impact.

Third, I feel there are certain areas that *must* be included in the GGNRA to guarantee its integrity. In Marin County, these are: The Olema Valley; all of Bolinas Ridge; the entire Marinello property; and Fort Baker, the natural staging area for visitors to the GGNRA. Further, it is most important that *no* ceiling on total acreage for the park be set. This will leave the door open for possible expansion of the park through grants, gifts, or declarations of surplus lands.

Finally, I consider creation of a Citizens Advisory Committee vital to the success of any GGNRA legislation. There are many outstanding people in Marin County and San Francisco who have worked long and hard for the Golden Gate

National Recreation Area. They have a unique value because of the wealth of special and local knowledge they can contribute to its optimum development and will be, I am convince, of invaluable assistance to the Interior Department in this capacity.

Thank you very much for your consideration of these comments. I would appreciate being included in the permanent record of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area hearing.

Respectfully yours,

PETER H. BEHR.

STATEMENT BY ASSEMBLYMAN LEO McCARTHY, SAN FRANCISCO, MAJORITY WHIP

The California Legislature has passed Assembly Joint Resolution 3, urging creation of a 10,000 acre Golden Gate Recreation Area. As the author of this measure, I respectfully ask, Mr. Chairman, that this committee recommend the maximum area really be established.

Before this day is over, you will be wondering why everyone agrees on a proposal of paramount environmental importance—but disagrees about how much of the Presidio should be added.

The Golden Gate National Recreation Area is a clearly apparent need—not only for this area's citizens but for millions of visitors annually from around America and that the time to create this Recreation Area was yesterday.

No responsible person, in or out of government, says anything else. But there is haggling over whether a small, key part of the proposed Area should be under the legal control of one department of the federal government or of another department of the federal government.

This division of opinion might indicate—very erroneously—that there is local indecision about the entire project.

This is simply not so. The Golden Gate National Recreation Area is a concept so clearly in the local, state and national interest that not even a small murmur of sane dissent has been heard.

It has been sought, by those in the forefront of the fight for its realization, as a continuous seafront greenbelt on both sides of the Golden Gate—and with no bureaucratic barbed wire in between.

The in-fighting, and there is no pretending that it does not exist—was started within the federal bureaucracy. Unfortunately, it has entangled a few well-intentioned personalities. One or two have been led to confuse sound public policy with our traditional good neighbor policy toward the comfort and happiness of our military defenders in the Presidio.

The wishes of the State of California, as expressed in the Joint Resolution of the Legislature that I had the honor to introduce, and of the Board of Supervisors of the City of San Francisco and other groups in concurrent statements of opinion, are unmistakable.

Any and all lands of importance to national defense—my Resolution uses the key term "essential" to national defense—of course should remain under military control.

But all of those beautiful, unspoiled, untouched, un-marched-on un-shot-at shoreline areas and adjacent land that have no earthy reason to be called strategic should, once and forever, become a recreational preserve in perpetuity for the people.

To me there is something bizarre in the inference—not made officially by anyone in the Army may I make clear—that the housing needs of today's Army are identical here with those established a couple of centuries ago by mail-clad musketeers.

The defense needs of today are far removed from those days. Our defenders could be removed far from our seafront, with no damage to the national safety.

The Golden Gate is the focus of our proposed new recreational and environmental resource. It is the doorway to a new national treasury of open space, clean air and outdoor health for millions of citizens yet to come.

But the Golden Gate's hinge is the San Francisco Presidio. Without most of the Presidio lands to anchor it—lands admittedly of no military use—the Golden Gate National Recreation Area's main concept is destroyed.

And the need for immediately effective action is real. The question of inter-bureau territorial rights cannot be tucked away under some compromise language to await another day.

Agencies other than the Army, other than Interior, but elsewhere in Government and even some private entrepreneurs with big ideas have their eyes on this

virgin land. Within the year past, I was joined in a hard but winning battle to prevent construction of a federal paper storage warehouse in this very area. And now there is talk of high-rise apartments, additions, annexes, and only the empire builders know what else.

This is a federal question, not only because the bulk of the area proposed is federally owned and is federally threatened, but because federal resources, know-how and clout are needed.

The State of California and my City and its citizens have gone just about as far as they can on their own toward finishing this precious piece of the pattern for a better national life.

I have every confidence that you and your committee will take up this challenge and carry it on from here. You will earn our unending gratitude and the blessings of those who follow in our footsteps.

ASSEMBLY, CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE,
San Francisco, September 19, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Please include this letter in the record of the hearing to be held on September 22, 1972.

The omission of city-owned parcels from the Administration's proposal as well as the historic Sutro Baths make San Francisco's side of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area incomplete. The city-owned parts of Forts Funston and Miley, Ocean Beach and Seal Rock, the shoreline portions of Lincoln Park, Aquatic Park and the Marina Green are most unfortunate and regrettable omissions.

The Old Sutro Baths, a critical part of the shoreline, privately owned, but traditionally used for public purposes, would complete public access to the San Francisco shoreline from the San Francisco State Historic Maritime Park to Fort Funston, and should be included.

The various federal properties must be tied together with city and county and state parcels as well as Sutro Baths to make an integrated area that would directly fulfill the proposal for "a legacy of urban parks."

Respectfully, I urge this full area be included in the final bill.

Cordially,

LEO T. MCCARTHY.

FAIRFAX, CALIF., *September 11, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: At its meeting of July 10, 1972 the Fairfax City Council moved unanimously to support the Golden State National Recreation Area and specifically S. 2342, H.R. 9498 and H.R. 10220.

Yours very truly,

EILEEN L. FOSTER,
City Clerk.

STATEMENT OF THE FRIENDS OF ALBANY HILL, CALIF.

The Friends of Albany Hill, a citizens' group of residents of Albany, California, and neighboring communities, respectfully request consideration by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee for inclusion of Albany Hill in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The hill has always been a San Francisco Bay landmark, sacred to the Indians, a reference point for any approach to the East Bay and today a beautiful tree-covered eminence of welcome relief from the surrounding urban spread. For thousands of years the Indians camped in the lee of the hill, and even today their mortars are still present and relics are still found. The hill truly complements the Golden Gate, situated as it is directly opposite the Gate, rising abruptly from the waters of San Francisco Bay to a height of some 340 feet. The hill is an extremely valuable open space area, breaking up the urban continuity and providing magnificent views in all directions. The hill is largely covered with eucalyptus trees

planted 100 years ago when explosive manufacturing companies existed on the west side of the hill, and these trees today tower to heights of 100 feet and more. Furthermore, the north slope of the hill preserves intact a fine remnant stand of the original flora of the area. This slope is dominated by live oaks, with a dense brushy understory which contains as many as 50 species of native shrubs, herbs and ferns and it has great educational value quite aside from aesthetic values. Although much of the southern and lower eastern portions of the hill have been developed residentially, the remaining open space on the hill still retains an integrity of its own, with the trees on the hill forming a natural boundary.

The proposal is for a two-city park of approximately 60 acres, of which 2 acres would be on the north side of Cerrito Creek in the City of El Cerrito, the remainder in the City of Albany. The boundaries are as shown (see map), and legal boundary descriptions are presently being worked out. The area along Pierce Street shown as not included in the park we feel should be retained for income-producing purposes for the City, of a type compatible with the hill's other values. The northwest corner of the area is proposed for a flood-control lagoon, for during heavy rains there have been floods which have blocked Interstate 80 immediately to the west, and this area and that to the north was once a small part of the bay. Therefore we propose to restore it to the bay.

The Friends of Albany Hill as a group and Albany citizens in general are concerned about the type and location of recreational development on the hill. The greatest value of the hill is for hiking, observing the views and plants, and as an open play area for children. It should be noted that Albany is very deficient in park space and there are no other park areas for children in this area. There is great concern over routing of traffic through city streets, particularly up to Taft Street. It is the desire of the citizens to have a park which is a refuge from the automobile. Therefore it is our hope that development would be minimal and clustered at the base of the hill, perhaps the southwest or northwest corner. This would minimize park traffic on residential streets; indeed, it might be desirable to block off Jackson and Taft Streets to all but official vehicles. Proposed developments include extensive trails on the hillside, establishment of fire roads from existing dirt roads, erection of a display about the local Indians at the Native American Memorial, and possibly a small museum with information about the natural and human history of the hill. We would also propose restoration of damaged areas on the hill such as the road cuts and areas where for some years motorcyclists used the area for motorcycle jumps and trails.

For many years concerned citizens in Albany have fought to preserve the hill's natural values against many schemes to cut the hill down and fill the bay, or cover it with apartment buildings, hotels, and even a giant gas tank. They halted an illegal quarrying operation and an illegal logging operation on the hill. And today, as our remaining open space becomes ever more valuable, promoters are again eyeing the hill. It is our hope that this beautiful, precious natural landmark will remain this way, available to all the people to experience a bit of nature within the city.

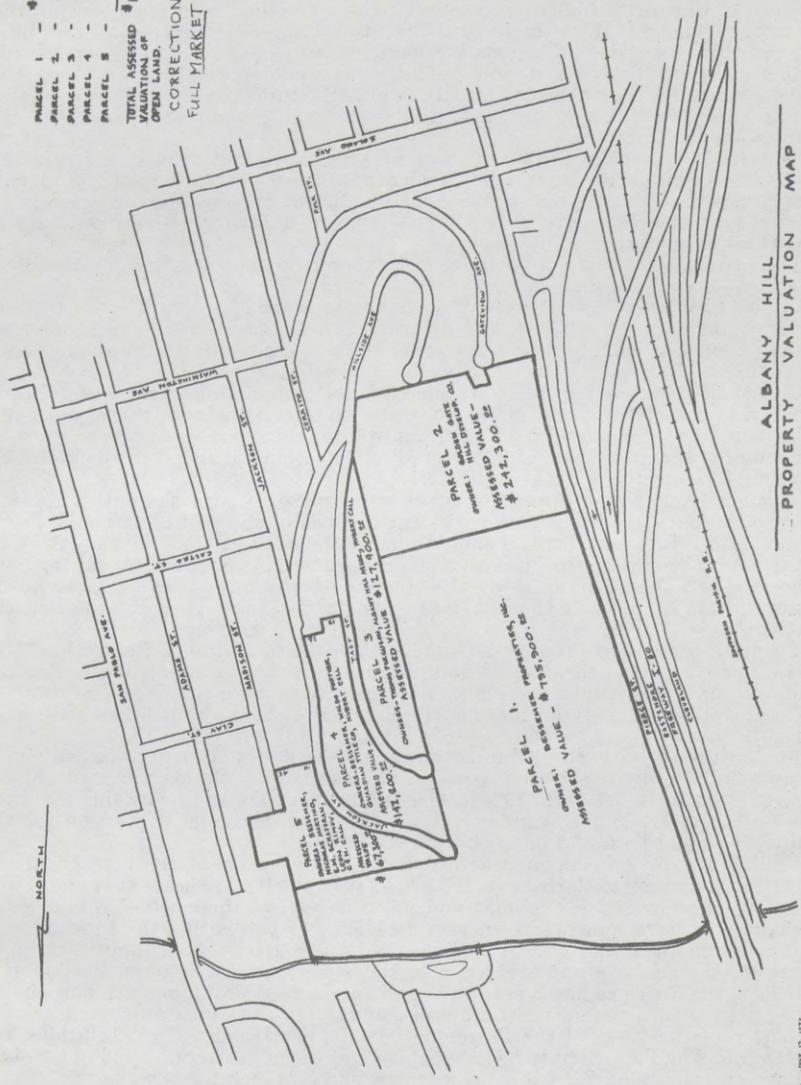
Our sincere thanks to Senator Jackson and to the Committee for their consideration of our proposal.

Sincerely, Friends of Albany Hill,

CATHERINE WEBB,
Chairman.
NEIL HAVLIK,
Vice-Chairman.
LAURIE ROACH,
Secretary.
KATHLEEN BEALS,
Treasurer.

PARCEL 1	-	\$ 795,900.00
PARCEL 2	-	244,300.
PARCEL 3	-	127,000.
PARCEL 4	-	142,500.
PARCEL 5	-	67,300.
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION OF OPEN LAND.		\$ 1,375,000.

**CORRECTION:
FULL MARKET VALUES**



**ALBANY HILL
PROPERTY VALUATION MAP**
AS OF JULY 1, 1972 - FINANCIAL COUNTY ENGINEERING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF JOHN RIORDAN, CHAIRMAN, NORTH CALIFORNIA CHAPTER,
AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appear as Chairman of the Northern California Chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action, urging expansion of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area concept as proposed by the Administration.

It is not today's revelation that under the pressure of rapidly expanding population in the Bay Area, higher wages, and greater mobility, we have been pushing the urban fringe out from the central city at an unprecedented rate. As we have laid out these seas of subdivisions, we have pushed Nature's horizon farther and farther away from more and more people. It is a top national and local priority that we recognize that well-planned urban growth must take our open space needs into account. We cannot just say that with freeways, anyone can reach the countryside in 50 minutes.

But this is not really the point, because preservation of open space needs include much more than being able to picnic in the country. It is of the highest importance that we plan and provide for a sufficient amount of open space as an integral part of urban development. This is no mere luxury—it is a necessity as important as any other public facility.

The eastern seaboard is a good example—heretical considerations aside—of an area beyond redemption.

In the Bay Area we have today a chance to work a program of open space preservation into the whole fabric of urban development. We have a one shot limited chance to hold and preserve some of the most scenic and unspoiled open spaces in the Nation.

Clearly, the military holds too much property in San Francisco and Marin County. It is a blessing that it was not disposed of earlier, for one need not guess more than once who would have gotten it and for what purposes.

I would urge a great expansion of the Administration bill and grab all obtainable property for ourselves and for our children.

Specifically, it would appear to make good sense to turn the entire Presidio over to the park system and to carve out, for use of the Army, ample lands for present and future use. Thus, it should remain the headquarters of the Sixth U.S. Army and Letterman Hospital should be retained. As a practical matter, the Officers' Club should be used by the Army and lifetime passes be given to all Army officers at the golf course. It can remain the finest R & R center in the Nation.

To place the entire Presidio into the Golden Gate National Recreation Area would remove forever the dangers and pitfalls of future disposition of any Presidio properties into the hands of private developers. It is more than peculiar that the Administration bill does not place in the Recreation Area a continuous strip from Seal Cliff, Baker's Beach, around Fort Point and up Doyle Drive.

As contrasted with the Administration proposal, the Burton, Cranston and Tunney bills, provide that any land declared excess by the Army in the future revert to the National Park. It is interesting to speculate as to why this provision was not accepted in the Administration bill. As a minimum protection for the future, it should be found in the bill finally enacted.

Probably more crucial, in practical terms, is inclusion of the acreage at the Cliff House and Sutro Baths area. This is a fairly small and choice area and would not have the protective guidance and interest, say, of those who live along the Presidio wall were someone to suggest a highrise or two within the Presidio.

It would appear that the Cliff House and Sutro Baths area, comprising some 12 acres, should be grandfathered into the Recreation Area immediately. Historically, the area has had restaurants and commercial development. This should be continued, but within the framework of the park system. This would insure retention of the views of the Farrolone Islands, Seal Rocks, the Marin hills and the Ocean. The Park Service has a long and successful history of keeping a watchful eye on concessions and this precedent would do much to preserve this unique and spectacular place. If the Park Service doesn't get it, you can be sure someone else will. And you know what that will be!

In closing, ADA commends you, and your colleagues, for allowing the citizenry of the Bay Area to express views and opinions with respect to expansion of the proposed legislation.

If a big part of our heritage is given away, at least some of us will have tried to say in a nice way, "Please don't."

ALPHA GAMMA SIGMA,
CALIFORNIA JUNIOR COLLEGE,
May 7, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing this letter on behalf of the De Anza College Chapter of Alpha Gamma Sigma—the California Junior College Honor Society. We wish to state that we are in support of the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area and that we would greatly appreciate that this letter be included in the record of the hearings to be held in San Francisco.

We have several specific concerns pertaining to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area that we feel are important and should be passed on to you. First of all, we feel that Ocean Beach should be included along with the Sutro Point area due to the fact that it is now obvious that the city can no longer afford the proper upkeep of these areas. Secondly, we feel that the idea of "legislative taking" of privately owned lands scheduled for inclusion is justified in this case, since this would prevent land speculation and the resultant price spirals. Lastly, we feel it necessary that a comprehensive transportation plan be included, since the impact of park visitors on the environment could be minimized in this way.

The members of our chapter have visited the area that is to be enclosed within this park and we feel that the existence of this fine area right next to a population center is something which cannot be taken lightly. The potentialities of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area are endless and the long range benefits to the American people will greatly overshadow any temporary hardships.

Sincerely,

CHARLES WULLENJOHN,
President, De Anza Chapter.

SAN FRANCISCO FEDERATION OF TEACHERS,
San Francisco, Calif., May 8, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The Executive Board of the San Francisco Federation of Teachers, Local 61 AFT, AFL-CIO, which represents over 2200 members residing in San Francisco, Alameda, Marin, San Mateo and other Bay Area Counties, has unanimously endorsed the proposed creation of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Specifically, we endorse S2342 (Cranston/Tunney) for the reason that it incorporates features most essential to such an area—adequate size, scope and protection.

Additionally, we ask that the legislation, as finally approved, provide for:

1. Establishment of a Citizens Advisory Committee;
2. A comprehensive Transportation study;
3. No limitation on additions to the Park; and
4. Immediate taking of the private lands involved, to be paid for at value at time of taking in order to prevent speculation.

The immediate need for open space and recreational lands, particularly in metropolitan areas should compel Congressional action.

On behalf of our membership, we urge that your Committee report favorably on S2342 and work for its early passage.

We ask that this letter be included in the record of the hearings.

Sincerely,

JAMES E. BALLARD, President.

OFFICE & PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL NO. 29,
Oakland, Calif., May 11, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: This Local Union represents 4,000 members residing and working in San Francisco Bay and contiguous counties of California. Its

Executive Board unanimously endorses creation of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area as speedily as possible. Specifically, we endorse S. 2342 (Cranston-Tunney) for the reason that it provides for adequate size, scope and protection.

However, we ask that the legislation, as finally approved, provide for:

- (1) Establishment of a Citizens Advisory Committee;
- (2) Immediate taking of the private lands involved, to be paid for at value at time of taking (rather than at time of payment), in order to prevent the shocking speculation and inflation that occurred at Pt. Reyes National Seashore;
- (3) A comprehensive transportation study; and
- (4) No limitation on additions to the Park (although purchase money limitations may be set).

This is not a time to be cheap. The need for open space and recreational lands, particularly in metropolitan areas, is immediate, compelling and speedily growing in intensity. The lands in question are beautiful, historic in interest, and world-renowned. Action by Congress is promptly needed to obtain them for the people.

One continuous ocean-fronting open area, with its headlands, lakes and mountains, extending a distance of 75 miles from Fort Funston in San Francisco to Point Reyes in Marin, is a grand concept, worthy of this Congress and our country. Passage of appropriate legislation will transform this concept into reality and create an incomparable recreational asset for the present and future.

Very truly yours,

JEAN MADDOX, *President.*

TIBURON, CALIF., *September 26, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The City Council of the City of Tiburon acted unanimously last night to request the addition of 23 words to the above referenced bill. I was instructed to immediately communicate this information to your office while the record of the hearing remains open. The insertion requested would be on Pg. 3, Line 9, Subject "Acquisition Policy" and would follow the word "donation" as follows: "except that donation of Angel Island State Park shall require the concurrence of the legislative bodies of the jurisdictions within which it lies."

The City Council of the City of Tiburon endorsed the concept of creation of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area at its regular meeting of May 1, 1972, and forwarded this as part of the record on this bill. This May 1st meeting occurred immediately after the seating of a new Council and election of a new Mayor and perhaps this accounts for the fact that we were unaware that such donation, under provisions of the bill as presently written, could be a unilateral action by the State of California.

We have since been informed by former Councilman Anne Ellinwood (who communicated with your Committee by telegram on 9/21/72) of the exact wording of the bill and of the content of the House Committee report which accompanied the bill to the Senate.

The rationale supporting this request is as follows:

"Tiburon is unique in that it is the only incorporated City in Marin County in which, as the bill is presently written, any GGNRA lands lie. Of the total 2,462 acres within our city limits, 734 are on Angel Island and anything that happens there has a distinct impact upon our community.

"Even more important than this fact however, is the matter of the inherent nature of Angel Island. Because of its central geographical location in the heart of the Bay Area and yet its absolute remoteness from the stresses of urban life, the citizen groups who fought for its preservation against strong private interests have always seen it as ideal for passive rather than active recreation. The state master plan for the Park, now being implemented on an incremental basis, reflects this urgency. Therefore the recommendation found in the House Committee Report (Page 13—Paragraph "C"—"Islands Unit") in no way reflects this background information or basic philosophy. Greatly intensified use beyond that planned for would be destruction of long held concepts as to usage of this resource, and physically destructive of its flora and subtropical vegetation."

Therefore, in order that twenty years of activity by so many to achieve such a goal—a place remote from urban pressure while situated in its midst—the City Council of the City of Tiburon urges the addition of the protective clause as herewith set forth. Such would guarantee that disposal of the Island to the

new federal agency could not occur without due public notice, public hearings, and agreement by both the State and the City that such disposition would enhance the opportunity to control development of the island along these lines.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT H. SENNETT,
Mayor of the city of Tiburon.

TIBURON, CALIF., May 9, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR ALAN BIBLE: The Tiburon City Council unanimously adopted Resolution §435 at its regular meeting held on May 8, 1972: "A resolution of the city council of the city of Tiburon endorsing the formation of the Golden Gate Recreation Area."

Please find attached herewith seven copies of the above resolution for use in support of the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. We would request this letter and resolution be included in the record of the hearing.

Very truly yours,

BERT BALMER, *City Manager.*

CITY OF TIBURON—RESOLUTION No. 435

Whereas, the Congress of the United States is considering legislation for the establishment of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area, which would establish a recreation and open space system under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; and open space system under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; and

Whereas, the coastline area offers a unique variety of natural, historic, scenic, and recreational lands in both public and private ownership which should be preserved for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations of Bay Area residents, and

Whereas, it has been proposed that those parts of the headlands forts no longer needed for military purposes be unified with other open space lands owned by the Federal Government, the City of San Francisco, and private parties to create a Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and

Whereas, numerous development proposals made in recent years, and continuing to be made, would build over the unique, naturally scenic and historical lands remaining open in the Bay Area,

Now therefore be it resolved that The City of Tiburon endorses the establishment of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area to include those portions of Fort Baker, Fort Barry, Fort Cronkhite, Fort Mason, Fort Miley, Fort Funston, and the Presidio of San Francisco which are determined not to be essential for national defense, and

Therefore be it further resolved that The City of Tiburon endorses the inclusion in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area of additional parcels of federal and private lands north of the Golden Gate, including a corridor of green belt in Marin County extending up to Mount Tamalpais State Park and from Mount Tamalpais State Park to Olema between the lands of the Marin Municipal Water District and Point Reyes National Seashore.

Passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Tiburon held on May 8th, 1972, by the following vote:

Ayes: Councilmen—Aramburu, Becker, Fanning, Littman, Sennett.

Noes: Councilmen—None.

Absent: Councilmen—None.

ALBERT H. SENNETT,
Mayor of the city of Tiburon.

Attest:

BERT BALMER, *City Manager/Clerk.*

THE PERMANENTE MEDICAL GROUP,
San Francisco, Calif., May 7, 1972.

Senator JOHN TUNNEY,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR TUNNEY: Please do all possible to ensure establishment of the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The wind-swept hills and cool forests of western Marin County are precious commodities in our hectic urban life; I frequently prescribe their use as physical and spiritual therapy for patients (and physicians). Every hill "developed" or road plowed through a forest or meadow scars us no less than the land.

Olema Valley must be included in the final Recreation Area. Commercial or other "development" there would take the heart out of an otherwise continuous natural experience from the Golden Gate to Point Reyes. (I suspect solitude and the beauty of a natural area are decreased as the second or third power of the length of the "developed" perimeter.)

All of Marinello, Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite, which have been miraculously preserved as semi-wild open spaces so far, must be included since they are the closest to San Francisco. I have personally seen herds of deer on the bluffs above the Golden Gate Bridge itself—a priceless experience for urbanites. Foxes are also occasionally seen. We need all these experiences.

In order to maintain the original vision of the project, and its relevance to the large group of users in the Bay Area, a Citizens' Advisory Group should be provided for.

I would appreciate having this letter included in the record of hearings before committees. If not already scheduled, I hope you will urge Senator Bible to do so soon.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

ALAN J. COOPER, M.D.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14, 1972.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The people that have signed the enclosed petition, urge you to vote for the creation of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area near San Francisco.

We favor the creation of the recreation area because we are concerned about the small amount of our seashore that is presently set aside for public recreational use.

The original copy of the petition is in Senator Eagleton's possession.

Please include this letter and the petition in the record of the hearing.

Sincerely,

KENNETH B. GREEN.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—EXTENSION,
Madison, Wis., September 14, 1972.

HON. SENATOR ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I have been informed that the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the Senate Interior Committee has scheduled hearings on legislation to establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. I wish to register my support for a bill that incorporates the resource-protective provisions included in H.R. 16444.

I was employed by the Shell Oil Company in the mid 1960's when the first offshore oil exploration from the San Francisco area northward was undertaken. From firsthand experience, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is a magnificent near-city natural laboratory. The coastal geomorphology is highly dynamic and the contiguity of the area to the San Andreas fault zone offers opportunities to use this area, not only for recreation, but as a unique educational laboratory demonstrating earth processes.

The superb quality of the recreational experience available in the area almost goes without saying. Certainly a national recreation area incorporating some delightful hiking and sightseeing deserves to be juxtaposed to the most beautiful and cosmopolitan city in the United States.

I strongly urge that the bill passed by the House be passed by the Senate and that the San Francisco shorelands be included as a part of the recreation area.

Yours truly,

STEPHEN M. BORN,
Project Leader, Inland Lake Demonstration Project, Upper Great Lakes Re-
gional Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., April 20, 1972.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a citizen and a member of the Sierra Club, I sincerely hope that you *will not* support or let this legislation pass for the Golden Gate National Recreation area. Why? Because there is plenty of land in Marin County alone between Route 101 and the coast that can be used for recreation, not to mention land in other counties in this Bay area. All one has to do is to look at a local map and see the amount of land not occupied just short distances from the very populated areas of the Bay area. Not to mention the amount of land farther away.

These people asking for this legislation are thinking *only of themselves*, and are being selfish irregardless of the United States as a country. No land should be *taken* from the Government, nor *given* or bought from the Government that is now being used by any branch of the Armed Forces for I'm sure the Armed Forces will make better use of it for the good of *all* the people, not just a few in the Bay area which is a small percentage or fraction there of a percent of the people.

I know, and you realize too that many more people will write for rather than against, because people will take the time to write *for* something *they* want rather than what they do *not* want.

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

AGNES MARTIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., April 13, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The creation of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the form set forth by Senators Alan Cranston and John Tunney in Senate Bill 2342 and Congressman Philip Burton in House Resolution 94 and 98 cannot be too strongly urged.

We in the Bay Area continuously use this area for recreation activities. There are few people who live here in the urban area who do not at least drive out to one of the beaches or the National Seashore at least once a month for a day on the beach. A vast majority of us hike and camp in these areas. Even more enjoy the quiet and beauty of the natural surroundings less actively.

As one of the happy users of these natural environments and their facilities, such as the camping areas of the Point Reyes National Seashore, I am most anxious to hear that these bills are to be considered by the full Senate and House. Please include this letter as part of your hearing record.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR W. RUTHENBECK.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., April 12, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Whilst any such bill would be welcome, I would like to urge support for the Cranston-Tunney Bill S2342 which is the more comprehensive. Future protection for lands which the Army may surrender seems important and some of these seem to be left out of the Administration's Bill.

Subject to fair arrangements being made for present owners of the property, I would hope that the whole of the Olema Valley could be included. The present dwellings do not diminish the open-country appearance of the area, but possible further development certainly would. If the northern end of the Valley is excluded from the Recreation Area there will be a repeat performance of the Point Reyes situation where there were constant "threats to sell to developers".

I hope the Sutro Baths area to the North of Cliff House in San Francisco will be included. There is speculation of development for luxury apartments in this area. This is a unique open space right at the entrance to the Golden Gate, at water

level, and should definitely be set aside for the enjoyment and recreation of city dwellers. For its size, it is one of the most important elements in the proposed GGNRA, and I urge its inclusion.

Very truly yours,

AUDREY M. EARL.

STATEMENT OF OUTER RICHMOND NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

We represent approximately 300 residents in the Outer Richmond District of San Francisco and are in favor of preserving a green belt along our city's shoreline.

Since San Francisco has the highest population density in America, with the exception of Manhattan, our Association approved the Nixon Administration's policy concerning Federal lands near major cities wherein the Administration was to examine and identify properties that could appropriately be converted to parks and recreation areas.

We are concerned that Sutro Heights Park, Ocean Beach, Cliff House, Sutro Baths, Seal Rocks and some of the Fort lands have been omitted from the Administration's Bill.

The Ocean Beach, Cliff House and Sutro Baths areas have long been a natural tourist attraction. The migrating Sea Lines were lost to us for a number of years when floodlights were directed on the rocks. This has been discontinued and the Sea Lions have returned. We feel that if this land should be commercially developed, we will forever lose this rare natural wonder.

We would like to preserve the remaining open space in the Presidio to be included in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

We would also like to have a Citizens Advisory Commission established and we feel it is very important to have an open ceiling on total park acreage to be included in any bill under consideration.

OAKLAND, CALIF., May 14, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As residents of Oakland, California, we are very interested in the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area. We believe there is a great need for greenbelts in or near large metropolitan areas. Therefore we strongly favor the establishment of such a recreation area in the counties of Marin and San Francisco.

After studying the bills submitted for the creation of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, we feel that the Cranston-Tunney bill #S2342 is superior to the Mansfield bill #S3174 for two reasons.

The first reason is that bill #S3174 places a limit on the amount of acreage that can be included in the recreation area. We feel that this type of limitation is unfortunate because it excludes the possibility of including additional donated lands to the recreation area in the future. This limitation offers no benefits in that it would not allow for growth in the recreation area.

The second reason is that bill #S3174 does not include several vital land parcels, one of which is the Olema Valley. Having seen and enjoyed the beauty of this valley and its wildlife, we feel it should be protected by being included in the recreation area. We believe that after one visit there any person would also be convinced of this.

Like many people, we are a young couple who plan to have a family, and therefore want to preserve these lands for future generations. We strongly urge you to establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the best way possible by supporting bill #S2342.

Please enter this letter in the record of the Senate Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation Hearings on the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Thank you.

Sincerely,

DODDS AND LAURIE CROMWELL.

SALINAS, CALIF., *May 17, 1972.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: We strongly support the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area bill S2342 with a splendid combination of ocean coastline, open headlands and ranchland on both sides of the Golden Gate. Much of this unique combination is already in public ownership and with the inclusion in the bill for provision of "Legislative Taking", land speculation and price spirals can be prevented. We learned a costly lesson in the establishment of Point Reyes National Seashore.

We urge that a Citizen's Advisory Committee be appointed immediately which will assure citizen participation in working out the Master Plan.

An over-all study of the means for transporting visitors both within the GGNRA and leading into it plus wise land-use to avoid complications later of overcrowding and traffic problems should be made a part of the Master Plan.

No limit should be placed on the size of the GGNRA which would preclude future land donations and acquisition if the need were felt.

This greenbelt running from Ft. Funston in the south to the tip of the Pt. Reyes Peninsula is an opportunity to establish a magnificent precedent for park projects throughout our nation. The need was never greater—the opportunity more golden.

Sincerely,

MR. AND MRS. FRED A. BACHER, JR.

CORTE MADERA, CALIF., *May 6, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As citizens of Marin County, California, my wife and I urge your support for the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the hearings for which I assume are currently being held.

Generally we have enjoyed the natural resources of our coastline, and we would hope it could be preserved for our children, who love to camp. We thus feel it very important that the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area be set up for the best use of *all* of the public.

More specifically, we feel concerned citizens have a right to a voice in the definition of the Area. To my understanding, none of the bills concerning the Area makes any provision for a citizens advisory committee, an omission I find especially odd in view of the great number of people in the Bay Area who have for years been advocates of precisely the concept of the plan the Golden Gate National Recreation Area represents. Also, it should seem sensible to plan *now* for the absorption of private property within the Area, just as it would seem injudicious to preclude the possible future donation of private land by prescribing a ceiling on the total acreage to be included in the Area.

We do not pretend a thorough knowledge of all of the current bills, but we do know that the best possible recreational area here in Marin should certainly embrace all of Fort Baker, the Marinello land, the Olema Valley, and the Bolimas Ridge. Anyone who has had to fight the traffic to, say, Stinson Beach on a weekend will readily appreciate the need for more recreational space in different locations.

Finally, we do not write here for any but ourselves, but we can assure you that our immediate neighbors share our ideas for the most truly useful Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

If you find this note appropriate, please do include it in the record of the Hearing.

Respectfully yours,

PAUL O'DEA.

LAGUNA HILLS, CALIF., *June 14, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: We urge the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Areas as soon as possible. We understand Subject Bills sort out to three

basically different park blue prints. However, S. 3174 and H.R. 13060 are unsatisfactory due to their both being incomplete in the extent of land and inadequate in the provisions they make for planning, management and protection of the land.

We believe the approved bill to be presented to congress should contain, among other things, the following provisions:

- (1) No ceiling on park acreage so as not to preclude future donations of land.
- (2) Insure a Citizens' Advisory Committee to be appointed promptly to work through the master planning process.
- (3) Include the concept of legislative taking to prevent spiraling costs.
- (4) Provide a comprehensive land use and transportation study to determine park use and visitor carrying capacities.

Sincerely,

DONALD S. JONES,
ESTHER C. JONES.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *April 13, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The creation of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the form set forth by Senators Alan Cranston and John Tunney in Senate Bill 2342 and Congressman Philip Burton in House Resolution 94 and 98 cannot be too strongly urged.

We in the Bay Area continuously use this area for recreation activities. There are few people who live here in the urban area who do not at least drive out to one of the beaches or the National Seashore at least once a month for a day on the beach. A vast majority of us hike and camp in these areas. Even more enjoy the quiet and beauty of the natural surroundings less actively.

I am a member, along with my wife of the Sierra Club and partake of the many hikes and other activities scheduled in this recreation area.

As one of the happy users of these natural environments and their facilities, such as the camping areas of the Point Reyes National Seashore, I am most anxious to hear that these bills are to be considered by the full Senate and House. Please include this letter as part of your hearing record.

Very truly yours,

MARTIN J. ROSEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 18, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: This letter contains some brief comments expressing my support for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

First, the proposed bill, HR 16444, is a good bill. This bill certainly insures the necessary open space for a great urban park. I hope no amendments are added that would delete such important areas as the Marincello development of the Sutro Baths Cliff House area.

Second, the membership of the proposed Citizens' Advisory Commission should reflect the entire Bay Area community. Members should be representative of all potential users and also contain the professionally competent.

Third, the Commission should exist longer than the ten years stipulated in the House bill. Its duties and functions may very well extend beyond this period to insure completion. For an example, the period for land acquisition alone for the Point Reyes National Seashore, immediately north of this proposed area, will extend well beyond ten years. This commission should have open meetings.

Fourth, I hope the final proposal will exhibit flexibility in method of land acquisition. There should be provision for cooperative management agreements between the federal government and state, local and private owners. Perhaps also provisions for "leaseback" options should be included. Much of the delay in completion of Point Reyes National Seashore resulted from inflexibility and inadequate appropriations.

Sincerely yours,

GRANT JAMES UTE.

SAN RAFAEL, CALIF., September 26, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As concerned citizens who are now using and shall be using for many years to come our unique areas for national recreation in the San Francisco Bay Area: Golden Gate, Point Reyes, Muir Woods and Fort Point, my husband and I strongly recommend, in addition to H.R. 16444 and S. 2342 of Senator Alan Cranston, that you consider the following improvements:

1. The Secretary of the Interior should be instructed by recommendations by state and local government, members of congress and private citizens who are familiar with particular problems of the area in selecting his commission. It should be *broadly representative* of different socio-economic groups, ethnic groups, races, sexes, and ages of people who will use the units.

2. *Public meetings and public hearings* should be required on master plans and other plans and proposals.

3. The chairman and vice-chairman should be *elected* by the members, rather than appointed from Washington.

4. At least one scientist recommended by the California Academy of Sciences should be on it.

We feel, that without a *qualified representative Citizens' Advisory Commission*, most of the work and money that has carried the Point Reyes National Sea Shore to its present state of development will have been in vain.

Yours truly,

HARRIET S. PERRY.

MARSHALL, CALIF., September 26, 1972.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As chairman of the West Marin Unit of the Marin Conservation League and on my own behalf—I urge you that your committee adopts certain important improvements to the Advisory Commission section, bringing about a working, representative Citizenship Advisory Commission for the Bay Area's National Parks.

I also ask you to support the very important access transportation study as included in the House bill.

Thanking you for your consideration,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM STRAUS.

INVERNESS, CALIF., September 25, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: We endorse in general the House bill recently passed on GGNRA but wish to bring the following points to your attention:

1. *The Citizens Advisory Commission should be required to have strong local representation.*

The best argument *against* the *regional* commission in the House bill, as proposed by Interior Secretary Morton, was given us by a Parks Service member who commented, from his own experience: "The (regional) committee members usually have to be flown in from someplace else, and you have to begin by explaining the problems to them, before they can even start to think about the solutions." (Note that there is not one member from the San Francisco Bay Area, let alone Marin or San Francisco counties, on the Secretary's recently appointed Western Regional Commission.) Local people know, or can easily find out, the problems and advantages of their own terrain, or the problems of nearby political jurisdictions.

We agree with the recommendations of Mrs. Katherine S. Johnson, particularly regarding local representation, appointment of at least one scientist, open meetings, and public hearings on park master plans or other important proposals.

2. *The Transportation Access Study is of vital importance and must be strongly oriented to transit.*

Automobile access will destroy the area's beauties and environment (note the near-disaster in Yosemite Valley). It will also have catastrophic effects on the environment and land planning objectives of Marin County (note the development effects at Lake Tahoe, where all access is by car).

Transit access over land will cause less environmental destruction than will highways; we also hope the proposals for ferry service from San Francisco will receive encouragement. A transit emphasis will give local government strong controls in planning clustered facilities to serve visitors.

Within the recreation area, transit can open up parklands to visitors as the automobile cannot, as witness the success of the shuttle-bus service in Pt. Reyes Seashore this summer; several thousand visitors used the buses for point-to-point walks through areas of the park that were previously almost un-used. The automobile is an anchor, in that you can only walk out from and back to your starting point; this means that some trails are heavily over-used while others lie nearly vacant. Any heavy use served by automobiles necessitates the construction of large parking lots, further degrading the environment. Transit expands the visitor's opportunities, aids in sound environmental management by spreading use of trails or other interest centers, and its lesser demands on the landscape help preserve the beauties of the area for all people.

Sincerely yours,

ANNE WEST.
JOHN F. WEST.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA PSYCHIATRIC SOCIETY,
September 18, 1972.

HON. ALLAN BIBLE,
*Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The Council of the Northern California Psychiatric Society (N.C.P.S.) has unanimously voted to support the concept of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The N.C.P.S. is an organization of almost 1000 physicians who specialize in psychiatry.

The N.C.P.S. supports the establishment of the park as rapidly as possible to preserve a maximum amount of currently available contiguous lands, the establishment of a Citizens Advisory Commission to participate in the planning for the park and the provision for a transportation study for the area so there can be maximum use with minimum damage to the environment.

The Golden Gate National Recreation Area is a positive step for the mental well-being of the community, particularly for those living in impacted city centers and faced with other pressing community problems. The park would be a place of repose and communion with nature, a relief from the constant strain of the urban environment.

Please include this letter in the record of the hearings.

Respectfully yours,

MELVIN M. LIPSETT, M.D.,
Past President.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 25, 1972.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: In connection with your consideration of legislation creating the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, I strongly urge that the legislation provide for a Citizens Advisory Commission along the lines suggested in H.R. 16444 as approved by the House Interior Committee. An advisory committee with responsibility for all national parks in the western region of the National Park Service, as advocated by the Secretary of the Interior, is wholly inadequate. No committee could possibly familiarize itself with the problems affecting some 37 units reaching from Hawaii to Arizona. The creation of a committee which would focus its attention exclusively on Point Reyes, Muir Woods, Fort Point and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is necessary if the committee is to make a real contribution.

Another point which concerns me very much is the absence of any requirement that public hearings be held before adoption of a master plan for the proposed

park unit and prior to commitment on other important plans and proposals relating to it. I believe that even the Park Service will admit that the public hearing on the proposed master plan for the Point Reyes National Seashore provided valuable information to the planners on public attitudes and on many aspects of the proposed master plan. Such public hearings should henceforth be required in all comparable situations and should certainly be required in connection with the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Very sincerely yours,

H. HELMUT LORING.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 25, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I would like to thank you for holding hearings on the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Please include this letter in the hearing record.

I enthusiastically support the establishment of the proposed recreation area because I believe it will provide much needed recreational space close to our major metropolitan area and because it will preserve the San Francisco Bay Headlands for the enjoyment of the entire nation.

OLEMA VALLEY

I was particularly happy to hear that Interior Secretary Morton has endorsed the inclusion of the Olema Valley in the proposed recreation area. Views of the sea and Bolinas Lagoon from the slopes between State Highway #1 and Bolinas Ridge are magnificent. A walk along the ridge, through the occasional Redwood groves is pleasant even on the hottest summer days. The area could support, I think, hiking and horseback trails as well as picnic and overnight camping areas. Care will have to be taken to insure that no further siltation of Bolinas Lagoon occurs from any recreational developments. Not including this area in the proposal would have created many problems for the National Park Service because access to it must pass over lands in the park.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

Since I have been involved with this project for some time I am aware of the potential conflicts regarding the Presidio. The Presidio was a fortress in the days when coastal artillery was important to the defense of the country. The military had to hold coastal land because the guns had to be placed along the coast. Likewise it was necessary for the military to keep the land in a natural condition in order to obscure the artillery installations from any enemy ship. In fact, in the case of the Presidio and the other Bay Forts, trees and other vegetation were often planted to help obscure these positions, mask the general topography and size of the headland area, and to reduce cold sea winds which were said to have been the cause of colds and other illness among those stationed at the Presidio. For these historical reasons (see testimony of Dr. E. R. Lewis from the House Hearings) much of the Presidio remains today in a natural condition. Today, developments in weapon technology have made coastal artillery obsolete. Electronics can now "see through" any natural looking camouflage. The Presidio is no longer a defensive fortress; it is now used primarily as an administrative post. There is no present need for the military to hold this land because it is no longer critical to national defense.

This land should be devoted to the use to which it is best suited and I believe this is recreation. Many people do presently use the coastal areas of the Presidio for fishing, walking, bicycling and relaxing on the beaches. There are numerous small coves along the shore and at low tide it is possible (by scrambling over one or two rocks) to walk all the way from Baker's Beach to Fort Point. It would be possible to go all the way to the Marina Green if it were not for the installation at each end of Crissy Field. A lesser number of people know about and use areas more inland within the Presidio. The Presidio Historic Trail used to pass through nearly all these very scenic areas but unfortunately the new historic trail map, which the Army published this year, has excluded many of them.

I do not think we should take the Presidio from the Army, lock, stock, and barrel. The Army has for a long time been an important part of the social and economic structure of San Francisco, but I see no reason why the open spaces within the Presidio cannot be included in this park without undue hardship to the Army. The Army should be able to retain its present level of occupation and activity.

I fear that if these areas are not included in the park they will be developed. The Presidio Master Plan released this year has proposed developments for nearly all the major open space areas that would be included in the proposed park.

In brief I favor including the open space within the Presidio in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, especially the coastal zone, and a provision that any land which becomes surplus to military needs in the future should automatically go into the park.

CITY LANDS, FUNSTON, MILEY, AND MASON

I did not like the provision in the House Bill HR 16444 which allowed for the purchase of Sutro Baths only if the City of San Francisco donated their lands, yet it is understandable, Sutro Baths by itself would be of little or no use to a recreation area. The necessity of using that approach bothers me. I cannot understand San Francisco's hesitancy about wanting to donate the city lands. Certainly any amount that the city has invested in these lands would be recovered many times over in development by the National Park Service, not to mention the general increased business that the recreation area will bring to San Francisco.

The lands in question are those which the city at present cannot afford to maintain and I doubt that any funds will be forthcoming soon for this purpose.

What concerns me most is that I fear in the controversy over these lands, that no lands in San Francisco will be included in the park. If that were to occur it would have a most devastating effect on the proposal. The concept is a National Urban Recreation Area, within easy accessibility of urban centers. To fail to include these lands is to eliminate that portion of the park most accessible and useable to the areas of highest population density. Likewise, failure to include these lands, will most probably mean that some of them will be developed for other uses, and we will have then preserved only half of the San Francisco Bay Headlands.

In summary, we are attempting to establish an Urban National Park. I would urge you to include as much land as you can regardless of what the City of San Francisco chooses to do. The City should donate their lands, but if they don't, then include Forts Funston, Miley, and Mason anyway and provide that the National Park Service can accept their donation at any later date.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. LABOYTEAUX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., September 24, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building.

DEAR CHAIRMAN BIBLE AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE: This letter is written to add one more voice of support for the establishment of a viable Citizens' Advisory Commission. To insure it's usefulness, I believe the following four points should be included. First, it should encompass the adjacent Point Reyes National Seashore to facilitate management and use of both areas. Second, there should be public hearings in the master planning period to stimulate and insure citizen input and responsibility. Third, brief provision should be made in the language of the bill for representation of potential users from different socioeconomic, educational and experiential backgrounds. Finally, I believe that members of this commission should be involved with ongoing park problems, and that a mandatory termination date is irrelevant.

The establishment of a Regional Advisory Committee will be an asset in the administration of the Western Region. It is; however, difficult to conceive how they will be able to advise on problems in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area because there is no one from the Bay Area on the Committee, and because the interests and problems of other park service units will be different, as they are not so close to an urban area.

While it is impossible to legislate citizen responsibility or good working relationships among park supervisors and users, I believe that the establishment of

a broad based Citizens' Advisory Commission is a necessary tool for a successful highly used National urban park.

The fact that you are working to complete this legislation during this session of Congress is appreciated. Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. LaBOYTEAUX.

CITY OF BELVEDERE—RESOLUTION No. 1476 (NEW SERIES)

Whereas, concern has been expressed nationally for the preservation and maintenance of open space areas near and within urban centers to facilitate and foster varied public recreational pursuits; and

Whereas, the responsibility of acquisition of such open space areas has been assumed in part by the Federal Government; and

Whereas, it has been proposed that a substantial amount of land, both privately owned and publicly owned, be acquired and included in the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area; and

Whereas, there exists a strip of land, approximately 180 acres, in Southern Marin County between U.S. Highway 101 and the area currently proposed for inclusion within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, commonly known as Wolfback Ridge; and

Whereas, Wolfback Ridge constitutes a reasonable and natural extension of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area: Now, Therefore, be it

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Belvedere that the Congress of the United States is hereby urged to give favorable consideration to inclusion of approximately 180 acres, locally described as the Wolfback Ridge area, within the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area in order that this land mass be preserved in its native state for the benefit and enjoyment of the public at large.

Passed and adopted by the City Council of the City of Belvedere on the 11th day of September, 1972, by the following vote:

Ayes: Pittman, Price, Ruddock and Steinau.

Noes: None.

Absent: Bordon.

Approved:

THOMAS S. PRICE, *Mayor*.

Attest:

WM. L. CAVALLI, *City Clerk*.

CITY OF SAN ANSELMO—RESOLUTION No. 1415

Whereas, substantial national concern has been expressed relative to the increasing consumption of open, undeveloped lands for urban purposes, and

Whereas, equal or greater concern has been nationally expressed for the preservation and maintenance of open space areas near and within urban centers to facilitate and foster varied public recreational pursuits, and

Whereas, the cost of acquiring such open space lands is far beyond the financial capabilities of local governmental entities, and

Whereas, the responsibility of such acquisitions has been assumed in great part by the Federal Government, and

Whereas, it has been proposed that a substantial amount of land, both privately owned and publicly owned, be synthesized as the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and

Whereas, the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area seeks the inclusion of a substantial amount of privately owned lands located in the southern portion of Marin County located westerly of United States Highway 101, and

Whereas, there exists a strip of land approximately 180 acres in area between said United States Highway 101 and the area currently proposed for inclusion within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and

Whereas, said approximately 180 acres, although located within the incorporated limits of the City of Sausalito, are generally undeveloped and located as a distinct but separate element of the Sausalito community, and

Whereas, the said land area constitutes a reasonable and natural extension of the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and

Whereas, the preliminary General Plan of the County of Marin seeks retention of the area in permanent open space as an extension of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and

Whereas, open space studies independently conducted by the City of Sausalito strongly urge and recommend that the subject 180 acres be maintained and preserved in permanent open space, and

Whereas, the San Anselmo City Council is keenly disposed towards the preservation of the subject land area: So, therefore, be it

Resolved by the City Council of the City of San Anselmo, That the Congress of the United States be urged to give favorable consideration towards inclusion—of the subject 180 acres, locally described as the Wolfback Ridge Area, within the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area in order that this land mass, located adjacent to and contiguous with the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area, be preserved in its native state for the benefit and enjoyment of the public at large.

Passed and adopted by the City Council of the City of San Anselmo on the 12th day of September, 1972 by the following vote:

Ayes: Councilmen: Anderson, Blinder, Capurro, Perry and Stewart.

Noes: None.

Attest:

WARREN R. PERRY, *Mayor*.

HELEN RAGAN, *City Clerk*.

CITY OF MILL VALLEY—RESOLUTION NO. 4486 N.S.

Whereas, substantial national concern has been expressed relative to the increasing consumption of open, undeveloped lands for urban purposes, and

Whereas, equal or greater concern has been nationally expressed for the preservation and maintenance of open space areas near and within urban centers to facilitate and foster varied public recreational pursuits, and

Whereas, the cost of acquiring such open space lands is far beyond the financial capabilities of local governmental entities, and

Whereas, the responsibility of such acquisitions has been assumed in great part by the Federal Government, and

Whereas, it has been proposed that a substantial amount of land, both privately owned and publicly owned, be synthesized as the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and

Whereas, the proposed Golden Gate National Recreational Area seeks the inclusion of a substantial amount of privately owned lands located in the southern portion of Marin County located westerly of United States Highway 101, and

Whereas, there exists a strip of land approximately 180 acres in area between said United States Highway 101 and the area currently proposed for inclusion within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and

Whereas, said approximately 180 acres, although located within the incorporated limits of the City of Sausalito, are generally undeveloped and located as a distinct but separate element of the Sausalito community, and

Whereas, the said land area constitutes a reasonable and natural extension of the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and

Whereas, the preliminary General Plan of the County of Marin seeks retention of the area in permanent open space as an extension of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and

Whereas, open space studies independently conducted by the City of Sausalito strongly urge and recommend that the subject 180 acres be maintained and preserved in permanent open space, and

Whereas, the Sausalito City Council is keenly disposed towards the preservation of the subject land area: So, therefore, be it

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Mill Valley, That the Congress of the United States be urged to give favorable consideration towards inclusion of the subject 180 acres, locally described as the Wolfback Ridge Area, within the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area in order that this land mass, located adjacent to and contiguous with the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area, be preserved in its native state for the benefit and enjoyment of the public at large.

Passed and adopted by the City Council of the City of Mill Valley on the 5th day of September, 1972 by the following vote:

Ayes: Councilmen: Boessenecker, Burton, Hood, Mayor Pro Tempore Capron.
Noes: None.

Absent: Mayor Barnard.

ROBERT E. CAPRON,
Pro Tempore Mayor of the City of Mill Valley.
WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM,
City Clerk.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE BAY AREA,
Lafayette, Calif., September 15, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS: The League of Women Voters of the San Francisco Bay Area, which includes nine counties in the Bay Area, recommends passage of H.R. 16444, Burton-Mailliard, to establish the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area.

The League began a detailed parks and open space study in 1960. In May, 1964, a clear consensus was reached that the program for parks and open space acquisition throughout the Bay Area was inadequate. Preservation of undeveloped area within sight of urban centers is conducive to a quality of urban life that is rapidly becoming extinct.

The League supports:

(1) The inclusion of San Francisco coastal lands from Fort Funston to Aquatic Park to assure public access to parks, open space and shoreline in perpetuity.

(2) The creation of a broad, representative Citizen's Advisory Commission for all National Park and Recreation Areas in the San Francisco Bay Area, and provision for public hearings.

(3) A transportation study that will consider alternatives to the auto for travel to and within the recreation areas. "The National Parks For the Future", Conservation Foundation Report—February, 1972, did not give sufficient study/emphasis to this most urgent need for park/recreation areas.

(4) Coordinated efforts by several governmental jurisdictions to acquire and manage parks and preserve open space.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. HOLLY O'KONSKI, *President.*

INVERNESS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,
Inverness, Calif., September 20, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Our organization has worked hard to obtain the Point Reyes National Seashore. With regard to the 66 NRA bill (H.R. 16444), we hope the Senate will improve the provision for a Citizen's Advisory Committee. We feel that a Citizen's Advisory Committee with strong local representation is absolutely necessary. To make this representation truly local political appointments to the commission by the Secretary of the Interior won't do. An attempt must be made to identify the active Citizens' groups in the immediate area affected by the park and the Secretary of the Interior instructed by Congress to make some appointments from each of these local groups with the consent of the governing body of the local group.

The Chairman and the Vice Chairman should be elected by the commission rather than appointed from Washington.

All meetings should be open to the public and an annual report should be made public. We also request that all meetings or hearings for the purpose of establishing a park master plan be made public, so that every citizen in the area may be heard.

Finally, we also urge you to support the access transportation study as included in the House bill. Public transportation will save both the park and the surrounding area from destruction by the private automobile.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL WHITT, *President.*

STATEMENT OF DWIGHT F. RETTIE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

I am Dwight F. Rettie, Executive Director of the National Recreation and Park Association. The organization I am representing is composed of over 17,000 members, and is the principal organization representing park, recreation, and leisure interests in the United States.

Of utmost concern to the Association is the availability, or lack of availability, of adequate recreation areas and facilities in our urban centers. Increasingly, the population of our country is located in large city-clusters primarily along the east and west coasts. As the pressures of urban living increase, so also does the need and demand for open space and meaningful recreational pursuits and facilities. Above all, these facilities must be accessible to the people who need them, not after the expenditure of large amounts of money, time and effort. They must be available to the person, family or group seeking only a short respite from the daily routine.

Presently, great natural expanses are available to Americans in the form of our National Park system. In addition, national seashores and recreation areas in greater number are beginning to appear. But the fact of the matter is that nearly all of these national facilities are accessible only to those able, both financially and physically, to travel long distances to enjoy their pleasures and benefits.

It doesn't take much imagination to visualize the stupendous unmet recreation needs of the great number of our citizens who are unable to take advantage of our systems of state and national parks. How are we to grapple with this problem? What must be done to provide the facilities, open space, meaningful programs, and leisure pursuits our urban dwellers' need? The Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area is one proposed answer.

The Board of Trustees of the National Recreation and Park Association has not taken a specific position on either S. 2342 or S. 3174. Our Board has not taken a formal position because of the many questions which we respectfully contend should be considered by this committee, as well as the Congress, before commitments are made for the development of this, or any national urban recreation area.

As we have stated, there is an overwhelming need to make more recreational facilities available to urban residents. We do feel that the Federal government has a role in providing these facilities. However, there is considerable difference of opinion on what that role should be—direct ownership and operation or Federal grant assistance to local agencies—and which units of the Federal government should have that responsibility.

Laying aside this very basic question, and speaking in terms of the specific Golden Gate proposal, we think that a massive recreational facility of this nature should be carefully integrated into the overall development of the metropolitan area.

The Federal Government has been a very strong force for comprehensive planning. The Department of Housing and Urban Development makes millions of dollars of grants for this purpose each year, and requires that the projects it funds be compatible with the local areawide plan. Both open space land grants and Land and Water Conservation Fund grants in urban areas must conform to planning requirements. We do not feel that a Federal project should do less. We feel that some of these hard planning questions should be asked.

How does this project fit into the overall growth plan for the metropolitan area? Will Marin County experience new surges of growth from people who wish to live or operate businesses on the fringes of the national recreation area? What can be expected to happen to land prices?

How will this project affect metropolitan resources and services—energy consumption, solid waste, traffic patterns? Will traffic to the park or into the city require another Golden Gate Bridge?

Are adequate means of access to the park available? Will a spur line of the BART system be needed?

How does the project relate to other recreational and open space plans and resources in the metropolitan area? Does this mean that the East Bay Regional Park District should make major changes in their long-term plans?

It is our impression that these questions have not been fully dealt with, and that a comprehensive plan dealing with the points raised does not exist. In light of this, NRPA recommends that the matter be put off until the 93d Congress, since the proposal is certain to be reintroduced at that time. This would allow the subcommittee to examine in greater detail not only the metropolitan implications of the project, but also the national implications of sanctioning this new approach to urban recreation problems.

SAN FRANCISCO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT,
San Francisco, Calif., September 28, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As Chairman of the San Francisco Board of Education Building and Grounds Committee, I am writing to alert you to the concern of the San Francisco Board of Education that a provision be added to the legislation creating the Golden Gate National Recreation Area for 30 acres of land in the Fort Mason Area, for construction of a new Galileo High School.

Inasmuch as we are informed that this subject is now before the Senate National Parks and Recreation Committee of which you are chairman, I am addressing this communication to you with copies to members of your committee.

On April 6, 1972 the San Francisco Board of Education adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Superintendent lend his support to the principal of the Galileo High School, staff and community in seeking approval from the Federal government to set aside a certain portion of the present Fort Mason facility to be used as a site for the New Galileo High School; and further be it

"Resolved, That the Director of Facilities Planning and Construction Division contact the agency responsible for the disposition of the Fort Mason property with a view to determining what formal steps or actions should be taken by the School District for a portion of Fort Mason to be used as a site for a senior high school; and further be it

"Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors be requested to adopt a similar resolution."

Mr. James Kearney, Principal, Galileo High School, appeared before the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on September 22, 1972 in support of the proposal for land for school use in Fort Mason. A copy of Mr. Kearney's statement is on file with that committee.

The San Francisco Board of Education strongly urges that the Senate National Parks and Recreation Committee supports our stand by amending the legislation creating the Golden Gate National Recreation Area to include a provision for land in Fort Mason for a new Galileo High School.

Sincerely,

JOHN KIDDER, *Commissioner.*

COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY,
New York, N.Y., September 28, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As you are no doubt aware, on Tuesday the House passed the legislation to create the Gateway National Recreation Area. We are therefore writing to you, as the Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, to request you to press for speedy resolution of the differences in the House and Senate versions of the bill.

We noted, and were most appreciative of, your interest in the Gateway bill when it was before the Senate in 1971. We are sure you are as concerned as we are that

Gateway not be lost through inaction during the closing days of the Legislative Session, and we hope you will make every effort to see that the necessary final steps are taken.

Sincerely yours,

TERENCE H. BENBOW,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Urban Development.

PIEDMONT GARDEN CLUB,
Piedmont, Calif., September 18, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: At the annual meeting of the Piedmont Garden Club held on May 17, 1972 the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Piedmont Garden Club supports the establishment of a Golden Gated National Recreation Area extending from Fort Funston to Olema. The Park should include excess federal fort lands on both sides of the Golden Gate and related parcels of land owned by the State of California, the City of San Francisco, and private parties, and be it further

"Resolved, That a land use and transportation study be made in order to plan for maximum access and minimum damage to the Park and surroundings."

Respectfully,

JEAN B. WOLFE
Mrs. Cameron Wolfe,
President.

CITY OF MILL VALLEY, CALIF.,
September 19, 1972.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: On behalf of the City Council of Mill Valley, I would like to urge inclusion in the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area of the following additional lands, amounting to 518 acres: The Diaz Ranch, 163 ac., being parcels 199-080-08 to 13 and 48-140-06 to 09; the Al Boyd property, 18 ac., parcels 200-010-20, 22, & 24; the E. Smith property, 114 ac., parcels 200-010-04, 05 & 16; and two George Wheelwright properties, one of 69 ac. and the other 155 ac., parcels 200-010-21 & 48 and 200-010-23 & 25.

The reason why these additions would be most beneficial is that they form the ridgetops ringing the Mt. Tamalpais State Park, Green Gulch and Dean Witter Ranches, all protected properties, and would therefore, if not included, constitute a ring of development looking down on protected lands. Quite a bit of aesthetic benefit would be lost if there were this type of development within sight and consciousness of those seeking the beauty and solitude of the National Recreation Area.

We wish to state our support of S. 2342, the Cranston-Tunney bill.

We appreciate the fact that you are holding a public hearing this Friday, September 22, and only regret that our City's budget limitations prevent our sending a representative to testify in person.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. JEAN S. BARNARD, *Mayor.*

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE ON RELIGION, RACE & SOCIAL CONCERNS,
San Francisco, September 19, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The San Francisco Conference on Religion, Race and Social Concerns is an interfaith organization concerned with the relationship of the citizens of San Francisco with their government—both City, state and Federal. That means concern with meeting the problems of urban life relating not only to jobs, education and housing but the physical environment as well.

For this reason, we are committed to the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and committed further that it include and protect the Presidio and other fort lands, Sutro Baths and Cliff House. We are also concerned that there be provision for a Citizens' Advisory Commission which could hold public hearings and have broad citizen participation.

We are pleased that support for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area has come from the President and from the House of Representatives through H.R. 16444. We hope that an equally fine bill will be forthcoming from the hearings of your Committee and from the Senate.

I have been asked by the Executive Committee of the San Francisco Conference on Religion, Race and Social Concerns to convey these concerns to you.

Sincerely,

RITA R. SEMEL, *Coordinator.*

BOLINAS-STINSON UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT,
Bolinas, Calif., September 21, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: We wish to express our deep concern over the effect which the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area will have on the financial status of this District. We are a small school (just over 200 students) and have already suffered the loss of almost \$1,000,000 from our assessment rolls due to incorporation of lands into the Point Reyes National Seashore and Mt. Tamalpais State Park. This loss amounted to 9.9% during the past year alone, and any further losses will be serious indeed.

We understand that the proposed GGNRA will involve the loss of 7.5% to 15.0% of our assessed valuation. Although we are sympathetic to the objectives of the GGNRA, we are alarmed at the possibility that our already precarious financial situation may become even more critical. Accordingly, we urgently request that the effect of the GGNRA on the financial situation of this District receive serious consideration and that appropriate steps be taken to replace these revenues.

We hope that we may count on your recognition of our dilemma and your active support of appropriate corrective measures.

Sincerely,

CHARLES E. HANCOCK,
President, Bolinas Stinson Board of Trustees.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
Stanford, Calif., September 13, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As I have had opportunities over the years to live or visit in various parts of the United States, I have had opportunities also not only to enjoy some of the outstanding recreational areas in the United States, but to realize how much these areas belong not only to their local residents but to all the people of the United States.

The scenic beauty, the environmental resources, and the recreational opportunities of the San Francisco Golden Gate area certainly belong not only to the growing population of the San Francisco Bay Area, but to people from all the United States. If these areas are preserved by careful Senate action now, all of these people will have the chance, now and in many years to come, to enjoy these opportunities.

I strongly urge your subcommittee to support the legislation embodied in H.R. 16444 establishing the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and to see this legislation passed through the Senate also.

Yours truly,

A. E. SIEGMAN,
Professor of Electrical Engineering.

SEDWAY/COOKE,
San Francisco, Calif., September 13, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Interior and Insular
 Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Our firm recently completed a planning study concerning the conservation and development of the 246 mile ocean coastline and upland areas of the four coastal counties of the Bay Area for the Association of Bay Area Governments. This study included an investigation of open space values and the environmental constraints for this planning area. Included in our final report to the Association of Bay Area Governments are sets of location—specific Open Space Policies and Growth/Non-Growth Policies, which indicate (1) those areas which are of prime value as open space, (2) those areas whose development would pose a severe hazard to public safety, and (3) those areas which should or should not be allowed to develop.

We consider the proposed legislation regarding the creation of a Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area (H.R. 16444) to be in complete accord with the recommendations of the Preliminary Regional Ocean Coastline Plan for the San Francisco Bay Area prepared by this office. Thus, we urge your committee to act immediately and favorably upon this Bill in its original form, so that the proposed Recreation Area will become a reality.

Certain key items were deleted from H.R. 16444 during its passage through the House of Representatives that weaken its intent, . . . "to preserve the recreation area, as far as possible, in its natural setting, and protect it from development and uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of the area." We urge your committee and the Senate to restore this Bill to its original form, and to help guarantee the preservation of the area on both sides of the Golden Gate by acting affirmatively on this proposal as soon as possible.

We would appreciate this letter being included as testimony in the record of the hearings for this Bill, scheduled for September 21 or 22, 1972, to be conducted by your Subcommittee.

Very truly yours,

DARRELL C. MEYER,
Project Leader, Regional Ocean Coastline Planning Project.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 18, 1972.*

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: It is my understanding that your committee is scheduled to hold hearings this week on the proposed *Golden Gate National Recreation Area* (Crans-ton/Tunney). I know it is not necessary to point out to your committee the desirability of parks and recreation areas in and around urban areas, but I would like to emphasize that the city of San Francisco is the second largest population center west of the Mississippi, with a population density second only to that of Manhattan! It is the core city for 5 million people in the Bay Area counties—and this number is projected to double within the next 30–40 years. With these thoughts in mind, creation of a recreation area right now is highly desirable.

I would urge that your committee not only recommend the creation of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, but also include *all* of the Marin and San Francisco County lands detailed in HR 16444 (Burton/Mailliard) which is currently being considered by the House of Representatives. The acreage outlined in HR 16444 forms logical and contiguous boundaries for the proposed park. Its inclusion will also facilitate even management and development to create a truly outstanding exemplary urban park.

I would further like to suggest that included in the bill be a provision for a broadly-based Citizens Advisory Committee to be utilized when plans for the development of the park are drawn up. It is especially important because of the heterogeneous population who would use the park that representatives of all segments of the community be heard.

Perhaps your committee would also wish to give serious consideration to including in the bill itself funding method for acquisition of privately-held parcels

to be included in the park (i.e. legislative taking) to avoid the unfortunate experience of the Pt. Reyes land and soaring acquisition costs.

Thank you for the courtesy of the consideration of these points by you and your committee.

Sincerely,

SUZANNE F. EDWARDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 18, 1972.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As a resident of San Francisco whose property abuts the Presidio and the lands you are considering for inclusion in a National Park, I am deeply concerned about the legislation you and your colleagues are considering. I have read and strongly endorse The House Bill H.R. 16444 and hope that you would include all of its provisions—especially those concerning the vacant land along the 2,000 foot southern border of The Presidio—into Senate Bill 2342. My neighbors in the vicinity of this area share my concern and join me in advocating your acceptance of the wording as found in the just and equitable aforementioned House Bill.

Yours truly,

LOUIS K. LOEWENSTEIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 18, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I would like to present my opinion on the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area, a project that I have advocated for some time.

The bill reported out of House Committee, HR 16444, is a good bill and encompasses the very essence of this project. The proposed land areas to be included in Marin county, especially the Marinello development area, are commendable. However areas in San Francisco need further clarification, specifically the Cliff House-Sutro Baths area. While this very scenic area should be included, it should not be contingent on the transfer of City owned lands. Such a condition in HR 16444 will create a delay and increase the possibility of development of this privately owned land. However, I do want to stress that City owned land should be a part of this project. The City cannot adequately administer or maintain the adjacent Lincoln Park, the Beach, and Fort Funston, now.

The Golden Gate National Recreation Area could begin to dispel a myth held by many in the inner city. This myth is that conservation, especially parks, is for the middle class and highly mobile segment of population. As a bus driver in San Francisco, I encounter disbelief in this project, especially in conversations with inner city youths. They note the Marin land areas proposed, areas not easily accessible to city residents, and the composition of many conservation groups. Lands in San Francisco can be reached inexpensively and by the public San Francisco Municipal Railway.

If this project is to become truly "A Park for All the People", then a transportation study and a carefully selected Citizens' Advisory Commission must be included. First, this transportation study should have adequate financing and emphasis on public transportation for inner city residents to Marin county areas. Second, members of the Citizens' Advisory Commission should reflect the whole community, i.e. Senior citizens, core city residents, professional environmentalists, etc. This Commission must be multi-racial. Perhaps, to insure greater representation, a portion of the members would be appointed by the Secretary of Interior upon recommendation of local House of Representatives' members. This Commission should have regularly held open-public meetings.

I am looking forward to a superb proposal from this Senate Committee to match this splendid opportunity. I would like this letter included in the record of the hearing.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES L. FIGONE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., September 18, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: California is being buried under asphalt, concrete, metal (cars) and stucco (housing developments).

California desperately needs the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area—not only for Californians but for all who come to this spectacular coastland for refreshment and recreation.

California—and the entire country—needs this green belt in its entirety. To lop off certain parts like Fort Miley overlooking the Golden Gate headlands, or Fort Funsten out by our Ocean Beach, would be catastrophic. These are among the last comparatively untouched areas in this city—more or less still as when Don Gaspar de Portola first came out here 200 years ago and gasped in amazement.

Equally important to the proposed national recreation area is the Sutro Baths-Cliff House area where the seals and otters play and where thousands of tourists flock.

How can we afford to let any of this historic, priceless, and world famous view-land slip into the hands of real estate developers?

I am hoping that HR 16444 bill will be passed by the Senate and that those sections of the original proposal which were dropped by the House, will be restored by the Senate:

- (a) public hearings for the Citizens' Advisory Commission
- (b) funding for the transportation study
- (c) cooperative management between the federal government, state, local, and private owners.
- (d) flexibility in land acquisition and a "leaseback provision."

San Francisco is in a sense, the last frontier. This is America's last chance to preserve the incomparable coastlands first glimpsed by Sir Francis Drake in Elizabethan times when he sailed by here in the *Golden Hinde*.

Sincerely,

ANNA LENN
(Mrs. Ernest Lenn).

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., September 16, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATE BIBLE AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE: Last year in August I was privileged to participate in hearings held here in San Francisco by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. It was exciting to see my fellow citizens from our mayor on down take time out to speak on a subject dear to the hearts of all of us, the possible creation of a Golden Gate National Recreation area.

The primary point I made then and the issue I stress today is that is essential that the beaches of San Francisco be included within the boundaries of the park. Ocean Beach especially is one of the prime destinations of our millions of tourists. And what do they see? A deteriorating, scarred and often filthy beach, abandoned Cliff House and ugly, empty area where once the charming Sutro Baths stood now meets the eye. What could be a magnificent tree-lined promenade and handsome beach lies now in utter neglect.

This is frequently brought home to me when as a volunteer for the city's International Hospitality Center, I take foreign visitors on a sightseeing tour throughout the City. Most are government leaders who come to San Francisco as guests of the State Department. They are eager to see as much of the City as possible, and one cannot deny them an opportunity to view the Pacific Ocean. When I pass the Cliff House area no one turns to me and says, "My goodness, this is a horrible mess!" but at the same time, in the ten or more years that I have been driving foreign visitors around, I cannot recall any who actually wanted to stop and walk around.

To visitors like these from every nation of the world, San Francisco is an exciting and beautiful city and an important stop in creating the good will we want so much among their nations and ours. I ask then that the Federal Government assist me in my efforts to create better understanding by reclaiming these beach areas

and transforming them into places of beauty and not decay. Please, by including our beaches within the overall boundaries of this magnificent new park, make it possible so that when I reach Ocean Beach my guests and I will want to linger and enjoy the beauty that is there and not just hurry on to somewhere else.

I thank you for giving me the opportunity to write you about my views on this important subject.

Very sincerely,

BETTY SPIEKERMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 18, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I urge that S. 2342 be reported favorably out of your Subcommittee, with the addition of the improvements in H.R. 16444. As an attorney and ardent conservationist, I have been very active in efforts to preserve the priceless portions of the Bay Area covered by these bills. This area is quite close to burgeoning population centers, and is vitally important for the health and esthetic enjoyment of the growing population. The area covered is also a priceless heritage of beauty and pride for all Americans.

I urge your Subcommittee to be sure to retain the Olema Valley within the plan for the proposed recreation area, as both S. 2342 and H.R. 16444 presently do.

I also urge your Subcommittee to add the following points to S. 3342. These points would be important adjuncts to the scheme for acquisition and preservation of the area involved, and would add little to the total cost (in fact, the fourth point would help to reduce the cost significantly):

(1) The Citizens' Advisory Commission should have broader citizen participation, and provide for public hearings;

(2) Funding should be stipulated for the transportation study;

(3) There should be provision for cooperative management agreements between the federal government and state, local and private owners;

(4) There should be flexibility in land acquisition, including a "leaseback" provision. This is an important tool for the economical purchase of open space. The leaseback arrangement allows the federal government to purchase agricultural land and lease it back for agricultural purposes, thereby preserving needed open space at a lower ultimate cost to the federal government.

Thank you in advance for your help in this regard.

Please include this letter in the record of the hearing on this matter.

Very truly yours,

STEPHEN GAINER,
Attorney at Law.

CONCORD, CALIF., *September 16, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: We strongly urge you support H.R. 16444, a bill to establish a Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

We further urge that the following points be included in the bill:

1. The San Francisco shorelands *should be included* as well as Marin County lands.

2. The Citizens' Advisory Commission should have broader citizen participation, and provide for public hearings.

3. There should be flexibility in land acquisition, including a leaseback provision.

4. Funding should be stipulated for the transportation study.

Tremendous pressures are building up to exploit these lands.

This is our last chance to set aside this beautiful area for a National Recreation Area.

We ask that this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM SATTLER.
GENEVIEVE SATTLER.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., September 15, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Interior and
 Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing to urge that legislation be passed which will establish a Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

During the year we have lived in San Francisco, my husband and I have been impressed by the spectacular beauty of this area and the remarkable density of population. We feel that open land is a real necessity to one's mental and physical health. As the population increases, the need for open land becomes ever more important. Scientific experimental research has demonstrated the alarming effects of overcrowding on mice; it seems clear that one way to protect *people* from the dangers of overcrowding is the guarantee of access to recreational lands. The land itself must be protected from exploitation by land developers or deterioration through misuse and neglect.

We hope that this Senate Subcommittee will pass a bill that reflects the excellent proposals of S. 2342, the Cranston/Tunney bill, that are contained within H.R. 16444. We urge that the following points, omitted by the House, be restored by the Senate: 1) A Citizen's Advisory Commission which would have broad citizen participation and provide for public hearings. 2) Funding should be stipulated for the transportation study. 3) There should be provision for cooperative management agreements between the federal government and state, local and private owners. 4) There should be flexibility in land acquisition, including a "leaseback" provision.

Please include our letter in the record of the Subcommittee hearing.

Sincerely yours,

SHARON G. FENLON.
 JOHN W. FENLON, M.D.

 NICASIO, CALIF., September 14, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs
 Committees, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Regarding the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, I am writing to urge you to vote favourably for the Burton/Mailliard bill H.R. 16444, including the "leaseback" provision S. 2342. Please include this letter in the Record of the Senate Hearings.

I have lived in the Bay Area for twenty-four years, principally Marin and San Francisco. I have seen much of the natural areas either destroyed or poorly developed, and want to encourage any legislation which will help protect these areas. I have visited, hiked through and loved much of the land covered by this bill since I was born, and have been fearful for its future, as I have watched the other irresponsible developments in the Bay Area.

I strongly support the "leaseback" provision to protect the existing landowners. Principally in mind are the older Marin ranches, many of which have been forced to sell out or are struggling because of high taxes or pressures from big businesses (i.e. dairies).

Thank you for your time and let your conscience guide you.

Sincerely,

GUY KELLEY.

 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., September 12, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: This letter is to express my support for establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, as described in H.R. 16444. I am a professional city planner, and have been involved especially in planning for recreation and open space in San Francisco. My experience in recreation and open space planning has confirmed my personal view that the importance of this project to the Bay Area and to the nation cannot be over-estimated.

I would commend Congressman Burton particularly on the continued inclusion of the ocean coastline area in San Francisco, including the Cliff House Sutro Baths site, and on the excellent provisions included for protection of open space in the

Presidio. As a frequent visitor to Marin County, I am also pleased with the inclusion of the Olema Valley area in the proposal.

I would urge that the Senate act immediately to pass this important bill, in order that these magnificent lands may be permanently preserved.

Please include this letter in the record of the hearing.

Sincerely,

EMILY W. HILL.

SAUSALITO, CALIF., September 12, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I would like to express my support for the establishment of the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area, which can play a major role in serving the outdoor recreation needs of this large metropolitan area. The Recreation Area should be as large in size as possible, so that a greater range of recreational activities can be provided for a greater number of people. I would therefore urge that no ceiling be placed on the total amount of park acreage, and that the Recreation Area, when it is established, should include the Olema Valley, all of the Marinello lands, and Fort Baker in Marin County, as well as all of the sections in San Francisco which had been included in the various bills introduced in the Congress for this purpose. I feel that both H.R. 16444, un-animously passed by the House Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs, and the legislation introduced by Senator Cranston are excellent measures that would create a fine Recreation Area and guide its proper usage.

One provision I wish to support strongly is a comprehensive transportation planning study to be undertaken as part of the total land-use planning and development for the Recreation Area. I have served on a Citizens Advisory Panel for the long-range transportation planning study the Golden Gate Bridge District recently carried out, and I have maintained an active interest in the transportation problems of the Golden Gate Corridor. Automobile congestion, both on the Golden Gate Bridge and in Marin and San Francisco Counties, has become quite serious and is likely only to worsen. On summer Sundays, the highways leading to West Marin are jammed with automobiles. The establishment of the Recreation Area will obviously draw many more people to these lands, when they become part of the National Park system. It is absolutely vital that effective means be created of providing access to these areas by public transit if we are not to experience further environmentally degrading effects from more highway facilities, more automobiles, and the smog and unwanted development that such would bring about.

A number of public agencies are concerned and active in dealing with this problem. The Golden Gate Bridge District has been offering improved public transit service in this corridor, and has attracted an increasing number of people to its buses and ferry. However, the major force of the efforts so far, both in the planning that has been done and in the actual public transit operations that have been developed, has been to serve the commuter needs. Insufficient attention has been paid to the specific requirements, motivations and problems of the recreationist seeking to get out to and enjoy these outdoor areas. We do not know that this time what will be the appropriate combination of transportation modes, terminals, and service capacities that will work best to provide effective access to the lands in the Recreation Area in a way that will have the least amount of negative environmental impact.

For this reason, I strongly urge that in the final legislation establishing the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area, that the Departments of Transportation and the Interior be jointly authorized to conduct a comprehensive transportation planning study that will investigate all possible means of providing access to the lands of the Recreation Area. Such an authorization has been included in H.R. 16444. This of course should be done in collaboration with the appropriate local and state agencies that would be concerned with an affected by the establishment of the Recreation Area and the transportation facilities developed for it. Such a transportation study can not only help to solve the transportation problems for the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area; it can also be a pioneering effort whose findings can be of considerable use in the planning and development of other parks and recreation areas throughout the country. For too long we have left recreation transportation to the private automobile, and this

study can play a major role in reversing this unhealthy onesided dependence. I would also urge that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to provide needed transportation services and facilities as part of the operation of the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area. Such a transportation operation by the National Park Service itself might turn out to be rather minimal in view of the fact that the Golden Gate Bridge District, the San Francisco Municipal Railway, other public agencies, and possibly private operators, will very likely be heavily involved in the provision of transportation services, probably the major bulk of such services.

Please include this letter in the record of the hearing. Thank you.

Sincerely,

LESTER COHEN, Ph. D.

ROSS, CALIF., September 11, 1972.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Information has reached here concerning the probability of a hearing by your Committee later this month respecting the proposal for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

H.R. 16444, now pending in the House of Representatives, is an ideal measure in the view of a great many park and recreation enthusiasts, including the writer. I live in Maring County, have been a voter and property owner there for a good many years and have commuted between there and my San Francisco office during the past quarter of a century.

It is noted that the principal unresolved question at the Congressional level is whether or not to invite the City and County of San Francisco to donate its shoreline areas, along with State property as envisioned by H. R. 16444. Certainly there can be no doubting that the opportunity for the establishment of a comprehensive National Recreation Area is at hand. While some parts of the proposed area are adjacent rather than adjoining, they are closely related and provide a perfectly feasible administrative undertaking, apparently long overdue. Only Federal protective custody is strong enough to assure retention in open condition of a large part of the acreage contemplated for inclusion through H.R. 16444. Any other approach, as has been the experience in the past, is bound to be piecemeal in nature.

I personally have directed and participated in many park and recreation area investigations, reports and recommendations throughout the country, including work of that nature in the San Francisco Bay Region which is now in progress. I urge the Senate to adopt the language of H.R. 16444 as being adequate. I further ask that this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely yours

GEORGE S. COLLINS.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
San Francisco, Calif., September 18, 1972.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Passage of Senate legislation to establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is endorsed by the Northern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Our feelings on this proposed recreation area are set forth in the attached position paper adopted by the Chapter on March 18, 1971.

H.R. 16444, which was unanimously passed by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, is an excellent Bill. We recommend the passage of a comparable Senate Bill by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. We ask, however, that certain parts of the original proposal, dropped in passage of the legislation through the House, be restored by the Senate. These are:

(A) The Citizens' Advisory Commission should have broader citizen participation, and provide for public hearings.

(B) Funding should be stipulated for the transportation study.

(C) There should be provision for cooperative management agreements between the federal government and state, local and private owners.

(D) There should be flexibility in land acquisition, including a "leaseback" provision.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM B. McCORMICK,
President.

MARIN COUNTY, CALIF., *September 20, 1972.*

SENATOR ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: As Chairperson of the Mill Valley Marin Alternative (Marin County, California), I speak for over 120 persons in our immediate area.

After having carefully gone over the National Recreation Area Cranston-Tunney Bill (S. 2342) with members of the Marin Alternative, I would like to add our opinions to others you have received.

The Bill is an excellent one. We are most enthusiastic about it.

We would like to ask that it be voted upon as quickly as possible, in order that it will not be dropped in the near future. Needless to say, we would like to see it voted upon affirmatively.

It is apparent to those of us who have walked these beaches over the years that the unique and very precious tide-pool life is being depleted and will become more so, unless a special provision for careful federal policing of the area is included in Bill S4342. We ask that this be written in.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

PATRICIA BRIGGS,
Chairperson, Mill Valley Marin Alternative.

PEOPLE FOR OPEN SPACE,
San Francisco, Calif., September 18, 1972.

SENATOR ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: In a great surge of hope and enthusiasm we are writing to express our support of H.R. 16444 creating the Golden Gate National Urban and Recreation Area. It is not only a fitting and glorious concept to preserve the natural headlands and beaches of this stretch of the Pacific coast for all time but this park so near the Bay urban centers will give city residents access to outdoor recreation throughout the year.

We support the Burton-Mailliard Bill which provides for the extension of the GGNRUA to Olema. We also support the inclusion of the Cliff House lands in the Park if the City of San Francisco and the State of California contribute their land to the National Park Project. We are very pleased that a Citizens Advisory Committee is proposed and that a Transportation Study is contemplated (we hope with the funds provided.)

We urge favorable action on this H.R. 16444 by you and your Committee. It would be hard to imagine a more lasting and beneficent action taken in behalf of the American people than the establishment of this Golden Gate National Recreational Urban Area as provided in H.R. 16444.

Our warm appreciation.

Very truly,

IRWIN LUCKMAN, *President.*

RESOLUTION—AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

Whereas, the President of the United States, in his 1971 State of the Union message, proposed a program "to expand the Nation's parks, recreation areas and

open spaces in a way that truly brings parks to the people where the people are," and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States is considering legislation for the establishment of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the San Francisco Bay Area, which would establish a recreation and open space system under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and

Whereas, current population projections indicate that the Bay Region's population of about five million may triple within fifty years, and

Whereas, along with this continuing population increase, there has been in the past and will be in the future, a continuing deterioration of the amount and quality of open space accessible to people of the Bay Region, and

Whereas, increased amounts of leisure time for Bay Region citizens will result in additional recreational demand, and

Whereas, each decade new urban growth throughout the United States absorbs millions of acres of land, creating a shortage of available open space, and

Whereas, numerous development proposals made currently and in recent years would build over the unique, naturally scenic and historical open space lands remaining open in the Bay Area, and

Whereas, the coastline area offers a unique variety of natural, historic, scenic, and recreational lands in both public and private ownership which should be preserved for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations of Bay Area residents, and

Whereas, people in central urban areas, who lack the financial capacity to leave the Bay Area for fulfillment of their recreational and aesthetic needs, will be particularly affected by whether or not, and to what extent, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is established, Now therefore be it

Resolved That the American Society of Landscape Architects, Northern California Chapter, endorses the establishment of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area to include these portions of Fort Baker, Fort Barry, Fort Cronkhite, Fort Mason, Fort Miley, Fort Funston, Fort Scott and the Presidio of San Francisco which are determined not to be essential for national defense, and Be it further

Resolved That the American Society of Landscape Architects, Northern California Chapter, endorses the inclusion in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area of additional parcels of federal, state, city and private lands north of the Golden Gate, including a corridor of green belt in Marin County extending to Mount Tamalpais State Park and from Mount Tamalpais State Park to Olema between the lands of the Marin Municipal Water District and Point Reyes National Seashore, thus establishing an area open for public recreation between San Mateo County and Point Reyes.

Acting for the Executive Committee, Northern California Chapter, American Society of Landscape Architects,

GARY E. KARNER, *President.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 20, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am one of the citizens who did the preparatory work for the enclosed report. The authors have left the Bay Area temporarily, and the information contained herein is of importance to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

I enthusiastically support the establishment of the park and earnestly hope for passage of legislation during this session of Congress.

Sincerely yours,

MARTA SCHNEEBELI JOHNSON.

SPUR,
September 25, 1972.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We note from your comments concerning the inclusion of Fort Mason in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area as published in San Francisco newspapers that you were not in favor of permitting a thirty-acre school site in Fort

Mason. Let me encourage you to steadfastly insist that all of Fort Mason be included in the GGNRA. SPUR has been fighting off would-be public and private developers of that key piece of land for years. We consider Galileo High School to be no better or worse than others who would use Fort Mason as a "cheap" building site.

Thanks on behalf of our organization for your most positive and helpful attitude in seeing legislation through that would create and preserve one of the nation's most beautiful urban parks.

Sincerely,

JOHN H. JACOBS,
Executive Director.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 19, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I have hiked the Bolinas Ridge area and feel it is vital that it be included in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Not only is it exquisite and relatively unspoiled, but, more important, it will become a prime target for development if not included in the whole park. That would seriously jeopardize the ecology and long-range effectiveness of the surrounding protected park land.

Please include this letter in the record of the hearing of September 22.

Sincerely yours,

JOAN BRAINARD.

MARIN CONSERVATION LEAGUE,
San Rafael, Calif., September 25, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: In my testimony to your September 22 hearing on the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area, I urged retention of a parcel of Marin private land.

This land is the George Leonard property located south of Stinson Beach and adjoining Mount Tamalpais State Park. This property appears to be included in the Department of the Interior map delineating park boundaries (NRA-GG 80.003 July 1972).

It was the intention of the authors of H.R. 16444 and S. 2342 to include this land in the GGNRA. Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton, in his testimony to you on September 22, appeared to exclude this land.

The Marin Conservation League hopes that the Leonard property is retained.

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. RAAB,
First Vice President.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 22, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing to ask for immediate action by your committee on S 2342 or a Senate version of HR 16444, bills to establish a Golden Gate National Recreation Area on the headlands of the Golden Gate. At this moment in time, a remarkable opportunity presents itself to the Congress of the United States, the citizens of the San Francisco Bay Area, and indeed, to the nation—city parks, excess military lands and private parcels are available to be molded together into a farsighted new concept—an *urban* national recreation area, which will be a park where the people are. As a San Franciscan, I must tell you that the time is now; over the past several years I have seen many attempts made to develop or trade off much of this greenbelt.

On the San Francisco side, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area should sweep from the dunes of Fort Funston on the south, up Ocean Beach and include

Sutro Heights Park (even now threatened by development), Land's End, Fort Miley, Lincoln Park (except for the California Palace of the Legion of Honor), the coastal strip of the Presidio (and other open space within its boundaries), the Marina Green, Fort Mason and Aquatic Park.

To prevent the escalation of land prices that were so evident in the Point Reyes National Seashore, legislative taking should be part of the final legislation; as well as a transportation study to assess the transit problems relating to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and the other units administered by the National Park Service in the Bay Area.

Please include my letter in the record of the hearing.

Sincerely,

REBECCA EVANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September, 20, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: We are writing to ask for your support in the establishment of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area as expressed in S2342, many of whose provisions are also incorporated in HR16444, which would result in a national park of tremendous scope and includes lands in both San Francisco and Marin Counties.

As citizens of a crowded urban area, and one that is continually growing, we feel a tremendous need for open space—particularly open space which is nearby and not a lengthy drive away. Therefore, in San Francisco, we urge inclusion of Ocean Beach, Seal Rocks, Lincoln Park, the Marina Green, the Yacht Harbor, Aquatic Park, Sutro Baths and the Cliff House, the city owned portions of the San Francisco Forts, and the parts of the Presidio not now used for military purposes.

We also urge that a Citizens Advisory Commission be included in the final bill, which it is in HR 16444, and also public hearings. Also, we feel strongly that the total amount of park acreage should not be limited in order to be able to incorporate future land donations and/or excess military properties.

Whatever bill is passed will be the final one. If a piecemeal park is passed upon, this will never be changed. We desperately need open space now and even more for the future. If these choice lands are not held onto now, it will be too late. Please help us get a comprehensive and complete park.

We would like to have this letter included in the record of the hearing on the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Yours truly,

ALAN L. WENDROFF.
LYLLIAN WENDROFF.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY,
Martinez, Calif., September 22, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The Contra Costa County Recreation and Natural Resources Commission has been advised that the Senate Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation has scheduled hearings on legislation to establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area for September 21 or September 22, 1972. It is the understanding of this Commission that legislation currently being considered by your Subcommittee would create a vast open space and recreation area to include virtually all open space extending from Fort Funston to Aquatic Park in San Francisco and from the Golden Gate Bridge to the Town of Olema in Marin County, California.

The Commission discussed this matter at its regular meeting September 11, 1972 and unanimously carried a motion in support of H.R. 16444, the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area, as introduced by Congressmen Phillip Burton and William S. Mailliard. The Commission is familiar with the area in question and believes it is desirable in the public interest to protect this area from further development and uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural

character of the area. It is also the understanding of the Commission that legislation currently being considered by your Subcommittee includes essentially the same provisions as H.R. 16444.

This letter is being mailed on the date originally scheduled for hearings on subject legislation. It is hoped that you will give favorable consideration to our position in this matter in reporting on legislation to create the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area, or that if future hearings are scheduled in this matter that this letter be included in the record of the hearing.

Very truly yours,

J. E. HENDRICKSON,
Executive Secretary.

CENTRO LATINO,
San Francisco, Calif., September 13, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN BIBLE AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE: Centro Latino is a multi-faceted community center in the Mission District of San Francisco. We gave testimony at the House hearings, and would again like to offer our support for the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area; as we think it is essential to preserve the open space for the many inhabitants of this crowded urban area.

We would like to see all the lands on the San Francisco side included, because these areas can be easily and quickly accessible by public transit to people living in the Mission.

In order to make it truly a safe "park for the people", we believe that citizen support and participation must be elicited. This should be done through public hearings during the master planning period, and by establishing a Citizen's Advisory Commission. We believe that first there should be representation on this commission of people from different cultures and ethnic backgrounds which make up the Bay Area's and the United States population. Second, there should be provision for representation by citizens with different educational and experiential backgrounds, i.e. conservation, geology, and marine biology. Third, if the Advisory Commission is really going to advise the National Park Service, it seems essential that provision be made for the extension of the Commission beyond ten years. Finally, the inclusion of Point Reyes National Seashore in the area which the Advisory Commission covers is logical, as it is adjacent to the GGNRA, proposed lands.

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony.

Sincerely,

FABIO DE LA TORRES,
Director.

ERNEST C. AYALA,
Executive Director.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 21, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Senate Interior
and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: We strongly support the establishment of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area *this year.*

S. 2342 and especially HR 16444 appear to be excellent pieces of legislation which would adequately provide for the Recreation Area. The provisions for inclusion of the San Francisco County shoreline must be contained in legislation.

We have been involved in several of the battles to save the Forts (Mason, Miley and Funston), and the time is *now* for the federal jurisdiction of these Forts to be transferred to the Department of the Interior. Interior, alone, can be expected to develop and maintain these Forts in an open space-recreational status.

The City-owned parcels also should become a part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. They connect the Forts and the Presidio. We are persuaded that the provision in HR 16444, making the highly desirable acquisition of the Sutro Baths and Cliff House contingent upon donation of the City-owned properties, creates a fool-proof package.

Sincerely,

DIANE AND KENNETH HUNTER.

SIERRA CLUB, SAN FRANCISCO BAY CHAPTER,
San Francisco, Calif., September 24, 1972.

SENATOR ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, New Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The purpose of this letter is to supplement the testimony that I gave before the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation on September 22.

At the hearing, I spoke of the problems we have had with the fort lands in San Francisco and Marin. Essentially, when declared "excess to federal needs" or when the land appears to be underused, the forts have been treated as free federal real estate. The Sierra Club, SPUR and other organizations were working to protect this open space for several years before it was known that the Department of the Interior was planning for a "Gateway West".

The Galileo High School plan for Fort Mason is just the latest attempt to use some of this land for something other than the crucial open space need it fulfills and the special qualities that it has because of its location along the Golden Gate. We are sympathetic to the purposes of the representatives from Galileo, but it is a matter for the City of San Francisco to deal with, not the Federal Government. Educational facilities in a National Recreation Area should be under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, related to park programs.

This matter is explained in some detail in the testimony of Dr. Wayburn for People For a Golden Gate National Recreation Area for the House hearing in May 1972, which he requested be entered into the record of the September 22 hearing.

Please include this letter in the record of the hearing.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. GEORGE D. MEYER, *Chairman,*
Golden Gate National Recreation Area Subcommittee.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 24, 1972.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,
 U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing to express my support for the establishment of the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area as proposed in the legislation authored by Senator Cranston (S. 2342) and in the House measure HR 16444, unanimously passed by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

For all but two of my thirty-two years, I have lived in Marin, Alameda or San Francisco Counties. I have seen much that was open space disappear under tract housing and suburban sprawl. The concept of the GGNURA is a means of conserving, for all the people of the Bay Area now and in the future, a small part of the open space which is left.

As a present resident of San Francisco, I am particularly concerned that all appropriate open space, including city-owned lands, along the coast and the Golden Gate headlands be included in the Recreation Area. S. 2342 includes these lands and for that reason particularly, I commend it to your attention and urge your support of it.

Sincerely,

SUSAN E. MILLER.

[Telegram]

Re Hearing H.R. 16444 of Friday, September 22, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Subcommittee Parks and Recreation,
 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:*

Request for additional language re Angel Island urgently request your committee consider addition to "Acquisition Policy", page 3, line 9 following word "donation" to read as follows: "Except that donation of Angel Island shall require the concurrence of the legislative bodies of the jurisdictions within which it lies". Only today have citizens long involved in fight to preserve Angel Island become aware of content of committee report, Subsection C, "Islands Unit" under

general topic BO "Land ownership" wherein positive position toward Federal acquisition is urged. The philosophy of potential expansion of visitor use under Federal ownership runs entirely counter to years of activity throughout the State to preserve this island jewel from such over use as would occur if expanded beyond that presently planned for. Citizens worked many years with State on development of master plan for Angel Island State Park. The plan was adopted in 1969 and park is now in phased development of same. It provides for eventual daily visitor use of 7,000, four times present maximum use, which some State staff say is already producing damage from overuse. Island is unique in entire park system and is noted for flora from all over world.

In addition to need to preserve uniqueness of the subtropical island for recreational pursuits of passive nature, 734 of its 740 acres lie within corporated limits of the city of Tiburon, (population 6,000). It is the small city's major open space and one of its major concerns has always been its inability to cope with inundation of auto traffic. Therefore, its concurrence to any donation in this instance in terms of Angel Island's great difference from other areas within the proposed boundaries, for even its outright exclusion from the amendment, is fully in keeping with the aims and ambitions of thousands of citizens who worked so many years for the island's preservation. It is unlike any of the other units of the recreational area and unilateral disposition through donation would subvert all prior citizen desires, interest, and dedicated activity. I request that this communication be made a part of the record of your committee.

ANNE L. ELLINWOOD,
Former City Councilwoman, City of Tiburon, Calif.

[Telegram]

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The innovation of the GGNRA is going to be a great asset for our whole country to enjoy.

I feel, however, there should be some equity for the ranchers of the area. We have maintained the ranches as open space in the face of high taxes and operating costs.

I personally lease my ranch, 840 acres, from my family and have tried to maintain the integrity of the area. I am a horse breeder both quarter and thoroughbreds and plan to operate a riding string to facilitate the tourists to see our area without pollution. I would urge you to be sure to have a lease-back clause for the operating ranches so our area will maintain its unique quality and the ranchers will not have lost their entire operating business without comparable land to move to.

JOCK A. FINLEY,
*Rancher Star Route,
Stinson Beach, Calif.*

[Telegram]

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The innovation of the GGNRA is going to be a great asset for our whole country to enjoy.

I feel, however, there should be some equity for the ranchers of the area. We have maintained the ranches as open space in the face of high taxes and operating costs.

I personally lease my ranch, 840 acres, from my family and have tried to maintain the integrity of the area. I am a horse breeder both quarter and thoroughbreds and plan to operate a riding string to facilitate the tourists to see our area without pollution. I would urge you to be sure to have a lease-back clause for the operating ranches so our area will maintain its unique quality and the ranchers will not have lost their entire operating business without comparable land to move to.

JOCK A. FINLEY,
*Rancher Star Route,
Stinson Beach, Calif.*

[Telegram]

SENATOR HENRY JACKSON,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: The proposed GGNRA will involve the loss of 7.5 percent to 15 percent of our assessed valuations we lost 9.9 percent of our assessed valuation this year alone from lands acquired for Point Rays National Seashore and Mount Tamalpias State Park. We are the only district in Marin County faced with a decreased tax base and increased enrollment this year with more of both to come. We feel it is incumbent on you to insure ample financial support to maintain the integrity of our school district.

BOLINAS/STINSON BEACH UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT, BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
 CHARLES EHANCOCK, *President.*

[Telegram]

SEPTEMBER 27, 1972.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Senate Interior
 and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Capitol Hill, D.C.*

I am writing to urge most strongly your subcommittee's prompt approval of legislation creating the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area, for the last 20 years, as private citizen, city councilman, county supervisor and today as State senator, I have been working with the people of Marin to preserve the great coastal areas stretching from Point Reyes to the Golden Gate which are now marked for inclusion in this National Park System. The creation of the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area will reward not only those who have labored to keep these spaces open but will, moreover, establish for all times a 75-mile stretch of spectacular California coastline for the enjoyment of visitors from across the Nation. To assure the most effective administration of this national preserve, I would also ask that your committee approve as part of the enabling legislation provisions to create a broadly representative citizens advisory committee. I would commend as well for your subcommittee's consideration the desirability of including a "legislative taking" provision to avoid the unnecessary expense which was involved in the acquisition of Point Reyes. I thank you for your consideration and would appreciate being included in the permanent record of your hearings on this important legislation.

PETER H BEHR,
State Senator, Fourth District.

[Telegram]

SEPTEMBER 26, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Interior and
 Insular Affairs Committee, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: I am writing in support of S.B. 2343 which creates a Golden Gate National Recreation area. It is, in my opinion, with the exceptions below, the best Senate bill in this matter and compares closely with H.R. 16444.

1. S. 2343 should include a transportation study of visitor movement in and to Federal park land within Marin and San Francisco counties. Marin is faced with a transportation crisis, we already host over 3,860,000 people yearly in an area of less than 65,000 acres. For contrast Yellowstone, our largest national park (2,222,000 acres) hosted only 2,126,000 people. This is 1,734,000 less than Marin's Federal State Park complex handled.

2. No land exemption Audubond Canyon Ranch, the Vedanta Society and the Zen Center should all be within the boundaries of the recreation area, however, present use should be allowed to continue through a flexible lease-back policy as long as present use continues.

Thank you. Please add this telegram to the record of the subcommittee hearing.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT YOUNG.

SAN FRANCISCO TOMORROW,
San Francisco, Calif., September 19, 1972.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: San Francisco Tomorrow urges the Senate Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation to move the legislation forward so that the Golden Gate National Recreation Area can be established this year.

San Francisco Tomorrow, a 700-member organization formed in 1970, has, since its inception, actively promoted the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

A rumor has spread that a suggestion may be made to delete all the lands in the City of San Francisco (except the Presidio) from the legislation. San Francisco Tomorrow would strongly oppose such an unwise move.

Senator Alan Cranston, speaking for himself and Senator John Tunney, when he introduced S 2342 on July 26, 1971 expressed the reason for including the shoreline lands within San Francisco:

... The park will include areas within the city of San Francisco that are in easy distance by foot or bus. These portions of the park will allow people rich and poor, old and young, to see close to their homes wild animal and plant life in their natural settings. Nature so close at hand can work wonders in making otherwise unbearable urban living refreshing, enjoyable and salutary to body and soul alike. (*Congressional Record*, Vol. 117, No. 117.)

Cutting the lands within San Francisco from the legislation would expose, once again, Fort Mason, Fort Miley, and Fort Funston to the designs of those who view all urban open space which is not clearly designated "Park and Recreation" as a land bank for one construction project or another.

The impulse to fritter away the shoreline open space of these three forts has sparked an exhausting series of conservationist brushfires.

Within the past five years, Fort Funston was to be traded to a developer for forest land near Lake Tahoe. It was to be used as a site for a sewage treatment plant. It was to be a housing project site. It was to be asphalted-over as a commuter parking lot.

Within the same five years, Fort Mason was to be traded for land in New Mexico and was to be the site for a Federal juvenile detention center, a high-rise complex, and, most recently, has been suggested as a suburban-style (i.e. sprawling) high school site.

Fort Miley's greatest threat was the proposed construction of a Federal records warehouse the size of two football fields.

Almost all of these threats to the San Francisco forts have drawn the energies of our Senators and Congressmen into the efforts to save the forts. Are all these battles to be proved in vain? Forts Mason, Miley, and Funston should be transferred to a Federal Department which would protect their open space qualities—not promote them for development.

The Presidio was the major topic of our spokesman's statement to the House Subcommittee in May of this year. (See House Subcommittee Hearing Record Serial No. 92-21, pp 301-306, *Golden Gate National Recreation Area Hearings*.)

The Presidio is a matter of intense concern to San Francisco Tomorrow. We have stressed the need for land-use controls on the Presidio—ALL of the Presidio. We are gratified that both S 2342 and HR 16444 would impose land-use controls on all of the Presidio.

The briefness of this mention of the Presidio in this statement is prompted not because of any waning of interest in the Presidio. Rather it is because all bills are in agreement that the Presidio should be included in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area—and S 2342 and HR 16444 recognize that land-use controls should be imposed on all of it including those parts which will continue under the jurisdiction of the Sixth Army.

We address now the matter of the remaining properties in San Francisco which are proposed for inclusion in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area: the City-owned lands and the privately-owned Cliff House/Sutro Baths.

The City-owned lands, designated park and recreational, are not in the kind of jeopardy which besieges the forts. Even though already protected, however, they are appropriate for inclusion in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. They are important in their own right. Further, they are connecting links between the forts.

When the forts and the Presidio are combined with the City-owned lands, a nearly contiguous shoreline park of national significance will have been pieced together.

Both S 2342 and HR 16444 recognize the appropriateness of having the City-owned lands donated. When this is done, there remains but one missing link: the Cliff House/Sutro Baths.

HR 16444 is most ingenious in its treatment of the City-owned lands and the Sutro Baths/Cliff House. HR 16444 offers to the City of San Francisco an opportunity to donate its shoreline parks, and, when that commitment is made, then the Federal Government becomes obligated to purchase the privately-owned Cliff House/Sutro Baths property. We recommend this approach. By making the inclusion of the Cliff House/Sutro Baths dependent upon the City's donation of its holdings, the successful piecing-together of the whole park is virtually guaranteed.

San Francisco Tomorrow would like to direct your attention to two other features of HR 16444 which we believe merit inclusion in S 2342: the Advisory Commission and the Transportation Study.

Both the Advisory Commission and the Transportation Study are needed for an *urban* National Recreation Area.

There are many and diverse recreational needs in an urban area. The people who live here should have a recognizable citizen-environmentalist body (which also is recognized by the National Park Service) through which their suggestions and criticisms can be made. A locally-based Advisory Commission would serve this function.

A transportation study is particularly important to the San Francisco Bay Area which has a high level of consciousness of the harmful impact of unrestrained automobile usage.

San Francisco Tomorrow is pleased that HR 16444 also recognizes that the Advisory Commission and Transportation Study are designed to serve other units of the national park system in Marin and San Francisco Counties as well as the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Please include this statement in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

E. ROBERT SCROFANI, *President.*



