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A DECADE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

THIS BOOK PRESENTS information on the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Legacy of Parks, and the President's newly announced Bicentennial Land Heritage program.

The "Highlights" section focuses on the period from January of 1969.

Other information, particularly in the tables and "by States" sections, concentrates on the three fiscal years 1975-77.

Historical information in summary narratives on the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Legacy of Parks goes back to the inception of these programs, hence the title of this briefing book: "A Decade of Accomplishment."

FACTS AT A GLANCEFY 75-77

- \$575,060,000 L&WCF monies appropriated to States. (See Table #1 under 1974-77 tab for actual obligation, acres and projects by States)
- \$501,251,000 L&WCF monies to Federal land-managing agencies for park, refuge, and recreation land purchases. (See "by States" tab)
- 157 Legacy of Parks transfers to State or local governments of surplus Federal lands valued at \$41 million.
- \* 39% OF ALL THE MONIES APPROPRIATED TO THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND DURING THE LIFE OF THE 11 YEAR OLD PROGRAM HAVE BEEN DURING THE PRESIDENT'S ADMINISTRATION.
- \* 25% OF ALL THE PROPERTIES ANNOUNCED FOR TRANSFER UNDER THE SIX YEAR OLD LEGACY OF PARKS PROGRAM; 16% OF THE TOTAL ACREAGE INVOLVED; AND, 17% OF THE TOTAL FAIR MARKET VALUE--HAVE BEEN REALIZED DURING THE PRESIDENT'S ADMINISTRATION.

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PARK, RECREATION, CONSERVATION HIGHLIGHTS

FROM JANUARY 1969

- \* A bold new \$1.5 billion program to acquire vital Federal park, recreation, and refuge lands has been introduced. The President's Bicentennial Land Heritage Program would also make possible additional staffing for such Federal areas and make available to America's major cities the much needed funds for the rehabilitation and upgrading of their park systems.
- \* The New River, its entire 26.5-mile length in North Carolina, is now protected through a bill the Administration fought for in Congress. The President signed the New River bill September 11, 1976.
- \* The President has signed legislation to triple the \$300 million a year Land and Water Conservation Fund. This new measure, which will increase the Fund to \$900 million a year in increments by 1980, could make available to the States through 1989 more than \$6 billion for the acquisition, planning, and development of outdoor recreation resources that would remain under State or local management. Approximately \$4 billion would be available through 1989 for the purchase of federally-managed lands and facilities. The legislation represents a major commitment by the Administration and Congress to meet America's recreation needs.
- \* An aggressive Legacy of Parks Program, strongly supported by the Administration, has resulted in conveyances to State or local Governments of over 80,000 acres of land for public parks and recreation. The land with a fair market value in excess of \$240 million went to the people at no cost to them through the Legacy Program.

- \* Land and Water Conservation Fund monies to the States in the past seven years--plus projections for 1977--amounted to nearly \$1.4 billion. These monies are divided among the States and territories as matching grants for public park and recreation use. The program has been tripled through new legislation but there has not yet been an appropriation under the new authorization.
  
- \* National park, refuge, and recreation areas, which serve all the people, have benefitted from nearly \$1 billion in land acquisition monies under the Federal side of the L&WCF from FY 70-77. This element of the L&WCF program will also be expanded under the new legislation.
  
- \* Hiking and biking trails will be more available where people live through provisions of the Railroad Revitalization Act signed by the President. Abandoned railroad rights-of-way may, under this Act, be transformed into trails for the hiker, bicycler or nature walker. The potential is for tens of thousands of miles of trail in some of the Nation's most populous areas (the Act has yet to be funded).
  
- \* For the first time the great strength of America's private sector--the corporations and companies which own or control large amounts of land--has been brought to bear on behalf of recreation and preservation through the encouragement by BOR of mutually beneficial land or financial donations. Some \$18 million in donations to government recreation agencies has been made by the private sector.

\* The Department of the Interior has accelerated the search for wild and scenic rivers and scenic and recreation trails by stepping up the pace through which studies leading to these resources are conducted by the Federal Government.

\* Since January 20, 1969, the National Park System has gained 40 new park areas, including:

- On December 2, 1969, three homes of former Presidents were added to the National Park System as National Historic Sites. These are William Howard Taft NHS, Cincinnati, Ohio; Lyndon B. Johnson NHS, Johnson City, Texas; and Eisenhower NHS, Gettysburg, Pa.

- Apostle Islands National Lakeshore (9/26) and Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (10/21) were authorized to greatly increase the recreational facilities in the Great Lakes basin.

- On January 8, 1971, the Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fla.-Miss., Voyageurs National Park, Minn., and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park, D.C.-Md.-W.Va., were signed into law.

- On November 11, 1972, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts was placed under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service for all non performing arts functions.

- Boston National Historical Park, providing unified operation of seven Revolutionary-era landmarks in Boston, was enacted on October 1, 1974.

- The Nation's first two "National Preserves" were both enacted on October 11, 1974. They are Big Cypress National Preserve, Fla., and Big Thicket National Preserve, Tex. They represent a new approach to ecosystem preservation where limited mineral exploitation and recreational pursuits such as hunting would be permitted to continue as long as the basic ecological community remains unimpaired.

- The 1974 Omnibus Parks Act, signed October 26, created seven new parks totalling about 16,000 acres, and adding new lands to eight existing areas of the National Park System.

- Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio, was signed into law on December 27, 1974, creating the third major urban park in the system and providing a recreational resource for the communities of Cleveland and Akron at either end of the new recreation area.

- The Grand Canyon Enlargement Act, adding more than ½ million acres to Grand Canyon National Park, was signed on January 3, 1975.

- Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Okla., combining two existing areas of the National Park System and adding about 1,500 acres of land, was established March 17, 1976.

- Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pa., was signed into law in a historic ceremony at Valley Forge, Pa., on the Bicentennial Fourth of July (July 4, 1976).

A year-long celebration of National Parks was kicked off on January 5, 1972, when President Nixon proclaimed 1972 to be National Parks Centennial Year in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park as the world's first national park, an example which has been emulated by more than 90 nations.

On September 28, 1974, President Ford enlarged Cabrillo National Monument, Calif., ten-fold when he proclaimed the addition of 1,227.53 acres under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government to the existing monument.



The 42,000-acre Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in Ashland and Bayfield Counties Wisconsin was established in 1970 by Presidential signature of an Administration supported bill. It is located on a ruggedly beautiful section of northern Wisconsin's Lake Superior shore.

A 71,000-acre Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore was established along the mainland shore of Lake Michigan and nearby islands in Benzie and Leelanau Counties, Michigan. This lakeshore, established by Presidential signature of an administration supported bill, is located in one of the most scenic areas of the Lake Michigan region and is readily accessible to 30 million urban dwellers of the Midwest.

The 142,000-acre Gulf Islands National Seashore was established in 1971 in Florida and Mississippi by Presidential signature of an Administration supported bill. The seashore is made up of a series of offshore islands and keys stretching 150 miles from Gulfport, Mississippi, to Destin, Florida.

A 219,000-acre Voyageurs National Park was established in Minnesota on the Minnesota-Canadian border, preserving one of the Nation's most beautiful recreation areas for public use. This park, established by Presidential signature of an Administration supported bill, is located just east of International Falls in the Minnesota lake country.

The 20,000-acre Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park was established in 1971 in the States of Maryland, West Virginia, and in the District of Columbia. The park, established by Presidential signature of an Administration supported bill, follows the route of the 184-mile canal along the Potomac River between Washington, D.C., and Cumberland, Md.

The 73,000-acre Arches National Park was established in Utah in 1971 by Presidential signature of an Administration supported bill. It contains extraordinary products of erosion in the form of giant arches, windows, pinnacles, and pedestals which change color as the sun moves overhead.

The 241,000-acre Capitol Reef National Park in Utah was established in 1971 by Presidential approval of an Administration supported bill. It contains narrow high-walled gorges cut through a 60-mile uplift of sandstone cliffs. Dome-shaped white-cap rock along the Fremont River accounts for the name.

A 94,000-acre Buffalo National River was established in 1972 in Arkansas by Presidential approval of an Administration supported bill. It preserves a 132-mile stretch of the Buffalo River, one of the few unpolluted free-flowing streams in the lower 48 States. Signing was March 1, 1972, the 100th anniversary of the Yellowstone National Park Act.

A 32,000-acre Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area was established in 1972 by Presidential approval of an Administration bill. It includes 40 miles of beach along the Oregon coast.

A 36,000-acre Cumberland Island National Seashore was established off the coast of Georgia in 1972 by Presidential approval of an Administration bill.

In 1972 a 27-mile segment of the Lower St. Croix River in Minnesota and Wisconsin was added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by Presidential approval of an Administration bill.

In 1972 the President approved an Administration bill to establish the 34,000-acre Golden Gate National Recreation Area at the doorstep of San Francisco's urban millions.

In 1972 the President approved an Administration bill to establish the 26,000-acre Gateway National Recreation Area in the New York harbor area.

In 1972 the President approved an Administration bill to establish the 1.2 million-acre Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in Utah and Arizona.

In 1974 the President approved an Administration bill to designate the Chattooga River in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

- \* Sixty-two new National Wildlife Refuges were established, providing over 3 million acres of land for wildlife habitat. In addition, 21 new Waterfowl Production Areas totalling 594,000 acres were established to provide additional nesting grounds for wild ducks, geese, swans, and other waterfowl.
  
- \* A migratory bird treaty was successfully negotiated with Japan, an existing treaty with Mexico was expanded to include 32 new families of birds, and negotiations were initiated to establish a treaty with the Soviets, all aimed at conserving birds which freely migrate across international boundaries or occupy the high seas.
  
- \* The needless loss of millions of waterfowl to lead poisoning will be prevented as a new program requiring hunters to use non-toxic shot shells takes effect. The program is being initiated this year in the Atlantic Flyway, and will be expanded and extended in the rest of the Nation during the next two years.
  
- \* State fish and wildlife agencies have been benefited by further expansion of funding under 1970 and 1972 amendments to the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act. The additional funds were derived from a 10 percent excise tax on pistols and revolvers and an 11 percent excise tax on bows and arrows. The new moneys are helping the States in a program to educate youth in understanding wildlife and the outdoors and how to hunt safely and ethically.

- \* THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT (1971; 43 U.S.C. 1601; 85 Stat. 668) provided that Alaska Natives can choose and receive title to 42 million acres, or about one-ninth of the State, as part of their original claim to the land. The Act also requires the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw up to 80 million acres of existing public land for specific consideration as new national wildlife refuges, national parks, national forests, and wild and scenic rivers. These lands remain in a special withdrawal category until Congress acts on the proposals or until December 1978.
  
- \* In assisting with implementing the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Fish and Wildlife Service is participating in a land use planning process on a scale never before attempted by this Nation. In this process, the natural resources of Alaska and their proper management and protection are being considered along with the many other values represented in the vast Alaskan landscape. The ultimate result of this process will be a doubling of the National Wildlife Refuge System.
  
- \* MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT (1972; P.L. 92-522; 86 Stat. 1027; 16 U.S.C. 1361, 1362, 1371-1384, 1401-1407) established a moratorium on the taking and importation of marine mammals and products made from them. The Department of the Interior is responsible for the sea otter, walrus, polar bear, dugong, and manatee. The exceptions to this moratorium include Indian taking for consumption or use in Native craft industries and taking incidental to commercial fishing activities. The Secretary is authorized to waive the moratorium after full public hearing and

opportunity for review and may authorize taking and importation under permit for scientific research and public display purposes. Establishes a Marine Mammal Commission to coordinate research and take part in the regulatory processes as required.

- \* ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973 (P.L. 93-205; 16 U.S.C. 1531-43) provides for the conservation of those species of fish, wildlife, or plants determined to be in danger of extinction by making illegal the unauthorized killing, hunting, harassing, buying, selling, or transporting of those species listed by the Secretary of the Interior as endangered or threatened. Civil and criminal penalties are authorized to be imposed for violations of these restrictions. The Act promotes Federal-State cooperation toward a goal of establishing effective State programs to conserve these species. (Supercedes Endangered Species Act of 1969)

Under the Endangered Species Act, a total of 608 native and foreign species of mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, amphibians, mollusks, and insects have been listed as endangered or threatened with extinction.

- \* THE WETLANDS LOAN ACT (16 U.S.C. 715k-3 - 715k-5, 1961) was amended by P.L. 94-215 in 1976 to extend its authority for seven years and to increase the amount of funds authorized to be appropriated from \$105 to \$200 million. The funds are used to preserve key waterfowl nesting habitat that is threatened with destruction.

- \* The signing of the CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA in 1973 (U.S. Documents of Ratification submitted January, 1974) provided for international cooperation in the protection of endangered species by establishing, among other things, an import/export procedure. Eighty represented nations signed. Implementing legislation was enacted with the passage of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
  
- \* The 1972 U.S.-U.S.S.R. AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION established cooperation in 11 areas of mutual interest including the protection of nature and organization of preserves, conservation of wild species of flora and fauna, protection of ecosystems, effect of pollutants on aquatic organisms, and effect of air pollution on the environment. Under this agreement, the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection meets annually to discuss projects and set new goals. Mutual cooperation is expected to lead to more rapid solution of environmental problems in both countries.

LAND & WATER CONSERVATION  
FUND





## THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM

I want to talk to you briefly today about a program which is helping to provide parks and outdoor recreation areas in every State. This is the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program administered by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Studies initiated in 1958 during President Dwight Eisenhower's Administration resulted in two actions. One was the creation of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in 1963; the second was enactment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act in 1965. The Fund has been one of the Bureau's most productive programs, assisting the planning, acquisition, and development of areas and facilities throughout the Nation.

Some \$2.8 billion have been appropriated to the Land and Water Conservation Fund since its beginning in FY 1965. Fund assistance is made available to State and local governments on a 50-50 matching basis for acquisition and facility development, plus some State planning. Over \$1.6 billion have been appropriated to the State side, and over 16,700 projects have been approved since the Fund's inception. These projects have helped to acquire approximately 1.4 million acres of new recreation lands and to provide facilities at 8,500 State and local parks and recreation areas.

In addition to State and local assistance and administrative monies, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has provided approximately \$1.2 billion for Federal land acquisition.

National parks, Fish and Wildlife Service areas (including those for endangered species), National Forest recreation areas, and recreation sites on the public domain lands have grown by some 1.6 million acres through Fund purchases.

This Fund program is popular with public agencies, legislators, conservation groups, and private citizens. It has been basically noncontroversial, and is headed for continuing accomplishments through 1989 when the program terminates.

The President is expected to sign legislation recently enacted by Congress which triples the program in three phases by 1989 (call 343-5726 to check status or watch for news of signing).

The Fund now provides more than \$300 million for the Federal and State programs. Authorizations by the recent amendments would total \$600 million in FY 1978, \$750 million in FY 1979, and \$900 million each year from 1980 through 1989, to accumulate in the Fund for appropriation by Congress. This means that the authorizations by 1989 would total more than \$10 billion to be divided approximately 60%--or \$6 billion--to States and 40%--\$4 billion--to Federal land-managing agencies.

President Ford has supported full funding (\$300 million) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund each year he has been in office. In fiscal year 1975, the Fund provided approximately \$180 million for State and local use and \$121 million for Federal acquisitions. In fiscal year 1976, it provided about \$176 million for State and local uses and \$135 million for Federal acquisitions. During the 1977 fiscal year, the Fund level is \$397 million--higher than in the past because of additional funds for Federal land acquisition. Of this, \$176 million is allocated for State and local use, and \$215 million for Federal land acquisitions.

(See table 1 under 1974-77 tab) - Here in this State since the President assumed office, \$\_\_ million have been obligated for parks and outdoor recreation areas and facilities. These funds have assisted \_\_ projects, including acquisition of \_\_ acres of State and local park and recreation areas, and facility development.

(See Table 2) - In addition, Land and Water Conservation Fund monies for FY 1977 have just been apportioned to the States and \_\_ will get \_\_ under the program.

(See appropriate State under "by State" tab) - Federal acquisition funds within the State have amounted to \$\_\_ million for much needed public lands.

## LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM FACT SHEET

Background: The Land and Water Conservation (L&WCF) Act of 1965, as amended, created a new categorical grant program to provide expanded parks and outdoor recreation opportunities.

A. Purpose of the Act. The Act was designed to stimulate a nationwide action program to create new and expanded high quality outdoor recreation areas and facilities. L&WCF moneys are available for (1) acquisition of Federal recreation lands, and (2) matching grants to State and local governments for planning, acquisition, and development of recreation lands and facilities.

The following are the primary features of the State side of the program:

- Require the development and maintenance of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans to guide State and local use of the Fund.
- Provide Grants-in-Aid to States to acquire land and develop facilities for outdoor recreation and conservation.
- Stimulate additional public investment to enhance outdoor recreation opportunities and conservation.

The Federal side of the program provides moneys for use in acquiring authorized National Park, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Forest, and public domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

B. Administrative Process and Relationship with the States. For purposes of the Act, 55 "States" (the 50 States, plus Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia) share Fund moneys. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation expects and urges each State to share Fund moneys with their

political subdivisions, such as cities, towns, counties, and special districts. The Fund legislation recently enacted by Congress would eventually add another Territory, the Northern Mariana Islands, as a 56th "State" when such islands achieve a commonwealth status. Sixty percent of the Fund appropriation is apportioned to the States each fiscal year. Forty percent of this is prorated equally among the 50 States, 55 percent is prorated to the 55 "States" on the basis of population (currently 30 percent is prorated on total population and 25 percent on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area populations), and 5 percent is retained for a Contingency Reserve used by the Secretary of the Interior for especially critical needs.

The Governor of each State has designated an individual in the State government to represent him for purposes of the Act. The individuals, called State Liaison Officers, are the primary liaison channels between the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the States.

The Secretary releases a Certificate of Apportionment each year. It identifies Fund money that has been earmarked for each State and upon which the State may draw, provided it meets all requirements of the Act. Fund moneys remain available to the State during the year in which they are apportioned and for an additional 2-year period. Apportioned funds not expended or obligated at the end of this period are in theory reapportioned by the Secretary to the 55 "States." In practice, however, no State has ever lost a share of its reapportionment because of an inability to obligate the funds.

Grants-in-Aid financial assistance from the Fund is available to the States for the acquisition and/or development of a broad range of outdoor recreation areas and facilities located in areas ranging from high population-density to wilderness and varying in kind from bicycle paths to hiking trails, from roadside picnic areas to inner-city outdoor recreation complexes, and from park beautification to boating marinas.

C. Accomplishments of the Fund. Fund assistance to State and local governments as 50-50 matching assistance for acquisition and facility development is impressive. Some 16,700 projects have been approved to date and approximately 1.4 million acres of new recreation land have been acquired. In addition, new recreation facilities have been provided at approximately 8,500 State and local areas. To date \$1.6 billion have been appropriated for State purposes, and \$1.2 billion for Federal land-managing agencies. Some 1.6 million acres of Federal recreation lands have been purchased.

The Fund program continues to be popular with public agencies, legislators, conservation groups, and private citizens. The program has been basically noncontroversial and free from any hints of corruption or scandal. In addition, acquisition and development of renewable recreation resources is a logical use of revenues derived from the sale of Federal real estate, the tax on pleasure boating fuel, and depletion of offshore oil. The Fund has proved successful as a catalyst for State and local recreation programs.

There are numerous other institutional changes and related program spinoffs which can be attributed directly or indirectly to the enactment and administration of the L&WCF Act:

- Prior to enactment, only four States had any type of Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. As a result of the Act, each State now maintains a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan to guide future acquisition, development, and programs.
- The L&WCF has provided a model for States to establish county and local assistance programs. It is significant to note that some 32 of these programs have been established since inception of the L&WCF and some depend upon the Fund for projects to be financed 50 percent Federal, 25 percent State, and 25 percent local.
- Development of a State plan has made possible a source document for use in preparing Environmental Impact Statements to determine the impact of construction projects on recreation resources.

The Federal portion of the L&WCF is utilized by the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior, and the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture, to acquire land for the enjoyment of the American people. The Fund is the major source of funds available to these agencies for land acquisition at many unique and beautiful areas across our country. For example, the Fund is used to acquire

lands for the preservation of wilderness; for national recreation areas; for the protection of endangered species habitat; the preservation of significant national resources and provision of recreation opportunities in the national parks, monuments, lakeshores, seashores, and historic sites; the protection and enjoyment of outstanding rivers and trails; the preservation of wildlife values; and for providing recreation opportunities on the National Forests.

39% OF ALL THE MONEYS APPROPRIATED TO THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND DURING THE 11-YEAR LIFE OF THE PROGRAM HAVE BEEN DURING THE PRESIDENT'S ADMINISTRATION.



1974-1977



Table 1

## LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM GRANT PROJECTS

AUGUST 1, 1974 - JUNE 30, 1976

STATE	TOTAL - PROJECTS	TOTAL - ACRES	TOTAL - OBLIGATIONS
Alabama	76	392	4,620,083
Alaska	18	94	1,829,705
Arizona	64	162	4,801,205
Arkansas	40	478	3,292,139
California	136	26,843	25,434,968
Colorado	120	4,670	5,952,846
Connecticut	46	5,140	8,600,431
Delaware	12	587	3,853,876
District of Columbia	6	4	1,467,336
Florida	19	2,167	10,760,409
Georgia	94	8,437	6,791,018
Hawaii	6	47	3,164,483
Idaho	30	811	2,700,643
Illinois	46	5,475	12,905,613
Indiana	73	572	7,465,587
Iowa	110	2,522	1,916,997
Kansas	43	2,265	4,342,458
Kentucky	118	693	5,340,466
Louisiana	103	921	5,567,202
Maine	69	1,775	3,017,818
Maryland	7	5,358	3,483,780
Massachusetts	41	1,674	8,421,650
Michigan	208	9,973	8,583,385
Minnesota	69	3,137	3,067,845
Mississippi	39	272	2,514,550
Missouri	125	3,419	7,353,797
Montana	97	57,001	4,050,863
Nebraska	86	1,283	4,018,175
Nevada	35	32	2,598,853
New Hampshire	84	3,853	3,562,095
New Jersey	42	0	4,558,350
New Mexico	124	128	3,667,157
New York	116	762	21,011,494
North Carolina	63	3,210	5,752,881
North Dakota	94	4,785	2,832,057
Ohio	123	5,422	12,160,161
Oklahoma	163	1,567	5,286,751
Oregon	170	330	5,316,176
Pennsylvania	107	4,604	12,355,165
Rhode Island	44	152	4,243,473
South Carolina	158	27,178	7,459,522
South Dakota	130	403	2,407,384
Tennessee	59	1,768	7,001,917
Texas	123	1,210	12,417,469
Utah	56	790	4,470,906
Vermont	46	3,027	2,407,430
Virginia	22	4,115	6,162,336
Washington	60	8,681	5,217,236
West Virginia	31	1,048	3,354,314
Wisconsin	202	9,187	6,510,924
Wyoming	65	1,752	2,674,634
American Samoa	1	1	15,000
Puerto Rico	4	0	986,294
Total	4,023	230,167	309,749,305

Table 2

## FISCAL YEAR 1977 APPORTIONMENT OF \$175,516,000

<u>State</u>	<u>Apportionment</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Apportionment</u>
Alabama	\$ 2,899,915	New Hampshire	\$ 1,712,963
Alaska	1,528,943	New Jersey	5,126,462
Arizona	2,369,539	New Mexico	1,783,477
Arkansas	2,132,055	New York	10,413,647
California	11,955,994	North Carolina	3,401,665
Colorado	2,586,895	North Dakota	1,582,378
Connecticut	2,963,588	Ohio	6,472,919
Delaware	1,658,189	Oklahoma	2,479,541
Florida	5,223,905	Oregon	2,336,913
Georgia	3,369,027	Pennsylvania	7,014,703
Hawaii	1,807,262	Rhode Island	1,879,643
Idaho	1,635,279	South Carolina	2,452,879
Illinois	6,711,917	South Dakota	1,599,010
Indiana	3,695,257	Tennessee	3,151,997
Iowa	2,403,684	Texas	6,959,958
Kansas	2,236,874	Utah	1,950,730
Kentucky	2,665,573	Vermont	1,518,989
Louisiana	2,992,353	Virginia	3,508,654
Maine	1,751,790	Washington	2,958,585
Maryland	3,390,731	West Virginia	2,029,330
Massachusetts	4,412,592	Wisconsin	3,300,122
Michigan	5,740,477	Wyoming	1,492,973
Minnesota	3,057,170	District of Columbia	684,068
Mississippi	2,144,643	Puerto Rico	1,423,925
Missouri	3,439,673	Virgin Islands	70,273
Montana	1,635,221	Guam	74,543
Nebraska	1,974,066	American Samoa	56,946
Nevada	1,670,295		

Apportioned to States	\$167,490,200
Contingency	<u>8,025,800</u>
Total Appropriation	\$175,516,000

Applications for Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are channeled through State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Regional Offices. For approval, projects must be in accord with the State's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. All Land and Water Conservation Funds are matched up to 50% of the project cost by the State or, through the State, by the local community.

9/19/76

S. 327



TABLE OF ESTIMATES BASED ON FULL ANNUAL APPROPRIATION FOR  
THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND UNDER THE NEW  
AUTHORIZATIONS CONTAINED IN S.327

Estimated L&WCF Apportionments  
(In Millions)

Table 3

<u>State</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981-89</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alabama	\$ 5.8	\$ 7.2	\$ 8.7	\$ 78.3	\$ 100.0
Alaska	2.8	3.4	3.9	35.1	45.2
Arizona	4.6	5.7	6.8	61.2	78.3
Arkansas	4.1	5.1	6.0	54.0	69.2
California	25.6	32.7	40.2	361.8	460.3
Colorado	5.1	6.4	7.6	68.4	87.5
Connecticut	5.9	7.4	8.9	80.1	102.3
Delaware	3.1	3.8	4.4	39.6	50.9
Florida	10.9	13.8	16.8	151.2	192.7
Georgia	6.8	8.5	10.3	92.7	118.3
Hawaii	3.4	4.2	4.9	44.1	56.6
Idaho	3.0	3.7	4.3	38.7	49.7
Illinois	14.1	17.9	21.9	197.1	251.0
Indiana	7.5	9.5	11.4	102.6	131.0
Iowa	4.7	5.8	6.9	62.1	79.5
Kansas	4.3	5.4	6.4	57.6	73.7
Kentucky	5.3	6.6	7.8	70.2	89.9
Louisiana	6.0	7.5	9.0	81.0	103.5
Maine	3.3	4.0	4.7	42.3	54.3
Maryland	6.9	8.6	10.4	93.6	119.5
Massachusetts	9.1	11.5	14.0	126.0	160.6
Michigan	12.0	15.2	18.5	166.5	212.2
Minnesota	6.1	7.7	9.2	82.8	105.8
Mississippi	4.1	5.1	6.0	54.0	69.2
Missouri	7.0	8.7	10.5	94.5	120.7
Montana	3.0	3.7	4.3	38.7	49.7
Nebraska	3.8	4.6	5.5	49.5	63.4
Nevada	3.1	3.8	4.4	39.6	50.9
New Hampshire	3.2	3.9	4.6	41.4	53.1
New Jersey	10.7	13.5	16.4	147.6	188.2
New Mexico	3.3	4.1	4.8	43.2	55.4
New York	22.2	28.4	34.8	313.2	398.6
North Carolina	6.9	8.6	10.4	93.6	119.5
North Dakota	2.9	3.5	4.1	36.9	47.4
Ohio	13.6	17.3	21.1	189.9	241.9
Oklahoma	4.9	6.0	7.2	64.8	82.9
Oregon	4.6	5.7	6.7	60.3	77.3
Pennsylvania	14.8	18.8	23.0	207.0	263.6
Rhode Island	3.6	4.4	5.2	46.8	60.0
South Carolina	4.8	6.0	7.1	63.9	81.8
South Dakota	2.9	3.6	4.2	37.8	48.5
Tennessee	6.3	7.9	9.5	85.5	109.2
Texas	14.7	18.6	22.8	205.2	261.3
Utah	3.7	4.6	5.4	48.6	62.3
Vermont	2.8	3.4	3.9	35.1	45.2
Virginia	7.1	8.9	10.8	97.2	124.0
Washington	5.9	7.4	8.9	80.1	102.3
West Virginia	3.9	4.8	5.6	50.4	64.7
Wisconsin	6.7	8.3	10.0	90.0	115.0
Wyoming	2.7	3.3	3.8	34.2	44.0
District of Columbia	1.3	1.6	2.0	18.0	22.9
Puerto Rico	4.4	5.4	6.5	58.5	74.8
Virgin Islands	.1	.1	.1	.9	1.2
Guam	.1	.1	.2	1.8	2.2
Am. Samoa	.1	.1	.1	.9	1.2
Contingency	14.4	16.7	18.1	162.9	212.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 354.0</b>	<b>\$ 442.5</b>	<b>\$ 531.0</b>	<b>\$4,779.0</b>	<b>\$ 6,106.5</b>

Note: The above estimates are subject to change because of changes in population factors and amounts appropriated for administrative expenses.



September 20, 1976

THE LEGACY OF PARKS PROGRAM

President Ford has announced the transfer of 157 Federal Properties--25% of total (157 out of 639).

Comprising 12,861 acres--16% of total (12,861 out of 80,000).

With a fair market value of \$41 million--17% of total (\$41 out of \$240).

\* \* \*

The Legacy of Parks Program (PL 91-485) authorizes transfer of surplus Federal lands and waters to State and local governments at a discount of up to 100 percent of their fair market value. These properties must be used for park and recreation purposes.

Prior to Public Law 91-485, 178 surplus properties were transferred to State and local governments at 50 percent of their fair market value. Under the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949, these lands, which were transferred from 1962 until October 1970, were also required to be used for park and recreation purposes.

## LEGACY OF PARKS

### FACT SHEET

What happens when the Federal Government finds itself with real estate it no longer needs? Normally it is offered to State and local Governments for a variety of purposes and frequently it winds up as a park or playground managed by a State, County, or local Government. Generally, there is no cost to the jurisdiction which accepts the donation of land from the Federal Government. The only condition is that the land must be used for park and recreation purposes under what is known as the "Legacy of Parks" program.

Authorized by Congress in October 1970, in response to the strong urging of the President, the 6-year-old program has resulted in the White House announcing the transfer of 639 Federal properties totalling over 80,000 acres with a fair market value in excess of 240 million dollars. (President Ford has announced 157 property transfer - 25% of the total.)

These properties are transferred at "one-hundred percent discount" which translates into -- "they are free".

Few Federal programs have been of as much direct benefit to the American people as the Legacy of Parks. Every state has benefited. The former Federal lands that might have been unused runway acreage at an Air Force Base, a no-longer-needed Federal office complex in a middle sized city, a former military firing range or communication facility, or a no-longer-needed fish hatchery are now sites of parks, playgrounds, safe areas for wildlife to flourish, hiking trails, or simply areas where people can escape from the pressures of urban living and return to a slice of nature that their taxes helped buy for Federal Government use in the first place.



The Legacy of Parks program is administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in cooperation with the General Services Administration and the Federal Property Council. The first surplus property for recreation was conveyed in March 1971.

How can this help you? "Notices of Availability" of surplus Federal lands or waters are sent to State or local governments by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the General Services Administration. Any Non-Federal Government jurisdiction may apply for the property for use as a public park or historic monument if appropriate. Citizens can keep informed of "availability" and suggest the park and recreation use of properties. There was a law on the books prior to the Legacy of Parks program that allowed the transfer of surplus Federal property to State or local Governments at one-half of its fair market value. But, not until 1970 was there a no-cost rather than low-cost way for the people in cities and countries throughout America to obtain these lands for public park and recreation use.

And, what about the future? The Administration is dedicated to increasing the public recreation estate. Release of surplus or unused land and the processing of applications under the Legacy of Parks program will continue to be a major administration program. The Federal Government is landlord of approximately one-third of the land area of the United States. The success of the Legacy of Parks program demonstrates that much of the land is not needed for any valid Government purpose and can be converted to a worthwhile public use.

The Legacy of Parks program will continue to provide ever increasing recreation opportunities to the American people.

See State by State breakdown which has total conveyances dollars and acres for Fiscal Year 1975-1976. (Totals may vary slightly as figures are kept on both the actual conveyances and the announced intent to convey.)

PRESIDENT'S BICENTENNIAL  
LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM



THE PRESIDENT'S BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

Enactment would establish a \$1.5 billion program to:

- Provide \$141 million to acquire lands for parks, wildlife refuges, recreation areas, and historical sites

\$700 million to develop new and existing parklands and refuges into recreation and conservation resources, ready to serve the people

\$459 million for upgrading and increased staffing for the national parks and wildlife refuge systems

\$200 million for grants to cities to upgrade existing urban park areas

## THE BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

To enhance the future of the National Park System.

The National Park System today:

- 31 million acres
- 287 areas
- Offering outstanding natural areas and historical sites

Today's National Park problems:

- Overuse (by people)
- Under-maintained (inadequate field staffs ... inadequate maintenance)
- High recreation potentials not always realized, because of inadequate access and visitor facilities

Today's problems at nationally significant historical and archeological sites:

- Deterioration of existing sites
- Inadequate resource management, planning, and protection for increased recreational opportunities.

Inclusion and enhancement of such historical and archeological resources will help alleviate overcrowding at many "traditional" and impacted park resources.

THE PRESIDENT'S BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

National Wildlife Refuge System

The National Wildlife Refuge System today:

- 373 National Wildlife Refuges
- Encompassing 32 million acres
- Habitat for a wide variety of the Nation's fish and wildlife

Serious deterioration:

- In the last two decades
  - System has doubled in size
  - Public visitation, quadrupled to 30 million
- Yet, staffing has not increased in the past 10 years
- For lack of maintenance, facilities such as roads, buildings and water management structures have deteriorated
- Wildlife habitat continues to be bought, developed, polluted, and adversely altered

## BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

### Detailed Proposals

Investment of \$141 million to launch 10-year program

- \$110 million to acquire lands in authorized areas of  
of the National Park System
- \$31 million for acquisition of wildlife refuge lands

### National Parks System

Eleven areas of the National Park System to benefit, ranging from:

- \$627 thousand to start programs of land appraisals and  
and acquisition along the Appalachian National  
Scenic Trail

to

- \$37.4 million to purchase 49,534 acres of Big Thicket  
National Preserve in Texas

Other examples in Park System:

- \$30 million for Big Cypress National Preserve in Florida;  
a vital watershed for the Everglades
- \$18.7 million for the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area;  
to preserve the rural character of the river  
between Cleveland and Akron
- \$2.5 million for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area,  
Pennsylvania/New Jersey, to conserve unspoiled land  
on both sides of the Delaware River

-- Plus two significant historical areas authorized this year:

Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pennsylvania

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska

Fish and Wildlife Acquisitions

Investment of the proposed \$31 million to acquire 111,000 acres of unique and valuable wildlife habitat

With focus on:

- Endangered species
- Additions to existing refuges
- Acquisition of inholdings in existing refuges

More than half --\$16.25 million-- to benefit endangered species via acquisition of 67,000 acres.

Of the 67,000 acres, about 56,000 to further protect the gravely endangered California Condor.

Additions to existing refuges in 12 States to cost \$11.9 million -- for 37,850 acres.

To acquire inholdings in refuges in 13 States to cost \$2.55 million -- for parcels totaling 4,750 acres.

BY STATES





THE PRESIDENT'S BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

Where the Proposed Monies Would Go:

Projects for  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
and  
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

(Breakdown by States)

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STATE BREAKDOWN OF THE BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

\$5 million for 2,809 acres of inholdings throughout  
the National Park System

\$627,000 for acquisitions along the Appalachian Trail  
from Maine to Georgia



AL



LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND - FEDERAL PORTION  
 APPROPRIATIONS (ACTUAL DOLLARS)  
 BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR, AGENCY, AND MANAGEMENT UNIT

ALABAMA AGENCY/MANAGEMENT UNIT	FISCAL YEAR			
	1975	1976	1976TQ	1977
<u>FOREST SERVICE</u>				
TALLADEGA NF	--	\$200,000	--	\$200,000



"Legacy of Parks"  
Surplus Property Transferred to Date Under Authorities  
of Public Law 91-485

Property	Approximate Acreage	Recipient	Deed Date	Estimated Fair Market Value
Farm Storage Facility	001	City of Flomaton, Alabama	10/4/71	\$ 2,000
Mt. Olive Junior High School	003	County of Jefferson, Alabama	11/3/72	30,000
U.S. Army Training Center	185	City of Anniston, Alabama	9/3/75	500,000
Corps of Engineers Reservation	010	City of Mobile, Alabama	3/22/76	500,000
Total Transferred	199			\$1,032,000
TOTAL SINCE AUGUST 1974	195			\$1,000,000



ALABAMA

PARK SERVICE:

Natchez Trace Parkway (to share with Mississippi and Tennessee)

\$34.9 million for development and/or improvements

\$4.8 million for maintenance

FISH AND WILDLIFE:

Choctaw Refuge

\$4.2 million to improve older areas

\$308,000 for facility restoration

Total: \$4.53 million

Eufaula Refuge

\$1.65 million to improve older areas

\$163,000 for facility restoration

Total: \$1.8 million

Wheeler Refuge

\$1.3 million to improve older areas

\$638,000 for facility restoration

Total: \$1.9 million



Ark



LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND - FEDERAL PORTION  
APPROPRIATIONS (ACTUAL DOLLARS)  
BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR, AGENCY, AND MANAGEMENT UNIT

ALASKA

FISCAL YEAR

AGENCY/MANAGEMENT UNIT

1975

1976

1976TQ

1977

NONE





ALASKA

"Legacy of Parks"  
Surplus Property Transferred to Date Under Authorities  
of Public Law 91-485

Property	Approximate Acreage	Recipient	Deed Date	Estimated Fair Market Value
Finger Lake Administrative Site and Campground	047	State of Alaska	9/29/71	\$ 123,000
Woodland Park Addition	001	Greater Anchorage Area Borough, Alaska	9/29/71	10,000
Wrangell Seaplane Ramp and Turnaround	005	State of Alaska	11/16/72	20,000
Totem Park	001	State of Alaska	11/27/72	42,000
Total Transferred	054			\$195,000
TOTAL SINCE AUGUST 1974	000			000

ALASKA

Acquisition

Klondike National Historical Park (NPS)

\$2.56 million to acquire 824 acres

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PARK SERVICE:

Glacier Bay National Monument

\$32,000 for development and/or improvements

\$451,000 for maintenance

Katmai National Monument

\$96,000 for maintenance

Mt. McKinley National Park

\$128,000 for development and/or improvements

\$594,000 for maintenance

Sitka National Historical Park

\$397,000 for maintenance

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (to share with Washington)

\$1 million for development and/or improvements

(more)



STATE BREAKDOWN OF THE BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

ALASKA (cont.)

FISH AND WILDLIFE:

Aleutian Islands Refuge

\$1.48 million to improve older areas

\$989,000 for facility restoration

Total: \$2.46 million

Arctic Refuge

\$520,000 to improve older areas

\$26,000 for facility restoration

Clarence Rhode Refuge

\$891,000 to improve older areas

\$62,000 for facility restoration

Izembek Refuge

\$85,000 to improve older areas

\$22,000 for facility restoration

Kenai Refuge

\$5.4 million to improve older areas

\$2 million for facility restoration

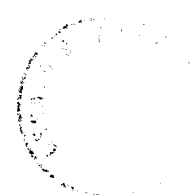
Total: \$7.45 million

Kodiak Refuge

\$2.7 million to improve older areas

\$82,000 for facility restoration

Total: \$2.8 million



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LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND - FEDERAL PORTION  
 APPROPRIATIONS (ACTUAL DOLLARS)  
 BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR, AGENCY, AND MANAGEMENT UNIT

ARIZONA AGENCY/MANAGEMENT UNIT	FISCAL YEAR			
	1975	1976	1976TQ	1977
<u>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</u>				
GRAND CANYON NP	--	--	--	\$920,000
LAKE MEAD (INCLUDES NEVADA)	--	\$2,000,000	\$100,000	\$1,782,438
Subtotal, NPS	--	<u>\$2,000,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$2,702,438</u>
 <u>FOREST SERVICE</u>				
APACHE-SITGREAVES NF	--	\$307,000	--	--
COCONINO NF	--	210,200	--	300,000
CORONADO NF	--	--	--	<u>200,000</u>
Subtotal, FS	--	<u>\$517,800</u>	--	<u>\$500,000</u>
TOTAL	--	<u>\$2,517,200</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$3,202,438</u>



ARIZONA

"Legacy of Parks"  
Surplus Property Transferred to Date Under Authorities  
of Public Law 91-485

Property	Approximate Acreage	Recipient	Deed Date	Estimated Fair Market Value
Alvord Estate	352	City of Phoenix, Arizona	2/14/72	\$ 350,000
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base	040	City of Tucson, Arizona	1/31/75	291,000
Total Transferred	392			\$641,000
TOTAL SINCE AUGUST 1974	040			\$291,000

## ARIZONA

AcquisitionHavasu Refuge

\$2.5 million to acquire 1,160 acres (F&WS)

Lake Mead National Recreation Area (to share with Nevada) (NPS)

\$500,000 to acquire 596 acres

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## PARK SERVICE:

Canyon de Chelly National Monument

\$2.13 million for development and/or improvement

Casa Grande National Monument

\$432,000 for maintenance

Chiricahua National Monument

\$24,000 for development and/or improvement

\$898,000 for maintenance

Coronado National Monument

\$3,000 for maintenance

Fort Bowie National Historical Site

\$240,000 for development and/or improvement

(more)

## ARIZONA (cont.)

## PARK SERVICE (cont.):

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (to share with Utah)

\$10 million for development and/or improvement

\$275,000 for maintenance

Grand Canyon National Park

\$12.78 million for development and/or improvement

\$6.95 million for maintenance

Hohokam Pima National Monument

\$75,000 for development and/or improvement

Hubbell Trading Post National Historical Site

\$16,000 for development and/or improvement

\$841,000 for maintenance

Lake Mead National Recreation Area

\$14.46 million for development and/or improvement

\$640,000 for maintenance

Montezuma Castle National Monument

\$74,000 for development and/or improvement

Navajo National Monument

\$170,000 for development and/or improvement

\$88,000 for maintenance

(more)



STATE BREAKDOWN OF THE BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

ARIZONA (cont.)

PARK SERVICE (cont.):

Petrified Forest National Park

\$416,000 for development and/or improvement

\$1.48 million for maintenance

Saguaro National Monument

\$70,000 for development and/or improvement

Tonto National Monument

\$64,000 for maintenance

Tumacacori National Monument

\$480,000 for maintenance

Wupatki National Monument

\$1.1 million for maintenance

FISH AND WILDLIFE:

Imperial Refuge

\$2.99 million for improvements to older areas

\$1.6 million for maintenance

Kofa Refuge

\$143,000 to improve older areas

\$42,000 for facility restoration

(more)

STATE BREAKDOWN OF THE BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

ARIZONA (cont.)

FISH AND WILDLIFE (cont.):

Cabeza Prieta Refuge

\$81,000 to improve older areas

\$257,000 for facility restoration

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LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND - FEDERAL PORTION  
 APPROPRIATIONS (ACTUAL DOLLARS)  
 BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR, AGENCY, AND MANAGEMENT UNIT

ARKANSAS AGENCY/MANAGEMENT UNIT	FISCAL YEAR			
	1975	1976	1976TQ	1977
<u>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</u>				
BUFFALO NR	\$7,000,000	\$4,158,000	--	--

ARKANSAS

"Legacy of Parks"  
Surplus Property Transferred to Date Under Authorities  
of Public Law 91-485

Property	Approximate Acreage	Recipient	Deed Date	Estimated Fair Market Value
V.A. Hospital Reservation	085	City of North Little Rock, Arkansas	1/27/72	\$ 19,700
V.A. Hospital Reservation	001	City of North Little Rock, Arkansas	11/15/73	8,550
Arkansas (Walnut Ridge) Magnetic Station	011	County of Randolph, Arkansas	12/20/74	5,000
Fort Roots V.A. Hospital	018	City of North Little Rock, Arkansas	12/31/74	150,000
V.A. Hospital	032	City of North Little Rock, Arkansas	4/09/76	3,000
Total Transferred	147			\$180,250
TOTAL SINCE AUGUST 1974	050			\$158,000

## ARKANSAS

## PARK SERVICE:

Buffalo National River

\$4.2 million for development and/or improvements

Hot Springs National Park

\$37,000 for development and/or improvements

Pea Ridge National Military Park

\$140,000 for development and/or improvements

\$195,000 for maintenance

## FISH AND WILDLIFE:

Big Lake Refuge

\$497,000 to improve older areas

\$1 million for facility restoration

Holla Bend Refuge

\$69,000 to improve older areas

\$247,000 for facility restoration

Wapanocca Refuge

\$325,000 to improve older areas

\$937,000 for facility restoration

Total: \$1.26 million

(more)

ARKANSAS (cont.)

FISH AND WILDLIFE (cont.)

White River Refuge

\$2 million to improve older areas

\$580,000 for facility restoration

Total: \$2.59 million

CA





LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND - FEDERAL PORTION  
 APPROPRIATIONS (ACTUAL DOLLARS)  
 BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR, AGENCY, AND MANAGEMENT UNIT

CALIFORNIA AGENCY/MANAGEMENT UNIT	FISCAL YEAR			
	1975	1976	1976TQ	1977
<u>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</u>				
GOLDEN GATE NRA	\$13,000,000	\$6,500,000	--	\$2,000,000
MUIR WOODS NM	400,000	143,324	--	--
POINT REYES NS	--	1,000,000	--	800,000
Subtotal, NPS	\$13,400,000	\$7,643,324	--	\$2,800,000
<u>FOREST SERVICE</u>				
WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA- TRINITY, NRA	\$550,000	\$1,000,000	--	\$1,000,000
PACIFIC CREST TRAIL (INCLUDES ORE.&WA.)	--	400,000	--	500,000
FEATHER NW&SR	--	400,000	\$100,000	604,000
LAKE TAHOE BASIN (INCLUDES NEV.)	10,000,000	5,000,000	--	3,300,000
CLEVELAND NF	--	500,000	600,000	675,000
INYO NF	--	--	--	1,875,000
SAN BERNARDINO NF	710,000	--	--	--
Subtotal, FS	\$11,260,000	\$7,300,000	\$700,000	\$7,954,000

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND - FEDERAL PORTION  
 APPROPRIATIONS (ACTUAL DOLLARS)  
 BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR, AGENCY, AND MANAGEMENT UNIT

CALIFORNIA (CONTINUED)	FISCAL YEAR			
	1975	1976	1976TQ	1977
AGENCY/MANAGEMENT UNIT				
<u>FISH &amp; WILDLIFE SERVICE</u>				
SAN FRANCISCO BAY, NWR	\$6,000,000	\$400,000	--	\$1,600,000
<u>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</u>				
KING RANGE NCA	\$445,000	--	--	\$46,000
PACIFIC CREST TRAIL	55,000	\$97,000	\$50,000	157,000
Subtotal, BLM	<u>\$500,000</u>	<u>\$97,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$203,000</u>
TOTAL	\$31,160,000	\$15,040,324	\$750,000	\$12,557,000

CALIFORNIA

"Legacy of Parks"  
 Surplus Property Transferred to Date Under Authorities  
 of Public Law 91-485

Property	Approximate Acreage	Recipient	Deed Date	Estimated Fair Market Value
NIKE Battery LA-57	012	City of Redondo Beach, Calif.	4/26/71	\$ 1,390,000
Camp Parks, Parcel A-3	104	City of Pleasanton, Calif.	6/29/71	1,000,000
Camp Parks, Parcel 5	460	East Bay Regional Park Dist., Calif.	6/29/71	1,500,000
Linda Vista Housing Project	014	City of San Diego, Calif.	7/10/71	34,000
Naval Training Center & Marine Corps Recruit Depot	021	San Diego Unified Port District, Calif.	7/10/71	2,500,000
Border Field	371	State of California	8/18/71	3,750,000
Naval Hospital	006	City of Norco, California	9/20/71	33,600
Naval Net Depot	005	County of Marin, California	9/20/71	30,000
NIKE Batteries 08 and 09	079	East Bay Regional Park District, Calif.	11/29/71	400,000
City Park, Downtown	001	Nevada City, California	12/1/71	15,000
V.A. Hospital	093	County of Los Angeles, Calif.	2/1/72	500,000
Camp San Luis Obispo	513	County of San Luis Obispo, California	4/11/72	800,000
Camp San Luis Obispo	207	County of San Luis Obispo, California	4/11/72	250,000
Camp Parks, Parcel A-4	022	Valley Community Services District, California	5/25/72	550,000
Red Bluff Air Force Station	023	County of Tehama, California	8/2/72	46,000
Naval Retraining Command	703	City of San Diego, California	10/20/72	600,000
Border Station	001	City of Calexico, California	10/25/72	25,000
Nike Battery 93	003	City of San Rafael, California	11/1/72	45,000
Nike Site 96	008	City of Los Angeles, California	11/3/72	27,000
Naval Hospital	009	City of Norco, California	11/3/72	140,000
Point Dume Instrumentation Sta.	001	State of California	11/3/72	125,000
Burney Administrative Site	001	Burney Co. Water District, Calif.	11/10/72	7,000
Lewiston Government Camp (Bldg.)	001	County of Trinity, California	11/10/72	2,000
Naval Electronics Lab. Center, Border Field Annex	021	State of California	2/21/73	68,000

(MORE)

Property	Approximate Acreage	Recipient	Deed Date	Estimated Fair Market Value
V.A. Hospital	019	City of Los Angeles, California	2/28/73	\$ 6,557,000
HOLF Mile Square	507	County of Orange, California	3/9/73	15,210,000
Castle Communications Annex	025	County of Merced, California	7/13/73	30,000
Coast Guard Light Station	002	City of Santa Barbara, California	7/13/73	100,000
Davis Communications Annex	323	County of Yolo, California	7/13/73	225,000
Hayward Army Air Field	015	City of Hayward, California	7/13/73	400,000
Lewiston Government Camp	012	Lewiston Community Services District, California	7/13/73	8,000
Mt. Diablo Microwave Relay Station	001	State of California	7/13/73	1,000
Nike Site 29	032	City of Brea, California	7/13/73	325,000
Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin	002	City of Rosemead, California	7/13/73	58,000
Camp San Luis Obispo	1,195	State of California	8/23/73	750,000
Lewiston Government Camp	002	Trinity County, California	10/19/73	2,000
Castle Communications Annex	015	County of Merced, California	10/19/73	16,000
U.S. Naval Retraining Command	140	City of San Diego, California	11/19/73	200,000
Coast Guard Station	058	County of San Mateo, California	1/31/74	300,000
Nike Site 96	002	City of Los Angeles, California	2/22/74	37,000
Lewiston Government Camp	003	Lewiston Community Services District, California	2/22/74	3,000
Mare Island Naval Shipyard	055	City of Vallejo, California	3/26/74	60,000
Naval Retraining Command	159	City of San Diego, California	3/26/74	189,000
Portsmouth Defense Housing Area	022	City of Los Angeles, California	8/12/74	884,000
Fort Ord Military Reservation	023	County of Monterey, California	10/31/74	46,000
Fort Ord Military Reservation	559	County of Monterey, California	10/31/74	1,667,000
Naval Air Missile Test Center	011	State of California	1/8/75	1,500,000
Point Mugu				
Preble-Sachem Housing Project	006	City of San Diego, California	1/8/75	60,000
Preble-Sachem Housing Project	011	City of San Diego, California	1/8/75	115,000
Presidio of Monterey	042	City of Monterey, California	1/8/75	1,140,000
Torrance Annex, Long Beach Naval Supply Center	044	City of Torrance, California	3/11/75	3,500,000
Norwalk POL Station #2	002	Southeast Recreation and Park District Norwalk, California	3/31/76	80,000
Lewiston Government Camp	002	Lewiston Community Services Dist, Calif	5/10/76	24,500
Total Transferred	5,968			\$47,280,145
TOTAL SINCE AUGUST 1974	722			\$9,010,500

STATE BREAKDOWN OF THE BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

CALIFORNIA

Acquisition

California Condor (F&WS)

\$8 million to acquire 56,000 acres for endangered  
species

Humbolt Bay Refuge (F&WS)

\$200,000 to acquire 635 acres

San Pablo Bay Refuge (F&WS)

\$600,000 to acquire 900 acres

CALIFORNIA

PARK SERVICE:

Cabrillo National Monument

\$816,000 for development and/or improvement

\$192,000 for maintenance

Channel Islands National Monument

\$2.9 million for development and/or improvement

Death Valley National Monument (to share with Nevada)

\$2.6 million for development and/or improvement

\$12.36 million for maintenance

Total: \$14.96 million

Fort Point National Historical Site

\$114,000 for development and/or improvement

Golden Gate National Recreation Area

\$18.9 million for development and/or improvement

Joshua Tree National Monument

\$3.29 million for development and/or improvement

\$5.74 million for maintenance

Total: \$9 million

Lassen Volcanic National Park

\$1.48 million for development and/or improvement

\$96,000 for maintenance

(more)

STATE BREAKDOWN OF THE BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

CALIFORNIA (cont.)

PARK SERVICE (cont.):

Lava Beds National Monument

\$11,000 for development and/or improvement

Pinnacles National Monument

\$59,000 for development and/or improvement

Point Reyes National Seashore

\$3.8 million for development and/or improvement

\$942,000 for maintenance

Total: \$4.74 million

Redwood National Park

\$234,000 for development and/or improvement

Sequoia National Park

\$11.5 million for development and/or improvement

\$6 million for maintenance

Total: \$17.5 million

Whiskeytown National Recreation Area

\$279,000 for maintenance

Yosemite National Park

\$4.3 million for development and/or improvement

2.97 million for maintenance

Total: \$7.27 million

(more)

STATE BREAKDOWN OF THE BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

CALIFORNIA (cont.)

FISH AND WILDLIFE:

Humboldt Bay Refuge

\$425,000 for improvements to recently acquired areas

Kern Refuge

\$322,000 for facility restoration

Sacramento Refuge

\$585,000 for improvements to older areas

\$1.6 million for facility restoration

Total: \$2.2 million

Salton Sea Refuge

\$278,000 for improvements to older areas

\$454,000 for facility restoration

San Francisco Bay Refuge

\$10.45 million for improvements to recently acquired areas

San Luis Refuge

\$1.9 million for improvements to recently acquired areas

Klamath Basin Refuge

\$358,000 for improvements to older areas

\$832,000 for facility restoration

Total: \$1.19 million

(more)



STATE BREAKDOWN OF THE BICENTENNIAL LAND HERITAGE PROGRAM

CALIFORNIA (cont.)

FISH AND WILDLIFE (cont.)

Cibola Refuge

\$325,000 for improvements to older areas

\$376,000 for facility restoration

Havasu Refuge

\$325,000 for improvements to older areas

\$788,000 for facility restoration

ca



LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND - FEDERAL PORTION  
 APPROPRIATIONS (ACTUAL DOLLARS)  
 BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR, AGENCY, AND MANAGEMENT UNIT

COLORADO

AGENCY/MANAGEMENT UNIT	FISCAL YEAR			
	1975	1976	1976TQ	1977
<u>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</u>				
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	--	\$1,000,000	\$200,000	\$246,569
<u>FOREST SERVICE</u>				
ARAPAHO-ROOSEVELT NF	--	790,000	--	\$300,000
GUNNISON NF	--	54,000	--	--
PIKE-SAN ISABEL NF	--	110,000	\$260,000	500,000
RIO GRANDE NF	--	12,000	75,000	--
ROUTT NF	--	--	--	250,000
WHITE RIVER NF	--	335,000	--	--
subtotal, FS	--	<u>\$1,301,000</u>	<u>\$335,000</u>	<u>\$1,050,000</u>
TOTAL	--	<u>\$2,301,000</u>	<u>\$535,000</u>	<u>\$1,296,000</u>

COLORADO

"Legacy of Parks"  
Surplus Property Transferred to Date Under Authorities  
of Public Law 91-485

Property	Approximate Acreage	Recipient	Deed Date	Estimated Fair Market Value
Lowry AFB	003	City of Aurora, Colorado	9/27/71	\$ 6,500
Lowry Communications Facility Annex	027	City of Aurora, Colorado	9/27/71	157,500
Atlas "E" Missile Site	019	County of Weld, Colorado	6/9/72	35,000
Fitzsimons General Hospital	010	City of Aurora, Colorado	9/15/72	40,300
Federal Youth Center	090	Foothills Metro. Recreation and Park District, Colorado	10/25/72	450,000
NCAR Table Mesa Site	120	City of Boulder, Colorado	2/20/73	120,000
Power Operations Center	006	Montrose Metro. Rec. District, Colo.	2/21/73	6,000
Ammunition Storage and Demolition Area	624	State of Colorado	2/27/73	630,000
Pueblo Army Depot	600	State of Colorado	7/10/73	14,000
Government Housing Camp	001	Town of Paonia, Colorado	11/2/73	10,500
U.S. Forest Service Administration Site	008	City of Fort Collins, Colorado	1/13/75	12,000
Pueblo Army Depot	360	State of Colorado	2/27/75	11,000
Forest Service Administrative Site	001	Town of Carbondale, Colorado	7/24/75	15,000
BLM Kremmling Administration Site	001	City of Kremmling, Colorado	3/15/76	23,000
Total Transferred	1,864			\$1,530,800
TOTAL SINCE AUGUST 1974	370			61,000

COLORADO

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE:

Bents Old Fort

\$192,000 for development and/or improvements

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument

\$1.95 million for maintenance

Colorado National Monument

\$560,000 for maintenance

Dinosaur National Monument (to share with Utah)

\$1 million for maintenance

Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument

\$1.18 million for development and/or improvements

Great Sand Dunes National Monument

\$247,000 for maintenance

Mesa Verde National Park

\$10.88 million for development and/or improvements

\$179,000 for maintenance

Rocky Mountain National Park

\$10 million for development and/or improvements

\$4 million for maintenance

Total: \$14 million

(more)

COLORADO (cont.)

PARK SERVICE (cont.)

Shadow Mountain National Recreation Area

\$1.46 million for maintenance

FISH AND WILDLIFE:

Alamosa Refuge

\$697,000 to improve older areas

\$478,000 for facility restoration

Arapaho Refuge

\$125,000 for improvements to recently acquired areas

Monte Vista Refuge

\$1.7 million to improve older areas

\$324,000 for facility restoration

Total: \$2 million

Browns Park Refuge

\$680,000 for improvements to recently acquired areas