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BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

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BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

OVERSIGHT HEARING ON THE PRESIDENT'S BICENTENNIAL
LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

SEPTEMBER 1, 1976

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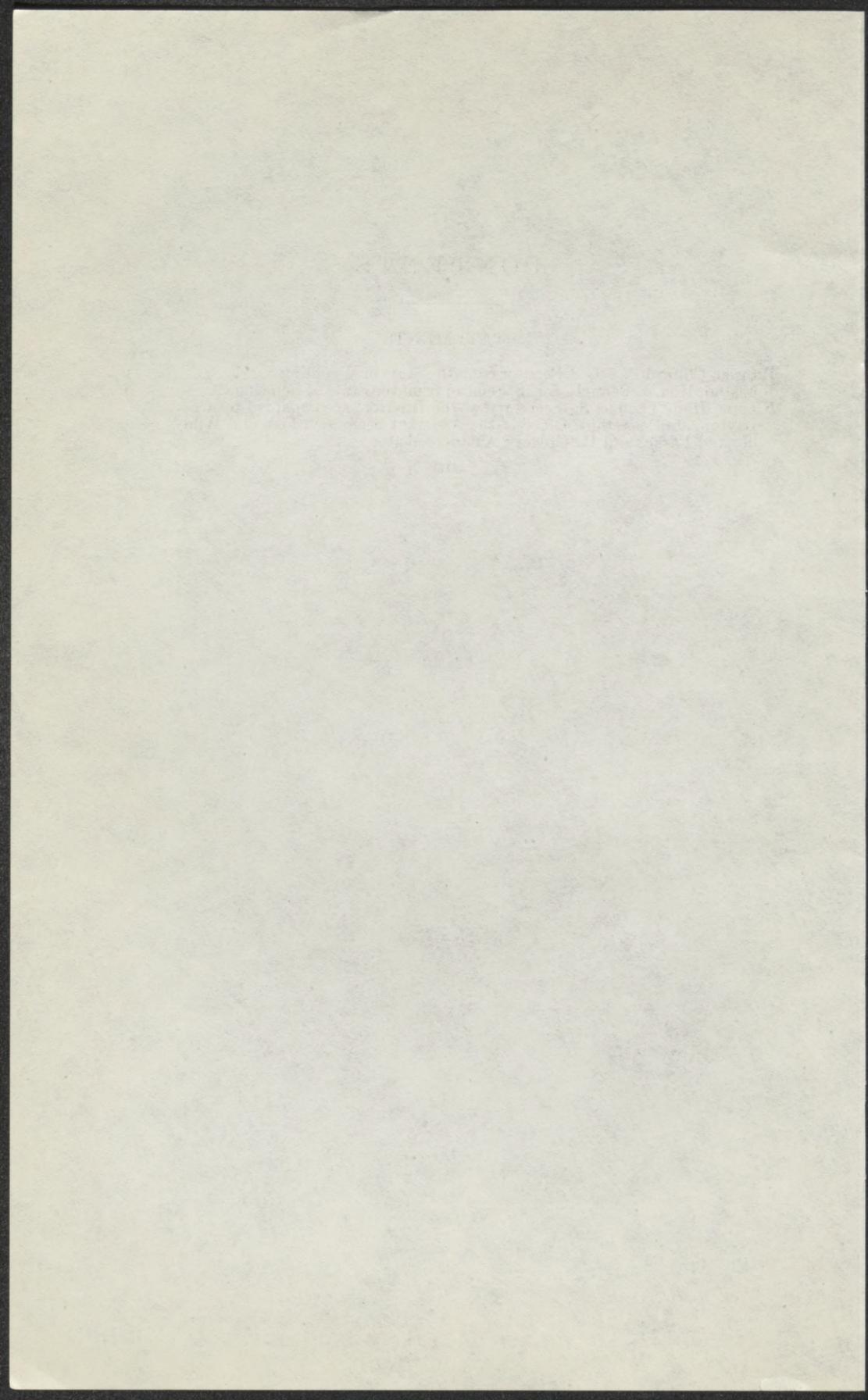
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BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1976

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. J. Bennett Johnston presiding.

Present: Senators Johnston, Bumpers, and Hansen.

Also present: James P. Beirne, counsel, and Laura L. Beaty, professional staff member.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Senator JOHNSTON. Good morning.

Sunday, with great fanfare, the President of the United States announced at Yellowstone, while standing in the foggy mist of Old Faithful, a "bold new initiative in outdoor recreation." Yesterday, he sent his message to the Congress with legislation entitled the "Bicentennial Land Heritage Program."

The issue here is whether this legislation, in fact, constitutes a bold new initiative in outdoor recreation or whether it constitutes a political exercise calculated to deceive and to mislead the American people until after the election.

We hope we are wrong, Mr. Secretary. We hope there is substance in this proposal—not just smoke and mirrors. But the evidence of hypocrisy is strong. Let me be specific:

First, the President waited until there were only 23 legislative days remaining in this session before sending up his message. And, yet, the needs of our parks and recreation program have been here during his entire administration.

Second, the Land and Water Conservation Act Amendments of 1976, now nearing final passage, will provide more money than the President now proposes. And, yet, this administration has consistently opposed any increase in the land and water conservation fund. Indeed, on February 11, 1975, in hearings before this very committee, the official report of the Department of the Interior opposed any increase in this fund.

Third, this committee has consistently urged the Ford administration to increase funding in fiscal year 1977 both for park acquisitions and for park maintenance and operation. But the Ford administration has opposed this effort. The President requested only a minimum of funding.

Indeed, the administration refused to request appropriation of any of the \$263 million backlog in the land and water conservation fund which is already authorized and earmarked for acquisition of Federal parks and recreation areas.

Fourth, the President's proposal would have it appear that the President is requesting additional funding authorizations. And, yet, in truth, the President requests, in the main, the appropriation of money already authorized. He asks for an appropriation when there is no time to consider it, when the law already authorizes it and the budget resolution—in light of the President's prior requests—prevents it.

Finally, Mr. Secretary, the President's statement is deafening in its silence on the issue of the Land and Water Conservation Act amendments now nearing final passage in the Congress.

If the President will sign the Land and Water Conservation Act Amendments of 1976 and yearly request full appropriation thereunder, and if the President's proposal is in addition to the Land and Water Conservation Act amendments, then we may just have a proposal with some meaning.

But, if this is simply in lieu of the President's support of the Land and Water Conservation Act amendments, then, in truth, the President proposes to cut in our commitments to parks and recreation—a cut from \$10.85 billion to \$4.5 billion through 1989. Our Land and Water Conservation Act amendments authorize through 1989 \$4.14 billion for acquisition of Federal parks and recreation areas; \$6.21 billion in grants to States and local governments for parks; and we authorize \$500 million for historic preservation through 1981.

Mr. Secretary, this committee, on a bipartisan basis, has supported increased funding for parks and recreation. We are prepared to continue that support. We agree with the President's rhetoric. He deplored the loss of our great natural resources—we agree.

He exhorted the Congress to join him to preserve our national heritage for future generations.

But, Mr. Secretary, this committee, like Evangeline, has waited and waited and waited—but Gabriel has never come. Are we now to believe that—after all his delay, inaction, and opposition—the President has had a change of heart? Mr. Secretary, we sincerely hope so and we stand ready to support him—if that can be the case.

Mr. Secretary, after my colleagues have spoken, would you please answer these questions:

One, will the President sign the Land and Water Conservation Act Amendments of 1976, or will he continue to evidence opposition and veto it?

Second, will he request each year the full appropriation authorized under the bill, or will he continue to ignore this Nation's needs?

We await your answers.

My good colleague, Senator Hansen, has an opportunity to speak. Senator Hansen.

STATEMENT OF HON. CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Senator HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I want to take occasion to express my genuine gratitude for your delaying the commencement of these hearings for nearly 10 minutes in order that I might be present at the launching.

I guess, in a very minute way, my situation this morning might be likened to the President's. I am a member of the conference committee on the tax bill. We are talking about Arab embargoes and I know how incensed a lot of people are in this country over this issue. I, too, deplore what has happened. I deplore some of the actions that have been taken by the Arab countries.

But I was there because we were trying to bring about a resolution of a very knotty, thorny problem which seems to me to go beyond what could be at issue here and what some people in this country with the very best intentions would hope to achieve.

I mention that because, among other things, as you and I know so well, and probably you know them better than I do coming from a great oil producing State as you do, how important energy is in this country.

What is not known or perhaps is not appreciated by all too many Americans is the fact that we are importing between 41 and 43 percent of all of the oil we burn in America. When you translate that into energy, when you realize that three-fourths, 75 percent of all of the energy we use in the United States comes from oil and gas, it seems to me we begin—or we should, at least, begin to have an appreciation for the sensitivity and for the dangers that are fraught in hasty or ill-advised action.

I can apologize only by saying that my delay arriving here was brought about because of my concern that we ought to know before we fix a cutoff date that could affect a lot of multinational oil corporations. When you think that about half of the oil, of the imported oil now comes from this section of the world that is intimately and personally involved in this boycott action, we ought to know what it is going to do to those oil companies and what it may do, indeed, to the continuing supply of oil.

You and I have stood together in trying to see that this Nation adopted an energy policy which would minimize rather than exacerbate and make even more dangerous our dependency upon foreign supplies of oil.

We have not been very successful, but I think eventually there will be an increased awareness of the validity of our position if for no other reason, people are just going to have to learn the hard way. They are going to have to learn that it is cheaper to buy higher-priced oil produced in America to give the encouragement to the industry here at home, than it is to run the risk of depending ever more and more upon foreign sources of supply that, for their own good reasons or poor reasons, could decide at some later date to shut them off.

Having said that, Mr. Chairman, let me say this. You and I have worked very closely together. I am proud to be associated with you. Your leadership has displayed an awareness, a depth of understanding that I think is rather unique in the Halls of Congress and I salute you for the leadership you have shown and displayed.

I have no briefs, no apology to make for the President's actions. I am sure that most Americans have a great number of priorities that are important to them. Certainly without any doubt at all, I think two of the very major ones today have been jobs and getting a handle on inflation and seeing that the economy got turned around.

If I were, as I have not been instructed to do and I could not do if I had been instructed very well to attempt to explain why the President has taken the position that he has—I think the best I could do would be to say that he has been focusing in his budget messages and his other messages to Congress on those things that he thought were of utmost importance.

I think now I rejoice with a lot of people all over America in the fact that probably because the economy has been turned around, partly because there is every good reason to believe that we will have increasing business activity in this country, that we are halting the fires of inflation, that jobs are becoming more plentiful.

I know that the unemployment figures have not dropped as much as I would hope they could have dropped, nevertheless, the fact is that more people are at work today than ever before in the history of America and those, of course, are all good news for each of us.

I am pleased that, as the President tries to change the priorities around, that he must constantly examine and re-evaluate. He now comes down on an issue that has had your support and mine for as long as it has.

My only observation would be, rather than to spend too much time in trying to fix blame and point fingers, at what has been done in the past and to call into account why what was done or what was said a year ago was done or said or try to get a commitment as to what a future course of action shall be, whether it may be President Ford or President Carter—and I have my personal preferences—nevertheless, I am delighted that the President has had his attention focused and riveted as now seems obvious on the importance of taking steps, timely steps now, adequately financed, that will insure this Nation's ability to deliver a better quality of life for Americans 100 years from now.

I know people in my business—I am in the cow business—are not going to be very pleased about the prospects of enlarging national parks and monuments. Nobody fought harder or longer—I did not fight very effectively—in trying to prevent the addition of areas to Grand Teton Park back in 1943 up until about 1950.

I can see now in hindsight that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his son, Lawrence, were far more omniscient than I could ever dare hope to be, and what was done out there was a real plus for all Americans. I have joined with you, and I have been on this side for some time, of trying to expand the amount of money that would be available under the Land and Water Conservation Act.

Senator Gaylord Nelson and I proposed that we put in a billion dollars a year. It has not been done, but I am not going to go back over these old trails and find fault with what has been done. I have to ascribe good intentions, as I do, to the President of the United States in fixing the priorities that he fixed at that time.

I want to say also I appreciate your letting me go on as long as I have, Mr. Chairman—that I think what is indicated is a bipartisan effort that will seize upon this opportunity to take advantage of the leadership that is now on display from the White House in this important area of our national priorities and do the job that I believe we can do in order to secure for all Americans the great blessings and great heritage that the program that was detailed for the first time publicly by the President last Sunday in Yellowstone Park offers us.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you, Senator Hansen. Senator Bumpers. Senator BUMPERS. No statement.

Senator JOHNSTON. Mr. Secretary, with that introduction we look forward to hearing about this program.

STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS S. KLEPPE, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR; ACCOMPANIED BY CLEO LAYTON, STAFF ASSISTANT, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY, FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS; AND H. GREGORY AUSTIN, SOLICITOR

Mr. KLEPPE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee.

You are pretty tough; this is a pretty tough statement. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few comments in response to your statement before I go into mine.

And before I do that, I should introduce the gentleman on my right, our solicitor, Mr. Gregory Austin. The gentleman on my left is Mr. Cleo Layton, staff assistant of the Park Service.

Mr. Chairman, you made reference in your statement to political exercise. I think that is a fair connotation. I have been hearing a lot about it in the last few days and I have read a lot about it.

I think maybe the reason this comes to the fore is because it is something that is both needed and important—because of the time-frame, coming 23 days before the end of the legislative session—you have a very fair complaint. That is very true.

I think this is why your statement has a lot of defense mechanisms in it, based on actions you have done, beliefs that you do have, and actions that this committee has taken.

I think I ought to try to respond to some of those because, whether it is a two-sided question or one-sided question, the people will have to decide, and the committee will decide.

Suffice it to say that I would hope there is at least a standoff. We can then take the past for whatever it is worth and make use of it in the future. I want to say to you that I do consider this a bold new initiative on the part of the President. There is no intention or plan behind his effort here to blow smoke or create mirrors. That was not it.

I think there is something that ought to be said here because there is a great deal of criticism in your statement about what Congress has done from the standpoint of authorization and OMB or the administration has said no for one reason or another.

The point I would like to make here is clearly that, of the 32 new units that we have taken in the Park System in the last 5 or 6 years, they were given to us, I believe, unilaterally by acts of Congress. They were not all bills proposed by the administration.

They were created by Congress and they were passed and they were signed because it is popular to vote for them. At the same time those were done, Mr. Chairman, there was not unilateral activity on the part of the Congress to give us money or dollars to man them, to support them, to do what needed to be done all these past years.

So we have problems. Everybody knows that one of the problems the President faced and the Congress faced, has been the economy. You and I know that when the President came into office 2 years ago this

Nation was in a tough position. For him to have made this move at that time would not have made sense.

I have been in this job about 10 months, Mr. Chairman, and I think you know a little bit about the efforts that I hope I have extended toward the President, toward the administration in the areas covered by this legislation.

Therefore, all I can say is the improvement in the economy makes this action possible now. The President believes in this as a Bicentennial legacy. He realizes that the conditions of the past have been difficult.

Last December, as you know, I appealed to him for the full restitution of the \$300 million Land and Water Conservation Fund which has been stricken. You know he approved it.

I appealed to him for 400 people in the Park Service which had been stricken; he approved it. I think that is evidence of his attitude toward this proposal which is up here now. This is a bigger and bolder move, all of which has already been authorized except that \$200 million portion dealing with HUD.

Whether this is a defense or not, I think these are facts that need to be on the table because I was doing a little personal kidding, Mr. Chairman, when I said you were tough. I think you know what I had reference to.

Senator HANSEN. If I might interrupt you, Mr. Secretary, he is tough.

Mr. KLEPPE. I remember when I was up here for confirmation. Senator Johnston said to me, "Will you support that billion dollars in Land and Water Conservation Fund." I remember well what I said and I think you do, too. I said I first want to see if we are spending the \$300 million properly.

I think the evidence behind that is my appeal to the President, his acknowledgement of it, and I might as well go right in here now and answer your first question: is the President going to sign it or not. I don't know. He has not told me. He has not told me, but based on the past, the experiences that I just recited to you, I would think and expect and believe that the Land and Water Conservation Fund which is a very popular program with Congress, with the administration, with the public, is going to get very, very fair consideration.

That represents no commitment because I cannot commit for him. I hope that has answered the question the best I can.

From the standpoint of how that identifies with this program, yes, it is related, but it is also—

Senator JOHNSTON. Let me interrupt there.

Are you going to recommend that he sign it?

Mr. KLEPPE. That is a good question, too. [Laughter.]

That was the second point I was coming to. I have not been asked for my comments over there. And it is possible I may not be asked, but I hope I am.

Senator BUMPERS. Assuming you do, what are you going to do?

Mr. KLEPPE. I am not quite ready to tell you, Senator Bumpers, but I think very, very strongly about the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the \$600 million for 1978, \$750 for 1979, \$900 million for 1980 and—for the remainder of the authorized program's life.

I think very strongly about this, but I have not as yet made a commitment.

Mr. Chairman, I would complement one thing that I like very much about your statement. It is true that everything in regard to this package has been supported on a bipartisan basis in the past. And I would hope that this would be the case in the future.

Again, I want to respond that I don't think the charges of political exercise would have come forward if this was a bad proposal. I don't think that would have been the case.

I think it is because it is good and it is needed and people recognize that it is a matter of posturing ourselves, whether it is the administration, Interior, or the Senate committee or House committee or the total Congress, whatever it is. If we can start from that basis, we can further discuss the elements of the program itself.

I would think that that is enough comments on your statement, Mr. Chairman, and I do have a brief statement together with some attachments that I would request be inserted in the record at this point.

Senator JOHNSTON. Without objection.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kleppe and attachments follow:]

STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS S. KLEPPE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, it is with great pleasure that I appear here today to discuss the President's Bicentennial Land Heritage Program which he submitted to Congress yesterday.

President Ford's proposed Bicentennial Land Heritage Act would provide \$141 million for land acquisition in the National Park System and the National Wildlife Refuge System, and \$700 million for park land and refuge development. It would also provide \$459 million for deferred facility maintenance and increase staffing in the National Park and the National Wildlife Refuge Systems, and would authorize an additional \$200 million in grants to communities to improve their parks and recreation facilities.

Attached to this statement, which I will submit for the record, is a detailed project list explaining where this money will be spent in the National Park and the National Wildlife Refuge Systems.

The "Alaska Conservation Act" is an integral part of President Ford's Bicentennial Land Heritage Program in that the proposed acreage for additional parks and refuges are included in this bill.

President Ford's Bicentennial Land Heritage Program will have a significant, positive influence on the future of both the National Park System and the National Wildlife Refuge System. This program will enable both systems to recover from previous overuse and deferred maintenance. It will further protect important wildlife habitat and nationally significant historical and archeological sites.

The Bicentennial Land Heritage Program will add lands to the National Park System which will increase outdoor recreation opportunities today and ensure the preservation of these resources for future generations of Americans. It will add badly needed personnel to both the Park and Refuge Systems. This program will also assist units of the local government, and the States, in improving their community parks and recreation facilities.

As President Ford said in his transmittal to the Congress yesterday, the Bicentennial Land Heritage Program "will reaffirm our national commitment to preserve the best of our vast and beautiful country and the wildlife inhabiting it. It will be a sound investment in America which will pay off handsomely by permanently ensuring and enriching the natural treasures to be inherited by future generations.

I don't consider this a partisan issue—the Nation's well-being depends on the joint efforts of the Administration and the Congress. Let us join in making this investment in America's future.

Thank you Mr. Chairman. I will be happy to answer any questions.

NPS PRIORITIES FOR EXPENDING ADDITIONAL LAND ACQUISITION FUNDS IN FISCAL YEAL 1977

	Acres	Amount
Inholdings	2, 809	\$5, 000, 000
Recently authorized areas:		
Appalachian Trail	NA	627, 000
Big Cypress National Preserve	128, 727	30, 000, 000
Big Thicket National Preserve	49, 534	37, 391, 000
Canaveral National Seashore	118	1, 500, 000
Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area	12, 056	18, 700, 000
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area	2, 684	2, 495, 000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	400	1, 000, 000
Klondike National Historical Park	824	2, 565, 000
Lake Mead National Recreation Area	596	500, 000
Lower St. Croix National Scenic River	1, 380	4, 000, 000
Valley Forge National Historical Park	156	6, 222, 000
Total	199, 284	110, 000, 000

PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1977 LAND ACQUISITION

Project	State	Estimated cost (millions)	Acres
Endangered species:			
California condor	California	\$8. 0	56, 000
Hawaiian waterbirds	Hawaii .....	. 75	165
Delmarva fox squirrel	Maryland	1. 3	2, 450
Mississippi sandhill crane	Mississippi	5. 0	6, 000
Dusky seaside sparrow	Florida	1. 0	1, 700
Indiana bat	Kentucky, West Virginia .....	. 2	410
Subtotal		16. 25	66, 725
Additions to existing refuges:			
Havasu	Arizona	2. 5	1, 160
San Pablo Bay	California .....	. 6	900
Florida Keys	Florida	1. 0	1, 743
J. N. Ding Darling	do	1. 0	175
Okefenokee	Georgia .....	. 8	16, 600
Meredosia	Illinois	0. 6	325
Great Swamp	New Jersey	1. 143	343
Great Dismal Swamp	Virginia, North Carolina	1. 5	7, 590
Columbia	Washington .....	. 8	4, 000
Upper Mississippi	Wisconsin	1. 0	4, 900
National Elk	Wyoming	1. 0	202
Subtotal		11. 943	37, 850
Inholdings:			
Humbolt Bay	California .....	. 2	65
Chassahowitzka	Florida .....	. 2	235
Crab Orchard	Illinois .....	. 3	300
Lacassine	Louisiana .....	. 08	81
Great Meadows	Massachusetts .....	. 2	150
Rachel Carson	Maine .....	. 15	470
Great Swamp	New Jersey .....	. 1	30
Supawana Meadows	do .....	. 2	355
Wertheim	New York .....	. 12	72
Mackay Island	North Carolina, Virginia .....	. 15	125
Ottawa	Ohio .....	. 17	108
Klamath Forest	Oregon .....	. 23	1, 176
Lewis and Clark	do .....	. 1	108
Nisqually	Washington .....	. 2	335
Willapa	do .....	. 15	570
Subtotal		2. 55	4, 750
Total		30. 743	109, 325

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Area	New or recently authorized	Older parks	Maintenance
Acadia National Park, Maine		192	1,293
Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Nebr	637		
Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site, Pa		2,037	
Amistad Recreation Area, Tex		2,685	
Andersonville National Historic Site, Ga	1,928		
Antietam National Battlefield Site, Md			1,136
Apostle Islands, Wis	6,917		
Appomattox Court House National Historic Park, Va			668
Arches National Park, Utah			590
Badlands New Mexico, S. Dak			3,552
—Old Fort, Colo		192	
Big Bend National Park, Tex			4,564
Big Hole National Battlefield Park, Mont			16
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Mont., Wyoming			91
Biscayne New Mexico, Fla	4,291		
Black Canyon of the Gunnison New Mexico, Colo			1,957
Blue Ridge Pkwy, N.C., Va., Ga		11,788	5,840
Booker T. Washington New Mexico, Va		384	
Boston National Historical Park, Mass	16,610		
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah			1,904
Buck Island Reef New Mexico, V.I		87	
Buffalo National River, Ark	4,223		
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Park, Md., D.C., W. Va	10,546		
Cabrillo National Monument, Calif		816	192
Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Ariz		2,139	
Canyonlands National Park, Utah		17,240	
Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass		325	249
Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C		5,408	
Cape Lookout National Seashore, N.C	2,075		
Capitol Reef National Park, Utah			576
Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site, N.C	1,675		
Carlsbad Caverns, N. Mex		3,500	
Casa Grande National Monument, Ariz			432
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Fla			1,418
Catoctin Mountain Park, Md		1,538	3,635
Chaco Canyon National Monument, N. Mex		1,041	
Chalmette National Historic Park, La		269	
Channel Islands National Monument, Calif		2,938	
Chiricahua National Monument, Ariz		24	898
Colonial National Historic Park, Va		2,224	3,468
Colorado National Monument, Colo			560
Coronado National Monument, Ariz			3
Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Wash			960
Cowpens National Battlefield, S.C	2,916		
Crater Lake National Park, Oreg		18	1,696
Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho			64
Cumberland Gap National Historic Park, Ky., Tenn			14
Cumberland Island National Seashore, Ga	17,923		
Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio	10,000		
Custer Battlefield National Monument, Mont			179
De Soto National Monument, Fla			7
Death Valley National Monument, Calif., Nev		2,635	12,369
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, N.J., Pa	1,091		
Dinosaur National Monument, Colo., Utah			1,008
Edison National Historic Site, N.J.			778
Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa			181
Everglades National Park, Fla			321
Federal Hall National Monument, N.Y			80
Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y		8	413
Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument, Colo	1,189		
Foothills Parkway, Tenn		240	1,440
Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Ariz	240		
Fort Caroline National Monument, Fla		42	
Fort Clatsop National Monument, Oreg			165
Fort Davis National Historic Site, Tex			285
Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tenn			525
Fort Jefferson National Monument, Fla		3,000	7,395
Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyo			886
Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kans		45	2,832
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Md			21
Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Pa			178
Fort Point National Historic Site, Calif			
Fort Pulaski National Monument, Ga	114		16
Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, N.C		93	680
Fort Stanwix National Monument, N.Y		880	216
Fort Sumpter National Monument, S.C		2,182	
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Wash		109	32

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Area	New or recently authorized	Older parks	Maintenance
Fossil Butte National Monument, Wyo.	2,080		
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Va.			21
Fort Scott National Historic Site, Kans.			1,323
Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y., N.J.	17,508		
General Grant National Monument, N.Y.			144
George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Va.		739	
George Washington Carver National Monument, Mo.			127
George Washington Memorial Parkway, Md., Va.		232	3,585
George Rogers Clark National Historic Park, Ind.			24
Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa.			1,042
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, N. Mex.		112	
Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska		32	451
Glacier National Park, Mont.		10,000	5,454
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Ariz., Utah		10,000	275
Gloria Dei Church National Historic Site, Pa.			451
Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Calif.	18,902		
Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.		12,785	6,957
Grand Portage National Monument, Minn.			19
Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.			554
Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Mont.	3,262		
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colo.			247
Great Smoky Mountain National Park, N.C., Tenn.		10,312	1,316
Greenbelt Park, Md.			176
Guadalupe Mountain National Park, Tex.	13,962		
Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fla., Miss.	16,039		
Haleakala National Park, Hawaii		1,452	
Hamilton Grange National Historic Park, N.Y.			587
Harpers Ferry National Historic Park, W. Va.		608	7,171
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii		2,363	1,537
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, Iowa	848		
Hohokam Pima National Monument, Ariz.	75		
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, N.Y.			312
Homestead National Monument of America, Nebr.		8	
Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Pa.			2,981
Hot Springs National Park, Ark.		37	
Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Ariz.		16	841
Ice Age National Science Reserve, Wis.		727	
Independence National Historic Park, Pa.		1,760	3,639
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Ind.	11,826		
Isle Royal National Park, Mich.		634	384
Jefferson NEM National Historic Site, Mo.			1,980
Jewel Cave National Monument, S. Dak.			224
Johnstown Flood National Memorial, Pa.		38	
Joshua Tree National Monument, Calif.		3,297	5,741
Katmai National Monument, Alaska			96
Knife River Indian Village, N. Dak.	827		
Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Ariz.		14,467	640
Lake Meredith Recreation Area, Tex.		319	264
Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif.		1,486	96
Lava Beds National Monument, Calif.		11	
Lehman Caves National Monument, Nev.		235	
Lincoln Boyhood National Monument, Ind.			304
Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Ill.	1,444		
Longfellow National Historic Site, Mass.	288		
Lower St. Croix River, Minn., Wis.	340		
Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va.			423
Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.		10,880	179
Minute Man National Historic Site, Mass.			18
Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz.		74	
Morristown National Historic Park, N.J.			72
Mount City Group National Monument, Ohio			918
Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska		128	594
Mount Ranier National Park, Wash.			2,162
Mount Rushmore National Monument, S. Dak.			1,009
Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss., Tenn., Ala.		34,935	4,800
Natural Bridges National Monument, Utah			1,075
Navajo National Monument, Ariz.		170	88
National Capital Parks		39,415	2,570
Nez Perce National Historic Park, Idaho	3,442		
North Cascades National Park, Wash.	3,489		
Ocmulgee National Monument, Ga.		144	160
Olympic National Park, Wash.		70	2,072
Ozark National Seashore Riverways, Mo.		4,500	2,475
Padre Island National Site, Tex.		208	
Pea Ridge National Military Park, Ark.		140	195
Pecos National Monument, N. Mex.	2,550		
Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, Ohio		528	4,851
Petersburg National Battlefield, Va.		13	853

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Area	New or recently authorized	Older parks	Maintenance
Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz.		416	1,481
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Mich.	4,390		
Pinnacles National Monument, Calif.		59	
Point Reyes National Site, Calif.		3,824	942
Prince William Forest Park, Va.		1,718	10,350
Rainbow Bridge National Monument, Utah			152
Redwood National Park, Calif.	234		
Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va.			30
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.		10,000	4,024
Roger Williams National Monument, R.I.		277	
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, N.Y.			115
Saguaro National Monument, Ariz.		70	
St. Croix National Scenic Riverways, Wis.	1,147		
St. Croix Island National Monument, Maine		922	
Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, N.H.		274	
Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Mass.		1,234	66
San Juan Island National Historic Park, Wash.	1,078		
San Juan National Historic Site, P.R.		6,512	1,730
Saratoga National Historic Park, N.Y.		107	40
Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site, Mass.			1,727
Scotts Bluff National Monument, Nebr.			648
Sequoia National Park, Calif.		11,536	6,016
Shadow Mountain National Recreation Area, Colo.			1,464
Shenandoah National Park, Va.		9,136	279
Shiloh National Military Park, Tenn.		237	
Sitka National Historic Park Alaska			397
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Mich.	4,384		
Statue of Liberty National Monument, N.Y.		667	2,312
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site, N.Y.			456
Theodore Roosevelt National Monument, N. Dak.		5,015	2,374
Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Utah			189
Tonto National Monument, Ariz.			64
Tumacacori National Monument, Ariz.			480
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, N.Y.			2,149
Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss.		3,589	173
Virgin Islands National Park, V.I.			415
Voyageurs National Park, Minn.	4,419		
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, Calif.			279
White Sands National Monument, N. Mex.		182	
William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Ohio	1,335		
Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Mo.		2,469	
Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak.			1,328
Wolf Trap Farm Park, Va.		455	3,107
Wright Brothers National Monument, N.C.			339
Wupatki National Monument, Ariz.			1,112
Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., Idaho, Mont.		10,000	6,996
Yosemite National Park, Calif.		4,347	2,979
Zion National Park, Utah			827
Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Site, Alaska, Wash.	1,000		
Valley Forge National Historic Park, Pa.	500		
Old Ninety-Six Star Fort, S.C.	738		
Big Thicket National Park, Tex.	1,500		
Total	200,000	300,000	194,300

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE ACT: POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESTORATION PROJECTS

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State/refuge	Improvements			Total
	Recently acquired areas ¹	Older areas ²	Facility restoration	
California:				
Humboldt Bay	425			425
Kern			322	322
Sacramento		585	1,625	2,210
Salton Sea		278	454	732
San Francisco Bay	10,452			10,452
San Luis	1,912			1,912
Klamath Bay		358	832	1,190
Cibola		325	376	701
Havasu		325	788	1,113
State total				19,057

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE ACT: POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESTORATION PROJECTS—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State/refuge	Improvements			Total
	Recently acquired areas ¹	Older areas ²	Facility restoration	
Colorado:				
Alamosa.....		697	478	1,175
Arapaho.....	125			125
Monte Vista.....		1,707	324	2,031
Browns Park.....	680			680
State total.....				4,011
Delaware:				
Bombay Hook.....		269	52	321
Prime Hook.....		248	21	269
State total.....				590
Florida:				
Chassahowitzka.....		13	30	43
Hobe Sound.....	369			369
J. N. Ding Darling.....		1,071	176	1,247
Lake Woodruff.....		1,827	286	2,113
Loxahatchee.....		3,353	880	4,233
Merritt Island.....		946	377	1,323
National Key Deer.....		629	39	668
Pelican Island.....		650	5	655
St. Johns.....			2	2
St. Marks.....		1,661	732	2,393
St. Vincent.....	1,396		232	1,628
State total.....				14,674
Georgia:				
Blackbeard Island.....		47	147	194
Harris Neck.....		140	8	148
Okefenokee.....		1,850	1,937	3,787
Piedmont.....		922	299	1,221
Wassaw.....	125			125
State total.....				5,475
Hawaii: Hawaiian Islands (State total).....		556	1	557
Idaho:				
Lamas.....		257	519	776
Deer Flat.....		26	195	221
Grays Lake.....	395			395
Kootenai.....		117	93	210
Minidoka.....		13	12	25
State total.....				1,627
Illinois:				
Crab Orchard.....		5,190	1,618	6,808
Mark Twain.....		4,334	1,942	6,276
State total.....				13,084
Indiana: Muscatatuck (State total).....	6,692			6,692
Iowa:				
DeSoto.....		2,743	171	2,914
Union Slough.....		78	37	115
State total.....				3,029
Kansas:				
Flint Hills.....	533			533
Kirwin.....		49	75	124
Quivira.....		1,268	611	1,879
State total.....				2,536

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE ACT: POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESTORATION PROJECTS—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State/refuge	Improvements			Total
	Recently acquired areas ¹	Older areas ²	Facility restoration	
Louisiana:				
Catahoula.....		98	205	303
Delta.....		13	69	82
Lacassine.....		915	594	1,509
Sabine.....		3,152	1,017	4,619
State total.....				6,036
Maine: Moosehorn (State total).....				
		20	50	70
Maryland:				
Blackwater.....	1,824		511	2,335
Martin.....	49		119	168
Eastern Neck.....	163		107	270
State total.....				2,773
Massachusetts:				
Great Meadows.....		371	21	392
Parker River.....		117	845	962
State total.....				1,354
Michigan:				
Seney.....		273	345	618
Shiawassee.....		1,092	1,008	2,100
State total.....				2,718
Minnesota:				
Agassiz.....		143	1,161	1,304
Big Stone.....	65			65
Hamden Slough.....	260			260
Rice Lake.....		316	151	467
Sherburne.....	6,604			6,604
Tamarac.....		486	61	547
Upper Mississippi River.....		34	666	700
Minnesota Wetlands Complex.....	10,317			10,317
State total.....				20,946
Mississippi:				
Mississippi Sandhill Crane.....	1,950			1,950
Hillside.....	203			203
Noxubee.....		347	1,353	1,700
Yazoo.....		2,637	116	2,753
State total.....				6,606
Missouri:				
Mingo.....		189	113	302
Squaw Creek.....		164	273	437
Swan Lake.....		156	122	278
State total.....				1,017
Montana:				
Benton Lake.....		65	27	92
Charles M. Russell.....		3,701	2,032	5,733
Medicine Lake.....	3,142			3,142
National Bison Range.....		553	138	691
Ravalli.....		85	116	201
Red Rock Lakes.....		190	150	340
UL Bend.....	273			273
State total.....				10,472
Nebraska:				
Crescent Lake.....		208	486	694
Fort Niobrara.....		59	120	179
Hastings WMD.....	2,010			2,010
Valentine.....			280	280
State total.....				3,163

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE ACT: POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESTORATION PROJECTS—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State/refuge	Improvements			Total
	Recently acquired areas ¹	Older areas ²	Facility restoration	
Nevada:				
Desert.....		381	63	444
Ruby Lake.....		468	126	594
Stillwater.....		358	65	423
State total.....				1,461
New Jersey:				
Brigatine.....		363	380	743
Great Swamp.....		2,078	479	2,557
State total.....				3,300
New Mexico:				
Grulla.....	95			95
Bitter Lake.....		26	124	150
Bosque Del Apache.....		663		663
San Andres.....			25	25
Sevilleta.....	852			852
Las Vegas.....	1,141			1,141
Maxwell.....	645			645
State total.....				3,571
New York:				
Iroquois.....		39	85	123
Montezuma.....		39	130	169
Target Rock.....	116			116
State total.....				409
North Carolina:				
Mattamuskeet.....		1,633	222	1,855
Cedar Island.....		712		712
Pea Island.....		194	46	0
Pee Dee.....		920	269	1,189
Pungo.....		386	618	1,004
State total.....				5,000
North Dakota:				
Arrowwood.....	1,859		657	2,516
Audubon.....	1,582		242	1,824
Des Lacs.....	1,525			1,525
Devils Lake WMD.....	1,712			1,712
Clark Salyer.....	2,665		299	2,964
Kulm WMD.....	1,457			1,457
Tewaukon.....	1,404		115	1,519
Upper Souris.....		510	3,197	3,707
State total.....				17,224
Ohio: Ottawa (State total).....				
		2,766	482	3,248
Oklahoma:				
Optima.....	338			338
Salt Plains.....		104	205	309
Sequoyah.....	602			602
Tishomingo.....			213	213
Washita.....		35	52	87
Wichita Mountains.....		551	2,826	3,377
State total.....				4,926
Oregon:				
Malheur.....		337	571	908
Sheldon-Hart Mountain.....		130	528	658
Umatilla.....	1,325			1,325
William F. Finley.....		42	391	433
State total.....				3,324

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE ACT: POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESTORATION PROJECTS—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State/refuge	Improvements			Total
	Recently acquired areas ¹	Older areas ²	Facility restoration	
Pennsylvania:				
Erie.....		78	48	126
Tinicum.....	2,135			2,135
State total.....				2,261
Rhode Island: Ninigret (State total).....				
			149	149
South Carolina:				
Cape Romain.....		1,190	664	1,854
Carolina Sandhills.....		1,430	2,269	3,699
Santee.....		117	164	281
Savannah.....		23	84	107
State total.....				5,941
South Dakota:				
Lacreek.....		169	432	601
Lake Andes.....	1,000	450	71	1,521
Madison WMD.....	1,079			1,079
Sand Lake.....	1,000	576	592	2,168
Waubay.....	1,000	601	313	1,914
State total.....				7,283
Tennessee:				
Cross Creeks.....	1,160			1,160
Hatchie.....		485	168	653
Reelfoot.....		316	166	482
Tennessee.....		5,594	1,984	7,578
State total.....				9,873
Texas:				
Anahuac.....		459	521	980
Aranzas.....		1,160	2,050	3,210
Brazoria.....	416			416
San Bernard.....	393			393
Laguna Atascosa.....		1,625	662	2,287
Santa Ana.....		585	411	996
Attwater.....	680			680
Buffalo Lake.....		1,882		1,882
Hagerman.....			161	161
Muleshoe.....		65	216	281
State total.....				
Utah:				
Bear River.....		358	468	826
Fish Springs.....		594	33	627
Ouray.....		218	295	513
State total.....				1,966
Vermont: Missisquoi (State total).....				
		39	65	104
Virginia:				
Back Bay.....		226	345	571
Fishermans Island.....			9	9
Mackay Island.....		202	215	417
Chincoteague.....		390	329	719
Great Dismal Swamp.....	3,552			3,552
Mason Neck.....	670			670
Presquile.....		87	31	118
State total.....				6,056

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE ACT: POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESTORATION PROJECTS—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State/refuge	Improvements			Total
	Recently acquired areas ¹	older areas ²	Facility restoration	
Washington:				
Columbia		701	38	739
McNary		8	219	227
Xisqually	555			555
Toppenish		265	163	428
Lower Columbia River		3,020		3,020
Turnbull			259	259
State total				5,228
Wisconsin:				
Horicon		85	524	609
Nechedah		79	169	248
State total				857
Wyoming:				
National Elk		3,653	1,059	4,712
Seedskadee	7,259			7,259
State total				11,971
Total	86,145	113,855	64,700	264,700

¹ Areas established after 1965.

² Areas established before 1965.

Proposals authorized by Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, Dec. 18, 1973

	<i>Millions of acres</i>
National Park System:	
1. Gates of the Arctic National Park	8.36
2. Kobuk Valley National Monument	1.85
3. Cape Krusenstern National Monument .....	.35
4. Aniakchak Caldera National Monument .....	.44
5. Katmai National Park	1.87
6. Harding Icefield—Kenai Fjords National Monument ¹ .....	.30
7. Lake Clark National Park	2.61
8. Mountt McKinley National Park additions	3.18
9. Wrangell-St. Elias National Park	8.64
10. Yukon-Charley National Rivers	1.97
11. Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve ¹	2.69
Subtotal	32.26
National Wildlife Refuge System:	
12. Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge	3.59
13. Arctic National Wildlife Refuge additions	3.76
14. Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge	4.43
15. Selawik National Wildlife Refuge	1.40
16. Coastal National Wildlife Refuges .....	.07
17. Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	5.16
18. Togiak National Wildlife Refuge	2.74
19. Noatak National Arctic Range ²	7.59
20. Iliamna National Resource Range ²	2.85
Subtotal	31.59

See footnotes at end of table.

National Forest System:	
21. Porcupine National Forest.....	5. 50
22. Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest.....	7. 30
23. Wrangell Mountain National Forest.....	5. 50
24. Chugach National Forest additions.....	. 50
Subtotal.....	18. 80
National Wild and Scenic River System: ³	
25. Fortymile National Wild and Scenic River.....	. 32
26. Birch Creek National Wild River.....	. 20
27. Beaver Creek National Wild River.....	. 20
28. Unalakleet National Wild River.....	. 10
Subtotal.....	. 82
Total.....	83. 47

¹ Joint administration by National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service.

² Joint administration by Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management.

³ In addition, 16 Wild and Scenic Rivers also proposed within parks, refuges, and forests.

Senator JOHNSTON. Mr. Secretary, if our statement was tough, you understand, we are now tough on you. We know you have a difficult time and you are not consulted very much about these programs and that—

Mr. KLEPPE. That isn't quite true, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JOHNSTON. However, Mr. Secretary, the evidence here of political hypocrisy is almost overwhelming. I am searching for a way for you to say that that is not so.

Mr. KLEPPE. It is not so.

Senator JOHNSTON. Good. We have established that. [Laughter.]

In the Land and Water Conservation Fund Amendment of 1976, we provide over a 10-year period \$10.85 million—

Mr. KLEPPE. You mean billion.

Senator JOHNSTON. \$10.85 billion, right, over a 10-year period. You don't know whether the President is going to sign that bill and you don't know whether you are going to recommend that he sign that bill. But you do recommend that we enact this legislation.

If we enact this legislation, then—by the way, would this be in addition to the \$300 million land and water conservation fund now existing?

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Chairman, my answer to that is very definitely yes.

Senator JOHNSTON. \$300 million annually, plus a backlog.

Mr. KLEPPE. This proposal is on top of that.

Senator JOHNSTON. Are you considering then that \$300 million is what you are going to have? Three hundred plus this?

Mr. KLEPPE. No. I am not saying that. I am saying that this package is considered above and beyond the Land and Water Conservation amendments that will be forthcoming to the President.

Senator JOHNSTON. Land and Water Conservation Fund Act or amendments? We have an existing—

Mr. KLEPPE. I am talking about the amendments. With the exception of this \$141 million which has already been authorized, that is part of the appropriation. This legislation is, in my understanding, above and beyond whatever considerations take place insofar as the President's signing or not signing the new land and water conservation amendments.

If he signs that bill and we get this \$10.8 billion, this is on top of that, as I understand it.

Senator JOHNSTON. It is your understanding that he intends to ask for full funding under the new Land and Water Conservation Fund Act?

Mr. KLEPPE. That is an awful hard question for me to even try to answer. I am sure that the state of the economy would have an effect on what is going to happen in the future. If you are asking about full funding for the immediate year, which would be 1978, I would expect that if he would sign the bill that he would be more than prone to ask for full funding for 1978.

Senator JOHNSTON. The fact is you don't know.

Mr. KLEPPE. I don't know, of course not.

Senator JOHNSTON. Anything you do would be a guess at this time?

Mr. KLEPPE. Yes. A calculated guess.

Senator JOHNSTON. Would that be a guess based on past experience?

Mr. KLEPPE. I think so. Past experience I just recited to you from the standpoint of the dialog I have had with him.

Senator JOHNSTON. Mr. Secretary, you recognize that this act has jurisdiction in at least three and probably four committees, the Appropriation Committee for funding, the Banking Committee for the Community Development Program, the Interior Committee of Parks and Recreation, and the Commerce Committee for the fisheries part. Do you recognize that?

Mr. KLEPPE. I certainly do.

Senator JOHNSTON. You recognize that as of yesterday there were 23 legislative days and if you can get through all of those committees on the Senate side, which of course, is impossible, then you have got to go on the Senate floor where a filibuster is now going on and where there is a log jam and because of the October 2d adjournment date—if you got through all of those in the 23 days, then you have to go through the House.

The question is you really did not expect this to be enacted at all; did you?

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Chairman, I won't categorically agree with your last observation. I agree with all the previous ones, but I have seen legislation pass the House and the Senate that has taken years to develop and I have seen some that have passed very fast. It is not impossible and with full recognition of everything you just said, recognize that completely that the time frame makes it look like that it is political hypocrisy, but I deny that because past experiences have shown that it can be done if the Congress is so motivated to do it.

Senator JOHNSTON. Would you agree that it looks like political hypocrisy?

Mr. KLEPPE. That is the appearance thing and I am here to deny that. I am here to knock that out.

Senator JOHNSTON. How can you deny it when you don't know what the President's program is?

Mr. KLEPPE. I do know what the President's program is—and that is why I am up here. You asked me about Land and Water Fund, which I consider to be a separate question. It is related, but it is separate.

Senator JOHNSTON. It is not separate because you are asking for reauthorization of funds from the Land and Water Conservation program which is the source of funding that the President here proposes.

Mr. KLEPPE. Those amendments are separate.

Senator JOHNSTON. They have a separate name and have separate amounts involved but they pertain precisely to the same program.

Mr. KLEPPE. They have separate dollars, too, in most all instances, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JOHNSTON. That is right. And ours are much bigger, much bigger.

Mr. KLEPPE. You are saying then that this package replaces the other and I am saying that is not my understanding; it does not replace it.

Senator JOHNSTON. Mr. Kleppe, you have got a tough job because the fact is you don't know whether it replaces it or is in addition to it.

Mr. KLEPPE. Yes, I can—

Senator JOHNSTON. Or whether it is passed, if rather he will ask for funding. You just told us that.

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Chairman, I can say to you that this is not a part of the land and water appropriation. This is separate funding. I can say that.

Senator JOHNSTON. Let me say this, Mr. Secretary. You have great hopes on the Congress acting with great speed and cutting through the filibuster—

Mr. KLEPPE. I say they can. I am not very hopeful, but I say they can.

Senator JOHNSTON. Under the budget act, the second concurrent resolution has already been reported and the estimates thereunder do not include the appropriations contemplated by this act. You will recall the administration opposed our request for additional appropriations.

Now, is the President proposing an increase in the budget ceiling or a cutback from other programs? And if it is cutback in other programs, from what source will he cutback?

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Chairman, are you asking about the President's budget or your own budget resolution up here?

Senator JOHNSTON. Our own budget resolution up here.

Mr. KLEPPE. That is in the control of the Congress. You have amended it before. If Congress wants to act on this, they can amend it again because your resolution is not the same as the President's resolution.

Senator JOHNSTON. How do you recommend that we act on it?

Mr. KLEPPE. Amend it.

Senator JOHNSTON. Upwards or take it from something else?

Mr. KLEPPE. That is a decision Congress should make. You made the decision on your own resolution and I would think it would be a little presumptuous for me to suggest what you would do with this, whether you are going to add it on top or replace it with something else.

Senator JOHNSTON. Has the President proposed to increase his budget or take it out?

Mr. KLEPPE. I don't know. He mentioned in his statement that we need to do some belt tightening. That was not enunciated here and I am not up here to announce where that enunciation would come from. I am up here to propose this legislation as good legislation, necessary legislation. The budgetary process for the Congress, the joint committee and your subcommittee—that is yours.

The President's budget, recommendation hasn't been followed anyway, you raised it \$18 billion.

Senator JOHNSTON. We have to make a decision, you recognize, in the next week. You have no advice on what we ought to do?

Mr. KLEPPE. I don't think I would try to give you advice on that. No, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. Senator Bumpers, did you have a problem?

Senator BUMPERS. He answered the question. I wanted to ask him how it would effect the President's budget and he said he didn't know.

Senator JOHNSTON. Mr. Secretary, in March of 1975 the Department of Interior gave out this very excellent study. That study states that the planning and construction needs of the National Park System are \$1.235 billion in the next 10 years.

It also says, and I quote, "It is imperative that the service now move forward with a clearly defined action plan aimed at meeting these requirements."

Yet, despite that conclusion of your Department, in 1976 the President reduced the budget for planning and construction in the National Park Service by more than half, cutting it from \$57 million to \$23 million. And this was on the eve of the Bicentennial.

The report also recommended \$80 million funding for 1977, but the President's budget last January included only \$33 million instead of the \$80. The President now recommends that in this new legislation \$694 million over a 10-year period for planning and construction while a National Park Service estimate of the need is almost twice that much.

Two questions. First, with this report in hand since March of 1975, why has the President waited until 23 days before the end of the legislative session?

Second, why does the President still request less than half of what your Department says is absolutely essential for construction and new development?

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Chairman, first of all, we all have to recognize the difference in the economic picture at the time that report was on the table versus now. We were all looking at a very tough economic budget problem based on having come through a pretty tough recession.

When you looked at the numbers, there was only one thing to do and that was to cut back. That is what he did. But the situation now from an economic point of view is quite different and I think that is a very justifiable answer from the standpoint of the change, then versus now.

Senator JOHNSTON. Mr. Secretary, we have had some talk in the press about this Alaskan situation. The President says we want Congress to act so we can double the amount of acreage for national parks. Let's examine that for a moment.

The 80 million acres involved is now publicly owned land. It is now withdrawn. It can't be mined. You can't cut timber. You can't do anything that would be inconsistent with public use.

As a matter of fact, it is available for public use now. We have until December 1978 to make the designation between the Park Service, Fish and Wildlife, Forest Service, Wildlife Refuges, and that sort of thing. When the President says he urges us now to act on his proposal, we are not adding anything to the park system by doing that and the delay is costing nothing, if, in fact, you can call it a delay; isn't that a fair statement?

Mr. KLEPPE. I think that is a fair statement, but I think his statement was fair at the same time. I think you have analyzed it correctly.

Senator JOHNSTON. The President also asks for authorization—I think it is \$97 million in backlog—in the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Isn't it also fair to say and isn't it absolutely accurate to say that this money is already authorized?

Mr. KLEPPE. Yes, that money is authorized.

Senator JOHNSTON. Mr. Secretary, in section 101(b)2 of the act provides for 1 year \$200 million authorization for HUD community development grants. As I recall, the administration through OMB administratively dismantled the so-called HUD open space program folded it into the community development program. Now what you are proposing is a de facto 1 year reauthorization of a program that already exists and is already legally authorized. Isn't that true?

And, if it is true, why do you propose it on a year to year authorization basis?

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, there is presently authorized under that section \$100 million. Therefore, that is not enough to cover the proposed \$200 million. They would need an extra authorization for that.

May I call on Cleo for further explanation of this particular item?

Senator JOHNSTON. Yes.

Mr. LAYTON. Section 103(c) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 does provide \$100 million for this purpose. The proposal of the President, in recognition of the state of disrepair of these community parks, proposes the increase of that authorization by \$200 million to take care of that problem.

Senator JOHNSTON. Is that going to be designated, earmarked, since you have got it folded into this other administrative program?

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Chairman, the proposal for that is that it would be included in the bloc grant program with a recommendation from the administration to the mayors, to the local levels of government, that they hire disadvantaged people to use this money to upgrade and repair and improve their urban parks. It would not be an order.

Senator JOHNSTON. It is possible that none of this money could get into urban parks.

Mr. KLEPPE. That is possible. It would not be a mandate.

Senator JOHNSTON. It is a separate program and hoping somehow that they would use it that way.

Mr. KLEPPE. That is correct.

Senator BUMPERS. Would the Senator yield? I want to be sure we are altogether on that.

In this press release from the White House yesterday, it says—

Provide \$200 million for grants to cities to upgrade present park areas in disrepair.

Is that what the Senator is referring to?

Mr. KLEPPE. Yes.

Senator BUMPERS. That is in addition to the present HUD authorization and in addition to the Land and Water Conservation Act appropriation; is that correct?

Mr. KLEPPE. That is correct.

Senator BUMPERS. That is what I wanted to be sure of.

Senator JOHNSTON. I have some more questions, but I have taken too much time already. Senator Hansen.

Senator HANSEN. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Secretary, I don't have many questions to ask. I am sure the President is aware that Congress is struggling with the new budgetary system in an effort to discipline ourselves to the process. He made this proposal Sunday and at least the Senate Budget Committee marked up and reported out a congressional budget for the second concurrent resolution which the Senate must approve by September 15.

It was marked up before this program was given to the Congress, which would mean that the Budget Committee would have to go back and include the President's program and make a choice as to whether or not they want to add that to the \$50.2 billion for 1977 that they are already anticipating or whether to take this out of the hide of other programs.

As Senator Johnston has already pointed out, this is a very late date for Congress to do all those things. I, for one, I think that this speech he gave in Yellowstone Sunday compares favorably with the one he gave in Texas just before the Texas primary, where we would have \$300 million for the missile program, assuming the missiles would be made in Texas. I am perfectly willing to accept the bipartisan approach which the President says he wants for the parks program.

This happens to be an area of strong interest to me and if it takes an election year to make the President see the light, then I am willing to accept that. I applaud it. I don't think anything would happen to it until after the first of the year.

I don't think it could possibly happen, but certainly I have been sitting on this Park Subcommittee ever since I have been in Congress and I know that Senator Johnston and I have both struggled with OMB and their pennypinching over there. They have resisted virtually every effort of this subcommittee to get more money to upgrade the parks. Parks even such as Yosemite and Yellowstone which are the real cornerstones of the park system of this country. They have been degenerating and deteriorating.

Right here in the city where you have access to a lot of Interior-handled parks, administered parks, I have seen just since I was a young man and used to come to Washington occasionally, what I consider a substantial deterioration. It is curious to me—it isn't curious, either. It is obvious to me. As I say, I am not interested in belaboring the partisanship of this issue. I feel very strongly about it.

If the President is really serious about this, in the event he is with us after the first of the year, which I sincerely hope he won't be, I will be happy to look at this very seriously.

Mr. KLEPPE. Senator, I appreciate the comments you made. Before you came in I made some comments to Senator Johnston about his statement. I think there is enough blame to go around. And it is not very often that anyone comes out and defends OMB.

But let me tell you that they have their job to do, too. I probably fight with them as much as anybody. And, as you know, I have been in this job for 10 months and I think there are a few things that will happen which I recited earlier that have given some indication of the real, honest concern that the President has for this package.

The political hypocrisy charges are obvious. They are all over. I hear them. You hear them. They have been used again this morning. What I said earlier, Senator Bumpers, was—if it was not so good and so necessary, I don't think we would hear that. But you have just related exactly what is behind it and that it is a substantive program. It is a good one. It is one that is necessary. And I guess on that basis, it pleases me to come up here and identify with it.

Having said that, everything you say about timing, I know and I think everybody knows, is right. But should that have been the reason why the President should not have proposed it? I don't think so.

I encouraged it and I am glad he did propose it. If it does not get done now, I hope it gets done early in the next session of Congress which is going to be a new Congress, irrespective of who is President because the program is right.

I have had an opportunity to be identified with this and learn more about it in this last 10 months. And I come down flatly on the fact that this is necessary; it is good; and it is right.

From that standpoint, it is entitled to consideration.

Senator BUMPERS. I would make one more observation, Mr. Secretary, from the other side of the coin. I have not heard a single person refer to the President's speech at Yellowstone Sunday who did not make essentially the same comments. Those comments are essentially what Senator Johnston said in his opening statement this morning.

The only thing, as I say—and I am pleased the President has suddenly taken a new and apparently detached interest in the National Park System, which has needed attention so desperately for so long.

On the other side of the coin, I also see a problem in that the people of this country see that as politics as usual. I think on that side of it people still feel that things are happening just the way they always have and this is nothing more or less than a political ploy and people don't really think he is serious about it.

And I think it further erodes the confidence of the people in politicians and the way we conduct ourselves.

Mr. KLEPPE. Senator, I find myself agreeing with you most of the time, but I don't agree with that. I think the people who care about the parks and recreation in this Nation are applauding this because of exactly what it is intended to do.

Senator BUMPERS. Why was this not put in the Republican Party platform, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. KLEPPE. In the political arena, what you say is right. But when you talk about people and the 55 million visiting the parks, they care about this.

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Secretary, what does the Republican Party platform say about this? That is the document he is supposed to be running for reelection on, isn't it?

Mr. KLEPPE. I don't know. I haven't got the answer.

Senator BUMPERS. I think it is silent.

Mr. KLEPPE. I know what this Department says about the parks, but I feel strongly about this. It has merit all over the place. And I think the President was legitimate and just in all of his thoughts, and political hypocrisy notwithstanding, it has merit.

If it wasn't good, it wouldn't get all of that attention.

Senator JOHNSTON. Mr. Secretary, the President proposes an additional 1,000 people in the Park Service. There are presently some 1,600 persons employed full time but subject to furlough. Is this 1,000-person increase in addition to those out on furlough?

Mr. KLEPPE. Yes.

Senator JOHNSTON. Mr. Secretary, we talked about political hypocrisy and politics and all of that. For my part, I am willing to welcome home a prodigal son. I am anxious to do so.

Quite frankly, if the President—even though it is a change of heart and even though he has been the prodigal son and even though he has slashed every request, opposed every move and delayed at every step—if he now has a change of heart and a true change of heart and that this is a bold, new initiative, I am ready to join him.

Our problem here, Mr. Secretary, is that we cannot tell what it is. You are the Secretary of the Interior of the United States and you don't know. Within 100 percent or 50 percent, we don't know what this program is. We don't know if it is in addition to the new Land and Water Conservation Fund or whether he is going to veto the new Land and Water Conservation Fund. It is a difference between some \$10 billion and some \$5 billion.

How can you expect the American public to swallow that kind of vagueness and that kind of smoke. I think until the President is willing to tell us precisely he intends that he has no right to come either to the Congress in our waning days or to the American people on the eve of the election and say this is a great new program for us because it is nothing until you tell us what is it.

That is the thing that has us so frustrated.

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Chairman, you obviously did not believe me when I told you, but I will tell you again. The relationship of whether he signs the Land and Water Conservation amendments or not, this program is on top of that.

Senator JOHNSTON. On top of what?

Mr. KLEPPE. On top of the Land and Water Conservation Funds. I cannot tell you whether he is going to sign it or not because I don't know. I have told you my own feelings if I could ask for a recommendation where I lean.

From the standpoint of this legislation, it is on top of whatever happens over here. If he signs that, this is still in place as a recommendation.

Senator JOHNSTON. You are not saying that the reorganization of the backlog in the Land and Water Conservation Funds are on top of the Land and Water Conservation Funds?

Mr. KLEPPE. I didn't say that. No.

Senator JOHNSTON. That is a part of this program and a very essential part.

Mr. KLEPPE. Are you talking about the \$141 million?

Senator JOHNSTON. Yes. I think that is the figure. Yes. \$141 million.

Mr. KLEPPE. That has been authorized.

Senator BUMPERS. Would the Senator yield?

Senator JOHNSTON. Yes.

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Secretary, would you see any inconsistency in the President's new found enthusiasm for the parks and a veto of the Land and Water Conservation Act?

Mr. KLEPPE. That certainly could be argued with some merit. I would much rather come up here today—

Senator BUMPERS. You would rather not come. [Laughter.]

Mr. KLEPPE. No. I would much rather come up here today after a decision had been made on those amendments. I would much rather come back. I appreciate the fact that you called this hearing so swiftly, Mr. Chairman, so we could talk about it.

But, yes, I would consider that to be a fair question and a fair response.

Senator BUMPERS. One other question. Do you know a single State of the 50 that is not included in this? It has something for everybody; doesn't it?

Mr. KLEPPE. I think there are two that are not in here.

Senator BUMPERS. What two are they? I would like to know.

Mr. LAYTON. As far as I can recall, in connection with the Park Service development program of the States that the Park Service has facilities in, there are two States, Alabama and Oklahoma. There are three States in which the Park Service does not have facilities. I believe it is Connecticut, Delaware, and Vermont.

Senator JOHNSTON. How many dollars is the total here that you mentioned in all of these things? All these exhibits on the back?

Mr. KLEPPE. How many dollars?

Senator JOHNSTON. Yes. Does this all add up to the President's proposal?

Mr. KLEPPE. Yes.

Senator JOHNSTON. I noticed, by the way, that you have Indiana Dunes on for only \$1 million. That is all you have specified for Indiana Dunes?

Mr. KLEPPE. 400 acres. That is right. That is land acquisition.

Senator JOHNSTON. Congress is getting ready to act, I think, soon, and add considerably more than that, less than the people want.

Mr. Secretary, when you say this is in addition to the land and water conservation fund, I think we have to know first whether the President is going to sign it and you don't know that.

Second, if the President does sign, whether he will ask for the authorization. Unless he asks for the authorization—that is why I call it smoke and mirrors. He can, first of all, veto that bill and include this within the \$300 million of the presently existing program. Or he can sign the new bill and simply deduct that from that which he would otherwise ask.

That is why this message to us is totally meaningless and does not give us anything except the fact that it is 23 days before the end of the Congress. And the President wants to get some votes.

Mr. KLEPPE. Don't we all? I am not running for anything—

Senator JOHNSTON. I don't blame him for that. I would just rather he would come in here—and I hope you will do him a real political favor and urge him to sign the Land and Water Conservation Fund amendments of 1976, urge him to pledge himself to full funding of that and then, I think, the President can claim a bold, new initiative in parks and recreation. Senator Hansen.

Senator HANSEN. It is not without some restraint that I don't engage in a little political infighting here, Mr. Chairman. I must say that I have watched the polls, I have watched the change in them, and I was not aware that Governor Carter is as worried as apparently he must be.

The President has not caught up with him yet. He is sure moving that way, though. When you were talking about the lack of specificity of the President, you know, if I closed my eyes for just a moment, it sounded so much like statements that I was listening to Senator Jackson making, I was listening to Senator Muskie making, I was listening to Senator Bayh making and a lot of other of the candidates—Mr. Udall, about one Governor Carter. Of all the people who have been active in this Presidential year, I would have to say he has probably had more people criticize him, Governor Carter, for lack of specificity than anyone I know.

I do restrain myself. [Laughter.]

Nevertheless, I don't think that it is too important to try to engage in politics here to the extent that we have. I don't deny that the President has had the priorities he has had in the past.

I know the frustrations that the budget committees of the Congress has had. I don't know how they are going to handle Humphrey/Hawkins, but apparently that is pushed back in the burner now because with increasing jobs not as many people are concerned about that as was once the case here. Only those who are out of work are concerned.

I think rather what we ought to do is to see what we can do to accomplish something that is very real and very important and very dear to our hearts and that is what I propose to do. I think we can ascribe very appropriately on the basis of pretty darned solid record of accomplishment, sincerity to the President's statement. I can appreciate the Secretary's reluctance to say what the President is going to do.

I have urged him to do a few things—I did not urge him as one of the reporters for the local paper here said I did—but, nevertheless, I suspect most people around this area would ascribe greater credence to what Woodward says than to what Hansen says despite the fact that what Bob Woodward said simply wasn't true.

I don't know whether Mr. Woodward is here or not, but I hope he is because I did not say what he said I said. Nevertheless, I think the important thing is to do what we can in helping push a program forward that will be very meaningful to a lot of people in this country. I am delighted that the economy has reached that degree of virility and strength that it encourages the President to believe that now is the time to move forward.

You ask why the program was not in the platform. I was on a platform committee back in 1968 and I suppose—would it be fair to infer from what you say—I forgot which one of you asked the question about the platform, but is Governor Carter going to live up to the words of the Democratic platform?

Senator BUMPERS. I assume he will live up to a good portion of it. I am like the Secretary, I cannot speak for Governor Carter. He says he can't speak for the President and he is much closer to him than I am to Governor Carter.

Senator HANSEN. Well, let me conclude, Mr. Chairman, by saying that I think this is a great program. I think that the specifics of it obviously have to be worked out. The President is well aware, having been a Member of the Congress for a good many years, that this is where the actual drafting of the bills have to be put together.

Let us seize this opportunity to move forward a program that I know you and I and Senator Bumpers have supported for a long time

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you, Senator Hansen.

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Chairman, may I ask you a question about the land and water conservation amendments?

Senator JOHNSTON. Certainly.

Mr. KLEPPE. What posture are they in right now?

Senator JOHNSTON. They have cleared the conference committee and the Senate has written its part of the report and we are waiting on the House to complete its report. It has already been signed.

Mr. KLEPPE. Is that presently agreed upon? The 600 for 1978, 750 for 1979, 900 for 1980, and 9 more years?

Senator JOHNSTON. That is correct.

Mr. KLEPPE. If that is the way it comes, Mr. Chairman, I would feel very, very strongly that my recommendation would be that he would sign it.

Senator JOHNSTON. That is very good news and I hope you will strongly urge him.

Senator BUMPERS. I appreciate that very much, Mr. Secretary.

Senator JOHNSTON. Senator Bumpers.

Senator BUMPERS. Nothing.

Senator JOHNSTON. That is a good note to close on. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

[Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

