August 22, 2009

This Big Park report was written by Joe Wrabek, former associate editor of the National Inholder News which became the American Land Rights News after American Land Rights changed its name in the mid 90’s.

It is as fresh as if it were written yesterday.

The massive 8 volume National Park Service Big Park expansion plan was organized and headed by Destry Jarvis, then a high official with the National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA) and the brother of the new director of the National Park Service, Jon Jarvis.

The 8 volume NPCA Big Park Plan was largely funded by the Rockefellers. See the excerpt from Robin Winks bio of Larry Rockefeller shown below.

While this report was originally written by Joe Wrabek in 1990, nothing has changed about the goals of the National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA). Now, with Jon Jarvis in charge of the Park Service, and his brother Destry Jarvis still highly involved in the green movement, landowners, inholders and anyone living in or near a Park Service managed area are in greater danger than they have ever been.

The following shows the Rockefeller involvement in the NPCA plan from Robin W. Winks' biography "Laurence S. Rockefeller", Island Press, 1997:

"Larry [Laurence Rockefeller's son] was appointed to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission in 1979, succeeding his father, and ably defended New York's Minnewaska State Park from the threat of development.

As staff attorney for the Natural Resources Council, he worked long hours on behalf of various projects. He took an interest in the nation's barrier islands and in Alaskan lands. He acted as go-between on behalf of the National Parks and Conservation Association and the Richard King Mellon Foundation when the
Association needed money to complete its ambitious multi-volume study of the National Park Service's future requirements, leading to perhaps the fullest inventory ever of potential park units...

For such initiatives the National Park Foundation presented him with its 1988 Horace M. Albright Award for 'sustained contributions to the enhancement of the nation's natural and scenic environment', and the Wilderness Society and NPCA likewise honored him in the 1990s."

Chuck Cushman
Executive Director
BIG PARK:

The Preservation Movement's New Park and Park-Expansion Priorities for the 1990s and Beyond

A report by the American Land Rights Association
(Formerly National Inholders Assn. and Multiple-Use Land Alliance)

30218 N.E. 82nd Ave. (P.O. Box 400), Battle Ground, WA 98604 - Phone (206) 687-3087
January 1990

Edited by Joe Wrabek
Managing Editor, National Inholder News and Multiple-Use Advocate
Editor's Note

This report is a digest of the new-park and park-expansion proposals advanced by the National Park Service, National Parks & Conservation Assn., and other preservation groups in Investing in Park Futures, an 11-volume "study" published by NPCA in 1988.

The 11-volume NPCA "study" is detailed-and expensive, and generally unavailable except to supporters of park and wilderness expansion. NPCA has also threatened to prosecute any opponents who attempt to copy portions of their "study." This NIA/MULTA report is offered in an attempt to make the information available to more people.

This NIA/MULTA report is our review of two important aspects of the NPCA "study": the proposals for extensive new National Parks and other Park Service "units," and the proposals for large expansions of numerous existing National Parks and other NPS "units." The comments and judgments offered on these proposals are in all cases our own. For what the National Park Service, NPCA and other park-and-wilderness advocates think of their own "wish lists," we suggest contacting those parties.

All material herein (c) 1990 National Inholders Assn. (NIA) and Multiple-Use Land Alliance (MULTA). Permission to reprint is granted provided credit is given to NIA and MULTA.

The NIA is a national, non-profit membership association dedicated to protecting the rights of those who live within or have an ownership interest in a Federally-managed area, or are impacted by the management of Federal land. MULTA is a national coalition formed to promote, preserve and enhance public use of and access to the nation's publicly-owned lands.

NIA and MULTA accept individual, corporate and group donations. For membership, please write NIA or MULTA at Box 400, Battle Ground, Wash. 98604 or phone (206) 687-3087. Typesetting facilities courtesy of BOYSPRINT, 3000 Van Horn Drive, Hood River, Oregon 97031. Special thanks to MYRON EBBELL, BO THOTT, ERICH VEYHL, and the WASHINGTON COUNTY ALLIANCE.
Where Parks Come From

The inholder or potential inholder confronted with a seemingly endless spate of new park proposals often asks, "Where do they get these ideas?" It's actually done quite efficiently, and with a minimum of effort. There are a number of official "hit lists," some assembled by preservation lobbyists working for the Federal government, some by Federal park officials interested in the expansion of their agencies. These "hit lists" are the raw material from which parks are made. The major "hit lists" consist of:

(1) RIVERS.

The National Park Service's National Rivers Inventory, prepared by the Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service (HCRS) during the Carter Administration, lists 1,524 potential Wild & Scenic Rivers across the United States, taking in 61,700 mi. — 1 out of every 50 miles of river, creek, and stream in the entire U.S. Most proposals for Wild & Scenic Rivers, National Rivers, and Natl. Scenic Riverways come from this list.

A new river “hit list” was stimulated by William Penn Mott Jr., Director of the National Park Service during the Reagan Administration. Mott announced a “search” for an entire watershed that could be turned into a National Park. The Park Service and preservation lobbying groups now have a “hit list” of 20 candidate WATERSHED NATL. PARKS that includes the Smith (Calif.), Sweetwater (Wyo.), Big Two-Hearted (Mich.), Suwannee (Ga./Fla.), Machias (Maine), Purgatoire (Colo.), Blackwater (Md.), Amicalola (Ga.), Escalante (Utah), St. John (Maine), Mississippi (Minn. to La.), and Gauley (W.Va.).

(2) NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS and sites on the NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.

Under the 1935 Historic Sites Act, the National Park Service maintains a list of “recognized” historic buildings and districts to which it encourages nominations by offering rehabilitation loans and tax breaks. For property owners, being “on the National Register” is a source of pride; for the Park Service, it's a source of candidates for new “cultural” park units. The Park Service publishes an annual list of “threatened” Natl. Historic Landmarks recommended for Park Service takeover.

(3) NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARKS.

Never authorized by Congress, this National Park Service “feeder program” for identifying new “natural area” Natl. Parks has operated since 1962. A private “spy network” of “Landmark Monitors” reports annually to the Park Service on “threats” to landmarks, which the Park Service uses as justification for adding the “threatened” landmarks to the Nat. Parks System. 28 Natural Landmarks were listed as “threatened” by the Park Service in 1987. 578 Natl. Natural Landmarks have been designated to date in 48 states. 30% are entirely in private ownership; another 20% include public as well as private land. Over 2,400 more have been nominated, but not yet designated. All are considered potential Nat. Parks ("ladies in waiting," NPCA calls them).

(4) "SIGNIFICANT AREAS" MANAGED BY STATES OR OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.


Also included are National Natural Landmarks (above) designated or nominated on Federal land, with or without the consent or knowledge of the managing agency. Park and recreation areas, Scenic Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wild & Scenic Rivers, &c., managed by USFS, BLM or state governments are considered “preparatory stages” to “real protection” by the Park Service
About This Report

Our digest of the NPCA list of new park proposals lists first, in alphabetical order, the 101 areas (totalling more than 43 million acres) declared "top priority" for addition to the National Parks System. The remaining 29 areas (totalling more than 14 million acres) are listed immediately following, also in alphabetical order.

For each proposed park, we have endeavored to include the following information:

1. the designation recommended by NPCA;
2. whether proposed by the Park Service, NPCA, or another lobbying group;
3. acreage, if given;
4. ownership, if given;
5. what the area would ostensibly "contribute" to the Natl. Parks System;
6. whether the Park Service has ever made an investigation, and when;
7. whether the site is known to be designated or nominated as a Natl. Natural Landmark (NNL) or Natl. Historic Landmark (NHL); and
8. the threats, if any, cited by NPCA as justification for a Park Service takeover.

Because NPCA apparently accepted all recommendations uncritically and without investigation, and because the recommendations came from a wide variety of sources, not all of the above information exists for each proposed park.

From the "Hit List" to the Park System: NPCA Parks Designated by Congress

Seven proposed new park areas on the "hit list" were added to the National Park System by Congress before the end of 1988:

(a) CITY OF ROCKS Natl. Reserve, Idaho (#24)
(b) GAULEY Natl. Recreation Area, W.Va. (#36)
(c) HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS Nad. Monument, N.M. (#42)
(d) MISSISSIPPI RIVER Natl. River & Recreation Area, Minn. & Wis. (part of #58)
(e) POVERTY POINT Natl. Monument, La. (#72)
(f) SAMOA Nat. Historical Park, American Samoa (#2)
(g) ZUNI-CIBOLA Natl. Historical Park (#101)

These seven were among 13 new NPS units designated by Congress in 1988. (Congress had also designated a "JIMMY CARTER NATL. HISTORIC SITE" in Georgia (#19) the previous year.) These Congressional designations are noted in our digest of the "hit list."

Pending before the 101st Congress are bills creating MOJAVE Natl. Park in California (#60), and a PETROGLYPHES Natl. Monument in New Mexico (#1). Both follow the recommendations contained in the "study" published by NPCA.
Intent of the NPCA "Study"


The Udall-Chafee legislation is a frank "end run" around the Congressional appropriation process by park and wilderness pressure groups, who had been frustrated by Congress' unwillingness to spend as much on acquisition of private land as the pressure groups have wanted.

The NPCA "study" was apparently intended to spur passage of the American Heritage Trust Act by Congress, by demonstrating a "demand" for new and expanded parks-requiring extensive land acquisitions—that could be accomodated only by providing land-acquisition money on the vast scale proposed in the Udall-Chafee legislation. NPCA, in other words, is demonstrating a demand for more Federal parks—by demanding them.

The incompleteness and inattention to detail noted in the NPCA document may result in large part from haste to get the "study" out before a bill was introduced, and the focus on generating the largest possible number of new park proposals, without paying much attention to what they consisted of. The 11-volume NPCA "study" is impressively bulky, and intimidatingly expensive. It may have been hoped that few would actually read it.

We did.

-J. Wrabek, News/Advocate Editor
Abbreviations Used in This Report


HCRS -- Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service. Formerly the Interior Dept's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (the new "moniker" was coined in the Carter Administration). Merged into NPS in 1981.


USFS -- U.S. Forest Service. Part of Agriculture Dept.; manages over 189 million acres (1989) of National Forests, National Grasslands, Wilderness Areas and other recreation areas. Most Wilderness since 1964 has been carved out of USFS land. Second-largest landowner in U.S., after BLM.

NASA -- National Aeronautics & Space Administration. Independent agency (not part of any Cabinet department) which is responsible for the U.S. space program.

NOAA -- National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration. Part of Commerce Dept. NOAA's "environmental connection" is its operation of National Estuarine Reserves and offshore National Marine Sanctuaries.

NHL -- National Historic Landmark. Ostensibly "honorific" designation conferred by NPS under 1935 Historic Sites Act on non-NPS sites of historic significance-often without owners' knowledge or consent

AWL -- National Natural Landmark. "Parallel" designation to NHLs, concocted by NPS in 1962. Also ostensibly "honorific"—and also regularly designated without owners' knowledge or consent

NRA -- National Recreation Area. One of more than 20 different types of Federal park that have been created by Congress, NRAs may be managed by either USFS or NPS, are intended for heavy visitor use, and permit continuance of low-intensity economic activities like farming, grazing, hunting and forestry. Often confused (by NPS) with more preservation-oriented National Parks.

NPCA -- National Parks & Conservation Assn. Not a government agency, but a private lobbying group attempting to dictate U.S. park and public-lands policy. Often confused with NPS.

UNESCO -- United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization. Famous for its program of "Biosphere Reserves," U.N. wilderness areas excluding human use and requiring extensive buffer zones. U.S. withdrew from this international agency in 1984, but NPS continues to add U.S. park areas to the Biosphere Reserve program; 78%
Part I: New Parks

NPCA's "study" proposed creation of 130 new park areas, all to be managed by the National Park Service. Some are areas already managed by other Federal agencies or state parks departments, or preserved by private action of individuals, foundations, colleges, or land trusts. Many are not. Many of the proposed new parks are largely private land, proposed for various reasons to be "preserved" by Federal management—and, in most cases, Federal purchase or condemnation from its present owners.

The acreage desired is not specified for all the new park areas, but it is for some. In many cases, the proposed park is defined in terms of "This includes..." Many of the inclusions consist of large areas. For the 130 parks, the total of the acreage that is specified comes to nearly 58 million acres (57,955,910.8 ac). The acreage of the 101 new park proposals designated "top priority" for which acreage is given totals more than 43 million acres (43,754,924.8 ac).

The National Park System presently includes more than 79 million acres in 355 units. Enacting the 101 "top priority" new-park proposals in the NPCA "study" would increase the size of the National Park System by more than 50%. Enacting all 130 new-park proposals would increase the size by some 75%.

Many of the new-park recommendations advanced by NPCA were extracted from the "wish lists" of park and wilderness pressure groups from around the United States. Some ideas are NPCA's own—the series of proposed national parks commemorating the environmental movement, for example.

NPCA appears to have listed everyone's suggestions uncritically, concentrating on creating the largest possible list of proposed parks while making little attempt at investigation of what those proposals actually contained. Some proposed new parks overlap others: the SMITH RIVER NATL. PARK in northern California and southern Oregon (#84 on the NPCA list), proposed by a California group, takes in much the same area as the SISKIYOU NATL. PARK (#85) proposed by an Oregon group. As much as a third of the proposed CONNECTICUT RIVER NATL. PARK (#28) would fall within the giant VERMONT & NEW HAMPSHIRE NATL. PARK (#129). There are several others.
# Index to New Park Proposals by State

**ALABAMA**  
Mobile-Tensas Natl. Preserve, #59

**ALASKA**  
Arctic Natl. Wildlife Refuge Natl. Park, #7  
Attu Island Natl. Hist Park, #9  
Mt. Edgucumbe Natl. Monument, #32  
Misty Fjords Natl. Park, #115  
Wood-Tikchik (unspecified designation), #130

**ARKANSAS**  
[No new NPS units proposed in Arkansas.]

**ARIZONA**  
Sinaguan Culture Sites Natl. Hist Park, #83  
Sonoran Desert-Pinacate Natl. Park, #86  
Yuma Crossing Natl. Hist. Park, #100 (portions in Calif.)  
Secret Mountains-Red Canyons (unspecified designation), #124

**CALIFORNIA**  
Big Sur Natl. Park (or Natl. Preserve), #11  
King Range Natl. Park & Preserve, #49  
Mojave Desert Natl. Park, #60  
Nipomo Dunes Natl. Seashore, #64  
Richard M. Nixon Natl. Hist. Sites, #65  
Sharktooth Hill Natl. Monument, #81  
Smith River Watershed Natl. Park, #84 (portions in Ore.)  
Siskiyou Natl. Park, #85 (portions in Ore.)  
Lake Tahoe (unspecified designation), #92 (portions in Calif.)  
Tule Lake Relocation Center (unspecified designation), #95  
Yuma Crossing Natl. Hist. Park, #100 (portions in Calif.)  
American River Natl. Wild & Scenic River (or Natl.)  
Recreation Area), #104  
Anza-Borrego Natl. Monument, #105  
Mono Lake Natl. Monument, #117  
Will Rogers Natl. Hist. Site, #123  
Mt. Shasta Natl. Park, #125

**COLORADO**  
Anasazi Culture Sites Natl. Hist. Park, #5  
Lindenmeier Natl. Monument, #52  
Purgatoire River Natl. Park (or Wild & Scenic River), #74  
San Juan Mountains Natl. Park, #78  
Georgetown-Silver Plume Mining Districts (unspecified designation), #82  
Denver & Rio Grande R.R./Animas River Valley Natl. Recreation Area, #110  
Pawnee Buttes Nat. Monument, #121  
Raton Pass & Mesa Nat. Monument, #122

**CONNECTICUT**  
Mark Twain Natl. Hist. Site, #96

**DELAWARE**  
Chesapeake Bay Natl. Park, #23 (portions in Md., Pa., and Va.)  
New Castle Natl. Hist. Site, #119

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
Potomac River Natl. River, #71 (portions in Md., Pa., Va., and W. Va.)

**FLORIDA**  
Cape Kennedy Launch Sites (unspecified designation), #17  
Key Largo Natl. Park, #48  
Looe Key (unspecified designation), #53  
Suwannee River Natl. Wild & Scenic River, #88 (portions in Ga.)  
Nassau River Valley Natl. Cultural Park, #118  
Okefenokee Swamp Natl. Park (or Natl. Preserve), #120

**GEORGIA**  
Amicalola Creek Natl. River, #3  
Jimmy Carter Birthplace Natl. Hist Site, #19  
Lower Altamaha River Natl. Scenic & Recreational River, #54  
Suwannee River Natl. Wild & Scenic River, #88 (portions in Fla.)
HAWAII
Kauai Natl. Park, #46

IDAHO
City of Rocks Natl. Monument, #24 Hagerman Fossil Beds Natl. Monument, #42 Hells Canyon Natl. Park, #43 (portions in Ore. and Wash.) Owyhee Canyonlands Natl. Park, #68 (portions in Nev. and Ore.) Sawtooth Natl. Park, #80 Great Divide Natl. Park, #111 (portions in Mont.) Lemhi Mountains-Lost River Range Natl. Park, #113

ILLINOIS
Cahokia Mounds Natl. Hist. Site (or Natl. Monument), #16 John Deere House Natl. Hist. Site, #30 Great Confluence Natl. Preserve, #58a (portions in Mo.) Bald Eagle Natl. Reserve, #58b (portions in Iowa and Mo.)

INDIANA
Levi Coffin Home Natl. Hist. Site, #26

IOWA
Loess Hills Natl. Monument, #52 Bald Eagle Natl. Reserve, #58b (portions in 111. and Mo.)

KANSAS
Great Plains Natl. Park, #39 (portions in Neb., S.D., and Wyo.) Tallgrass Prairie Natl. Park, #91 (addl. site in Okla.)

KENTUCKY
Perryville Natl. Battlefield, #69

LOUISIANA
Atchafalaya Basin Natl. Preserve, #8 Poverty Point Natl. Monument, #72

MAINE
Central Maine Natl. Park, #10 Cobscook Bay & Cutler Coast Natl. Park, #25 Machias River Natl. Park (or Natl. Wild River), #55 St. John River Natl. Park, #89 Allagash Wilderness Waterway Natl. River, #103

MARYLAND
Blackwater River (unspecified designation), #13 Chesapeake Bay Natl. Park, #23 (portions in Del., Pa., and Va.) Potomac River Natl. River, #71 (portions in D.C., Pa., Va., and W.Va.) Principio Iron Works Natl. Hist. Site, #73

MASSACHUSETTS
Connecticut River Valley Natl. Rec. Area (or Natl. River), #28 (portions in Conn., N.H., and Vt.)

MICHIGAN
Huron Mountains (unspecified designation), #44 Kewenaw Peninsula (unspecified designation), #47 Big Two-Hearted River Natl. Park, #97

MINNESOTA
Mississippi River Natl. River & Recreation Area, #58 (portions in Wis.) Itasca Park (unspecified designation), #58c Sioux Uprising Sites (unspecified designation), #126 Upper Red Lake Peatland Natl. Monument, #128

MISSISSIPPI
Champion Hill Natl. Battlefield, #22

MISSOURI
Anhauser-Busch Brewery Natl. Hist. Site, #6 Great Confluence Natl. Preserve, #58a (portions in 111.) Bald Eagle Natl. Reserve, #58b (portions in 111. and Iowa)

MONTANA
Great Divide Natl. Park, #111 (portions in Idaho) Missouri Breaks Wild & Scenic River, #114

NEBRASKA

NEVADA
Emigrant Trail-Black Rock Desert Natl. Monument, #33 Monitor & Big smoky Valleys Natl. Park, #62 Owyhee Canyonlands Natl. Park, #68 (portions in Idaho and Ore.) Ruby Mountains Natl. Park, #76 Lake Tahoe (unspecified designation), #92 (portions in Calif.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY
Walt Whitman House (unspecified designation), #98
NEW MEXICO

NEW YORK
Thomas Cole House Natl. Hist. Site, #27 Montauk Peninsula Natl. Ecological Reserve, #63 Adirondack Natl. Park, #102 Catskill Park (unspecified designation), #107

NORTH CAROLINA
Black River Natl. Wild & Scenic River, #12 Currituck Banks Natl. Seashore, #29 Green Swamp Natl. Monument, #41 Cape Fear Natl. Monument, #106 Mt. Mitchell Natl. Park (or Natl. Preserve, or Natl. Monument, or Natl. Recreation Area), #116

NORTH DAKOTA
[No new NPS units proposed in North Dakota.]

OHIO
[No new NPS units proposed in Ohio.]

OKLAHOMA
Caddo Culture Sites Natl. Monument (or Natl. Hist. Park), #15 (portions in Texas) Tallgrass Prairie Natl. Preserve, #91 (addl. site in Kans.)

OREGON

PENNSYLVANIA
Bushy Run Batdefield (unspecified designation), #14 Chesapeake Bay Natl. Park, #23 (portions in Del., Md., and Va.) U.S.S. Olympia (unspecified designation), #66 Potomac River Natl. River, #71 (portions in D.C., Md., Va., and W.Va.)

RHODE ISLAND
Rhode Island Batdefield (unspecified designation), #75

SOUTH CAROLINA
[No new NPS units proposed in South Carolina.]

SOUTH DAKOTA

TENNESSEE
James K. Polk Home (unspecified designation), #70

TEXAS
Caddo Culture Sites Natl. Monument (or Natl. Hist. Park), #15 (portions in Okla.) Caverns of the Sonora (unspecified designation), #108

UTAH
Dirty Devil River Canyons Natl. Park, #31 Escalante River Canyons Natl. Park, #34 Grand Gulch Plateau/Cedar Mesa/San Juan River Natl. Park, #38 Great Salt Lake Natl. Monument, #40 San Rafael Swell & Reef Natl. Park, #79 Uinta Mountains Natl. Park, #127

VERMONT

VIRGINIA
Chesapeake Bay Natl. Park, #23 (portions in Del., Md., and Pa.) John Marshall House (unspecified designation), #56 Potomac River Natl. River, #71 (portions in D.C., Md., Pa., and W.Va.)

WASHINGTON
Hells Canyon Natl. Park, #43 (portions in Idaho and Ore.) Columbia River Gorge Natl. Scenic Area, #109 (portions in Ore.)

WEST VIRGINIA
Gauley River Natl. Recreation Area, #36 Potomac River Natl. River, #71 (portions in D.C., Md., Pa., and Va.)

WISCONSIN
Aldo Leopold Farm Natl. Hist. Site, #50 Mississippi River Natl. River & Recreation Area, #58 (portions in Minn.) Taliesin (unspecified designation), #90
NEW PARK AND PARK-EXPANSION PROPOSALS in the NPCA document would add more than 71 million acres to the National Park System—an area larger than the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey combined. The resulting Park Service empire would take in more than 235,000 square miles—an area larger than the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois combined.
The NPCA New Park "Hit List"

The 101 "Top Priority" Areas: Over 43.7 Million Acres

1. ALBUQUERQUE

PETROGLYPHS Natl. Monument, N.M. (outskirts of Albuquerque). Draft study by NPS 1987 proposed 8,740-ac. monument; NPCA wants 13,000 ac. Would preserve additional samples of Indian petro-glyphs and desert land replicated elsewhere in Natl. Park System. ZUNIS-MANN SITE, abandoned pueblo also proposed by NPCA as a park, is 1.5 mi. away, 5,300 ac. state and local parks in area; remainder of land private. Threatened by nearby residences and ORV use.

**2. AMERICAN SAMOA Natl. Park, American Samoa.** Follows 1987 NPS study: 2,100 ac. on Tutuila Island, 7,000 ac. on Ta'u Island. Would be only U.S. natl. park containing both coral reefs and rain forest simultaneously. Also proposed as NNL. All land private, but communally owned. Threatened by American civilization. [CONGRESS DESIGNATED A "NATL. PARK OF AMERICAN SAMOA" IN 1988.]

3. AMICALOLA CREEK Natl. River, Georgia (Dawson Co.). Follows 1978 HCRS study; 16,550 ac. (31 mi.) from headwaters to Etowah River. Undeveloped southeastern U.S. watersheds are unrepresented in Natl. Park System; big block of NPS-acquired property would also make S. end of Appalachian Trail look more important. 10,000 ac. owned by City of Atlanta (city watershed?); remainder private. Threatened by second-home development, lack of local zoning code.

4. ANTARCTICA International Park, Antarctica. Proposed by Greenpeace, 1986. Would take in entire continent (14 million sq. km.) plus 60 million sq. km. surrounding ocean. Largest of several proposed "national" parks on NPCA list which are not on U.S. soil. U.S. claims no Antarctic territory, but does operate a research station. No NPS studies. Threatened by human activity.
5. ANASAZI CULTURE SITES Natl. Historical Park, Colo. (Montezuma Valley). Would "link administratively' 'NPS' existing Yucca House & Hovenweep Natl. Monuments with 5 other archaeological sites (2 BLM, 1 private, 2 Archaeological Conservancy), for a total of 5,000 ac. Anasazi ruins are scattered throughout southwest U.S., but not all have yet been made part of Natl. Parks System. Proposed by Archaeological Conservancy. Threatened by exposure and vandalism.

6. ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWERY Natl. Historic Site, Mo. (St. Louis). Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified; would take in both historic and modern brewery buildings to create monument to Prohibition Era. Entire complex still in use as a brewery; Anheuser-Busch Co. gives tours. No threats cited.

7. ARCTIC NATL. WILDLIFE REFUGE Natl. Park (or Intl. Park), Alaska. Proposed by NPS, Alaska Coalition. Would take entire 16.9 million ac, including the 1.5 million ac. proposed for oil and gas exploration. 8 million ac. of ANWR is currently Wilderness. 11 villages in area; one, Kaktovik, has been relocated 4 times by various agencies of U.S. government. Threatened by legalization of oil and gas exploration. Natl. Park status would also eliminate native fishing and hunting on which all 11 of the villages depend for existence.

8. ATCHAFALAYA BASIN Natl. Preserve, La. (N. of New Orleans). 100,000 ac. along entire 41 mi. of river, an two overflow" tributary of the Mississippi. Would preserve levees, dams, channel work by Corps of Engineers to control flooding since 1917. NPS proposed Natl. Recreation Area here in 1960s. Most land privately owned; some being purchased by U.S. Fish & Wildlife, Corps of Engineers. Threatened by slow pace of Federal acquisition.

9. ATTU ISLAND Natl. Historical Park, Alaska. In Bering Strait; island has been U.S. wildlife refuge since 1913, with Coast Guard station. Historical significance consists of Japanese capture in WWII. NPS study of alternatives 1968. Threatened by adverse weather conditions.

10. CENTRAL MAINE Natl. Park, Maine. Proposed by The Wilderness Society. 2 million ac. ’Northwoods ecosystem” park would be created out of 200,000-ac. Baxter State Park, and surrounding private land. Over 90% of New England is in private ownership, a level considered unacceptable by NPCA. No NPS studies. Threatened by high land values.

11. BIG SUR Natl. Park (or Natl. Preserve), Calif. (Monterey Co.) Proposed by NPCA. 139,000 ac, presently owned by USFS (75,000 ac), state parks (9,000), private landowners (55,000 ac). Would be only Natl. Park on Pacific coast between San Francisco and Los Angeles (a distinction of sorts). Previously proposed as Nad. Park (1977) and USFS-run Nat. Scenic Area (1980). Threatened by recreational and residential use.

12. BLACK RIVER Natl. Wild & Scenic River, N.C. (Sampson & Pender Co's.). Acreage unspecified; river is 66 mi. long. Has distinction of being a once-busy commercial waterway through once-active lumber and farming area which has returned to a natural state without the heavy hand of the Federal government—a situation that demands NPS management. Proposed to be controlled from nearby Moore's Creek Nad. Batdefield. Most land privately owned, some by The Nature Conservancy. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

13. BLACKWATER RIVER (unspecified designation), Md. (Dorchester Co.). Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified; river is 28 mi. long. Proposal would take in existing Blackwater Nad. Wildlife Refuge (15,600 ac), plus private land. East Coast swampland is under-represented in Natl. Park System. No NPS studies. Threatened by erosion and rising water levels in Chesapeake Bay.

14. BUSHY RUN BATTLEFIELD (unspecified designation), Penna. (Westmoreland Co.). NPS would take over 162-ac Bushy Run Batdefield State Park, which includes 1763 French & Indian War site. No NPS studies. Threatened by recreational use.

15. CADDIO CULTURE SITES Natl. Monument (or Natl. Historical Park), NE Texas & SE Oklahoma (Red River Valley). Proposed by Archaeological Conservancy. Acreage unspecified. Texas Dept. of Parks & Wildlife owns 1 of 6 clusters of burial mounds; rest are in private ownership. NPS would take over all 6. Threatened by agricultural use.

16. CAHOKIA MOUNDS Natl. Historic Site (or Natl. Monument), Illinois (near E. St. Louis). Proposed by NPCA. 1,800-ac. state-owned Historic Site of Indian burial mounds is only UNESCO World Heritage Site in U.S. not owned by NPS-a situation demanding NPS attention. Threatened by erosion; NPCA not convinced state can ensure ‘protection of the highest level.'”


** 19. **JIMMY CARTER BIRTHPLACE Natl Historic Site, Georgia (Plains).** 125 ac, 40 presently Federally-owned, rest owned by private individuals or City of Plains. Would take Carter’s present home, boyhood home, local school and railroad station, downtown Plains. Part of NPCA goal to establish at least one NPS unit commemorating each President. [A CARTER NHS WAS DESIGNATED IN THE 100TH CONGRESS.]

20. **CASAS GRANDES CULTURE SITES Natl Monument, New Mexico (southwest).** Acreage unspecified; would include 25 archaeological sites, 9 on state or Federal land. Phelps-Dodge Corp., which owns 15 of the 16 sites on private land, wants to trade for Federal property in downtown Phoenix, Ariz. Threatened by erosion and vandalism.

21. **WILLA CATHER HOUSE Natl Historic Site, Neb. (Red Cloud).** Proposed by NPCA. Would include nearby 640-ac. Willa Cather Memorial Prairie as well as the house Cather lived in for 6 years. Owned by Neb. Historical Society. Part of NPCA goal to create a new category of NPS areas created out of the former homes of writers, poets and painters. No threats cited.

22. **CHAMPION HILL Natl Battlefield, Miss. (Hind Co.).** Proposed by NPCA. 4,000 ac, all private, has been NHL since 1976. Site of 1863 battle during Vicksburg campaign. One historic home (there are several) is deteriorating.

23. **CHESAPEAKE BAY Natl Park (or parks), Md.IVa.IPa.IDel.** Acreage unspecified; might include existing park areas such as Ft McHenry, Yorktown battlefield, and Pinelands Natl. Reserve (N.J.), and other proposed areas such as Blackwater Natl. River (Md.). Private, county, state and Federal ownerships, plus The Nature Conservancy and Chesapeake Bay Foundation. Portions have been nominated for a Nad. Estuarine Research Reserve. Threatened by agricultural runoff, sewage.


25. **COBSCOOK BAY & CUTLER COAST Natl (or Intl.) Park, Maine (Washington Co.).** Acreage unspecified. Proposed by Maine Coast Heritage Trust. Would include Cobscook Bay, Quoddy Head, inland areas and lakes as well as 17 mi. of Atlantic shoreline areas soudi of Quoddy Head. Estimated 90% in private ownership. Maine coast, wdi only one Natl. Park (Acadia), is under-represented in Nad. Park System. Threatened by sale of private land, “misunderstanding” of marine resources.

26. **LEVI COFFIN HOME Natl Historic Site, Ind. (Fountain City).** Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified. Way-station on pre-Civil War Underground Railroad, owned and operated as historic site by Ind. Dept. of Natural Resources. NHL since 1965. No threats cited.
27. **THOMAS COLE HOUSE Natl Historic Site, N.Y. (Catskill).** Proposed by NPCA; NPS rejected idea in 1980. 3.4-ac site would commemorate influence of landscape painters on environmental movement. NHL since 1965. Threatened by present owner's (the private Thomas Cole Foundation) insufficient resources to "appropriately" protect the site. (The Thomas Cole Foundation recently completed major restoration work on the property.)

28. **CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY Natl. Recreation Area (or Natl. River), Conn.lMass.lIN.lHI.lVt.** Acreage unspecified; valley is 280 mi. long and up to 26 mi. wide, bisecting New England. 100 communities in valley. 150 mi. of river is on NPS' Natl. Rivers Inventory; Bureau of Outdoor Recreation proposed 3 Natl. Recreation Areas in area in 1968. Estimated 96% of area privately owned. Threatened by development.

29. **CURRITUCK BANKS Natl Seashore, N.C. (just S. of Va. border).** 2,087 ac, including present 350-ac. Natl. Wildlife Refuge. All undeveloped land on Atlantic coast is not yet part of Natl. Parks System. Threatened by "uncontrolled visitation." NPCA recommends 11,343 ac, most state or privately-owned, portions of which are NOAA Estuarine Reserves. Threatened by "inadequate" legal protection, presence of private land.

30. **JOHN DEERE HOUSE Natl. Historic Site, Ill. (Grand Detour).** 4-ac site owned and operated as museum by private John Deere Foundation includes original house, reconstructed blacksmith shop. Deere's famous plow was invented and produced later at a different location. No threats cited.

31. **DIRTY DEVIL RIVER CANYONS Natl. Park, Utah (south-central).** Proposed by Utah Wilderness Coalition (UWC). Would include 254,000 ac of BLM land UWC wants designated Wilderness, unspecified acreage along river and tributaries. Some state-owned land intermixed with BLM. Threatened by a "low to moderate" possibility that minerals exist.

32. **MT. EDGECUMBE Natl. Monument, Alaska (Sitka Sound).** Acreage unspecified; may include entire Kruzof Island, USFS-owned as part of Tongass Natl. Forest. Would add another inactive Alaska volcano to the park system. No threats cited.

33. **EMIGRANT TRAIL-BLACK ROCK DESERT Natl. Monument, Nev. (Pershing, Humboldt, & Washoe Co's.).** 750,000 ac. viewshed would establish a "de facto desert nature preserve" under guise of commemorating a "cut-off" trail occasionally used by California-bound settlers over a 20-year period. Estimated 95% of acreage is BLM land. Rejected by NPS in 1980 study. Threatened by geothermal exploration.

34. **ESCALANTE RIVER CANYONS Natl. Park, Utah (south-central).** Proposed by Utah Wilderness Coalition. 1,200,000 acres, all to be designated Wilderness, owned presently by BLM, USFS, and state of Utah. Adjoins NPS' Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area. One of several new NPS units proposed as an "end run" around possibility Congress might not designate as much Wilderness as preservation groups would like. Threatened by grazing and road building.

35. **ROBERT FROST FARM Natl. Historic Site, Vt. (Ripton).** 1,000 ac, including 300-ac farm (presently owned by local college) where Frost rented a summer cabin, 344 ac. USFS land. Follows 1965 NPS proposal. Threatened by vandalism.

**36.** **GAULEY RIVER Natl. Recreation Area, W.Va. (Pocohontas & Greenbrier Co's.).** Acreage unspecified; 112 mi. of river and tributaries was studied by NPS 1978-83 as potential Wild & Scenic River. Would adjoin NPS' New River Gorge Natl. River. Nearly all land privately owned. (Bill designating smaller area was proposed in 100th Congress.) Threatened by coal mining. [CONGRESS DESIGNATED A "GAULEY NATL. RECREATION AREA" IN 1988.]

37. **GLORIETA PASS Natl. Battlefield, N.M. (SE of Santa Fe).** 600 ac, including parts of 3 ranches with artifacts from 1862 Civil War battle. Might be administered from NPS' nearby Pecos Natl. Monument to save money and personnel. No NPS studies; bill introduced in 100th Congress. Threatened by vibrations from nearby U.S. highway.

38. **GRAND GULCH PLATEAU ICEDAR MESA/SAN JUAN RIVER Natl. Park, Utah (S. of NPS' Natural Bridges Natl. Monument).** Proposed by Utah Wilderness Coalition (UWC). Acreage unspecified; would include 282,280 ac. of UWC-proposed Wilderness, BLM-proposed archaeological district. Owned by BLM, state of Utah. Adjoins NPS' Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area, Natural Bridges Natl. Monument, Navajo Indian Reservation. Threatened by vandalism.

39. **GREAT PLAINS Natl. Park (or Natl. Preserve), Kans.lNeb.lIS.lD.lWyo.** Two different areas proposed by NPCA; acreage unspecified. Would preserve additional samples of "mixed-grass" prairie, the most common variety in the U.S., 238,400.ac. of which are already preserved in 32 different NPS units. Threatened by agricultural use.
40. **GREAT SALT LAKE Natl. Monument, Utah** (north-central). Acreage unspecified; would take in all of lake (960,000 ac), plus Antelope Island, and shorelines owned by military, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and private owners. NPS proposal 1966. Threatened by development and flooding.

41. **GREEN SWAMP Natl Monument, N.C.** (Brunswick Co.). 26,300-ac. proposal follows NPS study of alternatives 1980. Would protect habitat for all 14 species of carnivorous plants found in N.C. Owned primarily by The Nature Conservancy (13,850 ac.) and a paper company (10,950 ac). 24,800 ac. designated NNL in 1974.


43. **HELLS CANYON Natl. Park, Ore./Idaho/Wash.** (Snake R. Valley). Proposed by Ore. Natural Resources Council. Present USFS Natl. Recreation Area would not change in size, but would be transferred to NPS and closed to grazing and timber harvest (both currently allowed). Majority of land is USFS; some private inholdings. Threatened by current uses.

44. **HURON MOUNTAINS (unspecified designation), Mich.** (Upper Peninsula). Proposed by Great Lakes Camp & Trail Assn. 33,000 ac. proposal includes highest mountains in N. Michigan (1,000'). 800 ac. state-owned; rest private. Threatened by vacation home development

45. **JEMEZ MOUNTAINS-VALLE GRANDE Natl. Park, N.M.** NPS proposal 1979. Would enlarge existing Bandelier Natl. Monument by adding 30,745 ac. (up to 100,000 ac.) private land, plus part of Santa Fe Natl. Forest Includes VALLES CALDERA, a collapsed volcano proposed on occasion as a separate Natl. Park; Valles Caldera is NNL (date of designation unspecified). Threats cited are all dim possibilities; what rankles most is that the area's private landowners dislike trespassers.

46. **KAUAI Natl. Park, Hawaii** (Kauai Island). 97,000 ac. mirrors 1965 NPS proposal. 35,000 ac. private; rest state forest (55,650 ac.) or parks (6,350). Hawaiian Islands, except for Oahu and Hawaii, are under-represented in Natl. Parks System. Threatened by overflights, motorized rafts, and second home development.


49. **KING RANGE Natl. Park & Preserve, Calif.** (Mendocino Co.). 44,500 ac. was proposed by NPS as Natl. Recreation Area in 1969. NPS's "expanded" proposal (acreage unspecified) would include BLM's 31,500-ac. King Range Conservation Area, Sinkyone Wilderness State Park, private inholdings. Threatened by private ownership, mining claims. Nearby BEAR HARBOR RANCH of 4,000 ac. (3,850 ac. private, 150 ac. BLM) recommended for inclusion to protect various kinds of run-of-the-mill wildlife habitat; studied by NPS, 1971. Threatened by residential development.

50. **ALDO LEOPOLD FARM Natl. Historic Site** (or Natl. Historical Park), Wis. (Baraboo). Proposed by NPCA. Would consist of weekend hobby farm owned by environmental writer Leopold and surrounding 1,000-ac. private farmland. Natl. Parks System does not yet contain any units commemorating environmental writers-a serious deficiency. No NPS studies. No threats cited.


52. **LOESS HILLS Natl. Monument, Iowa/Neb.** (Missouri Bluffs). 40,390 ac. proposed by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), which owns 789.6 ac. in the area. Would take all land designated as NNLs in 1986 (10,720 ac.) and 1987 (28,880 ac.), plus TNC's parcel. Would be the first Natl. Monument created to protect deposits of wind-blown glacial silt. All land privately owned. No threats cited.

53. **LOOE KEY (unspecified designation), Florida** (Florida Keys). Proposed by NPCA. 3,392 ac. including island and offshore waters is presently NOAA Natl. Marine Sanctuary. Would be transferred to NPS, possibly combined with proposed KEY LARGO Natl. Park (#48). Present ownership unspecified. Threatened by recreational use.
California Desert Coalition

CALIFORNIA: Eight ranching operations would be terminated by establishment of proposed Mojave Desert Natl. Park in arid southeastern part of state. BLM has maintained 1.5 million acre area as a limited-use Natl. Scenic Area since 1980. Bills to create Mojave Desert Natl. Park have been introduced repeatedly since 1986.

54. LOWER ALT AM AH A RIVER Natl. Scenic & Recreational River, Ga. (southeast). Proposed by The Georgia Conservancy. 320,000 ac. including 76 mi. of river (all privately owned), portions of Atlantic Coast, state-owned Lewis Island, Wolf Island Natl. Wildlife Refuge. No NPS studies. Threatened by high property taxes, resistance of landowners to land-use controls.

55. MACHIAS RIVER Natl. Park (or Natl. Wild River), Maine (Washington, Hancock, & Aroostook Co's.). Proposed by Maine Coast Heritage Trust Acreage unspecified; area in NPS' Natl. Rivers Inventory is 77 mi. Most land private. Threatened by development pressure.


57. MICRONESIA Natl Park(s), U.S. Trust Territories (Pacific). Acreage unspecified; some is on islands no longer part of the U.S. "Multi-unit" park would commemorate numerous WWII battles on Saipan, Peleliu, Palau Islands, Truk (Truk is also proposed as separate park area), plus parts of Marshall Islands and Marianas, which are "unrepresented" in Natl. Park System (they are part of an independent nation). Ownership unspecified. Threatened by impacts from industrialized nations to east and west

** 58. MISSISSIPPI RIVER (unspecified designation), Minn, to La. Most ambitious scheme would make 660 mi. (of 2,350 mi.) a Natl. Recreation Area taking in 623,000 ac; bills in 100th Congress would have (1) turned 69 mi. of river in Minn. & Wis. over to NPS, (2) directed NPS to identify potential Natl. Park areas along river, (3) created a Natl. Heritage Corridor along entire length of river. 2,000-mi. Natl. Parkway was proposed by NPS in 1951. Threatened by everything from physical decay to toxic waste. [CONGRESS DESIGNATED A "MISSISSIPPI NATL. RIVER & RECREATION AREA" IN 1988, believed to correspond roughly to proposal (1) above.] Related to this ambitious park project are:

(a) a GREAT CONFLUENCE Natl. Preserve proposed by Sierra Club, which would take in 83 mi. of Mississippi R., 67 mi. of Missouri R., and 29 mi. of Illinois R., and the area where the three come together.

(b) a BALD EAGLE Natl. Reserve proposed by NPCA along 250 mi. of Mississippi R. from Davenport, Iowa, to St Louis, Mo.; would include Mark Twain Natl. Wildlife Refuge (23,500 ac), plus private land and Corps of Engineers land adjacent to several lock-and-dam projects.

(c) NPS takeover of32,000-ac. ITASCA STATE PARK, Minn., plus adjacent private land, Univ. of Minn. Forestry & Biological Station. Would give NPS, instead of State of Minn., the distinction of owning the headwaters of the Mississippi R. Threatened by visitation.

59. MOBILE-TENSAS Natl. Preserve, Ala. (Mobile & Baldwin Co's.). 189,000 ac, following NPS study of alternatives, 1979. 184,000 ac designated NNL, 1974. Eastern deciduous-forest bottomlands on the Gulf coast of Alabama are under-represented in the Natl. Park System. 3,000 ac. state-owned; remainder private. Threatened by existing industry, timber harvesting, uncontrolled hunting.
60. MO JAVE DESERT Natl Park, Calif. (southeast). Proposed by Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, & NPCA. 1,500,000 ac, as proposed in bills in 98th, 99th & 100th Congress. 163,000 ac. privately owned; remainder BLM (1,275,000 ac.) or state (62,000 ac). Would take all of present BLM-operated Natl. Scenic Area. Threatened by ORV use, mining, road construction, degradation of Wilderness Study Areas, and existing BLM management.


62. MONITOR & BIG SMOKY VALLEYS Natl. Park, Nev. (Nye Co.). 734,200 ac. originally proposed as part of Great Basin Natl. Park, but rejected. 17,280 ac. private; remainder USFS (481,280 ac.) or BLM (235,640 ac). 4 suggested NNLs (none designated). Argument is that since U.S. government owns 87% of Nevada, one Natl. Park in state is insufficient. No threats cited.

63. MONTAUK PENINSULA Natl Ecological Reserve, N.Y. (southern Long Island). Proposed by The Nature Conservancy. Acreage unspecified; would include 2,039-ac Nature Conservancy tract, Montauk Point State Park, Big Reed Pond (designated NNL, 1973), numerous other wetland, pond, and swamp areas. Threatened by groundwater depletion and development pressure.

64. NIPOMO DUNES Natl. Seashore, Calif. (Santa Barbara & San Luis Obispo Co's.). Proposed by Sierra Club, California Native Plant Society. Would include 18 mi. of Pacific shoreline, 18,000 ac of dunes & wetlands. Portions state-owned, portions private; amount unspecified. Designated NNL (date unspecified). No NPS studies. Threatened by ORV use on 400 ac, oil exploration, agriculture, mining, and presence of nearby Vandenberg Air Force Base.

65. RICHARD M. NIXON Natl. Historic Sites, Calif. (Yorba Linda & San Clemente). Proposed by NPCA. 22.4 ac. Yorba Linda site suggested by Calif. Dept. of Parks & Recreation in 1969 would include home where Nixon was born and lived for 9 years, local elementary school, second house desired by NPS for unspecified reasons. Original proposal came from Nixon himself. Would involve razing of a Los Angeles subdivision to re-create 1912 conditions. Nixon's San Clemente "Western White House" would have to be re-acquired from present owners. Yorba Linda site threatened by urbanization; no threats cited at San Clemente.


67. OREGON COAST Natl. Seashore (or Natl. Recreation Area), Ore. (Pacific coast). 44,000 ac, as proposed by NPS in 1960s. Would turn over to NPS present 32,000-ac USFS-run Natl. Recreation Area (which still includes private inholdings), plus 3 state parks, portions of Siuslaw Natl. Forest. Would be only NPS unit on Pacific Coast in Oregon (a distinction of sorts). NPCA still incensed that USFS "got" this park area instead of NPS. Threatened by ORV use.

68. OWYHEE CANYONLANDS Natl. Park, Ore.lIdaholNev. Proposed by Committee for Idaho's High Desert. 10,000,000 ac. surrounding Duck Valley Indian Reservation, and including Owyhee R. drainage (portions already Wild & Scenic River). Amount of private land unspecified; majority probably BLM, with private grazing rights. No NPS studies. Threatened by grazing, military overflights, Indian pollution.

69. PERRYVILLE Natl. Battlefield, Ky. (Perryville). Proposed by NPCA. 3,850 ac. Would include 196-ac Perryville Battlefield State Shrine; remainder private. Site of generally-forgotten Civil War battle which was most important skirmish fought in Kentucky in 1862 (a distinction of sorts). No NPS studies. No threats cited.

70. JAMES K. POLK HOME (unspecified designation), Tenn. (Columbia). Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified. Home is state-owned, maintained as museum by James K. Polk Assn. Argument for NPS management is that NPS doesn't own any property with a James K. Polk "theme." No NPS studies. No threats cited.

71. POTOMAC RIVER Natl. River, Pa.lW.Va.lMd.lD.C.lVa. Acreage unspecified. Would take south shore of 191-mi. stretch upstream from D.C. (north shore is already NPS-managed as 20,781-ac C&O Canal Natl. Historical Park), perhaps also 42,000 ac downstream from D.C. NPS also owns Harpers Ferry Natl. Historical Park (2,238 ac) and George Washington Memorial Pkwy. (7,146 ac.) in the area, but some privately-owned land remains. NPS studies 1975, 1979. Threatened by development pressure from Washington, D.C.
72. **POVERTY POINT Natl. Monument (or Natl. Historical Park), La. (West Carroll Parish).** Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified; would include 2 Indian burial mounds on state land (managed as 400-ac. State Commemorative Area), plus 2 more on private land. No NPS studies. Non-state owned sites are threatened by private ownership. [CONGRESS DESIGNATED A "TOVERTY POINT NATL. MONUMENT" IN 1988.]

73. **PRINCIPIO IRON WORKS Natl Historic Site, Md. (Cecil Co.).** Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified; would include all land and buildings still owned by the Principio Co. (now Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel), which operated the iron works 1715-1891. Older than and different from NPS' other iron foundry, Hopewell Furnace Natl. Historic Site. Threatened by decay and vandalism.

74. **PURGAITOIRE RIVER Natl Park (or Wild & Scenic River), Colo. (southeast).** Proposed by Colorado Environmental Coalition. Acreage unspecified; 154 mi. of river and tributaries appear on NPS' National Rivers Inventory. Shortgrass prairie in Colorado is under-represented in the Natl. Park System. Some land owned by military agencies, remainder private; amounts unspecified. No NPS studies. No threats cited. NPCA recommends including CIMMARON & COMANCHE NATL. GRASSLANDS, 1,000,000 ac. in SE Colo., SW Kans., N.M. & Okla., of which 420,000 ac. is USFS, remainder private. Would protect still more shortgrass prairie by ending grazing, hunting and mineral exploration.

75. **RHODE ISLAND BATTLEFIELD (unspecified designation), R.I. (Portsmouth).** Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified. Would include several sites-one currently maintained as an historic landmark-of 1778 skirmishes between American-French allies and British troops (British won). Unspecified acreage privately owned and in industrial or commercial use. Threatened by encroaching development.

76. **RUBY MOUNTAINS Natl Park, Nev. (Elko & White Pine Co’s.).** 288,480 ac, originally proposed as part of Great Basin Natl. Park by NPS, 1979, but rejected. 10,880 ac. private; remainder BLM (16,320 ac.) or USFS (261,280 ac.) with grazing rights. Terrain replicates that found in present Great Basin Natl. Park. No threats cited.

77. **SALT RIVER BAY Natl. Monument (or Natl. Historical Park), Virgin Islands (St. Croix).** Proposed by NPCA. Would include 5-ac. V.I. government historic landmark, 5.4-ac. Nature Conservancy tract, Sandy Point Natl. Wildlife Refuge (acreage unspecified), 690 ac. private land designated NNL, plus privately-owned coastline, sugar plantations, and resort areas. Threatened by new and expanded marina projects.

78. **SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS Natl Park, Colo. (southwest).** Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified. Would take in 4 USFS Wilderness Areas totalling 737,225 ac. Rocky Mountains in S. Colorado are inadequately represented in Natl. Park System. USFS largest landowner, with inholdings and active mining claims. No NPS studies. Threatened by proposals to expand local ski area.


80. **SAWTOOTH Natl. Park, Idaho (north).** Proposed by Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition. Would turn existing 754,000-ac. USFS-run Natl. Recreation Area (NRA), with private inholdings and 216,000 ac. of wilderness, over to NPS and designate more wilderness. Argument is that Idaho has no Natl. Park (there are NPS units with other titles in Idaho, however). No NPS studies. Threatened by timber harvest and hunting, both legal in NRAs.

82. **GEORGETOWN-SILVER PLUME MINING DISTRICTS (unspecified designation)**, Colo. (Georgetown & Silver Plume). Acreage unspecified; would take two small mining towns, 2 mi. apart, with numerous historic buildings, all privately owned; Natl. Historic District, 1966. NPS presently has no parks specifically dedicated to preserving historic mining towns in Colorado. No NPS studies. Threatened by "alteration of historic scene."

83. **SIN AGUAN CULTURE SITES Natl Historical Park, Ariz. (N. of Flagstaff).** Proposed by The Archaeological Conservancy. 3,000 ac. located in between Tuzigoot & Montezuma Castle Natl. Monuments, would preserve still more ruins of the same Sinaguan Indian culture. All acreage owned by The Archaeological Conservancy. No NPS studies. One site is threatened by its location in an urban residential neighborhood in Lake Montezuma, Ariz.

84. **SMITH RIVER WATERSHED Natl. Park, Calif./Ore.** Proposed by Save-the-Redwoods League. One of several responses to NPS Dir. William Mott's idea for a Natl. Park encompassing the entire watershed of a river system. Acreage unspecified; 329 mi. of Smith R. & tributaries are already designated Wild & Scenic Rivers. Would take in portions (acreage unspecified) of Six Rivers Natl. Forest (Calif.) & Siskiyou Natl. Forest (Ore.), some of which are also proposed to be made part of a Siskiyou Natl. Park (#85., below), plus state land (Calif.) and private land. No NPS studies. Threatened by logging.

85. **SISKIYOU Natl Park, Ore./Calif.** Proposed by Ore. Natural Resources Council. 750,000 ac. Would take 490,000 ac. of Siskiyou & Rogue River Natl. Forests (Ore.), Six Rivers Natl. Forest (Calif.), existing 488-ac. Oregon Caves Natl. Monument, 3 existing Wild & Scenic Rivers. Some private land (acreage unspecified). Would provide further samples of an ecosystem NPS claims is already over-represented in Natl. Parks System. No NPS studies. Threatened by possible timber harvest in roadless areas if roads are ever built.

86. **SONORAN DESERT-PINACATE Natl Park, Ariz. (near Mexican border).** 1,270,000 ac, following 1965 NPS proposal. Would take in NPS' existing Organ Pipe Cactus Natl. Monument (330,000 ac), 860,000-ac Cabeza Prieta Natl. Wildlife Refuge, 80,000 ac of state land; 70,000 ac. of nearby Mexican natl. parkland proposed to be added as part of a U.N. Biosphere Reserve reportedly being pursued by NPS. Threatened by grazing, prospecting, mining, ORV use, and insufficient resources of Mexican government

87. **SOUTH PASS-SWEETWATER BASIN (unspecified designation), Wyo. (Carbon, Natrona, Fremont, & Sweetwater Co.s.).** Proposed by Colorado Environmental Coalition. Acreage unspecified. Would include private ranchlands, BLM Wilderness Study Areas, 89 mi. of Sweetwater R. on NPS' Natl. Rivers Inventory, 236 ac state lands, cutting a 100-mi. swath through central Wyo. Most land privately owned. Central Wyoming basin is unrepresented in Natl. Parks System. Threatened by mining and private ownership.

88. **SUWANNEE RIVER Natl Wild & Scenic River, Fla./Ga.** 50,000 ac. Would include Okefenokee Swamp Natl. Wildlife Refuge, 2 Florida state parks (3,637 ac), 35,596 ac owned by The Nature Conservancy, other private lands-including several NNLs designated since 1971. No NPS studies. Threatened by encroaching development.

89. **ST. JOHN RIVER Natl Park (or International Park), Maine (Canadian border).** 2,000,000 ac. Another response to former NPS Dir. Mott's "river watershed park" idea. 413 mi. of river & tributaries on NPS Natl. Rivers Inventory. Potential for adding land on Canadian shore to park has not been discussed with Canada. Nearly all land privately owned. Threatened by timber harvesting.

90. **TALIESIN (unspecified designation), Wis. (Iowa Co.).** Acreage unspecified; would take 4 privately-owned structures designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and maintained by private architectural institute. Natl. Parks System does not yet include any parks with a Frank Lloyd Wright "theme." No NPS studies. Threatened by deterioration.

91. **TALLGRASS PRAIRIE Natl Preserve, Okla. (Osage Co.)Kans. (Flint Hills).** 2 separate sites have been proposed alternately as park for over 15 years, and repeatedly rejected. Okla. site totals 100,000 ac, all privately-owned ranchland. 94,600 ac of tallgrass prairie are already preserved in other NPS units, but this would be the first NPS area devoted exclusively to that purpose. NPS Study of Alternatives, 1987. Threatened by oil & gas exploration.

92. **LAKE TAHOE (unspecified designation), Calif./Nev.** Acreage unspecified; would take in area presently managed by bi-state Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (where USFS has been actively acquiring private land), plus portions of adjacent Eldorado Natl. Forest. Extensive lakefront residential and commercial property; several resort communities in area. Eastern slopes of Sierra Nevada are not adequately represented in Natl. Parks in California (eastern slopes of Sierra Nevada lie largely in Nevada). No NPS studies. Threatened by overcrowding and development.

93. **TRINITY TEST SITE Natl. Historic Site, N.M. (near Los Alamos).** Acreage unspecified; would include 1600'-diameter crater which was Ground Zero of first atomic explosion. Owned by Defense Dept. as part of White Sands Missile Range (which also includes NPS' 144,000-ac White Sands Natl. Monument). No NPS studies. Threatened by "modern intrusions into the historic scene."
94. **TRUK LAGOON (unspecified designation), Micronesia (Caroline Islands).** Acreage unspecified; much of proposed park would be underwater, protecting 100 species of algae and various Japanese Navy ships sunk by U.S. in WWII. NPS currently has no parks in Caroline Islands, and no parks preserving either algae or WWII Japanese naval bases; proposed Truk Lagoon facility would fill all 3 needs. Presently owned by U.S. government "in trust" for native population. No NPS studies. Threatened by leaking oil from the sunken ships and unexploded bombs.

95. **TULE LAKE RELOCATION CENTER (unspecified designation), Calif. (Modoc & Siskiyou Co.’s).** 5,500 ac. One of 10 internment camps for Japanese U.S. citizens during WWII, still owned by Bureau of Reclamation. Little left of buildings. NPS does not own any internment camps (some inholders would disagree). No NPS studies. Threatened by neglect and "intrusions on the historic scene."

96. **MARK TWAIN Natl. Historic Site, Conn. (Hartford).** Acreage unspecified. Would include house where author Sam Clemens lived for 5 years; might include other homes in same neighborhood occupied for varying periods by other writers as well. Former homes of American authors are under-represented in Natl. Parks System. Owned by Mark Twain Memorial and maintained as historic landmark. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

97. **BIG TWO-HEARTED RIVER Natl Park, Mich. (Upper Peninsula).** Another response to former NPS Dir. Mott's "river watershed park" idea. 115,000 ac. is about 50% State Forest, remainder private land; part of Michigan Scenic Rivers program. River systems on Michigan’s Upper Peninsula are under-represented in Natl. Parks System. No NPS studies. Threatened by private ownership of some lands.

98. **WALT WHITMAN HOUSE (unspecified designation), NJ. (Camden).** Acreage unspecified; would include house where Whitman lived for 8 years (he wrote most of his work elsewhere). House has been remodeled and modernized, but still has original floorboards. State-owned, maintained as historic site. No threats cited.

99. **WOUNDED KNEE Natl. Historic Site, S1>. (near Pine Ridge).** Acreage unspecified, all part of Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. All Indian land, some tribal, some owned by individuals. Site of 1890 massacre of Indians by U.S. troops trying to take part of the reservation. NPS would be directed to commemorate the massacre by taking part of the reservation. NPS rejected similar proposals in 1952, 1955, 1959, 1961, 1965 and 1968. Threatened by development.

100. **YUMA CROSSING Natl. Historical Park, SWAriz./SE Calif.** Acreage unspecified; would take in present Natl. Historic Landmark Park operated by state on Ariz. bank of Colorado River in downtown Yuma, which includes extensive private land. Might also include part of Ft. Yuma Indian Reservation on Calif. shore. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

** 101. **ZUNI-CIBOLA Natl. Historic Site (or Natl. Historical Park), N.M. (on Zuni Indian Reservation).** Acreage unspecified; reservation covers 408,404 ac. All land tribally owned. Would be one of 2 NPS facilities in southwestern U.S. devoted to Indian life at time of first European contact (other is existing Pecos Natl. Monument). NPS Study of Alternatives, 1980. Threatened by grazing. [CONGRESS DESIGNATED A "ZUNI-CIBOLA NATL. HISTORICAL PARK" IN 1988.]
Other New Park Proposals, of Not-so-top Priority: Over 14.2 Million Acres

102. ADIRONDACK Natl. Park, NY. (northern). 6,000,000 ac. State Park (established 1885 in state constitution) is 40% state-owned, rest private. Designation as Natl. Park would give NPS, instead of New York State, the largest Wilderness Area east of Mississippi R. No NPS studies. Threatened by slow pace of state acquisition of private land.

103. ALLAGASH WILDERNESS WATERWAY Natl River, Maine (north). 296,000 ac, following early-1960s NPS study. 92-mi. river was first state scenic river to be added to Federal Wild & Scenic Rivers System while continuing state management, 1970. This situation is no longer considered acceptable by NPCA. Threatened by visitors.


106. CAPE FEAR Natl Monument, N.C. (Brunswick & New Hanover Co's.). 13,000 ac, following 1967 NPS proposal. 9,000 ac. claimed by state, 1,000 ac. owned by Defense Dept., remainder private. Another undeveloped piece of Atlantic shoreline not yet owned by NPS. Threatened by commercial development.

107. CATSKILL PARK (unspecified designation), N.Y. (southeast). Present Catskill State Forest Preserve was established in state constitution, 1904. 272,000 ac (38%) is state-owned, 247,000 ac. of which is Wilderness or Wild Forest. "Themes" in Catskill Preserve are under-represented in Natl. Parks System. Threat consists of existence of private land, which state regulates but has for the most part not tried to acquire.

108. CAVERNS OF THE SONORA (unspecified designation), Tex. (Sutton Co.). 18 ac, privately operated as tourist attraction, leased from local rancher. NPS study 1965. NNL since 1965. NPS owns a lot of caves in U.S., but not yet this one. NPCA does not trust private preservation efforts.

109. COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE Natl. Scenic Area, Ore./Wash. 320,000 ac. proposal would take existing USFS-run 250,000-ac Natl. Scenic Area, additional private, state and USFS land, and turn it all over to NPS, which wanted it in the first place. NPS Study of Alternatives, 1979. Threatened by local governments and private ownership.

110. DENVER & RIO GRANDE R.R. RANIMAS RIVER VALLEY Natl Recreation Area, Colo. (Rocky Mtns.). Acreage unspecified; would take valleys served by 216-mi. railroad, which still operates. Railroad designated NHL 1967. Land owned by USFS, BLM, private individuals, 2 state railroad agencies. NPS Study of Alternatives (date unspecified). Threatened by weather conditions.
111. **GREAT DIVIDE Natl. Park, Idaho/Mont.** Proposed by Idaho Wildlands Defense Council. Acreage unspecified; NPCA describes it only as "huge." Would take wide swath of USFS & BLM lands along Idaho/Mont, border, which roughly follows Continental Divide, as "backdrop" for proposed trail. Most land would be designated Wilderness. No NPS studies. Threatened by logging and roadbuilding.

112. **UPPER GREEN RIVER Wild & Scenic River, Wyo. (Sublette Co.)** 83-mi. stretch of river, plus existing USFS Jim Bridger Wilderness (428,169 ac). 64% of land owned by USFS or BLM, 31% private, 5% state or local government. Threatened by possible water withdrawals.


114. **MISSOURI BREAKS Wild & Scenic River, Mont, (near Great Falls).** 131,838-ac. Wild & Scenic River managed by BLM would be transferred to NPS, which originally thought up the idea in 1969. Lewis & Clark slept here. 85,946 ac. is BLM land. Most would be designated Wilderness. No threats cited.

115. **MISTY FIORDS Natl. Park, Alaska (southeast).** 2,294,343-ac. USFS Nat. Monument, once part of Tongass Natl. Forest, proposed to be turned over to NPS. Threatened by mineral development of 151,832-ac. molybdenum & borax deposit specifically designated non-Wilderness by Congress in 1980.

116. **MT. MITCHELL Natl. Park (or Natl. Preserve, or Natl. Monument, or Natl. Recreation Area), N.C. (S. Appalachians).** 245,000 ac, following joint NPS-USFS study 1978. Would include 1,500-ac Mt. Mitchell State Park (NNL since 1974), 142,000 ac. private, 22,000 ac. municipal watersheds, 75,000 ac. USFS' Pisgah Natl. Forest, 4,500 ac of NPS * Blue Ridge Pkwy. Would give NPS, instead of state, the highest mountain E. of Mississippi R. No threats cited.

117. **MONO LAKE Natl. Monument, Calif. (Mono Co.),** Acreage unspecified; would presumably include all of present USFS-run Natl. Forest Scenic Area established 1984. Some land owned by private individuals, BLM and City of Los Angeles Dept. of Water & Power (acreage unspecified). Suggested as NNL, 1975. Threatened by Los Angeles city water withdrawals, which were specifically allowed to continue under USFS Scenic Area.

118. **NASSAU RIVER VALLEY Natl. Cultural Park, Fla. (Nassau, Duval, & St. Johns Co's.).** 57,000 ac. proposal mirrors 1973 NPS study; would connect Castillo de San Marcos Natl. Monument (20 ac), Ft. Matanzas Natl. Monument (228 ac), & Ft Caroline Natl. Memorial (138 ac), taking in several state parks, historic sites & recreation areas (8,279 ac total), 46,859 ac private land. Would preserve several ruins of unimportant Revolutionary War skirmishes. Alternative proposal would expand Ft. Caroline Natl. Memorial to include essentially the same area. Threatened by agricultural use, dredging.

119. **NEW CASTLE Natl. Historic Site, Del. (New Castle).** Acreage unspecified. Would take downtown historic district with several 18th-century buildings, some privately owned, some public. Delaware, one of smallest states, is unrepresented in Natl. Parks System. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

120. **OKEFENOKEE SWAMP Natl. Park (or Natl. Preserve), Fla./Ga.** Acreage unspecified; would include existing 377,528-ac. Natl. Wildlife Refuge (353,981 ac. Wilderness), which would be turned over to NPS along with 2 state parks. No NPS studies. No threats cited.


123. **WILL ROGERS Natl. Historic Site, Calif. (Pacific Palisades).** Acreage unspecified. Would include 186-ac family ranch (a State Historical Park since 1944), plus sites in nearby Santa Monica Mtns. Natl. Recreation Area. Natl. Parks System does not yet include any sites commemorating development of talking movies—a serious deficiency. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

124. **SECRET MOUNTAINS-RED CANYONS (unspecified designation), Ariz. (Coconino & Yavapai Co's.).** NPS proposed taking over 74,713 ac. in 1979 from USFS (73,342 ac.) and private landowners (1,371 ac); transfer not considered as "critical" by NPCA now that bulk of the area has been designated USFS Wilderness (1984). Threatened by visitor use.
125. **MT. SHASTA Natl. Park, Calif. (north-central)**. 200,000 ac, including Mt. Shasta, surrounding USFS and private land. Would add another extinct volcano to the Natl. Park System, and stop attempts to rebuild a local ski area for which 2,000 ac. were specifically designated non-Wilderness by Congress in 1984. Proposed by Sierra Club, Mt. Shasta Resource Council. No NPS studies. Threatened by possibility ski area will be rebuilt in spite of preservationist lawsuits.

126. **SIOUX UPRISING SITES (unspecified designation), Minn. (Minnesota R.)**. Acreage unspecified. Would turn over to NPS 3 state battlefield parks commemorating Indian battles in 1862. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

127. **UINTA MOUNTAINS Natl. Park, Utah (northeast)**. Acreage unspecified; would include 460,000 ac. of USFS Wilderness in Ashley & Wasatch Natl. Forests. Western half of Uinta Mtns., which is heavily mineralized, is unrepresented in Natl. Park System (east half is part of NPS' Dinosaur Nat. Monument). No NPS studies. Greatest threat, according to NPCA, is visitor use.

128. **UPPER RED LAKE PEATLAND Natl. Monument (or Natl. Preserve), Minn. (Beltrami Co.)**. 130,000 ac, taking in parts of 3 State Forests, Indian reservation, private lands. NNL since 1975. Midwestern peat bogs are under-represented in Natl. Park System. No NPS studies. ORV use cited as a possible threat.

129. **VERMONT & NEW HAMPSHIRE Natl. Park, VUN.H. (northern half of both states)**. Proposed by NPCA, The Wilderness Society. Acreage unspecified; would include parts of 4 State Forests in Vermont, 350,000 ac. "left out" of Green Mtn. Natl. Forest (Vt.), 150,000-ac. White Mtn. Natl. Forest and 150,000 ac. of surrounding private land (N.H.), plus portions of the Connecticut R., which separates the 2 states. (Connecticut River is also proposed as a separate-and less ambitious-Natl. Park). Because most land in area is privately owned, "Northeastern Kingdom" is under-represented in Natl. Park System. Threatened by acid rain, ski areas, possibility of new roads, "unknown timber industry plans," and Congressional failure to designate enough Wilderness to satisfy preservation groups.

130. **WOOD-TIKCHIK (unspecified designation), Alaska (inland from Bristol Bay)**. 1,600,000 ac. Alaska State Park with 14 lakes, 5 lodges, is reportedly the most popular park in Alaska-and therefore, presumably, should not continue to be run by the state. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

### The Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101 &quot;TopPriority&quot; Park Proposals</td>
<td>43,754,924.8 ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Other Park Proposals</td>
<td>14,200,986 ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>57,955,910.8 ac.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes on the Totals

Acreage is not given for all the NPCA proposals. These are the totals for proposed parks where either total acreage or a large proportion of "included" acreage was specified. Large as they are, these figures are partial only. A number of the park proposals where acreage was unspecified appear to total in the millions of acreage apiece.

Acreage has not been deducted from totals for the EIGHT new NPS units on the "hit list" which were designated by Congress in 1987 and 1988. The Park Service has provided no figures to indicate how large the new areas actually are.
Part II:

Park Expansions

The 11-volume NPCA "study" did more than recommend new parks. It also advocated expansion of 178 of the 355 existing units of the National Park System.

(NPCA prefers to use the term "boundary adjustments," claiming that not all of the proposals in its "study" involve expansions. That is correct. The "study" does propose a reduction in the size of one park-Valley Forge Natl. Historical Park in Pennsylvania-by 4 acres.)

Our digest of NPCA's park-expansion recommendations lists numbers only: the present size of the Park Service "unit," and the acreage (where given) NPCA is proposing be added. The NPCA document offered detailed maps in most cases, showing the parcels to be added, and in many cases, even offered reasons why the proposed addition was being recommended. Those curious about either item should contact NPCA.

Acreage of the additions was not given in all cases. No acreage figures were specified for 31 of the 178 parks proposed to be expanded. Among the additions proposed for the other 147 NPS units are 32 parcels of unspecified size; some-like the Royal Teton Ranch, proposed to be added to Yellowstone Natl. Park—are substantial in size.

The acreage figures that are specified total more than 13 million acres (13,483,961.7 ac). Enactment of these proposals would amount to a 16% increase in the size of the National Park System.
The Park Expansions:
Over 13 Million Acres

Notes

Acreage of proposed additions was not given for 31 of the 178 parks which NPCA has proposed enlarging. Where no acreage was given, it is indicated by **.

The designation (+1), (+2), &c, following an acreage figure indicate specific parcels of unspecified size that NPCA is recommending adding to the park over and above the acreage figure listed.

Numerous parks on the NPCA list are paired; while the Park Service does manage some pairs of parks as administrative units (Sequoia/Kings Canyon Natl. Parks, for instance, or the Natl. Park/Preserve units in Alaska), pairing does not take place on the grand scale suggested in this list. The pairings here are all by NPCA, and are not administrative groupings. In numerous instances, NPCA recommended adding a specified acreage jointly to two parks in close proximity, and provided no information about how much of the acreage was being added to each one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NPS Unit</th>
<th>Present Size (acres)</th>
<th>Proposed &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BERGING LAND BRIDGE NATL. PRESERVE, Alaska</td>
<td>2,784,760</td>
<td>241,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENALI NATL. PARK/</td>
<td>4,716,726</td>
<td>234,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENALI NATL. PRESERVE, Alaska</td>
<td>1,311,365</td>
<td>(both)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATL. PARK/</td>
<td>7,523,888</td>
<td>1235,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATL. PRESERVE, Alaska</td>
<td>948,629</td>
<td>(both)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATMAI NATL. PARK/</td>
<td>3,716,000</td>
<td>319,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATMAI NATL. PRESERVE, Alaska</td>
<td>374,000</td>
<td>(both)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENAI FJORDS NATL. PARK, Alaska KOBUK</td>
<td>665,541</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALLEY NATL. PARK, Alaska LAKE CLARK</td>
<td>1,750,421</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATL. PARK/</td>
<td>2,636,839</td>
<td>718,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAKE CLARK NATL. PRESERVE, Alaska</td>
<td>1,407,209</td>
<td>(both)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOATAK NATL. PRESERVE/</td>
<td>6,574,481</td>
<td>1,410,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'CAPE KRUSENSTERN NATL. MONUMENT, Alaska</td>
<td>659,807</td>
<td>(both)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRANGELL- ST. ELIAS NATL. PARK/</td>
<td>8,331,604</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRANGELL- ST. ELIAS NATL. PRESERVE, Alaska</td>
<td>4,856,720</td>
<td>(both)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS NATL. PRESERVE, Alaska</td>
<td>2,523,509</td>
<td>191,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEA RIDGE NATL. MILITARY PARK, Ark.</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS A GRANDE NATL. MONUMENT, Ariz.</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIRICAU NATL. MONUMENT, Ariz.</td>
<td>11,985</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORONADO NATL. MEMORIAL, Ariz. FT. BOWIE</td>
<td>4,750</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATL. HISTORIC SITE, Ariz. GRAND CANYON</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATL. PARK, Ariz. MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATL. MONUMENT, Ariz</td>
<td>1,218,975</td>
<td>232,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONUMENT, Ariz. ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATL.</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONUMENT, Ariz. PETRIFIED FOREST NATL.</td>
<td>330,689</td>
<td>1,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Ariz. SAGUARO NATL. MONUMENT, Ariz.</td>
<td>93,533</td>
<td>25,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TONTO NATL. MONUMENT, Ariz. Tuzigoot</td>
<td>83,574</td>
<td>58,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATL. MONUMENT, Ariz. WALNUT CANYON</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATL. MONUMENT, Ariz. WUPATIKI NATL.</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONUMENT/</td>
<td>2,249</td>
<td>6,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNSET CRATER NATL. MONUMENT, Ariz.</td>
<td>35,253</td>
<td>73,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,040</td>
<td>(both)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPS Unit</td>
<td>Present Size (acres)</td>
<td>Proposed Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANNEL ISLANDS NATL. PARK, Calif.</td>
<td>249,354</td>
<td>861,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEATH VALLEY NATL. MONUMENT, Calif.</td>
<td>2,067,628</td>
<td>1,240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEVIL'S POSTPILE NATL. MONUMENT, Calif</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOLDEN GATE NATL. RECREATION AREA</td>
<td>73,117</td>
<td>48,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POINT REYES NATL. SEASHORE, Calif. JOHN MUIR NATL. HISTORIC SITE, Calif. JOSHUA TREE NATL. MONUMENT, Calif</td>
<td>71,046</td>
<td>(both)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONUMENT, Calif LAVA BEDS NATL. MONUMENT, Calif</td>
<td>559,955</td>
<td>164,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LASSEN VOLCANIC NATL. PARK, Calif PINNACLES NATL. MONUMENT, Calif</td>
<td>106,732</td>
<td>37,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECREATION AREA, Calif SEQUOIA NATL. PARK/KINGS CANYON NATL. PARK, Calif</td>
<td>16,265</td>
<td>8,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOSEMITE NATL. PARK, Calif</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>31,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NATL. MONUMENT, Colo. COLORADO NATL. MONUMENT, Colo. CURECANTI NATL. RECREATION AREA, Colo. DINOSAUR NATL. MONUMENT, Colo./Utah FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NATL. MONUMENT, Colo. HOVENWEEP NATL. MONUMENT, Colo./Utah MESA VERDE NATL. PARK, Colo. ROCKY MOUNTAINS NATL. PARK, Colo.</td>
<td>60,800</td>
<td>10,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISCAYNE NATL. PARK, Fla. CANAVERAL NATL. SEASHORE, Fla. EVERGLADES NATL. PARK/ BIG CYPRESS NATL. PRESERVE, Fla. GULF ISLANDS NATL. SEASHORE, Miss./Fla.</td>
<td>265,200</td>
<td>18,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHATAHOOCHEE RIVER NATL. RECREATION AREA, Ga. CUFFKAMAUGA &amp; CHATTANOOGA NATL. MIL. PK., Ga/Tenn. CONGAREE SWAMP NATL. MONUMENT, Ga. FT. FREDERICA NATL. MONUMENT, Ga. FT. PULASKI NATL. MONUMENT, Ga. KENNAWAN ISLAND NATL. BATTLEFIELD PARK, Ga. OCMULGEE NATL. MONUMENT, Ga.</td>
<td>139,775</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAR IN THE PACIFIC NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, Guam</td>
<td>1,398,938</td>
<td>519,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALEAKALA NATL. PARK, Hawaii HAWAII VOLCANOES NATL. PARK, Hawaii KALAUPAPA NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, Hawaii PUUHONUA O HONAUNAU NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, Hawaii PUUKOHOLA HEINAU NATL. HISTORIC SITE, Hawaii</td>
<td>10,779</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRATERS OF THE MOON NATL. MONUMENT, Idaho NEZ PERCE NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, Idaho</td>
<td>2,109</td>
<td>165.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPS Unit</td>
<td>Present Size (acres)</td>
<td>Proposed Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, Ind.</strong></td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDIANA DUNES NATL. LAKESHORE, Ind.</strong></td>
<td>13,832</td>
<td>1,652 (+1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BOYHOOD NATL. MEMORIAL, Ind.</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EFFIGY MOUNDS NATL. MONUMENT, Iowa</strong></td>
<td>1,481</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FT. LARNED NATL. HISTORIC SITE, Kans.</strong></td>
<td>718</td>
<td>4,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FT. SCOTT NATL. HISTORIC SITE, Kans.</strong></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAMMOTH CAVE NATL. PARK, Ky.</strong></td>
<td>52,428</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CUMBERLAND GAP NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, Ky.</strong></td>
<td>20,274</td>
<td>10,031.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATL. HISTORIC SITE, Ky.</strong></td>
<td>117</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JEAN LAFITTE NATL. HISTORICAL PARK &amp; PRESERVE, La.</strong></td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>7,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACADIA NATL. PARK, Maine</strong></td>
<td>41,357</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CATOCTIN MOUNTAINS PARK, Md. (Capitol Park)</strong></td>
<td>5,770</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C &amp; O CANAL NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, Md.J.W.Va.Id.C.</strong></td>
<td>20,781</td>
<td>200 (+3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY, Md.J.Va.</strong></td>
<td>7,146</td>
<td>68 (+2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GREENBELT PARK, Md. (Capitol Park)</strong></td>
<td>1,176</td>
<td>7.5 (+1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MONOCACY NATL. BATTLEFIELD, Md.</strong></td>
<td>1,647</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PISCATAWAY PARK, Md. (Capitol Park)</strong></td>
<td>4,263</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SALEM MARITIME NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, Mass.</strong></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NATL. HISTORIC SITE, Mass.</strong></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAPE COD NATL. SEASHORE, Mass. LOWELL NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, Mass. MINUTEMAN NATL.</strong></td>
<td>43,556</td>
<td>2,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HISTORICAL PARK, Mass.</strong></td>
<td>136</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HISTORICAL PARK, Mass.</strong></td>
<td>749</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATL. LAKESHORE, Mich.</strong></td>
<td>71,132</td>
<td>94,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND PORTAGE NATL. MONUMENT, Minn.</strong></td>
<td>710</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VICKSBURG NATL. MILITARY PARK, Miss.</strong></td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BRICES CROSS ROADS NATL. BATTLEFIELD SITE, Miss.</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WILSON'S CREEK NATL. BATTLEFIELD, Mo.</strong></td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>1,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIGHORN CANYON NATL. RECREATION AREA, Mont/Wyo.</strong></td>
<td>120,296</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATL. MONUMENT, Mont.</strong></td>
<td>765</td>
<td>11,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FT. UNION TRADING POST NATL. HISTORIC SITE, MonUND.</strong></td>
<td>434</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOMESTEAD NATL. MONUMENT OF AMERICA, Neb.</strong></td>
<td>195</td>
<td>4,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SCOTTS BLUFF NATL. MONUMENT, Neb.</strong></td>
<td>2,997</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GREAT BASIN NATL. PARK, Nev.</strong></td>
<td>76,109</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPS Unit</td>
<td>Present Size (acres)</td>
<td>Proposed Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORRISTOWN NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, NJ.</td>
<td>1,671</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELAWARE WATER GAP NATL. RECREATION AREA, NJ./Pa.</td>
<td>66,650</td>
<td>2,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZTEC RUINS NATL. MONUMENT, N.M.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANDELIER NATL. MONUMENT, N.M. CAPULIN</td>
<td>32,737</td>
<td>117,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLCANO NATL. MONUMENT, N.M. CARLSBAD</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>3,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAVERNS NATL. PARK, N.M.</td>
<td>46,755</td>
<td>47,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATL. PARK, Texas</td>
<td>76,293 (both)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHACO CULTURE NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, N.M. EL</td>
<td>33,974</td>
<td>5,880 (+1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORRO NATL. MONUMENT, N.M. SALINAS NATL.</td>
<td>1,279</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONUMENT, N.M. WHITE SANDS NATL. MONUMENT, N.M.</td>
<td>1,077</td>
<td>1,550 (+1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATL. HISTORIC SITE/ ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NATL. HISTORIC SITE, N.Y.</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>502.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARTIN VAN BUREN NATL. HISTORIC SITE, N.Y. SARATOGA</td>
<td>191 (both)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, N.Y. UPPER DELAWARE SCENIC &amp; RECREATIONAL RIVER, N.Y./NJ VANDERBILT MANSION</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATL. HISTORIC SITE, N.Y.</td>
<td>3,389</td>
<td>1,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPE HATTERAS NATL. SEASHEORE, N.C.</td>
<td>30,319</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATL. MILITARY PARK, N.C.</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNIFE INDIAN VILLAGES NATL. HISTORIC SITE, N.J.</td>
<td>1,293</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATL. PARK, ND.</td>
<td>70,416</td>
<td>56,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATL. RECREATION AREA, Ohio</td>
<td>32,460</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUND CITY GROUP NATL. MONUMENT, Ohio</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>1,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRATER LAKE NATL. PARK, Ore.</td>
<td>183,224</td>
<td>113,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OREGON CAVES NATL. MONUMENT, Ore.</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT. NECESITTY NATL. BATTLEFIELD, Pa.</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GETTYSBURG NATL. MILITARY PARK, Pa.</td>
<td>3,896</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPEWELL FURNACE NATL. HISTORIC SITE, Pa.</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>9,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COWPENS NATL. BATTLEFIELD, S.C.</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BADLANDS NATL. PARK, S.D. JEWEL</td>
<td>243,302</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAVE NATL. MONUMENT, S.D. MT.</td>
<td>1,274</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSHMORE NATL. MEMORIAL, S.D. WIND</td>
<td>1,278</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAVE NATL. PARK, S.D.</td>
<td>28,292</td>
<td>12,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT. DONELSON NATL. BATTLEFIELD, Tenn.</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHILOH NATL. MILITARY PARK, Tenn.</td>
<td>3,838</td>
<td>2,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STONES RIVER NATL. BATTLEFIELD, Tenn.</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>71.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPS Unit</td>
<td>Present Size (acres)</td>
<td>Proposed Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIG BEND NATL. PARK, <em>Texas</em> BIG THICKET</td>
<td>735,416</td>
<td>120,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATL. PRESERVE, <em>Texas</em> FT. DAVIS NATL.</td>
<td>85,774</td>
<td>13,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC SITE, <em>Texas</em> RIO GRANDE WILD &amp; SCENIC RIVER, <em>Texas</em></td>
<td>460</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCHES NATL. PARK, <em>Utah</em> BRYCE CANYON</td>
<td>73,379</td>
<td>73,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATL. PARK, <em>Utah</em> CANYONLANDS NATL.</td>
<td>35,835</td>
<td>27,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, <em>Utah</em> CAPITOL REEF NATL. PARK, <em>Utah</em></td>
<td>337,570</td>
<td>554,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDAR BREAKS NATL. MONUMENT, <em>Utah</em></td>
<td>241,904</td>
<td>81,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL BRIDGES NATL. MONUMENT, <em>Utah</em></td>
<td>6,155</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMPANOGOS CAVE NATL. MONUMENT, <em>Utah</em></td>
<td>7,636</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZION NATL. PARK, <em>Utah</em></td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLONIAL NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, <em>Va.</em> FREDERICKSBURG &amp; SPOTSYLAVIA CO.</td>
<td>9,316</td>
<td>4,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATL. MIL. PK., <em>Va.</em> GEORGE</td>
<td>5,909</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NATL. MONUMENT, <em>Va.</em></td>
<td>538</td>
<td>1,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETERSBURG NATL. BATTLEFIELD, <em>Va.</em> RICHMOND NATL.</td>
<td>2,735</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BATTLEFIELD PARK, <em>Va.</em> SHENANDOAH NATL. PARK, <em>Va.</em></td>
<td>771</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANASSAS NATL. BATTLEFIELD PARK, <em>Va.</em> PRINCE WILLIAM</td>
<td>195,382</td>
<td>121,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOREST PARK, <em>Va.</em> (Capitol Park)</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUCK ISLAND REEF NATL. MONUMENT, <em>VJ.</em></td>
<td>880</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGIN ISLANDS NATL. PARK, <em>VJ.</em></td>
<td>14,689</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT. VANCOUVER NATL. HISTORIC SITE, <em>Wash.</em></td>
<td>209</td>
<td>18.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT. RAINIER NATL. PARK, <em>Wash.</em></td>
<td>235,404</td>
<td>57,631.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CASCADES NATL. PARK, <em>Wash.</em></td>
<td>504,781</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLYMPIC NATL. PARK, <em>Wash.</em></td>
<td>921,935</td>
<td>166,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAN JUAN ISLANDS NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, <em>Wash.</em></td>
<td>1,752</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITMAN MISSION NATL. HISTORIC SITE, <em>Wash.</em></td>
<td>98</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW RIVER GORGE NATL. RIVER, <em>W.Va.</em> HARPERS</td>
<td>62,024</td>
<td>10,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FERRY NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, <em>W.Va.</em></td>
<td>2,238</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APOSTLE ISLANDS NATL. LAKE SHORE, <em>Wis.</em></td>
<td>8,085</td>
<td>10,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWER ST. CROIX NATL. SCENIC RIVERWAY/ST. CROFIN NATL. SCENIC RIVERWAY, <em>Wis/Minn.</em></td>
<td>9,475</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67,434</td>
<td>(both)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT. LARAMIE NATL. HISTORIC SITE, <em>Wyo.</em></td>
<td>833</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND TETON NATL. PARK, <em>Wyo.</em></td>
<td>310,521</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YELLOWSTONE NATL. PARK, <em>IdaholMont.1Wyo.</em></td>
<td>2,219,785</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAND TOTAL, ALL EXPANSION ACREAGE LISTED:** 13,483,961.77

* — 1.292 sq. nautical miles converted to acres. Much of the proposed addition is underwater.
(a) — Plus unspecified additional river miles.
(b) - Only one parcel involved—the huge Royal Teton Ranch, adjacent to the park.
# The Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Parks:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101 New Areas Considered Top Priority by NPCA</td>
<td>43,754,924.8 ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Other New Area Proposals, of Not-So-Top-Priority</td>
<td>14,200,986.0 ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>57,955,910.8 ac.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park Expansions:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>178 Existing NPS Units Proposed to Be Enlarged</td>
<td>13,483,961.77 ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>71,459,872.57 ac.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above grand total amounts to an approximate *doubling in size* of the National Park System (which covered 79 million acres in 1989).

However, we must emphasize that this total is *partial only*. No acreage was specified for 31 of the 178 NPS units proposed to be enlarged; no acreage was specified for many of the 130 proposed new National Parks, Monuments, Seashores, Preserves, Reserves, and Recreation Areas (to name a few) proposed to be created—though from their descriptions, many of those appear to be quite large.

We therefore urge caution in dealing with these numbers. The *actual* acreage which the NPCA study is proposing to add to the National Park System is substantially larger than these totals—large as they are—suggest. *How much* larger, it is impossible to tell.
Afterword

What Makes a National Park?

No standards exist for what should or should not be in the National Park System; none ever have. The National Parks System consists of whatever Congress (or in some cases, the President) have been persuaded to include in the National Parks System since the Park Service was created in 1916.

Revisions to the Park Service's basic policy manual in 1988 did not attempt to answer the question of what should or should not be in the National Park System, but did attempt for the first time to define standards for "national significance," one of the major criteria for turning an area over to NPS management. However, the standards are vague. "National significance," too, remains whatever Congress and the President say it is.

While the Park Service may not have any standards of its own, it is apparent that the preservation lobby does. Several broad "themes" pervade the 'hit list' of 130 new parks:

(1) **SUPERLATIVES OF ALL KINDS MUST BE OWNED BY THE PARK SERVICE.** Whether it be the largest park or highest mountain east of the Mississippi, the most popular park in Alaska, or the largest collection of sunken WWII Japanese Navy ships, anything that's "first," "biggest," or "unique" must be owned by NPS. NPS' reputation as the premier U.S. preservation agency demands that NPS own the biggest and best of everything.

(2) **THE ONLY "REAL" PROTECTION IS NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNERSHIP.** From Indian burial mounds to Presidential residences, from wetlands to habitat for North Carolina carnivorous plants, any private, local, or state preservation—even preservation by another Federal agency—is considered inadequate, even when successful. NPS' reputation as the premier U.S. preservation agency demands an absence of competition.

(3) **THE PARK SERVICE MUST OWN SOMETHING OF EVERYTHING.** Something in every state, even tiny states like Delaware & Rhode Island. Representative "ecosystems" in each of 39 "natural regions" in the U.S., some very narrowly defined (there are 4 "natural regions" in Hawaii, for instance). NPS units commemorating each of 34 "themes" of U.S. history and culture (including the environmental movement). "Adequacy of representation" ratios demand that NPS own at least as much East Coast swampland (for instance) as Douglas-fir forests in the Western Cascade Range (which NPS owns quite a lot of). NPS' reputation as the premier U.S. preservation agency demands that NPS own more than just one of everything; NPS must own some tallgrass prairie everywhere it occurs in the U.S., for example.

(4) **THE PARK SERVICE MUST OWN EVERYTHING OF SOME THINGS.** Everything "national" belongs in the Natl. Park System: every Presidential residence; every known battlefield in which U.S. troops fought on U.S. soil, whether with Indians, British, Spanish, or Confederate soldiers—no matter how obscure, and no matter whether U.S. troops won or lost. NPS' reputation as the premier U.S. preservation agency demands that NPS get custody of everything 'national.'

(5) **THE PARK SERVICE MUST DESTROY HISTORY TO RE-CREATE HISTORIC LANDSCAPES.** Richard Nixon's boyhood neighborhood must look the way it did in 1912, even if it means razing a section of Los Angeles; populous Salt River Bay (V.I.) must look the way it did when Columbus stumbled on it in 1493 (without, of course, restoring the local Indians); 750,000 ac. must be converted to Wilderness to make the view from the Emigrant 'cut-off' Trail what it was in 1840. And so forth. NPS' reputation as the premier U.S. preservation agency demands that it demonstrate the power to re-establish whatever "history" it desires to preserve, to the exclusion of any history that may have happened since.