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INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 820

A BILL TO AMEND THE ACT ESTABLISHING THE INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE LAKESHORE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

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

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INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

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, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible, presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Hansen, and McClure.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; James P. Beirne, special counsel; and W. O. Fred Craft, Jr., deputy minority counsel.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN BIBLE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEVADA

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order. This is the time duly noticed for an open hearing on S. 820, legislation to expand the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

When the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore was originally considered by the Congress, the House decreased the acreage originally proposed by the Senate. It is my understanding that the House is presently marking up legislation which would now increase the acreage in the lakeshore.

Because of the passage of time, some of the areas which the Senate felt should be included during consideration of the original legislation may no longer be viable additions, and it is the purpose of this hearing to examine the various parcels which have been proposed for addition, in the event that the House of Representatives does complete action during this session of Congress.

At this point, I shall request that a copy of S. 820 and the Department of the Interior report be made a part of the record.

[The bill and department report follow:]

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 820

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 8, 1973

Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. PERCY, and Mr. STEVENSON) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To amend the Act establishing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore to provide for the expansion of the lakeshore, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes", approved November 5, 1966 (16 U.S.C. 460u—460u–9), is amended as follows:

(1) The last sentence of the first section of such Act is amended by striking out "'A Proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore', dated September 1966, and bearing number 'LNPNE—1008—ID'" and inserting in lieu thereof

"'Boundary Map, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore', dated January 1973, and bearing the number '626–91003'".

(2) The first sentence of section 4(b) of such Act is amended by inserting immediately after "was begun before" the following: "February 1, 1973, or, in the case of improved property located within the boundaries delineated on a map identified as 'A Proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore', dated September 1966, and bearing the number 'LNPNE—1008—ID', which map is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, before".

(3) Section 8(b) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 460u–7(b)) is amended (A) by striking out "seven members" and inserting in lieu thereof "eleven members", and (B) by striking out the "and" immediately after "State of Indiana;", and (C) by striking out "Portage," immediately after "Dune Acres,", and (D) by inserting immediately after "designated by the Secretary" the following: "; (7) one member who is a year-round resident of the city of Gary to be appointed from recommendations made by the mayor of such city; (8) one member who is a year-round resident of the towns of Highland, Griffith, or Schererville to be appointed from recommendations made by the board of trustees of such towns; (9) one member who is a year-round resident of the city of Portage to be appointed from recommendations made

by the mayor of such city; and (10) one member who is a year-round resident leaseholder within the lakeshore to be designated by the Secretary".

(4) Section 10 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.".

(5) Such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"SEC. 11. (a) All right and title to any land resulting from stabilized accretions of beach sediment along beach frontage authorized for acquisition to be included within the lakeshore shall be in the United States.

"(b) The Secretary is authorized to receive, by donation, for inclusion into the area comprising the lakeshore any improved or unimproved land, which although located in areas not authorized for inclusion in the lakeshore, is contiguous to such authorized lands or to lands acquired under this subsection.

"SEC. 12. (a) Any acquisitions of lands or interests therein shall not diminish any existing (as of February 1, 1973) rights-of-way or easements which are necessary for high voltage electrical transmission, pipelines, or water mains.

"(b) Subject to such regulations as are necessary to protect the natural and recreational values for which the lakeshore was established, the Secretary may permit—

"(1) additional rights-of-way or easements across those parts of the Little Calumet River located within area IV–B and IV–C as designated on map number 626–91003 (referred to in the first section of this Act) for State, county, city, or private roads; or for electric utilities, pipelines, water mains, or conveyors;

"(2) widening of rights-of-way or easements existing on the date of enactment of this section across areas designated I–B, II–E, and II–F, as designated on such map number 626–91003, for State, county, city, or private roads; or for electric utilities, pipelines, water mains, or conveyors;

"(3) acquisition by the State of Indiana of such lands, easements, channel, or rights-of-way across that segment of area IV–C now known as the East Arm of Burns Waterway, as designated on map number 626–91003 as may be necessary for the operation of the public terminal area of the Port of Indiana;

"(4) the construction of docking facilities by adjacent property owners, or channel improvements for navigation or flood control purposes, along such channel frontage as may be acquired within that segment of area

IV–C now known as the East Arm of Burns Waterway, as designated on map number 626–91003; and

"(5) legally authorized cooling, process, and surface drainage discharges into the parts of the Little Calumet River, Salt Creek, or Burns Waterway located within the lakeshore.

"SEC. 13. The Secretary shall be authorized to acquire the remaining lands between the eastern boundaries of areas I–B and I–C, as designated on map number 626–91003 and Burns Waterway when: (a) the Chief of Engineers certifies that the widening of Burns Waterway is not feasible, or (b) Congress has not authorized the widening of Burns Waterway within eight years after the enactment of this Act."

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

SEP 10 1974

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on S. 820, a bill "To amend the Act establishing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore to provide for the expansion of the lakeshore, and for other purposes."

We recommend against the enactment of S. 820.

S. 820 would amend the 1966 Act (80 Stat. 1309) which established the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore to provide for the addition of approximately 5,230.18 acres to the lakeshore. It would also expand the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission from seven to eleven members and replace the 1966 Act's $27,900,000 land acquisition appropriation authorization with an open-ended appropriation authorization. We estimate the cost of acquiring the additional land authorized by the bill to be approximately $56 million.

In addition, the bill would add three sections to the 1966 Act. The first would vest title in the United States to stabilized beach accretions and authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations of lands contiguous to the lakeshore. The second would preserve existing utilities easements and authorize the Secretary to permit certain expanded or additional easements for utilities and roads, acquisition by the State of Indiana of certain lands and easements necessary for operation of the Port of Indiana public terminal, construction of certain docks and channel improvements, and discharges into certain portions of the lakeshore. The third new section would authorize the Secretary to acquire additional lands upon certification by the Chief of Engineers that widening of the Burns Waterway is not feasible or upon failure of the Congress to authorize such widening within 8 years after enactment.

The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, authorized by an Act of Congress on November 5, 1966 (80 Stat. 1309), contains an unusual complex of sand dunes, rising to heights of 200 feet; numerous marshes, swamps, and bogs; a diversity of flora and fauna; and sand beaches along the lakeshore. In addition to being of

scientific interest, the area is suited to meeting the recreational needs of the people of the region. There are more than 9.5 million people living within a 100-mile radius of the lakeshore. When our proposed facilities are completed, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore will provide ideal conditions for beach-goers, as well as for hikers, campers, and naturalists.

The bill would add considerable acreage to the established lakeshore, which we feel is either not of national significance or unnecessary for the primary purpose of the lakeshore in light of present acquisition demands on the Land and Water Conservation Fund. In many areas highly concentrated industrial and/or residential development has despoiled any natural, scientific or recreational potential that the land might have once offered. Specific examples would include those areas east and southeast of the town of Ogden Dunes, Beverly Shores, and the areas near the Gary Airport. Other areas to be added to the lakeshore by the bill would either be unmanageable or contrary to the purposes of the lakeshore.

Moreover, we believe that the proposed additions along the Little Calumet River and Salt Creek should become the responsibility of the State or local government agency for development as a recreational resource. The two streams could provide educational opportunities and help protect the environmental quality of the growing residential areas of northern Porter County. However, this area is neither unspoiled nor a major river valley. Altered by man in the past, the Little Calumet is, at present, undergoing channeling, ditching, and streambed relocation. The future holds even greater changes for this stream. Recent introduction of game fish in the Little Calumet, if successful, will cause this resource to be heavily used by fishermen and others seeking recreation along its shores. Pollution control is of primary importance; management, supervision, and control of the public will become a major problem. Only separate management by some local or State agency would provide proper control and management of the use of this area.

It should be noted that additional funds are also needed to acquire lands remaining in the existing boundary. These funds, totalling $7,626,000, would be authorized under S. 584, as passed by the Senate on December 4, 1973. If S. 584 is enacted, the new appropriation ceiling would be $35,526,000.

Our priorities with respect to Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore are:

(1) to develop the necessary facilities to afford public access and use of the lakeshore,

(2) to acquire those lands within the existing boundaries which would be authorized by S. 584, and

(3) to consider the revision of the boundaries of the lakeshore at such time as it becomes apparent that public access and use requirements would warrant such consideration.

For these reasons, and for the additional reason that there are existing demands on the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire areas already authorized in the National Park System which are of higher priority than those proposed in this bill, we strongly recommend against enactment.. However, we would support legislation consistent with the aforementioned priorities.

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

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior

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

ESTIMATED LAND ACQUISITION COST

PROPOSED ADDITION TO INDIANA DUNES NL
H. R. 3571 - S. 820

April 25, 1973

LANDS	ACRES	ESTIMATED FAIR MARKET VALUE	
Unimproved Lands			
Industrial	2,118.90	$13,872,505	
Commercial	39.00	199,000	
Rec. Homesite and Rec. Support	1,690.26	2,920,650	
Homesite & Resid.	1,084.52	8,962,575	
Sub-total	4,932.68		$25,954,730
Improved Lands			
Residential	179.50	$ 3,941,375	
Commercial	73.00	606,450	
Church	.25	5,900	
School	6.75	164,600	
Rec. Homesite	28.00	432,650	
Industrial	4.00	28,300	
Farmstead	6.00	22,000	
Sub-total	297.50		$ 5,201,275
Mineral -Sand			$ 732,500
TOTAL LAND AREA	5,230.18		$31,888,505
IMPROVEMENTS	NUMBER		
Church	1	$ 70,550	
Farm Units	5	264,700	
Industrial	1	6,450	
Year-round Resid.	436	11,132,450	
Seasonal Resid.	51	1,337,950	
Comm. Buildings	21	1,333,950	
School	1	405,600	
Sub-total	516		$14,551,650
TOTAL LANDS AND IMPROVEMENTS			$46,440,155
ADMINISTRATIVE & TECHNICAL COSTS			$ 5,392,803
REAL PROP. ACQUI. ACT OF 1970			$ 4,719,650
TOTAL ESTIMATED LAND ACQUISITION COST			$56,562,000

Note: Land Cost Estimate is based on the assumption that authorization and approrpiation of funds will be received within 1 year for the first year's planning and the second

TAX REVENUE AND ASSESSED VALUATION

PROPOSED ADDITION TO INDIANA DUNES NL
HR. 3571 - S. 820
Name of Area

April 25, 1973
Date

County and Townships Within Area	Assessed Value (Dollars)	Tax Rate (Mills)	Taxes (Dollars)	Percentage of total township tax revenue (percent)	Ratio between assessed and est. market value (percent)
Porter	3,283,127		299,702	0.01	33%
Lake	806,840		130,910	0.001	33%
La Porte	54,024		6,519	Insignificant	33%

NOTE: Prepare separate line for each political subdivision.

LAND OWNERSHIP

PROPOSED ADDITION TO INDIANA DUNES NL
H. R. 3571 - S. 820

April 25, 1973

I. TYPES OF OWNERSHIP

	LAKE CO.	PORTER CO.	LA PORTE CO.	TOTAL
Marquette Park	40.0000			40.0000
Park Land to be Donated		18.50		18.5000
Organization (Church		0.25		0.2500
Private	1,408.0442	3,606.52	168.00	5,182.5642
School	40.6158	6.75		47.3658
TOTAL	1,488.6600	3,633.02	168.00	5,288.6800

II. TYPES OF PRIVATELY OWNED IMPROVEMENTS (NUMBER)

Residential				
Farm Units		2	3	5
Year-round residences	3	433		436
Seasonal cottages		51		51
Commercial				
Apt. Building		3		3
Office		1		1
Shed & Heavy Equip. Parking		1		1
Motels and Lodges		4		4
Service stations	2	1		3
Stores		5		5
Barber Shop		1		1
Bar & Cocktail Lounge	1	1		2
Office Bldg. Complex		1		1
Industrial				
Paint Testing Imp.		1		1
Organizational				
Church		1		1
Spec. Purpose Structure				
School		1		1
TOTALS	6	507	3	516
TOTAL NO. LANDOWNERS	34	1,653	13	1,700
TOTAL NO. TRACTS	36	2,016	13	2,065
TOTAL NO. PEOPLE	16	1,886	9	1,911

SUGGESTED PLANNING LEVEL FOR LAND ACQUISITION

(FIRST FIVE YEARS)

First Year $26,817,000

Second Year $19,545,000

Third Year $10,200,000

Fourth Year _____

Fifth Year _____

LEGISLATIVE COST ESTIMATE

PROPOSED ADDITION TO

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

H. R. 3571 - S. 820

PREPARED BY:

Kenneth M. Kasper
Kenneth M. Kasper, Staff Appraiser — 5/22/73 Date

REVIEWED BY:

Joseph T. Shubert
Joseph T. Shubert, Chief Appraiser — 5-23-73 Date

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED BY:

Glenn O. Hendrix
Glenn O. Hendrix, Director, Denver Service Center — 5-24-73 Date

VALIDATED:

_____
Chief, Division of Land Acquisition — _____ Date

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ESTIMATED LAND ACQUISITION COST

(Show private land costs separate from costs of publicly owned lands.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO INDIANA DUNES NL
PROPOSAL I. A. BUFFER ZONE ADDITIONS
NAME OF AREA

April 25, 1973
DATE

LANDS	ACRES		ESTIMATED FAIR MARKET VALUE
Unimproved Lands			
Cropland			
Pasture			
Industrial	14.85	$ 45,000	
Rec. Homesite and			
Rec. Support	115.26	1,194,250	
Sub-total	130.11		$1,239,250
Improved Lands			
Residential			
Commercial			
Rec. Homesite	28.00	$ 432,650	
Sub-total	28.00		$ 432,650
Mineral Included in the land value			
Easement			
TOTAL LAND AREA	158.11		$1,671,900
IMPROVEMENTS	NUMBER		
Farm Units			
Residences			
Year-Round	58	$1,666,750	
Seasonal	21	515,050	
Comm. Buildings	5	444,250	
Sub-total	84		$2,646,050
TOTAL LANDS AND IMPROVEMENTS			$4,317,950
ADMINISTRATIVE & TECHNICAL COSTS			$ 528,740
REAL PROP. ACQUI. ACT OF 1970			$ 650,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED LAND ACQUISITION COST			$5,496,690 $5,500,000 (rd)

Note: Land Cost Estimate is based on the assumption that authorization and appropriation of funds will be received within 1 year, for the first year's planning and the second year within two years, etc.

TAX REVENUE AND ASSESSED VALUATION

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO INDIANA DUNES NL
PROPOSAL I. A. BUFFER ZONE ADDITIONS
Name of Area

April 25, 1973
Date

County and Townships Within Area	Assessed Value (Dollars)	Tax Rate (Mills)	Taxes (Dollars)	Percentage of total township tax revenue (percent)	Ratio between assessed and est. market value (percent
Porter Co.	711,950	8.118	57,796	0.002	33%

NOTE: Prepare separate line for each political subdivision.

LAND OWNERSHIP
(Designate county or township)

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO INDIANA DUNES NL
PROPOSAL I. A. BUFFER ZONE ADDITIONS — NAME OF AREA

April 25, 1973 — DATE

I. TYPES OF OWNERSHIP

	Total
Federal	
State	
County	
Township or town	
City or village	
Organization	
Private	158.11
Other	
TOTAL	158.11

II. TYPES OF PRIVATELY OWNED IMPROVEMENTS(Number)

Residential	
Farm Units	
Year-Round residences	58
Seasonal cottages	21
Other	
Commercial	
Motels and lodges	
Service stations	
Stores	1
Other Apartment Buildings	3
Barber Shop	1
Industrial	
Organizational	
Spec. Purpose Structures	
TOTALS	84
TOTAL NO. LANDOWNERS	136
TOTAL NO. TRACTS	154
TOTAL NO. PEOPLE	234

SUGGESTED PLANNING LEVEL FOR LAND ACQUISITION

(FIRST FIVE YEARS)

First Year $1,300,000

Second Year $2,680,000

Third Year $1,520,000

Fourth Year _____

Fifth Year _____

LEGISLATIVE COST ESTIMATE

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

PROPOSAL I. A. BUFFER ZONE ADDITIONS

APRIL 25, 1973

PREPARED BY:

Kenneth M Kasper
Kenneth M. Kasper, Staff Appraiser — 5/11/73 Date

REVIEWED BY:

Joseph T Shubert
Joseph T. Shubert, Chief Appraiser — 5-14-73 Date

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED BY:

Glenn O. Hendrix
Glenn O. Hendrix, Director, Denver Service Center — 5-24-73 Date

VALIDATED:

_____
Chief, Division of Land Acquisition — _____ Date

Senator BIBLE. Is Senator Hartke here?

[Senator Hartke's statement appears on p. 28.]

Senator BIBLE. Senator Bayh will not be able to appear, his statement will be incorporated in the record at this point.

[The statement of Senator Bayh follows:]

Statement of Senator Birch Bayh
In support of S. 820
Submitted to Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
September 30, 1974

Mr. Chairman, as the principal sponsor of S. 820, to expand the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, I appreciate your cooperation in conducting this hearing on the legislation. I think it is important that the Record show that as Chairman of this Subcommittee you have been a constant and good friend of the Dunes National Lakeshore since its birth eight years ago. This hearing and your expressed willingness to act on S. 820 at such time as companion legislation is acted upon in the House of Representatives are only the latest in a long series of steps you have taken to help the Dunes.

Mr. Chairman, since its approval by the Congress in 1966 the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore has fulfilled its promise as a national park "to preserve for the educational, inspiration, and recreational use of the public certain portions of the Indiana Dunes and other areas of scenic, scientific, and historic interest and recreational value in the State of Indiana."

I realize that you and the other members of the Subcommittee are acquainted with the unique beauty, intrinsic value and recreational potential of the Dunes National Lakeshore. Indeed, your decision to report and to guide to passage last year S. 584 shows a current understanding of the situation in the Dunes. I refer to the legislation which would authorize the expenditure of an additional $7.6 million for land acquisition and other expenses associated with completing the National Lakeshore as originally approved. I appreciate your support of that authorization which has been required by the increase in land costs and related expenses during the past eight years.

Now we are addressing ourselves to expanding the original plan for the Lakeshore, to incorporate land that the Senate wanted included in the

original authorization. Perhaps the best argument for the proposed expansion is to point out that this additional land also satisfies the description of the Dunes National Lakeshore included in Senate Report 93-591. That report on S. 584, described the area as "a unique combination of lakefront, dunes, and hinterland that is ideally suited to fulfillment of the recreational and open-space needs of the people of the region."

The region which is served by the Dunes includes not only all of northern Indiana, but the entire Chicago metropolitan area. Approximately 10 million people are in ready access to the Lakeshore with its vast recreational opportunities and treasured worth as a natural resource of great value.

Unfortunately large areas adjacent to the Lakeshore are now endangered by encroaching development which threatens to surround the Lakeshore with incompatible uses. To permit large areas to be spoiled in this fashion has the unfortunate dual effect of destroying valuable recreational and ecological property and lessening the realization of the potential of the land already incorporated into the national park system.

I am satisfied that it is possible to expand the Dunes Lakeshore without imposing unreasonable hardship on local industry, business and residential development. But unless this is done quickly, it will be too late.

I should emphasize, Mr. Chairman, that I recognize and support the need for further economic development in Northern Indiana. But I am convinced that needed and desired economic development is not inconsistent with the goal of creating the best possible National Lakeshore on the Dunes. Indeed, we found how legitimate interests could be reconciled when we first approved the Dunes Lakeshore in a manner which enabled harbor development to go forward.

Since that time the National Lakeshore has been enjoyed by hundreds of thousands of Americans, from Indiana and elsewhere. Unfortunately, the go-slow attitude of the Park Service in developing proper facilities at the Lakeshore

has hampered the full utilization of its potential.

I mention this disappointing attitude of the Park Service because I think it is relevant in two ways.

First, the need for S. 584 to which I referred earlier can be attributed to the agonizingly slow land acquisition pace followed by the Park Service since 1966. The size of the additional authorization to complete the Lakeshore is a direct result of Park Service inaction.

Second, in reference to the expansion bill now before you, the Park Service has adopted a position which is dangerously close to anti-Lakeshore. While some people have taken issue on reasonable grounds with all the land we would like to include in this expansion bill, the Park Service testified before the comparable House Subcommittee in support of a severely limited Dunes expansion. Indeed, the Park Service tried to argue against the full Lakeshore expansion by estimating land acquisition costs under S. 820 at $56 million. I am advised, Mr. Chairman, that that estimate is extremely high, and am assured by those on the scene that qualified persons are convinced the actual cost of acquiring all the land specified in S. 820 would be significantly less than the Park Service estimate.

Since you will receive a host of suggestions about which parcels might or might not be included in the Lakeshore expansion, I would like to include in the parcels prepared by the Save the Dunes Council.

WEST BEACH AREA EXPANSION

UNIT I - A EAST OGDEN DUNES

Both windblown dunes and established oak forest characterize this area now directly threatened by residential construction. Viewed from vantage points within the West Beach area of the present national lake shore, it affords a dramatic scene that will soon be tragically marred by development.

UNIT I - A WEST EDGEWATER DUNES

Marked by steep wooded ravines, this area will also handsomely complement the Park Service's proposed West Beach development. Roughly three dozen homes are located in this 96 acre area, a density that has allowed the natural topography to prevail. Its residents have come forward since I introduce similar Dunes legislation in 1971, asking that their entire community known as Edgewater be included in the national lakeshore.

UNIT I - B GLACIAL LAKE DUNES AND MARSHES

I place special emphasis on this large section of 8,000 year old dunes, which geologists and biologists say is one of the most significant natural areas remaining outside the boundaries of the park. Its present vulnerability to the ravages of motorcycles and dune buggies is one of the reasons I have urged expeditious consideration of this bill. A picture hangs in my office of a huge bed of purple wild flowers in this area, so brilliant when in bloom in August as to be visible from an airplane overhead.

UNIT I - C EASTERN BEACH AND DUNES EXTENSION

Here one of the last undeveloped, unprotected shorelines in the Chicago-Gary metropolitan area could be made available for public use. For the children of the Midwest, and the Nation, this unit offers a compact and exciting locale for environmental education. For the general public it represents a rewarding destination for a mile's hike from West Beach: blowouts, high dunes, cactus, pine forest and sand cherries. Although one of the few areas in this bill actually intended for industrial development, I firmly believe that the public interest would best be served by its preservation.

UNIT I - D LONG LAKE EXTENSION

In addition to preserving an important wetland for migratory birds, the preservation of the Long Lake Unit would truly bring parks to the people.

Extending over three miles inside the Gary city limits, this natural corridor can serve as a needed example of man and nature in productive co-existence. An unused railroad right-of-way along its northern edge could become the primary route of entrance to West Beach for visitors from the urbanized areas to the west.

UNIT I - E MILLER LAGOONS AND WOODS

Located on the west edge of Gary's Marquette Park, this unit offers the visitor dazzling visual contrasts: sand dunes and blue ponds; lush green woods and colorful wildflowers; steel mills and natural splendor. For those of us who have worked to strike a balance between industrial development and conservation of nature in this part of the country, the preservation of these 300 acres of beach, dunes, ponds, and woods in the Miller area is an objective of the highest priority.

UNIT I - F TOLLESTON DUNE COMPLEX

Similar in some respects to unit I - B, the aging forces operating on this 295 acre Tolleston Dune complex are more advanced. The ridges are heavily forested, and the interdunal troughs display an unsurpassed variety of wildflowers for all seasons. The site also provides a large open space vista welcoming visitors passing from the industrial Calumet region of Indiana and Illinois -- a startling and remarkable contrast.

INLAND ZONE DUNE AND MARSH ADDITIONS

UNIT II - A NIPSCO GREENBELT

This strip of little over 100 acres contains both high dunes along the Lake Michigan shore and wetlands in the Cowles Bog basin. It takes its name from the county zoning classification under which it was presumably to be protected. However, since the park was authorized in 1966, part of the protective designation has been removed at the utility's initiative and the com-

pany pursues the primitive practice of dumping ashen wastes into low spots on its property. Acquisition by the Park Service is essential to halt the degradation of this wetland where natural history has been made.

UNIT II - B WAVERLY ROAD

A cluster of homes, many of them seasonal, at the eastern end of the Cowles Bog basin would be acquired in this unit. To upgrade sanitary conditions to this unsewered area, the county intends to construct a ditch drawing septic effluent into Dunes Creek, which reaches the lake at the State Park bathing beach. A preferable solution to this situation would be park acquisition of this wooded area, allowing natural drainage to take its course. Relocation and leaseback provisions would accommodate the residents, as elsewhere in the park.

UNIT II - C TREMONT ROAD

This small tract of gradually sloping duneland was intended for park usage by the Act of 1966 establishing the lakeshore. However, it was unexplainably omitted by those preparing property plan maps for the Park Service. Since it remains vacant and unspoiled, the pending bill provides a chance to clarify its status.

UNIT II - D FURNESSVILLE MARSH EXTENSION

This newly added area of low dunes and wetland is located less than half a mile from present park headquarters and is almost devoid of structures. In addition to preserving a wetland draining north into the present lakeshore area, this unit might perhaps be appropriate for handicapped visitors and others unable to negotiate the steep slopes and soft sand found elsewhere in the park.

UNIT II - E BAILLY HOMESTEAD RIVER EXTENSION

This attractive stream valley with its steep wooded banks along the Little

Calumet River meanders westward from the park's Bailly Homestead area. Canoeists, fishermen and hikers would benefit from conserving one of the few unchannelized stream environments in this region. Purdue University recently completed an evaluation of the Little Calumet for suitability for the Indiana Natural Streams System. The report highly recommends its designation as a "recreational stream" and strongly supports the transfer of management responsibility to the National Park Service.

UNIT II - F LAKE BORDER TERMINAL MORAINE

A forest canopy welcomes the eastbound traveler along U.S. Route 12 as he or she enters this portion of the park. The last of the glaciers deposited a steep ridge, just to the south of the present location of the highway. This 50 acre unit displays the only unobscured moraine in the dunes area, and was the site of a wagon switch-back used by early settlers.

UNIT III - A THE BEVERLY SHORES "ISLAND"

The "Island" is a local expression for the 650 acre area in the center of the town of Beverly Shores excluded from the originally authorized national lakeshore. The center of town, in this case, is a predominantly natural area including a high dune ridge overlooking the lake, deep wooded ravines and an interdunal marsh some six miles long, extending into the State Park. The average density of homes is quite low, about 2 1/3 acres per unit, and the area's many miles of paved roads can gradually be closed off to vehicular traffic as dwellings are removed. Local sentiment overwhelmingly favors inclusion of the area within the authorized boundaries of the park at this time.

UNIT III - B CRESCENT DUNE

This small triangle of land at the eastern end of the lakeshore is a natural eastern boundary for the park. The dunes and beach on the site should be preserved and open to the public, and the present industrial owners should look elsewhere for the waste settling pits being considered for this area.

Acquisition by the Park Service could also be necessary to guarantee space for the shifting sands of nearby Mt. Baldy, which apparently is moving gradually to the east and south.

UNIT III - C PARKWAY SECTION

A two mile strip along U.S. 12, within the town limits of Beverly Shores, would preserve the existing two-lane pavement for park use and prevent commercialization more appropriate elsewhere. The area is sparsely developed and would bring to 7 1/2 miles the length of Dunes Highway available for parkway designation.

UNIT IV - A BLUE HERON PRESERVE

A rural nesting area for these spectacular wading birds seen often in the dunes would be safeguarded by this unit. Reaching four feet in height, the great blue heron patiently searching for food at the water's edge is a living relic of a quieter, calmer era in this region. Management of their rookery would possibly accommodate school groups, naturalists, and interpretative facilities describing the birds habits for the general public.

UNIT IV - B LITTLE CALUMET RIVER - EAST SECTION

A major difference between the previous bill in the 92nd Congress and those in the 93rd is the treatment of the river. Both this unit and Unit IV - C, the western section, have been scaled down over 1,600 acres to leave only the minimum bottomlands necessary to maintain a green corridor along the stream. Portions of this eastern section have undergone channelization many years ago. However, natural vegetation has BEEN re-established and the stream supports a large part of the State's successful introduction of trout and salmon for Lake Michigan sport fishing. The bottomland is naturally prone to seasonal flooding and its preservation from encroachment could prevent the need for remedial flood control appropriations.

UNIT IV - C LITTLE CALUMET RIVER - WEST SECTION

This unit preserves unchannelized reaches of the Little Calumet and Salt Creek, linking them to westward portions of the park by way of the East Arm of Burns Waterway. The latter is not especially esthetic, but could be improved with boat docks or other, more intensive riverfront facilities not appropriate further east. Both the Little Calumet and Salt Creek offer modest whitewater in this unit, a feature unusual for the generally sluggish streams of the region. The streams tie the park together, broaden the recreational activities of the lakeshore, and complete the geological and biological story of the dunes.

UNIT V - PINHOOK BOG BUFFER ZONES

These rural lands within the bog's watershed are primarily agricultural or undeveloped. However, previous experience with leaching from a highway salt storage area indicated the need for maximum control over drainage into this sensitive ecosystem. The 150 acres involved constitute a vital margin of safety for preserving the integrity of this National Natural Landmark in years to come.

DETACHED ADDITIONS

UNIT VI - A NIPISSING DUNE RIDGES AND SWALE

These detached lands in their unlikely location off Industrial Highway on Gary's west side come highly recommended by natural scientists devoid of structures, the unit presents a choice remnant of what was once a vast region of long, parallel sand bars of the Nipissing - glacial stage lake. The dunes here now form a series of low, straight, parallel ridges separated by canal-like marshy swales. Against this industrial backdrop, paper birch trees reach the southernmost limit of their natural range, accompanied by a number of rare wetland plants.

UNIT VI - B THE HOOSIER PRAIRIE

Another dunes - related natural remnant some fifteen miles southwest of West Beach is proposed as a nature preserve of great ecological value. The 335 acre Hoosier Prairie is one of the oldest links in the Indiana Dunes system, displaying oak savanna, wet and dry prairie, shrubby prairie and marsh. Industrial and residential encroachments are a constant threat to this unit which is divided among three local government jurisdictions. Yet its abundant wildflowers, tall prairie grass and pleasant oak groves make it a prize for the layman as well as the scientist.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to conclude my testimony by including in the Record a list of officials and organizations, also provided by the Save the Dunes Council, that support this legislation. I know you will agree that it provides impressive support for S. 820.

SUPPORTERS OF FULL ENLARGEMENT OF INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE:

Indiana Governmental Officials:
Senator Birch Bayh
Senator Vance Hartke
Secretary of State Larry Conrad
Lake County Board of Commissioners
Mayor Richard G. Hatcher, Gary
Mayor Joseph Klen, Hammond
Mayor Robert Pastrick, East Chicago
Mayor Ivan Lebamoff, Fort Wayne
Valparaiso City Council
Town Boards of Beverly Shores, Dune Acres, Griffith, Highland, Munster and Schererville.

Environmental Organizations:
American Forestry Association
American Lung Assoc. Of N.W. Indiana
Citizens Committee on Natural Resources
Environmental Action
Friends of the Earth
Indiana Eco-Coalition
Indiana Conservation Council, Inc.
Izaak Walton League of America
Lake Michigan Federation
National Audubon Society
National Parks & Conservation Assoc.
National Wildlife Federation
The Prairie Club
Save the Dunes Council, Inc.
The Sierra Club
The Wilderness Society

Labor & Professional Organizations:
Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
American Institute of Planners
Indiana State Teachers Association
Lake Michigan Region Planning Council
Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Int'l
United Auto Workers
United Steelworkers of America
Lake and Porter Counties AFL-CIO Central Labor Union

Civic & Travel Organizations:
American Association of University Women (Indiana)
American Youth Hostels, N.W. Indiana Council
Chicago Motor Club (AAA)
Hoosier Motor Club (AAA)
League of Women Voters, Great Lakes Interleague Group
American Automobile Association

Senator BIBLE. My next listed witness is Senator Percy. I do not see him. Should he come in, we will defer and hear him.

If he does not come in, we will simply file his statement in the record.

Our next witness is Dr. Richard Curry, Assistant Director, National Park Service, Department of Interior. Dr. Curry.

Dr. CURRY. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. With your permission, I would like to bring Superintendent Whitehouse, of the Indiana Dunes, with me, and Mr. Chandler, from the Chicago field office, National Park Service.

Senator BIBLE. Happy to have you with us. We will defer. Senator Hartke has just come in. Senator Hartke, you are the star attraction.

Senator HARTKE. It is mighty nice of you to say that, even though it is an exaggeration of the truth.

Senator BIBLE. We will be happy to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF HON. VANCE HARTKE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Senator HARTKE. I am delighted to be here with you, Mr. Chairman. Let me say first that throughout the entire period of your tenure in the U.S. Senate you have been a champion of those things which we are testifying about today.

We know of your impending time of leaving the U.S. Senate. I know of no man who has done more in the field of conservation, recreation, and preservation of our national resources than the chairman of this committee, Senator Bible.

Senator BIBLE. You are very kind. Thank you.

Senator HARTKE. I feel both privileged and honored to appear before your committee today to testify in support of S. 820, a bill which would expand the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Your cooperation in granting us this hearing is deeply appreciated by all the cosponsors of the bill, including my good friend and colleague from Indiana, Senator Bayh, our two neighbors from the West, Senators Stevenson and Percy, and the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, Senator Hart.

Mr. Chairman, it has now been nearly a decade since Congress decided to save one of the Greek Lakes' most treasured natural possessions, the dunes of Indiana. The year was 1966, a full half-century after our Nation's first park director had called for such action, when at long last we approved legislation creating an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Included in our authorizing legislation were close to 6,000 acres of endangered dunes located squarely in the center of mid-America's industrial heartland. Not only did our action then spare from future encroachment a unique array of natural phenomena, more importantly, perhaps, it signaled the intention of our Government to begin bringing parks to people in urban areas. As you know, Mr. Chairman, the Indiana Dunes have been shaped by the winds and waters of what is now Lake Michigan.

It is a process that has been going on for the past 15,000 years, ever since the retreat of the ice age glaciers. Here on the eastern edge of the Chicago metropolitan area, and abutting major cross-country transportation routes, is a natural shoreline of sandy beach backed by tower-

ing wooded dunes, valuable wetlands, stream valleys, and native prairie.

The acreage we propose to add to the national lakeshore compares favorably with the very best of what has already been preserved. The sponsors of S. 820 have three broad purposes in mind in suggesting these additions.

First, we wish to preserve certain outstanding natural areas lying beyond the lakeshore's present statutory limits. Secondly, in some instances, we must acquire more land to protect the original parklands from encroachment, thereby achieving more manageable and defensible boundaries.

Finally, our bill is intended to bolster the recreational potential of the lakeshore by adding lands particularly suited for that purpose. I am pleased to report that with the passage of time, support for rounding out the national lakeshore has grown.

In addition to virtually every major environmental organization in the State of Indiana, numerous local governmental officials and many labor, professional, and civic associations have joined forces to urge completion of the task we began 10 years ago.

The bill before us today, Mr. Chairman, will add to the lakeshore some 5,300 acres in Lake, Porter, and La Porte Counties. Over one additional mile of beach and 12 miles of stream banks would eventually come under Federal management and protection.

While some may view this action as an expansion of the lakeshore, I believe that it may just as property be considered the fulfillment of unfinished business. In 1963, under the leadership of the Kennedy administration, a compromise was reached whereby it was deemed in the best interest of the State and Nation to develop both a park and a port on the dunes of Lake Michigan.

On two occasions thereafter, in 1964 and 1965, the Senate passed legislation providing for a dunes park of over 11,000 acres. Persistent opposition, however, manifested primarily in the other body, succeeded by 1966, in reducing the lakeshore to an area of only 6,000 acres.

In 1971, I introduced legislation to restore the balance originally sought in the compromise of 1963 by adding 7,000 acres to the national lakeshore. S. 820 is now 1,700 acres smaller than its predecessor and, as such, should be considered a minimal proposal.

I would emphasize that potential debate on the merits of various units in the bill ought not to overshadow the need for a park of the size indicated in the bill. The heightened expectations of a metropolitan population, acutely aware of the shortcomings of their daily environment, support the long-held goal of an 11,000 acre Federal preserve in the dunes.

Underscoring this point, I have attached to my statement a list of six areas totaling 250 acres which might be considered as additional potential parkland. The sponsors of S. 820 view the areas now in the bill as the optimal combination of factors such as cost and quality.

However, should this committee see fit to amend the bill, I offer this supplemental list so that alternatives need not be considered in a vacuum. At this point, I would like to turn briefly to four specific areas now contained in the legislation which I consider to be of great value and priority.

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In recent years my attention has increasingly been drawn to a 330-acre tract of land some 10 miles southwest of the existing park, a tract which has miraculously survived approaching developmental pressures.

I refer to the Hoosier Prairie, unit VI–B. Others will speak in some detail of this area's natural values, but let me say as a layman that acre-per-acre, this prairie offers the most impressive array of wildflowers and other botanical features that I have ever seen.

I understand that the prairie is actually an ancient shoreline, and thus related to the dunes as the final stage of a geological succession that begins at the Lake Michigan beach to the north. As such, Hoosier Prairie belongs in the lakeshore and deserves the sensitive management and interpretation of which the Park Service is quite capable.

One aspect of the bill that some may view with surprise is the extension of the park westward from the present west beach area into the city of Gary. Few would imagine that Gary, the city whose very name is synonymous with steel, is the location of over 1,000 acres of dune-land and scenic beach.

Designated as units I–D, I–E and I–F, these additions will add natural diversity and improve accessibility for the thousands of visitors who will use the west beach area. Moreover, the Gary additions will help translate "Parks to the People", from a political catchphrase to a meaningful experience for millions of midwestern urbanites.

As this committee is well aware, national lakeshores and seashores are categorized as recreation areas by the Park Service and managed with heavy emphasis in this direction. At present, the Congress has a fantastic opportunity to beef up the recreational offerings of Indiana Dunes by adding the several units in S. 820 that front on the Little Calumet River.

Ranging from an inland nesting area for the great blue heron, unit IV–A, to a quarter mile of beach where the river joins the lake, unit I–C, the possibilities for this corridor of green hold great promise for park users of all ages.

The east arm of the Little Calumet is one of only two Lake Michigan tributaries available to Indiana for the State's successful stocking program of Coho and Chinook salmon and Steelhead trout.

Both streambank fishing and canoeing could become major activities if the river valley is preserved in its natural state and managed by a single, capable agency. It should be noted that the riverfront boundaries of units I–C and I–B have been drawn to allow for a flood control and recreational corridor currently being planned by the Corps of Engineers for the river's west arm.

I share the intense interest that this project has aroused locally, and felt that the natural preservation of the east arm would beautifully complement the manmade facilities envision to the west.

Mr. Chairman, the witness list today includes several persons here from the town of Beverly Shores. They will be offering some compelling arguments in support of acquiring the so-called Beverly Shores Island, which consists of privately owned land in the middle of the park.

I encourage the committee to give careful consideration to the residents of Beverly Shores, 80 percent of whom have expressed a desire to be included in the lakeshore, and I applaud their enlightened self-

interest in seeking preservation and manageable public access for such a beautiful duneland area.

From time to time, Mr. Chairman, I have heard various views expressed in opposition to the legislation we are considering here today. Upon close examination, however, most prove to be the talking points of an earlier era, dusted off for use today by those who lack an appreciation of the natural significance of the dunes and the irrevocable nature of their loss when exploited for commercial gain.

For example, concern over the destruction of the local property tax base has proven groundless. With the notable exception of the town of Beverly Shores, S. 820 will not have a significant impact, let alone work a hardship on any taxing jurisdiction, individual landowner or major industry.

A combination of sparse development and underassessment of the lands included in this bill will result in relatively minor tax losses for affected local governments. Documentation for that assertion is provided in a table attached to my statement which offers a breakdown by unit of taxation.

Some persons may question the authorization of the departmental estimate of $56.6 million for enlargement of the lakeshore. Mr. Chairman, I am aware that in many instances the Park Service has been too low in their estimates for new areas, and in some cases has had to come back to Congress for authorization ceiling increases.

On that score, let me say that I want the Park Service to have enough money to do the job. But I invite the committee's attention to the basis of the Department's figures in the context of their disapproval of this project and the unconscionable delays perpetrated over a 3-year period in the preparation of a departmental report for use by this committee.

Others here today will present more detailed alternative cost estimates. But at this juncture, I would point to potential savings in the areas of relocation, administrative costs, and anticipated discounts resulting from the popular legal provisions for reservations of use and occupancy, leasebacks.

Let the Department produce a prompt reappraisal of these costs and provide us with some realistic estimates to present to our colleagues on the floor of the Senate. Finally, I would like to address myself briefly to the subject of industrial development and job opportunity in relation to this bill.

I want to make it quite clear that when it comes to the economic well-being of working men and women in the Calumet region, I will be second to none. So, if we may, let us set the record straight once and for all.

S. 820 will not impose a no-growth policy on northern Indiana. Rather, this legislation seeks only to redirect growth away from those few thousand remaining acres of natural inheritance that merit preservation for all generations to come.

Happily, I can report that this is understood by many of my friends in organized labor who have already gone on record as stating that neither jobs nor commercial development will be threatened by lakeshore expansion.

Mr. Chairman, I am hopeful that in building a record here today, this committee is poising itself for a speedy and favorable recommendation of S. 820 to the full Senate. Many of the areas to be pre-

served for the public use by this bill are even now being subjected to degradation and run the distinct risk of being permanently damaged.

Just last year, a 13-acre bite was taken out of the Hoosier Prairie. Perhaps the best case for action by the 93d Congress, however, lies in that portion of the Cowles Bog Basin still in private hands.

Unit II–A, known as the Nipsco Greenbelt. Actually, Greenbelt is a cruel misnomer, because the utility company has for some time been dumping ash waste from its coal-burning plant into this valuable wetland.

This crude disposal practice threatens the integrity of the rest of the Cowles Bog, a natural landmark now included in the park. Time is indeed of the essence if we are to preserve the best of what remains of the Indiana Dunes.

Having been thwarted in our most recent attempt to enact a national policy to encourage rational land use, this Congress must exercise its responsibility to extend protection to natural areas of national importance on a case-by-case basis.

Clearly, that is the course outlined for us in S. 820.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to present my views.

[The list of six areas and taxation table follows:]

ATTACHMENT ONE (1)

The areas proposed for addition to the Lakeshore expansion proposal are listed in order of recommended priority. Photographs of each area are available if requested by the Committee.

(1) DUNES HIGHWAY (U.S. ROUTE 12) ENCLAVE—30 ACRES

Jurisdiction: Town of Ogden Dunes (Part); City of Portage (Part) This area would be surrounded by the proposed Unit I–B of S. 820, one of the most geologically significant and recreationally useful units in the bill. The area has frontage along U.S. Route 12 and contains a cluster of about twelve residences, an electronics shop, a vacant gas station, and a light manufacturing shop. Previous attempts to exclude "islands" of development from acquisition have resulted in substantial management difficulties that now require legislation to remedy. The potential for adverse development of this area, lured by the surrounding permanent open space and highway access, calls for its acquisition by the park and the phasing out of existing uses under the "Cape Cod formula" applicable elsewhere in the Lakeshore.

(2) PORTER BEACH—SOUTH SLOPE—32 ACRES

Jurisdiction: Town of Porter

This area south of 129th Street in Porter Beach is part of a larger area within the towns of Porter and Dune Acres not authorized for park acquisition by either present law or the proposed legislation. This area contains a few structures, beautiful high wooded dunes, and a swale draining southward into the Cowles Bog basin. A previous National Park Service report (1972) cited the long distance drainage of the sandy soil in this area and recommended its acquisition. The area is completely subdivided into 25′ lots with divergent ownership, although few of the platted streets and alleys have been constructed. Future land values could spur parcel assembly and development, with potential negative impacts on both the dunes and Cowles Bog.

(3) FURNESSVILLE MARSH FRONTAGE—80 ACRES

Jurisdiction: unincorporated Westchester Township

This strip of land along U.S. Route 20 is roughly 1000 feet wide and sparsely developed. It contains wetland draining northward into the park as well as low wooded dunes where the ancient Glenwood shoreline is crossed by Route 20. The Interior Secretary's National Lakeshore Advisory Commission has recently

expressed concern about commercial development at the corner of Kemil Road (County Road 300 and Route 20). The configuration of the park boundary in this area leads itself to strip development of much of this frontage, some of which is zoned commercial.

(4) EAST SIDE, COUNTY ROAD 150 E—25 ACRES

Jurisdiction: unincorporated Westchester Township

A small, seasonal stream flows from this wooded area of low dunes into the parkland to the west. Where feasible, as in this case, the Park Service should attempt to acquire nearly complete drainage systems. The area contains two residences, and its southeastern boundaries coincide with both Chesterton town limits and the edg of dunes topography.

(5) EAST SIDE, COUNTY ROAD 200 E—25 ACRES

Jurisdiction: unincorporated Westchester Township

This block of wooded duneland, also containing just two residences is surrounded on three sides by the presently authorized Lakeshore boundary. The adverse potentials of this "peninsula" configuration now outweigh the previous expedencies that resulted in its exclusion. Like area (4), its southern edge is both the limit of natural vegetation and dunes topography and the Chesterton municipal boundary.

(6) OAK HILL MORAINE—50 ACRES

Jurisdiction: Town of Porter

The proposed Unit II–F in S. 820 would leave this 50 acre wooded area at the crest of a glacial moraine ridge virtually surrounded by the park. The area was included in earlier proposals for the National Lakeshore, and contains several susbtantial residences and a small chapel and graveyard. High voltage transmission towers were placed along the east and south borders of the area in the late 1960's. The intent of the utility to establish this right-of-way was the reason the area was dropped from previous consideration as parkland. With the high lines now in place, and to the text of S. 820 (Section 12a) protecting right-of-ways, this constraint is no longer applicable. The area offers a pleasant approach from the west to the historic Bailly Homestead nearby within the park and should be preserved.

TAX LOSS IMPACT IN PORTER COUNTY—ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDED IN S. 820

Jurisdiction	Assessed valuation [1]	1974 tax rate	Revenue
Burns Harbor	$191,960	$5.56	$10,673
Chesterton	31,610	8.47	2,677
Dune Acres	28,710	6.94	1,992
Ogden Dunes	38,350	10.405	3,990
City of Portage	869,690	10.375	90,230
Town of Porter	175,600	8.95	15,716
Pine Township:			
Michigan City Schools	56,800	7.445	4,229
Westchester Schools	18,750	5.355	1,004
Westchester township	269,130	5.09	13,699
Beverly Shores	1,750,640	9.885	173,051
Total			317,261

[1] As calculated by the Porter County assessor in April 1973.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Hartke, that is a very, very fine statement. As you very well know, I have lived with the Indiana Dunes ever since I have been in the U.S. Senate.

If I could be pardoned this personal reference, I will never forget visiting them with the late Senator from that State, former Senator from that State I think is the right word, from Illinois, Paul Douglas, who did as much as any one person, I think.

Maybe there were others, but I think he did as much as any one person in enhancing the dunes. It is the first time in my life that I have ever gone through two picket lines in one hearing.

One of them said, "Paul Douglas, go back to Illinois." The other said, "We want to save the Dunes." I am sure I can see some people here with whom I have met and conversed over the years, in trying to save the dunes.

We have done part of the job, but maybe we have not done it all. I think any hearing record would be indeed deficient if it did not contain somewhere in it a reference to Paul Douglas who contributed so much of his time and his effort and of his life to saving the dunes.

I commend you for your statement, I hope we can be helpful during the waning days of this session. I have no questions of you. Senator Hansen.

Senator HANSEN. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman. I am sorry I was not here to hear the entire statement. I will certainly read it. I know the interest nationally that this unique and highly significant area has stimulated, and I will look forward to hearing from other witnesses, and we always appreciate having you testify.

Senator HARTKE. Thank you, gentlemen. Thank you for your time.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Senator Hartke. Our next witness will be the Honorable Charles H. Percy, U.S. Senator from Illinois. We are delighted to have you here this morning, Senator Percy.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES H. PERCY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Senator PERCY. Mr. Chairman, Senator Hansen, I am delighted to be with you. I would like to say first that were it not for this committee and its important work this would not be the great country that it is.

Through the years we have had foresight vision. We have subordinated certain economic interests to the national interest, and thank God we have done that. Certainly in this case, it is not without controversy.

Very fine employers, State steel mills own certain property, and they are objecting in their responsibility to their stockholders, because they may want some of this property for possible future expansion.

These are the same kinds of objections that have been raised through the years, virtually every time we have had to make a fish-or-cut-bait decision on whether we are going to preserve in places of high priority the environment, or whether economic interests will be our primary consideration.

I have a deep, personal interest in this project, because I did replace Paul Douglas, who has been a dear friend of mine, and my professor 25 years before at the University of Chicago. And I had a high regard for him.

We had many deep interests in common. We fought side by side for freer trade as a principle. As a young boy, I went with my Boy Scout troop on many occasions to the sand dunes.

I considered it as a city dweller living among all those high-rise apartments one of the great joys of my childhood to be able to get away, go down to those dunes, very close to Chicago, and enjoy the nature and outdoor living with the great assets that we had in the lake, and the natural assets of the dunes.

When I came to the Senate I was bound and determined that, though I disagreed with Senator Douglas on some things and basically said so in the campaign, those things that he and I agreed on I would fight very hard to preserve and protect; and do so many times in his name.

Truth in lending was a cause that he believed in and I happened to be on the right committee at the right time. And when we passed that landmark legislation I paid great tribute to Paul Douglas.

Certainly, in testifying before you today, as early as 1916 Stephen Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service, recommended the Indiana Dunes to the National Park Service.

Years passed before this proposal actually became a reality. It was through the tireless efforts of the Save the Dunes Council that former Senator Paul Douglas became aware of the need to preserve the dunes.

He certainly committed himself to this cause. In 1958 he introduced the first bill to establish a national monument along the dunes. Through the years the fight for preservation of the dunes faced formidable odds.

But in 1966 victory was achieved, when 8,300 acres of the dunes was established as a national lakeshore. Senator Douglas said, in his autobiography, the following: "Of all our legislative work, the dunes park was closest to my heart."

I would certainly feel it appropriate that they be named after him, because of his efforts. Unfortunately the park is not complete. Several outstanding natural areas remain outside its boundaries, and those within it should be protected.

With the passing of time these areas stand to be encroached upon unless they are preserved now. Included in the enlarged lakeshore of 5,328 acres would be greatly expanded recreational opportunities, and a variety of natural features, such as a lakeshore, streams, dunes, bogs, lagoons, marshes, and woods.

The expanded area would also include the Hoosier Prairie, which recently was added to the National Registry of National Landmarks. This land is Indiana's last link to the shrinking American prairie.

A matter of controversy has been the inclusion of the remainder of the town of Beverly Shores. Seventy percent of the town's area was included in the park as originally authorized.

It is my understanding that a majority of the residents of Beverly Shores not in the park want to be included. I would hope that the committee would give serious consideration to the full inclusion of the town, because intensified development in Beverly Shores could have an adverse impact on the existing park.

Although 73 percent of our Nation's people live in cities, only a small percentage of all Federal recreational lands are in urban areas. Most of our parks are located in nonurban areas, accessible only to families with automobiles.

With the high price of gasoline and the national need to conserve fuel, many motorists are reluctant to make long vacation trips.

I hope they are going to be increasingly reluctant to use their automobiles and just jump in the car and burn up 50, 60, 100 gallons of gasoline in order to get up to some recreation area.

I think the energy crunch is a long-term proposition that is here to stay. I hope increasingly we are going to be conscious of the necessity of conserving energy in that area. The sandy beaches of

the dunes are accessible by both rail and expressway in less than an hour from downtown Chicago.

Almost unbelievable that you can have 6 to 7 million people that would have access within 1 hour or slightly more than that by rapid transit. So I think that when we consider that Illinois alone has over—around 11¼ million people, it is one of the few States in the Union that does not have a single national park within its borders.

Yet it pays taxes, a very high proportion of the national taxes, considering its population, to support recreation in other parts of the country. They freely go out to those, but certainly it would seem highly desirable and it is for good reason that a favorite recreational area for northern Illinois residents, particularly, and the areas of Ohio, Indiana, and populous areas like that, to use the Indiana sand dunes for recreation purposes.

No less authority than Carl Sandburg has observed the Indiana Dunes are to the Midwest what the Grand Canyon is to Arizona. That is how close it is to so many of us, who believe in the natural beauty of this area, and want to see it protected.

Additional land is needed to preserve the ecological and recreational value of the lakeshore, not only for residents of Illinois but for other millions of people living in the Great Lakes region.

S. 820, which I am cosponsoring, by enlarging the dunes area, would provide buffer zones to safeguard vulnerable areas and establish contiguous exceptions of land to protect the dunes and bogs already within the lakeshore boundaries.

With the rising cost of land and the fact that many of the tracts of land proposed for Federal acquisition in S. 820 are being threatened with some form of degradation, there is an urgency that Congress act on this legislation this year.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully urge the committee to report favorably this legislation, so that the Senate may have the opportunity of voting on it this session.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. That is a splendid statement, Senator Percy. I am glad to see you put considerable emphasis on putting parks where people are. I think maybe Indiana Dunes is the first of the parks that I have been privileged to handle over almost 20 years that did that.

In the last 2 or 3 years we have authorized and partly funded the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, which serves the San Francisco metropolitan area. Earlier than that, we authorized and partly funded the Gateway Recreational Area, which takes care of the millions of people around the New York City metropolitan area.

So I think those are concepts that should be encouraged, and that they should be funded. So I am very firm on that, and I am delighted to welcome you to this committee this morning.

I have no questions. Senator Hansen.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I agree with you, that one of the overriding concerns most Americans share is to make available recreational areas near where people are. The Organization for Review of Resources & Recreation, headed by Laurance Rockefeller gave first priority to seeing what could be done,

additionally, to make available recreational areas close to big, metropolitan areas.

I think your testimony is very eloquent, in pointing up the contribution that expansion of this area could make, not only to your State of Illinois, but to those people that live in the great Midwestern section of the United States generally.

Thank you very much. Senator Percy.

Senator PERCY. Thank you very much. Mr. Chairman, because I did mention steel companies, I would like to clarify. Certainly, witnesses in the room, if I am correct in my assumptions, could further sharpen the position taken, that the bill does include land that Bethlehem and National Steel own and want to keep for possible expansion.

I understand that United States Steel and Inland Steel also have sizable holdings affected. But to the best of my knowledge they have not expressed opposition to the pending legislation.

Senator BIBLE. We will develop that as we go along. We have had steel mills in our area ever since we have had the sands in the Indiana Dunes. So it is something that is not new to us.

I want to assure you we will do our best to try to move some legislation forward this session, because time runs out, there is no doubt about that.

Senator PERCY. Mr. Chairman, as a point of personal privilege, and I think even though there may be some in this room who disagree with positions that the committee takes from time to time, on behalf of everyone, I wish to express—because this will be the last time I will testify before you, possibly—our deep appreciation for your invaluable services to the U.S. Government and to the people of this country as chairman of this very important committee.

I know that your colleagues will carry on in the spirit that you have always evidenced, and the great vision, foresight and courage that you have evidenced. I could have no better colleague on my side of the aisle than my classmate, Cliff Hansen, to carry on in that great tradition.

But we all pay great tribute to you.

Senator BIBLE. Your sentiments are appreciated. I will see that my four children and six grandchildren get the properly endorsed copies.

[Laughter.]

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Senator Percy. We will now next turn to Dr. Richard Curry, Assistant Director, National Park Service. Dr. Curry.

STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD CURRY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, LEGISLATION

Dr. CURRY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Good morning to you, Senator Hansen. I have a short statement. I would like to read it.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you proceed?

Dr. CURRY. Mr. Chairman, I am Richard C. Curry, Associate Director, National Park Service, and I am pleased to appear on behalf of the Department of the Interior to testify on this legislation.

As the departmental report indicates, we recommend that S. 820 which would add approximately 5,230 acres to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, not be enacted. Our priorities for this area are to go

forward with completing the land acquisition program, and to develop public use facilities within the existing boundaries.

These are our top priorities, and the addition of at this time an additional 5,230 acres to the lakeshore at an estimated cost of $56 million would not be in accord with what we believe is the most responsible course of action with regard to the resources within the existing area and our ability to effectively manage those resources.

In order to be responsive to the question posed by S. 820, however, we have examined the boundary of the lakeshore in terms of the need to protect areas of high ecological significance, and any management problem posed by the existing boundary.

On the basis of that review, we have identified approximately 1,152 acres which, if your committee determines that certain additions ought to be authorized, we would suggest for your consideration.

The areas where we believe certain boundary adjustments would be in accord with proper preservation and management criteria are as follows.

Senator BIBLE. Would you have somebody point them out on the map, Dr. Curry?

Dr. CURRY. Yes. The first area that we are interested in I refer to the West Beach additions. They are outlined in red. The green is the existing park area. The red represents the recommendations that I will address myself to presently.

The rust color represents additions recommended by S. 820. The West Beach units consist of in aggregate 138.8 acres, at a cost of $3,346,000. They are this small triangle of land here, which would capture the drainage around the eastern portion of Long Lake, a pond down in the southern portion of the West Beach area.

This area here is the western edge addition. This is basically wooded land. The area in green is primarily treeless. It is a dune area, a magnificent dune area, I might add.

Senator BIBLE. I thought you said the green was presently within the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes.

Dr. CURRY. That is right. The present boundary is a dune area. Adding this red would add a shaded tree area that would provide a different kind of hiking and experience to the visitor.

Plus, it would offer a buffer to the very highly developed square area that you can see in here. Another addition that is recommended.

Senator BIBLE. Before you get to that, what is that white area immediately to your right? What is that?

Dr. Curry. This is Ogden Dune. It is a developed area. It is a city that was a part—excluded as part of the original proposal.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Dr. CURRY. The small nub in here is the West Beach proposal, which is on the western side of County Line Road. The proposal here is to purchase the private lands in back of a city-owned beach, to provide for a bus turnaround and pedestrian access to this portion of the West Beach area.

Developments intended for West Beach would be, a bathhouse on the eastern end, and a bathhouse on the western end. This would give us an alternative means of short access into the west end development.

This further red area here is land that we would acquire to facil-

itate interim entrance and egress from the West Beach area, until a permanent plan for parking and for the area and full development is achieved.

The next area is the Glacial Lake Dunes and Marshes area which lies just below U.S. 12 and the West Beach development area. The significance of this area is that it represents a phase called the Tolleston period of dune development.

This means that all three stages of dune development would then be represented in the composite of the seashore. It also offers, again, major hiking opportunities. There are some sand mined areas in either end of the tract that would offer possible parking, permanent parking arrangements, for the West Beach areas.

The West Beach area, may we state once again, is the primary intense visitor use area, and the one we anticipate to have probably the greatest visitor use at this time. So these additions are to enhance the management and protect the ecological values and also add significant resources to this heartland area of the seashore.

The third extension or addition that the Service would recommend is the Waverly Road area, here. What is important is that there are some scattered developments in this area, but in order for it to really be effectively developed, the area would have to be drained.

There was a proposal one time called the Markowitzh Ditch proposal, which has since been enjoined. But the only way that you could make this a developable area would be to lower the water table.

This would have an impact on park resources. Also, the area as it exists has an impact on the Indiana Dunes State Park resources as well. We feel in terms of protection of the existing park that this would be a wise addition.

There are also two little parcels down here, that have an impact in terms of flowage, and also this represents a main entranceway. And securing these two parcels would enhance the entrance into the park.

The Tremont Road represents a small parcel which ostensibly is 20 acres, which was a surveyor's mistake in laying out the original park boundary.

It is believed that those additional 20 acres were intended to be in the original tract. This would just give us an extension of the trail activities in that particular area.

Furnessville Marsh area is located here on the map. Again, you have major drainage that flows south to north. This is also adjacent to the park's headquarters area. Anticipated for development in there would be close in nature trails, and potential trails for the handicapped and so forth.

So for increased visitor enjoyment, and also for protection of this part of the resource up above the road, the Furnessville Marsh has been recommended. Just the small 12-acre portion right here, adjacent to the highway, is a scenic drive portion, and also represents completing that tract purchase.

The last area recommended by the study team and by the Park Service at the present time represents the additions to Pinhook Bog. Again, this was a base of the original park. It is an important bog area.

It is a national landmark and these additions, frankly, the first time around, we cut it a little too closely.

Senator BIBLE. What is there in that area today?

Dr. CURRY. There are no developments. But it is a very valuable bog, and it is used as a nature study area.

Senator BIBLE. What kind of a bog is it? A cranberry bog, or a bog that raises mosquitoes or a bog that does what?

Dr. CURRY. It is a bog that represents a part of the dunal succession in here. There are no cranberries in there, to my knowledge. One thing that gets in here is some leeching materials deposited by the State of Indiana on some of these peripheral properties.

I guess, it is a leech bog right now, Senator. I do not know about the mosquitoes.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I can refresh your memory, because I heard the original testimony on the Indiana Dunes and the record will show it, if my memory is correct, that one of these bogs is the last known nesting place of some kind of a prehistoric mosquito that should be preserved.

Why anybody would want to preserve a prehistoric mosquito is beyond me, but that's what it said. Some botanist or biologist—what do you call mosquito lovers? Are they biologists?

Dr. CURRY. I do not think that I can put that in the record.

Senator BIBLE. Well, you and I think alike on that. [Laughter.]

I hope you are keeping the mosquito bog out. You may proceed.

Dr. CURRY. Basically, the conditions here are to prevent events that have occurred in the interim, that is some peripheral uses that are showing signs of endangering the prehistoric mosquito, or whatever resides in the bog.

That, basically, represents what we consider the essential areas to be added to the lakeshore if Congress were to act at this particular time. However, once again, I must register the caveat that the administration does not advocate the addition of any lands to the lakeshore.

Senator BIBLE. Compare the areas to which you have testified, the seven detailed in your prepared statement with the bill that we are considering. What is it, about half as much——

Senator HANSEN. Twenty-two percent, roughly.

Dr. CURRY. The bill that you are considering incorporates conservation easements in this portion here, along the Little Calumet, this portion on the Salt Creek area.

It incorporates this unit, which is noted as the Blue Heron unit. This is a wildlife area, and part of the original bill was noted for its nesting area for the blue herons that frequent this portion of the State.

This is another area in here, the East Calumet section, which was also anticipated in fee. The Beverly Shores inholding represents the most expensive addition, and the one we are most concerned about.

Senator BIBLE. You do not recommend its inclusion, and the bill does recommend its inclusion; is that right?

Dr. CURRY. That is correct. The reason we do not recommend that inclusion is that first, in terms of the natural values that are there, they are replicated in the Indiana Dunes State Park, which is, as the State made very plain, not going to be made a part of the lakeshore, but on a cooperative basis it will be, obviously, accessible to the lakeshore visitor.

But in terms of the values, they are replicated elsewhere. Too, it is a developed area. The cost is quite extensive. We estimate it to be approximately $23.7 million. It would take us——

Senator BIBLE. $23.7 to do what? To acquire Beverly Shores?

Dr. CURRY. To acquire Beverly Shores; yes, sir. The area is developed. It would take us——

Senator BIBLE. How many homes are there in Beverly Shores today?

Dr. CURRY. We have that information.

Senator BIBLE. I think somebody said 70 percent of the people at Beverly Shores now want to be included within the Indiana Dunes. But, undoubtedly, there will be witnesses testifying on that later on.

I am just trying to get a bird's-eye view of Beverly Shores.

Dr. CURRY. There are 247 year-round residents, 1 church, 30 seasonal residences, 7 commercial buildings, and 1 school.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. Now tell me this. Just quickly. How does what you are recommending compare with the bill which the Senate originally passed and the House took a different viewpoint?

The art of legislation is the art of compromising. So we compromised for something less.

Dr. CURRY. On the map in front of you, in red is the Senate version. Beverly Shores was in the Senate version.

Senator BIBLE. Did we include that, then?

Dr. CURRY. You did; yes, sir. You also included the Blue Heron unit. You included this area here, East Calumet. Dropping down on your map there is an unidentified area on ours near Chesterton.

Then there is the Mud Lake area, which is the largest area. The middle area in here is not in anyone's proposal right now. I do not even know what happened to it, but this, this, and this—you also pick up in the West Beach area a portion of this tract that we are recommending here below the road.

Senator BIBLE. That was in the Senate-passed version?

Dr. CURRY. This is in the Senate-passed version.

Senator BIBLE. Coming over to my left and your right, what did you do next?

Dr. CURRY. This is Countyline Road, that separates Porter County from Lake County. None of this was in the original proposal. The original Senate concerns did not go into Lake County at that time. This represents, really, new thrusts and new interests.

Senator BIBLE. We can examine that further as we move along in our deliberations. But I just wanted to get kind of a broad view of it.

Do you recall the acreage on the original Senate-passed bill, as compared to the total acreage now, that you put what we did—what we finally worked out in the Indiana Dunes, plus your recommended addition, recommended with a caveat.

Dr. CURRY. If I can be approximate, it was around 11,000 in the Senate version, and we have about 5,000. If you added this it would be about 6,500 acres, about half or slightly more than half.

Senator BIBLE. Slightly more than half of what? Half of the original bill, as it passed the Senate?

Dr. CURRY. Yes. In other words, the existing area is 8,000-plus. But that includes the State park.

Senator BIBLE. That included the State park; I see. Did we include the State park in our legislation?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Yes; you did. It had been donated.

Senator BIBLE. Who operates the State park now? The State of Indiana?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Right.

Senator BIBLE. It has always remained in State ownership?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Right.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions of you. This is a question that we are plagued with so many times in trying to improve some of our additions, by either cutting off certain areas or adding certain areas to make them more viable.

It is just a matter of judgment in the last analysis, by those who are charged with responsibility for making the decision. Senator Hansen.

Senator HANSEN. Go through the figures one more time for me, Dr. Curry, if you would. Did you say that the original Senate bill proposed the acquisition by the Federal Government of—do you recall roughly how many acres?

Dr. CURRY. 11,292 was the original Senate version.

Senator HANSEN. That is exclusive of the Indiana State Park?

Dr. CURRY. No; that was inclusive. So that was 2,191 acres, Senator Hansen. That would bring it down to 9,101 acres, if you excluded it.

Senator HANSEN. How many acres were ultimately included in the National Lakeshore Area, by act of Congress?

Dr. CURRY. 8,329.

Senator HANSEN. That includes the Indiana State Park?

Dr. CURRY. Yes, sir. That acreage did include it, so again you are down to 6,138 acres. We are asking—we are not asking, but we have identified, if this body chooses to act, we have identified 1,052 acres.

Senator HRUSKA. Which would be less than the original Senate bill had proposed for inclusion by Federal acquisition?

Dr. CURRY. It would be bringing it up to 7,290 acres—yes, it would be 1,811 acres less than the original Senate version.

Our concern here is that some of the areas that were in the original Senate version have, unfortunately, in the interim, lost some of their value. Also, we have an alternative, we feel, adding all of these lands.

These are very detached units here, here, any of these areas. Any of these locations are detached, and there would be managerial problems for the Park Service. In fact, some of these recommendations that are close in, pose some special managerial problems.

That is why we rejected them. But if we concerned about open space, you have before you the land and water conservation fund increase, which would make funds, more funds available to the State of Indiana to protect the prairie.

We are certainly not arguing against the significance of the prairie. It, too, has recently been made a national natural landmark. Therefore, it is not an inconsequential coloration on the map.

Nevertheless, we feel it is an alternative to this, to Federal ownership and management. Anything that is open space in an urban area, I am sure you are well aware of the Park Service as an agency would not be speaking out against that.

What we are concerned about is, Is there a viable alternative for its protection and management, and how does that relate to our own management problems in the area, and our own overall budget and park system needs?

That is what we are addressing ourselves to.

Senator HANSEN. I infer from what you have said that it would be the position of the Park Service that some of the detached areas might better be managed by other agencies than the Park Service. And with the support that could come from the land and water conservation fund, you think as an example, Indiana might be able to assume that management role and discharge its responsibilities quite well?

Dr. CURRY. Yes, sir. I think a good example is the Calumet River section, where the State has a coho salmon program which is an outdoor recreational activity, a worthwhile outdoor recreational activity.

The kind of controls that need to be placed on here would really affect land use planning and the State getting involved in protecting this resource. We feel that this is an area that ought to be taken by the State and aggressive action to protect the new, budding recreation industry they are trying to establish.

Senator HANSEN. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Senator McClure.

Senator MCCLURE. Dr. Curry, what was the original authorization in the original bill? How many dollars?

Dr. CURRY. Of 820?

Senator MCCLURE. No; in the existing legislation.

Dr. CURRY. $27,900,000.

Senator MCCLURE. Of that, how much money has been expended?

Dr. CURRY. The Senate passed, earlier this year, an increase in the ceiling, in an effort to complete the additional acquisitions.

Senator MCCLURE. How much was the increase?

Dr. CURRY. $7,626,000.

Senator MCCLURE. The $27.9 million originally authorized has been fully committed?

Dr. CURRY. That is correct.

Senator MCCLURE. About 25 percent increase?

Dr. CURRY. That is correct.

Senator MCCLURE. With that—will that complete the acquisitions?

Dr. CURRY. That will purchase the green that you see on the map; yes, sir. But it does not include the areas in red or the areas in rust.

Senator MCCLURE. Your recommendations of S. 820, I recall your estimate as $56 million.

Dr. CURRY. That is correct.

Senator MCCLURE. What you have suggested as an alternative, those parcels would total about $11½ million?

Dr. CURRY. That is correct.

Senator MCCLURE. Bringing total costs up to around $46 or $47 million for the total. We have gone through this so often I do not want to burden the record, except for those people who are present in the room who have not been here for the rest of the hearings.

What is the backlog of authorizations?

Dr. CURRY. This would depend on how one wants to phrase the question. If we were to acquire everything, all the inholdings, if we put a price tag on everything we have, we would be in excess of $800 million.

Senator BIBLE. To acquire? That isn't correct, is it?

Dr. CURRY. That is in terms of——

Senator BIBLE. I thought that was acquire and develop. He is asking acquisition, I think.

Dr. CURRY. The development backlog is nearly $3 billion. Let me just give you the figure that we are using in terms of presently authorized and have the funds and do not require additional legislation to increase the ceiling. We are talking in excess of $250 million.

But the reason I raised the other quetsion, Senator Bible, there are some areas that would require additional legislation to fill out those areas. Then you begin to take off from the $250 million.

Senator BIBLE. I think his question was how much does it cost to acquire everything authorized to date.

Senator MCCLURE. The present authorization level is $250 million?

Dr. CURRY. That is right.

Senator MCCLURE. Backlog?

Dr. CURRY. That is right.

Senator MCCLURE. There might be some increases in price, just to cover the authorized areas, as well as the authorized price.

Dr. CURRY. That is correct.

Senator MCCLURE. That would be some increment that is not known, but some increment. Our experience has indicated that costs have always escalated. The $800 million figure would not be just that escalation cost on presently authorized but to fill out some other areas as well; is that not correct?

Dr. CURRY. That you will have to classify, as the wish list. If everyone got everything in the toy catalog, so to speak. I have four children in my house. That is why I had to make that analogy.

Senator MCCLURE. Right. And the development backlog, the authorized development plan on existing areas, those that are now presently acquired and those that are authorized for acquisition, the development cost of those areas is approaching $3 billion?

Dr. CURRY. That is right. We did a review of that. And it has recently been completed. It is $2.3 billion. But we estimate that that is probably accelerated, due to inflation, another $500,000.

So we are almost up to $3 billion again.

Senator MCCLURE. Is that the major reason for your recommendations in this instance about acquisition?

Dr. CURRY. Certainly the administration position reflects concern with the economic situation in the country. It is also a reflection of the total economic situation of backlogs in the National Park System.

It is an attempt to bring that issue to the forefront; yet, on the other hand, we want to be responsive to the committee, so that if it makes a larger policy decision, they will at least have the professional considerations of the Park Service to guide them, with respect to any moves they would like to make.

But the administration report recognizes, I think, the economic realities besetting the country today as well as a resource judgment on some of the areas to be added by S. 820.

Senator MCCLURE. Does the administration have a position with respect to the change in the advisory committee that is suggested in the legislation?

Dr. CURRY. I think that, sir, would be conditional, really, on how far you would want to extend. Traditionally, representatives in these

advisory commissions have come from those areas that were geographically included, or incorporated within the park.

It has not extended to the concept of the user area. If the committee wishes to extend that concept to the user area, it is most logical to increase representation to the Lake Country area, which includes Gary as the major metropolitan area there.

If you add areas to the present bill that come from Lake County, then even under the old criteria you should increase the membership and have a representative from the Gary area. So it is a lengthy explanation——

Senator McCLURE. It depends on what action we take on the additions, as to whether or not you think the advisory committee should be expanded.

Dr. CURRY. Or, if you want to change the concept of having people represent user areas, rather than represent the geographical location in which the park is situated.

Senator McCLURE. How do you feel about that latter?

Dr. CURRY. Personally, I feel that we need as an agency the maximum of citizen input. I think it is important to hear from the users of an area, in addition to those who are just merely—I should not say just merely, but are only affected, perhaps, or incorporated on the basis of geographical residence.

Senator McCLURE. What is the legal problem, if any, with respect to the title to accretions to the beach? I noticed that the bill seeks the best title in the U.S. Government on beach accretions.

Is there a controversy with the State on that subject?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. The rights in Indiana are very complex.

Senator McCLURE. They are in every State.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Particularly there, though. That is the reason this is put in. The Constitution says, for instance, that the State will have title to land, the high water mark. In another act by the assembly, it says low water marks.

There is another bill that says accretion will be by the landowner whose land has been eroded. So it is very complex. Through this bill we attempted to level it.

Senator McCLURE. I am sure that is nice, as far as the Federal Government is concerned, that you level it out on the side of increasing the Federal Government's rights. How does the State feel about it, if you know?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. The State does not really know—that is a poor statement. The State, we have asked the State for their attorney general's opinion on it. It is forthcoming.

Senator McCLURE. We do not know how the State feels, because they have not told us; is that right?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. They do not know it themselves, I am afraid.

Dr. CURRY. In their testimony on the House side there is no reference at all to this issue, Senator McClure. It does not mean that it is not an issue. But they have listed about six major concerns that they wanted to address themselves to and this is not one of them.

The problem with Indiana Dunes, however, is not accretion at the present time. We are losing beaches. You are probably aware.

Senator McCLURE. One final area. What is the issue involved in the

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widening or expanding of easements and rights-of-way across designated properties? As I recall, we took some very strong action.

We, the Federal Government, not I as an individual, took some very strong action and I think unjustifiably legally or morally with respect to power lines in the vicinity of Manassas battlefield, because we did not want power lines to be seen from the battlefield, and we required the utility to reroute their lines so that they could not be seen from the battlefield.

Here we are taking action to enhance the opportunity for expanded easements through national park property. Why the difference?

Dr. CURRY. I think that would have to basically be addressed to supporters of the legislation. I do not believe that language applies to any of the existing areas. It is an accommodation to permit an addition of lands in the proposal.

Anything that we have recommended does not involve power corridors or additional power corridors. The one major power corridor——

Senator MCCLURE. Let me ask this question before you answer further, so that I can relate what you are saying to the bill before us. Is that map, the map numbered 626–91003?

Dr. CURRY. Yes, it is.

Senator MCCLURE. Which are the Little Calumet River portions, IV–B and IV–C?

Dr. CURRY. It is roughly around through here.

Senator MCCLURE. So the rights-of-way or easements referred to would be those that cross that corridor. What are the areas designated I–B, II–E, and II–F?

Dr. CURRY. II–B, IV–C. I–B is this area here. The power corridors and so forth are in this portion and below the red, which we have designated. S. 820 brings the tract over here to the edge of Burns Ditch.

We have said this could be developed by the corps, as they have a plan for that area.

Senator MCCLURE. II–E.

Dr. CURRY. This is II–E right in here.

Senator MCCLURE. II–F.

Dr. CURRY. II–F is this portion in here. I think that is the one that involves—there is an entrance to Bethlehem Steel there. We are not in favor of that in that it would add very little to the park, yet would cause perhaps a safety hazard in that particular area to the main plant area.

Senator MCCLURE. Where is the east arm of Burns Waterway area, designated as IV–C?

Dr. CURRY. This is IV–C right in here.

Senator MCCLURE. I am intrigued by these suggestions that we designate park areas because they are values, and in the same legislation suggest that the burdens on those areas may be increased.

We have a controversy going on right now over Lake Coeur d'Alene, in which the Corps of Engineers is exercising their authority under 1899 statute, and is seeking now to regulate every pier and dock and boathouse built around that lake.

They recently turned down one boathouse application on the ground that it would cast a shadow on the water. We are being asked here today to enact legislation which permits in section B–4 on pages 4 and 5 that construction of docking facilities by adjacent property owners be permitted.

I thought that the National Park Service was, perhaps, more protective of the national resources than were the Corps of Engineers.

Dr. CURRY. Primarily, these types of problems and the scope of them is one of the reasons why we feel that we do not want in in that area. Maybe that is begging the question with a capital B.

But that is a real concern, as is this problem here.

Senator MCCLURE. I understand. None of these are areas that you have suggested for inclusion.

Dr. CURRY. That is correct.

Senator MCCLURE. If we do go further than you have suggested, you might have some further opinion concerning whether or not we allow these increased encroachments?

Dr. CURRY. Yes, sir. And I am also concerned with acquiring conservation—the recommendation is that you acquire conservation easement in here. That would be a formidable task, especially if you want to have a pedestrian walkway or use rights in here.

You are getting up to almost full value, so it is a misnomer, to call them easements really, and of course policing of easements is very difficult. This is basically why we have stayed away from this area.

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you very much. I have no further questions.

Senator BIBLE. Dr. Curry, what is the status of this legislation on the House side?

Dr. CURRY. A hearing has been held on the House side. It was held June 17, I believe. But it has not been called for markup or anything of that nature.

Senator BIBLE. It has not been marked up, even in the subcommittee?

Dr. CURRY. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. One further question. I notice through the press there has been some concern by the people who live in this general area about the possibility, and I do not know if the word is correct or not, but there is some threat if it is a threat of putting a big nuclear powerplant in that area.

Would you speak to that point?

Dr. CURRY. Thank you, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You do not have to give me your opinion. Just tell me where it is going to go.

Dr. CURRY. Thank you. The plant would be located adjacent to the present NIPSCO facility. That is Northern Indiana Power. It is right in this portion of the park.

Senator BIBLE. Immediately to the west of the present Indiana Dunes Park?

Dr. CURRY. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. What is the status of that? Is it pending on an application? What is the status of the nuclear reactor to be built there?

Dr. CURRY. There have been hearings, in the original hearings the Department before the AEC examiners, the Department testified against——

Senator BIBLE. The Interior Department?

Dr. CURRY. The Interior Department, represented by Assistant Secretary Reed. He raised and voiced the Department's concerns about the development of a plant this close to the national park area.

Senator BIBLE. How close is it to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore?

Dr. CURRY. If you go the property line, you are talking about hundreds of yards. The— I am not familiar with the precise geographical location of the stack, and the corps, but they are——

Senator BIBLE. What is the status of that application?

Dr. CURRY. That application has been cleared, to my knowledge, through AEC. But it is under appeal. Mr. Osann is a later witness here, and I think can give you a more precise update.

But there is a suit in Federal court, seeking an injunction against the further construction of that site.

Senator BIBLE. Does the fact that the nuclear reactor application is in the state of flux, is it wise to move forward with any type of Indiana Dunes legislation until that is clarified?

I do not know what a nuclear reactor right next to a national lakeshore, seashore, or park does. These are very controversial issues. Senator McClure, from the State of Idaho, has great knowledge in this area.

I have some knowledge of it from my own State. This is where they set off those explosions underground, or they used to set them off, overground. I recognize that it involves a lot of people.

But do you have any reading as to when this might be determined?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Yes. It is a fact of life that it will be there. We cannot change that.

Senator BIBLE. Cannot change what?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. AEC—it is located right here, right adjacent to Cowles Bog area, in the lakeshore. The AEC, both the licensing board and the appeal board have said go with it. It is in Federal court now, but it does not relate to the expansion as we talk about it.

Senator BIBLE. I see what you mean. You mean it is a fact of life because if it is allowed to go forward it will affect the Indiana Dunes one way or the other.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Right.

Senator BIBLE. I understand what you are saying. I was not clear on that point. The mere fact that you round out the holdings and make some additions will not affect the fact of life of having a nuclear reactor right next to it; that is what you are saying.

I understand you now. I did not before. Tell me this, Dr. Curry. In the event that this committee should see fit to add the additions which you have testified to, would the President of the United States sign the bill?

Dr. CURRY. I cannot look into the future. But I would say that I am not aware of any President ever vetoing a park bill, although we may tempt them, sometimes. Would this agency recommend a veto?

No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. For the additions for which you have testified?

Dr. CURRY. I really cannot make an agency decision. I would say that——

Senator BIBLE. Would Secretary Morton? He is the top man.

Dr. CURRY. I would submit that the Park Service would probably not recommend a veto. We are coming up here and saying to you on a professional basis that we feel that these additions are legitimate; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What if we put in there——

Dr. CURRY. I cannot guarantee what form it would come to you sir. We will initiate——

Senator BIBLE. I do not want you to bind the President of the United States. I do not suppose you could if you wanted to. That would be a nice position. But what you are saying—just so we are on the same wavelength—is that this committee should add the additions to which you have testified.

You, as an individual and, undoubtedly, your superiors over you, right up to Secretary Morton, would not recommend a veto to the President of the United States; is that what you said?

Dr. CURRY. Yes, sir. I think that is a fair statement.

Senator BIBLE. All right. I have no further questions of you. Thank you, very much.

Senator MCCLURE. Just one additional question. Do you know, from the design of that nuclear plant, whether it discharges its cooling water into the lake?

Dr. CURRY. No. It has a cooling stack.

Senator MCCLURE. It contemplates a cooling tower. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, gentlemen. I hope you leave one of your group here, probably the superintendent, who is probably the most familiar with the Indiana Dunes, to remain here in the event that later questions come up.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Edward R. Osann, Save the Dunes Council, Chesterton, Ind.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD R. OSANN, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL, CHESTERTON, IND.

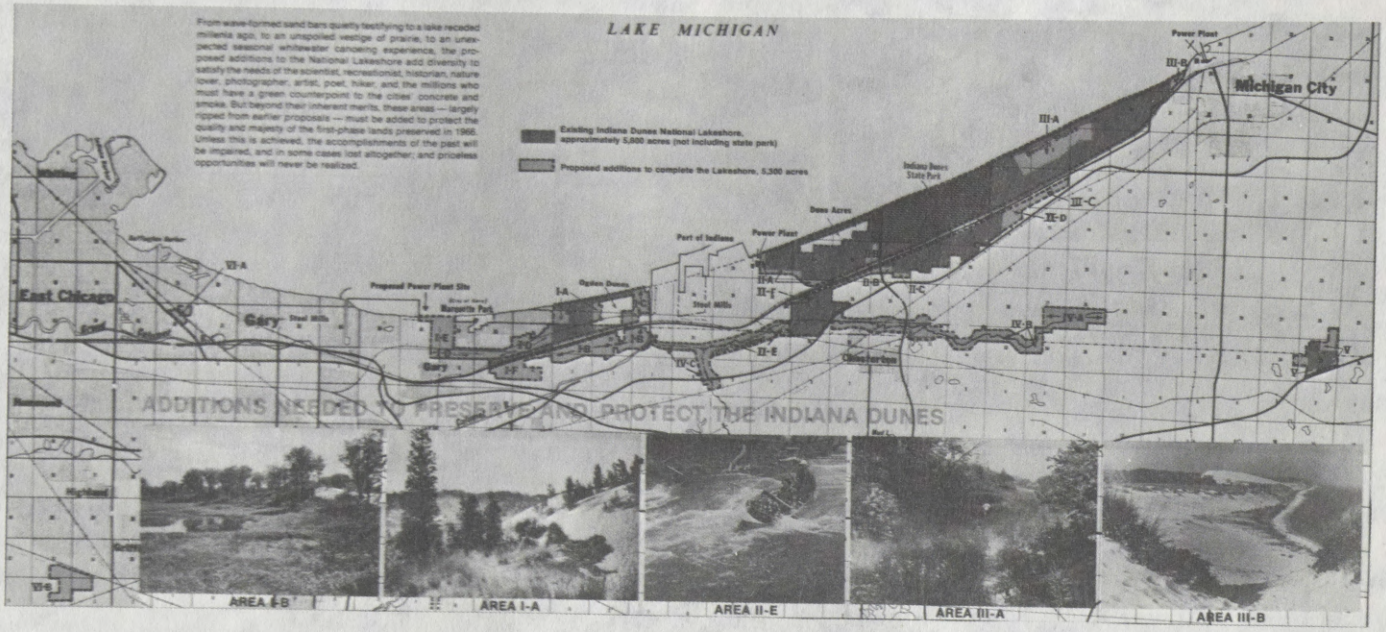
Mr. OSANN. Before proceeding with my statement, Mr. Chairman, I would like to offer a portfolio of admittedly amateur photography that was prepared for the hearings in the other bodies earlier this summer.

Senator BIBLE. We will be happy to have those adopted by reference.

[The photographs follow:]

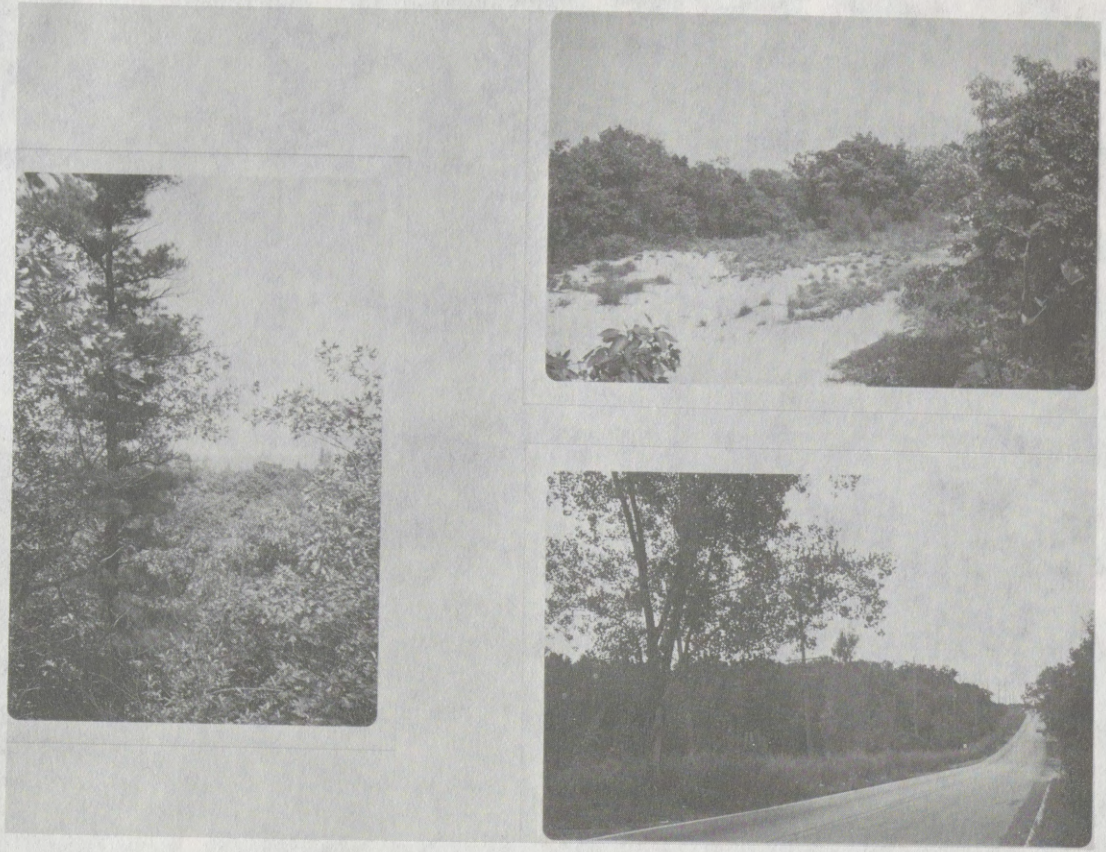
PHOTOGRAPHS
of
Areas Included in H. R. 3571

Save the Dunes Council, Inc.
June 17, 1974

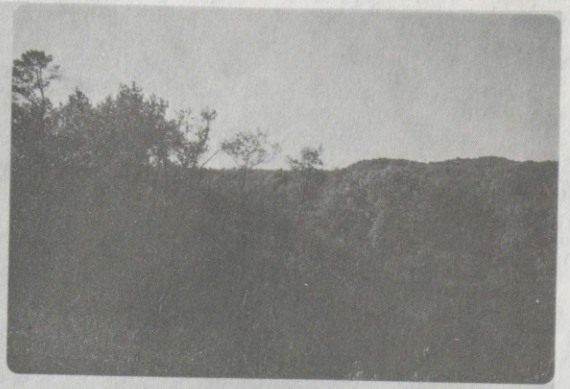

From wave-formed sand bars quietly testifying to a lake receded millenia ago, to an unspoiled vestige of prairie, to an unexpected seasonal whitewater canoeing experience, the proposed additions to the National Lakeshore add diversity to satisfy the needs of the scientist, recreationist, historian, nature lover, photographer, artist, poet, hiker, and the millions who must have a green counterpoint to the cities' concrete and smoke. But beyond their inherent merits, these areas — largely ripped from earlier proposals — must be added to protect the quality and majesty of the first-phase lands preserved in 1966. Unless this is achieved, the accomplishments of the past will be impaired, and in some cases lost altogether; and priceless opportunities will never be realized.
LAKE MICHIGAN
Existing Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, approximately 5,000 acres (not including state park)
Proposed additions to complete the Lakeshore, 5,300 acres
East Chicago
Gary
Michigan City
Power Plant
Proposed Power Plant Site
Steel Mills
Indiana Dunes State Park
Dune Acres
Ogden Dunes
Part of Indiana
Chesterton
ADDITIONS NEEDED TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT THE INDIANA DUNES
AREA I-B
AREA I-A
AREA II-E
AREA III-A
AREA III-B

Unit I-A East—Buffer zone additions: Ogden Dunes.

Unit I–A West – Buffer zone additions: Edgewater Dunes.



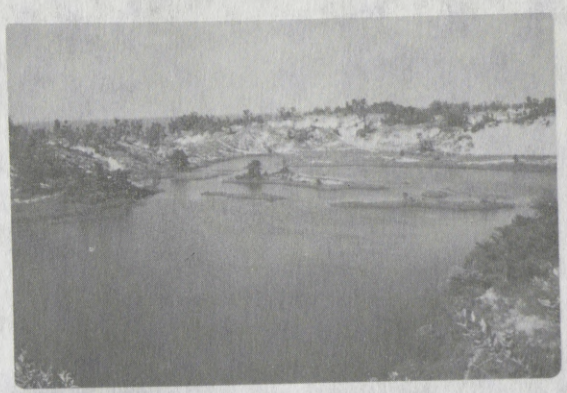
Unit I-B—Glacial Lake, dunes and marshes.

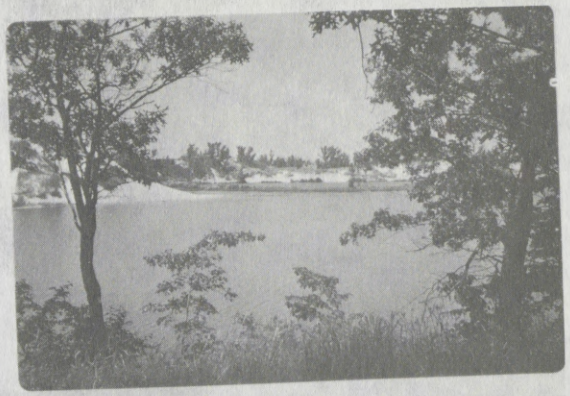


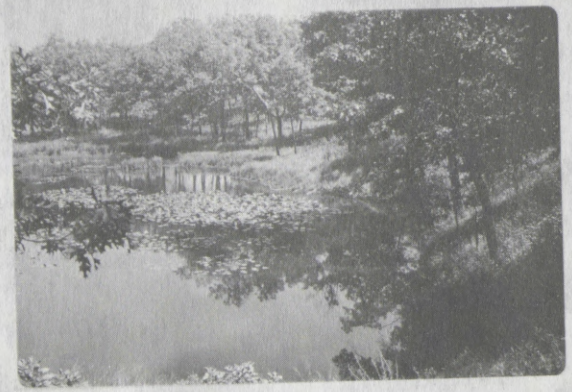
Unit I-C—Eastern Beach and Dunes extension.

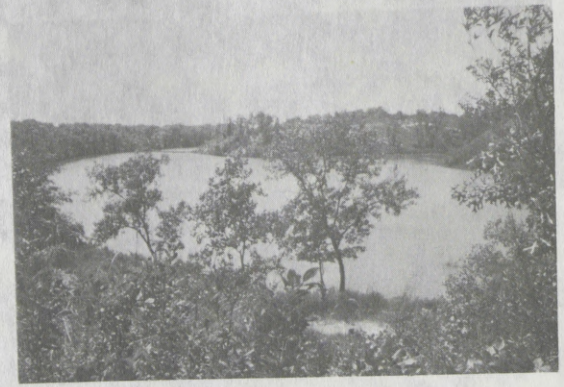
Unit I-D—Long Lake extension.

Unit I-E—Miller lagoons and woods.



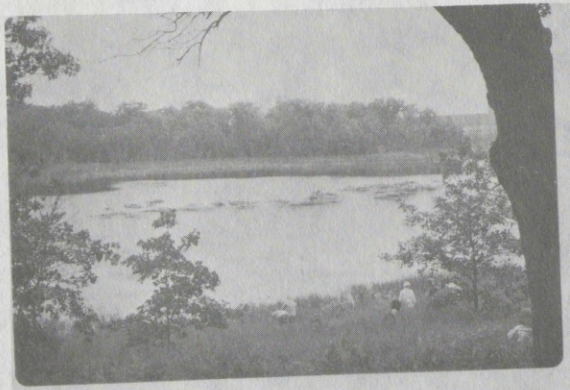






Unit I-F-Tolleston Dune Complex.

Unit II-A—NIPSCO "Greenbelt."



Unit II–B—Waverly Road.

Unit II-C—Tremont Road.

Unit II-D—Furnessville Marsh extension.

Unit II-E—Bailly Homestead River extension.

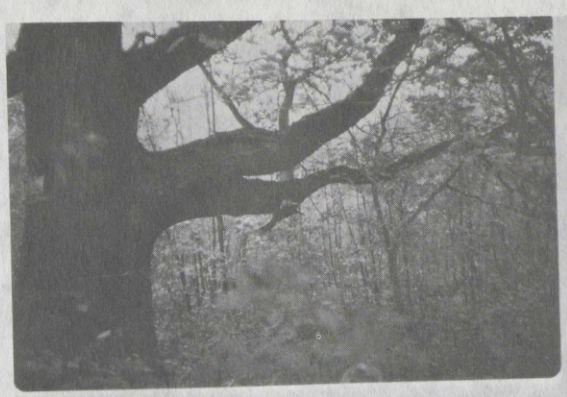
Unit II-F—Lake-Border Terminal Moraine.

Unit III-B – Crescent Dune.

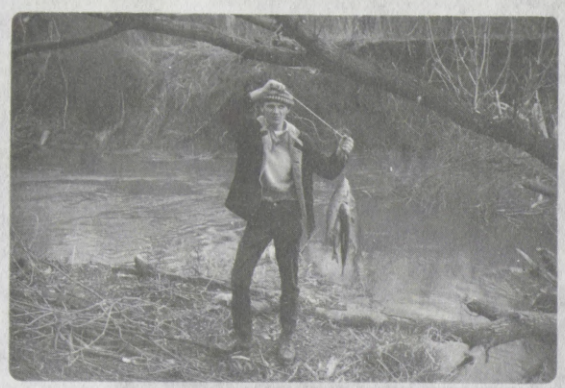
Unit III-C—Parkway Section.

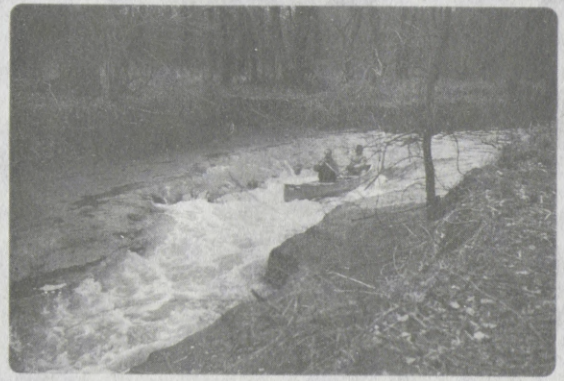
Unit IV-A—Blue Heron Preserve.

Unit IV-B – Little Calumet River, east section.



Unit IV-C—Little Calumet River, west section.





Unit V – Pinhook Bog Buffer Zones.

Unite VI-A – Nipissing Dune ridges and swale.

Unit VI-B—Hoosier Prairie.

Senator BIBLE. You have a 21-page statement. If you are under the illusion that I am going to stay here and hear all 21 pages, you are completely wrong. I have heard this time and time again.

I suggest you read the first paragraph and the last. And I will suggest that to the rest of the witnesses. I am going to close this hearing very quickly today, because we have heard it so many times.

Just comment on the additional, preferably the comments that have been made by the Park Service, and where they are right and where they are wrong. I have heard this. I have walked over the Indiana Dunes three times.

I do not need any further education on it. If I am not educated now, it is a good thing I am retiring. Without objection, the full statement, 21 pages long, will be incorporated in full in the record.

Mr. OSANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For the record, my name is Edward R. Osann, and I am testifying on behalf of our president, Sylvia Troy.

Senator BIBLE. That is a familiar name. I kind of miss her around here. Is she well?

Mr. OSANN. She is fine, taking a much-needed vacation that was commenced prior to the scheduling of this hearing.

Senator BIBLE. That is a name that comes back loud and clear, and favorably, I might add.

Mr. OSANN. In reference to the 23 pages of my statement, Senator, that portion is an appendix for the convenience of the committee, which is an area-by-area description and justification for all 21 units, that comprise S. 820.

I would be happy to answer any questions dealing with specific areas. But I think the major point that I would like to address in the oral portion of my testimony is the aspect of the cost.

We are certainly mindful of the tremendous backlog that has previously been cited by Dr. Curry and Senator McClure. We submit that careful scrutiny by your committee may reveal opportunities to reduce the departmental cost estimate of $56.6 million.

Save the Dunes Council suggests a funding ceiling of $46.2 million for the areas proposed in S. 320 would be adequate to accomplish the purposes of this bill. Various cost reductions are attainable in both the cost of particular units and in across-the-board categories of expense. In Beverly Shores alone the detailed review being presented to this committee in other testimony will document a potential reduction of over $6 million for this critical area.

Elsewhere, the Park Service estimate has numerous weaknesses. The inaccurate inclusion of improved properties beyond the proposed boundaries of S. 320, and relocation allowances for such property, has resulted in over $1 million added to the cost of units I–B, II–F, III–C, and IV–B.

State and municipal property was erroneously included in the estimates for units IV–A and IV–B, as well as Beverly Shores. Other inaccuracies include: assignment of mineral values contrary to local court decisions, unit III–B, $0.7 million.

Assignment of industrial land prices to residentially zoned land, unit VI–B, $0.5 million; and an acreage error, unit II–E, resulting in an underestimate of $0.1 million.

Turning to broader categories, no allowance was made for the discount accruing to the Government under the much-used reservations

of use and occupancy, or leaseback. This has proved particularly popular in the area of Beverly Shores.

I am advised in that portion of the town of Beverly Shores that is now in the national lakeshore—

Senator BIBLE. How much of Beverly Shores is within the national seashore?

Mr. OSANN. About 70 percent of the area, and about half of the population.

Senator BIBLE. Is already within the Indiana seashore?

Mr. OSANN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Under the enacting, enabling legislation loanback provisions are authorized?

Mr. OSANN. That is correct. The Park Service has made no allowance or breakout of what the potential savings might be. The track record for the existing area of Indiana Dunes in Beverly Shores is that over half of the property owners have taken the full 25-year leaseback that is available to them.

Using documented survey results for Beverly Shores Island and conservation estimates for three other units with residential areas, I–A, II–B, and III–C, we estimate that over $2 million will be saved.

Not surprisingly, no reference was made to the savings in relocation payments that would be barred to such leaseholders under the terms of H.R. 14217, which is pending before your committee, Senator, and S. 584, which has already passed the Senate.

This, we estimate, will produce a further savings of roughly $1.4 million. Finally, two areas deserving attention are deficiency awards and administrative costs.

Simply by bringing the allowance for the time it takes to process a condemnation case in the courts in line with actual experience with the Lakeshores' land acquisition activities thus far, nearly $1 million in costs are affected.

And we would welcome the committee's probing into the question of so-called indirect administrative costs. If these were to be reduced to 10 percent from the presently projected 11.6 percent of the cost of land, buildings, inflation, and court awards another savings of over $1 million would result.

I would like to conclude by addressing the few points that were raised by Dr. Curry. It is our understanding that the Senate passed a modified form of Senator Douglas' 1963 Lakeshore legislation, that authorized the asquisition of 11,700 acres in 1964.

That included the 2,100 acres of State park. The legislation that finally was agreed to by both houses in 1966 called for approximately 6,000 acres of Federal acquisition and 2,000 acres of the State park.

That is a differential of about 3,500 acres of Federal acquisition activity and the Park Service's 1,100 acre proposal fall short of the mark by well over 2,000 acres. We do view the question of the scale of the park with some importance.

The expectations that are placed upon this park are growing all the time. We hear proposals for boating facilities. We hear proposals for horse trails. We hear proposals for fish gear.

We hear proposals for multistory parking garages. In a sense, this is as it should be. The people should expect to get a great deal of usage

out of this great metropolitan park. But, on the other hand, sand dunes, as you know, are very vulnerable to overuse.

We feel if these great expectations that are placed on this area are to be met, that a park of the size that was originally envisioned by Senator Douglas and by this committee in the early sixties, is what is necessary.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very fine statement. I appreciate it. You shortened up these 23 pages admirably. Where is Chesterton?

Mr. OSANN. Chesterton is located a couple of miles south of the main body of the park.

Senator BIBLE. What is your profession?

Mr. OSANN. I have worked for Save the Dunes Council full-time. The first and only full-time employee of Save the Dunes Council.

Senator BIBLE. I thought Sylvia Troy was the first full-time employee without compensation.

Mr. OSANN. Without compensation, that is correct.

Senator BIBLE. You be sure to give her my warmest regards.

While you are sitting there, I forgot to ask a question of the Park Service, which I should have asked. That is, what is the annual visitation in the Indiana Dunes National Seashore for 19—maybe you have not closed the books on this year's season, but how about 1973?

Mr. OSANN. With virtually no publicity about the availability of the lakeshore, and no permanent facilities available for visitor use, it is my understanding that there were 55,000 visitors there last summer.

Senator BIBLE. Dr. Curray, do you have the official figures? Do you keep visitation figures?

Dr. CURRY. This past season, 1974, there were approximately 35,000. In 1973 it was approximately 25,000. Mr. Osann's 50,000 figure is correct, if you add in the residents within the park.

Senator BIBLE. That is a goodly number, if it furnishes that type of recreation, particularly for the people of Chicago, Gary, whatever. Where do most of those people come from? Chicago?

Mr. OSANN. Yes. The environmental impact statement for proposed facilities, that did a review of anticipated park usership based on patterns developed by Indiana Dunes State Park indicates that about 85 percent of the users of the Dunes are residents of the Chicago-Gary metropolitan area.

Senator BIBLE. Gary is in Indiana; Chicago is in Illinois. Do you make a breakdown between Gary and Chicago?

Mr. OSANN. They did not in those figures.

Senator BIBLE. That is a goodly visitation. Undoubtedly it is an area that should be preserved. The record is abundantly clear. Thank you very much.

Mr. OSANN. We are very aware of your past record in that regard, Senator. We appreciate it very much.

Senator BIBLE. I hope we can do something to further the cause in the waning days of this session.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Osann follows:]

HONORARY PRESIDENT:
SEN. PAUL DOUGLAS
PRESIDENT EMERITUS
AND FOUNDER:
MRS. JAMES H. BUELL

Save the Dunes Council

ORGANIZED IN 1952

PRESIDENT:
MRS. JACK M. TROY
1512 PARK DRIVE
MUNSTER, INDIANA 46321
PHONE 219-838-5843

Statement in Support of S. 820
Before the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senate Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs
September 30, 1974

My name is Edward R. Osann, and I am testifying on behalf of our President, Sylvia Troy. Save the Dunes Council is a volunteer, non-profit citizens organization formed in 1952 to protect and preserve the Indiana Dunes. For the past 22 years, persons from around the country have joined the Council and worked for the establishment of a viable federal park in this one-of-a-kind area. After 1966, when the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore was finally authorized by Congress, we learned that continued citizen effort was still vital to the project. We have testified annually before Appropriations Committees for land acquisition, and have donated some 50 parcels of property to the Interior Department. A joint project has been undertaken with Nature Conservancy to further private efforts in land acquisition. We have successfully stopped sand mining activities and a proposed railroad freight yard that threatened the park. We have opposed coal-fired and nuclear power plants on the park's periphery as well as a jet port proposal. We have worked for clean air and water quality in the Dunes region. Balanced and expeditious development of the Lakeshore by the Park Service has been one of our principal goals in recent years.

The Indiana Dunes lie at the southern tip of Lake Michigan as a fascinating complex of towering dune ridges, moving dunes, beautiful beaches,

marshes, woodlands and bogs. The dunes were formed some 15,000 years ago as retreating glaciers and glacial lakes left remnants of ancient shorelines and a vast array of plants, ranging from tropical to arctic in origin. Both eastern and western species flourish here as well, creating an area of delight to the botanist, the nature lover, the casual walker in the woods. The dunes are internationally known as the birthplace of ecology in North America and contain three National Landmarks: Cowles Bog, Pinhook Bog and the recently designated Hoosier Prairie.

In sharp and startling contrast to this natural wonderland is one of the largest industrial regions in the nation. Heavy industry, chiefly steel mills and oil refineries dominate the Chicago-Gary shoreline of Lake Michigan. Over half of Indiana's shoreline is thus devoted to industrial development. The highly urban nature of the area with its concentrated population of some ten million people nearby lend this park great value beyond proportion to its small size. Public transportation via an operating commuter rail line to downtown Chicago make the Lakeshore easily accessible to metropolitan residents in less than one hour. This rail line traverses the entire length of the Lakeshore, with station stops at several planned and potential visitor centers.

The effort to preserve the Indiana Dunes has been a long and difficult one. If an earlier Congress had had the foresight to enact Stephen Mather's proposal in 1916, we would not be here today trying to save bits and pieces of what remain of the Indiana Dunes. However, the lack of precedent for creating a national park from privately owned land, and the impending World War blocked that effort. Fortunately, the State of Indiana in 1923 set aside a small state park in the dunes--3 miles of beach and 2,200 acres of dunes and woodland.

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As you will recall, Mr. Chairman, in 1958 Senator Douglas introduced dunes park legislation; but that same year Bethlehem Steel began buying several thousand acres of lakefront duneland in the very area we were attempting to save. In 1959, National Steel and Northern Indiana Public Service Company began construction in this same area. The State of Indiana was also actively promoting a "public" industrial harbor.

In 1963 a compromise was arranged by the Bureau of the Budget under the Kennedy Administration which would accommodate industry and the conservationists. The public lost the best of the dune land to an industrial harbor and Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which has since invested over one billion dollars on their steel making facilities in the midst of the Dunes. But a 9,500 acre Federal park was also to be authorized. Unfortunately, park opponents continued their opposition to creation of the National Lakeshore and by the time Congress authorized the Park in 1966, the 9,500 acres was whittled down to 5,800 acres; in effect the compromise was compromised. S. 320 would raise the National Lakeshore to the order of magnitude envisioned in 1963.

The present status of the Lakeshore is this: $27.9 million, the ceiling permitted by the 1966 act, has been spent for land acquisition; an additional $7.6 million now near final passage by Congress is needed to complete park purchase; and over $3 million dollars has been appropriated for development but not yet obligated because of conflicts between Park Service planners and local and regional planning agencies. So eight years after the park was authorized, there are still few facilities for the public to use.

Some have asked, why enlarge Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore when not all of the existing park has been acquired and developed for public use? There are three main reasons. Since 1966, we have seen some devastating

encroachments which threaten the existence and usability of the present park. A prime example is the buffer zone needed to protect Cowles Bog from the primitive ash dumping activity of the nearby power plant. Other buffer zones are necessary around Pinhook Bog. Remarkably, many of the dune areas which were originally in the compromise bill of 9,500 acres still remain intact and substantially unspoiled despite the advances of urban development. There are several unique natural landscapes intrinsically a part of the dunes region not presently represented either in the National Lakeshore or the State Park, such as the Miller Lagoons and the Hoosier Prairie.

Secondly, this is a now or never opportunity to add these areas to the Park. Porter County, in which 70% of this proposal is located, is the fastest growing county in Indiana. Short of a major economic collapse, the open space surrounding the park would be rapidly developed commercially, residentially or industrially. The Beverly Shores "Island" would invite concentrated housing development within the park if not added to it now.

A third reason is the inadequacy of the present park size to meet the recreational needs of the area. Lying squarely in the path of an emerging Midwestern megalopolis stretching from Chicago to Pittsburgh, the Dunes are even now subjected to greater pressure for various user activities close to home. This is as it should be, but a national preserve of 5,800 acres would not, in our view, meet the recreational need. Dunes' resources are easily endangered by over-use, and the park visitors' experience would be diminished.

For the convenience of your committee, Mr. Chairman, we have appended to our statement an area by area description and justification for all 21 units that comprise S. 820. I would be happy to attempt to answer any questions you or members of the committee may have.

Before closing, however, I would like to address the important aspect of the cost of this bill. We are mindful, Mr. Chairman, of the tremendous backlog in parkland acquisitions nationwide and we support the initiatives by the Congress to provide more realistic revenues to the Land and Water Conservation Fund. We submit that careful scrutiny by your committee may reveal opportunities to reduce the Departmental cost estimate of 56.6 million dollars. Save the Dunes Council suggests that a funding ceiling of 46.2 million dollars would be adequate to accomplish the purposes of S. 820.

Various cost reductions are attainable in both the costs of particular units and in across-the-board categories of expense. In Beverly Shores alone, the detailed review being presented to this committee in other testimony will document a potential reduction of over 6 million dollars for this critical area. Elsewhere, the Park Service estimate has numerous weaknesses. The inaccurate inclusion of improved properties beyond the proposed boundaries of S. 820 (and relocation allowances for such property) has resulted in over a million dollars added to the cost of Units I-B, II-F, III-C and IV-B. State and municipal property was erroneously included in the estimates for Units IV-A and IV-B, as well as Beverly Shores. Other inaccuracies include: assignment of mineral values contrary to local court decisions (Unit III-B), 0.7 million dollars; assignment of industrial land prices to residentially zoned land (Unit VI-B), 0.5 million dollars; and an acreage error (Unit II-E) resulting in an underestimate of 0.1 million dollars.

Turning to broader categories, no allowance was made for the discount accruing to the government under the much-used reservations of use and occupancy, or "lease back." Using documented survey results for Beverly Shores,

and conservative estimates for three other units with residential areas (I-A, II-B and III-C) we estimate that over two million dollars will be saved. Not surprisingly, no reference was made to the savings in relocation payments that would be barred to such lease-holders under the terms of H.R. 14217 and S.584. This, we estimate, will produce a further savings of roughly 1.4 million dollars.

Finally, two areas deserving attention are deficiency awards and administrative costs. Simply by bringing the allowance for the time it takes to process a condemnation case in the courts in line with actual experience with the Lakeshore's land acquisition activities thus far, nearly a million dollars in costs are affected. And we would welcome the committee's probing into the question of so-called "indirect administrative costs." If these were to be reduced to 10% from the presently projected 11.6% of the cost of land, buildings, inflation, and court awards another savings of over one million dollars would result.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is our first Urban National Park. It has been referred to as Gateway Midwest, and counterpart of Gateway National Recreation Area which incorporates the remaining open space around New York City, some 26,000 acres with estimated development costs at $92 million--and San Francisco Golden Gate National Recreation Area, with 34,000 acres, and development and acquisition costs of $120 million. By contrast Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore would be only 11,100 acres if S. 820 is approved in its entirety--and it would not merely be open space but an unusually high quality area, significant scientifically, historically, scenically and recreationally--and the relative cost would not be excessive.

Let us not repeat the errors of 1916--history has provided us with one more opportunity and probably the last one--to preserve an irreplaceable natural resource to millions of people. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before this committee

Statement of Save the Dunes Council
in support of legislation to enlarge
the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

APPENDIX

Description of Units Proposed for Addition

I. West Beach Area Expansion

UNIT I-A BUFFER ZONE ADDITIONS

Within the currently authorized National Lakeshore, West Beach (formerly the property of Inland Steel Corporation) is scheduled to become the principal intensive beach use area, and the location of the first major user facility to be constructed within the park. The center of this 400 acre site had once been sand mined, rendering it an appropriate location for the placement of such facilities.

168 acres of duneland are available for addition to West Beach immediately contiguous on both east and west. These areas would provide a reserve of high quality natural open space for hiking and nature interpretation to supplement the more intensive recreational areas of West Beach. Furthermore, the unit would establish buffer protection and a natural transition between West Beach and Gary to the west and Ogden Dunes to the east. New residential encroachment is imminent, however, and quick action is necessary to preserve the wooded skyline and natural backdrop afforded to the currently authorized park area by this unit.

EAST SECTION: OGDEN DUNES

The areas to be added on the east boundary of the park's West Beach are a 53 acre strip of land in the town of Ogden Dunes, running north and south along its western border, and a 13 acre wedge of land between the Penn Central railroad tracks and the town's southern border. The portions recommended for acquisition include wind-blown dunes along the lake and stabilized wooded dunes further south.

The Ogden Dunes land changed ownership within recent years, and the town government has now exhausted its legal remedies for preventing the development of the tract. The new owners subdivided the area and are now actively soliciting buyers for their 82 "prestige" lots. Roads and water lines were recently installed, but the area's natural beauty remains outstanding.

As the map indicates, the land occupied by Gary-Hobart Water Company's filtration facility to the south remains excluded, as do all existing houses near the north end of the section. Gary-Hobart could retain easement rights over a strip containing water intake pipes from the lake shore to the filtration plant and the outflow line leading to U.S. Route 12, subject to scenic controls and public access agreements with the Park Service.

WEST SECTION: EDGEWATER DUNES

The additional buffer zone section recommended at the west side of West Beach is a 92 acre block fronting on the Lake-Porter County Line Road consisting of high wooded dunes interspersed with 25-30 homes. The area comprises a lightly developed "peninsula" excluded from the existing National Lakeshore. It is still largely in a natural wooded state, however, and would be desirable for hiking and other low density recreation in a natural setting.

Following introduction of the Roush/Hartke bills in 1971, property owners in this area petitioned to be included within the National Lakeshore. Citing the unspoiled terrain of the area and the difficulty of obtaining city services, 93% of the Edgewater Beach Subdivision property owners petitioned the Senate and House Interior Committees on March 11, 1972.

UNIT I-B GLACIAL LAKE DUNES AND MARSHES

This is a wide expanse of ancient cattail marshes, dune ridges of variable heights and scattered oak groves prized by naturalists and geologists. The area lies to the south of U.S. Route 12, opposite West Beach and the town of Ogden Dunes. It extends approximately two miles from Lake-Porter County Line Road eastward to Burns Waterway (not to be confused with the Port of Indiana, nearly a mile further east), and averages a half mile in depth.

Formed in the ice age by the receding waters of old glacial Lake Chicago, the area has been left largely undisturbed except for the abuses of off-road vehicles. It is perhaps the finest remaining display of successive stages of the old lake bottom and shoreline dunes. Primarily representative of the Tolleston period, it also reveals the ancient effects of overlays from the Algonquin and Nipissing stages, a distinctive feature which geologists say is not as clearly seen elsewhere in the Dunes.

Being presently devoid of structures, the Glacial Lake Dunes Unit could be utilized by the Park Service almost immediately upon

UNIT I-B GLACIAL LAKE DUNES AND MARSHES - (continued)

acquisition, offering relief to the expected heavy crowds at West Beach. (The only other unit of comparable size is the Beverly Shores "Island," which, while of equal importance, could not be immediately used in this manner.) Nearly all of the area was originally included in the National Lakeshore "compromise" bill of 1963, for reasons that remain valid today. Zoned throughout for industrial or commercial use, the main western portion has long been held by Inland Steel. Several parcels at the eastern end are the property of National Steel Corporation. The remaining ownership is in smaller blocks held by individuals and corporations, including a right-of-way for power transmission and pipelines. A small area off County Line Road is used by Inland Steel for racks of metal panels being tested for sun exposure. If included in the park, the leveled portion can be used for visitor facilities or restored to original contours.

Wild flowers bloom throughout the spring, summer and fall here on open ridges, in swales and among black oak groves. Gentians, wild orchids and other prairie and dunes specimens are included. This type of flora is not common further east in the park because greater fire control has allowed once-open areas to become overgrown. An ecological quirk has occured at the northwestern corner of the tract where a European import, the purple loosestrife (Lythrum), has taken over a large wet field, creating a mass of bright color that draws the attention of airline pilots overhead and the interest of curious botanists from around the country.

The eastern boundary of unit I-B extends to within 300 feet of the edge of Burns Waterway. The Army Corps of Engineers is in the advanced planning stage for a flood control and recreational navigation project along the waterway and proceeding westward along the Little Calumet River to the Indiana-Illinois state line. Section 13 of the text of pending National Lakeshore legislation would allow the park to acquire the remaining land between unit I-B and the waterway if the Corps project is ultimately determined not to be feasible or otherwise remains unauthorized by Congress.

According to the Corps' draft environmental impact statement, project features include a 500 to 600 foot wide greenbelt corridor, with recreational nodes spaced at intervals along the river. Two such nodes would be located south of unit I-B, presenting complementary recreational and open space development. In the event that the Corps or local interests are unable to provide boating facilities, then the National Lakeshore could guarantee the availability of public boating access along the park's river frontage at the east end of this unit.

UNIT 1-B GLACIAL LAKE DUNES AND MARSHES - (continued)

In considering the relative importance of the various areas proposed for addition to the Lakeshore, this unit ranks as number one. To review the reasons, the following should be stressed:

1. The area's exceptional scenic, geological and ecological characteristics, particularly its uniquely preserved Tolleston shoreline;

2. The largely undeveloped and unspoiled condition of the tract, making it available for park use immediately upon acquisition and affording a one-time chance to preserve it in this pristine state;

3. The enhancement of existing park land to the north, where the heaviest public use will be concentrated;

4. The relatively small areas that have been disturbed, permitting construction of park service facilities without further destruction of natural areas;

5. The essential linkage provided to the eastern portions of the park. (A waterway corridor along the east arm of the Little Calumet River will tie various components of the park together. Without the east end of this unit, the western portions of the park would be separated from the river and the eastern part of the National Lakeshore by privately owned industrial property, inaccessible to the public for park purposes.)

UNIT I-C EASTERN BEACH AND DUNES EXTENSION

This is a prime shoreline and dunes area of great ecological and scenic value which is zoned for industry and immediately threatened by development. Unit I-C is a microcosm of some of the most important ecological features of the Indiana Dunes. The northern high dune section contains a complete inventory of the Lake Michigan dune range, including a blowout between two high ridges that demonstrates plant succession in its purest form. The older dune ridge on the south is the ancient Tolleston beach, a rare feature since it is covered or destroyed east of this area.

Owned by National Steel Corporation, whose Midwest Steel Division mills lie across Burns Ditch to the east, the unit extends from the waterline southward to U.S. Route 12. When the Ogden Dunes beach is brought into the National Lakeshore in accordance with the 1969 park master plan, West Beach visitors will find they can walk down a narrow strip of shoreline, bordered by private residences, which extends

UNIT I-C EASTERN BEACH AND DUNES EXTENSION - (continued)

a mile to a dead end at the National Steel property line. Yet, a beautiful beach backed by spectacular dunes and woods extends for another quarter mile to the Burns Waterway outlet, a logical and seemingly natural boundary. This is the last major stretch of unspoiled shoreline remaining in Porter County outside the boundaries of the National Lakeshore.

This unit would offer an outstanding opportunity for environmental education, completing the geological-ecological story told by the Glacial Lake Unit adjoining to the south. The oaks are larger and more dense than in unit I-B and interspersed occasionally by evergreen groves of white pine and tall jack pines. This is one of the few remaining areas where arctic jack pine grows side by side with desert cactus in a natural ecosystem. A fine collection of other dunes flora, including orchids, cactus, unipers, sand cherries, groud covers and gentians thrive on the slopes of the dunes and in the many well protected swales and ravines. Cottonwoods are established on the foredunes. A moderate size blowout is in the early stages of reclaiming by the natural flora of the dunes.

The area is bounded by water on two sides. The beach is subject to the erosive forces of Lake Michigan and should be managed in conjunction with the park beaches immediately to the west. If industrially developed, the beach frontage would likely be bulkheaded, diverting erosive forces downdrift, or westward, along the shoreline.

Frontage along Burns Waterway will provide similar opportunities for linkage with the Corps of Engineers' river redevelopment project as in unit I-B. The only structure on the tract is a small pump station forwarding industrial waste to low spots nearby that serve as settling ponds. Since this structure is located within the proposed 500 foot right-of-way for the Corps' widening of the waterway, its relocation is an issue that will ultimately have to be addressed by National Steel regardless of enactment of pending park legislation. As in unit I-B, the eastern boundary of unit I-C is 300 feet from the waterway's edge. The pump station could only be acquired by the Park Service if the Corps widening project is not undertaken.

Properly balanced urban development in the 1970's does not require industry to be lined up along the precious limited shoreline. While natural values of the land cannot be transferred to another site, small industrial-type buildings can. The steel company has indicated publicly

UNIT I-C EASTERN BEACH AND DUNES EXTENSION - (continued)

that it has no plans to use this area for its own expansion, but rather intends to lease or sell it piecemeal for light industrial use by "satellite" consumers of its steel products. An area to the southeast already affected by such development has been excluded from this proposed park addition, which encompasses the most unspoiled part of the company's property.

It is difficult to comprehend the viewpoint of those who think of the natural shoreline with its world famous dunes only for its industrial potential. It has been said that Man repeats the errors of the past. The urban planning mistakes of the adjacent Lake County cities of Gary, Hammond, Whiting and East Chicago are there for all to see. The representatives of these cities are now trying to mitigate the mistakes of an earlier generation. Yet in Porter County, the towns of Burns Harbor, Portage, and the County itself zoned all of the lakefront under their respective jurisdictions for heavy industry, thus repeating the pattern of fifty years ago in Lake County. Only the existence of the State Park and the National Lakeshore prevents another industrial wall from closing off Lake Michigan from the people. What is now at stake is this last unspoiled and uncommitted one quarter mile of dunes shoreline.

UNIT I-D LONG LAKE EXTENSION

The earliest maps of the Indiana Dunes show a long, narrow strip of wetlands between two major dune ridges, formed by a sudden drop in the old glacial lake level, extending some 25 to 30 miles across three counties. Natural eutrophication gradually dried most of the wetlands, but one prominent body of water, called "Long Lake," remained intact until the Burns Ditch drainage project lowered the water table in the 1920's. However, open water and marshlands still exist as a vestige of the old lake.

The bed of Long Lake now extends from the Miller area of Gary to Ogden Dunes. The water, which is generally quite shallow, flows slowly from the west and enters the West Beach area of the Lakeshore park at its present boundary on County Line Road. The flow here is hindered by a road embankment, but underground movement continues by seepage. It is reasonable to expect that a pollution condition in any of the unprotected portion could adversely affect the waters within the present park boundaries. There is no outlet, and the water stops its flow in the pond at the east end of the West Beach area.

It is considered essential, therefore, to control the entire watershed of Long Lake in order to assure the long-range preservation of this

UNIT I - D LONG LAKE EXTENSION - (continued)

valuable feature of the park. The southern boundary of the watershed is now fixed by the Penn-Central RR tracks and the northern edge by an unused section of the Indiana Harbor Belt RR right of way. The western end of the lake bed is now marshy, with a complex of undisturbed dune ridges following its course.

The lake bed, with its natural transition from open water to marshy shoreline and dunes, some quite high, provides an important habitat for wildlife in this area. Lying as they are at the southern tip of the Lake Michigan flyway, these wetlands serve as an essential stopover point for migratory birds and as a nesting ground for other species. Great blue heron is among the species observed. By extending the National Lakeshore boundary westward to include both the marshes and the dune ridges, additional hiking trails and other day use areas can be added to the space available in the present West Beach park area.

It is proposed that the boundary be extended to a point where it becomes contiguous to an area being proposed as an extension of existing Marquette Park in the city of Gary. Thus, an important natural access corridor to the Lakeshore would become available to visitors from Gary. The undisturbed dunes and marshes extend about one mile farther west from the line as now proposed. However, the line was drawn to be aligned with the western boundary of the Miller Lagoon and Woods Unit, as described in Section I-E of this appendix.

This area, as outlined on the master map, includes a high dune bordering the unused I.H.B.R.R. tracks on the north, about half way between the east and west ends of the Long Lake basin. It is the last remaining undisturbed segment of a dune ridge that once bordered Long Lake on the north. Most of the original ridge has been destroyed over the years by sandmining and residential development in the Miller area of Gary. The still-remaining portion, recommended for inclusion in the park, is known locally as "Hickory Hill". It is stabilized by a growth of high dune flora of varied species and many mature trees. From the top of the ridge there is a magnificent view of the entire Long Lake basin. The ridge is about half a mile long and a quarter mile deep. A separate smaller segment of high dune ridge is included just to the west of the West Beach boundary along County Line Road, and is vital to protect this approach to the park.

UNIT I - D LONG LAKE EXTENSION - (continued)

Following the introduction of the Lakeshore expansion bill, "Hickory Hill" was threatened anew by a proposal for sandmining and construction of apartment buildings. Local residents opposed the destruction of the dune, and development has been postponed for the present. The area of the dune covers about 45 acres and contains no structures. There are two residences in the small segment west of County Line Road, which would be exempt from condemnation.

An interesting possibility is to use the old I.H.B.R.R. track for operation of a shuttle trolley in and out of the park. It has already been proposed by Gary city planners that shuttle service be used to transport park visitors from a parking terminal in Unit I-F to West Beach along this route. The long-unused tracks provide an obvious link between the proposed Miller Lagoons addition and the West Beach Unit, through the Long Lake corridor. This would accord with the concept of scenic corridors recommended by the Lake Michigan Region Planning Council and the planning consultants to the National Park Service, as noted in a number of environmental impact studies.

UNIT I-E MILLER LAGOONS AND WOODS

The Long Lake Extension Unit described in the previous section would bring the National Lakeshore boundaries in close proximity to Marquette Municipal Park and Beach in the Miller area of Gary. This opens the possibility of a direct linkage, such as exists now with the Indiana Dunes State Park to the east.

A yet-undeveloped and essentially unspoiled tract running north and south between the western end of the Long Lake Extension and the municipal park would make an ideal connecting link and a valuable addition to Lakeshore lands. The area in question is a tract of some 300 acres lying between the U. S. Steel Gary Works on the west and the developed Miller area to the east. It extends from the I.H.B.R.R. tracks on the south to the lakeshore on the north. The northern portion contains the only natural segment left of the Grand Calumet River.

The area has been considered as a potential park site by Gary city officials and has special ecological interest. It is proposed that this land be left in its natural state as a conservation, hiking and nature-interest area, leaving to the adjacent municipal park such facilities as picnic areas and pavillions. Coordinated programs with the Gary Park Board would be encouraged.

UNIT I - E MILLER LAGOONS AND WOODS - (continued)

The dunes here are of a different character than those common further east. The zone of open dunes near the shore is much wider. The interdunal spaces are filled with water, and the deep blue color contrasts dramatically with the light sand. These are "young" dunes, born "yesterday," with foredune flora just beginning to gain a toehold. The grasses, wild cherries, grapes and small rustling poplars complete a scene of vivid color and contrast. The lagoons nourish rich stands of orchids and other rare flowers. Nothing comparable to this is to be found within the present National Lakeshore boundaries.

South of the Grand Calumet River, lie the older, oak forested dunes, stabilized with a thick carpet of grass and a host of wild flowers. Here, the sparkling lagoons are in a setting of dark green, liberally sprinkled with the bright colors of the wild flowers and widely varied ground flora. The water is usually clear and open near the center of the lagoon. Near the edges, lilies or cattails mark the progression of plants to culminate in the forested dune ridge.

The band of dune ridges and lagoons extend southward to meet the western edge of the Long Lake Extension Unit where a scenic corridor would lead directly to the existing West Beach area of the National Lakeshore.

In common with many undeveloped tracts of land, some portions are suffering the abuse of trash and abandoned cars. So far, the litter has not permanently scarred the land, and acquisition by the National Park Service would provide a means to clean up and police the area. Similar problems existed in the dunes which are now part of the National Lakeshore, and the National Park Service has done a fine job of cleanup.

The tract is owned by U. S. Steel, which has proposed dredging the lagoons and dune ridges to obtain material for building a landfill as the site for a new fossil fuel electrical generating plant. A byproduct of the scheme was to be a small boat harbor for the city. However, a wide range of Gary citizens strenuously opposed the U. S. Steel - NIPSCO plan and support the proposal to add the tract to the National Lakeshore. The city has subsequently considered alternate harbor sites in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers.

The logical location for the western boundary of this proposed addition to the Lakeshore is rather precisely fixed. U.S. Steel, on the west, has bulldozed and filled with slag, rubble, etc., to an easily definable line running north and south.

UNIT I - E MILLER LAGOONS AND WOODS - (continued)

To the east of this line, the dune ridges and elongated lagoons are on an east-west orientation. The boundary line proposed would be 1000 feet west of the west end of the existing Marquette Park Beach, with a rectangular tract of beach frontage and active foredunes extending 1800 feet to the company's landfill bulkhead. This location would then protect the watersheds of the lagoons and permit a narrow greenbelt along the U. S. Steel Co. plant site. Any movement of the line eastward would result in one or more of the lagoons being bisected. A movement of the line westward would permit a wider buffer strip, but would increase opposition from U. S. Steel. With the line drawn as now shown, U. S. Steel would still retain almost a square mile of vacant land, plus another square mile of landfill under construction, for necessary plant expansion.

Except for the western 1000 feet and the extension along the beach, the land herein proposed for addition to the National Lakeshore is in residential zoning.

UNIT I - F TOLLESTON DUNE COMPLEX

This area is similar to Unit I-B, but somewhat distinctive in character. The complex of low dune ridges and swales have stands of mature trees and host a wide variety of flowers. Geologically, sub-aqueous sand bars of the Nipissing glacial era(2500 to 3500 years ago) merge with the eolian dunes of the 8000 year old Tolleston era. No such complex exists in any other unit or in the existing National Lakeshore.

No structures are located in this unit, although it is within walking distance of many Gary residents. Like Unit I-B, the area is well suited for short hikes and the conservation of duneland habitat. In so doing it offers a natural barrier to urban sprawl and preserves the open vista along the narrow Long Lake Extension Unit to the north.

Unit I-F will also provide a favorable location for visitor transportation facilities for users of West Beach. Directly north along Ripley Street (State Route 51) from the Indiana Toll Road and the Tri-State Expressway, the area lends itself to a safer and more environmentally responsible accomodation of visitor vehicular traffic than would otherwise be available. Limited sand mining in the past has left sites potentially suitable for parking facilities. Traffic could thus be kept at the edge of the park, while visitors would be shuttled along the Long Lake corridor to West Beach previously described. A small triangular tract north of U.S. Route 12 included in this unit has been proposed as a possible station stop for commuter rail service serving the park, and could be served by the beach shuttle as well.

II. Inland Zone Dune and Marsh Additions

UNIT II - A NIPSCO GREENBELT

When Northern Indiana Public Service Co. (NIPSCO) announced plans to construct a new electric generating station at the western boundary of the town of Dune Acres, in 1959, there was a great deal of protest by the town's residents and conservationists. At the time, the area was made up of unspoiled dunelands which had been included in pending legislative proposals for a national preserve in the Dunes. Despite public protest and appeals from the Secretary of the Interior, Senators Gruening and Moss, and others, the company proceeded with construction. The only concession made was that a 500-foot "greenbelt" would be designated along the eastern boundaries of company property. Later, the buffer was reduced by NIPSCO to 300 feet along the boundary's north-south leg, despite protests. NIPSCO retained ownership of the land involved.

Of all the buffer areas proposed for acquisition to protect currently authorized park areas, this is the most important. If this unit is not acquired, that part of the existing National Lakeshore which is of the highest natural value will be destroyed by the planned dumping of fly ash (and perhaps other wastes) along the common boundary of NIPSCO and the National Lakeshore. In a mistake apparent through hindsight, the present common boundary now passes through the waters of several interdunal ponds and the basin of Cowles Bog, a National Natural Landmark. Thus, there is an interchange of water between NIPSCO controlled property and the existing park. Additionally, the boundary line is through several natural dune ridges which are important components of the geological system. The area of the National Lakeshore which would be effected is in the Park Service's Zone 4 land classification, which is termed "Outstanding Natural." Its values are irreplaceable.

The common boundary is approximately 12,800 feet in length. In 1969, part of this buffer designation was vacated by the county plan commission at the utility's request. At present, only 5,000 linear feet of the 12,000 linear feet of common boundary has a greenbelt area between the authorized National Lakeshore boundary and NIPSCO's plant facilities. This means that for 7,800 linear feet of common boundary, no buffer exists at all. Included in the totally unprotected category is Cowles Bog, where the NIPSCO boundary cuts across the southwest part of the Bog. During 1970-71, local

UNIT II - A NIPSCO GREENBELT - (continued)

environmentalists protested NIPSCO's unconfined dumping of ash into Cowles Bog and other parts of the interdunal wetlands system. Instead of heeding requests to stop the dumping, NIPSCO constructed a sand core and earthen covered dike at the outer borders of its property, creating direct destruction of many acres of Cowles Bog and other wetlands, and following an unnatural and unattractive straight line. This action was taken without consultation with either the Save the Dunes Council or Izaak Walton League, or those who act as engineering advisors to these conservation organizations. However, as accurately predicted by environmentalists, the dike created new problems without solving the original problem.

In this area, ash will be dumped to fill the wetlands up to the dike. Water draining to Cowles Bog and the National Lakeshore will seep through the ash and dike, carrying dissolved materials which are foreign to Bog water and are therefore pollutants. In the meantime, the dike hinders the normal rate and direction of water to the Bog, starving the National Lakeshore side of the dike while causing high water on the other side of the dike. The high water then causes a mass die-off of vegetation as well as flooding near the NIPSCO substation. To lower the high water, NIPSCO, in early summer of 1973, dug a by-pass ditch and channeled the water to Cowles Bog and the National Lakeshore. This is the situation at present. Water flowing past NIPSCO's ash deposits acquires impurities and is then directed like a hose stream to the Bog.

Even the 5,000 linear feet classed as a "greenbelt" has but temporary protection. Existing county regulations permit a wide variety of activities within a greenbelt. These are standing exceptions and do not require NIPSCO to ask the county for permission to conduct the activities. These standing exceptions would permit NIPSCO to completely strip all trees and dunes from the greenbelt and pave the area for a road or parking lot. Under such circumstances, the "greenbelt" must be considered as illusory protection for the National Lakeshore.

Whatever administrative tools are employed, the following remedial actions in the field are essential to minimize damage to the Bog:

1. Remove the dike and reestablish native flora where it had been.

2. Remove all ash except where NIPSCO transmission towers are constructed on the ash.

3. Prevent any future dumping in the area.

UNIT II-A NIPSCO GREENBELT - (continued)

The utility has claimed that the greenbelt was necessary for "plant security." As stated above, the greenbelt was established in 1959 as a result of protests from the adjoining town. The purpose was not the protection of NIPSCO's plant, but protection of the residentially zoned areas of the town which abutted NIPSCO's boundary. Subsequently, in 1966, these areas of the town were made a part of the National Lakeshore. NIPSCO's management would not have established the greenbelt at all without the protests from the town, and therefore could not have regarded the greenbelt as being essential to plant security. At present, only 1,300 linear feet of the 12,000 total boundary line is fenced. The only "security" demonstrated by NIPSCO has been to deter citizens from observing, photographing or testing the waste material being dumped.

In a further gesture of bad faith, the company constructed an overflow pipe from a sluice water settling basin to discharge into the interdunal waters of the National Lakeshore. Tests showed that the water carried impurities such as ash and iron oxides. The existing National Lakeshore property line at this point runs through the water, thus enabling the pollutants to flow readily into the waters of the park. Protests seeking removal of the discharge were met with misrepresentations and had no results. The situation was not officially exposed and rectified until publication of a 1971 General Accounting Office investigation of inadequate pollution controls in the vicinity of the Port of Indiana.

UNIT II-B WAVERLY ROAD

A small area on the east and west sides of Waverly Road and north of the Chicago South Shore and South Bend RR tracks is now excluded from the National Lakeshore, although surrounded on all four sides by the national and state parks. The east side of the road is unincorporated and under Porter County jurisdiction. The west side is within the town of Porter. Neither side is served by water or sewer lines.

Presumably, the existence of a number of small residences in the area was the reason for omission. However, the density of the structures, many of which are summer cottages, is no higher than can be found in other communities which were incorporated in the park.

Events subsequent to authorization of the Lakeshore in 1966, however, have demonstrated the necessity of including the area. These have to do with the controversial plan for construction of a drainage canal called "Markowitz Ditch," including underground drain pipe, proposed by the County Drainage Board. Its purpose is to lower the water table sufficiently to permit the use of septic tanks and wells on small lots,

UNIT II - B WAVERLY ROAD (continued)

and to relieve surface water flooding at the northern end of the area. This is to encourage full development on the lots that are platted but still largely vacant because of the drainage problem.

This ditch would empty into the Indiana Dunes State Park, joining Dunes Creek within the park, which in turn flows into Lake Michigan at the main bathing beach. The State of Indiana opposes this project on the obvious grounds that it would result in increased pollution of the bathing beach waters and cause destruction of portions of the park ecology. The National Park Service and citizen conservation groups joined in opposition, citing the additional possibility of the water level in nearby Cowles Bog being lowered.

The best solution would be to incorporate the area in the park permitting a gradual phasing out of existing residences, eliminating the need for drainage and providing, ultimately, a section useful for a variety of park activities.

Also recommended for inclusion is a wooded dune ridge and an interdunal meadow straddling State Route 49 leading to the Indiana Dunes State Park south of U.S. Route 12. The ridge contains two drains leading from higher land that empty into the Waverly Road area, as well as the western half of a small wetland bisected by the Lakeshore boundary along County Road 50E. Acquisition, therefore, would permit the Park Service to control all of this major drainage pattern. Additionally, the dune ridge, meadow, and marsh involved are of intrinsic natural value in a strategic location on the approaches to the State Park.

UNIT II - C TREMONT ROAD

The boundaries of the Lakeshore as intended in P.L. 89-761 were initially outlined in a map titled "A Proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (LNP-NE-1008-ID) Sept., 1966." When the surveyors for the Park Service issued a final large-scale chart of areas authorized for purchase, however, a wooded area on the west side of Tremont Road, approximately 900 feet north of U.S. 20, was unaccountably omitted.

Comparison of the two maps clearly shows that the southern end of the aforementioned area was supposed to be included. We believe therefore, that the authority to purchase already exists and the Service should proceed on that assumption, correcting its survey map to agree

UNIT II - C TREMONT ROAD (continued)

with that which accompanied the Lakeshore bill, as described. However, the currant legislation provides an opportunity to legally confirm the inclusion. The land is still vacant, wooded and a part of the south slope of the Calumet dune ridge.

UNIT II - D FURNASSVILLE MARSH EXTENSION

A major portion of this newly added 126 acre tract consists of a marsh that is part of a drainage system already included in the authorized Lakeshore area. Water enters the marsh from the southwest and flows northward, eventually forming a stream flowing under U.S. 12 and into the Lakeshore again where it finally reaches Lake Michigan. This acquisition would provide for Park Service administration of a substantially complete watershed in this area.

The northern portion of the tract contains unspoiled low wooded dunes and dunes habitat. While the topography is certainly not as spectacular as that elsewhere in the Lakeshore, the easy hiking available and the proximity to Park Service headquarters make Unit II-D attractive for the specialized needs of handicapped and elderly park visitors.

UNIT II - E BAILLY HOMESTEAD RIVER EXTENSION

This unit follows the Little Calumet River valley 3/4 of a mile westward from the National Lakeshore's Bailly Homestead area. The tract is heavily wooded except for a transmission tower right-of-way crossing the river at right angles along its common border with the present park boundary. The timber type differs from that within the dunes proper, with ground cover typical of northern flood plain. As with the other units to be added along the Little Calumet River, hiking, stream bank fishing and canoeing are recreational activities available to complement the offerings of the Lakeshore in other areas.

The Calumet River bottomland and steep slopes running through Unit II-E had been included in 1971 Legislation as part of a proposed conservation easement. Since that time, the Calumet River Units have been redrawn more narrowly. Unit II-E was designated a separate unit to preserve in a limited area the high banks for future river-oriented development, possibly in conjunction with the renovation of the nearby Bailly Homestead.

UNIT II - F LAKE BORDER TERMINAL MORAINE

Totaling just under 50 acres, this tract contains the only unobscured moraine in the dunes area. Deposited by the Late Wisconsin Glacier,

UNIT II - F LAKE BORDER TERMINAL MORAINE (continued)

this moraine forms a steep wooded ridge lying just south of U.S. 12, parallel to the road. In addition to its geological values, this tract offers an impressive western approach to the main contiguous portion of the National Lakeshore. Auto travelers eastbound along U.S. 12 pass the Burns Harbor industrial area with its open vistas of heavy industrial landscape. Upon entering Unit II-F, the 4-lane industrial highway narrows to two lanes and plunges under a forest canopy formed by woods on either side of the road.

This juxtaposition of industrial development and natural areas represents the essence of the compromise of the 1960's which brought a deep water port and a national park to Northwest Indiana. Inclusion within the Lakeshore as the western terminus of a parkway will protect this visual contrast from being squandered by roadside development. NIPSCO's access road to its Bailly plant is not included in this tract.

UNIT III - A THE "ISLAND"

This is a 660-acre tract about two miles long and one half mile deep, that stands as the only sizeable portion of Beverly Shores remaining outside the park boundaries.

The long range importance of including this tract into the National Lakeshore cannot be over-emphasized. Along with the Glacial Lake Dunes and Marshes described as Unit I-B, acquisition is considered to be of top priority. While the Glacial Lake Dunes could be used for park purposes immediately upon purchase of the land, the Beverly Shores "Island" contains residences which would have to be gradually phased out. However, a generation from now, this will be the heart of the National Lakeshore.

It is the only large area in these recommendations that incorporates a significant residential development. But there are several special circumstances to support its inclusion. First, development density is still relatively low, about 2 1/3 acres per house, and of such a nature that when eventually cleared, the lands will readily revert to their natural state. Secondly, a majority of the residents within the "Island" have petioned to be included. Finally, the area is highly desirable as parkland, made up of large dunes and deep, wooded ravines much like parts of the State Park to the west. Through the central part of Beverly Shores, running parallel to the range of dunes along the lake, is an interdunal bog or swale some six miles long, including the western portion which extends into the Dunes State Park. It is in the final stages of drying as part of the

UNIT III - A THE "ISLAND" (continued)

evolutionary process of pond succession. Beverly Drive now bisects the swale in an east-west direction, forming one of the "Island"'s boundaries. Although one side of Beverly Drive is presently in the Lakeshore and the other side is not, the character of both sides of the road is the same. Due to the drainage problem within the bog - even an ageing bog - very few buildings exist here. A geographic description of the "Island" then, would note the band of impressive dunes along the north, and the bog, or swale along the south, part of which is now in the Lakeshore.

If we are to have parks "where the people are," it is not possible to start with vast unbroken stretches of pristine wilderness. Because of prior development, the existing National Lakeshore has irregular boundary lines and pockets of omitted areas. Undesirable as these omissions may be, it was obviously necessary to save what remained of the Indiana Dunes. Of the several pockets or islands," some, such as the Midwest and Bethlehem Steel plant sites, have been bulldozed and developed so that the dunes no longer exist there.

The omitted part of the town of Ogden Dunes has reached almost suburban density. The major undeveloped part is recommended for inclusion as described in Section I-A (East). Most of the town of Dune Acres is now in the Lakeshore as is part of Porter Beach. The presently omitted portions of these towns form another "Island," which was considered marginal for inclusion in terms of enhancement to the Lakeshore.

The word "marginal" is used here in terms of recognizing that Congress would be more reluctant to include partially developed areas than vacant areas which would be available for immediate use, and in undisturbed natural form. Conservationists would not oppose including all of the built-up "Islands," but not at the expense of omitting prime unspoiled areas such as described in Section I of this appendix. Only the Beverly Shores "Island" combines the advantages of low density, essentially unspoiled natural values, strategic location, and significant local sentiment for inclusion. If not included now, each passing year will see more development, until it's inevitable transformation to solidly built up urban status. While most of the present inhabitants prefer the existing residential character, economic pressures will bring change - some of which would be detrimental to the Lakeshore.

UNIT III - B CRESCENT DUNE

At the eastern extremity of the Lakeshore boundaries, as presently drawn, is a small triangularly shaped tract between the shore and transmission lines from the Michigan City NIPSCO generating station. This was left out of the original park plan, although it would appear to be a natural extension of the beach. The land is the property of the power company. It is not essential for generating facilities, additional transmission lines or any other reason that would make incorporation by the park a hardship on the company. The natural condition of the tract, however, is being threatened by NIPSCO's avowed intention to use part of the area for acidic slurry settling pits when SO2 removal is required of the plant. Other vacant industrially zoned sites exist in Michigan City that would be far more appropriate for such a use than this lakefront tract. This is a highly scenic sample of dunes shoreline, with a crescent-like formation of the beach that makes a pleasant bay frequently used for swimming. There are impressive saddle-shaped dunes, 80 feet high, behind the beach that serve as a buffer between the scenic Mt. Baldy area to the west and the NIPSCO generating plant. As noted in a previous Park Service study, Mt. Baldy appears to be moving slowly to the east and south. Acquistion of this land would provide future space for this spectacular shifting dune.

The area has been included in preliminary State feasability studies for new park facilities in conjunction with a planned marina and breakwater reconstruction. Authorization for the National Lakeshore to acquire this unit will not adversely affect the feasibility of this project, but rather assure its ultimate use for public park purposes.

UNIT III - C PARKWAY SECTION

This elongated strip of 68 acres was excluded in an oversight from the 1971 Roush/Harke bill. The Beverly Shores Town Board has requested its inclusion to prevent inadministerable parcels of the incorporated area of the town from being left outside the Lakeshore. Its addition would add two miles to the 5 1/2 miles of U.S. Route 12, available for designation as parkway in this portion of the Lakeshore. Thus far, development has not been intensive, with several residencrs, a post office and scattered commercial activities comprising 15-20 structures.

IV. Little Calumet River Additions

The treatment of the Little Calumet and Salt Creek Valleys represents a fundamental and extensive change from previous legislation. 1651

acres have been dropped from the bill to expand the National Lakeshore. In supporting these changes, we reaffirm that:

1)the Little Calumet River is an integral part of the Indiana Dunes complex. As such, the river displays similar biological and geological values which Congress recognized as worth conserving in 1966.

2)both streams offer a variety of recreational pursuits which will substantially broaden the outdoor recreational opportunities available to Lakeshore visitors.

3)such stream-related outdoor recreation and the concurrent functional linkage between the two major portions of the Lakeshore now separated, can only be offered under a single management authority; and

4)retention of natural stream banks, wetlands and flood plains, particularly at the junction of the two streams will serve a necessary flood control purpose and avoid remedial federal expenditures at some future date.

The first distinction to be made between the 1971 and the current legislation is the dropping of the easement proposal substitutingauthority for fee simple purchase. The easement proposal was a compromise approach which none of the affected parties cared to accept. Thus fee acquisition has been deemed by the sponsors as more acceptable; the property owners are removed from all tax liability for acquired lands; and, the Park Service can exercise clearer management authority and responsibility.

Secondly, the authorized area for these units has been reduced in two ways. The boundaries along the Little Calumet have been constricted substantially, following property lines where possible. Also, Salt Creek acquisition has been limited to the valley north of U.S. 20. The most geologically relevant portion of Salt Creek (where it breaches the Tolleston shoreline between U.S. routes 12 and I-94) has been preserved while providing a terminus at U S. 20 readily accessible to park visitors. These acreage reductions should hold acquisition costs for Units IV-B and IV-C within the same order of magnitude as the earlier easement authorization over a larger area.

Thirdly, since fee acquisition implies less flexibility in dealing with property owners than the easement proposal, provisions were written into the text of the bill to safeguard the development potential of Northwest Indiana. (Section 12)

UNIT IV-A BLUE HERON PRESERVE

This wooded area encompassing 1 1/2 miles of stream near the eastern

end or headwaters of the Little Calumet River. The Blue Herron Unit and portions of the Little Calumet River Units were included in the 1963 "Compromise" bill and should be restored as an important wildlife refuge.

The eastern sections of the river were straightened and ditched many years ago. Since then, a dense forest has grown up along both sides creating a natural appearance. The timber type here is quite different from that within the dunes proper, and consists of such typical river bottom trees as Sycamore, Elm, Ash, Maple, Box Elder and Beech. The ground flora is a wild, thick tangle, almost impenetrable - which, of course provides protected wildlife habitat.

The large majestic Blue Heron can be seen throughout the Wetlands Zone south of the dunes and along the lake. However, the active nests in recent years have been located in beech trees near the eastern part of this unit, probably due to the more rural character of the surrounding land. During 1971, great flights of Blue Heron were observed from the 600E road, circling the nests in the woods about a quarter of a mile to the west. The land around the extreme east end is used as a prison farm. As long as this usecontinues, there is no need to purchase the prison property. The bulk of the forested land is privately owned, and in relatively large parcels.

Since most of the Blue Heron seen "on the wing" in the National Lakeshore nest in this unit, use of federal funds for acquisition is justified. The area would serve primarily as a heron refuge, but would also be accessible for school groups, hikers and wildlife enthusiasts. The present zoning is for residential and agricultural use.

UNIT IV-B LITTLE CALUMET RIVER -EAST SECTION

This unit links the Bailly Homestead area with the Blue Heron Preserve by way of a 6 mile corridor of river bottomland flowing past agricultural and residential areas. The eastern end of the stream has undergone channelization many years ago. However, natural vegitation has now reestablished itself and the stream supports a large part of the State's successful introduction of trout and salmon for Lake Michigan sport fishing. Portions of the river's original channel still exists as oxbows of standing water, and under Park Service management might conceivably be reactivated. The bottomland is naturally prone to flooding, and its preservation could prevent the need for remedial Federal flood control appropriations in the future.

UNIT IV-C LITTLE CALUMET RIVER - WEST SECTION

Unchanelized portions of Salt Creek and the Little Calumet would be linked to the western portion of the National Lakeshore by way of the East Arm of Burns Waterway in this unit. Hikers, canoeists and fisher-

men could utilize this 2 1/2 mile valley corridor virtually unaware of the river's industrial surroundings. Both the Little Calumet and Salt Creek offer seasonal whitewater in this unit, which is unusual in the slow moving streams of Northwest Indiana.

The 1 1/2 mile stretch of Burns Waterway included here is rather unattractive, but essential to the continuity of the corridor. It may be included in the Corp's river redevelopment of the west branch of the Little Calumet (discussed above under Units I-B and I-C), and would be suitable for intensive riverfront facilities not appropriate in the natural areas to the east. The unit is presently devoid of structures, but sand mining along the western bluff overlooking Salt Creek has begun to invade its boundaries and should be redirected as soon as possible.

UNIT V PINHOOK BOG BUFFER ZONES

The bog is widely recognized among ecologists as an exceptional and irreplaceable natural haven for the life forms peculiar to dunes wetlands. It is another National Natural Landmark within the present master plan, detached by several miles from the main body of the national park. Thus isolated, it is particularly vulnerable to activities that occur on its boundaries or in the immediate surroundings that might pollute its waters or otherwise threaten the fragile ecosystems that thrive here.

When boundaries were drawn around it, these possibilities were not accounted for adequately. As a result, the area placed under the protection of the park is too small to provide the margin of safety required.

Certain occurrences recently have demonstrated the need to obtain high ground around the bog for protection against pollution. A specific instance is the practice of the Indiana Toll Road Commission to store salt and cinder piles on grounds draining into the bog, despite repeated appeals from the Park Service and others to relocate them. With sandy soil conditions, seepage of brine through the ground into the bog has been inevitable. An increase in the salinity of the water can already be measured.

Acquisition of additional sections of high ground on four sides of the present park boundary, as indicated on the master map, is essential to assure full protection of this unique resource.

VI. Detached Additions

UNIT VI - A NIPISSING DUNE RIDGES AND SWALES

This 86 acre unit located immediately northeast of the Gary Municipal Airport, north of U.S. Highway 12 (Industrial Highway) and west of

Clark Road. Although surrounded by a heavily industrialized area located several miles distant from the main body of the National Lakeshore, this site displays one of the most significant ecological communities of the south end of Lake Michigan. As a unique remnant of a bygone dunes phenomenon, it is well worth preserving.

The dunes on the property form a series of low, straight, parallel ridges separated by marshy swales not exactly duplicated within present Lakeshore boundaries. This topography representsa series of wave-formed sand bars which were gradually uncovered in prehistoric times as the glacial lake receded to the present level of Lake Michigan.

Between the ridges, as they were exposed, a series of linear ponds developed. Although this particular tract represents a later stage of succession during which the ponds have been reduced to marshes, it is the part best suited for National Park purposes. Along the borders of the swales can be seen a number of rare wetland plants seldom found in marshes of the area or elsewhere. The ridges are covered by a variety of prairie plants, as well as typical dunes species Also present are paper birch trees, at the southermost end of its natural range. An inventory study of environmental resources, prepared by the regional planning commission, has recommended its preservation.

This unit would serve as an attraction to wildflower photographers and botonists. It is readily accessible to the densely populated areas nearby and forms a pleasing contrast to the visual impact of industrialization. The small size and delicate plant life make it unsuitable for mass recreation, but it could be used for small hiking parties and nature study groups.

UNIT VI - B THE HOOSIER PRAIRIE

An area of great historic and ecological value located in the Highland-Griffith-Schererville region of Lake County, the "Hoosier Prairie" has been a great concern of local citizens and conservation authorities seeking its preservation.

The prairie is recommended for inclusion as a detached ecological preserve, respresenting particular features of the prehistoric landscape, as in the case of Pinhook Bog. It covers approximately 335 acres, and is situated just east of Kennedy Avenue and north and south of 53rd Avenue (Main Street). The owners have indicated a willingness pending outcome of efforts to add the prairie to the National Lakeshore to postpone development. There have been some industrial intrusions along the edges of the area, including pipeline construction and, most recently, expansion of an oil tank farm. Industrial and residential development is ultimately inevitable unless the land is made part of the National Lakeshore.

The Hoosier Prairie site has been given a top priority by Dr. A.A. Lindsey, director of the Indiana Natural Areas Survey. In addition to the fact that it represents the last remaining area in Indiana where the original prairie still exists as a landscape type, it is uniquely associated with plant succession in the dunes. The Prairie was formed by the most ancient of the interdunal ponds or lakes left in the receding stages of the glacial lake, which accounts for its distance from the present shoreline.

A detailed booklet on the Hoosier Prairie, prepared by the citizens and groups campaigning for its preservation, is available.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Robert Shedd, chief engineer, Midwest Steel Division, National Steel Corp.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT SHEDD, CHIEF ENGINEER, MIDWEST STEEL DIVISION, NATIONAL STEEL CORP.

Mr. SHEDD. I am Robert Shedd, chief engineer, Midwest Steel Division, of National Steel Corp. This map depicts the property that is presently held by Midwest Steel Division in this part of Porter County.

The present plant is in this area. This is the area reserved for steelmaking expansion. The property on the west side of Burns Ditch is this property, identified as I–C, in the Senate bill, and I–B.

The crosshatch that is not easily apparent from where you sit but is shown on that reproduced part is the property that is included—the I–C property in the crosshatch is the property that is included in S. 820, and the green, of course, is our property.

The community to the west of our property is Ogden Dunes. This belongs to the town of Portage. That's where Enamel Products has its plant. There is a Continental Can plant in here. This is the road that is earmarked for future recreation.

Senator BIBLE. I think I can follow this on the smaller map, sir, so why don't you sit down?

Mr. SHEDD. In 1929 National Steel Corp. purchased 788 acres of land in Porter County, Ind., adjacent to Burns Waterway and Lake Michigan for future industrial development.

An additional 285 acres were purchased at a later date bringing National Steel's total Porter County holdings to 1,010 acres. Construction of Midwest Steel Division of National Steel Corp. began in 1959 and by 1974 this steel plant had the capability of finishing and shipping in excess of 1,500,000 tons of steel annually.

H.R. 3571 and S. 820 call for the acquisition of two parcels of land totaling approximately 300 acres belonging to Midwest Steel. The parcel identified as I–C contains 254 acres of Midwest Steel property west of Burns Waterway and north of Route 12.

Included in this plot are four industrial sludge lagoons covering 60 acres, a 500-foot green belt containing 56 acres granted to the town of Ogden Dunes and approximately a quarter mile of Lake Michigan beach which has been subjected to severe erosion during storms.

Contiguous to this parcel are the town of Ogden Dunes, a Continental Can plant, transportation products company, 7 acres owned by the city of Portage on which Enamel Plating and Products Co. has a paint line operation, an industrial sewage treatment plant and Burns Waterway, currently under consideration for widening for recreational purposes.

An average of 70 trains per day from the Penn Central, Chesapeake and Ohio and Chicago, South Shore and South Bend traverse the three sets of tracks which have to be crossed to gain access from Route 12.

The frequency of the trains creates a definite safety hazard which can only be alleviated by the construction of an overpass costing approximately $3 million. The sludge lagoons and the clarifier basins at the sewage treatment plant also constitute a serious hazard to trespassers.

Midwest Steel's property in the area labeled I–B lies south of Route 12 and is vital to future expansion plans. Gas pipelines and power transmission units cut across this area, leaving it of dubious receational value.

Midwest Steel facilities represent a capital investment of $215 million. Its annual payroll is in excess of $29 million and pays State and local taxes of $3 million.

The city of Portage, Ind., was built as a direct result of its proximity to and dependence on the Midwest Steel plant.

Senator BIBLE. It would be helpful to me if you could indicate your property on the map.

Mr. SHEDD. Midwest Steel property is here, sir. The Port of Indiana is here, and Bethlehem Steel is here.

Senator BIBLE. Tell me, what mills, steel mills, are actually operational along the lakeshore where you are pointing, Mr. Shedd, right now.

Mr. SHEDD. Midwest Steel Division is located in here.

Senator BIBLE. That is operational?

Mr. SHEDD. That is operational. That is a finishing plant right now.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Mr. SHEDD. Bethlehem Steel Co.'s plant is located to the east of us.

Senator BIBLE. That is operational right now?

Mr. SHEDD. That is an integrated steel plant that is in operation.

Senator BIBLE. Keep coming to your right, sir.

Mr. SHEDD. There is no additional steel mill.

Senator BIBLE. That is the boundary line?

Mr. SHEDD. Yes, sir. To the east of us there are several other steel mills.

Senator BIBLE. Point out Gary roughly——

Mr. SHEDD. I beg your pardon. To the west of us. The Gary steelworks, a U.S. Steel plant, is located in this location. Buffington and National Tube, also part of U.S. Steel, are in this location.

Inland Steel is located here, at Indiana Harbor. Youngstown Sheet and Tube is located in Chicago. Those are the steel plants in Indiana that are on Lake Michigan. Just across the State line is South Works of U.S. Steel.

Senator BIBLE. The area to which you are addressing yourself is located where?

Mr. SHEDD. This area right here. These are the two arms of Burns Waterway, and the railroad highway corridor that comes through the area.

Senator BIBLE. I remember that testimony from the original hearing. It still runs right through there; does it not?

Mr. SHEDD. Yes, it does. And Ogden Dunes is located in there. The town of Portage——

Senator BIBLE. What did we do with Ogden Dunes? Did we exclude that from the original bill?

Mr. SHEDD. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Ogden, that is the area in white?

Mr. SHEDD. Yes, sir; that has always been excluded.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. I am a little better oriented now.

Mr. SHEDD. National Steel Corp. is currently studying the feasibility of expanding its steelmaking capacity.

Midwest Steel, serving the largest market in the United States, is a strong contender for this expansion. The loss of approximately one-third of its Porter County property to H.R. 357, and S. 820 would be a serious deterrent to the Midwest Steel expansion plans.

Senator BIBLE. What would happen to you if we followed the recommendations of the professionals in the Park Service as testified to by Dr. Curry? What would that do to your operation?

Mr. SHEDD. We would recommend that that would be the most favorable proposal to us.

Senator BIBLE. All right. You may proceed.

Mr. SHEDD. The St. Lawrence Seaway, on which billions have been spent to encourage production of industry on the shores of the Great Lakes, and the Port of Indiana belt as part of this vast navigational project, are dependent on sound industrial development of the lakeshore.

Our plans for Midwest Steel are in harmony with this great project and all its hopes for the future of bringing world shipping to the Great Lakes system. There have been three proposals for the expansion of the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore Park, S. 820 and H.R. 3571 encompassing 5,328 acres, the Interior Department suggestion to add 1,152 acres, and Governor Bowen's proposal to add 2,447 acres.

Senator BIBLE. I am not familiar with Governor Bowen's proposal. I do not know if we have that in writing or not. Maybe we have somebody testifying on that; do we?

Mr. SHEDD. In the House hearing——

Senator BIBLE. They did it in the House hearing?

Mr. SHEDD. Yes, sir. Governor Bowen spoke.

Senator BIBLE. Pardon the interruption. I do have a statement from Governor Bowen. Is he your present Governor?

Mr. SHEDD. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The statement of Governor Otis R. Bowen, M.D. Is he a doctor?

Mr. SHEDD. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I think that might be better than having a lawyer up there. But I am a lawyer. That is the reason I say these things about lawyers. The full statement of the Governor of the State of Indiana will be incorporated at this point in the record.

[The statement of Governor Bowen follows:]

STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR OTIS R. BOWEN, M.D.

STATE OF INDIANA

FOR SUBMISSION TO: THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES CONGRESS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

The debate over the nature and extent of expansion to the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore has been prolonged and controversial. During the period of years in which this issue has been the subject of intense and often bitter discussions, several unfortunate situations have occured. The natural splendor of environmentally significant areas has been jeopardized.

Both community entities and individual homeowners have faced constant uncertainty about their futures. This uncertainty has resulted in deferral of necessary and worthwhile projects, while making others costly gambles. The potential for sound regional planning has been disrupted.

As Governor of the State of Indiana, I, along with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and the Indiana Natural Resources Commission, believe the time has come to reach a settlement that will preserve this environmentally significant area before it is lost forever. We believe the settlement must recognize the legitimate and diverse interests of the area. We believe the settlement should be a final one - with results occuring rapidly after federal legislative action is completed.

Officials of the State of Indiana and I have been involved in a prolonged evaluation of the situation and today would like to submit a point of view that we believe will address the significant objectives of the diverse interests involved.

Keeping in mind the environmental values involved, our study of a solution established six major reference points as the basis for our recommendations on specific acquisition proposals this subcommittee is considering.

1. The new expansion should not delay the development of the facilities in the present master plan for the development of the existing Indiana Dunes Lakeshore. Those facilities are necessary not only to provide new recreational facilities, but also to protect existing public lands from adverse use impact.

2. The Indiana Dunes Lakeshore represents the Interior Department's new concept of "Bring the Parks to the People". With this new concept comes new responsibilities to communities that are segmented or surrounded by the Lakeshore. These responsibilities, Indiana feels, have not yet been adequately assumed by the Department of Interior. The impacts of the park or lakeshore, under the "Bring the Park to the People" program, are tremendous on local communities and on the region, and have all but been overlooked in the planning. There must be consideration given, and solutions provided, to the problems of both major tax losses and increased costs to the local units of government in providing necessary services to area residents and visitors. These needs should be addressed by legislation or action of the Department of Interior.

This aspect of expansion is easily overlooked in light of the more glamorous aspects of environmental protection, conservation and recreational opportunities offered. The Department of Interior cannot abdicate its responsibilities to communities affected by the expansion. This Lakeshore is

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a new type of operation for the Department of Interior, as its other major park and recreation properties are located in far less populated and more remote areas.

3. Indiana cannot support an expansion of the Indiana Lakeshore which will hamper the development and growth of the Port of Indiana on Lake Michigan, nor can it support expansion which will impair the orderly growth and development of the economy and social functioning of the area. A substantial federal, state and private investment already has been made in the port and associated installations. Indiana's position as a major export state argues in favor of a port facility that will meet expanding transportation needs.

4. In the view of the State of Indiana, this must be the absolute final expansion of the lakeshore in order that regional planning and orderly development of the area surrounding the lakeshore can be accomplished without the cloud of continued uncertainty.

5. Indiana believes that property acquisition for expansion of the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore, if Congress deems it feasible, should be done in all haste, thereby not causing any undue hardship on the part of property owners involved.

6. Indiana would like to reiterate its position that the Indiana Dunes State Park will not be given to the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore, although we will cooperate fully with the Department of Interior in the Lakeshore.

These six points do not mean that Indiana is opposed to any expansion of the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore for we most certainly are <u>not</u>. Indiana most heartedly supports a modified expansion, provided there are assurances in the bill or from the Department of Interior that these aforementioned six points are given definite consideration.

Our position on the expansion proposals is in between that of HR 3571 and the position of the Department of Interior. HR 3571 calls for an expansion of

approximately 5288.68 acres at an estimated fair market value of $56,562,000. The Department of Interior's position, as we understand it, calls for approximately 944.12 acres at a fair market value of $10,055,000. The State of Indiana's position is for an expansion of approximately 2447 acres at a fair market value of $24,110,000. Specifically, Indiana's position favors the inclusion of the following areas, using the tract designation of HR 3571 for reference:

I. The West Beach Expansion Area.

	Tract Designation	Tract Name	Acres	Estimated Fair Market Value
	IA	West Beach Buffer Zone	158.11	$ 5,500,000.00
		Wells Beach Proposal	5	375,000.00
	IB	Glacier Dunes and Marsh Unit (We only favor inclusion of that area west of Marine Street)	400	2,825,000.00
	ID	Long Beach Expansion Unit	419.53	1,650,000.00
	IE	Miller Lagoon Woods	302.42	1,375,000.00
	IF	Tolleston Dune Complex	295.71	1,835,000.00
II.	Inland Zone	Dune and Marsh Additions.		
	IIB	Waverly Road Section	139.81	3,050,000.00
	IIC	Tremont Road Section	20	140,000.00
	IID	Funnessville Marsh Extension	126	540,000.00
NOTE:	IIA	NIPSCO Greenbelt Section		

In this parcel of 101.98 acres valued at $657,000, there are two issues that must be successfully resolved. Therefore, we have not included the dollar cost or acreage in either category of that which we support or oppose.

The first issue is the ability of NIPSCO to develop its power distribution facilities. Second, the pollution to the Lakeshore caused by fly ash from NIPSCO must be stopped. The proposed boundary may be rather arbitrary. The issue should be resolved either through assurance from NIPSCO that the fly ash disposal pollution problem will be stopped or by inclusion of adequate lands in the Lakeshore to prevent the pollution.

Tract Designation	Tract Name	Acres	Estimated Fair Market Value
III. Beverly Shores Addition.			
IIIB	Crescent Dune Section (This should revert to NIPSCO if they demonstrate a need to accomodate its power generating facilities)	18	$1,425,000.00
IIIC	Parkway Section	68	1,890,000.00
V. Pinhook Bog Buffer Zone			
V	Pinhook Bog Buffer	150	505,000.00
VI. Detached Addition			
VIB	Hoosier Prairie	345	3,000,000.00

NOTE: This is an important area to the State of Indiana. It is the last original prairie that still exists in Indiana and an extremely valuable part of the Dunes Lakeshore story. Department of Interior feels it will be hard to manage. It is our understanding that a group of universities have volunteered to manage it. This group includes Indiana University and the University of Chicago.

The total acres for inclusion are 2,447 and the estimated fair market value is $24,110,000.00

Indiana does not favor the inclusion of the following areas:

Tract Designation	Tract Name	Acres	Estimated Fair Market Value
I. West Beach Area Expansion.			
IB	Glacier Lake Dune and Marsh Area, East of Maine Street We believe it will interfere with the Port of Indiana and economic development.	300.91	1,640,000.00
IC	Eastern Beach and Dunes Extension. Again, we believe it will interfere with the Port of Indiana and economic development.	158.21	2,530,000.00

Tract Designation	Tract Name	Acres	Estimated Fair Market Value
II.	Inland Zone Dunes and Marsh Addition.		
IIE	Bailly Homestead River Extension. We understand that there are lands abutting the existing lakeshore that may be made available for inclusion. However, we oppose any other land acquisition here since it may interfere with the operation and expansion of the Port of Indiana and economic development.	88	$ 135,000.00
IIF	Lake Border Terminal Moraine. We believe there is a potential conflict with economic development and existing industrial facilities	49	810,000.00

NOTE IIA: NIPSCO Greenbelt Section.

In this parcel of 101.98 acres valued at $657,000, there are two issues that must be successfully resolved: This tract was mentioned previously. I would like to restate the two points.

First, the ability of NIPSCO to develop its power distribution facilities.

Second, the pollution to the Lakeshore caused by fly ash from NIPSCO must be stopped. Again, the proposed boundary may be rather arbitrary. The issue should be resolved either through assurance from NIPSCO that the fly ash disposal pollution problem will be stopped or by inclusion in the Lakeshore.

III.	Beverly Shores Addition.		
IIIA	The Island Section. It is simply too expensive! However, Department of Interior should assume its fair share of responsibility for problems caused this community as well as others who are segmented or surrounded by the Lakeshore.	633.50	23,740,000.00

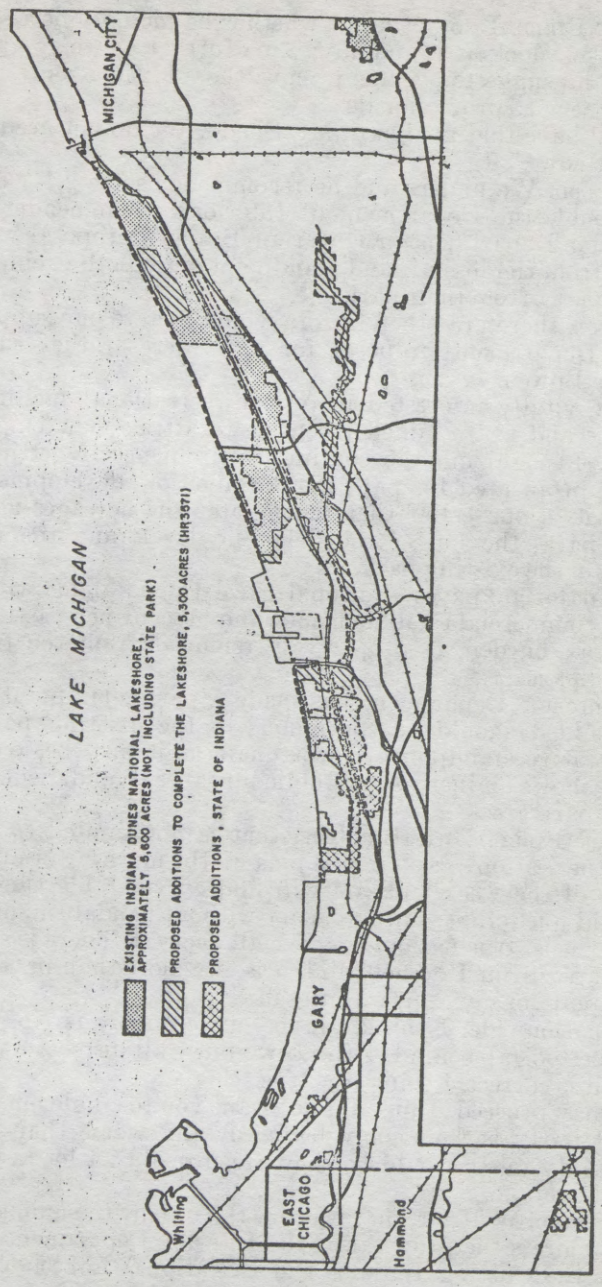
Tract Designated	Tract Name	Acres	Estimated Fair Market Value
IV. Little Calumet River Additions.			
IVA	Blue Heron Preserve		
IVB	East Section	1370.00	$ 1,900,000.00
IVC	West Section IVA & B are not manageable units. IVC interferes with development of the Port and is not a manageable unit.		
VI. Detached Additions.			
VIA	Nippessing Dune Ridge. We do not believe it is manageable.	86	415,000.00

We believe these recommendations to embody a sound and reasonable approach to meeting the diverse needs and interests of this region.

We think it is important that the subcommittee take note of our underlying principles for dealing with expansion, as well as the specific tracts we are identifying for inclusion.

Furthermore, it is the position of the State of Indiana that in addition to testimony submitted to the Congress on HR 3571, that title to the bed of Lake Michigan within the boundaries of the State and lakeward of the line of Ordinary High Water (elevation 579.8, International Great Lakes Datum) is in the State of Indiana and that therefore the provisions of Section 11(a), H.R. 3571, which states that "all right and title to any land resulting from stabilized accretions of beach sediment along beach frontage authorized for acquisition to be included within the lakeshore shall be in the United States" would amount to a taking of property without due process, an action which is prohibited by both the United States and Indiana Constitutions.
It is, therefore, requested that the Subcommittee either delete this provision of the bill or make suitable amendment thereto so as to make such acquisition subject to due process.

As Governor, I appreciate your willingness to evaluate my position on this matter which cries out for rapid resolution.


LAKE MICHIGAN
EXISTING INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE, APPROXIMATELY 8,600 ACRES (NOT INCLUDING STATE PARK).
PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO COMPLETE THE LAKESHORE, 5,300 ACRES (HR3971)
PROPOSED ADDITIONS, STATE OF INDIANA
MICHIGAN CITY
GARY
EAST CHICAGO
Whiting
Hammond

Senator BIBLE. I do not know whether he includes here—and counsel can take a look at it and advise me further as we go along—what additions he suggests over and above the additions as testified to by the Park Service professionals.

We will have that analyzed, Mr. Shedd. We do not need to belabor that right now.

Mr. SHEDD. We understand he recommends some 2,447 acres, practically double the Department of Interior's recommendation. Either the Interior Department or Governor Bowen's proposal would be acceptable from the loss of land standpoint since both exclude National Steel property from their parks.

However, there are other factors which dictate our support for the Interior Department proposal for 1,152 acres rather than that of Governor Bowen.

We are vitally interested in proper recreational facilities for our employees and as an added incentive to attract new employees into the area. Recognizing the continuing problems of getting sufficient money appropriated for park land acquisition, development, and expansion, it is our belief that the greater the acreages added to the existing park, the longer the delay in developing the recreational facilities in the existing park.

As a major taxpayer, National Steel Corp., along with other industries, commercial establishments, and homeowners, assumes an even greater tax burden as property is removed from the tax base for expanded parks.

The Interior Department has made a particular point of the fact parcels added should be contiguous to the existing park from an administrative standpoint. Unfortunate as it may be, recent history of parks shows an increase in public nuisances, vandalism, and serious crime in park areas.

Senator BIBLE. Unfortunately, that is not limited to those areas. Here is the Nation's capital, you pick up the morning or evening paper any day of the week and you will find considerable vandalism here.

I would guess that Chicago is not without vandalism, murder, rape, whatever it is. It is nationwide. We all decry it. There is serious crime in park areas. But I do not think it is any more than in Gary, Ind., or Indianapolis, or my own two cities in Nevada.

It is nationwide, I think. Maybe our economy is No. 1, but crime cannot be too far behind. I think we must all agree on that, because I think it is correct. I think it is true.

You may proceed. I just did not want you to single out our poor old national parks as being any better or any worse than the national average. My guess would be they are probably a lot better than the national average.

Mr. SHEDD. Well, sir, that was not the intent. In summary, National Corp. endorses the proposal of the Interior Department to add 1,152 acres to the existing Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park. The Governor Bowen proposal would be our second choice.

We consider Senate bill 820 and House bill 3571 to be totally unacceptable as long as the National Steel property needed for expansion remains in the bills. We appreciate the opportunity to express our position on this critical issue before the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Tell me about this railroad that you show on your map. Which railroad is that?

Mr. SHEDD. There are two railroads there. The Penn Central and South Shore. They both operate passenger and freight trains over those two lines. We think the average is about 70 trains for 4 hours.

Senator BIBLE. Seventy trains each way, or both ways?

Mr. SHEDD. Both ways, on both systems.

Senator BIBLE. What type of fatality record has been developed over the years the Indiana Dunes have been in existence in the area of the Indiana Dunes?

Mr. SHEDD. Generally, it has been unfavorable. I really do not have any statistics. At our plant entrance we have a very sophisticated traffic control system, to try to keep the employees off the tracks.

We have only had one serious accident, but no fatalities so far.

Senator BIBLE. Those are always worrisome problems. Of course, the railroads were obviously there long before the park and the park concepts and "Save the Dunes" people came along.

So they are attempting and making some headway to eliminate these grade crossing accidents. I have them in my State. We have them in every State.

Tell me this. As the spokesman for the Midwest Steel Division of the National Steel Corp., how do you protect the environment? Have you had much success in that with EPA?

Mr. SHEDD. Yes, sir. Up to this point.

Senator BIBLE. I have flown over the Gary, Ind., steel mills and flown many, many times. It looks as if there might be a little pollution involved. [Laughter.]

You have to forgive me. I try to liven up a hearing and not make it so deadly serious. But how have you solved this to the satisfaction of EPA?

Mr. SHEDD. Our specific plant is a finishing plant. We do not produce steel or iron. Obviously, we do not have the emission problems or water pollution problems that the other larger integrated plants have.

I might also say that in recent years the improvements and advancements both in technology and implementation I think are very favorable. The older plants have some very serious problems.

Senator BIBLE. I am talking primarily of your finishing plant. Possibly, I have the wrong witness, but how about your steel plants to the west? They are the ones that I think I see from the airplane when I fly over.

Well, you do not need to speak for them.

Mr. SHEDD. Well, I read the newspapers.

Senator BIBLE. I hope they are making headway. We have those types of problems in my State. We have a number of smelters and they raise all kinds of problems. But I think they are making headway.

Counsel, do you have anything you want to add?

VOICE. No, thank you, Senator. I thank you for your distinguished years of service to us.

Senator BIBLE. It is a pleasure to have you. I am very fond of people from South Carolina. I had better say that, because my wife's grandmother came from Charleston, so I'd better be careful.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Shedd follows:]

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE PARK

R. R. SHEDD
CHIEF ENGINEER
MIDWEST STEEL DIVISION
NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

IN 1929 NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION PURCHASED 788 ACRES OF LAND IN PORTER COUNTY INDIANA ADJACENT TO BURNS WATERWAY AND LAKE MICHIGAN FOR FUTURE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. AN ADDITIONAL 285 ACRES WERE PURCHASED AT A LATER DATE BRINGING NATIONAL STEEL'S TOTAL PORTER COUNTY HOLDINGS TO 1010 ACRES. CONSTRUCTION OF MIDWEST STEEL DIVISION OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION BEGAN IN 1959 AND BY 1974, THIS STEEL PLANT HAD THE CAPABILITY OF FINISHING AND SHIPPING IN EXCESS OF 1,500,000 TONS OF STEEL ANNUALLY.

HR 3571 AND S 820 CALL FOR THE ACQUISITION OF TWO PARCELS OF LAND TOTALING APPROXIMATELY 300 ACRES BELONGING TO MIDWEST STEEL.

THE PARCEL IDENTIFIED AS I-C CONTAINS 254 ACRES OF MIDWEST STEEL PROPERTY WEST OF BURNS WATERWAY AND NORTH OF ROUTE 12. INCLUDED IN THIS PLOT ARE FOUR INDUSTRIAL SLUDGE LAGOONS COVERING 60 ACRES, A FIVE HUNDRED FOOT GREEN BELT CONTAINING 56 ACRES GRANTED TO THE TOWN OF OGDEN DUNES AND APPROXIMATELY A QUARTER MILE OF LAKE MICHIGAN BEACH WHICH HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO SEVERE EROSION DURING STORMS. CONTIGUOUS TO THIS PARCEL ARE THE TOWN OF OGDEN DUNES, A CONTINENTAL CAN PLANT, TRANSPORTATION PRODUCTS COMPANY, SEVEN ACRES OWNED BY THE CITY OF PORTAGE ON WHICH ENAMEL PLATING AND PRODUCTS COMPANY HAS A PAINT LINE OPERATION, AN INDUSTRIAL SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT AND BURNS WATERWAY, CURRENTLY UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR WIDENING FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES.

AN AVERAGE OF 70 TRAINS PER DAY FROM THE PENN CENTRAL, CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO AND CHICAGO, SOUTH SHORE AND SOUTH BEND TRAVERSE THE THREE SETS OF TRACKS WHICH HAVE TO BE CROSSED TO GAIN ACCESS FROM ROUTE 12. THE FREQUENCY OF THE TRAINS CREATES A DEFINITE SAFETY HAZARD WHICH CAN ONLY BE ALLEVIATED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN OVERPASS COSTING APPROXIMATELY THREE MILLION DOLLARS. THE SLUDGE LAGOONS AND THE CLARIFIER BASINS AT THE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT ALSO CONSTITUTE A SERIOUS HAZARD TO TRESPASSERS.

MIDWEST STEEL'S PROPERTY IN THE AREA LABELED I-B LIES SOUTH OF ROUTE 12 AND IS VITAL TO FUTURE EXPANSION PLANS. GAS PIPELINES AND POWER TRANSMISSION UNITS CUT ACROSS THIS AREA LEAVING IT OF DUBIOUS RECREATIONAL VALUE.

MIDWEST STEEL FACILITIES REPRESENT A CAPITAL INVESTMENT OF 215 MILLION DOLLARS. ITS ANNUAL PAYROLL IS IN EXCESS OF $29,000,000 AND PAYS STATE AND LOCAL TAXES OF $3,000,000. THE CITY OF PORTAGE, INDIANA WAS BUILT AS A DIRECT RESULT OF ITS PROXIMITY TO, AND DEPEPENDENCE ON, THE MIDWEST STEEL PLANT.

NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION IS CURRENTLY STUDYING THE FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDING ITS STEEL MAKING CAPACITY. MIDWEST STEEL, SERVING THE LARGEST MARKET IN THE UNITED STATES, IS A STRONG CONTENDER FOR THIS EXPANSION. THE LOSS OF APPROXIMATELY ONE THIRD OF ITS PORTER COUNTY PROPERTY TO HR 3571 AND S 820 WOULD BE A SERIOUS DETERRENT TO THE MIDWEST STEEL EXPANSION PLANS.

A FORMULA MEASURING THE COMMUNITY BENEFITS DERIVED FROM INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION WAS DEVELOPED BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. UTILIZING THIS FORMULA, THE COMMUNITY WOULD ACHIEVE THE FOLLOWING BENEFITS IF MIDWEST STEEL WERE TO EXPAND AND DOUBLE ITS PRESENT WORK FORCE OF 2000 FMPLOYEES:

7,180 ADDITIONAL PEOPLE.

$14,200,000 ADDITIONAL PERSONAL INCOME/YEAR.

60 NEW RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

2,000 ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLDS.

1,940 NEW PASSENGER CARS REGISTERED.

$6,620,000 ADDITIONAL RETAIL SALES/YEAR.

$4,580,000 ADDITIONAL BANK DEPOSITS.

1,300 NEW NON-MANUFACTURING JOBS CREATED.

THE CONTINUING EXPANSION OF MIDWEST STEEL, ITS SATELLITE PLANTS AND INDUSTRIAL PARK ARE VITAL TO THE ECONOMY OF NORTHERN INDIANA. THE RESPONSIBLE USE OF ITS EXISTING PROPERTY FOR THIS PURPOSE SERVES THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE GREATEST NUMBER OF PERSONS WITHOUT HAMPERING THE POTENTIAL FOR RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL LAKESHORE PARK.

ON FEBRUARY 5, 1974, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA PASSED ENGROSSED HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 6 REQUESTING THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR TO REVIEW ALL PLANS AND PROGRAMS AS THEY PERTAIN TO THE INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE PARK AND TO ESTABLISH AS A FIRST PRIORITY COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARK. MOST INDIANA CITIZENS SUPPORT THIS CONCEPT AND HOPE THAT ANY FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR INDIANA PARKS BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES WILL BE UTILIZED TO COMPLETE THE LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY SET ASIDE FOR THE ORIGINAL INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE PARK.

IN RESPONSE TO THE REQUEST OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION OF THE INTERIOR COMMITTEE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TO SUBMIT ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY EVALUATING THE COMPROMISE PROPOSAL OF GOVERNOR OTIS R. BOWEN, M.D. - STATE OF INDIANA, WE ARE PLEASED TO ADD THE FOLLOWING REMARKS TO THOSE PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF MIDWEST STEEL DIVISION OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION.

THERE HAVE BEEN THREE PROPOSALS FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE PARK - S 820 AND HR 3571 ENCOMPASSING 5328 ACRES, THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT SUGGESTION TO ADD 1152 ACRES AND GOVERNOR BOWEN'S PROPOSAL TO ADD 2447 ACRES.

S 820 AND HR 3571 ARE UNACCEPTABLE BECAUSE THEY WOULD TAKE APPROXIMATELY ONE THIRD OF THE NATIONAL STEEL PROPERTY IN PORTER COUNTY AND WOULD STIFLE INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION.

EITHER THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT OR GOVERNOR BOWEN'S PROPOSAL WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE FROM THE LOSS OF LAND STANDPOINT SINCE BOTH EXCLUDE NATIONAL STEEL PROPERTY FROM THEIR PARKS. HOWEVER, THERE ARE OTHER FACTORS WHICH DICTATE OUR SUPPORT FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT PROPOSAL OF 1152 ACRES RATHER THAN THAT OF GOVERNOR BOWEN.

WE ARE VITALLY INTERESTED IN PROPER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR OUR EMPLOYEES AND AS AN ADDED INCENTIVE TO ATTRACT NEW EMPLOYEES INTO THE AREA. RECOGNIZING THE CONTINUING PROBLEM OF GETTING SUFFICIENT MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR PARK LAND ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION, IT IS OUR BELIEF THAT THE GREATER THE ACREAGES ADDED TO THE EXISTING PARK, THE LONGER THE DELAY IN DEVELOPING THE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE EXISTING PARK.

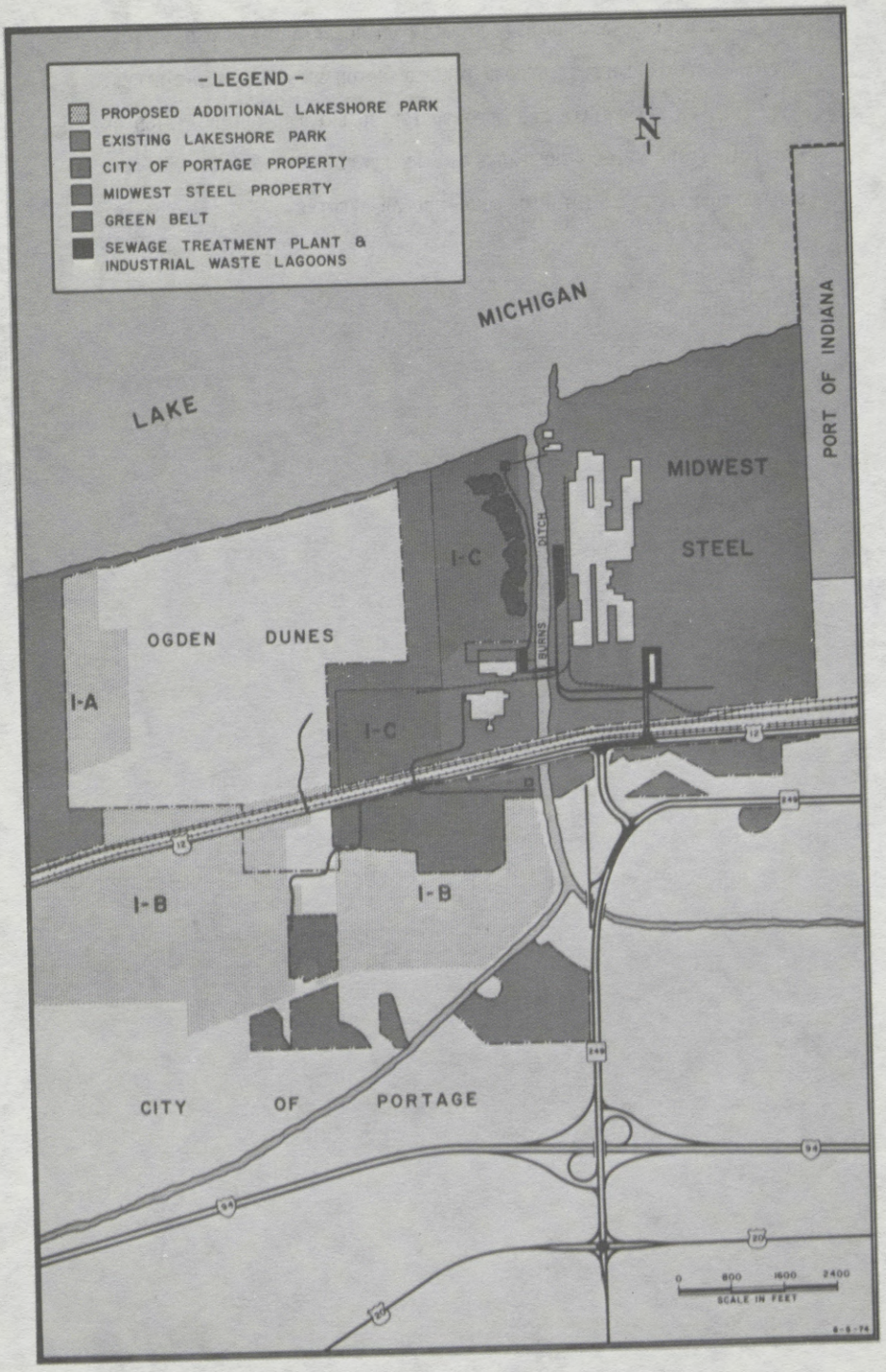
AS A MAJOR TAXPAYER, NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION ALONG WITH OTHER INDUSTRIES, COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND HOME OWNERS, ASSUMES AN EVEN GREATER TAX BURDEN AS PROPERTY IS REMOVED FROM THE TAX BASE FOR EXPANDED PARKS.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT HAS MADE A PARTICULAR POINT OF THE FACT PARCELS ADDED SHOULD BE CONTIGUOUS TO THE EXISTING PARK FROM AN ADMINISTRATIVE STANDPOINT. UNFORTUNATE AS IT MAY BE, RECENT HISTORY OF PARKS SHOWS AN INCREASE IN PUBLIC NUISANCES, VANDALISM AND SERIOUS CRIME IN PARK AREAS. FACED WITH THE BUDGETARY PROBLEMS WHICH CREATE A MANPOWER SHORTAGE, THE PARK SERVICE RANGER PATROLS CAN FUNCTION MOST EFFECTIVELY WITH A MINIMUM OF MANPOWER IF THE PARK AREAS ARE CONTIGUOUS RATHER THAN FRAGMENTED AS THEY WOULD BE WITH EITHER S 820, HR 3571 OR THE BOWEN PROPOSAL.

IN SUMMARY, NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION ENDORSES THE PROPOSAL OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT TO ADD 1152 ACRES TO THE EXISTING INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE PARK. THE GOVERNOR BOWEN PROPOSAL WOULD BE OUR SECOND

CHOICE WITH S 820 AND HR 3571 TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE AS LONG AS THE NATIONAL STEEL PROPERTY NEEDED FOR EXPANSION REMAINS IN THE BILLS.

WE APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS OUR POSITION ON THIS CRITICAL ISSUE BEFORE THE PARKS AND RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS.


- LEGEND -
PROPOSED ADDITIONAL LAKESHORE PARK
EXISTING LAKESHORE PARK
CITY OF PORTAGE PROPERTY
MIDWEST STEEL PROPERTY
GREEN BELT
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT & INDUSTRIAL WASTE LAGOONS
N
MICHIGAN
LAKE
PORT OF INDIANA
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SCALE IN FEET
8-8-74

Senator BIBLE. We have a very distinguished panel. Dr. Mark Reshkin, Mrs. Robert Herlocker, Mr. Vincent Kowalczyk, Mrs. Lilliam Kowalczyk, Mr. Herbert Read, Miss Marilyn Akers, Mr. Robert Akers, Ms. Mary Beth Lynott, Mr. John Bowers, Florence Rhoda, and Paul Usher.

Mr. READ. Mr. Chairman, we have several witnesses not on the same side within that panel.

Senator BIBLE. Let us get everybody on one side, who are for whatever position you have.

STATEMENT OF DR. MARK RESHKIN, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF PUBLIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS, UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA

Dr. RESHKIN. My name is Mark Reshkin. I am from Indiana University. I live in Valparaiso, Ind. I would like to speak representing Indiana University with regard to the Hoosier Prairie, and make a few comments as a citizen and scientist in the area, concerning the entire bill.

Senator BIBLE. How many people are on your side?

[A show of hands.]

Senator BIBLE. It looks like you have everybody here around the table. I thought you said you had a division of opinion.

Mr. READ. They left.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Dr. RESHKIN. Senator, I sent in a statement indicating Indiana University's willingness, and we were approached earlier in the year by the Department of the Interior, concerning managing the Hoosier Prairie, and providing interpretation.

Senator BIBLE. Why doesn't one of our park people point out the Hoosier Prairie?

Dr. RESHKIN. The Hoosier Prairie is located 15 minutes from our campus, and our campus is located 20 minutes driving time from the park headquarters at the eastern edge of the national park.

We are persuaded of the importance of the prairie, and are interested in a solution to that problem. We are very interested in working with the Park Service to provide management services.

If the Park Service were to install parking, trails, and a center, we would be more than happy to staff it with people. We believe this could be done for as little as $15,000 a year, including the staff, the travel, the supplies and expenses.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, your full statement will be incorporated in full.

[The full statement of Dr. Reshkin follows:]

43-186 O - 75 - 9

Senator Alan Bible
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
3106 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

I respectfully request that my statement be put in the hearing record for the Dunes Expansion Bill (Senate Bill 820).

My name is Mark Reshkin. I reside at 1508 Wood Street in Valparaiso, Indiana. I am an Associate Professor and Director of the Division of Public and Environmental Affairs and also an Associate Professor of Geology at Indiana University located at the Northwest Campus in Gary, Indiana. I wish to make several comments concerning the Hoosier Prairie portion of the Expansion Bill as a representative of Indiana University and other comments concerning the entire National Park Expansion Bill as a citizen and scientist who has spent considerable time studying and working in this area.

By way of introduction, concerning my background, I have been a geologist for some twenty (20) years and during the period of 1964 through 1967, I conducted field investigations in the northern portions of Lake, LaPorte and Porter Counties, Indiana for the Indiana Geological Survey, a division of the State of Indiana Department of Natural Resources. The results of these investigations are published as part of the geologic quadrangle map of the greater Chicago area. During these studies, I became very familiar with the areas already in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and those under consideration in this Expansion Bill. Also, I have co-authored a paper (in press) relating to the environmental geology of Lake and Porter Counties. I have

been the editor of a publication under federal funding (Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965) dealing with current environmental quality conditions in the seven northwestern counties of Indiana.

First, my comments concerning the Hoosier Prairie. In my estimation, the Hoosier Prairie though segmented and somewhat removed from the main part of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, is an integral part of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. It is part of the very basic natural history story of the Lakeshore which records the geologic history of ancestral Lake Michigan over the last fourteen thousand years. The Hoosier Prairie preserves geologic features that record the history from 14,000 to 12,500 years before the present. The features are unique comprising shingle beaches, shoals, and recurved spits. The area also contains one of the last wetland prairies in this part of the midwest and has great ecologic significance as well as its geologic significance. It is truly worthy of its recently designated Landmark status.

The Hoosier Prairie is just another part of a segmented urban national park. Indeed, it is much less segmented in terms of distances of separation than different parts of the Gateway National Park in Sandy Hook, Brooklyn, Queens and other areas of New York and New Jersey.

The University role with regard to the Hoosier Prairie revolves around the willingness of Indiana University to manage the interpretive program for the Hoosier Prairie. Indiana University Northwest is located only 15 minutes in driving time from the Hoosier Prairie and only 20 minutes in driving time from the National Park headquarters in Beverly Shores. This University and its sister public and private institutions in the area are committed to research, service

and teaching in the area of natural history and environmental studies. Indeed, northwest Indiana may be one of the best environmental study laboratories in the nation. My particular School, the School of Public and Environmental Affairs is embarking upon a Master of Science degree in environmental science management and we would hope to use all of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as areas of study for our graduate students who will become environmental managers in both the public and the private sectors.

The following comments are made as a citizen and scientist in this geographic region. Co-existence among industrial, commercial, residential interests and natural areas and recreational advocates is a must if we are to have an environment that is acceptable to all in terms of life style and commitment to the future for this vital area of the nation. Several writers have described the nature of coastal zones in the United States and have cited the coast of California, the Gulf Coast, and the Atlantic Coast as areas where great competition exists for the development of transportation facilities, industry, residential facilities and recreation and natural areas. A fourth area should be added, the southern shores of the Great Lakes, where similar conflicts over land use exist.

It is important to note some of the specific characteristics of northwest Indiana as such a coastal area. This area must be considered one of the most heavily industrialized in the world. Indeed, I have heard it stated often that this area is more heavily industrialized than the Ruhr Valley in Germany. I believe that some 25% of the nation's steel is produced in this area as well as much of the electric power generation for the northern third of Indiana and extensive major oil refining. What is unique about the area is that, though it is so heavily industrialized, it is an area with a great deal of undeveloped

lands. Where else can you leave the gates of a fully integrated steel mill and in five minutes sit alongside a small lake observing migrating water fowl? The Expansion Bill would reserve some of this undeveloped land for future populations of the Great Lake Region. It is my belief that environmental quality improvement measures in northwestern Indiana will be implemented in an orderly and carefully deliberated manner. We can not afford to destroy the economic growth of the area and the nation at this critical stage of time. However, there is one area in which we can move quickly and vigorously and that is in the reservation of natural and recreational areas for the future populations of the central United States. Expansion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore certainly does this.

The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is within one and one-half hours driving time of some ten (10) million people in this part of the mid-western United States. It should be the "Gateway Midwest" National Park. We must reserve these recreational and open space lands if we are to reduce the energy consumption in the 1970's and 1980's. Why not have more recreational opportunities close to the population centers--bring parks to the people. It is my belief that expansion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is possible without endangering the economic expansion that we are all desirous of in this area. This expansion should occur within the following guidelines:

1. Environmental protection of the existing National Lakeshore properties. Several portions of the Expansion Bill are included to protect existing National Lakeshore properties. This is certainly the case for the areas in the drainage basin surrounding Pinhook and Cowles Bogs. These wetland areas are fragile and must be protected now.

2. Inclusion of areas which illustrate the entire natural history story. The Burns Bog--Tolleston beach area, the Long Lake extension, the Hoosier Prairie as well as the inter-dunal ponds and dunes in Gary are necessary additions if the entire natural history story over the last fourteen (14) thousand years both biological and geological is to be preserved for scholars to study and the public to appreciate now and in the future.
3. Protection of needed undeveloped lands for a growing urban community now while it is available. Northwestern Indiana is deficient in preserved natural and recreational areas. These urban communities can not provide the funds today or in the forseeable future to reserve these lands. I believe it is necessary for the federal government, through the National Park Service, to serve this multi-state area in protecting more of these recreational and natural lands. This can be done with the Expansion Bill now under consideration.

A rare challenge exists in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Here is the nucleus for an urban national park to serve some ten (10) million people today in the midst of an area as heavily industrialized as any area in this nation. The most significant aspect of this National Lakeshore is that it provides the potential for extensive active recreation as well as the possibility to preserve fragile and unique natural history features. The challenge to the National Park Service and, indeed, to the Congress and the Country is whether or not we can serve both needs in an urban national park. Can we preserve rare and beautiful natural history and also develop active recreation in the midst of ports, steel mills and power plants? It is my belief that it can

be done and that there is no better place in the United States to try to do this than in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. This National Lakeshore should have a very high priority for expansion, development and protection because it does offer the chance to find out how we can preserve our heritage and enjoy our natural resources in a thriving, growing urban industrial area vital to the nation's future.

Thank you for considering this statement.

Dr. RESHKIN. It is also important to note that the Hoosier Prairie is of great significance. It is part of the national park. In terms of geological history, it is the part of the park between the shoreline that formed between 14,000 years ago and 12,500 years ago.

There are unique geologic features, such as recurved spits, beaches, geological features associated with shorelines. More important is its biologic features. I think there are other people here who can speak to that, more than I can.

I am a geologist, not a biologist. I think we are dealing with gateway Midwest in essence here, and the segmented nature of it should be looked at, just as we look at the segmented nature of the parks on the east and west coast.

The priorities in my mind are for protection, first, of existing properties. I would like to say that I believe acquiring the drainage basin around Pinhood Bog and the areas such as the green belt area referred to earlier, around Cowles Bog are necessary to protect the existing wetlands.

Senator BIBLE. How many acres in Hoosier Prairie?

Dr. RESHKIN. I believe it is about 330 acres, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Where is the ownership?

Dr. RESHKIN. Most of the ownership, I believe, is in one part. I think a family from Chicago and Phoenix.

Senator BIBLE. Is the Hoosier Prairie in the bill we have before us?

Dr. RESHKIN. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator BIBLE. It is not in the recommendation of the Park Service?

Dr. RESHKIN. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. Is it in the recommendation of the Governor of your State?

Dr. RESHKIN. Yes, sir; it is. As the statement he gave before the House subcommittee.

Senator BIBLE. We have the same statement here, but obviously I have not had a chance to take a look at it. What is roughly the estimated price tag of this legislation?

Dr. RESHKIN. I think the figures would range somewhere, the estimates we have with our real estate department, is somewhere between $1 and $3 million, and probably closer to $2 million.

Senator BIBLE. We will say $1 to $3 million, Doctor.

Dr. RESHKIN. I could not be any more explicit.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that. I am not trying to hold you to any figures. I have been on this committee for 20 years. I have been handling parks for 18 years. We have not guesstimated a park right yet. You cannot do it in the world you are living in today; with escalation of inflation, there is no way you can do it.

I think I understand what you are saying. Now, who in this panel here is for the position of Dr. Reshkin?

[A show of hands.]

Mrs. HERLOCKER. Sir, I am chairman of the Hoosier Prairie Committee. Will I have a chance to say anything?

Senator BIBLE. You sure will, but you do not need to say too much if you are in agreement with him here. My question is, How many agree with what Dr. Reshkin has said?

[A show of hands.]

Senator BIBLE. I guess that is unanimous. There are nine panelists that agree with the position of Dr. Reshkin; namely, if I misstate it

you correct me, that the Hoosier Prairie should be incorporated in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

They agree with the position of the good Governor of the State; is that a correct statement?

Dr. RESHKIN. Yes, sir. It is.

Senator BIBLE. You have also stated it will cost somewhere between roughly $1 and $3 million; is that correct?

Mrs. HERLOCKER. I do not think it is anywhere near $3 million. I think $3 million is too much.

Senator BIBLE. If we can save a few dollars, that would be fine.

Mrs. HERLOCKER. I would say it would be certainly less than $2 million.

Senator BIBLE. You are recorded as saying less than $2 million. Do we have any varying viewpoints from any of these people who are here? Are we going to have any of these pretty girls say anything?

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROBERT HERLOCKER, CHAIRMAN, HOOSIER PRAIRIE COMMITTEE, MUNSTER, IND.

Mrs. HERLOCKER. I am Irene Herlocker, chairman of the Hoosier Prairie Committee. You have my statement. I just want to emphasize that when you had hearings before, we did not know of the existence of the prairie.

I first saw it in 1967. I brought it to the attention——

Senator BIBLE. Did we put this in the original Senate-passed bill?

Mrs. HERLOCKER. No. As far as it was known, there was no prairie remaining in Indiana.

Senator BIBLE. Now you have discovered it, and you want to preserve it.

Mrs. HERLOCKER. The State knew about it in 1969 and gave it a No. 1 priority, and we have been trying, since 1969, to find some way of saving it. We have not been able to find any way of saving it.

Nature Conservancy is interested, and they can't acquire it.

Senator BIBLE. Nature Conservancy cannot acquire it?

Mrs. HERLOCKER. It is too big for Nature Conservancy.

Senator BIBLE. Why is it too big?

Mrs. HERLOCKER. It is over a million dollars. Mr. Humke is here and will testify.

Senator BIBLE. I did not realize they put a limitation of a million dollars on it.

Mrs. HERLOCKER. It is about 300 acres.

Senator BIBLE. I am talking about the dollars, not the acreage. My understanding was that Nature Conservancy, and I think I could document it, I think they many times purchased land and held it.

And I am all for Nature Conservancy. I think they perform a very wonderful function, because the U.S. Government moves very slowly, at times, and they put it in a holding action.

But I did not realize that they had a million-dollar limitation on it.

Mrs. HERLOCKER. I do not know if they have a limitation, but this is more than they could acquire. They would come in and acquire and hold it, if it were authorized. But to just find the funds to buy it——

Senator BIBLE. I do not mean to be argumentative with you, but I

have handled these for so many years, that is the very purpose of Nature Conservancy, that they come in and hold these lands.

They buy them until they get both acquisition and funding, which is the dollars, to go with what we do. But we can question Nature Conservancy on that. My staff man will—I am not trying to confuse you. I am trying to find out why Nature Conservancy will not hold this area.

Mrs. HERLOCKER. I believe it has to be authorized first.

Senator BIBLE. We will find out. Maybe it does.

Dr. RESHKIN. I think in the House testimony, Nature Conservancy indicated if the bill were approved they would be very interested in putting some money up to hold it.

Senator BIBLE. I am glad to have that clarification, but I do not think it is a requirement.

Dr. RESHKIN. But I think that is what they said.

Mrs. HERLOCKER. I wanted to add that the addition of the Hoosier Prairie to the National Registry of National Landmarks was announced August 23 of this year by Secretary Morton.

It was described as the last large tract of prairie expanse in the State of Illinois and Indiana. So it does have national significance. I just do not think that there is any way that we can acquire it, unless it is included in this bill.

Since I first saw it, 73 acres went to a tank farm and last year 13 acres more want to an expansion of the tank farm. This is located in three towns in the area described, the highly industrialized Calumet area.

The three towns involved support efforts to preserve it. Actually, there is no opposition to it, except that——

Senator BIBLE. You do not have the money.

Mrs. HERLOCKER. We do not have the money.

Senator BIBLE. I am in the same position. But tell me this. If this is such a wonderful project, why does not the good Governor, who says it should be added to the Indiana National Lakeshore, why doesn't he acquire it?

Mrs. HERLOCKER. Mr. Hilderbrand, who testified in the House and said they do not have the money. They have their things set out so many years in advance. There is an urgency because he said if we try to wait 3 years the prairie will not be there in 3 years.

I understand the owners have recently had an offer. Probably it is privileged information, but I do not know how long they are going to hold onto it.

Senator BIBLE. That is not my point. We run into speculators and subdividers and people who want to purchase land at all times. My question is, If this is such a good project, and I am not questioning it, I have not been down there, this was not in the original Senate-passed bill, if this is such a good project why doesn't the State of Indiana purchase it under the moneys they get from the Federal Government under the land and water conservation fund?

Mrs. HERLOCKER. I cannot answer that.

Senator BIBLE. What do you call the top man in the State of Indiana? The director of natural resources?

Dr. RESHKIN. The director of the department of natural resources. I believe his name is Mr. Joseph Cobb.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. What we will do is ask the staff people to contact him and say why can't you do this within the State park system? Because we are going to pass out a bill tomorrow, if all goes well, increasing the authorized amount that can be allowed for land and water conservation fund.

We are hoping to increase it from something like $300 million to $700 million.

Dr. RESHKIN. I think the question was asked of Senator Clyde in the House hearings, as I recollect the answer had something to do with a whole list of priority areas in Indiana.

Senator BIBLE. That is the same problem we have.

Dr. RESHKIN. I understand, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. I love all of you, but we have to determine our priorities, too.

We have at least 250 millions of dollars worth of authorized parks and seashores and lakeshores scattered throughout the United States. So we have a number game. We are both playing number games.

Whether it is the Federal Government or State government. Tell me what I would find if I were—how many acres did you say, Doctor?

Dr. RESHKIN. About 350, 330 acres.

Senator BIBLE. What would I see there that would be so unique and unusual?

Mrs. HERLOCKER. I will tell you. I have lived in Lake County all of my life. I did not know anything like this existed until a friend took me there in 1967. I practically fell over.

Senator BIBLE. Why did you almost fall over?

Mrs. HERLOCKER. It is so beautiful.

Senator BIBLE. Why is it beautiful?

Mrs. HERLOCKER. May 23, 1967, the ground was covered with birchwood, violets, blue grass, yellow star grass. My husband has photographed over 200 native plants through the seasons.

A prairie is not like a woodland.

Senator BIBLE. We have a prairie. We have the one out in Kansas. Not in my State, but in Kansas.

Mrs. HERLOCKER. Many people have never seen a prairie. A third of the United States used to be a prairie and it is practically all gone. This is the largest prairie in Illinois and Indiana.

It is the last part on the prairie border between the East and the West. It is part of the peninsula. Mark knows more about the geology of it.

Senator BIBLE. You are in love with it and think it should be preserved.

Mrs. HERLOCKER. It is beautiful. Scientifically, ecologically, botanical—it is very rare. If a passenger pigeon came back, would we let it disappear again, because we did not have the funds?

Or would we have to wait for the next year or next year? Here this prairie we thought was all gone, and now we have the prairie. If we do not save it now it will be gone again. We are having our second chance.

Dr. RESHKIN. Senator, here we have a prairie with several hundred species on it. We can provide you with a booklet in which we describe it in some detail. With some very common but some very rare plants in the heart of an urban, industrial area.

Lake County alone, in its northern half, has over 500,000 people. This prairie, which seems to be very, very hearty, is located right there amidst these people. The real question is whether we can provide for these people the recreation, both passive and active, that goes on with a good life.

These are hard-working industrial people.

Senator BIBLE. I do not question a thing you are saying.

Dr. RESHKIN. I think we have it here in terms of the passive, of looking at flowers and plants. Whereas, out at the beach we have the active, swimming and hiking.

Senator BIBLE. Why doesn't the State of Indiana agree with you and put it in their State park system? I guess I will ask the Governor that.

Dr. RESHKIN. I would prefer that you would, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Or you gave me the director of natural resources. Do any other panel members have anything to contribute to this? You all want it. You know the price tag.

This is something that was not considered when we passed the original bill out. Are there any thoughts that have not been developed?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. Some of the rest of us here represent other parts of this particular bill. We have a group here from Beverly Shores.

Senator BIBLE. I do not want to mix Beverly Shores up. I have enough problems handling one thing at a time. You are Beverly Shores. I remember that one very well. That was before us before.

Do we have anything else on the Hoosier Prairie? All right. I will dismiss you, Doctor, and you, young lady, because I have the Hoosier Prairie problem well in mind. I guess we next go to the panel on Beverly Shores.

Who is the spokesman for that?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. I believe I am, Senator. My name is Vincent F. Kowalczyk. I am a trustee of the town of Beverly Shores, Ind. I have prepared a statement. I would like to read this into the record.

Senator BIBLE. Your full statement will be incorporated in full in the record. That is true of everybody else here. All statements will be incorporated in full in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Robert D. Herlocker follows:]

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROBERT D. HERLOCKER, CHAIRMAN, HOOSIER PRAIRIE COMMITTEE

My name is Irene S. Herlocker. I live at 8528 Schreiber Drive, Munster, Indiana. I am chairman of the Hoosier Prairie Committee, a group of scientists, educators, government officials, representatives of conservation and civic organizations, and interested citizens who have been trying, since 1969, to find some way to preserve the Hoosier Prairie.

We support the enlargement of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as proposed in S. 820. My testimony will be directed to one area in the bill, the Hoosier Prairie, located in Griffith, Highland, and Schererville, in Lake County.

We believe the Hoosier Prairie should be part of an expanded Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore because it is an integral part of the ecology of the Dunes, as part of the ancient bed of glacial Lake Chicago, and because of its national significance as the last large tract of prairie near the eastern border of the "Prairie Peninsula."

Others will testify or submit statements about the ecological, geological, educational, scientific, and botanical importance of the Hoosier Prairie. I will limit myself to our efforts to preserve it and to the recognition and support it has received.

I first saw the area we have named the Hoosier Prairie in 1967. Although I was a lifelong resident of Lake County, I didn't know anything like this existed. When I brought this area to the attention of the director of the Indiana Division of Nature Preserves and the director of the Indiana Natural Areas Survey, in February, 1969, I learned that they had not known of its survival and, as far as they knew, it was the last landscape prairie remaining in Indiana.

Since that time we have been trying to find some way to preserve this prairie before it completely disappears before our eyes. In 1969, 73 acres were destroyed to build a Lakehead Pipeline Company tankfarm. Last year, 13 acres which were included in S. 820 were bulldozed for an expansion of the tankfarm. You can understand our feeling of urgency, since there are only a little over 300 acres of virgin prairie left and, without protection, that may soon disappear.

A brochure on the Hoosier Prairie was prepared by our Scientific Subcommittee and in 1970, through the good offices of Chancellor Herman Wells of Indiana University, it was presented to the family who own the virgin prairie to inform them of the natural value of their property and enlist their support in its preservation. The owners are sympathetic and we understand they have turned down offers to buy portions of the Prairie, but they did sell the 13 acres to Lakehead last year because of a prior commitment. We just don't know how long they will be able or willing to hold on to this property. We have explored all the possibilities of acquisition without success, and we are convinced that the only way the Prairie can be preserved is through its inclusion in this legislation.

The Hoosier Prairie was given a No. 1 priority rating for preservation by Dr. A. A. Lindsey of Purdue University, Director of the Indiana Natural Areas Survey, in 1969.

The addition of the Hoosier Prairie to the National Registry of Natural Landmarks was announced on August 23, 1974, by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton. It was described as "the last large tract of prairie extant in the States of Illinois and Indiana." It had been evaluated for the National Park Service by Dr. M. T. Jackson of Indiana State University.

The Nature Conservancy has offered the Department of the Interior its services in acquiring the Hoosier Prairie. TNC has been interested in the Prairie since 1969 but has not been able to acquire it.

National Park Service and Indiana University officials have discussed the management of the Prairie, and Indiana University has indicated its willingness to manage it under contract with the National Park Service.

The General Assembly of the State of Indiana passed Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6 in February, 1974. It recommends that the United States Congress include the Hoosier Prairie in a system of nature preserves and natural landmarks, and directs the Secretary of the Senate to send copies of the resolution to the members of Indiana's congressional delegation.

Governor Otis Bowen and other state officials support the inclusion of the Hoosier Prairie in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Congressman Ray J. Madden, in whose district the Prairie is located, is cosponsor of H.R. 3571. He has written to the owners asking for their continued patience until action is taken on this legislation in this session.

Town officials of Griffith, Highland, and Schererville support our efforts to preserve the Prairie. It is also included in the Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission's Open Space Plan.

There is widespread community interest in the Hoosier Prairie reflected in the extensive press coverage and editorial support. Editorial headlines include:

"Will we let a living museum be destroyed?" Hammond *Times*, April 7, 1972;

"Hoosier Prairie racing the clock" Hammond *Times*, June 14, 1973;

"New prayers for the prairie" Gary *Post-Tribune*, June 3, 1974.

A television program about the Hoosier Prairie on the Chicago NBC station last December evoked so much response that it was repeated in April. In the last two years I have talked to dozens of organizations interested in preservation of the Prairie, ranging from local garden clubs to the Hoosier Science Teachers Association, from Kiwanis Clubs to the Sierra Club, from Extension Homemakers to the American Association of University Women. The Schererville Junior Women's Club printed two thousand flyers to distribute to school children in the area.

I wish to emphasize that we know of no opposition to the efforts to preserve the Hoosier Prairie.

This priceless remnant of our vanishing landscape has miraculously survived in the highly industrialized, urbanized Calumet area, but it will be doomed to destruction unless you act soon to save it.

I respectfully request that my statement be made a part of the hearing record, and I thank you for this opportunity to testify.

STATEMENT OF VINCENT F. KOWALCZYK, TRUSTEE, TOWN OF BEVERLY SHORES, IND.

Mr. KOWALCZYK. What we wanted to do was bring attention to the town of Beverly Shores, and its inclusion within this bill. The national park has made their proposal, and of course they have excluded it from their portion of the bill.

However, one important factor. They did include one major portion of our town, that is the commercial area along one of the highways. Right now seven-eighths of our town has been included in the park.

Senator BIBLE. That was our memory. Do all you people actually live in Beverly Shores?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. Not all of us. Four of us.

Senator BIBLE. Do we have another problem, besides Beverly Shores?

Mr. READ. I was going to speak on another subject.

Senator BIBLE. Let us take Beverly Shores first, and count off these people who live in Beverly Shores?

[A show of hands.]

Senator BIBLE. Four Beverly Shores. We will hear Beverly Shores next. You want to be included. The Park Service does not include you. Even though a great part of your area is now included.

The testimony this morning was between 70 and 80 percent of the people in the remaining areas outside of the park, the seashore, want to be included, is that a correct statement?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. That is perfectly correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How do you prove that?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. We had a questionnaire that was sent out by the town, in 1972.

Senator BIBLE. To how many people?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. Of the 282 residents down there we were able to get results in replies from 157 of them.

Senator BIBLE. That is a good percentage.

Mr. KOWALCZYK. Of the 157, 88.6 percent by our count wanted to be included. There were various reasons why they wanted to be included. One of the problems we have in the area is that we feel when the portion was left out, some thought must have been given to the amount of population that was against the bill at the time.

Senator BIBLE. Was it included in the Senate-passed bill?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. Yes. The original one was.

Senator BIBLE. We have many people here from Beverly Shores. Of course, you are taking me back 10 years, I guess, or maybe more than that. I do not remember all of the testimony.

I thought we included all of Beverly Shores. I do not know why we left part of it out. Did we comment on that in the report?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. That was one of our questions. Why was it left out? I do not think it was ever answered.

Senator BIBLE. Did we say anything in the report as to why we took

part of Beverly Shores and left the rest out? The report must speak for itself.

Mr. KOWALCZYK. It was the House that put it out.

Senator BIBLE. When the House took it out, what did the House say?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. I do not recall.

Senator BIBLE. We will ask the staff to check this out.

Mr. KOWALCZYK. At the time we were not actively involved.

Senator BIBLE. Maybe some of you people here today were not in Beverly Shores back there 10 years ago.

Mr. KOWALCZYK. I have been a resident there for 18 years, so we were there.

Senator BIBLE. You were, but I do not know about the others.

Mr. KOWALCZYK. Whatever the reason was, to exclude this particular portion, we feel that they have disrupted a continuum that exists within this town. We have no natural divisions or streams, hills, or any natural boundaries, that could differentiate this area from any of the other areas, as far as the vegetation and the natural looks of the land, it blends continuously in.

One point I can make, there are 652 acres. Five hundred of these acres are completely unimproved virgin territory, virgin lands. Our concern right now is, of course, one of what are we going to do when the influx of people come into our town?

Maintenance of security has been a real problem. We are working with a budget of about $200,000 a year, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. That is for the whole town?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. For the whole town. Twenty percent of this money goes for our small police force, which amounts to four men at the top. During the rest of the year we go down to about three.

Senator BIBLE. What is your summertime population?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. It is just over 1,000, 1,200, 1,500.

Senator BIBLE. What would your population there today be?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. About 1,000. The year-round population is in the vicinity of about 1,000 people.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Mr. KOWALCZYK. Our police department is really overburdened, as Senator Percy pointed out, within an hour's drive we have 10 million people looking for recreation and access to our area.

They are welcome to come in. It is wonderful. But I do not think that the town should be burdened with the very expensive business of maintaining security and parking. Parking is a tremendous problem to us.

Senator BIBLE. It is everywhere. How many improved homes are there on the property you would now like to have included within the national lakeshore.

Mr. KOWALCZYK. Approximately 280.

Senator BIBLE. Of that 280, how many are year-round residents?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. About 260, I would assume, 250, 260 are year-round residents.

Senator BIBLE. Your testimony is that 1,000 live in Beverly Shores year-round.

Mr. KOWALCZYK. Yes; it is a small town.

Senator BIBLE. I have been there, but I cannot recall all the details. Very well. I have no further questions of you. How about anybody else from Beverly Shores?

Mr. AKERS. Sir, may I just make reference to this painting? This shows very graphically what we really mean by an island, an island in the national park. This area right here is the island.

It is completely surrounded by national park.

Senator BIBLE. Where are the 280 homes?

Mr. AKERS. The 274 homes are in the island.

Senator BIBLE. How about the homes included on the national seashore?

Mr. AKERS. They are included in the corporate limits, which extend beyond this map.

Senator BIBLE. How many homes are there in that area?

Mr. AKERS. About 250.

Senator BIBLE. In the area already within the Park Service?

Mr. AKERS. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It breaks about 50–50 then, about half are in the area and half are outside the area?

Mr. AKERS. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I cannot remember why we did it that way, but Congress does some unusual things.

Mr. AKERS. We have prepared an overlay, which shows what would happen to the island if it was excluded from S. 820.

Senator BIBLE. By the island you mean Beverly Shores?

Mr. AKERS. Yes, sir. The town managers would have to encourage development. The area, 630 acres, is zoned for commercial, multiple family, which includes high rises up to 80 feet in height, which would be on the southern end of the area bordering right on the national park.

We would be forced to encourage this type of development to survive economically.

Senator BIBLE. How have you survived economically so far? You do not have high rises in there now, do you?

Mr. AKERS. Yes, sir. And truthfully we are not surviving successfully.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have high rises in there now?

Mr. AKERS. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I meant to ask that question. How many high rises are there in the area you are asking to be included within the national seashore?

Mr. AKERS. Presently, sir, there are no high rises. But it is zoned for it.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that.

Mr. AKERS. If we were to take and develop the 625-acre island, right in the middle of the national lakeshore, it would be certainly a management problem to the national park, as well as the community.

The only way to get into this island is through national park property. The town right now has not only to maintain the roads within this island, but we are obligated to maintain a total road structure of 84 miles.

Of which a major portion of that figure lies within the present national park. The national park has not taken control of those roads. We just do not have the tax revenue to support this type of a situation.

Senator BIBLE. I understand what you are saying. Thank you very much.

Tell me this. You have a home there yourself?

Mr. AKERS. Yes, sir, I do.

Senator BIBLE. How much acreage do you have for your home?

Mr. AKERS. About three-quarters of an acre.

Senator BIBLE. Is that typical?

Mr. AKERS. The average size of developed pieces of property is about five-eighths of an acre.

Senator BIBLE. It is all less than an acre, most of it?

Mr. AKERS. Yes, sir. Out of the 652 acres, there are only 150 acres that are developed. A little less than 150 acres that are developed.

Senator BIBLE. How about the balance?

Mr. AKERS. It is all vacant property, unimproved.

Senator BIBLE. Owned by one owner?

Mr. AKERS. No. It is fragmented in ownership. A lot of 50-foot lots. The property was originally subdivided in 1927 before the depression. Many of the lots were sold at that time and still remain in the estates of the original buyers.

A lot of the area is low area. For example, this area right down here is designated as high-risk flood area. It is a bog. We are having a lot of sanitary problems now.

We do not have water and sewer in the community, so everything is a well and septic system operation. A lot of the effluent is contaminating the water in the marshland, which is another problem, and it is certainly one that will affect the national park property on the south side.

Senator BIBLE. Where do the people who live in there work?

Mr. AKERS. I would say 50 percent of the people commute to Chicago.

Senator BIBLE. Do many of them work in the steel mill?

Mr. AKERS. I could not quote a percentage.

Mr. KOWALCZYK. I do not think there are too many. I would say it is a matter of 10 to 20 people in the town who are wage earners in the steel industry.

Senator BIBLE. Is it a retirement community?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. No; it is an active, youthful community.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have schools in it?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. There is one school, administered by the county next to us. It is a very modern building.

Senator BIBLE. Elementary or high school?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. An elementary school.

Senator BIBLE. One through eight?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. One through six.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Mr. KOWALCZYK. If I may interject one thing, Senator. You spoke of the town. When we were administering our responsibilities, as trustees and so on, we think of the entire area that is also designated as park as the town. We offer them all the services that the islander sees. Police protection——

Senator BIBLE. By "island", that is the area of Beverly Shores that is excluded from the lakeshore that you want included; that is what you mean when you say "island"?

Mr. KOWALCZYK. Exactly, Senator. But I would like to point out that these other responsibilities are on our shoulders. We think of our neighbors in there as still being part of Beverly Shores.

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Senator BIBLE. I think you make a very telling case. I hope I can be helpful to you. The staff will have an assignment to try to find out why we did, what we did, when we did it. I just cannot recall.

It seems to me like we kind of cut you in two.

Mr. KOWALCZYK. This is a little bit of Europe here. Some of the areas in Europe that are cut off. It seems like we have been legislated into a little Berlin situation of our own.

Senator BIBLE. You may well have been. We will check into that. Thank you very much. Now I will excuse the Beverly Shores proponents. We have West Beach next. We have two West Beach people.

[The prepared statements of Messrs. Akers and Kowalczyk follow:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ROBERT W. AKERS, CO-CHAIRMAN, BEVERLY SHORES ACTION COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL LAKESHORE

I am Robert W. Akers, property owner and resident in the Beverly Shores "Island" and Co-Chairman of the Beverly Shores Action Committee for the National Lakeshore.

This committee is composed of 14 devoted citizens of Beverly Shores who have set out to provide this subcommittee with current facts and figures reflecting the desires of the improved property owners of the "island." The so-called "island" is the 652-acre portion of Beverly Shores that was excluded from the park bill of 1966. It is identified as Unit III–A in S. 820.

The people of Beverly Shores "Island" have strongly expressed their desire to see the beautiful sand dunes and nature trails preserved for posterity. Eighty-three percent of the improved property owners were contacted during our recent survey; 87% of those favored inclusion into the Indian Dunes National Lakeshore. We have seen the destruction of dunes for the interests of industrial, commercial and residential developers. It is that fate that we forecast for nature's wonderland if this area is not included in the National Lakeshore.

The National Lakeshore bill of 1966 stripped our town of a large portion of its tax base. The town is still expected to provide road maintenance, security protection, fire protection and garbarge collection for those same homes. In order to provide these needed services the town's revenue must be at least doubled.

If the "island" is not acquired by the National Lakeshore, our town managers will be forced to encourage residential and commercial development as permitted by our building and zoning codes.

Presently, high-rise buildings are permitted on the north side of Beverly Drive, just across the street from the National Lakeshore property. This area is low land, covered with beautiful natural plants and wild flowers and inhabited by wildlife. Before the high-rises can be built, these low lands must be demucked and filled.

Sewage disposal is already a problem in these low lands. The town has had to bring in land fill at the fire station site so that its septic system could pass a percolation test. Filling, such as this, will undoubtedly have a serious negative effect on the ecological balance of the flora and fauna in the surrounding area, including parts of the existing National Lakeshore.

On the north side of the 652-acre island, the owners of a large restaurant have been talking about destroying a sizeable sand dune. The restaurant is a "Reservation in Use" in the National Lakeshore and its future is limited to the duration of its lease-back. Yet, the purpose of leveling this age old beauty which is across the street in the "island," is to provide additional parking space for their restaurant.

Both sides of the main entrance road to the "island" are zoned commercial, Presently, we have a mobile hot dog stand, a gasoline filling station, an auto repair shop and a grocery store.

Developers have certainly noted that the "island" is the only area close to Lake Michigan that offers large development potential. In the recent past there has been very little land speculation in the "island" because of the uncertainty of its future. If this bill is not passed, we can be assured that this situation will change.

With the present tax revenue falling far short of what is required to meet the increased demands on our police department and other municipal services, surely the town will be forced to promote heavy development in order to survive

economically. To have a highly developed 652-acre "island" in the middle of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore would be as undesirable and unmanageable as it would be in the middle of Yosemite or Yellowstone National Park.

With assistance from the Save the Dunes Council, we also did a comprehensive study as to the realistic acquisition cost of the "island." Our figures are compared to those of the National Park Service, as follows:

Unimproved land (509 acres):	
145 acres marshland, at 2,500 per acre	$362,500
230 acres low duneland, at 6,000 per acre	1,380,000
134 acres prime duneland, at 12,000 per acre	1,608,000
Subtotal	3,350,500
Improved land (117.75 acres):	
116 acres residential	1,497,510
1.75 acres commercial and institutional	55,250
Subtotal	1,552,760
Total land to be purchased (626.75 acres)	4,903,260
Improvements:	
274 residences	8,149,260
6 residences under construction	230,000
7 commercial structures	300,000
1 church	60,000
Subtotal	8,739,260
Total, land and improvements	13,642,520
Market appreciation	1,023,190
Deficiency judgment awards	1,205,245
Indirect administrative costs	2,237,805
Real Property Acquisition Act of 1970	1,339,200
Less "lease back" revenue	—1,865,980
Net acquisition cost	17,581,980

Unimproved Land accounts for a major decrease from the National Park Service (NPS) estimate. Averaging $6,600 per acre, this estimate contrasts with the more than $11,000 per acre that NPS has proposed. Local factors supporting the lower figure include extremely fragmented ownership, small lot size, and county health standards for septic tanks. Much of the property is unbuildable under these circumstances. Additionally, most of the marshland has been designated a "moderate flood hazard area" by H.U.D.'s Federal Insurance Administration.

Under the headings of *Improved Land* and *Improvements*, residential properties were individually researched for assessed valuation. Although Indiana law requires that assessed valuation be ⅓ of true value, a more accurate figure of market value for residential property was calculated by multiplying assessed valuation by a factor of 7 rather than the statutory factor of 3. This yields an average price of roughly $29,750 per home and $5,500 per home site (an average of 18,450 square feet of land). NPS estimates for commercial and institutional property are here accepted, with the exception of approximately $500,000 for public school buildings and grounds which NPS had included in a departure from its usual practice of acquiring local government property by donation only.

Market Appreciation (price escalation) is based upon the same assumptions as the NPS estimate: 3% increase in property values per year, due to the limited market for unbuildable land; a 1½ year interval between authorization and initial appropriations; and, phased acquisition of 25% of the properties in the first year, 50% the second year, and the final 25% in the third year.

Deficiency Judgment Awards are based on factors that more accurately reflect previous operating experience at Indiana Dunes. The time from filing condemnation complaints until final court judgment or pre-judgment stipulation has averaged less than 27 months, rather than four years as projected by NPS. This will yield a 44% reduction in the allowance for price escalation of the condemned land during the period of court proceedings.

Indirect Administrative Costs are calculated using the rather high NPS estimate of 14.1% of the total cost of land, improvements, market appreciation and deficiency judgment awards.

Our nearly complete poll taken of affected residents in Beverly Shores during May and June, 1974, indicated that 77%, or 212 homes owners, intended to sell their property to the park under terms in the original Lakeshore Act that allow for a 25 year "lease back" at the rental rate of 1% of each property's value per year. This expression of community sentiment justifies the "*Lease Back*" *Revenue* of 25% of the value of 212 improved residential properties. A reduction of $4,900 for each such property from the relocation allowance stipulated by section 203 of the *Real Property Acquisition Act of 1970* is also warranted due to provisions barring such payments contained in H.R. 14217, likely to become law this year. Additionally, $10,000 for moving expenses attributable to the public school has been removed.

In conclusion, I would like to re-emphasize two points—(1) The vast majority of the citizens in the "Island" believe that inclusion in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore resulting in the preservation of the sand dunes are in their best interests as well as all mankind; (2) the NPS acquisition estimate is over six (6) million dollars high.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF VINCENT F. KOWALCZYK, TRUSTEE OF THE TOWN OF BEVERLY SHORES, IND.

As a Trustee in the Town of Beverly Shores, I wish to petition in behalf of the majority of citizens in our Town for the inclusion of that part of Beverly Shores not presently included in the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (this area is commonly referred to as "The Island"). These citizens represent in excess of 80% of the populace. In addition, we ask that this Bill include "The Island" portion of the Town of Beverly Shores as part of the expansion of the Lakeshore.

We further petition that those provisions of the original Bill which provide for the rights of property owners be kept in force and be made available to to owners of improved and unimproved property now being included in the expansion of the Lakeshore.

The area we seek to include covers 653 acres. Of these, 500 acres are unimproved and exist in their natural unspoiled state.

The Island still retains the unique characteristics which made the Indiana Dunes a prized area. It abounds in the flora and fauna as it has for centuries. Now, there is a danger that as new improvements are made, these characteristics will be changed and The Island will become just another suburban community but unlike others pressed within the National Lakeshore boundaries.

The towns-people are aware that in short span of time The Island will become a densely populated city burdened with attributes they sought to avoid. When this happens it will have a deleterious effect on the National Lakeshore Park that it adjoins—this adds to the urgency of our plea.

Maintenance of security and the constant increase in traffic flow is a concern of many. The Island has no natural boundaries such as streams, hills, or ridges to keep it separated from the National Lakeshore, consequently most visitors also sightsee thru The Island. We are delighted to see them enjoy the surroundings; however, as the Lakeshore facilities are expanded and traffic is increased we foresee that these problems will become extreme. This trend has been noted in other National Parks—such as was reported in Yosemite where traffic became severe. Experiences of this kind may help us to avoid these problems.

Senate Bill S. 820 should be expanded to include The Island portion of Beverly Shores into the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. This will restore the continum which was disrupted by excluding The Island at the outset and will achieve the following:

1. Management of this area by the National Lakeshore will become more efficient.
2. Controls over pollution, security, traffic and parking will be uniformly administered by one authority.
3. Most importantly this entire area will be retained in its natural state and preserved in total for generations to visit and enjoy.

Senator BIBLE. We will stand in recess until this afternoon, but we will hear the West Beach first.

STATEMENT OF MS. MARY BETH LYNOTT, EDGEWATER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, PORTAGE, IND.

Ms. LYNOTT. I am here to testify in behalf of the Edgewater Beach Improvement Association.

Senator BIBLE. Edgewater Improvement Association, property owners of Edgewater Beach.

Ms. LYNOTT. It is a small area, surrounded on three sides by the national park and the fourth side is the Lake-Porter Counties boundary, the county line.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Ms. LYNOTT. We were excluded from the last bill. I am submitting a petition, attached to my testimony, which states 93 percent of the homeowners, and these homeowners are requesting my presence here today, to state that they are for and they want to be included in the national park.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, your full statement will be incorporated in full in the record.

Do I understand the Park Service people themselves say you should be included?

Ms. LYNOTT. Yes, sir. And Governor Bowen's proposal——

Senator BIBLE. You have everybody who wants you in there. You are in good shape. Did we include that in the original Senate-passed bill?

Ms. LYNOTT. Part of it. Not all of it.

Senator BIBLE. You say, little lady, 93 percent of the homeowners submitted the attached petition. How many home holders are there within Edgewater Improvement Association or Edgewater Beach subdivision?

Ms. LYNOTT. We have five roads in that area. We are only about a five-road district right there.

Senator BIBLE. How many houses?

Mr. BOWERS. I would say in the Edgewater Beach subdivision, which is right on the county line, and I am not too sure about this, I am quite sure about another portion of it. But on that subdivision next to the county line there must be about 30 homes, I would say.

Senator BIBLE. What you are telling me is that in that red area the Governor wants you in and the Park Service professionals want you in. You say there are about 30 homes in that area; is that correct?

Mr. BOWERS. In that particular subdivision. There is another area, when Ms. Lynott refers to the Edgewater Beach Association, it includes a different area, about which I will have something to say.

Senator BIBLE. We will let her have her—we will let her say something first. She has an area that Park Service says should be added. The Governor of Indiana says it should be added.

There are about 30 homes there. It was not included in the original Senate bill. You want to be added into——

Ms. LYNOTT. No; we were not included in the original Senate bill.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. But you want to be included now?

Ms. LYNOTT. Yes, sir; we do.

Senator BIBLE. That is all I have of you. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Lynott follows:]

STATEMENT OF MARY BETH LYNOTT, EDGEWATER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, PORTAGE, IND.

I am here to testify on behalf of the members of the Edgewater Improvement Assn. and the property owners of the Edegwater Beach Subdivision requesting the members of the Committee to act favorably on the Dunes Expansion Bill (S. 820).

In March, 1972, ninety-three percent (93%) of the householders submitted the attached petition to be included in the Dunes National Lakeshore Park. These homeowners requested my presence here today to show their continuing desire to be included in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park.

People who built homes in the Edgewater Beach Subdivision, where my home is, have not disrupted the Dunes. They remain in their natural state—the way they have been formed by time and nature. Trees, shrubs, wild flowers and everything native to the Dunes have been left to grow naturally. Strollers wander over the open areas, enjoying the friendly feel of the breezes, sand and sun.

Our neighborhood is an isolated area in the city of Portage, presently surrounded on three sides by the Dunes National Lakeshore Park, known as the West Beach. The boundary of the fourth side is Gary, a city in Lake County, Indiana. Since we are surrounded and cut off completely from the city by the location, distance and the arrangement of the Dunes, we cannot be serviced for sewage nor expect full police and fire protection by Portage. Therefore, we homeowners feel we should be included in the Park.

Nature has provided a natural beauty man can never duplicate no matter how hard he tries. The time is *NOW* to start preserving the natural beauty of the earth many have enjoyed. Nature can also teach respect which we seem to fail to have at times in today's society.

Considering the highly populated cities surrounding the dunes area, it is a necessity to develop this recreational area. There are thousands of people who cannot afford to travel a great distance for vacations. These people need a completed and organized park area to escape from urban life. There are also individuals from all parts of America who would visit our area for its uniqueness.

To fully develop the West Beach, the Edgewater area, a distinct part of the Dunes that still remains in its natural state, should and must be included.

We most heartily support the bill as submitted.

We the undersigned owners of improved and unimproved property in the excluded portion of Edgewater in Portage, Indiana herewith most ardently urge you to include our area in the bill to enlarge the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Joseph A Comer
Viola C Comer — 825 No Co Line Road Gary Ind.

Kenneth H Scherger — 2-27-72 — 841 County Line Rd., Gary, IN
Jacqueline R Scherger — 2-27-72 — 841 County Line Rd., Gary, In. 46403
Wilbur L. Knoll — 2-28-72 — 9633 Maple Pl Gary
Marcella V. Knoll — 2-28-72 — 9633 Maple Pl Gary
Michael Klukovich — 2-28-72 — 9649 Maple Circle
Jennie Klukovich — 2-28-72 — 9649 Maple Circle
Edward Markowski — 2-28-72 — 1011 N. County Line Rd
Dorothy Culp — 2-28-72 — 9685 Maple, Ave
Carl H Krueger
Katherine H. Krueger } 9659 Maple Ave — 2-28-72
W.S. Berntsen — 3-3-72 — 9646 Locust ave.
Arlene Albertsen — 3-3-72 — 9646 Locust Ave.
Vincent N. Wilson — 3-3-72 — Box 202 N. Crisman Road
Pauline Wilson — 3/3/72 — Box 202 N. Crisman Rd
John P Seyfert — 3/3/72 — 9736 Oak Place — Gary 46403
Florence A Seyfert — 3/3/72 — 9736 Oak Place
John S Caldwell — 3-4-72 — 1001 County Line Rd
[illegible] M Caldwell — 3/4/72 — 1001 County Line Rd

Helen Thom — 9649 Maple Place — March 5
Alexander Kenney — 9649 Alamo Place — 3/5/72
Arnold Van Beek — 9649 Maple Pl. — March 5, 1972
Alexander J Arden — 9679 Maple — 3/5/72
John Arden — 9679 Maple Ave — 3-5-72
Mrs. Momcilo Djujich — 9663 Maple Ave. — 3-5-72
Walter J. Jackson — 901 N. County Line Rd. — 3-6-72
Adolph G. Freitag — Viola M. Freitag — 9657 Oak Pl. — 3/6/72

Robert Edd Grimm — 9655 Oak Pl. — 3/10/72
Doyle F. Grimm — 9655 Oak Pl — 3/10/72
Jane Pullen — 9644 Oak Place — 3/11/72
Jean Pullen — 9644 Oak Place — 3/11/72
Dorothy A. Kyes — 9655 Oak Ave — 3/11/72
Gordie B. Kyes — 9655 Oak Ave — 3/11/72
Willard A. Pauling — 9658 Maple St. — 3/11/72
Ruth Pauling — 9658 Maple St — 3/11/72

Irene Hasch	9665 Oak Place	March 2, 1972
Russell Hasch	9665 OAK PLACE	" 2, 1972
Wesley C Taylor	9675 Oak Ave	March 2, 1972
Anita S. Taylor	9675 Oak Ave.	March 2, 1972
Nelson R. Hoople	9674 OAK PL.	March 6 1972
Gilbert P. Lane	9675 Oak Place	March 6, 1972
Loretta Lane	9675 Oak Place	March 6, 1972
Gertrude Hoffman	9676 Oak Place	March 6 1972
Jack E. Dillman	9691 Oak St	March 6, 1972
Nancy E. Dillman	9691 Oak St	March 6, 1972

STATEMENT OF JOHN BOWERS, RESIDENT, PORTAGE, IND., PROPONENT OF INCLUSION OF WEST BEACH AREA

Mr. BOWERS. Now, Senator, may I continue, then, with the West Beach area?

Senator BIBLE. Please identify yourself.

Mr. BOWERS. I am John Bowers. I live in the West Beach area. I have a written statement which I believe you have. I will depart from the written statement. If you will turn to the back page I have a little map

of the area. If you refer to that map I think you might get a better understanding.

You see the Edgewater Beach subdivision. That is the area that was not included in the original Senate bill. Immediately to the east of that you see a tract of land, belonging to the Inland Steel Co., that was included in the original bill.

Senator BIBLE. Would the park superintendent point these areas out on this map here?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. They are referring to this area right here, Senator.

Mr. BOWERS. We are both in that little peninsula, surrounded on three sides by what is presently the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Senator BIBLE. What is the difference between what you are talking about and the preceding witness?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. There is no difference.

Mr. BOWERS. There is not too much difference. I merely wanted to comment on this. You will see, as you move over across the Inland Steel Co. tract of land, there is a somewhat larger tract of land on which I have indicated those parcels on which homes presently exist.

You will see also that the major portion of that is not developed in any way. I once owned all of the spots where you now see homes. I owned almost all of the rest of it. But what you see is completely vacant.

It simply occurred to me, and I do not want to make any reference that I am not for the whole bill, but this does seem important to me. When I learned that there was to be a development or to be a national park, I ceased all efforts to further develop that area.

I think, if you will think in terms of the fact that now being age 72 and sooner or later I will be going to whatever reward or punishment awaits me, you will find that the property——

Senator BIBLE. I hope it is a reward. You look like a kindly type of subdivider. Any time I speak kindly of a subdivider, it is very good.

Mr. BOWERS. In any event, Senator, you see in the not too distant future that land will pass into other hands, whose attitude might be different from mine. I have made a commitment to Sylvia Troy that I will do nothing further, and I intend to keep that.

We will do nothing with that land until we see what the national parks——

Senator BIBLE. Congress will do its best to act on it. We are running late in the session. I hope we can do something at this time to correct these problems. Let me get the superintendent to again get me clear.

The land to which Mr. Bowers is referring is within the red area?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Right here, sir. West Beach. Lake County is on the other side.

Senator BIBLE. Did the Park Service testimony indicate that that should be taken in?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Correct.

Senator BIBLE. And the Governor of Indiana indicates that he wants it in?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Correct. Everybody wants it in.

Mr. BOWERS. Even the steel companies do not object to that.

Senator BIBLE. But I understand what you are saying. Thank you very much. Did you have any further observations?

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bowers follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOHN O. BOWERS, PORTAGE, IND.

I live in the City of Portage, Porter County, Indiana. My home is located within one of the areas that is proposed to be added to the present limits of the Indiana Dunes National Lake Shore. This area is commonly referred to as the "West Beach Unit". In addiiton to my home, I own either individually or as a trustee approximately 25 acres of land. This property is at present wholly undeveloped and undisturbed. It contains some of the most unique and beautiful stationary dunes to be found anywhere in Porter County.

My purpose in submitting this statement is to provide this committee with reliable information with respect to individual landowners and homeowners whose property also lies within the said proposed addition. It appears to be important that this be done by reason of the fact that assertions are constantly being made by opponents of the bill that the vast majority of the people in the area are opposed to expansion. Opponents further assert that only environmentalists and politicians from outside the area are for expansion: that great hardship and loss have been endured by landowners in the area due to vague boundary description and long delay in land acquisition. In the area to which my statement relates, nothing could be further from the truth than these assertions. All of the individuals who are homeowners in this area have been interviewed either by me or by my wife. All have said that they favored expansion, and have volunteered to so state in a communication addressed to Congressman Taylor. In the 1966 bill, there was nothing vague about boundaries in this area. Those whose property was located within the boundary established, knew that it was so situated, and those whose property was not, knew that. And so, if opponents' statements are meant to be all-inclusive, they are wholly inaccurate with respect to the area covered in my statement.

Going back to the first paragraph in which I made reference to property owned in addition to my residence, the dunes referred to are in several instances extensions of dunes already within the National Park. In other instances the dunes extend into property owned by Inland Steel Company. Thus the present boundary is unrealistic. Enactment of S. 820 would correct both of these unfortunate omissions from the 1966 bill. Any landowner of as much as 25 acres of land in the area, and who might be determined to realize the maximum dollar amount, would raze the dunes by selling the sand. It would be difficult to imagine a more ghastly scar right in the middle of the present boundaries of the National Park "West Beach Unit".

Should the expansion proposal fail in this area, it is probable that residential development would be the solution to ultimate disposition of land not within the boundaries of the National Park. Since the area is not extensive, and since the dunes are quite high with intervening deep ravines, considerable alteration would have to be made in the land for roads. Much of the natural beauty would thereby be destroyed. The garden of flouring dogwood, lupine, columbine, and other wild blossoms indigenous to the area would be gone.

I have attached a map of the area. On this map I have indicated the exact present boundary of the National Park. Also indicated are those lots on which there presently are family residences. The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore should be expanded. Although this statement relates to a spcific area, I urge the members of your committee to report favorably on the entire scope of S. 820.

I respectfully request that this statement be made a part of the hearing record.

STATEMENT OF HERBERT READ, LAKE MICHIGAN REGION PLANNING COUNCIL

Mr. READ. Yes, sir. I have submitted a statement. You said something about breaking. I would like to testify now.

Senator BIBLE. It depends on how long you would take.

Mr. READ. I would just like to summarize the statement, sir, and

point out a few of the areas that I am particularly interested in, and ask you to read them when you do have the time.

I would just like to point out specifically——

Senator BIBLE. That does not answer my question. How long do you propose to take to do whatever you want?

Mr. READ. Two minutes.

Senator BIBLE. You can have 3 minutes. Your full statement, of course, will be incorporated in the record.

Mr. READ. For the record my name is Herbert Read. I am chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Lake Michigan Regional Planning Council. I live in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, as it is presently outlined.

I acted as your guide, Senator, in 1961 in your tour of the dunes. I led you and Senator Douglas on the big, high dune at that time, along with some photographers. That was a 200-foot-high dune, which was at that time unspoiled and in the middle of what is now the Bethlehem Steel complex.

That dune is gone. It is now a slag dump. It is the site of a basic oxygen furnace. That is the first point I want to make. That could have been part of the national park, perhaps, but it is gone.

Unless action is taken on the remaining portions, they will be gone. In my statement, I have covered a number of items which somehow turned out to be somewhat of a rebuttal to what I heard in the House.

In the statement I describe the compromise, the acreage involved. Because I testified before the Senate and House during the 1960's, when the——

Senator BIBLE. When was that hearing? About 1963?

Mr. READ. The first time I testified was about 1959. I testified again in 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, and again in 1966. I am particularly interested in the area known as I–B, which is south of the existing West Beach unit.

The west portion of that is owned by Inland Steel, which does not object to its inclusion and is recommended by both the Governor and the Park Service. The present bill includes an eastern portion of I–B, which is objected to by Midwest Steel.

However, I point out that Midwest Steel is not the majority property owner of the eastern portion of I–B. Mr. Bowers owns some lots in that area. I have covered in my statement some discussion of that.

I will not cover it now. I am also particularly interested in area I–C, which is just north of this, owned by Midwest Steel. I have some comments based on what I heard Midwest Steel say in the House.

I obviously disagree with the statements they made. I am particularly interested in an area known as two-way, or the green belt. You heard, this morning, discussion of the Northern Indiana Public Service Co. dumping ash into portions of this area.

We have concluded that the only way that we can stop the ash dumping is to have it included in the national park. The boundary runs through several bodies of water, so that the existing park is on one side and Nipsco, the utility, is dumping ash on the other side of the boundary.

It does not make sense to me to continue that boundary through the body of water over wetland. I have some photographs of that dumping,

which I will submit. The copies were not available to include in my statement.

Senator BIBLE. They can be submitted to the committee and to the staff people. They will be incorporated by reference.

Mr. READ. Thank you. I also have some comments about the river sections. A part of the river sections are owned by Bethlehem Steel. I have what I believe is some rebuttal on that.

Some questions came up this morning about why some of the river sections contain certain concessions to the permitting of new easements or widening of utility easements. Obviously, if we had our druthers, we do not want to see excessive utility easements going through national park areas.

However, the bill restricts this utility easement widening to just certain areas. It was a concession on our part. I was one of those who recommended that those sections go in, because I realize that the river sections would go through the Bethlehem Steel property.

They could not build their buildings on the bottomland, because it is wet. But their ultimate plan calls for building on either side of the river. I realize at some points they would have to put bridges across.

That is the purpose of including those sections. It was a concession. It was a compromise on our part. We would rather be able to save a portion of the river for use by boaters and canoers, with the possibility for the overhead wires going through than to not have it at all.

I also discuss the problem that has been advanced at some point, that the expansion bill, as proposed in 820, would interfere with the Port of Indiana. Or the expansion of the port, or the industrial expansion related to the port. I have discussed this with considerable detail, and I will not cover it.

I will merely say that the National Lakeshore, as proposed, the expansion as proposed in S. 820 will not interfere with any legitimate expansion of those facilities.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. What is your profession.

Mr. READ. I am an architect and engineer.

Senator BIBLE. Where? In Indianapolis?

Mr. READ. No, sir. I live in Indiana. Our main office is in Chicago. Our work covers all over the country.

Senator BIBLE. But you live right within——

Mr. READ. I live in what is known as the Tremont area, about the central portion of the existing national lakeshore.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Read follows:]

STATEMENT

TO: U.S. Senate
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation

FROM: Herbert P. Read
M.R. Box 438, Chesterton, Indiana 46304
Chairman, Legislative Committee
Lake Michigan Region Planning Council

DATE: September 30, 1974

Re: Proposed Expansion of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (S. 820)

Members of the Committee:

On behalf of the Lake Michigan Region Planning Council, I wish to express our appreciation for this opportunity to submit our statement in support of the proposed expansion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. We support inclusion of all of the areas encompassed by S. 820. We believe that each area serves a distinctively useful purpose, and each area is essential if the National Lakeshore is to properly and fully serve its purpose. This purpose includes preservation of outstanding natural values of national significance, scenic beauty, a wide variety of recreational pursuits, scientific and educational uses, and also as an oasis of open space in a rapidly expanding urban complex. The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore truly represents the "Parks to the People" concept.

But the existing National Lakeshore is in danger. Unless the areas are added, and added now, the existing natural values inside the present boundaries will be degraded and the remaining natural dunes and wetlands now outside the National Lakeshore will be totally destroyed.

Background and Objectives of the
Lake Michigan Region Planning Council

The Lake Michigan Region Planning Council is a non-governmental professional association of Architects, Planners, and Engineers who are

vitally interested in a properly balanced development and use of our land. Our organization was organized in 1960, originally as an interstate association of the Planning Committees of the American Institute of Architects. It was reorganized as an independent group composed of professionals from the four states around Lake Michigan: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Our purpose is to encourage comprehensive land and shoreline planning, and more particularly, good planning. We meet on a regular basis. We first act to educate ourselves through the exchange of problems and solutions, and then to pass on our ideas and expertise to those who can implement them. While our group does not normally attempt to plan an area or region, it is obviously helpful to others to show that good planning can be done. Therefore, we have prepared demonstration studies, several of which dealt with the Indiana Dunes, the shoreline of Lake Michigan and the Little Calumet River. Our present Chairman is from Wisconsin, the immediate past Chairman is from Indiana. While we represent different states, we try to approach our objectives without undue provincial hinderances.

All of us in the Lake Michigan Region Planning Council deal professionally with the man-made environment. But we recognize the interrelationship and interdependence of the man-made and natural environments. We regard the preservation of open space as a necessity and not a luxury. Parks and open space are as worthy of tax based support as fire departments, libraries, schools, highways, harbors, dams, and airports.

There is no park system at the state or local level which plans to acquire, or protect, any of the remaining portions of the Indiana Dunes. Therefore, if any of the remaining unspoiled portions of the Indiana Dunes are to be preserved, they must be made part of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Most importantly, however, is the fact that the remaining portions of the Indiana Dunes should be part of the Indiana Dunes National

Lakeshore. These areas are part of the same ecosystem and if the full story of the Indiana Dunes is to be properly told, these remaining areas should be placed under the protection and control of the National Park Service.

Criteria for Evaluating Proposed Additions

During 1971, the sponsors of the legislation to expand the National Lakeshore provided our group with the opportunity to review and recommend areas being considered as potential additions. Criteria were established to evaluate each proposed area and all of the proposed additions fall into one or more of the following categories: (1) the unspoiled Dune ridges and interdunal ponds, bogs, and meadows which enhance the basic purposes of the National Lakeshore. These lands are essentially devoid of existing structures; (2) Dune areas containing some residences but still of sufficiently low density that, with their ultimate removal, the resultant Dune areas will be of the highest quality; (3) scenic river valleys and wetlands suitable for hiking, canoeing, wildlife preservation, and environmental corridors or connecting links. All such areas are presently devoid of structures and are usually unsuitable for building purposes; (4) buffer zones and other areas in which anticipated developments would degrade the existing National Lakeshore.

All proposed areas must be evaluated on the basis of the positive values to be gained and the other side of the coin, the damage that can occur to the existing National Lakeshore if the areas develop as presently contemplated. While many of the proposed areas could be used for industrial, residential or commercial purposes, this is usually true of <u>any</u> park proposal. While some of the proposed additions are zoned industrial and could be used for industrial purposes, these additions do not prevent operation of,

or the expansion of, existing steel mills, Burns Waterway Harbor, or the Bailly Generating Station. There is other acreage in Porter County around the Port of Indiana zoned for industry or held in industrial reserve which would permit a balanced development of diversified industry. As an architect, I know that such industrial buildings can be constructed and function without using the remaining Dunes areas. On the other hand, a Dunes National Lakeshore must utilize Dunes and Dune related geographical areas where they now exist.

1963 Dunes Park-Port Compromise

In 1963, after many years of controversy, a compromise of sorts was agreed to by most of the opposing parties. In that compromise, the central part of the Indiana Dunes, what was then known as Unit 2, was sacrificed to industry and is now the site of the Bethlehem Steel Plant and the Port of Indiana. The other side of that compromise required industries to adhere to a policy of nondegradation and maximum feasible control of the sources of pollution. The National Lakeshore was to encompass approximately 9500 acres not including the Indiana Dunes State Park. By 1966 when the present National Lakeshore Authorization Act was passed, the 9500 acres previously agreed upon was reduced to less than 6000 acres. The areas omitted between 1963 and the passage of the Act in 1966 are still needed. These missing links account for some of the problems the Lakeshore has today.

Much of the Porter County acreage included in S. 820 was part of that original compromise. However, certain improvements have been made from the 1963 proposal. The wetlands in 1963 were a series of scattered parcels. The current bill consolidates all of the wetland into the Little Calumet River Valley sections which additionally serves as an environmental corridor to link the east and western portions of the existing National Lakeshore. Since 1963, other dune areas, particularly those in Lake County, Indiana, have been recognized as being of outstanding natural value and worthy of addition to the National Lakeshore.

General Description of
Proposed Additions

At first glance, 23 parcels may seem difficult to visualize. However, it must be remembered that most of the areas are contiguous with either the existing National Lakeshore, or to each other, thereby providing a nearly continuous Lakeshore proposal. The areas are grouped according to function or geographical location, and I will describe briefly the basic groupings.

I. West Beach Area Expansion

All of the areas grouped under Section I, and including I-A through I-F are to serve the most critical purpose of expanding the existing West Beach Unit of the National Lakeshore. The West Beach Unit is the first area being developed for intensive visitor use. Being located just north of a main interchange with major interstate highways and the Indiana Toll Road, the West Beach Unit is the initial contact of the public with the National Park Service. It is therefore important for the National Park Service and the National Lakeshore to create a most favorable impression to the first time visitor. The main problem is that the West Beach Unit is simply too small as is. It contains some very valuable natural resources as well as areas suitable for mass recreation and supporting services.

It must be remembered that "diversity" is a key word in describing the national significance of the Indiana Dunes. There is diversity of scenic values, a wide diversity of recreational opportunities, diversity in geological formations, and probably the greatest diversity of flora anywhere in the United States. It is known as the place where the four climates of North America meet. It would be a most valuable experience to a Park visitor to learn something about this diversity, but the Park Service ranger can best educate the public by providing the opportunity to see, observe, and learn through field experience. In evaluating the pro-

posed additions, the Department of Interior did not consider this criterion, which may explain, in part, the departments failure to recommend certain areas.

Some of the most significant natural values lie just outside the boundaries of the present West Beach Unit. Most particularly, the ancient Dune formations and marshes of area I-B; the unique combination of newly formed Dune and ancient shoreline in area I-C; the unparalleled series of lagoons and interdunal ponds in area I-E; the merging of wind-created and wave-created Dune formations in I-F; and the opportunity to tie it all together along an old lake bed with area I-D. The acquisition of areas I-F and I-D also permit the access problem of the existing West Beach Unit to be solved without unduly creating traffic hazards along existing roadways. Area I-A is divided into an east and west section and includes high stabilized tree-covered Dunes valuable as buffer areas, visual screening, and for scenic overlooks. I-A (east) when first proposed was natural and unspoiled, but recently an access road was installed to prepare for a subdivision. I consider I-A (east) as a most necessary addition to the National Lakeshore, and its loss would be most damaging to the existing National Lakeshore. Area I-A (west) contains some existing residences. The concentration of residences is just to the east of County Line Road and could possibly be omitted, but the long-term interest requires the addition of all the area east of County Line Road.

While I consider all proposed additions as necessary, I wish to offer some detailed rebuttal on some of the areas. During the hearings in the House of Representatives on June 17, 1974, Midwest (National)Steel Company submitted a map of Area I-C which was erroneous. It showed a structure (a pumping station) on the west side of Burns Ditch near the shoreline as being located within Area I-C. This is incorrect as the eastern boundary of I-C passes to the west of this structure. Midwest

Steel Company has been claiming that Area I-C would interfere with or prevent treatment of waste due to the existence of some waste lagoons along the eastern edge of I-C. The waste lagoons shown on Midwest's map were shown greatly exaggerated in size, and should have been located more to the east, or toward the edge of Area I-C. The lagoons could be relocated to one of the several parcels owned by Midwest Steel which are too small for steel mill expansion. The waste lagoons would have to be relocated in any event if Midwest Steel were to use the property for other structures or for a satellite industry. Even if the waste lagoons were left as is, Area I-C could still serve its purpose. The lagoons would present no "hazard" to park users any more than an interdunal pond. The waste lagoons are presently fenced and could remain fenced.

Area I-C, for its size, acre-for-acre, would be most of the most useful and valuable additions to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Within its 158 acres is such diversity of natural dunes geography and flora that it is a microcosm of the dunes ecosystem. On the north is the shoreline and low, 'new" dunes and ponds. In about the center there are two high, tree-stabilized dune peaks, separated by a "Blowout" of moving sand and re-establishing flora. The southern end contains a segment of the 7,000-year-old Tolleston dune ridge. Thus, a Park Ranger would have the opportunity to show visitors from the nearby West Beach Unit the principles of dune succession.

Area I-C is particularly scenic for the photographer. The high dune ridge visually screens the Midwest Steel plant facilities. I have taken many photographs of Area I-C, which were made available to the House Committee. If this committee wishes, I will obtain copies for your review. There are four existing points of entry to I-C. It is not necessary to open I-C to automobiles. We contemplate foot trails only. Residents of Ogden Dunes could use an abandoned railroad roadbed which runs east and west through the town, and/or the beach route. Another corridor from the

West Beach unit is an existing gravel road north of the Penn-Central tracks. A new railroad crossing with a paved road from a traffic light at U.S. Highway 12 provides access from the south. If desired, a foot bridge could connect I-C with I-B.

Prior to construction of the Midwest Steel plant in 1959, the Gary Boat Club used the area designated in S. 820 as I-C as a base for all types of recreational craft. This would be an opportunity for widening the scope of dunes-related recreation. The Corps of Engineers has also recommended a widened Burns Ditch as part of a flood control and recreational navigation project, which would complement and add to the value of I-C for park purposes.

Due to the location of Burns Ditch, the use of I-C as an integral part of the steel mill is probably not feasible. It could only be used for smaller buildings which do not have to be located on dunelands. Midwest also has a permit to fill in 200 acres of the lake north of its present steel mill, which would be far more feasible for plant expansion than I-C. Finally, if I-C were to be used for industrial buildings, the shoreline would be bulkheaded. This would immediately transfer the forces of beach erosion directly to the existing National Lakeshore beach.

The extent of Midwest Steel Company ownership in the east part of I-B is too small and segregated to be feasible for expansion of the steel mill. In their statement to the House Committee, mention was made of utility lines. These cross the southeast corner of I-B, and would not prevent park usage any more than the utility lines in the existing National Lakeshore. Extending I-B to Burns Ditch also provides another opportunity to assure continued recreational use of the waterway.

II. Inland Zone Dune and Marsh Additions

The areas preceded by "II" and running from II-A through II-F are necessary to complete watersheds, marsh areas, and dune ridges. They are all

contiguous with the existing main section of the National Lakeshore. Of these, perhaps the most critical is area II-A, owned by the Northern Indiana Public Service Company. This utility is dumping ash in the wetland portions of area II-A and causing serious damage to the most significant part of the National Lakeshore. The area of the Lakeshore east of the utility is the Class 4 land, the category termed "outstanding natural" by the National Park Service. I have included with my statement an enlarged map of area II-A. The present National Lakeshore boundary extends through several bodies of water or interdunal ponds and cuts diagonally across the main basin of Cowles Bog, a National Landmark. A portion of the area II-A is zoned by the County as a Greenbelt (GB) which provides some minimal protection. However, permitted uses within a greenbelt include the construction of certain types of buildings, storage tanks, and transmission lines for gas, oil, electricity or other utilities. All such uses would result in the removal of the existing trees, sand mining of the Dune ridges, and the filling in of the wetlands. The County Greenbelt designation, therefore, is a very temporary and tenuous degree of protection. The Greenbelt originally was larger in size, and, at the request of the utility, certain portions of it were vacated. The purpose of the vacation became apparent a few years ago when I discovered the utility was dumping solid wastes, primarily fly ash and some bottom ash, into the wetlands east of their access road. While the dumping was generally on their own property, it was unconfined, and storm waters readily moved the contaminants deeper into Cowles Bog and the related wetlands. When conservationists complained about the dumping of the ash into the wetlands, the utility constructed a dike which cuts diagonally across the Cowles Bog basin. The dike did not solve the original problem and created some new ones, chiefly by interfering with the natural flow of recharge water into Cowles Bog. The water level increased behind the dike to such height that the roadbed of the South Shore Railroad nearby was threatened. Concurrently, Cowles Bog was water

starved. The utility then constructed a bypass ditch around the edge of the dike and polluted water is now directed like a jet from a hose into the heart of Cowles Bog. The dike inflicted physical damage to Cowles Bog Basin, and the material used for the dike contained some quantities of ash which continuously leaches into the Bog. In addition, south of the access road are a series of ash settling basins. In 1970, I discovered that the utility had constructed an overflow pipe which led from an ash settling basin northward, underneath the access road, into one of the interdunal ponds, the north portion of which is in the existing National Lakeshore. The theoretical boundary of the National Lakeshore which cuts through the pond at this point, of course, did not physically stop the polluted water from entering the Lakeshore waters. The utility at first denied that the overflow pipe was ever used. However, I photographed it in use and showed the pipe to the National Park Service and Department of Interior. The overflow pipe also was observed by the field investigator from the U.S. General Accounting Office during his preparation of a Report to Congress which concluded that the promises of 1963 for maximum feasible control of the sources of pollution in the vicinity of the National Lakeshore were not met. The overflow pipe has since been removed but only after extensive protest. The dumping of the ash goes on. The practice is a clear and present danger to the existing National Lakeshore and can be solved only by adding area II-A to the National Lakeshore.

There is also an underground pipe from some as yet undetermined source at the Bethlehem Steel site, which passes through area II-A and discharges into Cowles Bog.

The utility wishes to construct a nuclear fueled generating unit to the west of the existing coal-fired unit. The AEC recently issued a construction permit, but the matter is being appealed by the Intervenors. S. 820 does not interfere with the construction of the proposed nuclear

fueled generating unit or its supporting facilities. However, the north-south segment of area II-A, a 300-foot-wide strip between the generating station and the Lakeshore boundary, would overlap the proposed exclusion area. Access to an exclusion area must be under the control of the utility. Our concern is to maintain the trees and Dune ridges within the greenbelt. Two possibilities exist. In one, the utility would retain fee-simple title to the 300-foot-wide north-south portion of area II-A, while providing a written enforceable agreement to retain the Dunes and foliage. The second possibility is fee-simple ownership by the Park Service but prohibiting public access west of the existing fence line. The balance of area II-A must be made part of the National Lakeshore.

It must be remembered that the common boundary of the utility and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is some 12,800 feet in length. Not only must the length be protected from adjacent pollution, but the Greenbelt contains Dune ridges and trees which visually screen much of the industrial buildings to the west.

Where dumping or disturbance has not yet occurred, the Dunes now within area II-A are of the same Class IV value as the section to the north and east of the existing National Lakeshore. I have taken a number of photographs of the Greenbelt and ash dumping to illustrate these points. Finally, it obviously is a mistake to run the Park boundary through a body of water without controlling the shoreline on all sides. Area II-A is not essential for the operation of expansion of the existing coal-fired station or the proposed nuclear generating station. By NIPSCO's own testimony at recent AEC hearings, area II-A is intended for more deposits of fly ash and perhaps other wastes. I don't consider this an essential use of Area II-A, and it would be ruinous to Cowles Bog and the existing National Lakeshore. The existing dumped ash must be removed, the dike which adversely affects the water re-charge pattern must be removed, and

the remaining unspoiled portions of II-A should be made secure and open to the public for extension of the hiking trails in the adjacent National Lakeshore.

Two other areas of importance are II-E and II-F. While small in size, they would fulfill specific needs. Area II-E would extend the Bailly Homestead area of the existing National Lakeshore about 3/4 of a mile to the west along the Little Calumet River. Its purpose is somewhat broader in scope than the other river sections, described in Section IV. The typical river additions would include only the wet bottomlands and adjacent slopes. However, Area II-E includes some high, dry, and level land adjacent to the river valley to permit an opportunity for river oriented facilities. The western portion of II-E is owned by the Izaak Walton League, which is willing to cooperate in any way to assure proper use and development of the land for park purposes. A portion of II-E north of the river is owned by Bethlehem Steel Co., but II-E includes only Bethlehem's bottomlands and steep adjacent slope. Inclusion of II-E would not interfere with the Port of Indiana or port-related development.

The purpose of adding area II-F is to preserve a scenic approach along U.S. 12 to the main body of the existing National Lakeshore. It is an elongated strip on both sides of U.S. 12 which is two lanes at this point and crowned by a beautiful archway of high mature trees. On the south of U.S. 12 is the steep slope of a geographic area known as a Terminal Moraine. The crest of the Moraine was used by early travelers and historic trails and paralleled Highway 12 along the heights. An Inn was located at the western end of Area II-F, from which trails branched off toward Chicago and other points west. A short distance to the southeast is the historic Bailly Homestead, now within the National Lakeshore. A trail originally joined the Inn and the Homestead which also functioned

as a fur trading post. The area of II-F lying north of U.S. 12 is owned, in part, by the South Shore Railroad which is considering the construction of a number of additional tracks for a freight yard. I believe the sponsors of the bill have agreed to adjust the northern boundary of area II-F to permit the South Shore Railroad to construct the tracks it may need, but retaining some width north of U.S. 12 to permit a Greenbelt or buffer between the highway and the railroad tracks. This adjustment would also reduce the land acquisition costs. Inclusion of II-F, with the suggested revisions, would not interfere with industrial or port-related development.

III. Beverly Shores Additions

The areas preceded by III and extending from III-A to III-C are generally called the Beverly Shores Additions. The major objective in this case is to remove the "hole in the doughnut" or what is sometimes referred to as the Beverly Shores "Island." These proposed additions will be covered in rather extensive detail by people who live in this area. I would, however, like to make a comment about area III-B, the Crescent Dune Section, a relatively small but important addition. The 18 acres contains a Dune which serves to screen, at least to some degree, the Michigan City Generating Station. The utility which owns the property has issued conflicting statements as to the intended use of the 18 acres in question. I believe the screening value of the 18 acres exceeds any value it may have to the utility insofar as the overall public interest is concerned.

IV. Little Calumet River Additions

The proposed additions IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C are principally wetlands and riverbank forests. Included is the Little Calumet River, its low-lying floodplain and the steep wooded adjacent slopes. For the most part the river valley is in near natural condition, serving as flood plain absorption area, wildlife refuge, canoeing, fishing and river bank trails.

The Little Calumet River is an integral part of the Dunes geological formations. The basin was originally an interdunal body of water of considerable size. At some point, thousands of years ago, a breach occurred in the surrounding ridge, and the water poured through to lower the Lake level. The point of the breach is now the series of rapids in IV-C, just south of the Bethlehem Steel plant. With a flow established, the interdunal lake became the Little Calumet River, and is thus as much related to the Dunes as the Colorado River is related to the Grand Canyon. Even those portions which were ditched many years ago have now acquired a near-natural appearance by the growth of heavy foliage.

The far eastern end is a thickly wooded area, and contains a Great Blue Heron rookery. These large aquatic birds can be seen throughout the Dunes, but prefer to nest in this more remote spot. After feeding during the day up to 20 miles from the rookery, the big birds can be seen winging in about 6:00 P.M. every evening.

Preservation of a river valley and its flood plain is basic elemental conservation practice. There are many examples. The Cook County, Illinois, Forest Preserves follow, to a large extent, the river valleys The city of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County parks include the river valleys. A look at a map of Washington, D.C. shows many river valleys as part of a park system. While it is not essential to join the east and west portions of the National Lakeshore, it is obviously desirable. We would thereby gain a scenic environmental corridor which would enhance the purposes and expand the opportunities of the Lakeshore.

The historic Bailly Homestead was a river-oriented trading post. With sufficient river frontage added to the existing river frontage, it would be possible to show Park visitors the water highways of Indian days. I am sure that the many youngsters who visit the Park would enjoy seeing a re-enactment of Indians floating up and down the Little Calumet River with

fur laden canoes. This would be an opportunity to teach history in an entertaining manner and would be compatible with the adjacent "Living Farm" project of the National Park Service. Since the bottomland is not suitable for building, costs are minimal. The boundaries were drawn to follow the crest of the high adjacent banks. The segment west of the confluence of the Little Calumet River and Salt Creek was channelized many years ago and is essential to provide the link with the western portions of the Park. The western several miles is owned, in part, by Bethlehem Steel Company. At some future date, industrial facilities are planned to be constructed on the high land adjacent to the river valley. However, the river valley additions should not interfere with the proposed construction. Bethlehem's plant layout engineers recognized that the river valley must be avoided for building purposes. In 1966, during public hearings conducted by the Corps of Engineers, Bethlehem submitted a layout of its full plant development, entitled "General-Plant, Ultimate Plant Layout." I have superimposed Areas IV-C and II-E on Bethlehem's Ultimate Plant Layout and there is no conflict with the areas where plant buildings would be sited. Section 12 of S. 820 would permit the necessary bridges and crossings to link the various buildings.

There is a Corps of Engineers' proposal for a recreational corridor along the west portion of the Little Calumet River from Burns Ditch to the Illinois state line. If realized, it should be a very valuable functional link with the National Lakeshore and provide expanded recreational opportunities.

V. Pinhook Bog Buffer Zones

Section V corsists of certain additions of areas which drain into Pinhook Bog which is a National Landmark and part of the present National Lakeshore. The proposed additions were prompted by the fact that the

Indiana Toll Road Commission was stockpiling salt on the high land surrounding the Bog. While some protective measures have now been undertaken, the incident highlighted the necessity for acquiring a more complete watershed of the Bog.

VI-A. Nippissing Dune Ridge and Swale

Area VI-A, consisting of two sections, is the only remaining portion of a once vast series of wave-formed sand bars, some of which were many miles in length and interspersed with elongated ponds. It is a stage in geological history not included in any part of the existing park.

VI-B. Hoosier Prairie

VI-B is what is now known as Hoosier Prairie, a prairie quite different from Illinois prairies in that it is a dune-related prairie. It contains what is probably the oldest remaining Dune sand deposits or Dure ridges of the ancient body of water which created the Indiana Dunes. It will be described by other witnesses.

Typical Reasons for Opposition
To Expanding the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

This Committee has heard almost all of the reasons used to oppose establishment of a National Park. Most of the reasons are the same ones used over and over again. I will briefly discuss a few of them.

1. Alleged Conflict With the Port of Indiana

Of all of the reasons advanced to oppose the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and its proposed addition, the one which is least valid, (or conversely, the most spurious) is that it would prevent operation and/or expansion of the Port of Indiana or deprive the Port of essential supporting industries.

The allegation is totally false, and is a resurrection of a controversy I though to be long settled. The Indiana Port Commission submitted a map of its planned Port expansion to the House of Representatives.

There is only a small area of potential conflict around the western end of Area IV-C.

Section 12(b)(3) and (4) of S. 820 is intended to protect the interest of the State if expansion of the Port is warranted. Equally spurious is the claim that the proposed National Lakeshore additions interfere with prospective industry for the Port. It should be noted that Midwest and Bethlehem Steel companies own almost all of the land around the port. Since these steel companies can ship through the Port without paying a fee, there is little possibility that the land proposed for the National Lakeshore would deny the Port of Indiana a source of income. On the other hand, I fail to see that satellite industries, whether steel mill oriented or not, must be built on the few acres left which can improve the quality of the National Lakeshore.

2. Tax Losses

Anyone who advocates land being taken off the tax roles for a park runs into the very common objections raised by some of the taxpayers. For some reasons known perhaps only to psychiatrists, those who protest the loss of tax base for park purposes never seem to protest losses of land from the tax base for other purposes such as highways, the Port of Indiana, and airports. Nor do these people protest when the steel companies obtain significant reductions in assessed valuations. Bethlehem Steel filed an appeal of its 1972 valuation which would reduce it by more than $16,000,000! This is almost 5 times the loss of assessed valuation if all of the proposed Park additions were included. For 1969, concessions totalling $3,600,000 were granted by the State Tax Board. Over the years, Midwest Steel has also had significant reductions in assessed valuations. Yet, I am willing to bet that few, if any, of those citizens who will be complaining about the tax loss of the Park made any protest over the tax benefits given the steel companies. Perhaps these people view parks as a luxury and not a necessity, or perhaps they resent anyone else benefiting from a park they may not be

interested in. In this instance, the loss of the assessed valuations of the lands in Porter County proposed to be added to the National Lakeshore is less than one percent for Porter County. The Duneland School District has a valuation of $35,501 per pupil. It is the fourth richest out of a total of 316 school districts. The Duneland Schools tax rate is the lowest of any major school system in the area. The assessed valuation countywide increased an incredible $28,000,000 in just two years, more than 8 times the assessed valuation of all of the proposed additions. Under such circumstances, it appears to me that the Porter County taxpayer will not be unduly hit by the exparsion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. As I view it, there is a great tax benefit to the Porter County taxpayer in that valuable and nationally significant natural areas are thus acquired and thereby reducing the amount of open space to be acquired by and financed by local jurisdictions.

3. Alleged "Management" Difficulties

Several of the areas were rejected by the Department of the Interior on the basis of alleged "management" difficulties. This is extremely perplexing since in most cases the intent is to leave the land as it is. Examples would be I-C, the eastern end of I-B, II-F, and the river sections. The Park Service would have the options of some developments, such as river trails, but it certainly isn't mandatory. In most cases, riverbank trails are now in existence. The eastern end of II-B was extended to provide a scenic access and backup for Burns Ditch which is used for recreational boating. The National Park Service would have the option of developing or leasing for recreational boating, but it's not mandatory. If left as is, what could the "management" difficulties be?

The "management" difficulties of a hiking trail are difficult for me to understand. The concept of walking trails through both rural and urban areas has numerous precedents. For example, in nearby Illinois

is a trail which follows an abandoned interurban railroad ROW. There is also the Green Bay Trail; the Waukegan-Kenosha Trail, in the two States of Illinois and Wisconsin; and the Illinois and Michigan Canal Towpath Trail. Here, in Washington, of course is the old C&O Canal. On the national scene is the Pacific Crest Trail and the Appalachian Trail. The map of Sleeping Bear Dunes shows a river connection between two larger sections. With all these precedents, I was amazed that the National Park Service study team claimed that the Little Calumet River corridor additions in S. 820 were somehow unmanageable or impractical. If it has been done in so many other places, why can't it be done here?

Some additions are to reduce or eliminate "management" problems. If the National Park Service thinks that the Beverly Shores Island is a problem now, 10 years from now it will be worse. What we propose is the elimination of the problem by the gradual phasing out of the remaining section of the town. It can be done now, but delay will make it harder.

The shortsightedness of the Park Service recommendations is evident in their recommended eastern terminus of area I-B. Just to the east of the area suggested by the Park Service is a small sandmined area suitable for parking and support facilities. As now contemplated by the National Park Service these support facilities would go in the middle of the most valuable natural part of area I-B.

Granted, all park areas provide some sort of "management" problems. So do cities, towns, and everything else in our society. The purpose of the National Parks is not to make life easier for park managers, but to preserve and protect areas worthy of such protection.

4. Extent of Interference with Industrial Zoned Land in Porter County.

The Porter County acreage proposed for addition to the Park is approximately 3,700 acres. Of this, about 860 acres could be considered potential industrial building sites. (Another 200 acres is marginal in

in that location, size, and other factors hinder development, and 400 acres is the river valley, where floodplain regulations prohibit development.) Of the 860 acres of potential industrial building sites, the Interior Department and State of Indiana support inclusion of about 500 acres in the National Lakeshore. Therefore, the potential industrial building area in dispute is only about 360 acres. The removal of 360 acres of industrial building sites is small compared to the thousands of acres of existing and future industrial development.

5. Land Acquisition Costs

It if is agreed that the land in question should be part of the National Lakeshore, then the sooner it is acquired, the lower the cost. The acquisition costs estimated by the Department of Interior are inflated for certain areas, particularly those areas which Midwest Steel, Bethlehem Steel, and NIPSCO want omitted from the National Lakeshore expansion. For example, the estimated cost of NIPSCO's property in III-B is estimated by the Department of Interior at almost 6 times the price paid for similar property in 1966. Even allowing for inflation, I believe that fair market value would be much lower than the Interior Department estimate. In their breakdown, the Department of Interior estimates include non-existent structures and residences which are outside the proposed National Lakeshore boundaries. This practice was used to inflate the cost of areas II-F, I-B, and the river sections. Additionally, all of II-F is treated as building sites. Very little of II-F is buildable. The length is bisected by the highway which we visualize as the access to the National Lakeshore. The southern portion of II-F is a steep, wooded slope bordered by existing residences and a church. Clearly, II-F has no potential for industry.

The integrity of the existing Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and a natural resource of national significance is at stake and is pro-

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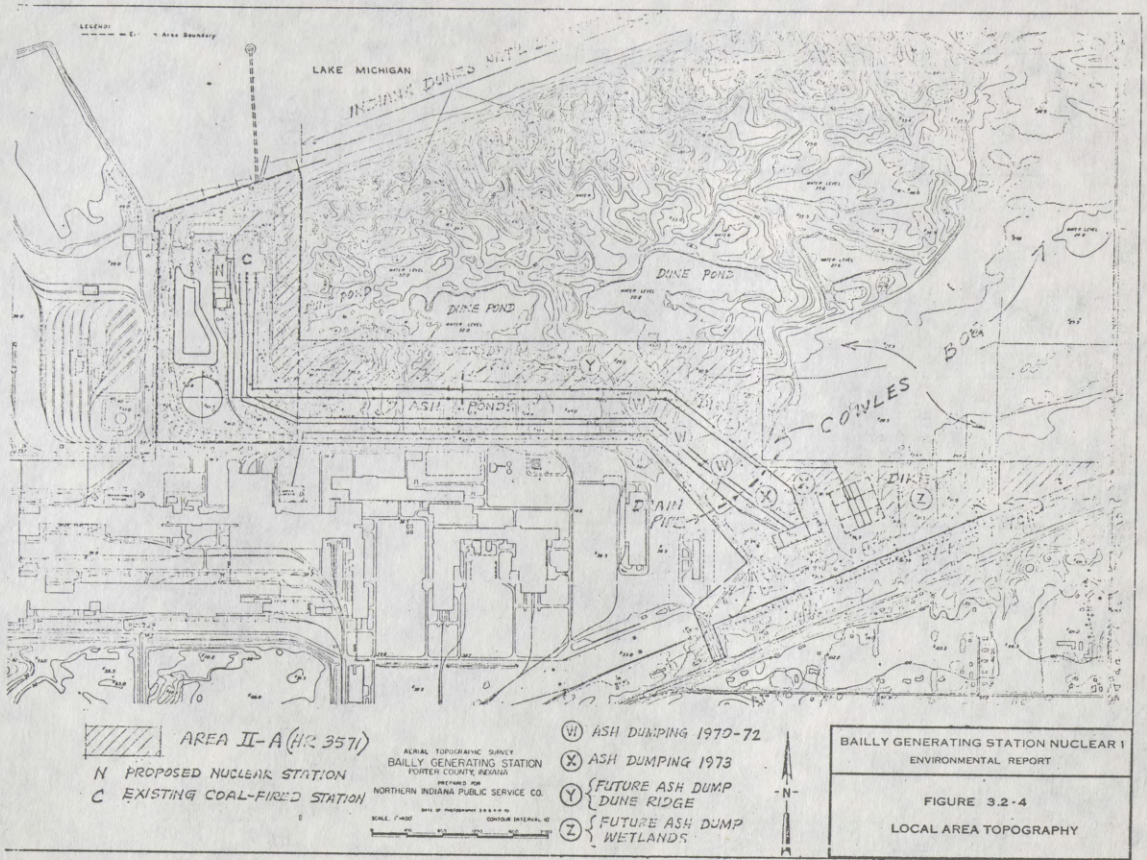
perly the concern of the Congress of the United States. The professional planners who have studied the expansion proposal generally agree that it should be passed. The Northwestern Indiana Regional Plan Commission professional staff recommended approval as do the private professional organizations. However, based upon our expertise, diversity of interest, and disciplines, we can only recommend. Only Congress can act and we urge prompt approval of this bill to expand the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and including all of the proposed additions.

Herbert P. Read



BAILLY GENERATING STATION NUCLEAR 1
ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

FIGURE 3.2-4
LOCAL AREA TOPOGRAPHY

SUBMITTED WITH STATEMENT BY H. READ

TAX BASE INFORMATION - PORTER COUNTY
1972 Assessment; Payable in 1973

HR 3571 Area Designation	Assessed Valuation (1972)	Taxes Due Per Year	% of Tax Base Porter County	Acres
I-A (West)	$337,430	$37,016	0.1	92
I-A (East)	37,020	4,064	0.01	66
I-B	266,110	33,256	0.07	701
I-C	233,940	25,663	0.06	158
II-A	45,210	2,791	0.01	102
II-B	206,210	12,793	0.06	140
II-C	5,600	280	0.001	20
II-D	68,520	5,873	0.02	126
II-E	75,090	4,107	0.02	168
II-F	71,050	5,784	0.02	49
III-A	1,649,910	173,090	0.45	652
III-C	82,950	8,718	0.02	68
IV-A	13,820	951	0.004	391
IV-B	189,560	14,295	0.05	636
IV-C	151,820	10,053	0.04	343
TOTAL	$3,431,240	$337,734	0.94	

(1972)* $\frac{\$3,431,240 \text{ (All Areas of HR 3571 in Porter County)}}{\$365,981,510 \text{ (Total Assessed Valuation Porter County)}} = 0.94\%$

(or less than 1%)

*Latest information available when % of tax base calculations were made.

Increases in Assessed Valuation Over Previous Year - Total Porter County

1969	$80,736,190
1970	1,952,040
1971	14,650,770
1972	6,381,550

Senator BIBLE. We will be in recess until 2:30 p.m., and we will first hear those witnesses from out of town, from Indiana, in order to accommodate them. I hope we can wind the hearing down this afternoon.

We stand in recess.

[Whereupon, at 12:50 p.m. the hearing was recessed until 2:30 p.m.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will resume.

Now, let's see who we have listed here. Who has not testified? Maybe those of you in the audience can kind of indicate who you are and who you are speaking for, because we have heard—I can recognize the faces out there. We have heard a good many of those faces.

Mr. USHER. We are against the S. 820.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't the two of you come forward and identify yourselves. Tell me your names, first.

Mrs. RHODA. I am Florence Rhoda.

Senator BIBLE. You are Florence Rhoda. Yes; I have your name here.

STATEMENT OF FLORENCE RHODA, INDIANA CONSERVATION, WILDLIFE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Mrs. RHODA. I am Florence Rhoda, representing the Indiana Conservation, Wildlife Protective Association.

Senator Bible, we heartily agree——

Senator BIBLE. Move that microphone a little closer to you so you can be heard.

Mrs. RHODA. Senator Bible, we heartily agree that Indiana is a very beautiful and unique area. Over 910,000 acres are in national forest, State forest, parks, and recreation areas.

Illinois has begun taking care of its people. Senator Percy, I imagine, is aware that Illinois also has a Dunes State Park. We feel that Indiana need no longer supply Illinois the parks for Illinois people.

They also have a natural prairie in Illinois——

Senator BIBLE. Are you speaking from a prepared statement?

Mrs. RHODA. I have a few handwritten notes here.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Mrs. RHODA. And the natural prairie was recently publicized. I just don't know the exact location, but there is another natural prairie in the present parks.

There are a lot of inequities and we, as homeowners, are very much aware——

Senator BIBLE. And where do you live?

Mrs. RHODA. We have property in the Chesterton area.

Senator BIBLE. Who is "we"?

Mrs. RHODA. The Calumet, Ind., Conservation and Wildlife Protective Association. What has been included in the present parks, still 1,500 acres yet to be acquired, and the proposed Senate 820 is taking parts of already dedicated parks. It is taking parts of school grounds. It is even including sewage plants in the proposed area.

We have also Dune Acres, 520 acres belonging to the national lake shore with a nice big sign in front that says, "No Access to the Lakeshore."

Dr. Curry says this, that the national parks land is dedicated to the public. We also have areas where the attorney for the Save the Dunes Council and also an employee of the Dunes Council, their property is circled by the natural lake shore in Dune Acres where it says, "No Access."

It seems that there are private areas that people don't go to—public people don't go to. Indiana has approximately 50 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline; one-half of that 50 miles is in recreation. Business and industry have the other half. Business and industry need water to exist. People need water to exist. No water—no industry, no farming, no jobs.

Fifty percent of the U.S. population is along the waters. That's including the Atlantic Coast, Pacific Coast, and so on. We landowners are not willing to give up our lands and passage of Senate 820 will force use of eminent domain for a cause that is frivolous in nature. The Supreme Court rules eminent domain is used only for necessity.

There will be many court fights and purchase price of expansion will cost well over the estimated $56 million. Park Service has asked for 10 more rangers to police the present park. The octopus arms of the present S. 820, noncontiguous to the present park, will be impossible to manage or police.

Senator, you made the remark, "We have crime here in Washington." When you are in an isolated area overgrown with shrubs, trees, poison ivy, brambles, and brush, where will you get help?

At least, here, help is available. Have you ever fallen into a quicksand hole?

Senator BIBLE. No, I haven't.

Mrs. RHODA. The marshes and bogs that are mentioned are dangerous and, as parklands dedicated to the people, these people will not stay off forbidden areas. We have wild animals, birds, and they try to raise their young. Have you ever seen someone shoot a bird's nest? Stone the baby ducks? Shoot the last remaining hawk? All because they are close to a road, even when the farmer or landowner says, "Stay Off."

Opening the lands we have conserved to the public will be hardship on all living things. Some are asking to preserve various areas. How many of these people have been the first to transplant from its natural environment to their own homes, fragile plants, while asking the rest of us to preserve and protect the same areas.

I have been to a zoo where I have seen the animals behind bars and I have seen the visitors to these areas jump and scream and cling onto these bars, harassing the animals. Well, we are beginning to feel that we are being harassed, too, by this constant threat of the park taking our lands again.

Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. That's a very fine statement. I appreciate your coming here to tell me that. I realize lots of people have these viewpoints.

Now, your name, sir?

Mr. USHER. My name is Paul Usher. I live along Salt Creek.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

STATEMENT OF PAUL USHER, SALT CREEK VALLEY PROPERTY OWNERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. USHER. I'm glad we got to talk to you after you had a good lunch. Maybe you won't mind our gripes quite so badly.

Senator BIBLE. Not a bit. You go right ahead. I have your statement before me and just stick right with your statement.

Mr. USHER. I would like for you to look at this sheet.

Senator BIBLE. I have it in front of me.

Mr. USHER. You will notice that it includes all the civic organizations, all the farmers' groups, all the homeowners' groups, all the business groups——

Senator BIBLE. And without objection—that's a very fine statement that you have compiled and handed me. It will be made a part of the record.

Mr. USHER. OK. So that shows how many people object to this. Now, most people don't know that many people object to it. Now, we are not against the Hoosier Prairie being included in the park. We are not against the development of our present Lake Park. We are not against what Beverely Shores wants. We are only against that part of the bill which wants to include parts of the flood plains of the Little Calumet River and Salt Creek.

In 1972, the Department of the Interior sent out a survey team of five men to see whether these areas were suitable or feasible for park purposes.

They decided that they were not. They said they were not contiguous to the main park. They run off to one side. They said that the water was too polluted and we all know that. For example: Salt Creek has, I think, it's around 20 sewage disposal plants. They said they would be unmanageable. Mr. Whitehouse said that he wouldn't even think of trying to manage those areas if they were added to the park.

They said that they could not be policed. You cannot police places like this because they are long, narrow, corridors, very much overgrown. You can go 200 feet and disappear from the sight of man in some of these places. They are overgrown with brush and briars and thorns and quite a bit of the upper part of the Little Calumet flows through swamps. The only time you can walk through those is when they are frozen in the wintertime. Both places are frequently flooded and he was talking about mosquitoes.

The mosquitoes along there just practically eat you up in the summertime. In fact, the people that live along these areas very seldom go down there in the summer because you just can't stay there. It would not be feasible for them to be included as a part of the park. They are wonderful for conservation. That's what we are doing with them. If you put recreation in these areas, it would soon drive out all the present wildlife that we have. The only wildlife that we would have left would be two-legged—and I don't mean the kind that has feathers on it.

The park would be divided into a series of short segments. If you will look at the map, there—the colored map—you will see that there are six major railroads. There are five U.S. highways. There are three State highways besides all the county roads that would cross these parts that they want to make a park out of. How would you get people

safely from part of that park to the other? How could you have bicycle trails, many bike trails, anything like that?

You would have to have a whole group of viaducts from one to the other and the cost of that would be prohibitive. There is no need for more space for park visitors. I think the present park officials have projected that. Well, they say there will be a projected 80,000 visitors, which would be mostly on weekends. I am a mathematician, so I divided this space by the number of people. So far, I have found that there is room for one-half million people to be comfortably accommodated in the present park if it is properly developed.

Now, of course, it's like on the beaches across—along Chicago, where there are about 10 million, where you can't step between them. But there would be a large space for a family. What we have, if it is developed—now they say they must conserve it, so that this cannot be destroyed.

In 1972 the general assembly of Indiana in their acts—I think it is 1, 2, 3, passed a law prohibiting any construction, any obstruction, any filling in, and any excavation in these flood claims. So we don't need a Federal law to make it possible for these places to be conserved.

We think it is a violation of our constitutional rights. You know what the fifth amendment says. People will be able to maintain and have property without somebody else taking it away from them. I think the majority of the people living along these have lived there several years. Most of them are elderly people. Many of them are retired. They would not be able to maintain homes along the park.

In my own home, for example, I live within about 50 feet of Salt Creek. The park would come up within a few feet of my back door. I couldn't go away 1 day without being afraid of vandalism because those places cannot be policed. There is no protection except what we would furnish for ourselves. If they wanted to take easements, which they mentioned, along the Little Calumet, and it was proposed along Salt Creek, an easement means that you still own the property, but you cannot control it. You have to keep on paying taxes. Does it seem fair to you that a man would have to pay taxes on public parks as long as he lives?

There would be no boundaries established for this park along these corridors. Now, the corridors of some of these places are less than 100 feet wide. Then they range up to half a mile or more with gentle slopes. Where would you say the park ends and where your property, that you can control, ends?

I have an orchard on the slope that slopes down to the creek. How many apples do you suppose that I could have for myself if people are allowed to come in there and I can't keep them off and they couldn't tell where the park is and where my land is?

In conclusion, I believe that it is the duty, it should be the desire, and the duty, of our Congressmen to protect our rights, to maintain and to own our homes. I know that we are in the minority. If you would get up——

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you just stay with your statement? I am following it very carefully.

Mr. Usher, I think your statement is excellent.

Mr. USHER. I want to bring that in extra. There are not many of we homeowners. If you would come out with a statement that we are

going—if you put me in office or something that—we'll see that you get all of northern Indiana for a park—there would be millions of people in favor of that. But these people, the only ones that would object to it, are the ones that would have to give up their homes, or the people that work in Indiana in our mills. So, just because it's popular is no sign that it is right. What is legally right is not always morally right. I don't object to any of these people giving their own property for a park, if they want to sell it or give it to the park, but I do object, most strenuously, to having to give up—having them give my property away, without compensating me adequately. We hope that our Senators will keep the faith with us in making a just decision in this matter.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Usher. That's a fine statement. It will be incorporated in full in the record, and the list of organizations.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Usher and list of organizations follow:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF PAUL B. USHER, SALT CREEK VALLEY PROPERTY OWNERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Gentlemen: The following is a brief summary of the reasons why the Senate Bill, S. 820, should not be passed. This Bill proposes that the present Indiana National Lakeshore Park be expanded by more than 5000 acres to include parts of the Little Calumet and Salt Creek water courses and their respective flood plains.

1. A study by a survey team sent to this area in 1972 by the Department of the Interior determined that the proposed areas were not feasible for park purposes.
2. Both water courses are too shallow for canoeing or swimming and too polluted for recreational purposes. Many swamps are impassable except when frozen.
3. The water courses and their flood plains would be cut into a series of short lengths by the crossing of six major railroads, five United States Highways, three State Highways and numerous county roads. Passage of park visitors from one section to another could not be accomplished safely except by the construction of many viaducts. The cost would be prohibitive.
4. Both flood plains are narrow and secluded in most places, overgrown with brush, briars and thorn trees and covered with flood waters several times each year. Police protection for park visitors would not be possible.
5. Homeowners along the edge of the flood plains would be subject to vandalism and trespassing by undesirable persons. They would be driven from their homes eventually. Many are elderly and retired.
6. Boundaries of the park could not be determined.
7. Additional ground for park purposes is not needed. The present National Lakeshore Park can accommodate at least one half million visitors per day if properly developed. This is approximately six times the number projected by park officials.

In conclusion, we believe that it should be the desire and duty of our Congressmen to protect the constitutional rights and the property of the citizens of this Nation. These rights should be considered above the inconsiderate wishes of a few individuals who wish to become known as great humanitarians at the expense of somebody else. Is our faith in Congress well founded?

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS ARE OPPOSED TO EXPANSION OF THE INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE AS PROPOSED IN S. 820 AND H.R. 3571

Governor Edgar Whitcomb
Congressman Earl F. Landgrebe
Porter County Board of Commissioners
The Great Lakes Commission
Indiana Port Commission
City of Portage
Indiana Farm Bureau
Porter County Farm Bureau

Chesterton Town Board
Westchester Chamber of Commerce
The Greater Valparaiso Chamber of Commerce
Kouts Town Board
Gary Hobart Water Co.
Northern Indiana Public Service Company
National Park Limits Committee
Salt Creek Valley Property Protective Owners Assn.
Indiana Conservation & Wildlife Protective Assn.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation
Midwest Steel Division, National Steel Corp.
Kouts Chamber of Commerce
Beverly Shores Peoples Assn.
Porter Beach Property Owners Assn.
Northwestern Indiana Building and Construction Trades Council, AF of L–CIO
LaPorte, Porter, Starke County Building Trades Council, AF of L–CIO
Organized Labor Committee for Industrial Development, AF of L–CIO
Asbestos Workers Local 17, Chicago, AF of L–CIO
Boilermakers 374, Hammond, AF of L–CIO
Bricklayers 6, East Chicago, AF of L–CIO
Carpenters—Western division Local 599, Hammond, AF of L–CIO
Carpenters—Central division Local 1005, Crown Point, AF of L–CIO
Carpenters—Eastern division Local 1485, LaPorte, AF of L–CIO
Electrical Workers 531, LaPorte, AF of L–CIO
Electrical Workers 697, Hammond, AF of L–CIO
Elevator Constructors 2, Chicago, AF of L–CIO
Operating Engineers 150, Countryside, AF of L–CIO
Glaziers 27, Chicago, AF of L–CIO
Glaziers 82, Gary, AF of L–CIO
Iron Workers 395, Hammond, AF of L–CIO
Laborers 41, Hammond, AF of L–CIO
Laborers 81, Gary, AF of L–CIO
Lathers 107, Walkerton, AF of L–CIO
Millwrights 1043, Gary, AF of L–CIO
Painters 8, Gary, AF of L–CIO
Painters 460, Hammond, AF of L–CIO
Painters 1174, Valparaiso, AF of L–CIO
Pile Drivers 578, Chicago, AF of L–CIO
Pipe Fitters 597, Chicago, AF of L–CIO
Plasterers & Cement Masons 165, East Chicago, AF of L–CIO
Plasterers & Cement Masons 406, Gary AF of L–CIO
Plumbers 307, Hammond, AF of L–CIO
Plumbers 433, Hobart, AF of L–CIO
Roofers 26, Hammond, AF of L–CIO
Sheet Metal Workers 303, Gary, AF of L–CIO
Sign Painters 70, Gary, AF of L–CIO
Technical Engineering Div., 130, Chicago, AF of L–CIO
Marble, Mosaic, Tile and Terrazzo Helpers 101, Gary, AF of L–CIO

Mr. FALLS. Do you have my statement, Mr. Bible?

Senator BIBLE. I am asking the staff for it right now. Yes, I have it here now, before me, Mr. Falls.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Ted Falls.

STATEMENT OF TED FALLS, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, WHEELER, IND.

Mr. FALLS. OK. I am speaking for the Indiana Division of the Izaak Walton League—the Indiana Division.

Senator BIBLE. The full statement will be incorporated in the record. Why don't you just highlight it? There is no need of reading three pages.

Mr. FALLS. I would like to do that.

I would like to precede this with the point that you will receive also a statement on account of the Indiana Division from Mr. Thomas E. Dustin, who is unable to attend and has mailed the statement to you. I would ask that you incorporate that in the record.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that will be the order. When it is received, it will be made a part of the record.

Mr. FALLS. Both Mr. Dustin and I, speaking for the Indiana Division, totally endorse the provisions of the bill S. 820. I am going to make my statement here very short.

Senator BIBLE. It will be incorporated in full in the record.

Mr. FALLS. I would like to make a couple of points from my text and then cover the summary conclusions, if I may.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Mr. FALLS. We wish to speak in rather careful detail of one particular. That is, I made the choice of this particular one, although I am in a position to substantiate support for many different areas in this bill. We favor the inclusion of the Little Calumet River east of Burns Ditch in the area now under consideration. The area was eliminated in the House bill in part, if not wholly. This land is now held in speculation for industrial, commercial, or residential development.

The water table is now too high for such use but can be lowered about 2 feet by ditching the Little Calumet River east of Burns Ditch to the level of Lake Michigan. That will make this kind of development practical.

Now, there is another factor involved in the Little Calumet River. Shortly before it reaches Burns Ditch, it flows over a clay bank, a clay glacial deposit, which controls the level of river and its tributary, Salt Creek, at this particular time.

Now, that clay bank is eroding slowly and eventually will be eroded out and the consequence will be that both Salt Creek and the Little Calumet will erode themselves into deeper banks down to lake level. Now, the consequence of this will be drainage of the swampland adjacent, which is now part of the national lake shore.

We have at the head of the Little Calumet River an area that is now ditched and forested. Some of that forest is new forest maturing. Some of it is old, mature forest. In that forest we have a valuable nesting place for the Great Blue Heron. I have made the point, emphasizing the value of that. I am not going to go into it here.

Recently, we have discovered that Salt Creek is of considerable value as a salmon hatchery. It's not altogether a satisfactory place for salmon. One of the things that we have seen is salmon worming their way up through shallow rills and these ditches, looking for the pools or the large spring at the headwaters, which they would expect to find in other country, and that does not exist in this area at the headwaters of the Little Calument.

If it is in the hands of the Park Department, it can be developed into a very satisfactory salmon fishery. Now, in conclusion, I said that the Little Calumet River is a particularly desirable stream for development of canoeing.

Given full public access, it is now popular for canoeing to a limited extent because most of the land is privately owned and cannot be freely used. The headwaters, although ditched, are forested, which is

one of the attributes which support it, including the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore.

The level in the water at the present is regulated by the clay bank, which is eroding. Preservation of the present state can be accomplished only if the river is in the control of the National Park Service, which is the only agency which will act in the public interest in this matter.

The forested headwaters is an old colony of the Great Blue Heron, a natural treasure, which should not be destroyed. The ditched and forested headwaters can be developed for more effective spawning waters for salmon and steelhead trout. The river, now in the process of cleaning up the pollutants, can be an important stream for other game fish. The inevitable lowering of the river to lake level will drain and destroy the bogs in the natural lakeshore, one of the important features intended to be preserved.

Only in Government ownership of the entire river from Burns Ditch eastward can this be controlled. Thank you.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF TED FALLS, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, WHEELER, IND.

We wish to speak for inclusion of the Little Calumet River east of Burns Ditch, in the bill now under consideration. This area was eliminated in the House bill, in part if not wholly.

This land is now held in speculation for industrial, commercial, or residential development. The water table is now too high for such use, but can be lowered about two feet by ditching the Little Calumet River east of Burns Ditch to the level of Lake Michigan. This will make such development practical.

The Little Calumet River, flowing in back of the dunes, and its tributary, Salt Creek, now are the only streams remaining in Porter County still meandering in their native banks, All other streams in the County, with the exception of about a mile of Crooked Creek in the south, are ditched. This untouched section of Crooked Creek flows through high enough ground that flooding is controlled, and was not ditched to eliminate the expense. Crooked Creek is stocked with trout annually, but the practice is threatened by a proposal to extend the headwater ditching to open a real estate development in the north of Valparaiso.

Salt Creek, which is a beautiful, undisturbed valley many miles long, north of Indiana 130, has been eliminated from your consideration in the present bill, but is protected by restrictive covenent among nearly all the property owners. There is minor encroachment of the floodplain by at least one owner who refuses to cooperate with the others. This is a matter that must come to your attention sometime in the future.

The Little Calumet River flows full at all seasons of the year due to the existence of a glacial clay deposit near its junction with Burns Ditch. This clay deposit also controls the level of Salt Creek. When erosion cuts away this clay bank, both streams will cut downward in their stream bed, to become intermittent, shallow streams in their present natural and highly desirable state, provision must eventually be made for a low dam, duplicating the condition now in existence.

Upstream of this clay bank, the Little Calumet has long been a favorite stream for canoeists, although limited by private property ownership. There are many miles of it. The flow through the clay bank is a stretch of white water that is their delight

In east Porter County, the headwaters of the Little Calumet River have been ditched almost completely. At present, these ditches serve to drain tiled fields for successful agriculture. If the ditching was once intended to open this land for cultivation, the project proved unsuccessful, for this area is now covered with maturing. and to some extent, old forest.

It is pointed out in the proposal for this expansion of the National Lakeshore that this forest on the headwaters is a nesting place for a good-sized colony of the great Blue Heron. These birds can be seen feeding in the cattail margins of the glacial kettle-lakes surrounding the heronry, sometimes many miles away. A measure of the value of what we already have here may be made by the joy

of the Pennsylvania Forestry Department when the first pair of the Great Blue Heron appeared in the forest preserve on the eastern shore of Pymatuning Lake, at the Ohio border, and their gratification when a viable colony developed. The destruction of this woodland on the Little Calumet will destroy our colony. You alone can protect it by including it in the National Lakeshore.

There is a more recent, important development related to the salmon lately introduced into Lake Michigan to control the alewife pest. Fry were planted in the Little Calumet in the hope they might return to the stream to spawn. Two years ago, they did return, the first year this was possible in their life cycle. I have no report of the success in the Little Calumet River; but that first year there was a total die-off due to excessive ammonia in Salt Creek, the consequence of the operation of the sewage treatment plant at Valparaiso. This was controlled by the time of the run last year, and spawning was successful in the Creek. This summer a good natural hatch was observed.

During the spawning run, salmon were observed worming their way half-submerged up the shallow rills flowing in the lesser ditches, instinctively seeking the pool or deep spring that supplies the water in a different sort of country. These do not exist here. The forested and ditched headwaters of the Little Calumet River are extensive enough that ample provision can be made for salmon spawning. The actual planning for proper provision for salmon needs should be put in the hands of the experts in the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Salmon fishing in Lake Michigan has become nationally famous. At present, the supply of salmon is wholly dependent upon artificial stocking. The large number of alewives is the key to the thriving population of salmon now in the lake. In time, salmon, if they can breed successfully in the tributary streams, will reach a natural balance in the system. Then, there will not be possible the great numbers in a catch that is now so gratifying to some fishermen, but there will be still great sport.

When Burns Ditch straightened and deepened the Little Calumet River westward from the outlet to the Lake, the water level was lowered to lake level. This lowered the water table about two feet. The immediate consequence was that the lagoons and bogs that once lay between the River and the dunes were dried up. Only vestiges remain.

This is true for the entire stretch between the outlet to the Lake and Gary. As pointed out above, eventually the eastward reach of the Little Calumet will cut through the clay bank, or industrial, commercial or residential development of the headwaters or along the River, will demand that the entire River be ditched, either of which will lower the water table. The consequence will be that the bog areas between the river and the dunes, now in the present Lakeshore, will be drained and lost. These are an important feature of the natural Lakeshore system. We cannot part with them.

We would like to summarize our points above, with some additions:

The Little Calumet River is a particularly desirable stream for development of canoeing, given full public access;

The headwaters, although ditched, are forested, one of the great attributes of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as it is conceived and now is being developed;

The level of water in the River, at present, is regulated by a clay bank that is eroding. Preservation of the present state can be accomplished only if the River is in the control of the National Park Service, which is the only agency that will act in the public interest in this matter;

In the forested headwaters is an old colony of the Great Blue Heron, a natural treasure that should not be destroyed;

The ditched and forested headwaters can be developed for more effective spawning waters for salmon—and for steelhead trout. The River, now in process of the cleaning up of pollutants, can be an important stream for other gamefish;

The inevitable lowering of the River to Lake level, unless prevented, will drain and destroy the bogs now in the National Lakeshore, one of the important features intended to be preserved. Only in government ownership of the entire river from Burns Ditch eastward can this be controlled.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Falls. What do you do in private life?

Mr. FALLS. I am retired now. I was a research development engineer in mechanical engineering. My business was part of the second order differentials.

Senator BIBLE. Where? In Indiana?

Mr. FALLS. I had many employers. I was more or less a consultant. I worked all over the United States.

Senator BIBLE. Where do you live?

Mr. FALLS. I am now living in Porter County, in Wheeler, which is halfway down the county. I have been an amateur naturalist and I have spent a great deal of time in this dunes area, as I have in other parts of the county and the State. I get over into Illinois to enjoy their resources, too. I have always made it my practice wherever I might be for the few months that I might be there, or several years that I might be in one place, to learn all that I possibly could about the wildlife, plantlife, the geology, and the hydrology of my area. I am very much interested in those fields as an amateur.

Senator BIBLE. You speak very effectively. Thank you, very much, Mr. Falls.

Mr. FALLS. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. H. J. Steiner, Porter County chapter, Izaak Walton League.

Your full statement will be incorporated in full in the record, Mr. Steiner.

STATEMENT OF H. J. STEINER, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. STEINER. I am making a statement for the president of our chapter. I am a member of the chapter. I am also speaking on behalf of the Little Calumet River Valley.

Even from a regional consideration, the Little Calumet east of Burns Ditch is the only river at the southern end of Lake Michigan, which is not hopelessly polluted. Actually only a very little polluted, we believe.

If it becomes a part of the national park system we can eliminate whatever pollution there is in it. I think people who don't live in the area don't realize how polluted the Little Calumet is west of Burns Ditch and the Big Calumet or the Grand Calumet. They are just open sewers. We have so little clean water, I don't see that it is looking forward not doing something about it now.

As far as I know, in the proposed easement bill, there are not any houses except in one area which would be used for the handling of boats.

Now, the Porter chapter of the Isaak Walton League has a chapter house along the Little Calumet River, which we acquired about 12 years ago so that I can testify that it is very beautiful along the river. It is very well suited to boating, especially canoeing.

I also want to say, hearing some of the testimony that was put in, that I live in the Indiana National Lake Shore and I don't feel threatened, or I am not afraid. Maybe things would change, but that's the way I feel now.

Also, as far as Salt Creek is concerned, Interstate 94 Highway goes over Salt Creek and we saw at least a dozen cars parked there where people try to fish in Salt Creek, so there is public interest in fishing in Salt Creek.

I think that's all.

Senator BIBLE. You made a fine statement and your full statement is incorporated in the record. I appreciate your being here today.

Where do you live in Porter County?

Mr. STEINER. In Wheeler, between Highways 12 and 20; that's straight north of Chesterton.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of H. J. Steiner follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF H. J. STEINER, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Gentlemen: Interest in preservation of the Indiana Dunes was a major factor in formation of the Porter County Chapter as a unit of Izaak Walton League of America 15 years ago. We are pleased to continue our long record of support for preservation of the Indiana Dunes by submitting this statement of support for S.B. 820, which we ask to be included in the record of this hearing.

Membership in the Porter County Chapter is composed primarily of residents of the Indiana Dunes area, so we speak from personal knowledge and experience when we recommend and endorse S.B. 820 in its entirety. Our chapter also was represented on the citizens committee that investigated and inspected dunes areas that are included in S.B. 820.

Many years ago Carl Sandburg stated that the Indiana Dunes "are a signature of time and eternity." Parts of the Indiana Dunes have been bulldozed into oblivion since he made this statement. The 5,340 acres remaining of Indiana's precious duneland not now protected in either the existing Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore or in the Indiana Dunes State Park that would be protected by S.B. 820 represent a "second chance" to preserve a unique remnant of original America.

The proposal to expand the National Lakeshore breaks the areas into smaller subdivisions based on natural features and on location, giving the expansion proposal the appearance of parts of a mosaic or jigsaw puzzle. Each piece of this mosaic is discussed on its own merits, and extolled for its unique qualities. However, all the pieces are necessary to preserve and to complete the picture—which is the story of development of the Indiana Dunes after the last great glacier retreated and simultaneously developed the great body of fresh water we know today as Lake Michigan.

We support S.B. 820 in its entirety, and we value each part of the total proposal equally with each other part. However, for convenience, this statement concentrates largely on that part of the dunes expansion proposal known as the Little Calumet River Section, comprised of Units IV–A, IV–B, IV–C, and II–E, primarily because our primitive chapter clubhouse and grounds are located on a four-acre section of riverbank and floodplain bordering the Little Calumet River in Unit II–E. The numerical designations of II–E and IV–A, IV–B, and IV–C deserve explanation. The proposed addition II–E is intended to provide some high land for public access and river use development facilities. The IV designation includes only bottomlands and steep, adjacent river banks.

The value of the Little Calumet River for recreational purposes was recognized in 1966 when Congress included a portion of the river bordering the Bailly Homestead historic site in the existing National Lakeshore. The river figured prominently in the waterway system used by Indians, fur and explorers in the 18th and 19th centuries, and its name "Calumet" comes from an Indian word meaning "peace pipe." It has since lent its name to our region of Northwest Indiana—the Calumet Region.

The Little Calumet River is probably the most natural stream left in Northwest Indiana. It could provide visitors from the urbanized Midwest that may not have had the opportunity to visit the wild, scenic rivers of the less populous western states with the opportunity to enjoy the sight of a river without concrete or rubble banks which is basically unpolluted by man. Canoeing and riverbank fishing are now carried on by those fortunate enough to gain access to the river. Inclusion of the Little Calumet River Section in the National Lakeshore would require very little expenditure for development. The desired features are there already, but public ownership and public protection would guarantee public access to this waterway and assure that it would be maintained in its present condition.

The easternmost unit of the Little Calumet River Section is IV–A. It contains 343 acres and is a nesting area for the majestic Great Blue Heron, who

choose for their habitat the tops of tall trees in undisturbed areas. It also includes dense forests of floodplain sycamore, ash, maple, box elder, and beech, which comprise the climax forest condition for the area.

Unit IV–B, containing 636 acres, provides significant protection of the river floodplain, with the visual experience of steep, wooded slopes that gradually build up to join the eastern boundary of that part of the Little Calumet River now preserved within the existing National Lakeshore.

The western boundary of the portion of the Little Calumet River now included within the National Lakeshore joins with proposed addition II–E. It includes 168 acres and connects with the 343 acre Unit IV–C to provide a connection with Lake Michigan via Burns Ditch and with the west arm of the Little Calumet River. Unit IV–C also includes a small section of rapids, sought by experienced canoeists.

The four river units, combined with the part of the river already preserved, comprise a system of wetlands and recreation stream qualities that would add a new dimension of terrain, flora, and fauna to the existing National Lakeshore and provide recreational opportunities, such as riverbank fishing, riverbank hiking, and canoeing, that cannot now be provided.

A recent study conducted by Indiana's Purdue University evaluated the east arm of the Little Calumet River for its suitability as part of the state's natural streams system, using a classification and evaluation method developed by the State Department of Natural Resources. The study concluded that the east arm of the Little Calumet River meets the criteria for a recreational stream, based on: the naturalness of its bank vegetation, depth of vegetation, general absence of human development of the floodplain, slopes, and visible uplands, and its unique or special natural features. Although the study noted that the stream had undergone some physical modification due to an interstate highway project, it also stated that the Little Calumet River's east arm has surprisingly escaped urbanization along both banks. Trout and salmon inhabit its waters.

In contrast to the relatively natural condition of the east arm of the Little Calumet River (that portion proposed for inclusion in S.B. 820) is the west arm of the river (not proposed for inclusion in S.B. 820). The west arm of the Little Calumet has not fared well. It is heavily urbanized and, because of past unwise development, is subject to periodic flooding. It now is under study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for a combination flood control/recreational project. This project undoubtedly will cost taxpayers, both locally and nationally, millions of dollars to compensate for existing overdevelopment. Preservation of the essentially unspoiled east arm of the Little Calumet River within the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore would provide recreational area for a fraction of the federal funds that might be necessary in the future to correct mistakes likely to be made if the east arm is left to be developed as the west arm has been—unwisely. It's inclusion would combine recreation, preservation, and prevention at minimal cost.

Inclusion of the Little Calumet River Section within the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is not without its opponents. Some adjacent property owners fear violation of their property rights. Others seek to capitalize on future development. During House hearings on the expansion proposal, held in June of this year, the State of Indiana expressed its opposition, especially to the inclusion of Unit II–E, where the Porter County Chapter has its property. The reason given was interference with possible expansion of the Port of Indiana.

Subsequent to the House hearing, the State of Indiana was asked to submit data on port expansion plans. These data proved clearly that the Little Calumet River Section, particularly II–E, would not interfere with potential expansion of the Port of Indiana, if traffic volume at the port ever reaches the point that expansion would be necessary. The Little Calumet River's west arm, proposed for inclusion in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, cannot be "developed" without considerable federal expense of one kind or another. It can be preserved with a minimum of federal expense and a maximum cost/benefit ratio in terms of human and natural values.

The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is an experiment that presents both opportunities and problems for the National Park Service. Expansion of the National Lakeshore, as provided in S.B. 820 would extend the range of both the opportunities and the problems. The entire Little Calumet River Section would also add a new dimension to the management of the park.

We believe the National Park Service can meet the challenges presented here, and in so doing will be better able to meet similar challenges elsewhere in the

nation. One of the greatest problems to overcome is the problem of scale or size. The great "classic" parks, the basis for most National Park Service operating experience, are huge, extensive areas carved out of public lands many years ago in areas with little or no population. They are the Hope Diamonds of the Park Service treasure—the Grand Canyons and Yellowstones—measured in miles, often cutting across state boundaries, and located far from population centers.

The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and others of a new generation of parks are small but beautiful treasures, carved out of private properties with outstanding natural values, in areas more populous. These small but beautiful parks, more easily reached by many more people, are the pearls of the Park Service treasure. They are measured in acres instead of miles, and by their urban nature are subject to intensive competition for land use. They provide natural benchmarks for local and regional planning as well, and can be visited by thousands of people within a single day, via car, via school bus, or via public transportation. Should these facts make them less valuable? By their very location, these smaller, newer parks, such as Indiana Dunes, are priceless in terms of meeting present and future needs for "breathing space," providing respite from the sights, sounds, and smells of urbanization.

We respectfully urge you to recommend inclusion of the entire acreage proposed by S.B. 820 in an expanded Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is Mr. Maitland Sharpe, director of environmental affairs, Izaak Walton League, Arlington, Va.

Mr. Sharpe, your statement will be incorporated in the record.

Mr. SHARPE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF MAITLAND SHARPE, DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE

For the record, my name is Maitland Sharpe. I am the environmental affairs director of the Izaak Walton League of America.

In the interest of conserving time, being a conservationist, I will do my best to keep this very brief. It's a pleasure for me to be here today to express the Izaak Walton League's strong, continuing interest in the protection of the Indiana Dunes Lake Shore, the expansion of same, under S.820.

The league supports inclusion of all the proposed additions. Our members in the Lake Michigan region who have personally studied the areas in question believe that each is highly qualified for inclusion. You have heard from a number of those members here today.

Previous statements in this hearing have eloquently testified to the singular geological botanical, educational, and scenic value of the units proposed for addition. I believe they have made a compelling case for expansion of the Lake Shore.

I would like to say a few words in particular, about the recreational values of this area. The Dunes are clearly invaluable recreational resources situated in the largest metropolitan region between the coasts within 100 miles of nearly 10 million people. The Dunes provide a recreational experience based on natural values, rather than manmade facilities. The vivid contrast between the surrounding commercial and industrial blight and the natural values of the Dunes offers an arresting perspective on industrial man's relationship to the land. It is an exciting chance for innovative interpretation under the Park Service for environmental education to transcend simple nature study.

In 1971, Secretary Morton released a document entitled "The Second Century of National Parks" which stated—and I quote:

> One of the great social needs in the years ahead will be to provide refreshing recreational opportunities to the city dweller. We must identify and create parks where people need them.

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And then the document went on to talk about criteria for establishing such parks and environments. I submit that, by whatever criteria, this bill, S. 820, to expand Indiana Dunes, represents an unparalleled opportunity to fulfill the promise of the Secretary's statement and truly bring parks to the people.

Now, several questions have been raised at the hearing here today that impinge on that point. We have heard from the Park Service and from several other witnesses that acquiring the Dunes will be very expensive, that perhaps we can't afford to acquire the Dunes.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that we probably cannot afford not to spend the money to acquire the Dunes. As you well know over your many years of service on this committee, acquisition of national parklands is always sort of a crisis situation. It was touch and go for some years as to whether or not we would manage to raise the money to acquire Everglades or to acquire the Great Smokies. It seemed like a great deal of money.

Senator BIBLE. You don't have to give me a great deal of history.

Mr. SHARPE. I think you know that much more than I.

What I wanted to point out was that simply at that time, the money always looked very large in relationship to the potential benefits. And yet, 5 years, or 10 years, or 20 years later, it was in each case unthinkable that we might not have spent that money and acquired those great resources for the enjoyment of the public.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the Izaak Walton League of America believes that S. 820 represents a singular opportunity to provide for the recreational needs of a growing urban population to preserve invaluable natural areas and to protect the public investment in the existing park.

The areas to be added are not second-class resources. They are comparable to those within the existing park and should have been included at the outset.

[The prepared statement of Maitland S. Sharpe follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MAITLAND SHARPE, DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I am Maitland Sharpe, Environmental Affairs Director of the Izaak Walton League of America. The League is a national organization of over 56,000 members, dedicated to the conservation and wise use of the nation's natural resources, our air, soil, woods, waters, and wildlife. It is a pleasure to be here today to express the Izaak Walton League's strong support of S. 820.

For over twenty years—since 1952—the Izaak Walton League has worked for protection of the Indiana Dunes. Partial success was achieved when Congress authorized creation of the National Lakeshore, in 1966. But the 11,732 acre park that had been envisioned in the "compromise" of 1963 was whittled down to only 8,330 acres, leaving out areas as important as any included within the park. The Lakeshore authorized in 1966 was a good start, but much remained—and remains—to be preserved before the job is completed.

The Indiana Dunes are an historical and geographical anomaly sandwiched in between the burgeoning Chicago-Gary metropolitan region and the waters of Lake Michigan, the Dunes have somehow escaped total development and retained much of their natural beauty and ecological significance. And it is fortunate that they have. For although less spectacular than many of the large western parks, the Dunes are a scenic, scientific, and educational resource of national significance.

The geological history of the Dunes, and their location at the climatic crossroads of North America, have produced a flora unique in its diversity, with species from cacti to arctic Jack Pines growing in precarious balance with each

other and their micro-environments. This singular botanical resource is internationally famous as the birthplace of the science of ecology and is still the scene of important ecological research.

The scenery, like the biota, is subtle and varied—a landscape of beaches, bogs, open prairie, and forested ridges, dominated by the Dunes. Blow outs and active marching dunes offer the visitor an insight into dynamic processes of geology while the beaches, interdunal valleys, and marshes provide both expansive and intimate vistas.

The Dunes are an invaluable recreational resource. Situated in the largest metropolitan region between the coasts—within 100 miles of nearly 10 million people—the Dunes provide a recreational experience based on natural values rather than on man-made facilities. The vivid contrast, between the surrounding commercial and industrial blight, and the natural values of the Dunes, offers an arresting perspective on industrial man's relationship to the land. It is an exciting chance for innovative intepretation—for environmental education that transcends simple nature study.

In 1971, Secretary Morton released "A Second Century of National Parks" which stated: "One of the great social needs in the years ahead will be to provide refreshing recreational opportunities to the city dweller . . . we must identify—and create—parks where people need them . . . the National Park Service should develop a set of criteria for the establishment of national recreation areas in urban environments." By whatever criteria, this bill to expand Indiana Dunes represents an unparalleled opportunity to fulfill the promise of that statement and bring "parks to the people."

The energy crisis lends the proposal particular urgency and appeal. We have suddenly become a less mobile people, no longer able to travel hundreds of miles in search of recreation. Expansion of the Lakeshore, easily accessible by railroad from downtown Chicago, would be a positive and timely response to the pressing needs for outdoor recreation and energy conservation.

But the same expanding urban population that needs the area for outdoor recreation also threatens to engulf it. Much of the best of the Dunes has already been lost to urban sprawl and industrial development; what remains must be acquired soon or it, too, will be gone. We cannot afford to wait another twenty-two years—or even five. Development is steadily encroaching, and time is running out for the Dunes. We urge favorable action on S. 820 by this Committee and this Congress.

The bill is excellent and timely legislation. Designed to complete what was begun in 1966, it would:

Preserve certain areas of high historical, geological or botanical worth not currently protected within the Lakeshore, including natural areas needed for an adequate representation of Dunes ecosystems.

Enlarge and diversify the park's recreational capacity.

Protect and enhance the values of existing park lands and resolve present and future management problems.

The League supports inclusion of all of the proposed additions. Our members in the Lake Michigan region, who have personally studied the areas in question, believe that each is highly qualified for inclusion. Nevertheless, several of the units merit particular attention:

Tract VI–B, Hoosier Prairie, the last prime remnant of native prairie in the region, it is a detached unit located some miles from the rest of the park. However, it is an integral part of the geological and botanical history of the Dunes. The Prairie was formed by the most ancient of the interdunal ponds left as the glacial lake receded and thus offers a unique exhibit of the process of plant succession and ecological change. The 300 acre tract is a remarkable educational resource, where the visitor can learn about ecological succession and share the experience of the pioneers of the early 1800s. The prairie has been given a top priority by the Director of the Indiana Natural Areas survey and has been nominated for Natural Landmark status. We believe that this tract is an essential addition.

Tract I–C, Eastern Beach and Dunes Extension. One of the last remaining unprotected stretches of shoreline, this 158-acre tract includes some of the higher dunes at the top of Lake Michigan. Although the unit is zoned for industry and impacted by industrial waste disposal ponds, we believe that it should be preserved within the park. The steel company now using part of the tract for sludge deposit could be given up to ten years to find an alternative disposal site. We

believe that would be an acceptable trade-off for permanent protection of the tract.

Tract II–E, Bailly Homestead River Extension and Tract IV–C, Little Calumet River, West Section. These two river units located due south of Burns Harbor would add an important dimension to the recreational offerings of the park by providing opportunities for white water canoeing and stream fishing. Although these tracts are intrinsically valuable parklands, they have met stiff opposition on the basis that they would interfere with industrial expansion. Bethlehem Steel has contended that inclusion of Tract IV–C "would, for all practical purposes, cut off approximately 1,200 acres of (their) property that extends south of the Little Calumet River." Yet, Section 12 of the bill specifically safeguards rights-of-way across the river.

We suspect that Bethlehem's opposition to the IV–C tract is founded on hopes for a barge canal linking its plant at Burns Harbor on Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River system. With the southern tip of Lake Michigan frozen in for 3 months out of the year, a federally financed inland barge canal across the Little Calumet would clearly benefit the steel company. But Burns Harbor has fallen far short of its expected tonnages and revenues, and the canal scheme does not even approach economic feasibility. Thus, it seems to boil down to the question of whether the IV–C and II–E tracts should be dedicated to the enjoyment of millions of recreationists, or reserved for the remote possibility that a canal might me constructed for the benefit of a private corporation.

Tract III–A, the Beverly Shore "Island", is a 650-acre enclave in the heart of the largest contiguous section of the park. Small roads lace the area, providing access to private homes. But the density of homes is low, and the setting retains much of its natural character.

If not acquired, the "Island" could be a continuing source of difficulty—a sore in the midst of the park. The local residents overwhelmingly favor inclusion of the area within the park. Although objections have been raised due to anticipated acquisition costs, there are indications that these cost estimates have been seriously inflated.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the Izaak Walton League of America believes that S. 820 represents a singular opportunity to provide for the recreational needs of a growing urban population, prseerve invaluable natural areas, and protect the public investment in the existing park. The areas to be added not second-class resources; they are comparable to those within the existing park and should have been included at the outset.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Sharpe. We appreciate hearing the testimony from the Izaak Walton League. They are dedicated people, and I do appreciate it. Thank you very much.

Mr. SHARPE. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. John Humke.

STATEMENT OF JOHN HUMKE, NATURE CONSERVANCY

Mr. HUMKE. Thank you, Senator Bible. I appreciate being here. If you still have questions on the operations of the Nature Conservacy, I will be glad to answer them.

Senator BIBLE. The only question I had was: Do you require an area to be authorized before you can go in to a holding action?

Mr. HUMKE. Typically, yes, sir. We have several programs, one of which—the one you are perhaps the most familiar with, we call "The Government Cooperation Program," where we buy land at the request of Government agencies, be they Federal, State or Local.

Under the rules established by our board of governors, we typically go in after the areas are authorized, prior to their being funded. There are some occasionally exceptions to that. Some outstanding circumstances. We bought some land recently up in the Potts Island National Park on Michigan Island where the Izaak Walton League agreed to underwrite the financing for it.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. You have cleared up my doubt. You don't need to read all your statement. You are for this. You want all of it to be in there and I have already complimented the nature conservancy district. Now, is there anything else you want to add?

Mr. HUMKE. Yes. I would particularly like to emphasize our interest in Hoosier Prairie and our very strong feeling that including Hoosier Prairie and the Indiana Dunes Natural Lakeshore may be the last opportunity to save this really remarkable, outstanding 300-acre natural park.

Senator BIBLE. Well, if we put in the area, will nature conservancy fund it?

Mr. HUMKE. We made an offer about a year ago to Mr. Reed that if authorized, and if requested by the Park Service, nature conservancy will make every effort to offer its maximum assistance in acquiring this area for as low a price as possible.

Senator BIBLE. And what would your maximum be?

Mr. HUMKE. We would send our very best negotiators, field people, out to talk to the owners about this land, point out to them the advantages of sales, the advantages of——

Senator BIBLE. And in dollars, what was your maximum? What would it be if it was authorized?

Mr. HUMKE. We would acquire the property for what it took to acquire the property within the appraisals.

Senator BIBLE. Well, you could go over $1 million; could you?

Mr. HUMKE. Certainly. We have available $10–12 million in lines of credit.

Senator BIBLE. And this is the one area that should be preserved?

Mr. HUMKE. We think so because through the good efforts of Mrs. Herlocker and many outstanding ecologists in the Midwest who are calling our attention to this area. For several years we have looked at what Mrs. Herlocker was referring to this morning, was the fact that considering this as perhaps a $2 million project, it's well beyond the means of private conservation groups and private fundraising. We looked at it first from that point of view, then we looked at it from the point of view of perhaps the assistance of the State to the nature conservation program and found them having just very little money for these kinds of things all the time.

Senator BIBLE. Where do you stand on this Hoosier Prairie proposal with the State of Indiana in priorities on a scale of 1 to 10? Where are you, on the bottom of the totem pole?

Mr. HUMKE. As far as our, or their, priorities?

Senator BIBLE. Theirs.

Mr. HUMKE. Yes; I understand it is not in their priorities. Not within their top priorities where they are making any indication that they are a likely customer or a likely preserver of this land.

Senator BIBLE. I understand.

Mr. HUMKE. I understand. It's for that very reason, and for the fact that it is beyond the means of private conservation that we, after attempting for several years to preserve it, that we looked to the Park Service as somewhat the last realistic chance for saving this prairie. I would like to make one other point about this prairie or about the idea of the Park Service buying it that has not been made.

That is that there is precedent for inclusion of noncontiguous areas in the Indiana Dunes Natural Lakeshore. I am speaking specifically of Pin Hook Bog, which was acquired within the original park authorization. I understand that part of this bill would expand on that a little bit. There was another case where it was just a very outstanding—it would have been lost if it had not been for its inclusion in this park as a noncontiguous area.

We feel that Hoosier Prairie is in a similar situation of at least the same ecological significance and so it is not without precedent that such a thing could be done.

Senator BIBLE. I appreciate your statement here very, very much and I have no questions.

[The prepared statement of John Humke follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOHN HUMKE, NATURE CONSERVANCY

My name is John Humke. I am Vice President of the Nature Conservancy, the only national conservation organization receiving its support from private individuals, whose resources are entirely devoted to the preservation of ecologically and environmentally significant land. As many of the members of this committee know, the Conservancy has, in over 1000 projects throughout the United States, saved some 700,000 acres of forests, swamps, marshes, prairies, mountains, beaches and islands from destruction.

I appreciate the subcommittee's invitation to testify here today on Senate Bill 820. As you know, the Conservancy rarely testifies on pieces of legislation, but I believe we have here a bill of special importance. The Nature Conservancy, both through its Indiana Chapter and National organization, strongly supports and recommends the inclusion of the Hoosier Prairie in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The fact that this 300 acre National Natural Landmark still exists is a miracle of good fortune. The Nature Conservancy and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources are trying to preserve prairie tracts in Indiana as small as one and two acres because prairies are so rare and valuable. While it is impossible for the National Park Service to consider tracts this small, the Hoosier Prairie is large enough to make it a truly distinctive and important natural addition to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

In addition to its being at least ten times the size of any other prairie remnant in Indiana, Hoosier Prairie possesses great ecological diversity.

On this one site exists cat-tail marsh, wetland prairie, dry prairie and oak prairie savanna. These diverse vegetation types at one location make it ideal for educational and casual visitor use. Such eminent midwest ecologists as Marion Jackson of Indiana State, William Beecher of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, Floyd Swink of the Morton Arboretum, Alton Lindsey of Purdue and Robert Betz of Northeastern Illinois State have attested to the ecological importance of this great natural museum.

Its location, in heavily populated northwest Indiana, makes it all the more valuable. That millions of urban Americans live within an hour's drive, mandates a special effort to preserve Hoosier Prairie. While it is not contiguous to the rest of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, it is close enough to be effectively managed as a part of the Lakeshore.

In fact, I understand a nearby university stands ready to manage the area for the Park Service if they so desire. And there is in fact precedent for inclusion of non-contiguous areas within the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore: Pinhook Bog, another National Natural Landmark in the northern part of Indiana, has been included in the Lakeshore even though separated by other lands. Indeed, in the opinion of many experts, inclusion of Pinhook Bog, generally considered the finest bog in the state, was the only means of saving it from destruction.

The Nature Conservancy feels that Hoosier Prairie is in a similarly precarious position and that its fate may well hinge upon its inclusion in the National Lakeshore. The prairie has been valued at as high as $8,000 per acre for development purposes. The sum of money required to save the prairie puts it beyond the resources of any private conservation organization, even the Conservancy, and the only hope appears to be action by the Park Service.

The Nature Conservancy has been aware of the need to preserve this prairie for several years and has explored the possibility of doing so by private or other public means.

Unfortunately, we have not been successful. It is our view that for the reasons I have stated and because this rare resource will almost certainly be lost forever, that Hoosier Prairie should be included in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The Nature Conservancy has made a commitment to the Department of Interior offering our full assistance in the acquisition of Hoosier Prairie if it is authorized. We now reaffirm that commitment.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Our next witness is Miss Raye-Page, consultant, Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C.

Miss RAYE-PAGE. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Your full statement will be incorporated in the record.

STATEMENT OF RAYE-PAGE, WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Miss RAYE-PAGE. Mr. Chairman, I am Raye-Page, spelled R-A-Y-E hyphen P-A-G-E, representing the Wilderness Society. We are very glad to have the opportunity of being here today to express our views on this.

The Wilderness Society is fully in support of inclusion of all of the areas in the Indian Dunes National Park. I would like to depart from my statement and address myself to several points that were brought up by Dr. Curry for the National Parks Service.

The first item is in reference to Beverly Shores and Dr. Curry said that it was similar—that similar features did occur in the State park. We fully disagree with the attitude that if certain features are characteristic or present in one area, it is not necessary to protect any other area with similar or identical features.

I think that this posture is very much refuted by the demonstrated needs of people these days for recreation that is afforded by natural areas.

Also, by the ecological and historical values that are increasingly assigned importance regarding these particular areas.

Another point that Dr. Curry brought up was that alternate management by the State might be a possibility for Indiana Dunes. I think we would like to mention that Paul Douglas and Senator Percy and many other people have been particularly interested in the Indiana Dunes because historically and ecologically it is of national interest and also it has national value.

These interests, we think, can best be served by Federal purchase and Federal management of the parkland. Another point that was brought up was that there are management problems in some of the areas that the Park Service finds. We think that these, whatever problems there might be, are very much overshadowed by two factors.

The first is that more and more people are being propelled to seek out the beauty and solace of natural environments because of the tensions of modern living and the next is that the understanding and knowledge of ecological and historical values are now promoting the great importance for preservation of the natural environment for long-range interests. Time is the catalytic element in both of these factors. They are rapidly being eroded away as they are not being acquired. Another obstacle mentioned by Dr. Curry is the price of ac-

quisition and time is also an essential factor here, too. I think that, given the increase in people's needs and ecological educational and historical values, the availability of the land and the inflated prices make it urgent to act now.

In conclusion, I would like to quote the National Park Service in a foreword from one of their booklets on "Criteria for Parkland."

Sustained by the vitality of the National Park idea, the program pledges the service to make the beauty of the land and the history of our nation a richer and more meaningful part of the daily life of every American to renew beauty where it has already been destroyed and to seek out and protect the surviving landsmarks of our national heritage.

So, in conclusion, I would like to say that the Wilderness Society does urge this committee to take prompt action to include all of these areas in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

[The prepared statement of Miss Raye-Page follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MISS RAYE-PAGE, WILDERNESS SOCIETY

My name is Raye-Page, representing the Wilderness Society, a national conservation organization of approximately 85,000 members. The Wilderness Society is concerned not only about wilderness, but also the preservation and beneficial use of natural areas wherever they may be found.

We appreciate the opportunity which this committee has provided to express our views on the enlargement of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, as proposed in S. 820. We fully support this proposal and urge this committee promptly to take favorable action.

As we see it, what is really proposed by this legislation is that the job which was begun in 1966 should be completed now while the physical conditions still permit its accomplishment. The areas now proposed for addition should all have been included in the plan for the lakeshore as enacted in 1966. It is a matter of considerable wonder to most of us that these natural areas are today still in a condition and of a quality to merit their inclusion in a national park. Most certainly such condition and quality cannot be expected to prevail much longer. Wherefore it is imperative that this fleeting good fortune be seized now and the deficiencies of the earlier legislation be overcome by Congressional enactment of S. 820.

Expansion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore represents a positive application of the approved national policy of establishing where feasible national parks and recreation areas near metropolitan centers—where the people are. The Indiana Dunes are adjacent to the metropolitan Chicago area, the largest and most dense metropolitan area in the midwest.

Transportationwise this lakeshore is served not only by the usual highway routes, but is also served by an inter-urban railroad (the Chicago, Southshore and South Bend Line), operating between downtown Chicago and South Bend, Indiana and passing directly beside the edge of the lakeshore; thus making it conveniently available to practically everybody in the region without a private automobile.

The approximately 6,000 acres of the national lakeshore and 2,200 acres of the state park are inadequate to meet the needs of the people today, much less their needs tomorrow. Given the fact that an additional 5,300 acres of park quality are available to serve the needs of present and future generations, now is the time for the Congress to approve this addition.

We are aware that the somewhat scattered disposition of the lands, present and proposed, of this lakeshore, in comparison to a single, homogeneous block of land, is a disturbing factor in the minds of some persons as they consider S. 820. New national parks or additions to established ones near the populated portions of the country are not apt to be available in a compact chunk. That day has largely gone by. Yet the need for open parklands will continue to become more pressing. We simply need to accept the fact that long, narrow and non-contiguous boundaries are the choice we have—either accept that or deny ourselves totally.

From the positive angle, where a park is expected to serve large numbers of visitors the long, narrow park or one composed of nearby but non-contiguous

units can be more effective in dispersing the visitors throughout the park and thereby offer them a higher quality park experience.

In contrast, in a park of compact boundary most visitors tend to concentrate themselves at two or three points of convenient vehicular access and so to a large extent deprive themselves of an enriching natural experience. The present boundary and the proposed expansion of the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore clearly provides a favorable situation automatically tending to disperse visitors throughout the park.

This line of thought leads us to a consideration of the proposed expansion units identified as Nippissing Ridge and Swale (VI–A), Hoosier Prairie (VI–B), and Pinhook Bog Addition (V). Each of these units lies at some distance from the rest of the lakeshore. Yet each offers extraordinary natural qualities not existing elsewhere in the park.

Nippissing Ridge and Swale is an example of one of the natural stages through which much of the Indiana Dunes has passed as it evolved through the post-glacial period.

As visible natural history it is of keenest interest to all who observe it and it has great value for educational and scientific study purposes. Hoosier Prairie is considered to be the last bit of original prairie remaining in Indiana out of the millions of acres existing in the state before the first white settlers arrived.

Here again is a rare example of the evolution through which the Indiana Dunes region has passed since the last glaciers receded some 15,000 years ago, and the opportunity for the urban visitor to get some first-hand conception of what constituted the natural prairie so often dsecribed in our history books.

Pinhook Bog Addition is proposed as an enlargement of the present Pinhook Bog unit in order to give adequate protection to the portion of the bog already in the lakeshore. Intruding and polluting forces threaten to severely impair this bog unless a buffer is established to protect its watershed by keeping man's works at bay—thereby protecting the investment already made. In our opinion, all three of these proposals are worthy additions to the lakeshore and should be included as S. 820 would do.

As our last comment, we refer to the planned siting of a nuclear power plant adjacent to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Next to a national park is no place to be locating a nuclear power plant with its potentially high hazard for atomic contamination and damage.

The works of man can be moved and can be replaced. Choice landscapes like the Indiana Dunes cannot. Dollars or kilowatthours are not a substitute for a man's need for natural beauty and serenity. We recognize that S. 820 does not prevent the location of this nuclear plant next to the lakeshore. In lieu thereof we urge this committee to include in the Committee Report language opposing such location and calling upon the Atomic Energy Commission to deny any license for construction of a nuclear power plant in the vicinity of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore or of any other national park.

In conclusion, we repeat our stand of full support for S. 820, and urge the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation to act favorably on it as promptly as possible.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Next we will hear from Joel M. Pickelner, National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D.C.

Without objection your statement is incorporated in the full record.

STATEMENT OF JOEL M. PICKELNER, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. PICKELNER. Mr. Chairman, I am Joel M. Pickelner, conservation counsel for the National Wildlife Federation, which has its national headquarters at 1412 16th Street NW., here in Washington, D.C.

The National Wildlife Federation appreciates the opportunity to comment on S. 820, a bill to amend the act of November 5, 1966, to revise the boundary of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Ours is a private, nonprofit organization which seeks to attain the

conservation goals through educational means. Affiliates of the National Wildlife Federation are located in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. These affiliates, in turn, are made up of local groups and individuals who, when combined with associate members and other supporters of the National Wildlife Federation number an estimated 3½ million persons.

The Federation's favorable assessment of S. 820 reflects our long-standing concern and that of our Indiana affiliate, the Indiana Conservation Council, that the Indiana Dunes be dequately protected for the enjoyment and education of generations to come. Unique natural formations, millennia in the making, may be bulldozed in an instant and lost forever—a loss for which quick profits to private industry cannot possibly atone. Without the extended protection provided by Senator Bayh's bill many precious natural, recreational, and educational resources will fall victim to commercial and residential development.

The Federation is concerned that the National Park Service may be applying too rigid a standard in its consideration of proposed additions to the lakeshore. Each acre need not be, in itself, perfect and pristine in order to contribute substantially to the natural significance and recreational potential of the lakeshore as a whole.

For example, the addition to the lakeshore of the river corrider and associated wetlands (II–E; IV–A, B, and C) would preserve a nesting and stopover area used by birds seen throughout the lakeshore, such as the Great Blue Heron.

Moreover, it would greatly enhance the lakeshore's recreational potential. Another addition, especially needed, is area I–C and the eastern portion of I–B. The high, wooded dunes of these units provide important habitat for the lakeshore's wildlife and an outsanding display of Dunes geology of great educational value.

The National Wildlife Federation believes that an urban society needs access to areas relatively free of pollution and the clutter of modern living. Without this opportunity, industrial growth leaves only a bad taste in one's mouth—figuratively and literally. Preservation of the Dunes will help, not hinder, the economy of northern Indiana by attracting people to the area both to visit and to settle, stemming the outflow of young people, and fostering recreation and tourism enterprises.

Thank you for the opportunity of presenting these comments.

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is Mr. George Bunce, Chicago Aududon Society. Without objection, your statement will be included in the record.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE BUNCE, CHICAGO AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. BUNCE. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, and friends. For the record, I am George Bunce. I am a taxpaying homeowner of Griffith, Ind. I am a public school biology teacher and I am speaking for myself as an educator. I am also speaking for the Chicago Chapter of the National Aududon Society, the Northwest Indiana Council of Teachers Unions—that's AFL–CIO—the Griffith Federation of Teachers—also AFL–CIO—and the Griffith Chapter of the Izaak Walton League.

Part of the National Lakeshore, the Hoosier Prairie, will be in my town when S. 820 becomes law. At this point, I would like to depart from my written testimony to add a couple of things really in rebuttal to something said a while ago, that is: Reference was made to Illinois residents coming to Indiana to enjoy our parks. To that I say, welcome to Illinois residents. I, as a teacher, find that I must take my northwest Indiana school students to the Cook County Forest Preserve District nature study centers for field trips because Indiana has no such things in Lake County and we Hoosiers have always been made to feel welcome using Illinois' facilities.

The fact that so many Illinois residents are using the Dunes is testimony in itself that this park has been needed for a long time.

Reference also was made to rights of ownership of property, but I ask, what about pipeline companies, electric utilities and others, have the right of eminent domain, taking private property and at a far less fair price than our Government pays. I haven't heard these people speaking out against the big utilities taking property.

Now, I support——

Senator BIBLE. You don't need to read all of that. You are for 820?

Mr. BUNCE. I am for S. 820 in its entirety and I urge real prompt action and I would not change the rest of my testimony. I have made a point that there is an ecological value for study that no one else has made and I could ask, where else but there can you find where nature has taken bare sand and has converted it to the marshlands and the forests and the prairies, and the prairies with their extremely fertile soil. In that area you have a tremendous chance to study nature's own type of succession. I have made this point with some detail in my statement, and I will not repeat it now.

Senator BIBLE. That's very fine, Professor, and I am for the Indiana Dunes. I have fought for it year after year. We will do the best we can this year.

Mr. BUNCE. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. I appreciate your being here today.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bunce follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF GEORGE BUNCE, CHICAGO AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, and Friends. I am George Bunce, of Griffith, Indiana. I am a public school biology teacher. I am speaking, not only for myself as an educator, but also for the 4,200 members of the Chicago Chapter of the National Audubon Society and the Griffith Federation of Teachers, AFL–CIO. Part of the National Lakeshore would be in my town if S. 820 becomes law.

I support S. 820 in its entirety for several reasons. It has been ably pointed out by others why we should save for the public domain the last few remaining acres of the Indiana Dunes and their directly related prairies, forests, marshes, and bogs.

Their beauty and recreational values are not to be denied, especially since they are less than one tankful of gasoline away from ten million people. There are certain sentimental and scientific values in the fact these lands are a gift of the last ice age, and that we have here a meeting place of several plant-life zones—Northern Evergreen Forest, Eastern and Southern Deciduous Forests, Tall-grass Prairie, and even the Southwestern Desert country. We cannot get a complete story of the end of the last ice age without studying the interdunal ponds, marshes, prairies and ancient shorelines as well as the present lake shore and dunes. Some of the last few remnants of these are included in S. 820. This alone is reason enough to support the total bill. But I shall not belabor these points already made.

We should look to the future. The very survival of our civilization for our own children and grandchildren could very well be in our hands, right here in these Congressional Chambers, right now.

It is difficult for those of us who have been in the Mediterranean region to realize that in Greek and Roman Empire times that that land was covered with deciduous forests. Those people exploited the forests and the land for all they were worth. They could not see into the future. That was two thousand years ago. It is still a barren land which will not support the people who live there. How many other ancient civilizations fell because people made mistakes in subduing and exploiting their environment? Are we in America doing the same thing?

A natural environment is fantastically complex, yet it is very orderly. No single living thing can for long become overcrowded; nor will it fail to survive. Heat, cold, unseasonal freezes, drought, and wet spells do not become major disasters. There is only a shifting of dominant species as the weather fluctuates.

The Hoosier Prairie, which is in a virtually natural state, has more than 275 kinds of green plants in its 300 acres. Every food chain starts with a green plant. Each kind of plant is fed upon by certain kinds of animals. Each animal must work hard to get a little food, as the plants are scattered and interspersed with each other. These many food chains are not isolated. They are interdependent and interwoven—like the chain link fences that presently keep people out of most of Indiana's 40 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline.

Man is a part of these food chains whether he realizes it or not. He does not occupy just one niche as do most other forms of life—he can insert himself almost anywhere in a food chain. Man's agriculture shortens and simplifies the food chains. The more people there are, the shorter and simpler the food chains must become—even to one crop plant and man.

Nature's balance becomes upset. Insect pests become plagues because their natural controls are eliminated. A dry spell becomes a major famine. Even normal rains and wind erode the soil. In many places people wade into streams, scoop up mud from the bottom and put it in baskets on their backs. Then they carry it back to the land from which it had washed in the first place. They carry it on their own backs because animals eat too much precious food, and machines are too expensive. Even then, crop yields are low because fertilizer is not available or it is too expensive.

Here in America we have been living on an ecological storehouse. But we have some danger signals that it may be running out. Any farmer knows fertilizer is getting scarce and expensive. We no longer have cheap energy to produce and ship it. Fuel to run farm machines is also getting expensive. Eventually, possibly in a relatively few years, our fuels will be all used up—there will be none available at any price.

It has been the history of this country to exploit our resources for all they are worth, with no thought for the future. We cannot see beyond the immediate year's profit and loss statement and the annual report to the stockholders, or the next few paychecks. Will our own children and grandchildren suffer the same fate as others have in other places? Will famines, disasters, and plagues always hit somewhere else but never here? We are sure they could strike here. But we are also sure that they need not.

We have something going for us that people in past centuries did not have. We have modern science and we have the educational system to inform everyone of new knowledge.

Dr. Henry Cowles pioneered the science of ecology at the turn of the century in these very same dunes along the lake shore. Where else in so small an area can we study nature's own method of converting bare, windblown, sterile sand to fertile forest and prairie? Could it be that using nature's methods of succession and restoration would be the way to avert the same disaster others have suffered? To my knowledge, no one has ever studied and applied the same processes that nature carries out in a virgin prairie or forest. How can we study them if we destroy the last vestiges of the precious few that remain?

We have in S. 820 the possible answer to these questions and the possible means for averting the same fate for our civilization as has happened to many others. We can, and we must, put first priorities first. We have spent billions of dollars for other projects, a few of which have been of questionable value. Surely we can spend the relatively few millions that S. 820 would cost.

Time is critical, because the bulldozers are not waiting—they already have been working in parts of this area. The sad thing is that they could have been

working in other areas nearby without harm to an area of such unique value. No jobs will be lost—they will merely be located in nearby areas that already have been disturbed.

The value of the Hoosier Prairie has been recognized by the Department of the Interior, as the prairie was recently declared a National Natural Landmark. But that does not insure that it will be saved. Passage of the Bill to Expand the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, S. 820, in its entirety, will.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is Mr. Jonathan Ela, midwestern representative, Sierra Club.

STATEMENT OF JONATHAN ELA, MIDWEST REPRESENTATIVE, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. ELA. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate it, that my full statement be submitted in the record and I will summarize very briefly and make only a couple of observations.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, the full statement will be incorporated in the record.

Mr. ELA. My name is Jonathan Ela. I am the midwestern representative of the Sierra Club. I think almost everything that can be said about the Indiana Dunes has been said in the course of the day, so I would like to close only with a couple of observations.

First, the Sierra Club wholeheartedly supports S. 820 and in its entirety. We believe that everyone of those units that is shown on the map, every one of those acres, virtually has been studied thoroughly over the years, has been scrutinized carefully by citizens groups from the area and that every acre is justified, in terms of expansion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

My final observation is simply to speak to some of the points made earlier in the day by the National Park Service. Many of us among the environmental groups are growing increasingly nervous, perhaps, about the posture being taken by the National Park Service in regards to our great urban parks.

As you know, this was our first great urban park, here in the Indiana Dunes, and Congress' wisdom also paced the gateway proposal and the golden gateway proposal.

Now, within the Park Service we are starting to hear words like retrenchment and disposal of excess lands and there seems to be a turnabout within the last 10 or 12 months, 18 months, that the Park Service is no longer willing to go out on a limb, no longer willing to commit itself to fight for these great areas so desperately needed by our urban populations because they regard them as more trouble than they are worth, more expensive and so on and so forth.

I think this is appalling. I know you made an excellent observation this morning about the need for putting parks where people are. The Sierra Club supports that absolutely. I would hope that the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior can be brought around by the Congress showing the leadership that the Congress has always shown, because if you look at that map, Mr. Chairman, you will see where the Park Service's proposed additions are. They are not fulfilling the dream of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as envisioned by Paul Douglas and has many successors in this fight. They are simply conservatively picked units to make management easier. That's

not what we need at the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. We need the Hoosier Prairie for its unparalleled values and the Calumet River and all these other areas. If we don't save them now—if we don't save them, hopefully this year—they are going to be gone forever because of the changing nature of northern Indiana, the increasing industrialization and development.

So we support S. 820. We hope that the full proposal will be passed by this committee, hopefully this year, because time is indeed growing very short for the Indiana Dunes.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine statement; thank you, very much.

[The prepared statement of Jonathan Ela follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JONATHAN ELA, MIDWEST REPRESENTATIVE, SIERRA CLUB

My name is Jonathan Ela, and I am the Midwest Representative of the Sierra Club. As such I am speaking today for the 145,000 members of the Sierra Club across the nation, for the creation of a fully satisfactory National Park System is one of the highest priorities of our organization.

We whole-heartedly support S. 820 which would finally create a complete Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. In 1966 the Congress wisely created this important Lakeshore by authorizing the acquisition of approximately 6,000 acres of beaches, dunes, marshes, and forests at the south end of Lake Michigan.

As is necessarily so often the case, the original Lakeshore represented a compromise among all of the various interests that are bound to be present in a socially complex and increasingly urbanized region. Implicit in that compromise was the premise that the experiment should be reviewed after a suitable passage of time, so that we can see whether the resulting Lakeshore fully serves its contemplated purpose, or whether indeed modifications might be necessary.

Certainly today in 1974, eight years after the original authorization, we are in a position to make a judgment. And the Sierra Club believes that the answer is clear: expansion of the Lakeshore is imperative, or we will not only forego for all time an outstanding opportunity for recreation and preservation, but we will jeopardize the very concepts of the Lakeshore as originally envisioned in the 1966 legislation.

Consider where we stand today:

Existing units of the National Lakeshore are inadequately protected from adjacent development.

Park units are scattered throughout the region with little or no physical connection tying them together.

The demand in the Chicago area for high quality outdoor recreation has skyrocketed, as it has in most parts of the nation.

Lands of high quality, comparable in every respect to those already included in the Lakeshore, are threatened daily with plans for unwise development and destruction.

All in all, it is not too much to say that if the great ideal of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is to survive intact, we must take action now, this year, to complete the project that was started by the Congress with such wisdom in 1966.

The Sierra Club believes that S. 820 would admirably correct this situation, and we congratulate its many sponsors for introducing and advocating it. The areas contained within the proposal strike us as being excellently selected to convert the Lakeshore from dream to reality.

Many of the areas are small, but serve a vital function as buffers to such existing units as West Beach and the Pinhook Bog. Other areas would offer logical connections between the existing units, so that the Lakeshore can be tied together into a better integrated whole.

Above all, several of the units provide outstanding opportunities for recreation combined with preservation. The Little Calumet River addition, for example, would preserve a lovely small stream corridor perfectly adapted for canoeing, hiking and fishing. Preservation of this area, combined with rigorous enforcement of water pollution laws, is a must for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, for nowhere else for miles around can a natural stream region of this quality be found.

S. 820 would add about 5300 acres to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshores: we believe that each one of those acres has stood the test of scrutiny and is essential for the Lakeshore to accomplish its purpose. I would like to close by placing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore within its proper context.

This was our first major urban park in the National Park System. In addition, it epitomizes the concept of combining outdoor recreation with saving for future generations those precious and unique natural values of the land that are so fast disappearing across the country.

These are two terribly important themes that taken together make the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore unique within the National Park System. The value of the Dunes for maintaining the quality of life for residents of the nation's second largest metropolitan area, the potential for outdoor education to be found there, and, perhaps above all, the symbolic achievement for all Americans to be gained by a successful effort to preserve natural richness in the complex milieu of industrial northern Indiana are all elements of the Indiana Dunes story.

We cannot afford to fail in the mission we started in 1966, for to fail in the Indiana Dunes would be to fail in our cities generally, and would result in the loss of the most exciting and visionary elements of our national park ideals.

Passage of S. 820 will turn potential failure into very probable success: we urge passage of the bill at the earliest possible date, for there is barely sufficient time left to accomplish the mission.

Senator BIBLE. That concludes the list of witnesses I have. The hearing will stand in adjournment subject to further call.

[Whereupon, at 3:25 the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

Under Authority Previously Granted, the Following Statements and Communications Were Ordered Printed

43-186 O - 75 - 14

STATEMENT OF
SENATOR PHILIP A. HART
BEFORE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

Mr. Chairman, the opportunities for preserving recreational and environmentally significant lands in urban settings are slipping away as pressures for industrial and other types of development continue to rise.

One such opportunity is afforded in the proposal to expand the present boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, S. 820. This legislation offers the joint benefits of increasing recreational possibilities in a heavily-populated area, preserving ecologically sensitive land, protecting threatened wildlife, providing additional protection for the existing Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore established by the Congress in 1966, and stemming pollution.

In this especially difficult time of demand on the allocation of all our resources, hopefully an expansion measure for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore will be favorably considered.

Senator Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 30, 1974

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ADLAI E. STEVENSON BEFORE THE SENATE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1974.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify on S. 820, a bill to enlarge the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, of which I am an original sponsor. I commend you for your efforts to hold these hearings before the adjournment of this Congress. The continuing efforts of this Committee and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees have been a welcome exception to the otherwise unexplained delays which have marked the history of the nation's first urban national park.

Established back in 1966 in the heart of the most park-starved region of the country, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore has not yet opened to the public. Eight years and $3.4 million in development funds later, the park remains undeveloped, unopened and unprotected.

The original dunes expansion bill was introduced in 1971 in an effort to protect and preserve both the delicate natural wonders in and around the park, as well as expand the park's recreational potential.

Now time is running out. Fourteen of the twenty-one tracts proposed for acquisition in 1971 have suffered serious environmental damage.

Glacial lakes, lagoons, dunes and marshes, some of which are over 8,000 years old, are being subject to abuse and deterioration from vehicle traffic ranging from unauthorized dune buggies to giant machinery used by surrounding steel mills.

The Northeastern Illinois Power Company continues dropping its waste ash in an area designated as a "Greenbelt" in the expansion bill. These wastes then drain into the park's underground water supply, irreversibly polluting precious resources within the park like Cowles Bog -- already designated as a National Natural Landmark.

When developed, it is estimated that the West Beach area will serve 87,000 visitors per day on a busy summer weekend. The 50-acre tract immediately adjacent to West Beach and proposed for acquisition in the expansion bill has recently been subdivided for private home development. In addition, ten building permits have recently been issued for valuable open areas in Beverly shores. Construction in both cases would permanently destroy many acres of both open and wooded dunes that some day could provide park users with an important natural exploration ground as well as a day at the beach.

Continued delay in enactment of this expansion bill will mean continued deterioration of the Park and its surrounding areas -- and all this is taking place before anyone has had a chance to officially use the park.

Since 1971, the major opposition to S. 820 has come from industries in the immediate area. In the interest of preserving the park, protecting the interests of those industries, and moving the expansion bill forward, several important changes

have been made in the bill. 1,700 acres have been eliminated, and provision has been made for full acquisition of property along the Calumet River instead of the earlier proposed conservation easement. What's more, a new Section 12 guarantees all present and future rights-of-way and easements for utilities and roads through the river corridor. Every effort has been made to harmonize the interests of surrounding property owners with the need to protect the nation's first urban national park.

Mr. Chairman, time is running out on the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. With each passing day, acquisition and development costs continue to rise. The bulk of the expansion proposal is located in Indiana's fastest growing county. Without prompt action by this Committee, the proposed additions as well as the current undeveloped park will continue to suffer irreversible damage.

The ten million people of Northeastern Illinois and Northern Indiana have less open space than any other major metropolitan area in the nation. They deserve better. I urge the Committee to act favorably upon this expansion bill and conduct an investigation into the unexplained delays in the development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Congressional action on S. 820 is essential to avert continuing damage to one of the most valuable ecological, geological and recreational resources in the Middle West. Once it is lost -- and the process has already gone too far -- it will be lost forever.

TESTIMONY

OF

CONGRESSMAN J. EDWARD ROUSH

BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION OF

THE INTERIOR COMMITTEE, U. S. SENATE

(HONORABLE ALAN BIBLE, CHAIRMAN)

SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

ON

S. 820

Mr. Chairman: It is indeed a pleasure and an honor to be here today representing so many Hoosiers who are anxious to see the priceless heritage of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore preserved, protected and enjoyed. The bill before us, S. 820, proposes to add 5,328 acres more to the present Lakeshore. I am the principal sponsor of this legislation in the other body where I have been joined by 25 co-sponsors. The objective of this bill is to include the remaining undisturbed dunes and wetlands which would enhance the purpose of the Lakeshore, along with such lands as are necessary for buffers and to protect the integrity of established Lakeshore lands. I believe the Senate sponsors have described each of the proposed additions.

We have come a long way since 1966 when the initial National Lakeshore passed (PL 89-761). As the chief House sponsor, I found that I had to make numerous assurances that industry could and should expand in Northern Indiana, and I had to beg for recognition that environmental and ecological values are equally as important as the industrial ones--because 1966 was several years in advance of our national environmental consciousness.

The Congress in its wisdom saw the value of this unique environmental-recreational area squeezed among steel mills, and realized the potential the area has as a highly useful urban park, the first one of its kind in this country. So the Congress, in 1966, took the first essential step toward saving the extraordinary combination of lakefront, dunes and hinterland by establishing 8,330 acres of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (2,100 of this amount were and are State Park authorized for inclusion if the state so desired).

All of the originally authorized lands have not, as yet, been purchased. I have been sponsoring bills the past three years to increase the authorization ceiling since only $1 million of the originally authorized $27,900,000 funds remains and this is being held as a Department contingency reserve to meet deficiency judgments. An omnibus authorization ceiling bill has now passed with an expanded authorization ceiling for the IDNL of $7.6 million making purchase of the remaining authorized lands possible.

But we need to expand the Lakeshore. There are now more than 9 1/2 million people living within a 100 mile radius of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore--within a comfortable and energy-saving drive for vacationers. The area involved is one of unparalleled beauty, but it is

endangered from pollutants in adjoining areas and valuable scenic spots are threatened with destruction in the path of development. I believe we must add the sections encompassed by S. 820 as soon as possible.

I would like to speak a moment about recreational development of the present Lakeshore. I have always envisioned this area as an important recreation area for those who live near-by in the Great Lakes region. When this Lakeshore was authorized and Interior drew up development plans we were promised bathhouses, nature trails, environmental education programs, hiking trails, picnic sites, a canoe launching area, etc. Over the last three years the Congress has appropriated $3,405,000 to make this dream come true. I am sorry to report that only $527,000 of planning funds have been obligated. However, Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton, at the dedication of the Lakeshore in 1972, seemed to recognize the value of the IDNL when he described it as "an enclave.... a peaceful respite for 10 million Americans who live and work nearby." He went on to say that he expected the Park to provide "outdoor recreation and environmental education opportunities for some 87,000 visitors daily." With these expectations I am sure he realizes the need to move on with development.

Mr. Chairman, when the original bill passed I think some people thought, erroneously as time proved, that their lands would be taken from them, although the Cape Cod formula for the acquisition of existing improved property offered a generous choice to those who lived in the National Lakeshore area, allowing them to stay, to sell or to sell and lease back up for up to twenty-five years. Now I believe thay have found that not only are these choices possible, but that those residents who chose to remain are protected from further encroachment by commercial, industrial, or residential development. So I believe many people have begun to realize that a National Lakeshore can be a good neighbor and even an asset to adjoining communities.

Which brings me to a point I would like to discuss, namely the opposition to this bill. Mr. Chairman, I have received letters and heard from some individuals who oppose this expansion bill contending that my introduction of a bill as well as the bill here before the Senate is a violation of the "compromise of 1966."

I believe this requires some explanation. First, the "Compromise" that was agreed to was made in 1963. Secondly, it anticipated a Park of 11,732 acres, not 8,330 that passed in 1966. Third, no one at the time,

and I was a member of Congress and chief sponsor of the bill that passed, made a commitment to the effect that we should seek this much acreage and no more, ever. Let me give you a bit of legislative history to show what actually happened.

In the 1950's and early 1960's two major groups were in contention over the Dunes area along the shore of Lake Michigan. One was the SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL and Senator Paul Douglas; the other a composite of industrial interests, primarily steel corporations, which wished to create a port in the midst of the Indiana Dunes. There seemed no way to meet the needs of both, but Senator Douglas worked out a way securing the support of the Kennedy Administration.

The Bureau of the Budget had not approved, at that time, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recommendation for a port at Burns Ditch between Ogden Dunes and Dunes Acres. Accordingly, the Kennedy Administration worked out a "Compromise" whereby both environmentalists and industrial interests could co-exist. The Bureau of the Budget would support the port idea, with certain economic and environmental conditions imposed, and the Administration would throw its support behind a National Lakeshore to preserve some of the dunes. Accordingly, in the fall of 1963, Senator Jackson with cosponsors, introduced what was known as the Administration bill and described by Senator Douglas as such.*

The "Compromise" then was a go-ahead for the port (essentially) and for a Park. This broke the deadlock and enabled both sides to proceed through appropriate legislative channels. No one guaranteed that we would succeed in Congress and those us who sponsored the Park had to accept a much reduced acreage by the time the bill got through Congress.

That's the "Compromise." Had it been a pledge of boundary lines, I could not have accepted the 1966 bill that passed Congress nor should we have allowed Bethlehem Steel to establish its main office building on land included in that 11,732 acres. To the contrary, when efforts were being made to secure passage of the IDNL bill, Senator Douglas clearly stated that he would try to amend the act later, to provide for inclusion of "whatever remains of value in Unit 2" (which the environmentalists had given up for port purposes) if the federal harbor had not used it up or Unit 2 had not otherwise been destroyed.

* See Senate Subcommittee hearings on S.2249 pn page 57 through 68 which reprint the reports of the Bureau of the Budget, the Secy. of the Army, and the Public Health Service. See also Cong.Record October 21, 1963, pp 18840-18849.

Mr. Chairman, those who love the Dunes do not and never have opposed industrial, commercial development for Northern Indiana, but we do believe that lands of unique beauty should not be absorbed for these needs when other land serves the purpose. After all, virtually all land in this urban area can be developed for industrial, commercial or residential use and such uses can economically out-bid "open-space." If this occurs, there will be no parks at all and no recognition of the unique value they have for mankind. Thus I believe we must set aside a certain portion of land for recreation and conservation purposes. It is significant to me that nearly all of the area proposed in this bill before us is located in the second largest metropolitan area of the country--a perfect setting for bringing a park to where people are. There are many thousands of acres for industry outside the relatively small zone that contains this unique geological and ecological phenomena. Plenty is left for industrial use and to provide a sound tax base in Northern Indiana without destroying these few prime areas of beauty and potential enjoyment.

The Indiana Dunes is not a single feature, but a unique combination of geography, botany, wildlife, history, outdoor recreation and natural beauty, not found anywhere else in the world. It is the very embodiment of the word "ecology." In fact, it was the scientific study of the Indiana dunes by Dr. Henry Cowles that led to the whole concept of what is known today as the science of Ecology. But no one single dune, marsh or stretch of beach contains these values. It is a complex whole.

The Indiana Dunes is a place where the four major climatic zones of North America meet. Plantlife as varied as Arctic Jackpine, desert cactus, climax forests, wetland ferns, and prairie grasses and flowers, all grow here, each in delicate balance with the rest, and dependent on the geography, sand and climate of the dunes. The formations range from flat beaches to high dune hills covered with dense forest, interspersed by smaller foredunes, interdunal valleys, sometimes filled with water, or open meadows. A bulldozer can destroy in a short time the beauty it took nature millions of years to create. Unless we act.

The areas to be added, by and large, are as important as any already included in the park. And, if not brought in they're inevitably doomed to destruction; some lands immediately, others piecemeal over the years. Also, the projected population growth of the greater region around the park would indicate an expanding demand for open

recreational lands. The National Lakeshore must serve a variety of purposes, some of which are mutually destructive. For instance, there must be enough space to allow children to climb and roll down a steep dune, but there must be areas left untouched for scientists and students to observe and study. There are no two areas alike in value or use and none is expendable . The objective for inclusion of each of the parcels I mentioned is to enhance and protect the values we have already recognized when we passed the original bill in 1966.

My final plea for expansion of the Lakeshore is simply this. Carl Sandburg has written that the Indiana Dunes "are to the Midwest what the Grand Canyon is to Arizona and Yosemite is to California. They constitute a signature of time and eternity. Once lost, the loss would be irrevocable." Some of the dunes and adjoining areas have already been lost. We are trying to preserve what is left for the present and for generations to come. It is up to this Committee and the Congress to decide if we shall succeed.

NPCA

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UNITED STATES SENATE

September 30, 1974

STATEMENT OF
TOBY COOPER

Administrative Assistant for Parks
National Parks and Conservation Association

concerning

S. 820, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

Presented on Invitation to the
U.S. Senate, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation

Mr. Chairman: I am Toby Cooper, Administrative Assistant for Parks at the National Parks and Conservation Association. Our building is located at 1701 18th Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

The National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA) is a private, non-profit educational and scientific organization devoted to the preservation of the environment, and, particularly to the protection of the national parks and monuments of the United States. The organization is supported by a membership of about 45,000 citizens, each of whom receives our monthly publication, NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION MAGAZINE, THE ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL.

We appreciate this opportunity to appear in support of S. 820, To amend the Act establishing the Indiana

Dunes National Lakeshore, to provide for the expansion of the lakeshore, and for other purposes. Our membership is vitally concerned with the preservation of this urban-area lakeshore, just as we are with the great natural area parks. Although the Dunes cannot offer the grandure of the Tetons or the solitude of Point Reyes, it is nevertheless a fragile natural habitat near an expanding industrial complex, and it must be saved.

A growing number of urban-style park proposals are emerging in the wake of the popular Golden Gate and Gateway National Recreation Area units, including the Cuyahoga and the Santa Monica Mountains. Now, the National Park Service will need to establish clear policy guidelines for the protection and administration of worthy urban-style parks, and we support them in this endeavor.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore precedes the other urban proposals as a park concept. Stephen T. Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service, and founder of the National Parks Association (now NPCA) stated in an Interior Department Report, December 20, 1916:

> The Senate resolution adopted September 7, 1916 imposed upon the Department of the Interior the duty of investigating and reporting to Congress "the advisability of securing...all that portion of the counties of Lake, Laporte and Porter, in the state of Indiana, bordering on Lake Michigan, and commonly known as the 'Sand Dunes' with a view that such lands be created a national park."

Stephen Mather's proposal was unfortunately forestalled by World War I, which undercut federal spending for recreation and

placed a priority on steel production. As a result, the proposal for a Sand Dunes National Park withered and in its place arose the powerful steel industry seeking lakefront sites for new plants. Bethleham Steel, Nathional Steel, Midwest Steel, Inland Steel; a growing industry, flanked by equally powerful utilities, became intrenched in the lakeshore counties.

In 1923, Indiana Dunes was made a State Park, closely bordered by steel company property. But the steel industry's presence brought a new threat, the Corps of Engineer's proposed Burns Ditch-Dunes Area deep water harbor and port, now the Port of Indiana. The present park will suffer this intrusion for all time.

Finally, the vocal constituency for an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore was heard, and through the efforts of Senator Paul Douglas, Representative John Saylor, and many others, the national lakeshore was established fully 50 years after the publication of Stephen Mather's report. Although the nation paid dearly for the increased land costs since 1916, and industry has taken a heavy toll of once-wild habitats, the Dunes are still largely intact, grass covered, and backed by dense oak forest. Above all, a portion of Great Lakes shoreline is permanently protected from development. The park is a versatile, recreational resource, supporting hiking, camping, beachcombing, photography and nature study for over 85,000 visitors per day during the summer.

Indiana Dunes fulfills an important and unique role as an outdoor ecological laboratory in the midwest. Students come from cities as distant as St. Louis to learn concepts of dune and bog succession, forest zonation, taxonomy, and the delicate interaction between xeric (drought-tolerant) grasses and the ever-shifting sands. Biologist Henry C. Cowles said of the dunes, "There are few places on our continent where so many species of plants are found in so small a compass..." If we fail to support the strong protective measures available in this lakeshore expansion bill, we will deal a serious disservice to ecology students of all ages.

The Administration has been inexcusably unresponsive on this legislation. The Interior Department's report has not yet been published, and we do not feel any support for the needed acquisition program to enlarge the park.

NPCA supports the thrust of ~~H.R. 8651~~ S. 820, to enlarge Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore with quality new areas. Despite the years of industrial encroachment and urban sprawl, the lakeshore merits a priority for completion, and the additions will enhance and protect the priceless values of the existing park. Carl Sandburg summed up his feelings - and mine - in this famous quote:

> The Dunes are to the Midwest what the Grand Canyon is to Arizona and Yosemite is to California. They constitute a signature of time and eternity: once lost, the loss would be irrevocable.

Thank you for your attention to our views. We remain open to your questions.

TESTIMONY

TO: U. S. Senate
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Senator Alan Bible, Chairman

FROM: Dr. Ann E. Dretzka
3851 E. Bottsford Avenue
Cudahy, Wisconsin 53110
Lake Michigan Region Planning Council

DATE: September 30, 1974
PLACE: Dirkson Senate Office Building, Room 3106, Washington, D. C.

In the Lake Michigan Region Planning Council greater stress is placed on the research function than on advocacy or promotion of favored causes. However, on occasion when circumstances are correct, the Council will become very vocal, that is, when there is evidence that one side of a polarized land use issue clearly signifies sound spatial planning and the other side violates planning principles. The issue under contention here poses two alternative and, in some respects, conflicting uses of the Indiana Dunes lakeshore. To strengthen this brief testimony, a few explanatory comments synthesizing the Council's mode of operation are in order. In simplest terms analysis of spatial systems (park space or any kind of land uses) in the LMRPC interest area reduces to a study of man's interaction with the Great Lakes, particularly the Lake Michigan resource base. The professionals adhere to a special discipline within the organization's debates by keeping a dual focus on the manmade or developed environment and the natural or undeveloped environment. Thus, avid interest in preserving natural scenic wonders is never allowed to prevail over an appreciation for political, social, and economic realities; these factors are greatly responsible for the public welfare and general maintenance of the environment -- both developed and undeveloped. It follows then that the Council can best contribute to today's deliberations by reacting to the proposed expansion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in terms of this two-pronged ideology.

Speaking as a geographer, it is my purpose to provide a broad perspective to the particulars contained in Mr. Herbert Read's portion of the Council's position statement. The inland seas, or Great Lakes, endow the interior of the North American continent with some priceless geographical assets. Dense concentrations of people and industry are found along their shores, true to settlement patterns reported throughout the history of nations. A few selected statistics will dramatize the relative crowding effect on the contemporary scene. Sixty percent of the Canadian population and 15 percent of the American population inhabit the Great Lakes Basin. In this country, not only does the Great Lakes Basin support these 30 million Americans (15 percent of the population of the United States) but 25 percent of the nation's industry is located here. At the base of the cul de sac formed by Lake Michigan is a landform indeed rare to midwestern United States. The legislation described in Senate Bill S820 calls for land use conversion, not as some seem to perceive it a decline in human occupancy. The Dunes open spaces might well turn out to be underutilized in their present fragmented arrangement. Linking them by means of "environmental corridors" on the other hand will increase their recreational value. The proposal will not undermine the area's industrial base. At most it will only deemphasize industry's dominance on a limited stretch of the shoreline. Essentially the Dunes expansion idea represents a changeover in land use to meet new needs -- an idea whose time has come. Even under conventional American wisdom, that is using economic criteria, it makes sense. Since World War II recreation has been the second fastest growing industry in the Great Lakes Region. In the Lake Michigan Region Planning Council's interpretation of the facts, the Indiana Dunes park expansion proposal is soundly conceived. The changeover in land use has already been initiated in that conservancy spaces have been set aside for public use. Now all that remains is to effectively complete the project. At this point it appears that only the federal government can remove the existing barriers.

TESTIMONY OF KAY FRANKLIN, PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATION OF BEVERLY SHORES RESIDENTS.....In favor of the inclusion of the Beverly Shores Island in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, June 17, 1974

Senator Alan Bible

Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation

3106 New Senate Office Building

Washington, D.C., 20510

Honored Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Kay Franklin, resident and home owner in the Beverly Shores Island, and President of the Association of Beverly Shores Residents. The Association is a community organization of about 200 members or 40% of the households. Included as residents for membership purposes are owners of improved and unimproved property, whether in the "island" or within the area of Beverly Shores now included in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (hereafter to be referred to as the Lakeshore); holders of reservations-in-use or lease backs as they are referred to; and renters. A member may live in the area all year or any part thereof. Our organization is about a year old and was formed as an attempt to solve some of the problems brought about by our unique situation. We publish a monthly Newsletter which is available to all residents member or not and any other interested party. We are the first community organization to be started in Beverly Shores since the Lakeshore was established. I wish to thank the committee for the opportunity to testify at today's hearing. I will confine my statement to the subject of the inclusion of the Beverly Shores Island.

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The Beverly Shores Island is a parcel of land consisting of 653 1/2 acres which is entirely surrounded by the Lakeshore. Town services are provided to residents of the "island", leaseback holders, and owners of homes not sold to the Lakeshore, which are within the Lakeshore boundaries.

Were it not for the boundaries created by the establishment of the Lakeshore, the Beverly Shores Island would be indistinguishable in natural beauty from the Lakeshore which surrounds it. The housing density is very low by local standards, there being only 274 homes in 650 acres. The remainder of the "island" consists of dunes, woods and marshland, abundant with bird and animal life, wild flowers and fruits and possessing the striking variety in terrain which is the hallmark of this unique wilderness area. Attractive winding roads make the "island" an ideal place for hiking, biking, bird and wildflower watching and for that feeling of isolation which is such a rare experience in our urban society. Lakefront Drive is a three mile road offering a scenic view of the lake and beachfront. In terms of natural beauty, the "island" is a most desirable addition to the Lakeshore which when added to the part of Beverly Shores now in the Lakeshore, would encompass an unbroken expanse of 2,200 acres including a network of 84 miles of roads ideal for recreation.

Aside from the natural beauty of the "island", there are other compelling reasons why it ought to be included. Many problems have arisen as a result of having a town surrounded by national park. I will discuss problems created by the impact on

the "island" of the surrounding Lakeshore, and problems of jurisdiction and management. While I have separated these for the purposes of discussion, as a practical matter, they are interrelated and inseparable.

The major impact felt by the town of Beverly Shores as a result of the Lakeshore, is the loss of tax revenue through outright sale of property. Additional revenue has been lost because of the unresolved question of who pays the taxes on the lease-backs.

Many of the leaseback holders have not paid property taxes pending a court decision determining responsibility. The Town provides police protection, road maintenance, and garbage collection. These services are provided to all residents whether they are within the boundaries of the "island" or the Lakeshore; whether they still own their property or have sold it to the government and are leasing it back. They are provided to properties from which no taxes are received, currently without compensatory reimbursement from the Lakeshore. The need for services has not been reduced as a result of demolition of some houses because there are still 84 mile of roads to be serviced and the police still need to patrol them in order to provide adequate protection. In fact, the need for these services has increased due to the increase of park visitors to the area. Only last summer, for example,

people requesting information about activities in the Lakeshore were directed, by the Lakeshore Visitor Center, to drive down Lakefront Drive to look at the lake. No compensation was offered or received for the additional policing required.

As you must know, the "island" is not set off in any way from the surrounding Lakeshore. A visitor would need to be very familiar with the area in order to know when he was in the "island", and when in the Lakeshore. Many park visitors visit the "island" without knowing that they are doing so and this increase is having a severe effect. Roadside garbage and litter have increased considerably. Although it is not the responsibility of the Lakeshore to pick up garbage in the "island" there must be compensation made to the town on the basis of the increased traffic. Park visitors are not aware that the beer cans, pop bottles, and picnic remains they see along the roadsides are there through the courtesy of Beverly Shores, and not the federal government. The image of the National Lakeshore is tarnished just as surely as if the litter was within its own boundaries.

Other effects of the increase in visitors include increased automobile traffic, noise pollution from automobiles and motorcycles, increased incidents of traffic violations, vandalism and breaking and entering. Beverly Shores now has 39 breaking and enterings per 1000 people as compared with only 13 per 1000 in Michigan City, a city with 40 times as many people only 6 miles away. We are not able to meet the increased need for police and other services without compensation.

We expect the impact of the proposed development at Mt. Baldy to be particularly taxing. Mt. Baldy, only about one mile from the eastern edge of the "island", is tentatively being planned as a major visitor attraction for the Lakeshore. If preliminary studies are accepted, by 1976-7, Mt. Baldy will have a beach house for 1000 people, a visitor center, parking, a boardwalk to the top of the dune, trails, overlooks and picnic facilities. Since West Beach will not be ready as planned, the development at Mt. Baldy together with the ten beach access walkways to be placed along Lakefront Drive is guaranteed to place all beach visitors to the Lakeshore along the four miles from Mt. Baldy to the west end of Beverly Shores. The beach in Beverly Shores is the only beach area in the entire Lakeshore which is now usable. West Beach is not ready, and the beaches at Ogden Dunes and Dune Acres are accessible only by boat. We believe that the master plan which recommended that Beverly Shores be developed last, be followed. Even with adequate facilities at Mt. Baldy, the beaches at Beverly Shores will not be able to handle the inevitable overflow.

Local residents, town officials, and the park superintendent and his staff all agree that the island presents management problems which were unpredicted, unexpected and which seem to defy solution. Park officials estimate that they spend ten to thirty per cent of their time dealing with "island" matters. The fact that there are no islands such as this anywhere else, and

therefore no precedents to follow, makes things even more difficult. Each situation has to be decided individually, often by the regional office in Omaha or by the Solicitor General. Our status offers unprecedented opportunity for buck passing among officials of different governmental areas and levels leaving local residents hanging while awaiting answers or action. This occurs not because officials wish to evade responsibility, but because they do not know the answers, indeed, in many cases because there are no answers. There do not seem to be enough jurisdictional guidelines spelling out which governmental agency is responsible for what, the result being confusion often approaching chaos.

Take the matter of Lakefront Drive for example. This road is the only road in the whole Lakeshore which runs parallel to the beach, provides a scenic view of three miles of beach and lake. The ownership of the road and right-of-ways are still in dispute. The town claims that it owns 25 feet on each side of the center line (anywhere from 5 to 10 feet on the lake side depending on the width of the road in any given place.) The Lakeshore sometimes claims that it owns everything north of the center line, and sometimes claims just the right-of-way on the north side of the road. The outcome of this controversy, assuming that there will be an outcome at all, is crucial for Lakeshore policy and eventual development of the beaches. This road is the only access

to three miles of beaches. The owner of the north right-of-way controls access to the beaches by controlling parking. Each summer, the issue of non-resident parking and public access to the beaches boils up again, while the jurisdictional issue remains unsolved.

Another example of jurisdictional confusion involves security. Although rangers have some responsibility for policing in the Lakeshore, only one can make arrests. Rangers investigating a disturbance or patrolling must call local police in order for a police action to be taken. The Beverly Shores police have jurisdiction over the "island", Lakeshore property within the corporate limits of Beverly Shores, and leasebacks. With the exception of one ranger, Lakeshore personnel has no jurisdiction to deal with crimes committed in the Lakeshore other than being able to ask offenders to move along. Concurrent jurisdiction for police is a necessity and should be included in the bill.

Still another example relates to zoning. Recently, one of the leasebacks severely damaged by erosion in 1973 has begun to make repairs. According to the local zoning ordinance any repair over $200.00 requires a building permit. The leaseholder claims that his is not subject to Beverly Shores zoning regulations because the Lakeshore owns his home. The Beverly Shores Building Commission is split and Lakeshore officials think this home ought to be considered a government project and thereby exempt from

local ordinances. They are unsure enough to have submitted the matter to the Solicitor General for a decision. In the meanwhile, building proceeds according to no standards whatsoever. The result is unsightly at best and likely unsafe and unsanitary as well.

As visitors to the Lakeshore increase, and they have been doing so rapidly despite the slow pace of development, we can expect our problems in the "island" to increase. Proper cooperation between town, Lakeshore and other involved governmental agencies could relieve some of the pressure. Our experience has been, however, that jurisdictional disputes occur more often than cooperation, particularly when there is money involved.

Currently, for example, the town is negotiating with the South Shore Railroad regarding the placement of gates at the crossing at Broadway in Beverly Shores. The most recent of a series of deaths at this crossing has aroused public protest. The South Shore requires $6,000.00 from the town as its share in the cost of installing the gates. Beverly Shores has not got the money and has appealed to the Lakeshore for assistance. Since this stop is one of three for the Lakeshore on the only available public transportation, the cost of insuring the safety of the crossing ought to be shared by the Lakeshore.

Animal control, another local police headache, needs to be shared by the Lakeshore because there doesn't seem to be any way to confine stray dogs within the limits of the "island".

In presenting these examples from the point of view of local residents, I do not mean to imply poor management on the part of local park officials. These problems of management, jurisdiction and impact are inherent in the situation. They can be expected to get worse as costs and Lakeshore visitors increase. If the "island" is not included in the Lakeshore, the alternatives are not pleasant to contemplate. The first and most palatable is that the "island" would encourage development to the limits allowed by current zoning laws, in order to provide sufficient taxes to meet its needs. Such development would necessarily include high rise apartments and commercial development. The area zoned for high rise construction is designated a high flood risk area and under federal law would have to be filled, thus damaging the ecology in Beverly Shores and in contiguous Lakeshores areas. A mini-suburb in the midst of an area returning to nature would be visually jarring and not in keeping with the purposes of the Lakeshore. A second alternative would be the dissolution of Beverly Shores as an incorporated town. We would then have no town police, road maintenance or zoning regulations. Although Porter County would be obliged to supply some services, they would be minimal indeed as compared with what we have now. One has only to look at some of the unincorporated areas in Porter County to imagine what the "island" would look like without zoning regulations. A third choice is dissolution of the town and reincorporation on the "island". An obvious disadvantage to this is that it would leave all those living within the boundaries of the Lakeshore without services of any kind. None of these options

would be satisfactory for local residents or the Lakeshore.

To summarize---The Beverly Shores Island should be included in the Lakeshore because of its natural beauty, and because of the problems created by continuing to exclude it. It will continue to be a costly thorn in the side of the Lakeshore requiring an unwarrented amount of time and effort on the part of Lakeshore personnel.

Respectfully Yours, Kay Franklin

STATEMENT OF DAVID E.MEARS
BEFORE THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND
RECREATION OF THE U.S. SENATE INTERIOR
COMMITTEE.

STATEMENT OF TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON PARKS AND RECREATION OF THE U.S. SENATE
INTERIOR COMMITTEE, SENATOR ALAN BIBLE, CHAIRMAN.
DUNES EXPANSION BILL S. 820. SEPTEMBER 30. 1974.

My name is David E. Mears. I am City Attorney for the City of Hammond, Indiana. I am here representing the Honorable Joseph E. Klen, Mayor, Hammond, Indiana, and the City of Hammond.

The City of Hammond, Indiana, is located in Northwest Indiana and has a population of approximately 107,000 persons. The residents of Hammond work primarily in the industrial complex located on the Southern shoreline of Lake Michigan. The City of Hammond has long recognized the important contribution the Indiana Dunes National Lake Shore has made to the mental and physical health of the people of the region, especially to the residents of Hammond. The Dunes National Lake Shore has provided the residents of Hammond with needed recreational facilities.

We strongly urge passage of S.820 and support said bill which would double the present size of the Indiana Dunes National Lake Shore. The additional acreage will provide needed recreational opportunities including canoeing, riverside hiking and boating on the Little Calumet River.

The energy crisis in the United States has reduced the mobility of our residents. There must be recreation facilities closer to home. The expansion of the Lake Shore Park will provide the additional park areas for our residents.

Industry has continuously expanded along the shores of Southern Lake Michigan. Population experts predict that in

25 to 50 years the shoreline from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Detroit, Michigan will become a giant megalopolis. Unless we take action now, open spaces for recreation will be totally inadequate. Proper planning dictates that now is the time to reserve and designate areas for conservation and recreation.

Many of the areas in the Senate Bill S. 820, ccntain lands that are unique from an ecological standpoint. For instance, the "Prairie", is the last original prairie that still exists in Indiana. The area still remains virtually intact. Now is the time to act to protect this area before future industrialization and residential expansion encroaches upon it.

Lastly, it should be mentioned that a recreational area such as the Dunes National Lake Shore has special importance to the citizens of Hammond because of the heavily industrialized and commercialized environment in which they normally work and live. The contrast presented by the sylan beauty and quietude of the Dunes is a welcome and much needed relief from the problems and anxieties of life in a modern industrial city.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit this statement for the record and thank you for giving me, as representative of Mayor Joseph E. Klen, this opportunity to testify in support of Senate Bill S. 820.

STATEMENT BY THE SIERRA CLUB IN FAVOR OF INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE EXPANSION BILL

The Sierra Club was founded to enable more people to explore, enjoy and cherish the wildlands that are their heritage. John Muir, the Club founder, felt that man should come as a visitor to learn, and not to leave his mark. He wanted the Club to rescue these untrammeled places from those who see them only as wasted space.

For many years, industrialists have looked upon the Indiana dunes as just such waste space, to be available for industrial expansion as the need arises. A value has been assigned to the high dunes on the basis of their use as land fill material and the underlying strata, having been compacted, is valued for its good load bearing qualities.

The managers of industry are not to be criticized for their use of duneland and other wildlands in such manner, for their obligation to their stockholders and customers is to locate a new plant to best competitive advantage, where it can be built and operated most economically and efficiently. A conflict arises when the area preferred by industry is also an area of unusual scenic beauty, located where it could serve the recreational needs of a large population. Sites suitable for housing development and industry are still plentiful, but natural scenic areas are rapidly disappearing, especially those near large cities. It then becomes the responsibility of the people and their elected representatives to decide whether the land under consideration would be most beneficially used for industrial or commercial development, or should be preserved in its natural state for public use and enjoyment.

By reference to maps showing existing state and national parks, and others showing population densities, it will very quickly be observed that the metropolitan area of greater Chicago and the Calumet region is one of the largest population centers and that it is farther than any other metropolitan area from a national park, other than the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. But the Dunes National Lakeshore, having been reduced to little more than 5,000 acres when finally approved in 1966, is hardly comparable in size with the great parks of the western, southern or eastern parts of the United States.

Yet a look at the fine sandy beaches fringing the blue waters of Lake Michigan and backed by vast expanses of dunes, shows this to be an area ideally suited for mass recreational needs. Farther back from the water's edge are the woodlands, the wetlands and the streams, fine for the study of nature or the simple enjoyment of secluded wooded areas.

Some of these beaches, dunes and wooldlans have been preserved for enjoyment but much of it is still unprotected, remaining to be either set aside now for much needed park expansion or, inevitably, to be cleared and levelled for building sites.

One part of the Indiana dunes, a part of those thousands of acres chopped by political expediency from the original Lakeshore Bill, is an area almost unknown and unused. This is a small stream winding through the southern part of the dunes, the Little Calumet River and its heavily wooded valley. Here is a quiet stream, little changed since it was used as a communications route by the Potawatamie Indians and later in fur trade with the Bailley family. Located about fifteen minutes by automobile from Gary or Michigan City, this is a valley in which herds of deer may be seen in the Spring and in which an abundance of wildlife and varieties of birds may be seen at any time. Within an hour's drive from Chicago, this is a stream regularly visited by canoe clubs who enjoy its challenging section of white water and small waterfalls. It is an excellent stream for developing and testing one's skills in handling a canoe while maneuvering under, around and through fallen trees, vines and moss covered logs.

For the local fishermen who cannot afford the expense or time for a trip to the northwoods of Canada, this is a stream from which varieties of fish including the coho, brown trout and northerns, as well as the more common bullheads and rough fish may be taken.

But here also is the potential for a most unusual hiking trail. The woodland surrounding the Little Calumet River, though small in area, is a wilderness so dense in places as to be virtually impenetrable on foot. There are springs, ponds, and huge trees concealed in this wilderness almost unimaginable to a resident of the nearby residential areas who has not actually visited it. A trail could be constructed through the wilderness with occasional river crossings which would give the user the experience of visiting some of the more remote wilderness areas of our country. It would give the opportunity to observe the abundance of wildlife and plant life while the dense foliage and marshlands would tend to prevent the entry into and destruction of the natural areas.

To summarize, the remaining Indiana dunes, including the Little Calumet River valley, will either be protected now or will be levelled for private commercial or industrial development. If reserved for park development, alternate sites are available in plentiful supply for industry. But if this area is allowed to be industrialized, there is no other area that could replace it as a park.

Paul C. Bryan

Paul C. Bryan
Secretary,
Sierra Club,
Great Lakes Chapter

STATEMENT OF

NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

("NIPSCO")

Presented September 30, 1974 to Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, relative to legislation now pending, concerning the proposed expansion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore ("IDNL").

My name is John I. Bradshaw, Jr., attorney at law, of the firm of McHale, Cook & Welch, p.c., 906 Chamber of Commerce Building, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204. We represent Northern Indiana Public Service Company, and have been asked to present the following statement to this Subcommittee on NIPSCO'S behalf.

Northern Indiana Public Service Company, ("NIPSCO") is an investor owned, taxpaying public utility, distributing gas and electric service in the northern third of Indiana. It and its predecessors have been supplying gas and electricty in this territory continuously since 1853 and 1896, respectively. It services a territory covering 12,000 square miles in 30 counties containing over 2,000,000 people. The territory extends from Illinois to Ohio and from Michigan to slightly south of the Wabash River. NIPSCO does not extend service beyond the boundaries of Indiana.

The history of the legislation which originally created the IDNL discloses that NIPSCO'S position has historically been sympathatic to the proponents of the Lakeshore. NIPSCO did not oppose the original creation and development of the IDNL. NIPSCO has traditionally supported the view that it is and should always be possible for recreational, environmental and ecological interests to be adequately provided for and to coexist in a mutually compatible manner with the legitimate industrial needs of the expanding economy of northwestern Indiana. NIPSCO still supports the establishment of the Lakeshore, as originally delineated in the bill first creating the IDNL, enacted in 1966 by the 89th Congress. However, NIPSCO is further advised that the area

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originally authorized to be acquired for the IDNL has still not yet been fully acquired, and that, in fact, Congress has failed so far to appropriate the necessary funds to complete the acquistion and development of the original IDNL. If true, it seems premature for the Congress now to be considering an expansion of the IDNL, before providing adequately for the acqusition and development of the original Lakeshore. Expansion under these circumstances seems unwarranted, and not credibly in the public interest. Though NIPSCO still adheres to its original position in support of the original IDNL, it must, under present circumstances, join with others who oppose further expansion, at least until the original Lakeshore is fully acquired and developed.

Whether or not the proposed expansion bill is to be enacted into law will, of course, be for the Congress to decide. If this be the case, NIPSCO wishes to propose certain changes.

The proposed legislation would add about 5,288 acres to the total area of the IDNL. NIPSCO respectfully requests that, if this legislation is to be enacted, the map to which the proposed legislation relates (Boundary Map, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, bearing the number #626-91003 revised January 29, 1973) be modified in nine (9) specific areas, so as to accommodate the present and future plans of NIPSCO relative to the generation and transmission of electric power service within its servicing area. These changes proposed by NIPSCO would, if adopted, reduce the acreage in the proposed expansion by approximately 641 acres. NIPSCO also requests that certain amendements to the language of the proposed legislation, hereafter set forth, also

be adopted. The nine (9) areas in which NIPSCO requests alterations, and the reasons for said requests, are as follows:

I

Map Parcel II-A:	Bailly Generating Station	-	90 Acres
	Dune Acres Substation	-	44 Acres
		Total -	134 Acres

This 134 acre tract is part of a 350 acre Bailly tract, all of which is owned by NIPSCO. It contains a fossil-fuel generating station, a substation, transmission lines, an access road and other facilities. Site preparation for construction of a nuclear unit has also begun at this site under a construction permit issued by the AEC. NIPSCO urges this Subcommittee to delete this entire 134 acre tract from any proposed expansion of the IDNL, for several reasons.

1. Buffer Zone: Since the early 1960's the 300 foot wide north-south strip and the 500 foot wide east-west strip have been maintained by NIPSCO as a buffer zone between its plant facilities and the adjacent lands. NIPSCO established a part of the area as a Greenbelt and the bulk of the east-west strip, plus all of the north-south strip are so designated in the local zoning ordinances. The buffer also assists with plant security. NIPSCO has no plans or intentions to alter the present usage of this buffer area. Such limited usuage as is presently made by NIPSCO of this buffer zone is fully compatible with the various environmental and ecological interests which the proponents of this legislation espouse. Adding the buffer zone to the IDNL would only cause substantial difficulties for NIPSCO without any corresponding betterment of the usage of the land.

2. Weather Tower: The only zoning variance ever sought by NIPSCO with respect to the Greenbelt area was for the erection of a weather tower to monitor environmental and weather conditions. The tower could not have been located elsewhere due to existing facilities or overhead transmission lines. Its usage has been fully consistent with all the ecological interests in the area. To add the area containing the weather tower to the IDNL would serve no useful purpose not already being served, and would deprive NIPSCO of a necessary and valid facility.

3. Dune Acres Substation: Another part of Map Parcel II-A (the large triangular piece east of the substation) already contains NIPSCO'S overhead transmission lines. It also contains the only land readily available on which NIPSCO could expand the Dune Acres Substation. Depriving NIPSCO of this parcel would be enormously costly in terms of replacement and relocation of a facility in which NIPSCO already has over $5,000,000 invested.

4. Bailly Nuclear Facility: NIPSCO is currently preparing the site for construction of a nuclear facility on the 350 acre Bailly tract, of which this 134 acres is a part. An application for this facility was initially filed with AEC on August 28, 1970, and following the conclusion of exhaustive hearings (over 65 hearing days and over 11,000 pages of hearing transcript) the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board issued a favorable initial decision on April 8, 1974. A construction permit was issued for the Bailly nuclear plant on May 1, 1974. Exceptions to this favorable initial decision have been filed with the

Commission's Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board by the intervenors environmental group.

Construction has begun, subject to certain limitations, and the Atomic Energy Commission's Appeals Board has now affirmed the decision of its Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board, and has found against the intervenors. Litigation is now pending.

The Bailly site as described by NIPSCO in its application to the AEC includes the 134 acres under question here. Although none of the components of the nuclear plant will be located on the 134 acres, it is clear that the status of such area as part of the buffer zone owned by NIPSCO was considered in the AEC proceeding. Thus, if this area is now taken from NIPSCO ownership, depending upon condition of the taking and the residual rights granted to NIPSCO, the legislation might prevent or substantially delay construction of the nuclear plant. Such action would, of course, have a substantial adverse impact upon NIPSCO and the comsumers that it serves, and would also have a substantial effect upon the cost of the acquisition of such acreage.

Certainly we do not believe that anyone on this Subcommittee would intend to utilize this legislation to obstruct or overturn the decision which the AEC is reaching based upon a complete and detailed record in an exhaustive proceeding.

Some of the advocates of this pending legislation are the same intervening groups which are appealing the Commission's decision administratively or judicially. They have full review and appellate rights within the Commission and in the courts. That is their proper remedy

under our constitutional framework and we are confident that the Subcommittee - - without an extensive record before it and in acting in a judicial capacity - - would not wish to inject itself into the matter at this juncture.

For all of the above reasons, NIPSCO feels that the land in question should not be included in any proposed expansion bill favored by this Subcommittee.

II

Map Parcel III-B: Michigan City Generating Station - 46 Acres

This parcel comprises 46 acres of undeveloped land lying to the immediate west of the Michigan City plant site. A large, 70-foot high sand dune is located in the western part of the parcel; the remaining area is covered by smaller dunes.

1. Expansion: This parcel is necessary for continued plant operations and expansion.

2. Buffer Zone: The parcel also is an excellent buffer between the National Park and the Michigan City station. It provides security for the plant site against unwarranted intrusions by members of the public.

3. Mainteance of Lakeshore retaining wall: Since acquiring this parcel 40 years ago, NIPSCO has maintained sheet piling along the Lakeshore in order to prevent erosion of the dunes; over $300,000 has been expended during the last ten years for this purpose. Government acquisition of the parcel would thus entail the additional cost of upkeep on this breakwater.

4. Sulphur Dioxide Removal: This parcel may soon be needed by NIPSCO for the construction and operation of a sulphur dioxide (SO2) removal system. Such systems are being strongly advocated by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board, both of which have been strongly urging NIPSCO to move forward in development of such facilities. NIPSCO has been experimenting with various possible methods of handling this problem, as has the EPA. No preferred system has been mutually agreed upon. Some systems would require larger facilities than others. If the system presently favored by the EPA is adopted, it would entail the necessity of using for this purpose all the land in Parcel III-B which the proposed legislation would add to the IDNL.

III

Map Parcel I-D: Miller Generating Station - 68 Acres

This parcel contains 419 acres, of which NIPSCO wishes to delete 68 acres. The 68 acres would be used for coal storage and transmission lines to serve the proposed Miller Generating Station.

IV

Map Parcel I-E: Miller Generating Station - 342 Acres

This parcel comprises 342 acres in total, in the Miller section of East Gary. NIPSCO plans eventually to construct a new fossil-fuel generating station in a part of Parcel I-E. In order to obtain the land needed for the facility, it is necessary that the entire parcel be excluded from the Lakeshore, so as to be available for industrial purposes. In this way, NIPSCO would acquire the land it needs, as part of a three-way land exchange involving the Gary City Park and Recreation Board, U.S. Steel Corporation and NIPSCO, pursuant to a declaration of intent signed by said parties November 4, 1968.

V

Map Parcel I-B: Aetna-Dune Acres Right of Way - 17 Acres

VI

Map Parcel II-F: Dune Acres-Babcock Right of Way - 18 Acres

VII

Map Parcel II-E: Dune Acres-Babcock Right of Way - 12 Acres

VIII

Map Parcel VI-A: Mitchell-Aetna Right of Way - 1 Acre

The above rights of way are all rights of way being used currently by NIPSCO for high voltage transmission lines. Expansion is necessary and contemplated in some locations. NIPSCO owns the fee interest in virtually all these locations. Some of the rights of way have underground gas mains. NIPSCO needs to maintain a full and complete control over these rights of way, in order to secure and maintain them adequately.

IX

Map Parcel VI-B: Hartsdale Substation - 3 Acres

This is the "Hoosier Prarie" area comprising 345 acres. NIPSCO maintains a substation on an adjacent tract. NIPSCO believes that the new map should be amended slightly to delete a small area of 2-3 acres east of and adjacent to the substation. This is an adjunct to the substation, and NIPSCO maintains distribution lines and poles on this land. It is presumed that the legislation does not contemplating including this area in the Lakeshore since the substation itself was deleted in the new map. The map should be clarified to avoid the possibility of mistaken inclusion of this land in the Lakeshore, which might impede efficient usage of the substation in which NIPSCO has over $1.3 million invested. Relocation costs would far exceed this.

NIPSCO further suggests that the following language changes be inserted into the proposed legislation. We have used dashes to show words we recommend be deleted and have underlined words we recommend be added:

"Sec. 12 (a) Any acquisitions of lands or interests therein shall not ~~diminish~~ include any existing (as of February 1, 1973) rights-of-way, whether fee owned or easements, which are necessary for high voltage electrical transmission, pipelines, or water mains.

(b) Subject to such regulations as are necessary to protect the natural and recreational values for which the Lakeshore was established, the Secretary may permit:

1. Additional rights-of-way or easements across ~~the Little Calumet River~~ or any part of the National Lakeshore for state, county, city, or private roads; or for electric utilities, pipelines, water mains or conveyors."

The first of these proposed language changes would clarify the status of NIPSCO'S pre-existing rights of way so as to protect fee-owned rights of way as well as easements.

The second proposed language change would extend to the entire Lakeshore the Secretary's authority to grant additional utility easements. NIPSCO feels that if the scope of the Lakeshore expands and becomes more interwined with the expansion of NIPSCO'S rights of way, a practical method for obtaining crossing rights should be established. Placing this discretion in the Secretary seems a proper course of action.

Respectfully submitted,
Northern Indiana Public Service Company

By Dean H. Mitchell, Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

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Attorneys for NIPSCO
JIB/rls

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT
OF NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY
CONCERNING PROPOSED EXPANSION OF INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

NIPSCO is a public utility which provides the entire Lakeshore area with gas and electricity. Although NIPSCO did not oppose the original creation of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, it feels that the expansion bills should not be considered until the original Lakeshore area is fully acquired and developed. In addition, it suggests that if the expansion bills are to be enacted, some 641 acres of the 5,288 acres proposed to be added to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore should be deleted, in order to accommodate NIPSCO's requirements and plans for the generating and transmission of energy within its territory. These 641 acres include 134 acres at the Bailey Generating Station and the Dune Acres Substation (Map Parcel II-A); 46 acres at the Michigan City Generating Station (Map Parcel III-B); 410 acres in the Miller section of east Gary and land adjacent thereto (Map Parcels I-E and I-D); 41 acres of NIPSCO's right-of-way for transmission lines at various locations; and 3 acres at the Hartsdale Substation (Map Parcel VI-B). The 134 acres at Bailley-Dune acres are an intergral part of NIPSCO's operations at that location. These include a buffer zone, a weather tower, a substation and, of great importance to NIPSCO, a fossil-fuel generating station on which site preparation has

already begun for construction of a nuclear facility, pursuant to a construction permit recently issued by the Atomic Energy Commission. NIPSCO needs the 46 acres adjacent to the Michigan City Generating Station, which are currently maintained as a buffer zone, for expansion of its plant operations there and for eventual construction of a sulphur dioxide removal system, now being strongly endorsed by various environmental agencies. The 410 acres in the Miller section have long been planned as the site for a new fossil fuel generating station. NIPSCO also proposes some wording changes in the text of the bills.

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September 26, 1974

PREPARED STATEMENT OF LILLIAN M. KOWALCZYK OF BEVERLY SHORES, IND.

I am Lillian M. Kowalczyk, a Beverly Shores resident of 18 years duration. Now living in the area which is not included in the National Lake Shore, and referred to as the "island."

In the past as well as the present we have enjoyed living in the environment that Beverly Shores offers. There is an abundance of wild life coming to feed, and wild foliage within the town. I am afraid this will cease to be, should the "island" part of Beverly Shores not be included in the National Lake Shore.

Our town is badly split with the "island" left out. It has caused much unhappiness among people, and even infringed on many friendships. We would all desire that since the National Lake Shore has come to be, we all be included as part of it.

It is most unfeasible to expect a town of this size to exist, and be able to function with any efficiency, particularly when its borders are hemmed in.

We understand that more land is desired by the National Lake Shore, and the business section along U.S. 12 is considered for inclusion. This leaves our "island" to exist on its own. This will strangle us economically and make it difficult to recover. It is my belief that, in the interest of the National Lake Shore, the "island" be included.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THE INDIANA CONSERVATION AND WILDLIFE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

The name of our organization is "The Indiana Conservation and Wildlife Protection Association." As the name implies, we are a conservation group. We are organized to protect and conserve the scenic beauty, the wildlife, and the natural watershed of the area. In these objectives we are no different than any other "conservation group"; but in our approach we differ sharply from such groups.

With very little exception, these groups spend their effort enlisting government programs and government support. Our group does not ask for government help and, furthermore, it rejects the very philosophy that says that it is any of the government's business. We feel that the responsibility to take care of and preserve these lands should be placed where it belongs, on the property owners. We don't want anyone else taking over our responsibilities, doing our job, or abridging our rights.

So our answer to this problem is a mutual covenant entered into by the owners of the property wherein we covenant with each other to do nothing that will harm or destroy the beauty, the wildlife, or the natural watershed of the property.

This approach places the responsibility squarely where it belongs; on the property owners, and it doesn't cost a cent of tax money.

It's interesting that a growing segment of our population proposes a single universal answer to all of our problems, whether the problem is energy, poverty, inflation, racial discrimination, ecology, school busing, or education. The answer is always the same: More government, more government, more government.

They fail to recognize that the logical result of such an answer has to be total government which is, by definition, totalitarianism.

"Enslaved countries" are enslaved not by an occupying army; they are enslaved by their own governments.

We must, if we are to remain free, recognize the key distinctive of freedom, i.e; the limitation of government, if we are to remain free. Each and every freeman of you sitting here must ask himself, "What are the proper limits of government?" You'd better think long and hard about the answer.

About one hundred years ago, Frederick Bastiat, a French philosopher posed this question. His answer is in a fifty-page treatise called "The Law."

If I had the authority, I would make it required reading for every high school student in the country. He wouldn't have to agree with it, only read it and understand it.

Essentially, Bastiat's answer is that the proper role of government is "to protect the lives, the freedom and the property of its citizens." Anything it does beyond that is superfluous and leads ultimately to tyranny. Those who framed our constitution agreed with this position when they said that ". . . all men are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights and that among these

are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," (which includes the right to own property).

Notice that these rights are inalienable; they come from God, not from government. Governments don't give rights; God does. Governments can only protect and guarantee rights. I have the right to defend my life (it comes from God. You have the right to defend your life (same reason). Since we both have this right (given to us by God) we can collectively assign this right to a third party; call him a policeman. This right belongs to us; it is ours to give. The policeman then can kill some one, if necessary, in the defense of our lives. The policeman does not have the right to arbitrarily kill people, because we don't have that right and therefore can't assign it to him.

So we see here a principle. The policeman (the law) doesn't give us rights, much as he may want to; they are not his to give. He can only protect the rights given to us by God, which brings us face to face with the issue involved here: eminent domain; which historians tell us goes back to time immemorial. It is the taking of land through condemnation by a government.

Eminent domain, however, must function within the framework of the government through which it proposes to operate. In our case, it must respect our rights to life, liberty, and property.

In order to condemn and take property it must prove that to not do so would prevent it from carrying out this responsibility to protect the life, liberty, and property of its citizens.

If you can show that killing the park bill would impair the function of the government to protect our life, liberty, and property; then it is not only right but mandatory to pass the bill.

But it can't be shown that the government needs the land in order to protect our lives, freedom, and property, so condemnation would be wrong and should not be allowed.

Our group is organized to protect and pass on to future generations our rich heritage; we want to protect trees, wildlife, lakes, rivers, and the beauty of the land. But more than this, we are dedicated to protecting the even greater heritage envisioned by our forbears.

When they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, it was not to save a tree or a river, it was to protect and pass on that priceless commodity, freedom. Let us not foolishly forfeit this freedom to save even the most beautiful tree or create the most glorious park.

Beauty is no substitute for freedom.

SALT CREEK VALLEY PROPERTY OWNERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

RESOLUTION

Whereas there is presently a Bill in both Houses of the United States Congress—HR 3571 and S 820 to expand the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park, and

Whereas the undersigned are officers of the Salt Creek Valley Property Owners Protective Ass'n, Inc., an organization of Porter County, State of Indiana, whose concern is for the welfare and orderly growth of Salt Creek Valley,

Now therefore, be it resolved, that the Board of Directors of the Salt Creek Valley Property Owners Protective Ass'n, Inc. has passed a resolution opposing the Expansion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park for the following reasons—to wit:

I. Studies by the Army Corp of Engineers show that the East Branch of the Little Calumet River has too low flow and is too polluted for recreational purposes.

II. A survey team sent by the Department of the Interior in 1972 found that the flood plains of both the Little Calumet River and Salt Creek were totally unsuited for inclusion in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park, because: a. geographical nature; b. not contigious to the present park; c. water too polluted; d. policing area would be impossible; e. area impossible to manage by park service.

III. The State of Indiana as well as the Porter County Commissioners have protected the flood plains of all water courses by passing State and local zoning laws that prohibit building in such flood plains or wetlands.

IV. The areas to be included in the proposed expansion are cut by many railroads, U.S. and State highways, county roads, high voltage power lines, and

pipelines. Such areas are too dangerous to be used for recreational purposes.

V. The taking of a 10 mile long narrow corridor from east to west would bisect Porter County in such a manner as to prevent orderly residential and industrial growth.

VI. All lands to be included in the present Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park have not been purchased. Many hardship cases exist for lack of funds for acquisition. All monies allocated for park purposes should be used to purchase land allotted to the present Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park.

VII. Total acquisition and development of the present Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park will cost so many millions of dollars that future expansion in this area is not feasible.

VIII. We feel that the present Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park is adequate for recreational purposes. 11 miles of Lake Michigan shore line is included in the Park.

IX. Porter County has many recreational areas. More will put a tremendous tax burden on the property owner.

X. Further, the advisory commission should not be increased from 7 to 11 members.

Therefore this organization, through its Board of Directors resolves and recommends that the pending legislation in the United States Congress expanding the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park be defeated.

Dated this 17th day of March 1973.

JOYCE GILBERT, *President.*
JOAN TERWILLIGER, *Secretary.*

INDIANA CONSERVATION AND WILDLIFE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION CALUMET CHAPTER

RESOLUTION

Whereas: There is presently a bill in both Houses of the United States Congress—H.R. 3571 and S 820—to expand the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park; and

Whereas: The undersigned are members of the Indiana Conservation and Wildlife Protective Association, Calumet Chapter, an organization of Porter County, Indiana, whose concern is Conservation consistent with orderly growth of the Little Calumet area:

Now therefore be it resolved: That the Indiana Conservation and Wildlife Protective Association, Calumet Chapter, has passed a resolution opposing the expansion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park, for the following reasons, to wit:

I. The areas concerned are privately owned homesites, and their inclusion in a public Park System violates the clauses of the Fifth Amendment, i.e., "No person shall be . . . deprived of property without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation".

II. All lands to be included in the present Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park have not been purchased for lack of funds. Further expansion into private property cannot be paid for. This violates Constitutional Amendment 5 as quoted above.

III. Total acquisition and development of the present Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park will cost so many millions of dollars that future expansion in this area is not feasible. This is not in line with the stated Presidential policy of curbing excessive and unnecessary government spending.

IV. Studies by the Army Corps of Engineers show that the East Branch of the Little Calumet River has too low a flow and is too polluted for recreational purposes.

V. A survey team sent by the Department of the Interior in 1972 found that the flood plains of the Little Calumet River were totally unsuited for inclusion in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park, because: a. of their geographical nature; b. they are not contiguous to the present Park; c. the water is too polluted; d. policing the area would be impossible; and e. it would be impossible for the Park Service to manage the area.

VI. The State of Indiana as well as the Porter County Commissioners has protected the flood plains of all water courses by passing State and local zoning laws that prohibit building in such flood plains or wetlands.

VII. The areas to be included in the proposed expansion are cut by many railroads, U.S., and State highways, County roads high voltage power lines, and pipelines. Such areas are too dangerous to be used for recreational purposes.

VIII. The taking of a ten-mile long corridor from East to West would cut Porter County in such a manner as to prevent orderly residential and industrial growth, and this is not contiguous with the present Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park. This ten-mile meandering corridor through highly developed residential areas will be impossible to manage by the Park Service, and policing this area will be impossible as found by the Department of the Interior.

IX. This proposed expansion removes thousands of acres from the tax base. Porter County has many recreational areas. More will put a tremendous tax burden on the property owner.

X. We feel that the present Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park is adequate for recreational purposes. Eleven miles of Lake Michigan shoreline is already included in the Park.

XI. Further, the Advisory Commission should not be increased from seven to eleven members.

Therefore: This Organization, through its Board of Directors, resolves and recommends that the pending legislation in the United States Congress expanding the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park be *defeated.*

DATED this 31st day of March, 1973.

G. M. REGRUE, *President.*
MARGARET M. SPRAGUE, *Secretary.*
NORMAN G. SPRAGUE, *Board of Directors.*
(Rev.) RICHARD D. TAYLOR.

CHESTERTON, IND.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee:

This witness stands unalterably opposed to SB 820 for the following reasons, namely:

(1) There appears no necessity for its enactment for the reason that Porter County, Indiana, already has far more land dedicated to park and recreation than any other county in Indiana, a State Park with more than 2,000 acres and an even greater area within the confines of the original Indiana National Lake Shore. The Indiana Dunes State Park is only approximately 25% utilized and the National Lake Shore is just now being only partially developed after eight long years of land acquisition.

(2) The acquisition of more private property for park use will materially decrease the tax base and create havoc in local municipal and county government as is amply attested to by the fact that Beverly Shores, Indiana, is now so plagued with government controlled property that it is unable to maintain local self-government and the sole blame can be attributed to the creation of the Indiana National Lake Shore. Said enactment was the result of a deporable act of the U.S. Senate for it took place at a time and moment when only 3 of the 100 members were on the floor of the Senate.

(3) Local citizens of Porter County stand opposed to the acquisition of more park lands as was proven in the recent primary election of May 1974 when there was a referendum on the ballot providing for the acquisition of lands providing for a County Park. This referendum was defeated by a handsome majority and should be thoroughly evaluated by this Committee.

(4) It is high time that the legislative body of our government pay serious attention to the deplorable condition of our fiscal situation. With a National Debt approaching 400 billion dollars, the average cost per household for Federal, State and Local government is now in excess of $6,000.00 per year. When employed citizens of this country have to work from New Year's Day to mid-May just to pay for the cost of government, it is high time that the Congress reject further fiscal irresponsibility as proposed in SB 820.

(5) The world's population is increasing at the rate of 37,000,000 people annually. Famine and hunger are stalking the streets throughout a large part of the world and food is in such short supply that we are now speaking of using food as a weapon in international trade which added to other use of natural resources will further deplete our national strength. This witness can only regard the proposal of this bill as a further serious threat to our very life, liberty and property as one of the most asinine proposals that has ever been submitted for consideration by this august body.

(6) This proposed legislation is being promoted by an extremely vocal organization of so called "do-gooders," namely, a group known as the "Save the Dunes Council." They project land-use propositions which are all out of perspective.

They seem to be imbued with the idea that they alone can save the Dunes. This witness does not know of a single dune they have ever saved within the past 40 years. Conversely, he knows of hundreds of private citizens who have by their ecologically sound use of property saved a good many. Yet this organization is constantly sniping at those who differ from them. Unfortunately, the organization is well financed and therefore had the means to create influential and strong impressions on the Legislative and Judicial branches of our government. And why should it not be well financed? It is a known fact that the Council purchased the Cowles Bog south of Dune Acres for a paltry few thousand dollars and then arranged to sell it to the National Park Service for a sum in excess of $100,000. dollars! What a travesty of justice when compared to the trampled rights of private property owners, many of whom received a paltry few hundred dollars for their holdings (and this frequently under threat of condemnation procedures if low offers were not agreed to.) This witness can and does attest to every charge herein made.

(7) The enactment of SB 820 would create a bonanza for a Federal bureaucracy constantly growing, burgeoning and parasitic in terms of tax dollars rarely known for productivity of anything except chaos. Please note that all of this at the expense of millions of property owners and workers. This witness urges this august body to reject SB 820 and reverse the trend from Socialism and Communism back to sanity in fiscal policies and to the protection of private property.

(8) This witness believes in the doctrine of Eminent Domain when the public need requires it, but will protest with vigor when he sees the blatant abuse of it such as is embodied in SB 820.

Respectfully submitted,

G. H. BROCKMEIER,
Chairman, National Park Limits Committee.

STATEMENT OF THE TOWN OF BEVERLY SHORES PEOPLES' ASSOCIATION, BEVERLY SHORES, IND.

DEAR SIR: We are against Senate Bill S820 and inclusion of the Beverly Shores "island" in the proposed expansion of the Indiana Dunes LakeShore Park.

(1) The best dunes of Beverly Shores, which are on both ends, are already in the park. More than one-quarter of the "island" is swamps, one-quarter of it is plains, and only a half or about 330 acres are mostly low dunes. These dunes are not a wonder of wonders as the propagandists of the Save the Dunes Council say. If they were not by the lake, it is sure nobody would talk about them. Only the lake itself—Lake Michigan—is attracting people to build their homes or to use it as a recreation site. All the beaches already are in the park, then why should $24 million dollars be spent for this "island"?

(2) Beverly Shores is an incorporated town. The "island" is growing, containing 274 homes, and eight more are under construction. Several of them, old and new, are very expensive—up to $200,000 dollars. All the main streets and many side streets have black tops. We have natural gas and power lines. This is a good place to live. Ogden Dunes is not included in the expansion plan. Also not included is Dune Acres, with 550 acres of beautiful dunes and only 110 homes. Why destroy the Beverly Shores "island" where there are now 286 homes?

(3) Over 80% of the residents of the "island" are asking for a park. From 1970, when they started this action, until fall of 1973, they were not organized. Then they created an association of town residents and an action committee. They joined the dune saving organization (the same people belong to all those organizations) to help them to cover up their true purpose, not to save the dunes as they are proclaiming officially, but for a big profit—to get money invested in their properties, and to get a ridiculously low leaseback for 25 years! This foreseen business drives them to insanity to destroy their town, which they saw they like very much! This will be a new kind of welfare for rich people, because those who live or have a second home here are doctors, engineers, architects, lawyers, businessmen, contractors, and other professional people. It is they mostly who are driving this action to be in the park. They would not ask for a park if they would not get a leaseback. The dune saving organization has lots of money. Also other organizations and individuals have lots of spending money to reach their goal—to get a profit and a leaseback. They have attorneys and the brain-power and know-how to achieve their purpose. Save the Dunes Council is a real hypocrisy: They don't ask to save the Dune Acres dunes, but are asking for poor looking dunes of the "island" where there are three times

more homes than in Dune Acres. Save the Dunes Council received much money by selling swamps for the park.

(4) Fires, floods, tornadoes and earthquakes destroy towns, but people rebuild them without welfare. But here people want to destroy their town. The people of other communities of this area don't ask for destruction of their towns.

Park pushers of the "island" made their own tricky survey about how much the "island" would cost. They found that it would cost only about 8 million dollars. But if the "island" should go into the park, they will ask three times that! One price now, and another price later!

(5) The people of Porter County, Ind., must have land for their homes, business and industry, so they would not have to travel to the Chicago area to get jobs. Chicagoans have plenty of nice forest preserves, so Indiana doesn't have to be robbed of it's valuable land for Chicagoans.

(6) The present park is large enough for scientific purposes: If more land is added, nothing more will be gained—particularly by adding more swamps. A bigger park? Make them where there are no towns.

(7) We who don't want park expansion, we don't see only dollars: We want to be free, to do with our property as we find best. We want to be owners—not renters! And we want to have a quiet and peaceful living here without park visitors who bring the noise and crime around our homes and streets.

(8) There are countless beautiful, populated places in the U.S. which are more interesting than the several hills in the "island." Consider this question: What would happen if people everywhere would organize themselves to create parks for their own big profit like here in the Beverly Shores "island?"

_____ _____,
President.
_____ _____,
Secretary.

LAKE COUNTY FISH & GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.,
HAMMOND, IND., *September 24, 1974.*

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks & Recreation,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Enclosed is a short statement that I am submitting on behalf of the 500 members of the Lake County Fish & Game Protective Association and of the 5,000 members of the Indiana Conservation Council in reference to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Expansion Bill, S. 820.

Please include this statement in the record of the hearings to be held on September 30th by your committee.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN MACNAK, *Secretary.*

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOHN MACNAK, SECRETARY, LAKE COUNTY FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

I am John Macnak. I represent the 500 members of the Lake County Fish & Game Protective Association as the Secretary of this oldest independent conservation organization in Indiana. (Estab. 1920). Our members are unanimous in their endorsement of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Expansion Bill, S. 820.

Obviously, the conflict here is one that involves on the one hand those who through more industrial expansion would further degrade the environment in this Indiana region and at the same time diminish open space which in extent in this part of Indiana is shrinking to a critical point, and those on the other hand who through conservation and open space acquisition and preservation are striving to enhance the quality of life in a highly industrialized area where quality of life has been diminished to a low level.

These questions appear appropriate in this situation: In an area where the concentration of heavy industry is among the greatest in the world and the pollution produced by this industry is tremendous, why should this concentration of industry along with its pollution be further increased? Why should not the few open space areas that remain in this part of Indiana be preserved, especially areas of unique quality such as the Indiana Dunes?

Union officials in Northwest Indiana who claim to be speaking for their membership in calling for more industrial expansion so that more jobs can be cre-

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ated are for the most part expounding their own views and not those of union members. As a union member who has worked and associated with thousands of union workers in the Calumet Region for over 27 years, (member Local 1010, USW), I know that most of these are conservation-minded, that they have a genuine concern for the protection and preservation of outdoor areas such as the Dunes region and that because they have suffered from the adverse effects of a degraded environment where they work and live they know how important it is to plan for the preservation and improvement of our environment and to limit its further degradation.

Industries in this area themselves acknowledge that quality of life here leaves much to be desired. The American Oil Company in a news story recently admitted that the main reason for the shutdown of its research facilities in Hammond, Indiana, was that it was difficult to recruit scientists, engineers and other skilled personnel because few wanted to live in this region of heavy air and water pollution and lack of open space.[1] At this same time, the Inland Steel Company which also is experiencing difficulty in recruiting skilled workers for its plant in East Chicago, admitted that although most people like and approve of the Inland Steel Company, very few have a desire to live in or near the Calumet Region.

A vast majority of the young people who grow up in Northwest Indiana leave this region at the first opportunity. Of my five children, three who have completed their education have established residences where the environment is more pleasant and healthful. Two teenagers at home are already talking and planning of living where the air is clean and the water is not polluted.

This exodus of young people from Northwest Indiana explains why industries here must advertise in other parts of the country to recruit personnel to meet their manpower requirements.

Any sensible land use legislation would dictate that the huge preponderance of heavy industrial development in Northwest Indiana should and must be balanced with the acquisition and preservation of more open space, especially areas of priceless natural value such as the Indiana Dunes region.

Last summer, I visited Yosemite National Park, the oldest and one of the largest of our national parks. While there, I learned that in Yosemite there exist 220 bird and 75 mammal species, this in an area of 757,000 acres or 1182 square miles. In comparison, in the total Indiana Dunes region of only 12,000 acres or 1/63 of the size of Yosemite, over 300 bird and 41 mammal species have been identified.[2 3] That such a huge number of bird and mammal species along with myriad botanical varieties can be found in this comparatively small area of the Indiana Dunes is testimony to the great ecological value of this Indiana Dunes region. Perhaps nowhere in the Midwest is there a finer nature study laboratory than the Indiana Dunes, and this area should be preserved if for no other reason than to provide an incomparable nature study site for students and nature lovers of all ages. He who would destroy or degrade any part of the Indiana Dunes ecology is without reason or conscience.

A Dunes National Lakeshore of only 5600 acres is not realistic in view of the urgent need that exists here for this type of a resource. A total facility national park cannot be developed on a mere 5600 acres. Even the total proposed acreage of 10,900 acres seems very small for a national park that would be used heavily by millions of midwesterners. And with less travel in the offing for most Americans as dictated by fuel shortages and higher travel costs, the importance of the Dunes National Lakeshore looms ever larger and the need for its expansion becomes more urgent.

The consequences of a failure to safeguard and to preserve the unique open space areas specified in S. 820 and to incorporate them into the Dunes National Lakeshore are entirely obvious. These priceless natural areas will be destroyed forever through further industrial exploitation, and in a region where the acreage of open space in proportion to the population is among the lowest that exists anywhere in the United States,[4] this open space acreage will be diminished even more. The results of this will be very damaging to the well-being and quality of life of residents in this part of Indiana.

We strongly urge this committee to take action to bring about the passage of this important legislation in its entirety in this session of Congress.

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[1] Hammond Times. Apr. 29, 1974.
[2] Toledo Blade. July 4, 1963.
[3] Mammals of the Great Lakes Region, William Henry Burt.
[4] Open Space Manual, Lake-Porter County Regional Transportation and Planning Commission.

VALPARAISO, IND., *September 30, 1974.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The relatively short notice of the hearing on S. 820, the Indiana Dunes Expansion Bill, makes it impossible for me to be there today; however I would hope that you and the committee would consider the enclosed remarks which I made at the House hearing earlier this year along with some updated thinking concerning those remarks.

It is still my opinion that the Department of Interior proposal based on existing park management is basically one of reason during this time of seeking to combat inflation in the nation. I would suggest that three reasonable areas of expansion be considered, to wit:

(1) All of the Edgewater Subdivision to County Line road, thus eliminating a source of intrusion and a difficult area to police for N.P.S. This would leave two entrance areas to W. Beach . . . the one shown along abandoned R.R. line and the Wells St. Beach area . . . the area in between may have to be fenced once the total land is acquired.

(2) The Indiana Harbor Beltline R.R. Right-of-Way one mile West of County Line Road to proposed future intersection with the extension of Indiana State Highway #51 and U.S. 12. This is to be used as a future entrance to West Beach from I–94, thus reducing conflict with local traffic on Co. Line Road.

(3) I further feel that lands of Charles T. Clifford et al and Rose M. Ewen consisting of 31.9 and 42.9 acres respectfully constitute a great potential for parking, picnicking, fishing and public boat launching along the Little Calumet River. This or some other expansion to the Department of Interior proposal should be considered in order to provide public access to Lake Michigan for Co-ho fishing and pleasure boating. It is my opinion that the Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources and the Dept. of Interior have ignored this need too long when the total amount of Lake Michigan shoreline under their combined jurisdiction is considered.

I consider the expansion around Pinhook Bog unnecessary when compared with the advantages outlined in the aforementioned three suggestions and perhaps the $505,000 earmarked for Pinhook could be better used around West Beach where their is much greater public use.

If, in these inflationary times, our Senate and Congressional leaders want to spend $24 million for the Beverly Shores Island, it is apparently fine and desired by the majority of year-round residents of that community. If not, something should be done to help these people with their utility and tax dilemma caused by the 1966 Park Act. And I believe the time to do it is when expansion and completion of the park is being reviewed.

Gary is putting much political pressure on developing West Beach further into areas currently under municipal control. If the mood of the Senate and Congress is to develop a park for Gary, then you'll make them happy by so doing . . . but I think Interior's position is clear that it is not vital from a West Beach management viewpoint . . . and I support that viewpoint.

The State of Indiana has never supported creation or expansion of the National Park, until this year; but now Hoosier Prairie and other lands recommended by the chairman of the Dept. of Natural Resources have been accepted by the Governor. It is my personal feeling that this means not only the City of Gary, but also the State of Indiana is turning to the federal government and asking it to pay for park expansions which are apparently not justified in local and state budgets. I feel that this is a worthy point for your committee to consider as you view areas outside of the Interior Department's basic recommendation.

Whatever recommendation eventually comes out of the hearings on the Indiana Dunes Park expansion and completion proposals, I further urge that your committee give due consideration to the attached news story from the Duluth News-Tribune of September 20th entitled, "Faster Funding System asked for National Parks." Those of us who have served on National Park Advisory Commissions agree wholeheartedly with Bill Lieber's remarks recommending funding national park programs at the time of their designation. We can testify that the time lag at Indiana Dunes has been damaging to the "integrity and credibility" of the N.P.S. as stated in the article.

Now that the 7.6 million in funds has been approved, it is my understanding that a new bill incorporating most of the Department of Interior proposal is being prepared as an Indiana Dunes National Park Completion Bill. Rather than

accept reckless and unwanted expansion as contained in S–820, I would recommend that you modify it or wait for a new, more acceptable bill that would be less inflationary.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. SCHNURLEIN.

[From the Duluth News-Tribune, Sept. 20, 1974]

FASTER FUNDING SYSTEM ASKED FOR NATIONAL PARKS

A resolution proposing a system of funding national park programs at the time of their designation will be considered by members of the Midwest Region advisory committee to the National Park Service (NPS) today in Duluth.

The usual time lag between park designations and allocation of land acquisition funds is damaging to the integrity and credibility of the NPS and leads to ridicule of the service, the resolution declares.

Offered by William L. Lieber, Indianapolis, the measure proclaims the committee's "inherent and sustained dislike" of the present practice.

It is directed against the procedure of creation of national parks and recreation areas "without adequate congressional funding to properly and legally purchase such areas upon the enactment of such authorizing legislation."

The resolution was offered during a committee meeting in which a Sierra Club representative called for a "more gutsy attitude" on the part of top officials and professionals of the NPS in behalf of the national parks program.

That need was cited by Jonathan Ela, Madison, Midwest representative of the club, who said Sierra and other environmentalist organizations are "deeply concerned about slackening of zeal in the park service."

Ela charged NPS "reports on new proposals are almost uniformly negative," indicating an "attitude of retrenchment, an attitude that the service already has saved all of the lands appropriate to be saved through the national park system."

Responding for the committee, Norman G. Duke, Northfield, Ohio, told El "the Sierra Club, too, needs to be a more gutsy force in a certain way."

He said the club "may be losing credibility by not being objective enough" in supporting virtually every proposal for a national park or recreation area designation.

Duke said many such proposals are not justified and some areas sought to be preserved should instead be designated as state parks. The "main reason" for some national parks proposals simply is "the states don't have the money" or won't give appropriate priority to such developments, he argued.

However, he said, the NPS "maybe isn't taking a definite enough stand" and "seems reluctant to take a position in many cases early in the game."

Looking at the committee's role, Duke said it perhaps should be broadened—"we don't have anything to lose—no promotions or jobs. We can say things the park people can't."

Duke and Ela agreed on one point: NPS needs more money than it currently receives.

The Lieber resolution appropriately was introduced shortly after Duke also made the observation that the park service gets "caught in the middle" by present procedure.

He said Congress "votes to create a national park"—all of a sudden NPS has it and lacks funds to develop it because "Congress forsakes it without adequate funding."

Then, he added, the park service is criticized for "Doing a lousy job."

Lieber's resolution would put the committee on record as believing "it is an undue hardship upon property owners within authorized acquisition areas" to announce pending purchase of property, accept deeds to such lands and "then not have the funds available to consummate the purchase."

The practice, it says, necessitates relying "on the whims of congressional appropriations at some distant time to make the promised purchases."

It states "the integrity and credibility of the NPS is severely damaged and ridicule is evident through no fault of the service," and adds, "The public, in turn, is misled in the sale of property." ....

Lieber indicated he also may offer a resolution which would have NPS provide extensive technical assistance to owners of private property on the perimeter of national parks and recreation areas in detailing the amount of impact on those areas.

He said such aid could eliminate "hodge-podge" developments occurring with lack of adequate zoning regulations and would outline the need for adjacent facilities and supportive services when those areas begin realizing their full visitor potential.

The committee resumes sessions at 8:30 a.m. today in the Radisson Duluth Hotel. It seeks input from professionals and interested citizens in how the service can relate more effectively to other governmental bodies, business interests and the public.

JUNE 17, 1974.

Congressman ROY TAYLOR,
Chairman and Members of the Sub-Committee on Parks and Recreation, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

Chairman Taylor and members of the subcommittee: My name is John Schnurlein. I am from Valparaiso, Indiana, have lived in Porter County, Indiana for over 18 years and in Northwest Indiana all my life. I served six years as a member of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission. In addition, I have served on numerous Chamber of Commerce, Porter County, and Northwest Indiana Regional Planning Commission Committees dealing with Porter County, Indiana, it's growth and development. I am the Director of Marketing at Northern Indiana Bank and Trust Company.

I would like to make it clear to the sub-committee that I am speaking as an individual property owner and citizen of Porter County, but nonetheless one who has observed and been involved in the original Port vs. Park controversy which culminated in the November 5, 1966 Act (89–761–S360) creating the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. I have further been well-informed and involved in subsequent "park limits," "expansion" and "completion" bills.

Now 8 years after Congress passed the bill creating the Dunes National Lakeshore, I find that all of the $27.9 million appropriated for land acquisition has been spent and over 1,500 acres still remains to be acquired—hopefully with an additional appropriation of $7.6 million in additional funds.

AN APPEAL

Appeal to Sub-committee for consideration and fairplay. If Business, Industry and Private Property owners must file environmental impact statements, shouldn't park expansionists such as those supporting over 5,000 more acres file a similar "Job, Governmental and Private Property Impact Statement?"

Obviously there is no such counter-balancing law; however, with brief statements representatives from Government, Business, Industry, Utilities, Agriculture, Labor and Private Property owners in Porter County, Indiana will point out the negative effects of the proposed Roush Expansion Bill.

It is my firm opinion that H.R. 3571–S820 is not pure park expansion bill as it is titled. I submit that it could more appropriately be called a private property or industrial limitation bill—and I call your attention to the fact that it calls for 5,288 acres which stretches like an octopus with tentacles from Griffith, Indiana to Pinhook Bog, LaPorte County through industrial, commercial, residential and farm property in 3 of the fastest growing counties in Northwest Indiana (refer to map). While this may be a dream to the ultra-conservationist mind, it is a nightmare to the majority of the affected property owners—and most importantly to the National Park Service Administration team which already has its hands full with the original bill. I'm certain this is one of the reasons why the National Park Service Proposal calls for less than 20% of this total acreage as vital from an administration viewpoint. (using the criteria of viable management units) The N.P.S. report impresses me as reasonable and more representative of *fiscal responsibility* than H.R. 3571.

I will not attempt to individually list what I consider reasonable or unreasonable in H.R. 3571–S820—for there are many of my associates from Porter County, Indiana here today for that purpose—I would instead like to make the following plea based on what I consider the majority opinion of property owners, governmental leaders, business and industry, labor and agriculture from Porter County, Indiana.

(1) The majority of the aforementioned Porter County organizations and individuals support Congressman Landgrebe's Park Completion Bill 11699.

(2) The same majority opposes Congressman Roush's Park Expansion Bill . . . 3571 and the companion Senate Bill S820.

(3) Priority should favor funding completion of the land acquisition program for the original park—1,500 plus acres at an estimated additional $7.6 million.

(4) Only land in the N.P.S. proposal should be given serious consideration for acquisition—after the original park land acquisition is completed and the "parks to the people" concept is proven valid and operational. As I stated in my written remarks, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore could be a possible boondoggle rather than boon to Indiana and if you've studied the prospectus for West Beach development you'll probably agree bringing the National Park experience to the inner city dweller is indeed an unusual challenge for the N.P.S.—particularly when West Beach is located next to one of Indiana's most exclusive residential communities—Ogden Dunes.

(5) Cost: Public Law 89–761–S360 carried an estimated price tag of 27.9 million. That money has been spent. Now an additional 7.6 million has been requested to finish the land acquisition. Using the estimated cost for H.R. 3571 of $56,562,000 I would anticipate an additional +$15,407,570 or a total cost for the expansion of: $71,969,570!

The polarization of opinion regarding the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is long-standing; however, wounds had started to heal and progress toward a modern port and industrial complex side by side with the Lakeshore was being made when the original park expansion proposal was made back in 1970 (HR10209). Since then many of us who would much prefer to spend our time working with the National Park Service to develop the original park into a working, usable facility have, instead, felt it necessary to constantly defend the unwanted taking of additional Porter County land which offends the majority of local property owners and threatens to seriously affect the orderly growth and development of Indiana's fastest-growing county. A double standard was used in the "Scatter-shot" approach as to which lands to include in the park. Some were asked, "Do you want in?" Others were not asked. These standards in my opinion merit further committee investigation. Willingness to sell should be considered in *any* future expansion.

In summary, it appears that local Porter County citizens are fearful of expansion—since they feel conservation interests inside and outside of Porter County apparently have an insatiable appetite for Porter County real estate. The 1966 Act creating the Lakeshore was considered a compromise by the majority of Porter County residents and they are fearful that supporters of H.R. 3571—S820 would never honor still another compromise. Instead, it is anticipated that they would use any ground gained as merely a stepping board for future expansion bills. For this reason, compromise as spelled out in the "National Park Service Proposal" could best be considered if it is clearly spelled out that (1) this is ALL the land presently needed from an administrative viewpoint (2) NO future land expansion will take place on any other than contiguous park lands freely offered for sale by the property owner involved. In effect, this would (a) Leave the "Island" of Beverly Shores open for consideration as a special bill, standing on its own merits (b) Assure future access to the Little Calumet and Proposed S.R. #51 extension to U.S. 12, assuming property owners willing to sell could be found. This would also enable municipalities to connect related facilities to the National Park lands in similar fashion to the state park.

I am pleased with the open door policy which IDN Lakeshore Supt. James R. Whitehouse and his staff have shown to both sides of the park expansion controversy. I urge your sub-committee to move swiftly to a conclusion that will allow N.P.S. and Porter County property owners and government to move forward with the dark clouds of uncertainty removed from over our real estate. If the judgement of your committee is that the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore MUST be expanded now, then let it be only in the areas where it is acceptable to current owners of property . . . and where it does not interfere with the orderly growth and development of other interests in Porter County.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN R. SCHNURLEIN.

Congressman ROY TAYLOR,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TAYLOR: I would like to thank you for hearing my testimony regarding the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore earlier this week. Per your suggestion, I am enclosing what I hope will be considered an objective position toward the future of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Congressman Roush's Bill pushes too many people and industry out of the park area to be truly considered a "parks to the people" bill. It obviously was introduced with the intent to compromise. The question is, "How much is reasonable?"

The Department of Interior position was one worked out with *professional* park planners in cooperation with local N.P.S. staff and which gave due consideration to *local opinions* and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission. The Interior recommendation also gave consideration to *fiscal responsibility*, the previous "compromise of '66" and alternate suggestions for various groups, governmental bodies and land owners.

In my written testimony I sent an April 4, *1973* A.P. news release from National Park Service Director Ronald Walker which I consider very important. Director Walker said: "It is time to begin *STABILIZING* the National Park System. Emphasis should be placed on improving parks already within the system. Improving parks in large population centers where the N.P.S. has relatively little land should be pursued mainly by *state* and *local* governments, Walker said. Director Walker went on to say, "The National Park Service has been moving so fast, *the existing facilities are not up to the snuff they should be.* Let's take a step back now and see where we're going. The 1st century was a great expansion in acquiring new areas. It seems that now might be the time to start *stabilizing*—picking the acres that are going to round out the system." Director Walker concluded with the suggestion that States, Mayors, and County Commissioners take the initiative in developing needed parks—at the *local rather than federal level.*

I sincerely believe that this is the position the N.P.S. proposal as outlined by Dr. Curry took and it is the one which I am pleased to support.

While Congressman Roush and the majority of residents of Beverly Shores wish to be included in the park, it seems the concensus is that it is too costly—could this be prorated on a $1–2 million per year basis until acquired in full? (i.e. 10–12 years) If not, I suggest that something firm in the way of water, sewer and road assistance be guaranteed to the Beverly Shores Town Board as the next best thing to acquisition. The aforementioned guarantees could be implemented as the N.P.S. facilities are extended to the Beverly Shores portion of the Lakeshore (i.e. a water line to serve the Park should also serve the Beverly Shores residents).

Governor Bowen's position came as the biggest surprise of the testimony—and after reading it several times, it is my feeling that Director Cloud's remarks were complimentary to Congressman Landgrebe's priority position while Chairman Hillenbrand's remarks were more in keeping with the original Roush Bill both as to philosophy and real estate involved. At best, it is a difficult statement to analize yet perhaps if the Interior Department was determined to build and operate a park for Gary rather than let the city operate it's own, this would be the supportive testimony you would look for. It does dove-tail with the remarks by Congressman Madden, Mayor Hatcher of Gary and the N/W Indiana Plan Commission. It is my understanding that the Lake County Commissioners also support the Lake County additions—obviously just the reverse line-up takes place in Potter County—which already has 13 of its 16 miles of Lake Michigan shore line in parks!

I feel that your committee should be aware that while the Interior position for 1,152+ acres is understood by opponents of the Roush Bill and is acceptable as a compromise, "the official views of the State of Indiana" as presented by Mr. Hillenbrand were not known by anyone in advance and are still being analyzed from these viewpoints:

(1) Fiscal responsibility.
(2) Affect on priority and development.
(3) Compatibility with Interior plan as submitted by Dr. Curry.
(4) Political ramifications.
(5) Management responsibility for N.P.S. staff.

Apparently the only local N/W Indiana input into the governor's plan will come from the few of us who testified and will have this opportunity to write the sub-committee regarding our personal, corporate or group feelings. This is unfortunate, and I feel I must stick with the N.P.S. proposal as more acceptable than the governor's.

In summary, the aforementioned comments all lead up to what I said in my opening remarks before your committee—we are crying for a decision as to what the future of this park will be. After eight years the parks to the people concept, while still romantic and socially ideal, nonetheless remains to be proven. Bringing thousands of people into Indiana's Dunes may destroy them rather

than save them! This park may well create more problems than it solves. Your committee impressed me as one of reasonable men. I would hope that you would reach a reasonable decision and that this might be reached soon. The local N.P.S. staff and most of us in Indiana will welcome the lifting of the cloud of uncertainty over our Lakeshore.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. SCHNURLEIN,
Valparaiso, Ind.

VALPARAISO, IND., *June 5, 1974.*

NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE,
Longworth House Office Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.:

I ask that this letter be read into the record at the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Hearing. I am John R. Schnurlein, a citizen of Porter County, Indiana, for over 18 years. I have witnessed the bitter controversy over the creation, development, and proposed park "completion" and "expansion" bills. At Indiana Dunes, I sincerely hope that the current hearings will help to eliminate the cloud of uncertainty over property adjacent to and within the dunes and set the stage for rapid completion and use of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

In spite of serious objections by Indiana's duly elected officials, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore was created by Public Law 89–761–S360 on November 5, 1966. Most of us in Indiana felt that the Lakeshore Bill was a compromise (actual or implied) and that we would have a modern Port-Industrial complex and park side by side. Now, 8 years later, we find that the $27.9 million appropriated for land acquisition in the original bill has been spent and over 1,500 acres remains to be purchased—hopefully with an additional appropriation of $7.6 million more dollars. Until all of the land in the original bill is acquired, a cloud of uncertainty hangs over the park. It is only superficially developed and there is no accurate estimate of when and how many funds might be available to utilize the maximum of the park's resources. In short, the "Parks to the People" concept remains to be fully tested and proven.

Two new steel mills in the dunes industrial property now pay over 40% of the property taxes for Porter County and employ approximately 10,000 tax-paying Porter County citizens. The Port and Mills use the most modern environmental control devises made, have built treatment plants on their own property and have cooperated well with local N.P.S. officials and other governmental regulatory agencies. The local utility has receiver permission from the A.E.C. to construct a nuclear power plant within the industrial corridor. They have been most cooperative with N.P.S. local staff. Most individual property owners and agricultural interests adjacent to the park maintain their property in accordance with good conservation practices. The economic impact on Indiana's fastest-growing County, if thousands of acres are arbitrarily marked for removal from tax roles, recreational easements are proposed through the middle of property held in industrial reserve, port and utility developments are constantly harassed is a serious threat to the orderly development of this portion of Indiana. It is my firm opinion that H.R. 3571; S. 820 (April 25, 1973) at an estimated cost of $56,562,000.00 is not a true "park expansion bill" but rather is a deliberate industrial limitation effort. I urge you to listen to the plea of the attached list of governmental, business, labor and agricultural leaders as well as small property owners in the affected areas.

In my opinion the first priority at Indiana Dunes must be to complete the land acquisition started in 1966. Second priority should be a prompt infusion of developmental funds. Finally if the "parks to people" concept proves a boon to the area instead of a boondoggle, only the needed management areas recommended by N.P.S., after consultation with area property owners, should be considered for expansion. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

JOHN R. SCHNURLEIN.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS ARE OPPOSED TO EXPANSION OF THE INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE AS PROPOSED IN S. 820 AND H.R. 3571

Former Governor Edgar Whitcomb,* Congressman Earl F. Landgrebe, Porter County Board of Commissioners, The Great Lakes Commission, Indiana Port Commission, City of Portage, Indiana Farm Bureau, Porter County Farm Bureau, Chesterton Town Board, Westchester Chamber of Commerce.

The Greater Valparaiso Chamber of Commerce, Kouts Town Board, Gary Hobart Water Co., Northern Indiana Public Service Company, National Park Limits Committee, Salt Creek Valley Property Protective Owners Assn., Indiana Conservation & Wildlife Protective Assn., Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Midwest Steel Division, National Steel Corp., Kouts Chamber of Commerce.

Beverly Shores Peoples Assn., Porter Beach Property Owners Assn., Northwestern Indiana Building and Construction Trades Council, AF of L-CIO, LaPorte, Porter, Starke County Building Trades Council, AF of L-CIO, Organized Labor Committee for Industrial Development, AF of L-CIO, Asbestos Workers Local 17, Chicago, AF of L-CIO, Boilermakers 374, Hammond, AF of L-CIO, Bricklayers 6, East Chicago, AF of L-CIO, Carpenters—Western division Local 599, Hammond, AF of L-CIO.

Carpenters—Central division Local 1005, Crown Point, AF of L-CIO, Carpenters—Eastern division Local 1485, LaPorte, AF of L-CIO, Electrical Workers 531, LaPorte, AF of L-CIO, Electrical Workers 697, Hammond, AF of L-CIO, Elevator Constructors 2, Chicago, AF of L-CIO, Operating Engineers 150, Countryside, AF of L-CIO, Glaziers 27, Chicago, AF of L-CIO, Glaziers 82, Gary, AF of L-CIO, Iron Workers, 395, Hammond, AF of L-CIO, Laborers 41, Hammond, AF of L-CIO,

Laborers 81, Gary, AF of L-CIO, Lathers 107, Walkerton, AF of L-CIO, Millwrights 1043, Gary, AF of L-CIO, Painters 8, Gary, AF of L-CIO, Painters 460, Hammond, AF of L-CIO, Painters 1174, Valparaiso, AF of L-CIO, Pile Drivers 578, Chicago, AF of L-CIO, Pipe Fitters 597, Chicago, AF of L-CIO, Plasterers & Cement Masons 165, East Chicago, AF of L-CIO.

Plasterers & Cement Masons 406, Gary, AF of L-CIO, Plumbers 307, Hammond, AF of L-CIO, Plumbers 433, Hobart, AF of L-CIO, Roofers 26, Hammond, AF of L-CIO, Sheet Metal Workers 303, Gary, AF of L-CIO, Sign Painters 70, Gary, AF of L-CIO, Technical Engineering Div., 130, Chicago, AF of L-CIO, Marble, Mosaic, Tile and Terrazzo Helpers 101, Gary, AF of L-CIO.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 6, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1974

Digest: Request that the United States Department of Interior review all plans and programs as they pertain to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

A concurrent resolution requesting the United States Department of Interior to review all plans and programs as they pertain to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and to establish as a first priority complete development of the area.

Whereas the National administration has developed the policy of bringing parks closer to the people; and

Whereas development of existing park land for the usability of the general public needs to be of the highest priority; and

Whereas a great amount of money that has been spent so far has not provided a park that can be used by a great number of people: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, the Senate concurring:

1. That the general assembly urge the United States Department of Interior to establish as their first priority for the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore the complete development of the area.

2. That the general assembly urge the United States Department of Interior to reevaluate and update all master plans and programs as they pertain to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

3. That the principal clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the United States Department of Interior, each member of the Indiana congressional delegation and Indiana's United States Senators.

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*See attached letters and concurrent resolution 6 (1974) from Indiana Legislature.

STATE OF INDIANA,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
January 14, 1974.

Mr. JOHN R. SCHNURLEIN,
1806 Clover Lane,
Valparaiso, Ind.

DEAR MR. SCHNURLEIN: Thank you for your letter of January 7 expressing your concern for the Indiana Lakeshore and your support for House Concurrent Resolution 6.

I feel this is an important matter and that we should be getting on with development of the National Lakeshore. I also believe that H.C.R. 6 will be vital to assure that Indiana is informed of the intentions and the progress of the federal government in development of our lakeshore resources. H.C.R. 6 will have my support.

Thank you again for writing. If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

KERMIT O. BURROUS,
Speaker.

SENATE, STATE OF INDIANA,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
February 21, 1974.

Mr. JOHN SCHNURLEIN
Northern Indiana Bank and Trust,
Valparaiso, Ind.

DEAR MR. SCHNURLEIN: This will acknowledge receipt of your correspondence concerning the Indiana Lake Shore.

I am pleased that the Indiana General Assembly, through the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 6, could express its concern for the development of the Lake Shore.

I wish to thank you for your correspondence. I appreciate your willingness to take the time and make the effort to forward your letter to Dr. Richard Curry and the South Bend Tribune article under date of February 3, 1974.

With regards,

PHILLIP E. GUTMAN,
President Pro Tempore.

NORTHWESTERN INDIANA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION,
HIGHLAND, IND.,
September 25, 1974.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Enclosed please find copies of the position of the Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission regarding the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Expansion Bill (S. 820).

Similar testimony was presented to the House Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation on June 17, 1974.

We are also enclosing herewith a copy of Testimony prepared by the Honorable Otis R. Bowen, Governor of the State of Indiana, which was also presented to the House Subcommittee June 17, 1974, which has the full support of the Regional Planning Commission.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

NORMAN E. TUFFORD,
Executive Director.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JAMES RANFRANZ, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NORTHWESTERN INDIANA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SEPTEMBER 24, 1974.

My name is James Ranfranz, Deputy Director of the Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission. This agency was mandated by the Indiana Gen-

eral Assembly, through the Regional Planning Act of 1967, to do comprehensive planning for Lake and Porter Counties in Indiana, encompassed by the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission is also the OMB A–95 Clearinghouse review agency for the SMSA.

One of the major functions of the Regional Planning Commission is to coordinate, through the comprehensive plan, the transportation, open space and economic development needs of the region. It was due to these interests that committees of the Regional Planning Commission became concerned with the proposed West Beach development plans in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. We should make it clear at the outset that we are not testifying in support of, nor in opposition to, S. 820 as a total package. Rather, we view the park as an accomplished fact that must be dealt with regardless of size or geographical boundaries. We realize that our testimony is somewhat tangential to the topic this committee is considering. However, we believe that the issues raised by the existence of the National Lakeshore in our region need to be addressed and that it is imperative these issues be placed before the committee for consideration.

Development plans for both the National Lakeshore and more specifically the West Beach area are of regional impact. Visitors will be attracted to the park from our region, from neighboring states and from the entire nation.

The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is an experiment of national significance. It is a test to determine whether a unique natural area can co-exist with an urban-industrial complex. The SMSA contains more than 633,000 people, is the location of the world's greatest concentration of steel making facilities and is experiencing strong economic growth and expansion. This growth demands new highways, housing and commercial centers. Vacant land is a precious commodity. But there has been a rising demand for open space and recreational facilities in the region. These conditions provide a dynamic laboratory to test the idea that two apparently incompatible interests can co-exist and prosper. We believe they must prosper.

Within the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, the West Beach area is designed for intensive recreational use. West Beach is in the extreme northwest corner of Porter County, fronting on Lake Michigan bounded on the west by Lake County and the residential community of Miller, which is part of the City of Gary, and on the east by Ogden Dunes, a small, incorporated community. Most of the recreational activity planned for the National Lakeshore will take place within this area of approximately 473 acres.

The National Park Service design specifications provide for a 10,000 person peak hour capacity and a 25,000 person per day capacity. The Park Service estimates 3,400 people will use the facility daily in the interim stage of development. This usage is expected to increase to an average of 12,000 persons per day when development is complete.

The South Shore Railroad offers one means of transportation to the park, but, given the inclination of Americans to favor automobiles, it is unlikely that many visitors would use the railroad initially. However, this attitude could be changed by higher fuel prices and an aggressive program on the railroad's part to promote ridership for park visits. Also, other public transit modes which could provide additional transportation capacity to the park are being encouraged by the Regional Planning Commission.

But most visitors will undoubtedly travel to the West Beach area by private automobile. If the Park Service figure of 12,000 persons per day is realized, then the traffic volume will probably be between 3,000 to 4,000 cars per day.

Regardless, of the volume, however, these automobiles will be forced to use local roads that already are being utilized beyond their capacity. Most visitors will probably approach the National Lakeshore on Interstate 94. They will be directed to exit for the Lakeshore on Indiana 51, a two-lane facility in a deteriorated condition. They will proceed north approximately three-fourths of a mile to U.S. 20, where Indiana 51 terminates. On U.S. 20, a four-lane highway, visitors will drive east about one mile to County Line Road, where they will make a left-hand turn (north) across two oncoming lanes of traffic. County Line Road is a two-lane facility twenty feet wide (two 10 foot lanes) with minimal shoulders and deep drainage ditches along each side. In addition, three railroad grade crossings (the Baltimore & Ohio, the Penn-Central and the South Shore) and the intersection of U.S. 12, constrict the flow of traffic on County Line Road. The distance from U.S. 20 to the National Lakeshore is approximately 1.5 miles. At present, no signalization exists at the junction of U.S. 20 and County Line Road, or at U.S. 12 and County Line Road. In both

cases, the U.S. highways have the right of way. Functionally, these local roads and highways serve the daily needs of the residents in this area. Most of these trips are geared to shopping, schools or work. Indiana 51, in particular, is a heavily utilized commuter route. Some 16,500 vehicles a day now use the highway.

Routing park-bound motorists off Interstate 94 at Indiana 249 in Portage was discussed. To do so would again mix functional uses—in this case, industrial with tourist—and, rather than solving the problem, would only spread it over a larger area.

It is obvious that the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore will have a tremendous impact on the local roads in this immediate area, and will directly affect the Cities of Gary, East Gary and Portage. This impact must be addressed if the Lakeshore is to function as planned and if local routes are to continue to function as effective industrial and residential arteries.

In an effort to address these regional problems, meetings were held with National Park Service administrators and planners, Indiana State Highway Commission representatives, and officials and planners from the communities of Gary, Portage, and Ogden Dunes. A report with six alternative access routes to the West Beach area was developed. These alternatives attempted to analyze the possible access routes to the West Beach area and commented upon the advantages and disadvantages of each. Criteria such as existing usage and capacities, existing development and conflicts along each route were considered. A copy of this report is included at the end of this testimony.

The consensus developed from the meetings calls for County Line Road serving as the main access route for interim development, while all long range analysis points to Indiana 51 (extended) as the ultimate access route.

Interim development would necessitate the widening, signalization and channelization of County Line Road, with particular attention to the U.S. 20 intersection and U.S. 12 intersection. The traffic hazards these two intersections pose hardly need be mentioned, particularly when drivers unfamiliar with conditions, and with their minds more on the beach than the traffic, are confronted by a series of signs, dangerous intersections and grade crossings to negotiate. Traffic delays are also likely to fray tempers, creating additional danger. Indiana 51 will also need to be widened and channelized, and bridge improvements are needed at Burns Ditch.

Ultimately, Indiana 51 should be extended from U.S. 20 directly north to U.S. 12, and, ideally, north from U.S. 12 to the abandoned Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad right of way. This would be entirely feasible, and the most direct solution to the access problem, if the Indian Dunes National Lakeshore were expanded westward into Lake County. This route should overpass major conflict points, such as grade crossings and intersections.

We hope the preceeding testimony has demonstrated the need for upgrading certain key access routes to the West Beach area, principally County Line Road and Indiana 51. With the Park Service not empowered to use Park funds to upgrade any access routes to a park on land that is not owned by the Park Service, the problem of upgrading County Line Road and Indiana 51 becomes critical. With state highway implementation taking a minimum of six to seven years, the local communities are burdened with traffic load increases from a project they had nothing to do with.

It is the committees' feelings that a possible solution may lie in Public Land Provision (Sec. 104.4) of the 1973 Federal Highway Act. Our committees urge that Congress appropriate funds, on a project basis, to upgrade primary access routes not now covered by the jurisdiction of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. We feel a critical need for the Congress to address itself to this problem, which must adequately be solved if park facilities are to function as designed and not become an added burden to local interests.

The committees support the City of Gary's recommendation for the extension of the National Lakeshore Park into Lake County, in so far as it leads to a solution of the park access problem. The park boundary could be expanded west to the extended Indiana 51 right of way, so to permit the proposed entrance to the park on the abandoned Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad right of way.

The committees also recommend the inclusion of the Hoosier Prairie in the expansion bill on the basis of its priceless value as an aesthetic, educational, and research resource containing hundreds of species of plant and animal life, some rare and unique to what was once the original Indiana Prairie. Its size, approximately 300 acres, recommends this as one of the last remaining significant plots of prairie land in Indiana. Support for its preservation has come from many

noted scientists, conservationists, and concerned citizens, who have suggested that the prairie could be acquired by the National Park Service and managed cooperatively by the four higher educational institutions in the region (Indiana University Northwest, Purdue University Calumet, Calumet College and Valparaiso University) as an educational and research resource.

The relationship with the park superintendent, Mr. James Whitehouse, has always been cooperative and beneficial. Despite the fact that communication has been initiated, however, the committees I am representing today feel that the existing structure of responsibility and planning within the National Park Service continues to be a serious problem.

In the past, the location of park planners in Denver, Colorado, and National Park Service administrators in Omaha, Nebraska, has made communication difficult and the Park Service largely unresponsive to local problems. The committees would therefore recommend that a full-time planner be assigned to National Lakeshore headquarters to permit a close and ongoing relationship to be established between local interests and the Park Service.

The problem in this respect goes deeper than simple location of Park Service administrators, however. Over the years, the Park Service has developed the finest system of parks in the world, reserving scenic granduer and unique ecological and geographical areas for present and future generations of Americans. All these efforts have been centered in remote regions of the United States where people are passing shadows on ancient landscapes. The Park Service has consequently been geared to protecting these isolated areas, and has learned to do so quite well. But in Northwest Indiana, there is no isolation from the urban problems that have become ever greater and ever more complex. We would suggest that the Park Service was philosophically and technically unprepared for planning within an urban area; that the Park Service has tried to plan for the National Lakeshore as it has for Yellowstone and Yosemite; that this bias has led to the major problems cited in this testimony. Until the Park Service faces the fact that it is working within an urban area and until it rethinks its basic premises about how parks are planned, it is going to meet resistance and displeasure in Northwest Indiana. If the Park Service intends to begin an ongoing program to establish parks near and within urban areas, it is going to have to learn new planning and management techniques, for the old ones simply are not working.

We have a great interest in seeing the National Lakeshore developed. The citizens of our region need more open space and recreational areas. The tourist dollars the park will attract will be a welcome supplement to the local economy. But the pressure to open the National Lakeshore to public use should not be an excuse for insular planning or for burdening the local communities with expensive and complex problems. The Park Service's tenet that it has no responsibility outside the park boundaries is callous and unconscionable. It is shocking to hear such statements coming from one of the Federal government's most respected agencies. We believe that the Park Service has a sincere interest in doing its job well, but to do so first requires a willingness to address all issues, not just those that have been addressed in the past.

The recommendations contained in this statement support the concept of a functional split of park traffic from residential and industrial traffic as perhaps the best way to resolve conflicting uses. This concept could also coincide with the long range Park Service plan for a parking facility located outside the use areas. A mini-bus or other public conveyance, possibly the South Shore, would be used to transport people to park facilities along U.S. 12 or the abandoned Indiana Harbor Belt right of way. This shuttle service could tie the park facilities together into a linear park concept with use nodes and interpretation centers along the route. In the future, the opportunity exists to tie in interpretation centers for the industrial heritage of the region as well as the ecologic. The possibilities of such a union could serve as an example of cooperative harmony in an area of apparent conflicting diversity.

The opportunity here is unique: an urban national park of startling ecology and landscape located next to massive industrial concentrations. The quality of life in Northwest Indiana has never won any plaudits. The national park offers an opportunity to not only bring some balance into our environment, but to possibly change the image most people have of Northwest Indiana. The region has always had the advantage of an excellent transportation network, an available labor force, and strong market demand for products. By adding an improved environment for leisure activities, the region will begin to acquire a balanced quality of life.

It is evident that we must use our resources wisely, and if industry and recreation opportunities are to co-exist and prosper, there is no better opportunity than exists here. Growth and increased needs will press from all fronts, and it is only through long range planning and cooperation that the climate for a livable balance can be created.

Finally, on behalf of the Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission, I would like to express our gratitude to the committee for the time afforded us today to define some of the issues directly affecting the lives of the citizens of Northwest Indiana.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY,
COLUMBUS, IND.,
June 17, 1974.

The Nature Conservancy, both through its Indiana Chapter and National organization, strongly supports and recommends the inclusion of the Hoosier Prairie in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The fact that this 300 acre prairie still exists is a miracle of good fortune. The Nature Conservancy and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources are trying to preserve prairie tracts in Indiana as small as one and two acres because prairies are so rare and valuable. While it is impossible for the Park Service to consider tracts this small, the Hoosier Prairie is large enough to support large scale visitor use.

In addition to its being at least ten times the size of any other prairie remnant in Indiana, Hoosier Prairie has great diversity. On this one site exists cat-tail marsh, wetland prairie, dry prairie and oak prairie savanna. These diverse types at one location make it ideal for the casual visitor who is not able to visit several prairie sites. Hoosier Prairie, if preserved, will make a perfect natural museum.

Its location, in heavily populated northwest Indiana, makes it all the more valuable. That millions of urban Americans live within an hours drive mandates a special effort to preserve Hoosier Prairie. While it is not contiguous to the rest of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, it is close enough to be effectively managed as a part of the Lakeshore.

Hoosier Prairie will present a "management challenge" to the Park Service, but it would be virtually impossible for the State or an organization such as The Nature Conservancy, to handle the job. Much is to be learned about land preservation in and near urban areas; the Park Service seems the best equipped to handle this.

The Nature Conservancy has made a commitment to the Park Service offering our full aid in the acquisition of Hoosier Prairie; and we now reaffirm that commitment. The Nature Conservancy commends the Park Service and the Department of The Interior for its interest in this unique site. A 300 acre prairie in Indiana may not be as striking as the Grand Canyon or Old Faithful, but it is every bit as beautiful in the diversity of its wild flowers and birds.

We strongly support the proposed additions to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and particularly the addition of Hoosier Prairie. The Federal Government must accept its role in preserving the last remaining remnants of our natural heritage.

DENNIS B. WOLKOFF,
Indiana Field Representative.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR OTIS R. BOWEN, M.D., TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

I am Joseph D. Cloud, Director of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. With me is Mr. John A. Hillenbrand, II, Chairman of the Indiana Natural Resources Commission. At the request of Governor Otis R. Bowen, we are here to present the official views of the State of Indiana in regard to HR 3571.

All of us treasure the natural wonders and heritage of the dunelands along Lake Michigan's south rim. Indiana created the Dunes State Park in 1923. We recognize the compelling reasons for preservation of this unique natural setting, as well as for providing a recreational resource for a major population area.

The debate over the nature and extent of expansion to the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore has been prolonged and controversial.

During the period of years in which this issue has been the subject of intense and often bitter discussion, several unfortunate situations have occurred.

The natural splendor of environmentally significant areas has been jeopardized.

Both community entities and individual homeowners have faced constant uncertainty about their futures. This uncertainty has resulted in deferral of necessary and worthwhile projects, while making others costly gambles.

The potential for sound regional planning has been disrupted.

Governor Bowen, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, and the Indiana Natural Resources Commission believe the time has come to reach a settlement that will preserve this environmentally significant area before it is forever lost. We believe the settlement must recognize the legitimate and diverse interests of the area. We believe the settlement should be a final one—with results occurring rapidly after federal legislative action is completed.

The Governor and Indiana State Officials have been involved in a prolonged evaluation of the situation and today would like to submit a point of view that we believe will address the significant objectives of the diverse interests involved.

Keeping in mind the environmental values involved, our study of a solution established six major reference points as the basis for our recommendations on specific acquisition proposals this subcommittee is considering.

1. The new expansion should not delay the development of the facilities in the present master plan for the development of the existing Indiana Dunes Lakeshore. Those facilities are necessary not only to provide new recreational facilities, but also to protect existing public lands from adverse use impact.

2. The Indiana Dunes Lakeshore represents the Interior Department's new concept of "Bring the Parks to the People". With this new concept comes new responsibilities to communities that are segmented or surrounded by the Lakeshore. These responsibilities, Indiana feels, have not yet been adequately assumed by the Department of Interior. The impacts of the park or lakeshore, under the "Bring the Park to the People" program, are tremendous on local communities and on the region, and have all but been overlooked in the planning. There must be consideration given, and solutions provided, to the problems both major tax losses and increased costs to the local units of government in providing necessary services to area residents and visitors. These needs should be addressed by legislation or action of the Department of Interior.

This aspect of expansion is easily overlooked in light of the more glamorous aspects of environmental protection, conservation and recreational opportunities offered. The Department of Interior cannot abdicate its responsibilities to communities affected by the expansion. This Lakeshore is a new type of operation for the Department of Interior, as its other major park and recreation properties are located in far less populated and more remote areas.

3. Indiana cannot support an expansion of the Indiana Lakeshore which will hamper the development and growth of the Port of Indiana on Lake Michigan, nor can it support expansion which will impair the orderly growth and development of the economy and social functioning of the areas. A substantial federal, state and private investment already has been made in the port and associated installations. Indiana's position as a major export state argues in favor of a port facility that will meet expanding transportation needs.

4. In the view of the State of Indiana, this must be the absolute final expansion of the lakeshore in order that regional planning and orderly development of the area surrounding the lakeshore can be accomplished without the cloud of continued uncertainty.

5. Indiana believes that property acquisition for expansion of the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore, if Congress deems it feasible, should be done in all haste, thereby not causing any undue hardship on the part of property owners involved.

6. Indiana would like to reiterate its position that the Indiana Dunes State Park will not be given to the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore, although we will cooperate fully with the Department of Interior in the Lakeshore.

These six points do not mean that Indiana is opposed to any expansion of the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore for we most certainly are *not*. Indiana most heartedly supports a modified expansion, provided there are assurances in the bill or from the Department of Interior that these aforementioned six points are given definite consideration.

Our position on the expansion proposals is in between that of HR 3571 and the position of the Department of Interior. HR 3571 calls for an expansion of approximately 5288.68 acres at an estimated fair market value of $56,562,000. The Department of Interior's position, as we understand it, calls for approximately 944.12 acres at a fair market value of $10,055,000. The State of Indiana's position is for an expansion of approximately 2447 acres at a fair market value of $24,110,000. Specifically, Indiana's position favors the inclusion of the following areas, using the tract designation of HR 3571 for reference:

Tract designation	Tract name	Acres	Estimated fair market value
I. The West Beach expansion area:			
IA	West Beach Buffer Zone	158.11	$5,500,000
	Wells Beach Proposal	5	375,000
IB	Glacier Dunes and Marsh Unit (we only favor inclusion of that area west of Marine Street).	400	2,825,000
		419.53	1,650,000
ID	Long Beach Expansion Unit	302.42	1,375,000
IE	Miller Lagoon Woods	295.71	1,835,000
IF	Tolleston Dune Complex		
II. Inland zone dune and marsh additions:			
IIA	NIPSCO Greenbelt Section	139.81	3,050,000
IIB	Waverly Road Section	20	140,000
IIC	Tremont Road Section	126	540,000
IID	Funnessville Marsh Extension		

In this parcel of 101.98 acres valued at $657,000, there are two issues that must be successfully resolved. Therefore, we have not included the dollar cost or acreage in either category of that which we support or oppose.

The first issue is the ability of NIPSCO to develop its power distribution facilities. Second, the pollution to the Lakeshore caused by fly ash from NIPSCO must be stopped. The proposed boundary may be rather arbitrary. The issue should be resolved either through assurance from NIPSCO that the fly ash disposal pollution problem will be stopped or by inclusion of adequate lands in the Lakeshore to prevent the pollution.

Tract designation	Tract name	Acres	Estimated fair market value
III. Beverly Shores addition:			
IIIB	Crescent Dune Section	18	$1,425,000
IIIC	Parkway Section	68	1,890,000
V. Pinhook Bog buffer zone:			
V	Pinhook Bog Buffer	150	505,000
VI. Detached addition:			
VIB	Hoosier Prairie	345	3,000,000

Note: This is an important area to the State of Indiana. It is the last original prairie that still exists in Indiana and an extremely valuable part of the Dunes Lakeshore story. Department of the Interior feels it will be hard to manage. It is our understanding that a group of universities have volunteered to manage it. This group includes Indiana University and the University of Chicago.

The total acres for inclusion are 2,447 and the estimated fair market value is $24,110,000.00.

Indiana does *not* favor the inclusion of the following areas:

Tract designation	Tract name	Acres	Estimated fair market value
I. West Beach area expansion:			
IB	Glacier Lake Dune and Marsh Area, East of Maine Street. We believe it will interfere with the Port of Indiana and economic development.	300.91	$1,640,000
IC	Eastern Beach and Dunes Extension. Again, we believe it will interfere with the Port of Indiana and economic development.	158.21	2,530,000
II. Inland zone dune and marsh addition:			
IIA	NIPSCO Greenbelt Section		
IIE	Bailly Homestead River Extension. We understand that there are lands abutting the existing lakeshore that may be made available for inclusion. However, we oppose any other land acquisition here since it may interfere with the operation and expansion of the Port of Indiana and economic development.	88	$135,000
IIF	Lake Border Terminal Moraine. We believe there is a potential conflict with economic development and existing industrial facilities.	49	810,000

In this parcel of 101.98 acres valued at $657,000, there are two issues that must be successfully resolved: This tract was mentioned previously. I would like to restate the two points.

First, the ability of NIPSCO to develop its power distribution facilities. Second, the pollution to the Lakeshore caused by fly ash from NIPSCO must be stopped. Again, the proposed boundary may be rather arbitrary. The issue should be resolved either through assurance from NIPSCO that the fly ash disposal pollution problem will be stopped or by inclusion in the Lakeshore.

Tract designated	Tract name	Acres	Estimated fair market value
III. Beverly Shores addition:			
IIIA	The Island Section. It is simply too expensive. However, Department of Interior should assume its fair share of responsibility for problems caused this community as well as others who are segmented or surrounded by the Lakeshore.	633.50	$23,740,000
IV. Little Calumet River additions:			
IVA	Blue Heron Preserve		
IVB	East Section		
IVC	West Section. IVA and B are not manageable units. IVC interfers with development of the Port and is not a manageable unit.	1,370	1,900,000
VI. Detached additions:			
VIA	Nippessing Dune Ridge. We do not believe it is manageable.	86	415,000

We believe these recommendations to embody a sound and reasonable approach to meeting the diverse needs and interests of this region.

We think it is important that the subcommittee take note of our underlying principles for dealing with expansion, as well as the specific tracts we are identifying for inclusion.

The Governor appreciates your willingness to hear his position on this matter which cries out for rapid resolution.

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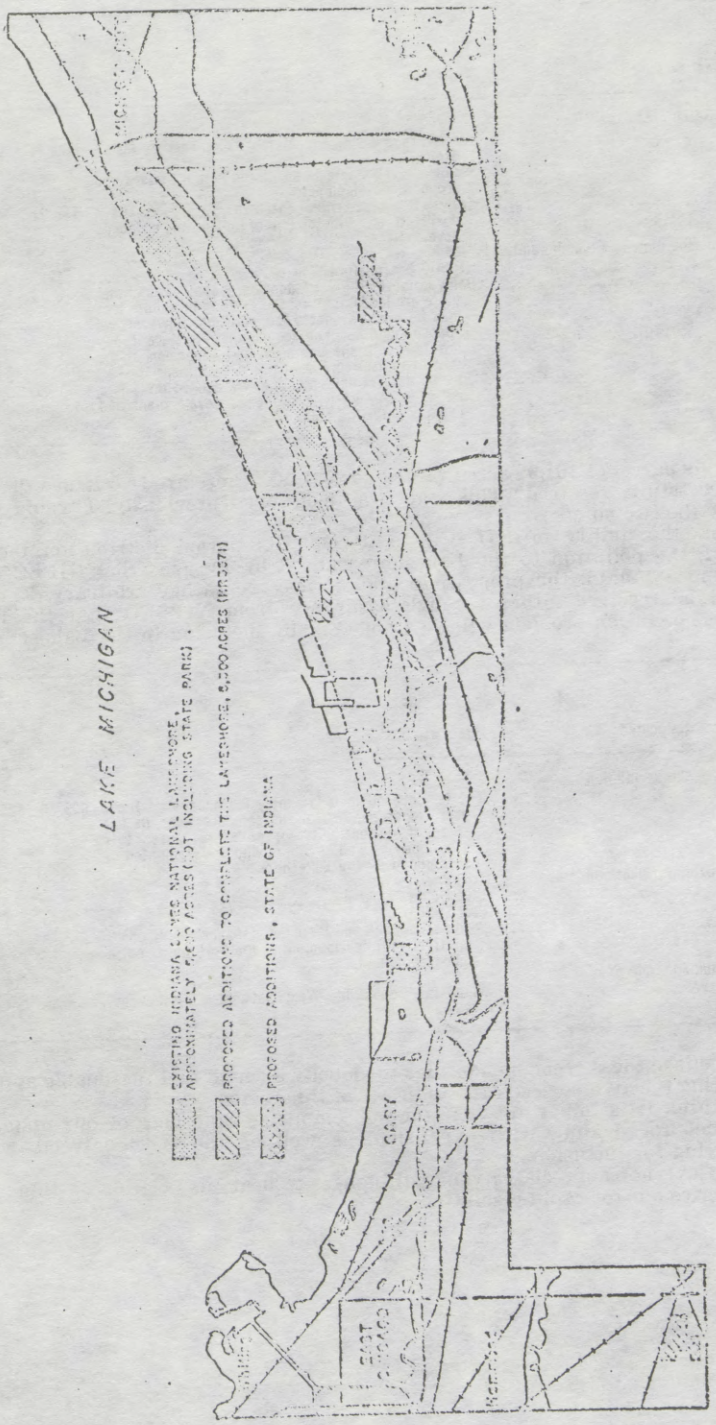

LAKE MICHIGAN
EXISTING INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE,
APPROXIMATELY 8,000 ACRES (OT INCLUDING STATE PARK).
PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO COMPLETE THE LAKESHORE, 8,000 ACRES (MAY 1971)
PROPOSED ADDITIONS, STATE OF INDIANA
MICHIGAN
EAST
CHICAGO
GARY
INDIANA

MICHIGAN NATURE ASSOCIATION,
MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH.,
September 25, 1974.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
3106 New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

The Michigan Nature Association, a citizens' group dedicated to the preservation of wildlands and nature education areas, has long been a significant force for open space preservation. The Michigan Nature Association strongly supports passage of proposed legislation to expand the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. I am sure that much will appear in the records of this hearing concerning the richness and unique quality of the areas which this legislation would help preserve.

The Michigan Nature Association recognizes that decisions about spending public funds for preservation of natural areas are usually difficult. There are many aspects to consider. It is interesting, at least, to try to envision what it might cost to recreate natural features such as the Hoosier Prairie or the Cowles Bog if they could in fact be duplicated given enough time.

The areas proposed for acquisition are certainly of national importance in themselves. For instance, in explaining what a tall grass prairie is, naturalists throughout the Midwest almost invariably call a student's attention to the Hoosier Prairie because it is perhaps the last place in our region where tall grass prairie exists as a landscape type.

S. 820 gives Congress an opportunity to save a number of natural areas of national significance which still exist on the very doorstep of the Chicago metropolitan area.

ROBERT PLEZNAC,
Director,

AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION,
WASHINGTON, D.C.,
September 26, 1974.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Due to a schedule conflict with our 99th Annual Meeting of The American Forestry Association at Mackinac Island, Michigan, we will be unable to present testimony at the September 30 hearing on S. 820, the bill to enlarge the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. By this letter, I would like to register the support of The American Forestry Association for legislation that would bring into public ownership the lands necessary to complete the job begun when the Lakeshore was created in 1966.

We commend you for holding these hearings and trust that your Subcommittee will give passage of this legislation close attention and high priority.

I would ask that, if possible, this letter be included as part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM E. TOWELL,
Executive Vice President.

LAKE MICHIGAN REGION PLANNING COUNCIL,
MISHAWAKA, IND.,
September 26, 1974.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Washington, D.C.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Lake Michigan Region Planning Council was formed in 1960 as a mu'ti-disciplinary research and educational corporation dedicated to fostering 'comprehensive planning' in the four combined states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and the greater populated area around Lake Michigan.

As a regional, private, not for profit organization it is not subject to nor does it adhere to any particular party or local town, city or state boundary within its region. Through its diverse professional membership it can impartially resolve regional design principles and promote planning programs without fear of prejudicial bias or self serving parochial ends.

For several years the LMRPC has recommended desirable expansion and protection of the human and natural resources such as the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The LMRPC has comprehensively considered the social, industrial, economic, natural and man made environment in this sub-region in supporting and recommending passage of Senate Bill 820.

EDWARD J. MALO,
I.P. Chairman.

HIGHLAND PLAN COMMISSION,
HIGHLAND, IND.,
September 26, 1974.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Washington D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: It is my understanding that on Monday, September 30 you will hold hearings on the proposed expansion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park. As a part of the expansion, we, the Highland Indiana Plan Commission, support the inclusion of the section of land known as the Hoosier Prairie.

Part of the Hoosier Prairie lies within the boundaries of Highland. We believe the sentiment of our townpeople is that this land be preserved. The Commission at a public meeting on June 12, 1974 passed a resolution which in practical terms recognizes this community feeling. Enclosed is a copy of this resolution.

We of the Commission realize though that our policy concerning the Hoosier Prairie cannot forever prevent this unique natural resource from being turned over to developers Preservation can only come with the assistance of Federal financial support. The Town Of Highland cannot, on its own, supply the necessary funds. We therefore ask your support of Senate Bill 820 and in particular the Hoosier Prairie section of this proposed legislation.

Sincerely yours,

EMIL BARNEY,
Chairman.

HIGHLAND PLAN COMMISSION POLICY CONCERNING HOOSIER PRAIRIE

It is recognized by the Highland Plan Commission that the Hoosier Prairie is an environmentally significant area. Irreparable damage or destruction could result if development occurs at random without regard to the physical conditions which exist within the area. Factors which could be affected by a proposed project include land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise and objects of historic or aesthetic significance. Therefore, prior to subdivision and site plan procedures, an Environmental Impact Report shall be prepared for projects within the Hoosier Prairie and shall provide detailed information about the effect which the proposed project will have on the environment, to list ways in which any adverse effect might be minimized and to suggest alternatives to such a project, all in accordance with the accompanying guidelines.

Environmental Impact Reports shall contain the information described in the following sections:

I. Description of project including:

A. The precise location and boundaries of the proposed project shall be shown. The location of the project shall also appear on a regional map.

B. A statement of the objectives sought by the proposed project. Reasons why the proposed project is believed by the petitioner to be justified now rather than reserving an option for further alternatives should be explained.

C. A general description of the project's technical and environmental characteristics, considering the principal engineering proposals.

D. Supporting documentation such as:

1. Soil Survey.
2. Market Feasibility Studies.

3. Supporting Land Use Requests.
4. Intended Scheduling of Development.

II. A description of the environmental setting (man-made and natural) in the vicinity of the project, from both a local and regional perspective. Knowledge of the regional setting is critical to the assessment of environmental impacts. Special emphasis should be placed on environmental resources that are rare or unique to the region. Specific reference to related projects, both public and private, both existing and planned, in the region should also be included for the purpose of examining the possible cumulative impact of such projects.

III. Description of environmental impact of all phases of a project: planning, acquisition, development, and operation. The following subjects shall be separately discussed:

A. The direct and indirect impact of the project on the environment, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects.

B. The description should include changes in:

1. Natural resources.
2. Changes in population distribution, including concentration and expected number of school children.
3. The human use of the land, including commercial and residential development.
4. Aesthetic aspects of the area.
5. Public health and safety—what additional public services will be needed.
6. Aspects of the resource base, such as water and scenic quality.

IV. Describe any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided if the proposal is implemented, including those which can be reduced to an insignificant level, but not eliminated. Impact that cannot be alleviated under the proposed plan should also be described, including their implications and the reason given why the project is being proposed notwithstanding their effect.

V. Describe proposed mitigation measures, to reduce significant environmentally adverse impacts to significant levels, including the basis for considering these levels acceptable. If a particular mitigation measure has been chosen among several alternatives, it should be discussed and reasons given for the choice made.

VI. Explain alternatives to the proposed development, including any known alternatives to the project or to the location of the project and which could feasibly attain the basic objectives of the project. Reasons should be given why the alternatives were rejected. Attention should be paid to alternatives capable of substantially reducing or eliminating any environmentally adverse impacts, even if these alternatives substantially impede the attainment of the project objectives and are more costly. The alternative of "no project" must also always be evaluated.

VII. Explain any irreversible environmental changes which would be involved in the proposed action, if it should be implemented, including use of nonrenewable resources during the initial and continued phases of the project which may be irreversible because a large commitment of such resources makes removal or nonuse thereafter unlikely. Also, explain irreversible environmental damage that can result from accidents associated with the project. Irretrievable commitments of resources should be evaluated to assure that such current consumption is justified.

VIII. Other required information includes the identity of all federal, state, or local agencies, other organizations and private individuals consulted in preparing the Environmental Impact Report and the identity of the persons, firm or agency preparing the Report by contract or other authorization must be given. If water quality aspects of the proposed project have been previously certified by the appropriate state or inter-state organization as being in substantial compliance with applicable water quality standards, reference to the certification should be made.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORP.,
CHESTERTON, IND.,
September 27, 1974.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As your Subcommittee is currently considering Senate Bill 820 which would expand the present boundaries of the Indiana Dunes Na-

tional Lakeshore and seriously impact the Burns Harbor Plant, of which I am General Manager, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, I would like to convey to your Subcommittee our views on the pending proposal.

Historically, Bethlehem has supported the park-port compromise. This compromise resulted in the creation of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, as established by PL 89–761. We have continued to support legislation authorizing increased appropriations in order to complete the acquisition program.

The compromise provided that specific park lands should be set aside for conservation, recreation, and nature study, and that an adjoining area already zoned for industrial development would remain industrial land so that the region could maintain a favorable economic balance.

I want to emphasize the fact that the essence of the compromise was an agreement between the advocates of park lands, on the one hand, and industrial development on the other.

As a result of this compromise, Bethlehem has invested more than $1 billion in the construction of steelmaking facilities and finishing mills on our property north of Highway 12, and last fall, we announced plans to construct additional major facilities that are much needed to help alleviate steel shortages in this country. Today, the plant employs about 7,000 persons on a permanent basis, with an annual payroll of approximately $100 million. These will both increase as the plant expands.

My company recognizes and endorses the importance of balanced community facilities. In order to attract and retain a stable work force, there must be attractive residential areas with supporting facilities. There must be present and future employment opportunities; suitable recreational areas; open space; and an adequate transportation network.

We believe that the compromise agreement recognized the need for a balanced approach and that S 820 would violate the intent and purpose of that reasonable compromise.

By seeking to almost double the park area established by the 1966 act, S 820 would destroy that compromise. It would change the status of land that was already set aside for industry and would effectually deter any new business or industry from locating a facility in the area.

Our Burns Harbor plant site is divided by existing U.S. Highway 12 and the South Shore Railroad right-of-way. Our property located immediately south of Highway 12, and zoned for heavy industry, is essential to future industrial development. This was recognized in the compromise referred to earlier.

Our plans for future plant growth are predicated on this land remaining available and accessible. In fact, most of this property has been programmed for development in accordance with the growing demand for steel products. The remaining acreage has been made available for steel-consuming industries. In addition to the proximity of steel supply, they'll have the advantage of the shipping opportunities offered by the Port of Indiana, Burns Waterway Harbor.

One area proposed for inclusion as park land is a section of the Little Calumet River, which bisects the Bethlehem acreage on the south side of Highway 12. Including this area—referred to as Section IV C in the proposed bill—would, for all practical purposes, cut off the approximately 1,200 acres of our property that extends south of the Little Calumet River.

Industry and parks are compatible. They can and do co-exist in adjacent areas.

The 1973 report of a National Park Service study team and the endorsement of this report in February of 1974 by the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission confirms our contention that the inclusion of the corridor across Bethlehem property is unwarranted and incompatible with the overall purpose and development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

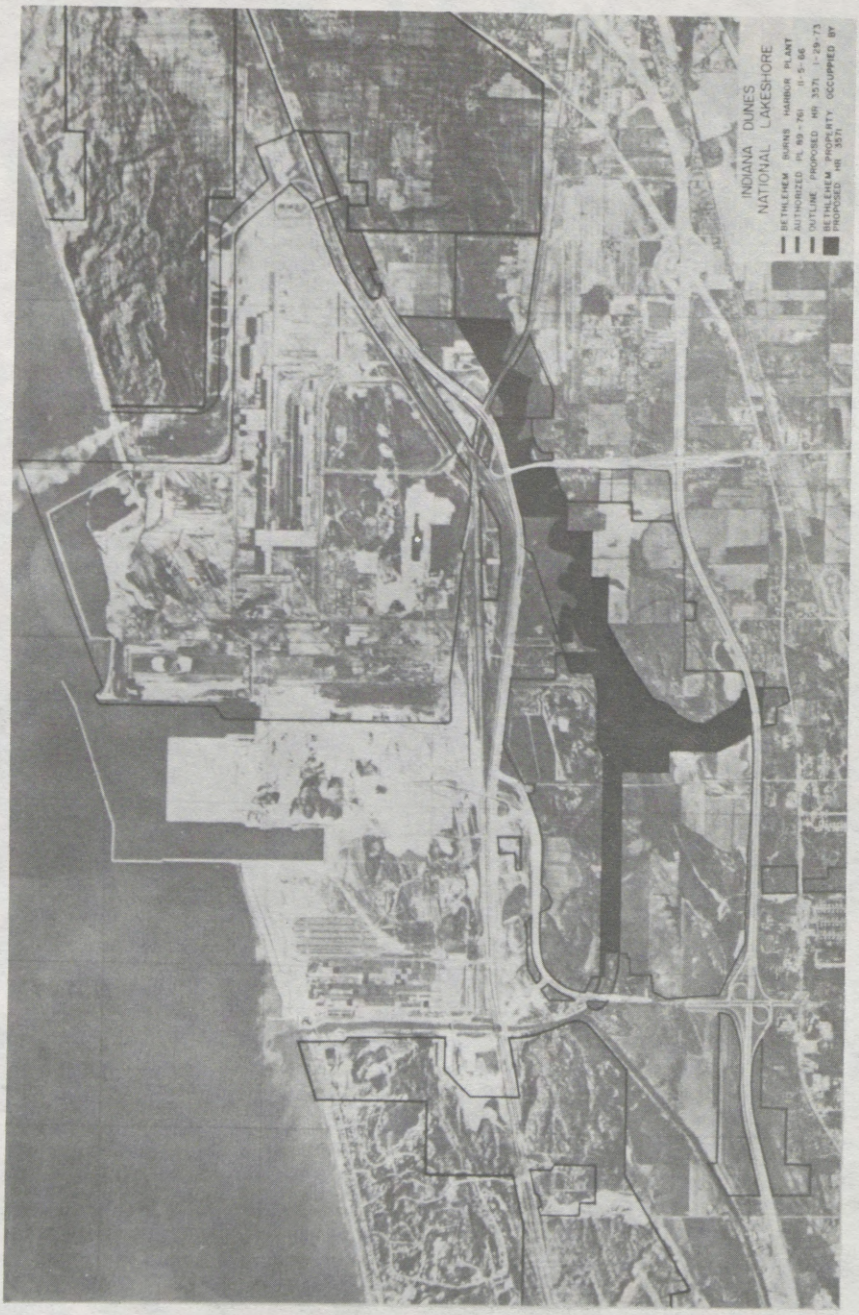
We therefore urge that this committee *not* act favorably on S 820 and companion bills as presently drafted.

By rejecting them you would, *first*, remove the present air of uncertainty, and thereby allow plans for orderly industrial expansion to proceed. And, *second*, my company could proceed to develop its property so as to alleviate the shortage of steel mill products and meet the country's growing demands.

We also object to further erosion of the tax base of Porter County which would be caused by this legislation. You'll undoubtedly hear from residents of the area in further detail about this damaging aspect of S 820.

Sincerely,

J. A. CREIGHTON,
General Manager.


INDIANA DUNES
NATIONAL LAKESHORE
BETHLEHEM SURNS HARBOR PLANT
AUTHORIZED PL 89-761 11-5-66
OUTLINE PROPOSED HR 3571 1-29-73
BETHLEHEM PROPERTY OCCUPPIED BY
PROPOSED HR 3571

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION,
Falls Church, Va., September 27, 1974.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The American Automobile Association, representing more than 16 million members of the motoring public, strongly supports and calls for the timely passage of S. 820, a bill that would provide for the expansion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

AAA endorsed the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in 1966, a project that carved out 10 miles of beach and nearby forested sand dunes as a "national lakeshore" administered by the National Park Service. AAA's support then and now is based on our well-established policy regarding Conservation and Expansion of Recreational Resources which reads:

Conservation and the development of recreation, and vacation and camping areas have not kept pace with the requirements of the American people, nor can these present recreation regions continue to meet the needs of an expanding population. The American Automobile Association believes that government—local, state and Federal—must place increasing emphasis on conservation of existing facilities and the creation of new recreational travel resources throughout the country. The AAA supports the use of moneys from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to plan, acquire and develop new Federal, state and local recreational areas.

As part of the AAA's continuing policy to promote the protection, conservation and wise use of our natural resources for recreational purposes, the AAA pledges its support to continuing efforts to protect our streams, rivers, lakes and waterways from pollution.

It is imperative that the job which was started in 1966 be completed. Many outstanding natural areas still lie outside park boundaries and portions of the park are extremely vulnerable to nearby adverse development. S. 820 would add tracts of high quality open space ranging in size from 18 to 700 acres.

Long gas lines, concern over the availability of gas, and radically increased prices across the whole spectrum of everyday living have all had a stifling effect on the travel and vacation plans of most Americans. Thus it is more important than ever before that we conserve and improve those land and water resources that are easily accessible from large population centers so that everyone will have desirable recreation facilities within their reach.

It is requested that this letter be made a part of the official hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN DE LORENZI,
Managing Director,
Public Policy Division.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN,
September 28, 1974.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The American Association of University Women, Indiana Division, and the Great Lakes Basin Task Force of the Association speaking for the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, wish to go on record as supporting an enlarged Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park as provided by Senate Bill 820, sponsored by Senators Bayh, Hartke, Stevenson, Percy and Hart.

The Association has as part of its longstanding purpose: (1) to foster the development and maintenance of high standards of *education* at all levels. It also has had as an important part of its study and action program nationwide: (2) the furtherance of knowledge about and conservation of the *environment.* With approval of the members of the five Great Lakes States names, we chose a regional study-action project to monitor what was being done to make the best use of and to preserve the Great Lakes Basin.

We view these issues as relevant to our interest in the expansion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park.

The Association has long supported the concept of a rounded education for full development of children and adults. As a basic principle this would include

knowledge of the physical world. Regard for the earth and its needs and offerings and its relation to people cannot begin too early and that education continues through life. It is essential to the conservation measures all people must take in the interests of survival.

We consider the establishment of the National Park system as a recognition of the importance of provided areas where that attitude can be developed. This Congress has done and should continue to do. The part of the Park already established has resulted in increasing use of improved interest by people of all ages. In addition to individuals and groups exploring the many aspects of the dunes area on their own, the Park Service has provided guided tours and excellent information about the natural history of the region, even though funds for staff and development have not always been adequate. There is need for providing countless widened uses of the area for increased earth learning.

The dunes area gives hundreds of people access to Lake Michigan and provides a necessary balance to the urban territory surrounding the Park. People from every kind of background have been learning to appreciate the earth from direct experience with the dunes. Educational leaders from schools and in conservation groups have used the park for a laboratory. The dunes, bogs, prairies, and wetlands are an excellent area of learning.

The enthusiasm of scientists and educators, artists, photographers, conservationists in the region have provided much of the help in learning about the dunes area. Their extraordinary regard for the environment sets an example of the attitude so badly needed for preserving and protecting this and other areas and to help them to see people as part of the scene. That view of the world has to begin early and it requires well trained leaders to keep it alive and a place like the Park to serve as a laboratory and a place of learning and recreation.

Studies of the Great Lakes Basin show that the shores of the southern end of Lake Michigan are among the most heavily populated and the most industrialized in the nation. Population by the year 2000 will have almost doubled. The need for open space will have doubled also. If the dunes park is allowed to remain in its present size it will be inadequate. Overuse of its parts that are fragile will destroy much of their value. Protected and managed use will be necessary for the present or the enlarged park in keeping with the plans of the National Park Service.

In this area above-average in production and income-earning we should be able to afford a space for people to have enjoyable use of the lake and the lands adjoining. Industry can point with pride to the asset the park is and can see what an enlarged park will be to the workers who live and work in the vicinity.

This is the last remnant of a once beautiful shoreline that has been all but effaced by industrial encroachment. The various expansion areas are not only valuable in themselves but would protect the park from the effects of the dirt and noise the large population has to work and live in. People need this park. It is a haven and a resource for gaining composure and health so needed at this time.

AAUW has long been encouraging environmental education. Areas of the dunes and the Hoosier Prairie offer special opportunities for the study of plant and animal life and for geographic, hydrological, and geological sciences. Indiana University Northwest has offered to manage the valuable resources of the Hoosier Prairie for the benefit of their students and other schools in the region, seeking to learn about the remnants of plant and animal life and the nature of the formation of the dunes that remain there. We approve of this offer and believe it would be economical to accept it.

To obtain the areas suggested for expansion now is also an economy. The cost of land between the years 1953–69 has gone up 6% annually. Competition for use of the lane is keen ; it may not be available later. The years the park has been in existence have made wholesale deleterious effects by industry and power plants. They have used the lane and water for operating purposes without regard for the rights of people to have access to the lake and the nature of the area.

Restricted and managed use of the park is essential to protect it.

Through study of the whole Basin and looking at the Indiana shoreline as part of the whole Great Lakes Basin, we believe that planned management of water and related land resources suggested for the Basin applied to the park. The laissez-faire siting of industry and power and commerical plants along the lake shores together with careless municipal sewage outfalls have put a burden on the lakes. This is especially true of the waters in the southern shore

of Lake Michigan which are very slow to renew themselves; studies show that 99.1 years are required for that renewal.

What is done with the dunes shoreline sets a precedent for the other shores of the Great Lakes. Suggested protections developed for the Comprehensive Coordinated Joint Plan for conservation and development of the waters and related land resources for the portions of the Basin in the U.S. have been of great benefit to us. It is in keeping with the policy of the official planners to balance space between industry and recreation open space areas all around the Basin and to provide managed use of water and related land resources. The Park is one of the unique areas shown by the study to be essential.

"Forests, streams, swamps, shorelines, wetlands, open space and scenic areas have been consumed by metropolitan development" is the generalized statement made about the Basin. It is well demonstrated by the area in which the dunes are. "With the problem of resourcing our physical environment is the even greater problem of overcoming the ills of our human and social environment. These ills seem to be cumulative even faster and to be even more stubbornly resistant to reversal than our environmental life. These two tasks are inextricably related." (from the draft "Environmental Impact Statement for the U.S. Dept of Interior)

Congress has taken such measures as the Water Quality Act, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Coastal Zone Management Act to guard against the threats to our environment and well-being. We hope they will consider the expansion of the shoreline park as part of that protection of the environment.

Plans suggested for the Great Lakes Basin so far provide general guidelines for all levels of the government for use in planning and development; they show priorities to meet present and future demands for conserving and developing and using the environment. Among the resource use categories the suggested plan covers are wildlife management, aesthetic and cultural opportunities and water oriented recreation, all of which pertain to the Dunes Park. The work is meant to be useful to Congress and to planning agencies to insure that project proposals are not in conflict.

We would like to see the expansion of the Dunes Park as an example of enlightened policy planning for the future.

Respectfully submitted

HELEN BIEKER, *Chairman.*

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY,
TERRE HAUTE, IND.,
September 27, 1974.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing in reference to S. 820, Bill to Enlarge Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

My particular purpose is to stress the importance of expanding the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore to include various outholdings of exceptional natural value. Of particular interest to me is the 330-plus acre tract located in Griffith, Indiana, and known as Hoosier Prairie.

I visited Hoosier Prairie on several occasions at the request of the National Park Service to obtain data necessary for evaluating the area for National Natural Landmark designation. My evaluation report of August 7, 1973, included the recommendation that Hoosier Prairie be registered as a National Landmark. During August, 1974, a National Park Service release stated that Hoosier Prairie had received National Landmark designation.

A detailed listing of the natural values of Hoosier Prairie is included in my report and only a brief summary is included herein. A rich mosaic of community types, ranging from oak-prairie savanna to dry prairie to marsh, occurs within the tract. The plant species list is approximately 300, including several rare orchids and ferns. The outdoor educational opportunities in nature study and ecology are enormous, considering the vast population within the Calumet Region. Hoosier Prairie is the only sizeable remnant of the original prairie that once covered 13 per cent of Indiana. If we lost Hoosier Prairie to industrial development, we essentially sound taps for one of the most interesting vegetation types of primaeval Indiana.

The National Park Service is the most logical agency to acquire and administer the fragile natural areas included in the Indiana Dunes Expansion Bill. Manage-

ment by a federal agency insures a more complete protection than is usually possible by regional or state groups or institutions. It is my feeling that the National Park Service should more fully explore the possibilities of acquiring important natural areas located in the same general region as their larger units. NPS acquisition is one of the few avenues open to preserving areas in these times of rapidly accelerating land costs. Furthermore, many NPS areas have private, developed inholdings within their borders; a more reasonable policy, it seems, would be for the NPS to acquire public natural outholdings in the vicinity of their large areas.

I urge you to give favorable consideration to the passage of S 820. I further request that this letter be made a part of the Hearing Record.

Sincerely yours,

M. T. JACKSON,
Professor of Life Sciences.

SALT CREEK VALLEY PROPERTY
OWNERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.
ROUTE 9, BOX 51,
Valparaiso, Ind., September 27, 1974.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Commitee of Interior and Insular Affairs, Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SENATOR BIBLE: We oppose passage of S 820 as proposed for the following reasons:

1. Using Eminent Domain to acquire property for Recreational purposes is not a necessity for the General Public, but a frivolous acquisition, as ruled by the Supreme Court on a recent case.
2. There are sufficient lands already acquired in Indiana and the need is to set aside monies to develop them.
3. Indiana has very little shoreline on Lake Michigan. Enough has been set aside for Parks and Recreation. Federal and State government own about 8,000 acres in Porter County. That is a lot of land. Through out the State of Indiana over 910 thousand acres is off the tax rolls.
4. Past acquisitions have been inequitable and harassing.
5. Neighboring state of Illinois has been purchasing heavily near the Illinois Dunes State Park and other areas in Northern Illinois. Why duplicate recreational facilities when Illinois is providing for themselves?
6. Who can guarantee that citizen's can use Park lands due to high rate of crime? Park lands already owned cannot be controlled.

We, the Salt Creek Valley Property Owners Protective Association, Inc. request the defeat of S 820.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
SALT CREEK VALLEY PROPERTY OWNERS
PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

ROUTE 9, BOX 51,
Valparaiso, Ind., September 27, 1974.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Room 145, Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: What a great statesman once said, "I don't agree with what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it," applies to us folk who own property which the over-zealous, misdirected, thoughtless, insensitive (to a point of callous disregard) people who desire to take from us by HR 3571 the right of ownership of our property. We land-owners will defend to the death our rights to own the land we have chosen under the free enterprise system. It's the product of our labors. Labors also of fathers, mothers, husbands, wives and children are evidenced here. We built our lives here, our characters were molded by the labors that we expended. We choose our spot to live on and we are by this time thoroughly angered, thoroughly concerned that our rights to our property are *again* threatened by acquisition against our wishes, by rules other than those set down in the constitution.

EX. I

The right and privilege of ownership also is the basis of our taxing system. Taxes from property is the basis of many taxing units, whereby we have the necessities of government, protection, and education. We, in Porter County, have lost an estimated $3,915,890.00 tax base by the present IDNLS Park. The proposed exxpansion will take another estimated $3,432,240.00 from our tax base. Total estimated tax base loss $7,357,130.00

EX. II

One wonders why there is such polarization in Porter County. Perhaps it is because many cases of irregularities, double and triple standards in acquiring parcels of the present park have been uncovered. Other times people in official capacity and others *acting* as if they were in official capacity have made promises to people and various groups that they will be "protected" by keeping certain areas low density or low volume traffic. How will they enforce these promises?

EX. III–IV

In some instances people who wish to use the IDNLS Park are denied the right to enter certain areas of the park which have already been acquired for park purposes while lands of others in the proposed expansion will be bisected and trisected, leaving a remainder unattached, unprotected and possibly inaccessible to the unfortunate landowner. There has been a request for 10 more rangers for the present park because of violence. How many rangers will be needed for this non-contiguous annexation?

EX. V–VI

In some areas of the 10 mile Little Calumet East branch corridor, the proposed expansion is as narrow as 100′ and is only a bridge span wide. The East branch of the Little Calumet meanders through 4 towns and is location wise several miles south of the East end of the present IDNLS Park. It has been proposed that the Little Calumet River will be used to connect the East and West beach areas of the IDNLS Park. This would be impossible unless the proponents of HR 3571 have a means of moving the stream several miles north and over railroads, inter-state and state highways. By what miraculous manner will this be accomplished?

EX. VII

Proponents of HR 3571 claim there is practically no opposition to the park. However the enclosed brochure insert will show there are at least 60 organizations representing large groups of people who are against the expansion. Perhaps one reason is that Indiana is well supplied with National parks, National forests, State parks, State leased land with numerous recreation spots, also many private recreational grounds, are in the State.

EX. VIII–IX

In the proposed Expansion area many fine new homes are being built which will make the estimated cost of $56,562,000.00 for the addition much higher than the original estimate.

EX. X

I would humbly suggest there is a much better use for 56 million dollars at the moment than park expansion. Our country is nearly bankrupt!!! It would be better to put the money in a faster return and help the United States economy-wise by helping to get those business and homes back in operation that have been destroyed by the rash of tornados which struck this spring at enormous cost in dollars, injury, and death. The latest tornado in Oklahoma was estimated to cost $56 million. These unfortunate people have "open" space and I doubt if they would approve an addition to a park when their need is so desperate. Put the fate of the nation on a stabilized base and other things will come along with it, as we can afford them!

Enclosed in my file are resolutions from several organizations. Please enter my testimony, with the statements and exhibits and the resolutions in the record in opposition to HR 3571.

Thank you!

Mrs. F. A. Rhoda,
Chairman, Parks Committee,
Salt Creek Valley Property Owners
Protective Association, Inc.

ROUTE 9, Box 51,
Valparaiso, Ind., September 27, 1974.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs, Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SENATOR BIBLE: The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Expansion bill should be defeated because—

The Area has been misrepresented to you as an "unspoiled" and "wild area," while in fact there are only patchy areas with no houses or buildings. This is evident by the fact that on Salt Creek, a small creek which is thirteen miles in length (verified by Porter Co. Surveyor) there are 16 operative sewage treatment plants in operation.

In the fifteen mile length of Porter County's Little Calumet River segment, there are at least four sewage treatment plants using the waterway.

While the sewage effluent may cause the canoes to slip through the shallow water more easily, the health hazard for the people handling the canoes and for the ones who fall into the bacteria-filled water, and those walking through the grass in the flood plain, should not be allowed.

Another feature is the vague descriptions and definitions and explanations sprinkled throughout the proposal. The so-called dense forests are but a few acres of woods in size, and Porter County's "hills" are low, as evidenced by reading the elevations on the United States Geodetic maps of Porter County.

Page 20 of the proposal—Under Blue Heron Unit in Part A, first paragraph—describes this area as an important wildlife refuge. In the third paragraph it states, "the area would also be accessible for hikers and wildlife enthusiasts." There cannot be preservation of wildlife if this area is thrown open to hikers and wildlife enthusiasts." There cannot be preservation of flora and fauna when those who view these areas dig up the plants and plant them in their own yards where the environment is incompatible.

The flora and fauna and wildlife is now existing there because the landowner does not want the land opened for public use. The wildlife likes its privacy, too.

Porter County and the State of Indiana has many lakes with hundreds of acres set aside for recreation, (verified by Porter County Assessor's Office).

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE RHODA.

HAROLD BENNETT OLIN, AIA,
P.O. Box 208,
Beverly Shores, Ind., September 28, 1947.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 3106 New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am sorry I will be unable to personally testify at the forthcoming hearing on the expansion bill for the Indiana Dunes. However, I hope you will give full weight to my remarks and will include my statement in the official record of these hearings.

My statement consists of two parts: 1) the balance of this letter, outlining the importance of including the Beverly Shores "Island" in the Lakeshore and 2) an article "The Indiana Dunes—Staging Area for a National Land Use Policy"—demonstrating the importance of regional planning for conservation of natural values.

In the sixties I repeatedly appeared before this committee urging the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Congress did finally acquiesce to our pleas and in 1966 adopted the landmark legislation establishing the first truly urban national park.

The natural preserve established by that legislation under your leadership was the best and the most Congress could do at that time. But times are changing and the mood of the country is changing. Population pressures in urban regions are accelerating and natural values are diminishing. Valuable open space close to the urban centers is being irretrievably lost to urbanization, industrialization and commercialization.

The groundswell of public opinion against the loss of natural values and ecologically valuable areas is illustrated by the adoption of many statewide land use laws and municipal controlled-growth ordinances.

I have lived in Beverly Shores for almost 15 years and have had occasion to observe firsthand the dramatic shift in public opinion. When I testified before

this committee in 1965 and '66, I could report that only a little more than half of the local population endorsed the Lakeshore proposal. Today I am happy to report that according to surveys taken both by the Action Committee (for the National Lakeshore) and the Town Board, about 90% of the town residents support the inclusion of the Island in the Lakeshore.

On July 17, 1972 I was privileged to chair a meeting with the then Director of the Park Service, George Hartzog, Jr., and other Interior Department officials. At this meeting I transmitted to Mr. Hartzog the results of a door-to-door survey by the Action Committee indicating that at least 90% of the families interviewed (representing 70% of all the homes in Beverly Shores) supported the inclusion of the Island in the Lakeshore. This list was later expanded to include 87% of all the households, and the sentiments still ran 9 to 1 in favor of inclusion. A petition containing 350 signatures representing 204 households out of 230 contacted, backed up the findings of the survey.

Now it should be patently clear that the great majority of our townspeople are in accord with the proposals of S. 820. The next question I want to address is whether the island contains the kind of natural values which are worthy of inclusion in a National Lakeshore preserve.

Speaking both as a resident of the area, familiar with the local landscape, and as a former member of the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore Advisory Commission, familiar with criteria for National Lakeshore designation, I say it most certainly is. I would like to convince you likewise.

Even a superficial visual comparison between the area proposed and the area included will demonstrate that they are both heavily wooded and the houses are substantially hidden by vegetation. Roads are relatively narrow and gravel-covered, with no curbs or sidewalks. Some roads are nothing more than a single pair of wheel tracks. This network of narrow, winding lanes, through woods and dunes, would be ideal for hiking, biking and service wheel access.

Both hiking and biking are becoming increasingly popular in the U.S. and nowhere in the Lakeshore is there such an extensive ready-made network of paths suitable for this purpose. This area can offer an experience half-way between the intensive mass beach use and the low-intensity visitation in fragile areas such as bogs and wetlands.

In conclusion, I want to point also that the Dunes have remarkable healing powers. In less than 5 years, a disturbed dune can be completely obscured by natural ground cover and indigenous shrubs. To demonstrate the incredible forces of nature at work here. I want to report that I've had to pull out over fifty plants, which broke through my newly asphalted driveway this spring.

If you and I do our work to preserve the Dunes for future generations, I assure you the forces of nature will do theirs and our children will be grateful for the worthy heritage we pass on to them.

Respectfully yours,

HAROLD B. OLIN.

THE INDIANA DUNES—STAGING AREA FOR A NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY

(By Harold Olin)

[It was the intent of this paper to demonstrate that the existence of a national land use policy, such as envisioned in H.R. 10294 and S. 268, could have mitigated the land use conflict and saved the best of the Dunes. Now that the prospects of adopting a national land use bill in the 93rd Congress have dimmed, Congress should not miss the opportunity to extend its protection to critical environmental areas, such as the Indiana Dunes, on a case-by-case basis.]

The following is a brief exposition of the urgent need for a national land use policy which would encourage statewide or regional land use controls. This need is exemplified by the intense competition for strategic land in the northwest Indiana segment of the Chicago region—a classic battlefield fueled by continuing population pressures in this, as in most other, urban concentrations of America.

The most notable of the planning discussions of the area is Professor Harold Mayer's article "Politics and Shoreline Land Use" (*Annals*, Association of American Geographers, Dec. 1964), which demonstrated that major land use decisions were being made here on the basis of political expediency and a parochial view of economic and social needs.

This paper will examine the classical land use conflicts in the light of new legislation already adopted by some states and extensively debated by the 92nd and 93rd Congress.

The federal legislation, proposed in several versions of the national Land Use Planning Act, attempts to provide the planning framework for States and inter-State regional compounds to resolve land use conflicts between conservationists and industrialists on a broader, regional or Statewide basis.

I. LAND AS RESOURCE—BASIS OF NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY

The recognition of land as a valuable and limited resource is summed up in Will Rogers famous admonition, "Buy land, they ain't making any more of it." It is surely disquieting to note that we are converting more than 2,000,000 acres of forest and agricultural lands to industrial, commercial and residential uses every year. The loss of farmlands and timber resources is a problem this nation no doubt will have to face in the not-too-distant future; already the huge farm surpluses of a few years ago are dwindling and the lumber industry is predicting serious structural shortages in 10 years. No less of a problem is the destruction of important ecological, scenic and historic values in many parts of the country.

Especially important, however, is *how* and *where* much of the once-open natural land is being used. Most of the developments on this land are poorly planned and unimaginatively conceived in response to a short-range view of needs and priorities. About half the yearly consumption of land, one million acres, is intensively converted to urban developments, airports and highways, resourvoirs and flood control projects, mostly located in the major population centers of the country.

Here the so-called "urban crisis" is frequently compounded by this haphazard development—segregating socio-economic groups, worsening traffic jams, reducing social services, increasing pollution, aggravating urban sprawl and consuming valuable agricultural resources and recreational lands on urban fringes, while the cores of the cities continue to decay.

Thoughtful planners such as Bernard Weissbourd and the National Policy Task Force of the American Institute of Architects have proposed nearly identical programs for accommodating growth in major metropolitan areas. Both envision active federal programs for creating new in-town and satellite communities capable of absorbing 20 million people in selected urban areas of the country. This constitutes approximately one-third of the expected population increase of 50 to 60 million in the next 26 years, over 80% of whom are expected to settle in the 228 existing metropolitan areas.

More and more government officials, planners and businessmen are beginning to notice these pressures. The general support for a national land use policy grows out of the dawning awareness among thoughtful people that this nation can no longer afford to treat land as an inexhaustible commodity to be exploited, but must regard it as a precious resource to be wisely husbanded and carefully used and reused.

The problem is succinctly stated in the Administration model land use bill submitted as part of the President's 1971 Environmental Program to the 92nd Congress:

"The Congress hereby finds and declares that decisions about the use of land significantly influence the quality of the environment, and that present State and local institutional arrangements for planning and regulating land use of more than local impact are inadequate, with the result—1) that important ecological, cultural, historic and aesthetic values in areas of critical environmental concern which are essential to the well-being of all citizens are being irretrievably damaged or lost; * * * 3) that key facilities such as major airports, highway interchanges and recreational facilities are inducing disorderly development and urbanization of more than local impact; * * * 5) that the selection and development of sites for essential private development or regional benefit has been delayed or prevented."

It is precisely the lack of adequate "State and local institutional arrangements" which is at the core of the developer-citizen strife over a bog or woods, and the impact of major developments or key facilities on ecologically sensitive areas and communities. It certainly was the lack of adequate State and local planning processes and the opportunity for public participation in the planning decisions which caused the protracted strife over the Indiana Dunes.

II. INDIANA DUNES—HISTORIC CROSSROADS OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Indiana Dunes have been at the crossroads of commerce and industry since the days of the earliest settlers in the Chicago region. Father Marquette

skirted the region along the lakeshore around 1675. About 1680, the Pottawatomie Indians began to move south and settled around the lower end of Lake Michigan. While the Indians maintained only temporary camp-villages, they prized the area as a source of furs, fish and berries and traveled here frequently.

One of the more famous trails, the "Old Sauk Trail," comprised part of a great continental east-west route which had been used for centuries by the Indians. It was named after the Sauk Indians who traveled this route from Rock Island, Illinois to Malden in Canada to collect an annuity in goods from the English and later, from the United States at Detroit. Of the other trails, the Lakeshore Trail was a principal route of Indians and white explorers alike. Inland trails on prehistoric glacial Talleston and Calumet beaches served the Indians, later became stagecoach routes, and in recent years are identifiable as automotive highways U.S. 12–20 and U.S. 6.

An examination of any road map will reveal that most east-west routes were squeezed together around the tip of Lake Michigan, creating a transportation cluster which exists to this day. This cluster has both spurred industrialization and created land use problems, producing congestion in some parts and isolating other parts. It generally encouraged rapid east-west urbanization and development. However, most of this development has occurred in the last 50 years.

There is a touch of irony in the coincidence that the first zoning ordinance in America was adopted in 1916, the same year in which Stephen Mather, first Director of the National Park Service, proposed the creation of a National Park between Gary and Michigan City. It was almost exactly 50 years later to the month, that Mather's dream was realized in the authorization of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The period from 1952—when the Save-the-Dunes Council was organized by the stereotypical "ladies-in-tennis shoes"—to 1966—when the Lakeshore was finally established by an Act of Congress—saw one of the most persistent and courageous fights by a citizens' action group in the annals of the conservation movement. The active participation of many Council members and officers for over a decade—frequently after having moved from the immediate area—illustrates the commitment of both its rank-and-file and leadership.

The conflict in the Dunes stemmed from the desire of certain Indiana politicians and industrialists to create a deepwater harbor and industrial complex in the vicinity of Burns Ditch where some of the highest and most unspoiled dunes remained. Local residents were both incensed at the destruction of this beautiful area and appalled at the prospect of living under the "mushroom cloud" of pollution they associated with the Calumet industrial district.

Unable to attract Indiana officials to their cause, local citizens under the leadership of the Save-the-Dunes Council turned to Illinois Senator Paul Douglas, a frequent visitor and lover of the Dunes. Senator Douglas introduced a series of bills starting in 1961, which culminated in the authorization of the Lakeshore in 1966. This victory would not have been possible without the wholehearted cooperation of Indiana Senators Vance Hartke and Birch Bayh and Representatives J. Edward Roush and Ray Madden.

By 1963, the effort to extend the "industrial crescent" into the Dunes with a harbor and steel manufacturing complex had been accomplished and the heart of the Dunes was lost to Bethlehem and Burns Harbor. At Senator Douglas' request, the late President Kennedy was instrumental in working out a compromise which dictated that both a park and port must be elements of the total development in the Dunes.

Despite the compromise, industrial proponents continued efforts to prevent authorization of the Lakeshore at subsequent Congressional hearings in 1964, 1965 and 1966.

This author testified at many of these hearings in support of the proposed Lakeshore. At the 1966 House hearings, he presented a map of current industrial zoning in the area, with the boundaries of the proposed Lakeshore superimposed over it. He refuted the charge that conservationists were attempting to thwart industrial expansion by demonstrating that less than 10% of the lands included in the Lakeshore were zoned for industry.

The National Lakeshore, hurriedly authorized in the final days of the 89th Congress, was better than none, but it was a patchwork affair, some 3,700 acres short of the 1963 compromise area. It consisted of 5,800 acres in scattered parcels and 2,200 acres of the Indiana Dunes State Park. The experience of eight years proves that expanding, buffering and consolidating these areas, as proposed in HR 3571, is essential to the future success of the Lakeshore.

Professor Mayer, in his 1964 article, summed up the conflict:

"The battle for the Indiana Dunes is symptomatic of a conflict which exists on the fringes of many metropolitan areas: the need for open space, recreational areas, and scenic preservations, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the demands for industrial location and urbanization to meet the demands of an increasing population for living space and for basic goods produced by large-scale industry serving metropolitan and regional markets. Both industrial development and preservation of open space are vital to the expanding metropolitan population whose available land is constantly and rapidly diminishing in extent, particularly land with such special characteristics as in the case of the Indiana Dunes."

III. THREE THREATS TO THE DUNES—THREE SAFEGUARDS IN NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY

As indicated earlier, National land use bills attempted to accomplish the following objectives: 1) to protect *areas of critical environmental concern;* 2) to control location of *key facilities,* so as to minimize impact on adjacent lands and 3) to regulate both the location and the potential problems arising out of *large scale developments.*

"Areas of critical environmental concern" are defined in the Jackson bill as "non-Federal lands where uncontrolled development could result in irreversible damage to historic, cultural, or esthetic values, or natural systems or processes which are of more than local significance . . ." The definition further enumerates dunes, beaches, forests, scenic or historic areas and rare ecosystems as types of areas it has in mind.

The entire Dunes area fits the definition like a mortise fits a tenon. It contains both historic, cultural and esthetic values, as well as natural systems and processes which are unique in the entire world. Here is the Bailley Homestead, the home of a French fur trader who settled in the Dunes 150 years ago to engage in commerce with the Indians. Here are the camps, the trails and portages of the Pottawotamie and the Sauk Indians. Here are the golden moving sands and dank tamarack bogs, where Professor Henry Cowles studied plant succession around the turn of the century and laid the groundwork for the science of ecology.

"Irreversible damage" certainly has been done to the once-wild dunes where the Burns Harbor and Steel complex now stands on level land. But even the small, salvaged Dunes Lakeshore today is impacted by adjacent "key facilities" (e.g., power generating plants) and "large scale developments" (harbor and steel mills). Three specific threats to the Dunes Lakeshore are worthy of more detailed examination.

A. The Threat to Cowles Bog

Perhaps the most important natural area in the entire Lakeshore preserve is the quaking tamarack bog where Professor Cowles did his pioneering studies in the science of ecology. It is located just west of Mineral Springs Road, near the entrance to the town of Dunes Acres. Several years ago, the Department of Interior granted it Registered Natural Landmark status, a distinction which singles it out as a unique phenomenon of national significance. It has long served as an outdoor laboratory for serious students of biology and ecology from Universities in the region. Distinguished scientists from abroad have made special trips to see it.

This fragile ecosystem depends for its survival on a specific degree of acidity in the soil and on a high ground water level. Two man-made conditions threaten to upset the delicate balance: the nearby Northern Indiana Public Service Company generating plant and a residential subdivision.

The generating plant is a coal-fueled plant which generates large amounts of flyash. The ash is precipitated in the stack and is washed down with water jets. Eventually the ash is conducted to man-made settling ponds, where it drops to the bottom. The soluble chemical compounds which leach out of the ash into the groundwater reach nearby Cowles Bog and threaten to upset the pH.

A nearby subdivision has a high water table and no sewerage system. The several dozen existing houses have difficulty operating their septic systems efficiently because of the high water table. The remaining lots are not marketable because of this condition. Under pressure from local property owners and real estate operators, the County Drainage Board proposed to construct a ditch

which would lower the water table. The proximity to Cowles Bog threatens to starve it of the necessary ground water.

The State of Indiana and the National Park Service opposed construction of the ditch in court, but the matter will not be resolved until the residential subdivision is included in an expanded National Lakeshore as proposed. Good planning would have precluded residential construction on this land in the first place.

B. Proposed Regional Jetport

Indiana officially entered the Chicago Regional Jetport derby with a 1968 study by Sverdrup and Parcel, Engineers, for the Lake-Porter Regional Planning and Transportation Commission. The study considered five sites in Northern Indiana and pinpointed two as first and second best. The first choice was a site near Chesterton with runways 1½ miles from the Dunes Lakeshore.

To demonstrate the impact of this "key facility" on the Lakeshore and adjacent communities, the author prepared a map showing the extent of the 100 PNdb (perceived noise-decibels) noise level. It stretched almost 10 miles in each direction from the center and encompassed an area of almost 100,000 acres.

Testifying before a Congressional Committee, the author pointed out the meaning of noise levels near the 100 PNdb range: "Consider the fact that 120 PNdb is the threshold of feeling or pain, and levels of 100 PNdb are not recommended for residential development. Continuous exposure of industrial workers to levels of 90 PNdb causes permanent hearing loss."

Today it appears that the second-choice site near Crown Point is the favored one and the Chesterton site has been abandoned. But newspaper accounts of Indiana politicians' land holdings near Chesterton raise the specter of a future revival of this site.

C. The Harbor-Industrial Complex

This is a "large scale development" indeed. It encompasses an area of approximately 8,000 acres, equal in size to the authorized Lakeshore. Bethlehem Steel alone employs some 6,000 people and has an investment of over one billion dollars. The impact of this huge development both on the economy and the environment is equally big.

Porter County is said to be the fastest growing county in Indiana. It is attracting both new population and industry. Old industries, such as the local utility company, are expanding their facilities. A new coal-fired generating plant has been completed recently at the eastern boundary of the Lakeshore in Michigan City; a nuclear-powered plant is proposed next to the existing coal-fired plant near Dune Acres. Both conservationists and local townspeople have been opposing the nuclear plant for safety reasons in hearings before the Atomic Energy Commission.

When the Burns Harbor was authorized by Congress in 1965, certain pollution control requirements were written into the law at Senator Douglas' urging. Conservationists have been claiming that the port interests and industry were not living up to these requirements. Finally in 1971, the General Accounting Office, fiscal watchdog of Congress, investigated the reported non-compliance. It concluded:

"Pollution from existing and future development in the Burns Waterway Harbor area, unless adequately controlled, will have a detrimental effect upon the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park Area. Although the Harbor is not complete, it has contributed to industrial development in the area which will inevitably increase the problems of controlling pollution."

"GAO evaluated the adequacy of the assurances provided by the State of Indiana to the Secretary of the Army, that air and water pollution sources would be controlled to the maximum extent feasible. Certain weaknesses were noted in the State's implementation of its air and water pollution control program which, in GAO's opinion, raise questions regarding the adequacy of the assurances provided."

The GAO report also pointed out that Burns Harbor (under jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers) was creating environmental hazards for the Lakeshore (under the National Park Service). The report informed Congress of the need for greater coordination among federal agencies in the planning and implementa-

tion of federal programs. Coordination of federal programs amongst themselves and with State programs is one of the chief aims of the federal land use legislation.

Conclusion: Although a substantial part of the Dunes area has been saved, it seems appropriate to inquire whether better planning and decision-making processes might not have preserved more of this singular heritage and mitigated the problems it is facing today.

Certainly, the 1966 proposal for a Tri-Cities Harbor area, straddling the Indiana-Illinois line, had a great deal of merit. So did the 1963 scheme presented by the Lake Michigan Region Planning Council to construct a harbor area inland along Burns Ditch, thus preserving the lakefront dunes.

Professor Mayer's overview of the Dunes conflict seems as valid today as it was in 1964 and documents the urgent need for a national land use policy:

"There are many conflicts within the Chicago-northwestern Indiana metropolitan complex which are equally urgent and equally difficult. Virtually every other large urban area has similar conflicts, which will become more numerous and more intense as urbanization spreads. It is becoming increasingly clear that the complexity of these issues is producing a condition in which political pressures do not constitute the effective mechanism needed to achieve the optimal solution.

"Objective consideration of regional problems by qualified practitioners . . . is not incompatible with democracy, when these professionals work together and give proper consideration, to the diverse interests of the whole public in the process of finding the best among the alternative solutions to these problems. Consideration of the complex interrelations among all the elements affecting land use on the fringes of urban areas has become an urgent problem of national, and, in some cases, of international importance."

THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.,
INDIANA DIVISION,
September 26, 1974.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: We are very pleased that you have scheduled a hearing on S.820, a bill to expand the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. I do regret that the shortness of notice will prevent my personal testimony on behalf of the Indiana Izaak Walton League and our parent national organization. However, we have made arrangements for the League's national Environmental Affairs Director, Mr. Maitland Sharpe, to state our position in support of this legislation.

For the Record of the September 30 hearing, I am enclosing three copies of the testimony I presented June 17 to the House Parks and Recreation Committee. Our position remains unchanged since this statement was presented. This covering letter is also intended for the Record.

We are particularly concerned that the eastern river units—IV–A and IV–B—be included in the legislation; also the Beverly Shores "island"— III–A, which lies at the heart of the largest contiguous tract of the Park; I–C, presently largely owned by Midwest Steel Corporation, and at which site a temporary continuation of disposal on about 20 acres is not unacceptable; and units II–E and IV–C, the river units connecting Park areas considerably south of the Burns Harbor/Industrial complex. Our statement includes useful facts with respect to the Burns Harbor's economics, which demonstrate this facility to be essentially a federally subsidized private port for Midwest and Bethlehem Steel Corporation. It would be especially unfortunate if this subsidized private port is allowed to serve as a rationale for deleting units IV–C and II–E, and we hope the Congress will insist upon their inclusion.

We do recognize the manageability problems with VI–A, though we do hope it need not be omitted from the bill. To the best of our knowledge all the other proposed units have little opposition to inclusion, and we hope S.820 can be favorably reported intact. Thank you.

Sincerely,

THOMAS E. DUSTIN, *Executive Secretary,*

INDIANA DIVISION, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
1802 CHAPMAN ROAD,
Huntertown, Ind., June 17, 1974.

PARKS AND RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIRS: My name is Thomas E. Dustin, and I am pleased to present the testimony of the Indiana Division, Izaak Walton League of America, in support of the additions to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore proposed in the legislation being considered by the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, H.R. 3571. I am also authorized to present the position of our national parent organization, of whose Executive Board I am a member

The interest of the Izaak Walton League in the Indiana Dunes dates to a 1952 resolution—22 years ago—which stated that the remaining dunes in connection with the Indiana portion of Lake Michigan should be preserved. This policy has consistently been reiterated over the years, and every hearing considering authorization through the first Congressional action in 1966 has found us present and supporting the measures proposed.

The National Park Service has specifically recognized the interest of the Izaak Walton League, along with our colleagues in the Save the Dunes Council, as the most active group endorsing these proposals and principles. Further, it was my privilege to serve as personal representative and first chairman of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission, under former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall. The Commission was created by the 1966 legislation.

We have thoroughly reviewed the provisions of H.R. 3571, and support inclusion of all the proposed additions. I have personally field-toured or viewed over the years representative portions of virtually all the proposed tracts, and believe them highly qualified for inclusion. I produced the attached brochure, and wrote the language below based upon the more comprehensive descriptions prepared by others in the League and Save the Dunes Council who have intensively studied each area. There may be one or two minor discrepancies between these site designations and those in the bill, but everything is substantially correct in essential principles.

I–A: Gateway to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, these 158 acres are essential to help absorb what will be the heaviest recreational use in the entire dunes system. These lands, presently outside the park boundaries, are zoned for other development. If they are not included, the mass recreation potential of the present West Beach unit will be impaired and perhaps destroyed by encroachment from both the east and west.

I–B: Glacier Lake, torn from the protective legislation of the 1960's is one of the most vitally needed additions. Completely devoid of structures, this 701-acre tract would preserve one of the largest unspoiled remnants of ancient Lake Chicago which preceded Lake Michigan, take up recreational overflows, and preserve the environmental system of portions of Little Calumet River. It would be available for use at minimum investment and time after acquisition.

I–C: Featuring one of the last unprotected reaches of the shoreline, these 158 acres also include some of the higher dunes along the toe of Lake Michigan. The area is now directly threatened with industrial development; indeed part of it is already lost to a can-making corporation, and to industrial sludge deposits. But the proposed addition remains pristine—its high dunes and troughs concealing the mills just beyond to the east and south.

I–D: Long Lake area of 420 acres writes a chapter in natural history of a rapid fall in the waters preceding Lake Michigan, leaving alternating dune ridges and lakes 25 miles long paralleling the present shore. Today, the lakes have become swales and meadows, but the "handwriting" is still there—a vestige of what was, to enrich the lives of those to come.

I–E: Adjacent to existing Marquette Park operated by the City of Gary, is the 302-acre Miller Lagoon and Woods tract. Left in its natural state, this area expands the diversity and usefulness of the existing municipal park, while preserving a reach of the shoreline for swimming that is now threatened with construction of another Lake Michigan power plant. The tract is owned by a huge steel corporation at present, which has already filled land adjacent to the proposed addition with slag for further industrial construction.

I–F: Similar in some respects to the Long Lake area I–B, the aging forces operating on this 295-acre Tolleston Dune complex are more advanced. The ridges are heavily forested, and the interdunal troughs display an unsurpassed variety of wildflowers for all seasons. The site also provides a large open space vista

welcoming visitors passing from the industrial Calumet region of Indiana and Illinois—a contrast that must be rated among the most remarkable on earth.

II–A: This utility Greenbelt Corridor of 102 acres is essential in the effort to save some of the most spectacular of the dunes adjoining to the east, including Cowles Bog now a registered National Natural Landmark. Even now, ash and industrial effluents, as well as adjacent drainage, threaten the Bog which is widely recognized as the birthplace of the study of ecology in North America, by virtue of the early investigations carried out there by the late Dr. Henry C. Cowles. In addition to a large coal-burning plant which years ago destroyed some of the best of the dunes system, a nuclear power plant opposed by the Department of the Interior and conservationists also threatens.

II–B: The Waverly Road tract of 140 acres is virtually surrounded by other parts of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Housing development threatens the area directly, and local authorities cite this as justification for construction and enlargement of sewage drains through a part of Indiana Dunes State Park to the bathing shores of Lake Michigan—a move temporarily blocked by the State and conservationist attorneys.

II–C: This 20-acre Tremont Road tract was intended for inclusion in 1966, but surveying and technicalities put its acquisition in question. It is included in new measures to clarify National Park Service authority.

II–D: Furnessville Marsh extension of 194 acres assures the integrity of scenic U.S. Highway 12 through the National Lakeshore. At one time, industrial interests and highway planners proposed to make the road a major four-lane artery serving the steel mills. But with adequate protection of the contiguous lands, its highest purpose as scenic access can be perpetuated.

II–E: Bailly Homestead River Extension will save in its natural condition 168 acres of the Little Calumet flood plain and environment, saving its qualities for the hiker and the canoeist many times during the year. Area II–E is a partial restoration of the dunes wrenched from the phase-one lands preserved in the 1966 legislation.

II–F: Lake Border Terminal Morraine site II–F is a 49-acre unit which both preserves an important geological feature and adds to the scenic integrity of U.S. Highway 12—another site stricken from the 1966 legislation because of industrial and developer pressure.

III–A: The 652-acre Beverly Shores "island", two miles long and half a mile deep breaks the continuity of the largest tract of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. While it includes a number of residences, the "Cape Cod Formula" would assure the park status future of the area while not disrupting the lives that have been built there. General residential development is still relatively sparse. Visions of a metropolitan area conjured in the early 1900's failed to materialize, but the country lanes and narrow roads which lace portions of the "island" are ideal for bicyclists, hikers, and nature lovers. High dunes, wooded ravines and swales characterize the area.

III–B: Unless the 18-acre Crescent Dune portion of the shoreline is made part of the National Lakeshore, it may be despoiled as a waste area by the Power utility which presently owns it—thereby also posing a major threat by visual and water pollution to the entire east end of the park. Its 80-feet high dunes, which could be bulldozed away, form a visual buffer between the ugly power plants just east and the grace of the unspoiled dunes and shore to the west.

IV–A: Blue Heron unit of 391 acres, 10 miles east of major industrial areas was slashed from the 1966 dunes legislation, provides an outstanding wildlife refuge and major protection of the Little Calumet River watershed. Dense forests of flood plain sycamore, ash, maple, boxelder and beech characterize the climax condition of the area. Large populations of Great Blue Heron are seen throughout this sector. The habitat must be preserved. Local politicians show little interest in saving it.

IV–B: The River Section of 636 acres completes significant protection of the Little Calumet flood plain, adding a new and fascinating dimension to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Steep wooded slopes included in the corridor assure a sense of isolation for the hiker, far from crowds, cities, industries and major highways. At times, parts of the river provide an exciting whitewater canoeing experience, not otherwise available in the park as it exists today.

IV–C: Continuity between major elements of the National Lakeshore is provided in this 343-acre portion of the Little Calumet's flood plain valley along with at least partial protection of the Salt Creek watershed which joins from the south. The glacial history of the area is well depicted in the soil cross-

sections cut by these stream segments which would be preserved by their inclusion in the Lakeshore.

V: The 150 acres of buffer zone surrounding Pinhook Bog are badly needed to protect the vulnerable and fragile qualities of the Bog—a registered National Natural Landmark. Leaching from salt piles stored on the Indiana Toll Road for five years threatened the integrity of the Bog before remedies were installed. Other surrounding activities clearly make additional protection of the Bog's watershed imperative.

VI–A: Nippissing Ridge and Swale, while small at a total of 86 acres for the two parcels, represents all that remains of an area illustrating advanced natural eutrophiation which fascinates environmental scientists to this day. Long, narrow dune ridges interspersed with well established meadows that were once interdunal lakes, display prairie grasses and wildflower species not found elsewhere in the dunes system. Paper birch trees exist here at one of the most southerly areas of their North American habitat.

VI–B: The last original prairie that still exists in Indiana as a landscape type is encompassed in the 345-acre Hoosier Prairie. The prairie here was formed by the most ancient of interdunal ponds left in the wake of the receding glaciers, and is one of the most distant examples from Lake Michigan still virtually intact. But industrialization is already at its margins, and will advance further if the prairie is not protected in the National Lakeshore.

Since I am the author of the above, I request that it be included in the Record.

Our comments will largely use the position of the State of Indiana as the focal point. Little will be said about the Department of Interior's recommendations because we do not feel Interior's recommendations are responsive to the needs, or for that matter to the stated priorities of the Administration in "bringing parks to the people".

It is a pleasure for us to be able to state our commendation and praise for Governor Otis Bowen's position. It is the most constructive and thoughtful posture ever adopted by the State of Indiana since the first serious efforts began to save the dunes more than half a century ago. If the state has not gone as far as we feel it should in supporting H.R. 3571, it is our belief that it has been handed some of the problems and difficult decisions by previous state administrations. Our comments are not intended as critical of the state, though we hope they will be persuasive in encouraging you to keep all the proposed tracts in the bill.

Areas of Concurrence with the State

Briefly, as we understand it, the state recommends inclusion of about 2,450 acres of H.R. 3571's 5,300 acres within the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The principal areas the state recommends are: the additions to Pinhook Bog, Tract V, of about 150 acres. Pinhook Bog is a detached unit a few miles southeast of the main body of the Park, in LaPorte County;

Tract VI–B, Hoosier Prairie, a detached unit somewhat southwest of the Park, including over 300 acres. This site is completely unduplicated in quality anywhere else in the National Lakeshore, and represents the last prime vestige of native prairie in this region of the country. To exclude it would be to forego a remarkable educational and scientific opportunity, as well as a visual experience enjoyed by pioneer travelers across a wide area of northern Indiana and Illinois in the early 1800's. Almost all of this kind of environment has now been converted to farmland and cities. This is the last of its kind. We understand Interior does not recommend it because it presents management problems and is detached from the rest of the Park. This is perplexing, since Interior did not oppose inclusion of Pinhook Bog southeast of the Park. Hoosier Prairie has been recommended for National Natural Landmark recognition. Interior has not yet recorded it, quite likely because its position opposing inclusion would thereby be weakened;

Tract I–E, Miller Lagoon, including about 300 acres adjacent to Miller Park in Gary. This site would be closest to the urban complex served by the National Lakeshore; Tract I–D, including, a 420-acre area known as Long Lake; Tract I–F, a 295-acre area known as Tolleston Dune; I–A in two parts, representing undeveloped portions of Ogden Dunes including about 158 acres; portions of Tract I–B which includes 700 acres, but only east to Marine Street; Tract II–B, north and south of U.S. Highway 12, including 140 acres; II–C, of 20 acres; II–D, of 194 acres; and III–B, the 18-acre Crescent Dune at the extreme east end of the Park just west of Michigan City.

This is substantially our understanding of the state's position, though there may be one or two additional sites, or minor acreage discrepancies. We fully endorse these recommendations. The state has an interesting stand on Tract II–a, a 102-acre greenbelt corridor presently owned by Northern Indiana Public Service Company. It states that this land need not be acquired if NIPSCO will give firm assurances that the land will not be used in a destructive manner, or in such a way as to threaten adjacent Cowles Bog, now a part of the Lakeshore and a registered National Natural Landmark. We would advise in the strongest of terms that *no* agreement NIPSCO might make can be relied upon. This firm has already dumped flyash wastes on a portion of this property which is leaching into Cowles Bog. For years, the company dodged adequate particulate emission control from its existing coal-fired Bailly generating plant, in spite of universal complaints of violations, including those of the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board. It is doggedly pressing ahead to build a nuclear boiling water reactor plant on its Bailly property, over the strenuous objections of the Department of Interior, conservationists, and several members of Congress. Nothing at all in the history of this company suggests the slightest concern for the National Lakeshore or for the public for whom it has been created. If we fail to include Trace II–A, we will be sounding the death knell for Cowles Bog, universally recognized as the birthplace of the science of ecology in North America, by virtue of the early investigations of the late Dr. Henry C. Cowles.

Areas of Nonconcurrence with the State

The principal serious omission on the part of the state's recommendations are the so-called "river" units: Tracts IV–C, II–E, IV–B, and IV–C, totaling about 1,500 acres. Tracts IV–B and –A, are said to present management problems; yet a river corridor is among the easiest kinds of open space to acquire. They are generally undeveloped and easy to define. Tracts II–E, IV–C and I–B east of Marine Street, are said to potentially interfere with industrial development. This deserves further discussion.

First, the river units will provide a unique and completely unduplicated recreational and scientific experience, by offering seasonal stream canoeing, river valley hiking, and geological examples due to stream cutting into lower strata, not available anywhere else in the Lakeshore. Large areas of substantially undisturbed flood plain and habitat for many wildlife and bird species are provided in these units, including Great Blue Heron rookeries. Few National Parks can offer such diversified choices, particularly to an urban population, if the river units are included.

It is our belief that the principal opposition to the river units traces directly to Bethlehem Steel Corporation and perhaps a few other private interests. We believe that an inland industrial barge canal connecting the existing Burns Port to the Mississippi River system is the foundation stone of that opposition. As part of the National Lakeshore, a stumbling block to the ruin of the Little Calumet would be presented.

In 1966, Congress authorized $25-million for construction at the Burns Port. We contended then, and reiterate now that this port was and is for almost the exclusive use of Bethlehem Steel and Midwest Steel, which totally control the west and east sides of the port. When the Corps of Engineers found this port "economically feasible", it specified that the minimum requirement was for at least one fully integrated steel mill *and* 10-million tons of trans-shipped coal. The Corps also anticipated some 400,000 tons of grain a year. Neither eventuality has developed, or ever will. The Corps relied upon what can most charitably be described as over-optimism in projections by the Indiana Port Commission. The coal tonnage was to be derived by a move of Chicago-based Rail to Water, Inc., which handles the shipments for some dozen coal companies. The provisos were that the Indiana Port Commission buy out the Chicago assets of Rail to Water. Rail to Water further specified that it could not be considered a public carrier; and the deal evidently fell through completely. Thus, the major economic underpinning of the Burns Port never materialized, nor was there any prospect that it ever would. The grain has not come either, nor has much of anything else that would justify further Federal investment or interest in the port.

It is well known that lower Lake Michigan is frozen in for about three months a year by the ice packs that accumulate at the lower end. An inland industrial barge canal, involving directly Tracts II–E and IV–C would be a response to that problem. We have heard cost estimates for its construction on the order of

$300,000,000; and that was in dollars of some five years or so ago. Are further industrial navigation facilities justified for that area? We have attempted to find out. Some two years ago, I inquired of the Corps of Engineers as to progress in obtaining the business attributed to the port. The Corps ducked and referred me to the Indiana Port Commission. The Commission sent nothing but a prospect list, and my subsequent request for actual customer lists or letters-of-intent have gone unanswered to this day. On September 20, 1970, the U.S. General Accounting Office issued a report stating that the port was meeting neither its economic or environmental expectations.

And on December 16, 1973, the Louisville (KY) Courier-Journal, one of the most respected newspapers in the nation, published an extensive article on the Port's business, written by Mr. Gordon Englehart, one of the most competent investigative reporters in the country. The table of tonnages for the past five years is duplicated below, and I ask that this be incorporated in the Record:

	Public		Steel		Public tonnage	Steel tonnage	Port shipping revenue
	Ships	Barges	Ships	Barges			
Year:						300,000	
1969	13	63	70	69	190,000	798,974	$50,000
1970	16	73	101	206	245,509	3,167,609	50,133
1971	16	112	129	240	190,036	4,569,791	76,227
1972	22	8	138	255	[1] 139,546	[1] 5,400,000	[1] 80,000
1973							
Totals	67	256	438	770	765,522	14,206,373	[2] 236,521

[1] These are estimates by Ralph Joseph, director of operations at the port.
[2] The $236,521 represents dockage, wharfage, and harbor-service fees charged boats using the harbor. Included is $66,391 in harbor-service fees that Bethlehem Steel and Midwest Steel so far have refused to pay.

From this table it can be seen that the total revenues for the port since its inception have been little more than a quarter million dollars. It can also be seen that 95 percent of all the tonnage is related to the two steel firms, and most of that to just one of them, Bethlehem, since Midwest is not an integrated steel-making facility. In the latest year for which figures were available, the "public" tonnage had shrunk to 3 percent, and a substantial decline in actual tonnage. Most of the steel tonnage, moreover is incoming—ore, limestone, coal. Most of the output is shipped to markets by other means of transportation.

The fundamental question seems to be whether the IV–C and II–E river unit tracts should be made available to millions of users for educational and recreational purposes, or whether it should be reserved primarily for the benefit of Bethlehem Steel Corporation and its hopes for an eventual Federally financed inland barge canal. I think it comes down to that when all the dust is swept away.

Beyond the river units, the state opposes Tract VI–A, the two-part Nippising Ridge and Swale of 86 acres, on manageability grounds that we believe have already been spoken to with the Hoosier Prairie and Pinhook Bog as detached examples; the 49-acre II–F tract which would preserve an excellent scenic approach to the Park's midland area just east of the steel mill complex; and the so-called Beverly Shores "island", a 640-acre enclave, Tract III–A.

We believe the "island", now supported for inclusion by most of its residents, should be included. The main objection of the state is cost, but that is a question for the Federal government, not the state, to evaluate. The area includes some of the highest dunes in the system, and is part of the largest single tract in the entire National Lakeshore. Many years ago, it was envisioned as an enormous development area; and small roads lace much of the area. Today, those roads and trails would provide an excellent bicycling and strolling opportuinty for visitors—particularly those not able to manage the rigors of primitive hiking, but who nonetheless are entitled to a representative dunes experience. No other area of the National Lakeshore could provide so diversified a visual experience with so easy a system of already-built accesses. The "island" will be a continuing source of difficulty if it is not authorized for acquisition. Residential rights would be protected by the Cape Cod Formula.

We would join the state in its expression that newly authorized lands be acquired at the most rapid possible rate, so that orderly development of the region can proceed; that development of the already-authorized areas should stay

abreast of acquisition; and that the National Park Service improve its sensitivity to local problems and needs—especially with respect to the development at West Beach.

The state has reiterated its reluctance to deed the 2,100-acre Dunes State Park to the National Lakeshore. We hope this need not be an issue. The state has commendably dedicated 1,500 acres of its park under the stringent provisions of Indiana's 1967 Nature Preserves Act, which assures that the natural integrity of the dedicated portions will be protected. No roads or utilities or other encroachments will ever be allowed in that portion of the Park. Under the Act, it is extremely difficult if not all but impossible to condemn a dedicated area for purposes at odds with Articles of Dedication and Master Plan. The state will be developing the remaining 600 acres for more intensive recreational purposes. Overall, the state park fits very well into the function of the National Lakeshore; and when I served as Advisory Commission chairman, I believe a growing atmosphere of cooperation between the state and Federal agencies was emerging.

If the major portions of the areas included in H.R. 3571, are authorized, we would join the state in the hope future legislation would not be needed. This is excellent legislation. If implemented it will add enormous diversity to the already-authorized areas, and will help protect the Park already created. Nowhere else in the country this close to a major urban center has an opportunity equivalent to this one. In proceeding, it is worth considering that the area to be served by the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is the most heavily populated center between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. We should not delay in assuring that natural excellence will be preserved there for all generations.

LUCIA E. TOWER, M.D.,
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE,
Chicago, Ill., October 2, 1974.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
3106 New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR HONORABLE SIR: I write to urge the favorable consideration by your Subcommittee of Senate Bill #820, a proposal to expand the Indiana Dunes National Lake Shore, with my especial emphasis on the importance of including the so-called "Beverly Shores Island".

Toward this purpose I enclose copies of testimony I gave in person at the Proceedings of the House Committee on Parks and Recreation (HR 3571) on June 17, 1974. I enclose also copies of excerpts from a letter I wrote to Governor Otis R. Bowen of Indiana on June 21, 1974, urging him to reconsider his thinking on the Beverly Shores Island. I cannot formulate my opinions any better now than I did in this letter to him then.

A further enclosure is a copy of a news article on the subject of the Park Expansion Bill from The Chicago Daily News on June 18, 1974, with a drawing by Congressman Earl Landgrebe, given by him to a Chicago Daily News reporter. The drawing is of an important racially integrated part of Chicago and also includes The University of Chicago. For years the underground campaign in this area has been against the National Park in order to keep blacks out of the area. There are virtually no blacks in the Second Congressional District. People have been threatened if they supported the Park, and there has been much snide racially biased talk about what will happen when the Park is developed.

I will deeply appreciate your giving attention to this material and shall hope you and the Subcommittee will see fit to recommend passage of the entire Indiana Dunes National Lake Shore Park Expansion Bill. Action is urgently needed, for bulldozing and building are proceeding rapidly as people are trying to get in "under the wire" in Beverly Shores.

Respectfully,

LUCIA E. TOWER, M.D.

Enclosures.

STATEMENT OF LUCIA E. TOWER TROY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION REGARDING THE DUNES EXPANSION BILL (H.R. 3571) ON JUNE 17, 1974

My name is Lucia E. Tower Troy. I am a physician practicing in the city of Chicago and am a retired Professor of Psychiatry from The Abraham Lincoln School of Medicine of the University of Illinois in Chicago. I have been initially a part-time, later a full-time resident of Beverly Shores, Indiana, since 1936, when my late husband and I built a home there.

Exactly sixty years ago this spring (in 1914) I made a field trip to the Indiana Dunes at Miller with the psysiography class of my Chicago high school. As I recall, there was one farm house at Miller at that time. Our study of the terrain, its wind and sand erosion and the travelling inward of the moving dunes, was a rich and educational experience for me. From this first trip I became interested several years later in the movement initiated by Stephen Mather in 1916 to create a National Yark in the Indiana Dunes—a movement itself doomed to frustration, but which later culminated in the creation of the Indiana Dunes State Park in 1923. Although I now recall no details, I was active in various groups working towards these ends—as active as a busy college and medical student could be in those days when college students were supposed to be seen but not heard.

The Indiana Dunes were always very popular for recreational purposes, especially among University students and faculty. Some of my most memorable experiences of those early years were of many camping out weekends and long hikes in the almost totally unoccupied wild and beautiful areas. I was also very aware of the intense scientific interest the region held for many of the science professors at the University. At that time an almost untouched enormous area could have been set aside for a few million dollars. What is now Beverly Shores was one such area, but was then of little interest to the scientists of Chicago who were naturally more interested in that part of the Dunes closer to Chicago and geologically more akin as well.

As a residential area, Beverly Shores has developed very slowly. It was badly hindered by a combination of an exceedingly primitive real estate operation and the immediately superimposed severe financial depression of the early 30's. As a result a very large part of the area is still almost intact and will lend itself readily to park expansion purposes—and it is now *all* that is left. The Indiana Dunes National Lake Shore created by Congress in 1966 took the "best" parts of this last remaining area; "best" not because they were more beautiful or more interesting scientifically but "best" because they were the least populated. As a result the so-called "Island" of Beverly Shores of some 600 acres is completely surrounded by a National Park of which it is truly an integral part and it has become a complete anomaly politically and geographically. It just simply is not a viable political, financial or cultural unit and should become officially a part of the National Park. Although it has more houses than other parts of the Park, it is geologically and scientifically essentially undamaged and in my opinion would without too much difficulty eventually revert to its natural state.

I emphasize the addition of the Beverly Shores "Island" to the National Park because I know it deeply and have watched every part of it for nearly forty years. Its residents, originally very mixed in their feelings about being included in the National Lake Shore, now are at least 85% desirous of being included, and I devoutly hope you will grant their wish.

Because I have said so much about Beverly Shores I will make only a passing plea for the inclusion in the National Park also of all the other areas proposed, of most of which I have fair but not intimate knowledge. Each has its own scientific or recreational importance to the development of the entire Park Program.

I speak with no expertise about the ecological importance of areas such as this National Park. As a psychiatrist, however, I *can* emphasize to you that investigators in the psychiatric, sociological and anthropological fields are just beginning to amass hard core evidence of the enormous importance to the development and maintenance of good mental health of adequate space, and meaningful cultural and recreational opportunities. Over-crowded urban areas such as lie on much of the lower half of Lake Michigan desperately need large and adequate parks such as the proposed expanded Indiana Dunes National Lake Shore.

EXCERPTS FROM A LETTER TO GOVERNOR OTIS R. BOWEN, WRITTEN ON JUNE 21, 1974

. . . Emotional references were made at the hearings to "a residential area dominated by $200,000 homes". To my almost certain knowledge there are only two houses of this value in Beverly Shores and both are in that part of Beverly Shores already included in the established park.

There is a small handful of houses in the town perhaps approaching $100,000 in value, a fair number in the $30,000 to $60,000 range, and a considerable number of very modest value, including a few very small houses and some of substandard caliber. The total number of houses in the area is, I understand, around 270. Using rough figures for the purpose of making a very rough estimate: 270 houses at an *average* of $40,000 would be $10,800,000, and 400 acres of unde-

veloped land at $6,000 per acre would be $2,400,000—a total of $13,200,000. The estimate of perhaps $26,000,000 to acquire the "Island" generally given thus seems high. Confusion was added at the hearings by a lot of talk about the "Island" costing $56,000,000—this being perhaps an estimate for the total expansion bill, perhaps again high. Thus, in my opinion, acquiring those houses that people are willing to sell would not be prohibitive. Many people would not probably wish to sell to the Park Service at all and some would find themselves able to get a much better price on the open market than from the Park Service. This was the experience of some of the home owners who were in the now already established Park, and might increasingly prove to be so if the "Island" is taken for the Park.

I think it is inevitable that unless the Beverly Shores Island is included in the Park it will eventually largely be levelled by bulldozers, and "high-rises" will move in. This will necessitate a water and a sewage system with all the destruction of natural beauty these entail in the installation, and will result in the monstrosity of a congested roughly one square mile urban area sitting squarely in the middle of a National Park. Eight-five percent or more of the residents of the "Island" now urgently wish to be included in the National Lake Shore, and in my experience largely on the basis of principle rather than hope for financial gain.

I personally consider the inclusion of the Beverly Shores "Island" in the National Lake Shore as the single most important area to be added to the Park.

LUCIA E. TOWER, M.D.

FOUR FAVOR DUNES COMPROMISE

(By Robert Groenberg)

WASHINGTON—A proposal to add 5,328 acres to the existing 6,000-acre Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore has provoked a classic clash on Capitol Hill between conservationists and business and industrial interests.

The proposal under debate is a bill drawn by Rep. J. Edward Roush (D-Ind.), and supported by 26 colleagues, to add undisturbed dunes, wetland and "buffer zones" to protect the national lakeshore park established in 1966.

Of those who testified, or otherwise made their opinions known in statements to House Interior subcommittee chairman Rep. Roy Taylor (D-N.C.), 53 favored the Roush bill and 11—including the National Park Service—were against it.

Four others, including spokesmen for Indiana Gov. Otis R. Bowen, indicated they were ready for some kind of a compromise that would increase the park size by about 2,447 acres.

Among the four who would compromise is Rep. Earl Landgrebe (R-Ind.), in whose northwestern Indiana's 2d District nearly all of the proposed additions are located.

He was steaming angry, as he sat in the Interior Committee's hearing room. Landgrebe indicated he was ready for a compromise, too, however, saying, "I could go up to 1,500 acres (as an addition)—or I could go down to 900 acres!"

But, he added, "They know as long as Earl Landgrebe is alive, they can't chop up my district!"

"Mikva talks about bulldozers pushing down sand dunes," he said with anger, in reference to former Illinois Democratic Rep. Abner J. Mikva's testimony earlier charging that while Congress debates conservation measures, industry acts to despoil the land.

"Well, I'm talking about bulldozers pushing down $200,000 homes," Landgrebe said, referring to homes that he insists would be "destroyed" to make way for the park additions, a charge denied by the conservations.

"We could come out to Elmhurst (Illinois) and push down some houses," he added.

"They can go to Gary and do what they please. (One of the proposed additions, in the Gary area, is an 86-acre patch of prairie grass, wild flowers and birch trees to the over-all dunes national park system.)

"But I'm offended at (Rep.) Ray Madden (D.-Ind.) and Roush coming in and screwing up my district."

When the testimony turned to the topic of how simple it is for thousands of Chicagoans to travel to the dunes in only an hour, and similar recreation advantages enjoyed by city dwellers, Langbrebe took pencil and pad and drew a hasty map.

It showed Lake Michigan on the east and State St. on the west, with 55th St. on the north and 67th St. on the south. He shaded in the area, Chicago's black ghetto on the South Side, and wrote "My idea of a perfect lake shore monument!" Then signed his name and shoved the map across to a reporter, commencing:

"All they got to do is tear it down!"

BETTE PRANGE,
132 SOUTH CALUMET ROAD,
Chesterton, Ind., October 4, 1974.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Having been a member of the National Park Limits Committee since 1969 and the Indiana Conservation and Wildlife Protection Association since its inception, a resident, taxpayer and property owner in Porter County and having worked closely with these groups and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore administrative staff, I feel qualified in submitting this report on the proposed expansion to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as proposed in S–820.

I believe the Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation exemplifies the reason the American people have completely lost faith in their elected leaders. There was absolutely *no* notification of people directly concerned by S–820, the property owners involved, that there would be a Senate hearing on this bill which so directly affects our lives and our homes. A small group of fanatics, with a case of tunnel vision, were able to get to the committee solely because it is an election year and, being a well funded lobby group, were able to get "their" bill on the agenda. Opponents of the bill were not even informed of hearings.

It is a travesty of the Constitutional process when only proponents of a highly controversial bill are informed of hearings. I am of the firm opinion that members of a wealthy lobby group are regarded with far greater favor than John Q. Taxpayer. This committee is playing "politics as usual" with people's lives.

Perhaps the written testimony (attached) of an opponent to the bill will be given some small consideration.

Sincerely,

BETTE PRANGE.

Senate Bill 820 is opposed for the following reasons:

1. On general principle I will disagree with any government which takes lands from people who do not wish to give it up. Particularly by a government which can't afford to pay for these lands. At a time in our nation's history when the economy is staggering from the effects of runaway inflation there is nothing to justify using public funds for an area ill adapted to be a national recreation area.

2. We are tired of the endless harassment by a group of ruthless do-gooders who, giving nothing, would deprive us of our lands. This land is not wanted by the Department of Interior. There have been dangerous crime problems—vandalism, dope, break-ins, race problems, rape and even murder in the Lakeshore which would spill over and be uncontrollable in the areas recommended for expansion in S–820 because of the non-contiguous nature of the Little Calumet corridor in relation to the present park. The Department of Interior, recognizing the management-policing problems, in a recent study recommended exclusion of the Little Cal corridor in any expansion plans.

3. The area included in S–820 has been totally misrepresented by the "conservation" groups lobbying for this bill. It is not an unspoiled wilderness or an area replete with dunes and duneland topography. Rather it is an area running through residential communities of fine homes and an industrial complex with complete steel making facilities. The Little Calumet is a sluggish stream, heavily overgrown, which runs through the towns of Chesterton, Porter, Pines, Ogden Dunes, Burns Harbor, Dune Acres and the City of Portage. The expansion area is cut by power lines, highways and railroads. In some areas the corridor is only one hundred feet wide—hardly the type of area suitable for the projected influx of 87,000 people *daily* (Dept. of Interior figures).

4. The senators from Illinois wax eloquent at the expansion bill deploring "the dumping of industrial waste resulting in "environmental damage" to the area. These lands were bought and paid for by Bethlehem Steel and Midwest Steel Corporations for plant sites. Both plants have been operational for many

years providing jobs and income for our people. It is a tragic day in our American system of free enterprise when companies are not allowed to operate their own facilities and use their own lands but are hobbled by demagogs who do not choose to see beyond the ballot box. Obviously the eloquence of the senators from Illinois is exceeded only by their complete and abysmal ignorance of the whole area.

5. $27,900,000 was appropriated for purchase *and* development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The money has been spent and 1,872 acres in the boundaries of the present park remain unpurchased due to lack of funds. People owning these lands remain in limbo—unable to sell their lands because of contracts signed in good faith to a government agency who doesn't have the funds to honor the contracts. Because funds are exhausted there has been *no* development of the present Lakeshore. As it now stands it does not deserve the designation of a national park. There are *no* recreational facilities and plans for development have been projected so far in the future as to be sheer mockery. Logic would seem to recommend using funds protagonists of S–820 wish to use for expansion for final purchase of lands now unpurchased within the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and for proper development of the Lakeshore into a useable, functional park. The wilderness it now is serves no one.

6. In my opinion the Save the Dunes Council deserves close scrutiny, if not Federal investigation. Their financial statement makes interesting reading for a so-called "non-profit" organization. They were able to parlay a $2,000 investment into $100,800 in twenty years. I refer to the Cowles Bog land, which is still assessed at $2,000 at the Porter County Assessor's office. Not a bad deal for a swamp. Their financial statement reveals trust funds, stocks, Golden Pass Books, etc. They even have a slush fund for land purchase at tax sales in the Lakeshore and can be all but positive that every purchase will turn a nice profit when sold to the Federal government. There are questions in many minds that they are indulging in a smart land speculation scheme rather than the flora-fauna, bleeding heart bonnet they choose to wear for obvious reasons. It would be more equitable if some of the hardship cases of people waiting for purchase of land in the present boundaries of the park were settled.

7. The plan for expansion as proposed in S–820 is officially pegged at $56,-562,000. Since the government is notoriously poor in projecting cost in land acquisition and is almost always on the low side, I must assume the $56 million price tag is also "conservative." Net result in undervaluing to landowners in the involved areas who are forced, under threat of condemnation, to sell their lands below market value. I am able to cite innumerable cases within the boundaries of the present Lakeshore. The bitterness, and hardship, to local landowners is a public scandal which the park administration has been forced to live with. S–820 does not make impressive fiscal sense when one reads the cost of the Beverly Shores "island" is estimated at $23,738,840 (Dept. of Interior figures of June, 1972) for 626 acres. It is hardly reasonable to believe the remaining 4,674 plus acres can be acquired for the remaining $32,823,160. Further, when one reads in the media that there is a $230 million national backlog of land already authorized for parks but for which no funds have been made available—S–820 enters the realm of fantasyland—or might become Nightmare land to John Q. Taxpayer.

8. The Save the Dunes Council has been a prime mover in influencing the marauding congressman from the 4th District, Indiana and the two senators from Indiana to endorse H.R. 3571 and S–820 respectively. It becomes particularly interesting when one digs into the Porter County assessor's records. Dune Acres is an exclusive area on the lakeshore with many expensive homes—one may enter the confines of the little town only after being admitted by a gateman. A sign is prominently posted which says "Dune Acres-Private Property-No Hunting-No Trapping-No Access to Beach-NO ACCESS TO NATIONAL LAKESHORE". This becomes highly questionable when assessor's records prove that taxpayers have purchased 520.41 acres with federal funds (with more to be purchased) *in Dune Acres*. It becomes even more questionable when the plat of the area is consulted and the United States of America has purchased land surrounding the lands of Edward W. Osann, Jr.—one of the Save the Dunes Council attorneys whose son is a paid lobbyist for the Save the Dunes Council. Why were these lands purchased in the first place and, since they now are public lands, why is not the public allowed to use them? Another gross abuse of power and favor which does not set well with people who may have

land taken by a ill-conceived plan of members of the Save the Dunes Council and their cohorts.

SOUTHEAST SPORTSMAN'S CLUB,
13139 AVENUE M,
Chicago, Ill., September 28, 1974.

Senator CHARLES PERCY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PERCY: Our membership desires to go on record with you as being in favor of enlarging the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

We do not concur with the thinking of certain Indiana industries that are trying to keep the increase in size of this area to a minimum. As the population of our country and this area increases in the years ahead more and more Illinois residents will be going over to the area for recreation. We therefore urge you to go for the maximum area available.

We would appreciate a copy of the booklet containing the Hearings held on this bill and its companion bill H.R. 3571.

May we hear from you, please?

Sincerely yours,

JOHN T. KELLY,
President.

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