



Pike-San Isabel National Forests &
Cimarron and Comanche National
Grasslands Supervisor's Office
c/o Grasslands Plan Revision Team
2840 Kachina Dr.
Pueblo, CO 81008
sm.fs.ccngrevision@usda.gov

September 25, 2025

Via Email Only

Re: Draft Assessment for the Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands Revised Land Management Plan

Dear Grasslands Plan Revision Team,

On behalf of Leininger Ranch, owned by Dr. Zane and Barb Leininger, as an allotment holder and permittee within the Timpas Unit of the Comanche National Grassland, we respectfully submit these comments in response to the June 2025 Draft Assessment for the Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands Revised Land Management Plan. As outlined herein, Leininger Ranch is extremely concerned that the Draft Assessment is not properly focused on maintaining livestock grazing within the Comanche National Grassland, and it could be the initial step to a larger plot to take the ranchers' livelihoods for unjustifiable reasons. The Draft Assessment also does not contain accurate and objective scientific data and standards, and fails to recognize how livestock grazing has protected the environment by preventing soil erosion, fires, and habitat destruction.

Leininger Ranch was established thirty years ago and, since its inception, the Leiningers have worked hard to be exceptional stewards of their land and livestock. Proper grazing management and herd health are some of their top ranching priorities, and they have installed many miles of pipeline and cross fencing over the past three decades to improve their operation. Like many in the area, the Leiningers have also had to devote a significant amount of time to defend their private property rights and grazing rights. As noted herein, Leininger Ranch vehemently opposes any and all designations of lands within the National Wilderness Preservation System, National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and/or any other national designation.

At the outset, Leininger Ranch asserts that the assessment report does not include an accurate history of and purpose for the Comanche National Grassland. The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act was enacted in 1937 for dual purposes – to

make loans to struggling farmers and to purchase farmland from bankrupt and/or failing farmers during the Great Depression for the purpose of resettling the land in large enough acreages to enable families to make a living. The “resettlement projects” were intended to promote secure occupancy of farms, which should be acknowledged and respected today. Moreover, the terms “National Grasslands” were first used in federal law in 1960 in the following regulation:

The National Grasslands shall be administered under sound and progressive principles of land conservation and multiple use, and ***to promote development of grassland agriculture*** and sustained-yield management of the forage, fish and wildlife, timber, water and recreational resources in the areas of which the National Grasslands are a part.

36 C.F.R. § 213.1(c) (emphasis added).

Federal agencies must manage and administer acquired lands according to the purpose for which the federal government acquired them, unless Congress has authorized otherwise.¹ The assessment report is potentially harmful to the Leininger Ranch and the other grazing leaseholders within the Comanche National Grassland, and is contrary to the purpose of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937. The report also fails to consider the ranchers’ efforts and improvements over the past several decades to properly manage and protect the forage and water resources within the Comanche National Grassland. At a bare minimum, the Forest Service should acknowledge that healthy habitats have been achieved for centuries with livestock grazing as a management priority.

Leininger Ranch is also concerned that the Draft Assessment does not contain accurate scientific data and standards drawn from objective documents and sources. Despite the known benefits of grazing to the environment, and the clear congressional intent for the National Grasslands to *promote development of grassland agriculture*, the Draft Assessment does not emphasize these important truths and standards. Instead, the report potentially jeopardizes the continued existence of grazing within the Comanche National Grassland. As an example, page 18 of the assessment report describes the alleged benefits of prairie dogs to the ecosystem, but does not mention their negative effect on livestock grazing.² Studies

¹ *Reichelderfer v. Quinn*, 287 U.S. 315, 318–20 (1932); see also, *United States v. Three Parcels of Land*, 224 F.Supp. 873, 876 (D. Alaska 1963); *United States v. 10.47 Acres of Land*, 218 F.Supp. 730, 733 (D.N.H. 1962)

² Based on a study conducted by the University of Nebraska for the Thunder Basin National Grassland, 5.2 acres of prairie dog acreage is equivalent to the loss of one grazing Animal Unit Month (AUM). According to a 2018 petition filed by ranchers within Thunder Basin National Grassland, 14,589 AUMs were lost in 2017

have also shown that the pesticide used to kill fleas on prairie dog colonies (to prevent the spread of plague) has a negative effect on the mountain plover.

Additionally, the Comanche National Grassland is unsuitable for black-footed ferret re-introduction. There are several studies that show the plague organism can survive within soil and water amoeba, protecting itself from adverse environmental conditions, such as extreme temperatures and drought. This allows the *Yersinia Pestis*, which causes plague, to lie dormant for many years before it is released back into the environment. The Black-footed ferret is highly susceptible to the plague organism and therefore the ferret would not survive within the Comanche National Grassland when the plague re-establishes itself. Further, Leininger Ranch opposes ferret introduction in the area, viewing ferret introduction as another form of restriction against agriculture and other land use values in the region.

The most concerning land-control proposal, however, is noted on page 135 of the Draft Assessment: "During the land management planning process there will be concurrent processes for determining which lands may be recommended for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and which rivers may be eligible or suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System as required by the Planning Rule." Again, this is another deviation away from the original reason and purpose for the Comanche National Grassland, and these two national (or global) initiatives are designed to remove all livestock grazing from the land, among other harmful goals. Leininger Ranch asks the Forest Service to be aware of the true intent for these designations.

Enclosed with this letter is a copy of a 1990 report titled "The Preservation Movement's New Park and Park-Expansion Priorities for the 1990s and Beyond." This report exposes that the "Purgatoire River National Park (or Wild & Scenic River)" is No. 74 on the "hit list" of new park proposals:

74. **PURGATOIRE 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 [National Parks & Conservation Association] 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.

alone, because of prairie dog infestation. The continued expansion of the prairie dog infestation could force many of the established ranches in the area out of business.

The Preface to this 1990 report (page 3) also states:

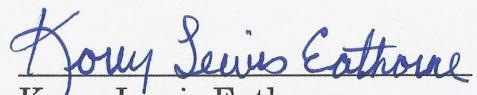
A new river "hit list" was stimulated by William Penn Mott Jr., Director of the National Park Service during the Reagan Administration. Mott announced a "search" for an entire watershed that could be turned into a National Park. The Park Service and preservation lobbying groups now have a "hit list" of 20 candidate WATERSHED NATL. PARKS that includes the . . . Purgatoire (Colo.)

While all of the motives behind these plots may never be known, it is clear that one of the objectives is to terminate grazing within the Purgatoire River watershed. Thus, Leininger Ranch is justifiably concerned that the Draft Assessment is the initial step to this decades-old plan to turn some or all of the Comanche National Grassland into a national park. We acknowledge that this is likely not the Forest Service's current intent, but we simply ask the Forest Service to be aware of these crafty schemes and take precautions to not play a part.

Since the early days of the Homestead Act, this area in southeast Colorado has been primarily used as grazing land. This traditional use has both supported the local economies and protected the overall environment by preventing soil erosion, fires, and habitat destruction. A reduction in grazing within the Comanche National Grassland would likely destroy the economic viability of the ranching families who depend on their grazing allotments, and would also affect their local communities. The assessment report shows that our local communities are decreasing in population. To maintain our rural communities, livestock grazing must continue to be a central focus of all planning and management efforts.

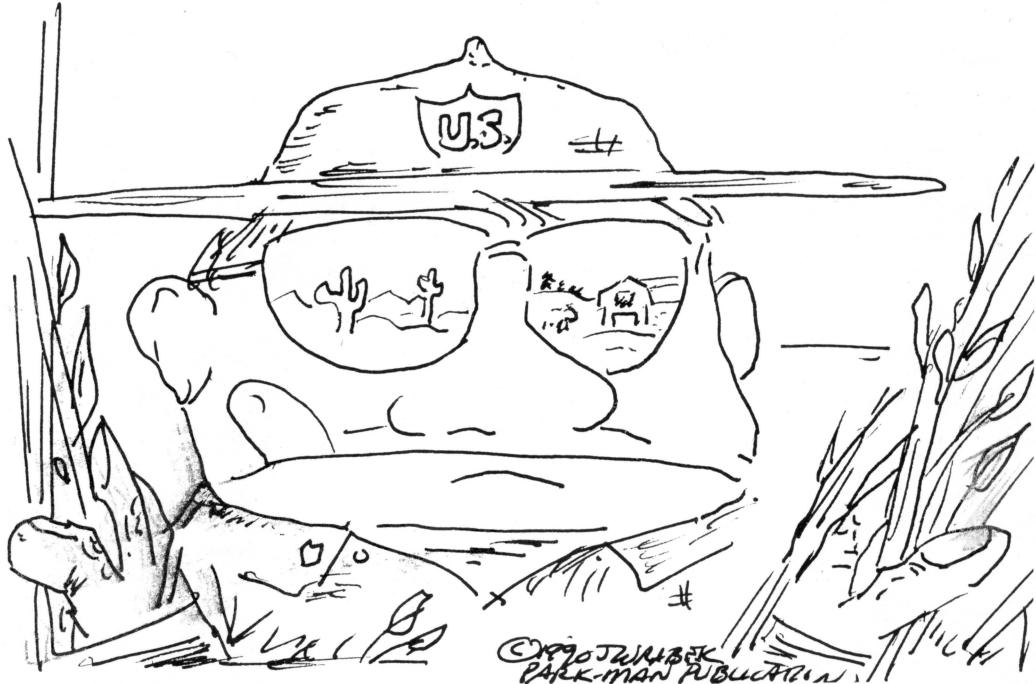
Thank you for your time and consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,


Korry Lewis Eathorne
kdlewis@bernhoflaw.com

BIG PARK:

The National Park Service is looking
for a few good states...



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.

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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 EBELL, BO THOTT, ERICH VEYHL, and the WASHINGTON COUNTY ALLIANCE.

Preface

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./Fal.), 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.

These include U.S. Forest Service Research Natural Areas and Special Interest Areas, Bureau of Land Management Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Outstanding Natural Areas, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Natl. Wildlife Refuges, NOAA's Natl. Marine Sanctuaries and Estuarine Research Reserves, and the Natl. Science Foundation's Ecological Monitoring Sites. Being considered "significant" by another Federal agency makes an area a candidate for inclusion in the Park Service "empire."

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 Nad. Park in California (#60), and a PETROGLYPHS Natl. Monument in New Mexico (#1). Both follow the recommendations contained in the "study" published by NPCA.

Intent of the NPCA "Study"

NPCA's "study" was announced in 1988 immediately prior to introduction of the "American Heritage Trust Act" in Congress by Rep. Morris Udall (D-Tucson, Ariz.) and Sen. John Chafee (R-R.I.) The Udall-Chafee legislation would establish a perpetual, off-budget "slush fund" for Federal purchases and condemnations of privately-owned land for park and "open space" purposes that could be spent by Federal park agencies without Congressional appropriation. The American Heritage Trust Act would disburse \$1 billion every year in Federal tax dollars, \$800 million of it specifically targeted for land acquisition.

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 accommodated 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

NPS -- *National Park Service*. Part of U.S. Interior Dept; operates 355 National Parks and other preservation/recreation "units" nationwide, totalling over 79 million acres (1989).

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.

BLM -- *Bureau of Land Management*. Part of Interior Dept.; largest landowner in U.S., with over 336 million acres (1989) of generally arid rangeland located primarily in 11 Western states.

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 Nad. Hist Park, #9

Mt. Edgecumbe Nati. Monument, #32

Misty Fiords Nad. 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 Nad. Park, #86 Yuma Crossing Nad. Hist. Park, #100 (portions in Calif.) Secret Mountains-Red Canyons (unspecified designation), #124

CALIFORNIA

Big Sur Nad. Park (or Nad. Preserve), #11

King Range Nad. Park & Preserve, #49

Mojave Desert Nad. Park, #60

Nipomo Dunes Nad. Seashore, #64

Richard M. Nixon Nad. Hist. Sites, #65

Sharktooth Hill Nad. Monument, #81

Smith River Watershed Nad. Park, #84 (portions in Ore.)

Siskiyou Nad. Park, #85 (portions in Ore.)

Lake Tahoe (unspecified designation), #92 (portions in Calif.) Tule Lake Relocation Center (unspecified designation),

#95 Yuma Crossing Nad. Hist. Park, #100 (portions in Calif.) American River Nad. Wild & Scenic River (or Natl. Recreation Area), #104 Anza-

Borrego Natl. Monument, #105 Mono Lake

Nad. Monument, #117 Will Rogers Nad.

Hist. Site, #123 Mt. Shasta Nad. Park, #125

COLORADO

Anasazi Culture Sites Nad. Hist. Park, #5

Lindenmeier Nad. Monument, #52

Purgatoire River Nad. Park (or Wild & Scenic River), #74 San Juan Mountains Nad. Park, #78

Georgetown-Silver Plume Mining Districts (unspecified designation), #82 Denver & Rio Grande R.R./Animas River Valley Natl.

Recreation Area, #110 Pawnee Buttes

Nad. Monument, #121 Raton Pass & Mesa Nad. Monument, #122

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut River Valley Nad. Rec. Area (or Nad. River), #28 (portions in Mass., N.H., and Vt.) Mark Twain Nad. Hist. Site, #96

DELAWARE

Chesapeake Bay Natl. Park, #23 (portions in Md., Pa., and Va.) New Casde Nad. 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 Nad. Park, #48 Looe Key (unspecified designation), #53 Suwannee River Nad. Wild & Scenic River, #88 (portions in Ga.) Nassau River Valley Nad. Cultural Park, #118 Okefenokee Swamp Nad. Park (or Nad. Preserve), #120

GEORGIA

Amicalola Creek Nad. River, #3

Jimmy Carter Birthplace Nad. 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

Nad. Park, #80

Great Divide Natl. Park, #111 (portions in Mont.) Lemhi Mountains-Lost River Range Nad. Park, #113

ILLINOIS

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

INDIANA

Levi Coffin Home Nad. Hist. Site, #26

IOWA

Loess Hills Nad. Monument, #52

Bald Eagle Nad. Reserve, #58b (portions in 111. and Mo.)

KANSAS

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

KENTUCKY

Perryville Nad. Battlefield, #69

LOUISIANA

Atchafalaya Basin Nad. Preserve, #8

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Machias River Nad. Park (or Nad. Wild River), #55

St. John River Nad. Park, #89

Allagash Wilderness Waterway Nad. River, #103

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Va., and W.Va.) Principio Iron

Works Nad. Hist. Site, #73

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

MICHIGAN

Huron Mountains (unspecified designation), #44

Keweenaw Peninsula (unspecified designation), #47

Big Two-Hearted River Nad. 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 Nad. Battlefield, #22

MISSOURI

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

MONTANA

Great Divide Nad. Park, #111 (portions in Idaho)

Missouri Breaks Wild & Scenic River, #114

NEBRASKA

Willa Cather House Nad. Hist. Site, #21 Great Plains Nad. Park, #39 (portions in Kans., S.D., and Wyo.)

NEVADA

Emigrant Trail-Black Rock Desert Natl. Monument, #33

Monitor & Big smoky Valleys Nad. Park, #62 Owyhee Canyonlands Nad. Park, #68 (portions in Idaho and Ore.) Ruby Mountains Natl. Park, #76 Lake Tahoe (unspecified designation), #92 (portions in Calif.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Connecticut River Valley Nad. Rec. Area (or Natl. River), #28 (portions in Conn., Mass., and Vt.)

Vermont & New Hampshire Nad. Park, #129 (portions in Vt.)

NEW JERSEY

Walt Whitman House (unspecified designation), #98

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque Petroglyphs Natl. Monument, #1 Casas Grandes Culture Sites Natl. Monument, #20 Glorieta Pass Nad. Batdefield, #37 Jemez Mountains-Valle Grande Natl. Park, #45 Trinity Test Site Natl. Hist. Site, #93 Zuni-Cibola Natl. Hist. Park, #101

NEW YORK

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

NORTH CAROLINA

Black River Natl. Wild & Scenic River, #12 Currituck Banks Nad. Seashore, #29 Green Swamp Nad. Monument, #41 Cape Fear Nad. Monument, #106 ML Mitchell Nad. Park (or Nad. Preserve, or Nad. 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 Nad. Monument (or Nad. Hist. Park), #15 (portions in Texas) Tallgrass Prairie Nad. Preserve, #91 (addl. site in Kans.)

OREGON

Hells Canyon Nad. Park, #43 (portions in Idaho and Wash.) Oregon Coast Nad. Seashore (or Nad. Rec. Area), #67 Owyhee Canyonlands Nad. Park, #68 (portions in Idaho and Nev.) Smith River Watershed Nad. Park, #84 (portions in Calif.) Siskiyou Nad. Park, #85 (portions in Calif.) Columbia River Gorge Nad. Scenic Area, #109 (portions in Wash.)

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

Great Plains Nad. Park, #39 (portions in Kans., Neb., and Wyo.) Wounded Knee Nad.

Hist. Site, #99

TENNESSEE

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

TEXAS

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

UTAH

Dirty Devil River Canyons Nad. Park, #31
Escalante River Canyons Nad. Park, #34
Grand Gulch Plateau/Cedar Mesa/San Juan River Natl. Park, #38 Great Salt Lake Nad.

Monument, #40 San Rafael Swell & Reef Nad. Park, #79 Uinta Mountains Nad. Park, #127

VERMONT

Connecticut! River Valley Nad. Rec. Area (or Natl. River), #28 (portions in Conn., Mass., and N.H.) Robert Frost Farm Nad. Hist. Site, #35 Vermont & New Hampshire Nad. Park, #129 (portions in N.H.)

VIRGINIA

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

WASHINGTON

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

WEST VIRGINIA

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

WISCONSIN

Aldo Leopold Farm Nad. Hist. Site, #50 Mississippi River Nad. River & Recreation Area, #58 (portions in Minn.) Taliesin (unspecified designation), #90

WYOMING

Great Plains Natl. Park, #39 (portions in Kans., Neb., and S.D.) South Pass-Sweetwater Basin (unspecified designation),
#87 Upper Green River Wild & Scenic River,
#112

AMERICAN SAMOA

Samoa Nad. Historical Park, #2

PUERTO RICO

Caribbean Forest Nad. Park (or Nad. Monument), #19
Mona & Monita Islands Nad. Monument, #61

U.S. PACIFIC TRUST TERRITORIES

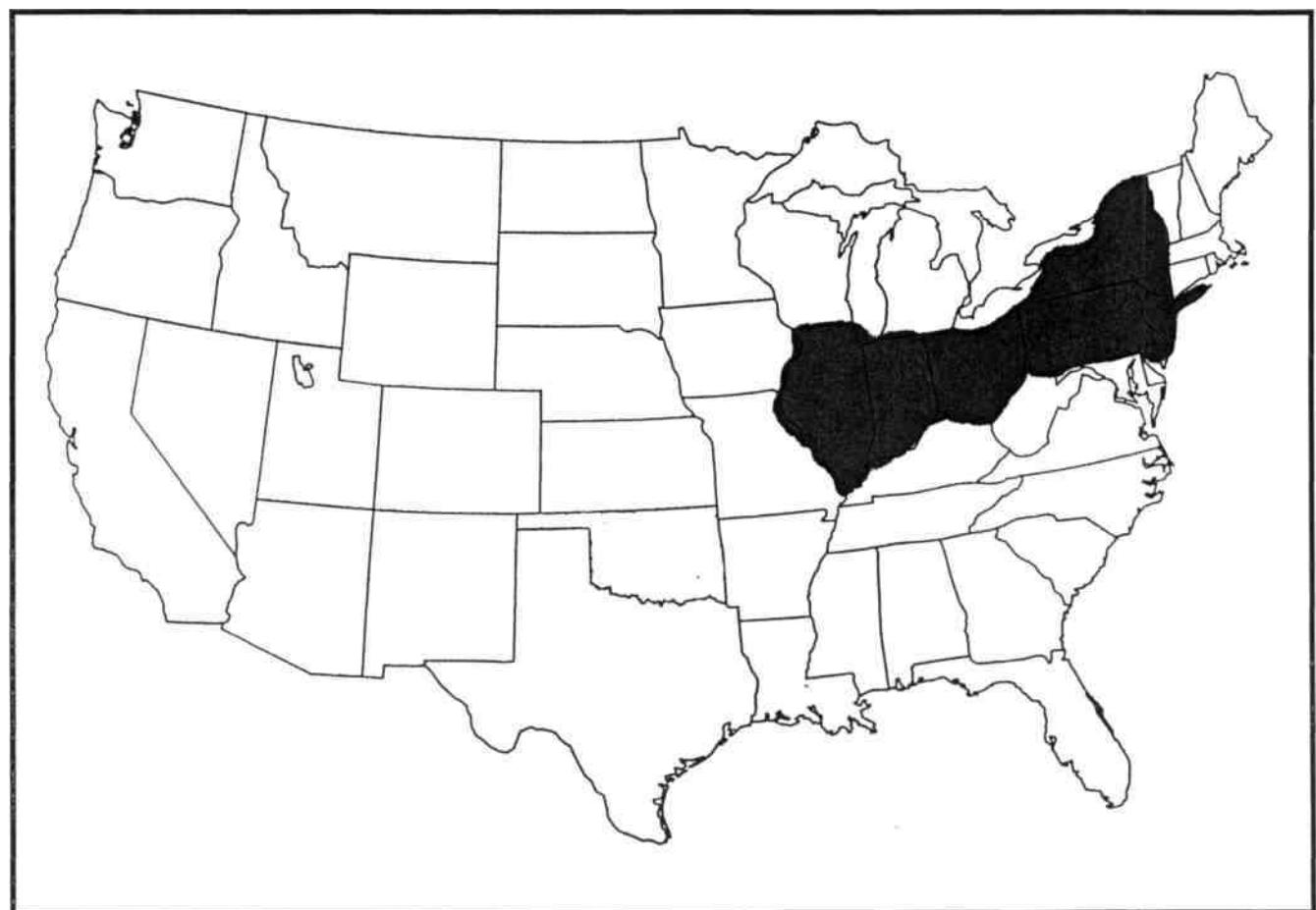
Micronesia Natl. Park(s), #57 (portions not in U.S.) Truk Lagoon (unspecified designation), #94

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

Salt River Bay Nad. Monument (or Natl. Hist. Park), #77

NOT PART OF U.S.

Antarctica Intl. Park, #4
Micronesia Natl. Park(s), #57 (portions in U.S. Trust Territories)



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



Alaska Resource Development Council photo

ALASKA: Kaktovik, one of 11 native villages in the 16-million acre Alaska Natl. Wildlife Refuge, has been relocated four times by agencies of the U.S. government. Conversion of refuge into a National Park would close off subsistence hunting and fishing on which all 11 villages depend for survival.

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 '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 Nad. 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. **CADDY 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.'

17. **CAPE KENNEDY LAUNCH SITES (unspecified designation)**, Fla. (*near Titusville*). Proposed by NPS, 1983. Acreage unspecified. Would consist of 6 launch pads, launch tower and Mission Control Room reportedly replaced by more modern facilities nearby. Owned by NASA. Threatened by deterioration of the unused facilities.

18. *CARIBBEAN FOREST Natl Park (or Natl. Monument), Puerto Rico*. Would consist of USFS' 27,846-ac. Caribbean Nad. Forest & Loquillo Experimental Forest, with 165 ac. of private inholdings. Would be the only U.S. Wilderness on Puerto Rico. NPS proposed Nad. Monument in 1947. Threatened by recreational use.

** 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.

Photo courtesy of Erich Veyhl

MAINE: Proposed Cobscook Bay and Cutler Coast Natl. Park would take in 17 miles of Atlantic shoreline, plus inland areas displacing communities dating back to the 1700s.



22. *CHAMPION HILL Natl Battlefield, Miss. (Hind Co.)*. Proposed by NPCA. 4,000 ac, all private, has been NHL since 1976. Site of 1863 batde 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.

** 24. *CITY OF ROCKS Natl Monument, Idaho (near Utah border)*. 30,000 ac, roughly following 1979 NPS proposal. NNL since 1974. Majority private land, some BLM land, portions of Sawtooth Natl. Forest-acreages unspecified. Threatened by vandalism. [CONGRESS DESIGNATED A 'CITY OF ROCKS NATL. MONUMENT' IN 1988.]

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 Adantic shoreline areas soudi of Quoddy Head. Estimated 90% in private ownership. Maine coast, widi 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. IN.H.IVt.* 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 Research Reserves. Threatened by "inadequate" legal protection, presence of private land.

30. **JOHN DEERE HOUSE** *Natl. Historic Site, III. (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 Nad. 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. lS.D. 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.

42. **HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS Natl. Monument, Idaho (*Snake R. Valley*). Acreage unspecified. West side of river Federal; east side private. Proposed by NPS 1975. Designated NNL (date unspecified). Threatened by irrigation. [CONGRESS DESIGNATED A 'HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS NATL. MONUMENT' IN 1988.]

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

47. **KEWENAW PENINSULA (unspecified designation), Mich.** (*Upper Peninsula*). Would take 23,000 ac. of Lake Superior shoreline, plus old copper-mining town of Calumet (pop. 1,000). NHL proposal 1987 (not acted upon). Private land, some public land; amounts unspecified. Threatened by deterioration of historic structures.

48. **KEY LARGO Natl. Park, Florida** (*Florida Keys*). Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified. Would transfer NOAA's existing Natl. Marine Sanctuary to NPS as "buffer zone" for adjacent Biscayne Natl. Park. Federally owned. Could be part of Natl. Park taking in all of Florida Keys (acreage unspecified). Threatened by "insufficient management resources."

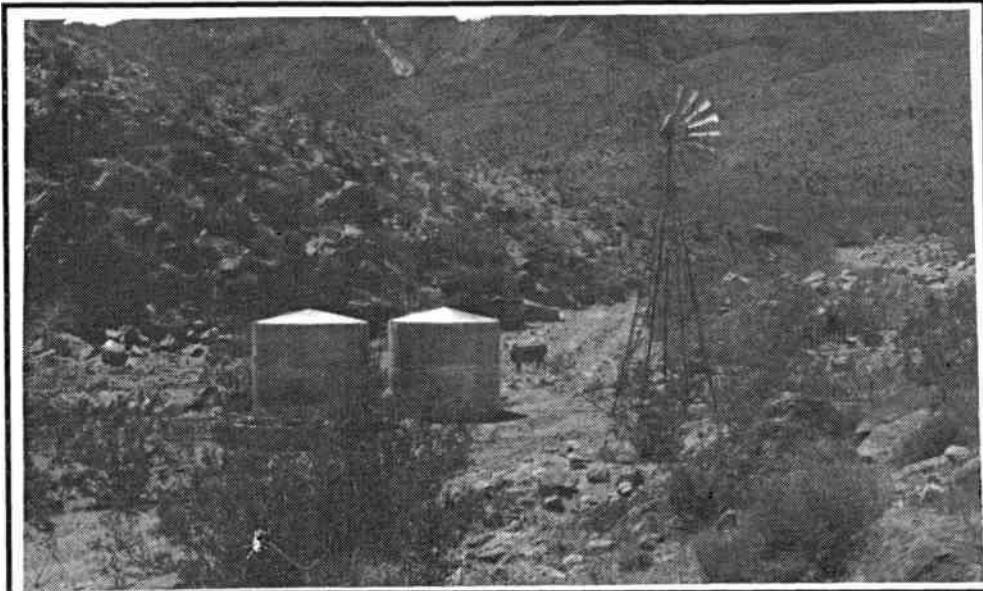
49. **KING RANGE Natl. Park & Preserve, Calif.** (*Mendocino Co.*). 44,500 ac. was proposed by NPS as Nad. Recreation Area in 1969. NPCA's "expanded" proposal (acreage unspecified) would include BLM's 31,500-ac. King Range Conservation Area, Sinkyone Wilderness State Park, private inholdings. Threatened 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.

51. **LINDENMEIER Natl. Monument, Colo.** (*N. of Ft. Collins*). Proposed by NPCA. 180 ac. with Stone Age Indian archaeological sites. NHL since 1961. Owned by local grazing association. No NPS studies. Threatened by grazing.

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: 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 ALTAMAH 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.

56. *JOHN MARSHALL HOUSE (unspecified designation), Virginia (Richmond)*. Proposed by NPS, 1972. Two downtown buildings, home and adjacent Courts Bldg., presently maintained as museum by City of Richmond. Natl. Parks System does not include any parks devoted to lawyers. No threats cited.

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 of 32,000-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 J AVE 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.

61. *MONA & MONITA ISLANDS Natl Monument, Puerto Rico (off west coast)*. Proposed by NPCA. 13,723 ac, consisting of all of two islands. Owned by P.R. Dept. of Natural Resources; managed as wildlife refuge, except for 209-ac Coast Guard light station. Designated NNL, 1975. Would increase NPS' Caribbean empire. Threatened by exotic pigs and goats.

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.

66. *U.S.S. OLYMPIA (unspecified designation), Penna. (Philadelphia)*. Still-floating 1883 naval vessel docked in Philadelphia is maintained as tourist attraction. Owner unspecified. Spanish-American War relics are unrepresented in Natl. Park System. Threatened by lack of NPS interpretation.

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. /Idaho/Nev.* 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./W.Va./Md./D.C./Va.* 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. **PRINCPIO 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. **PURGATOIRE 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.J. (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.

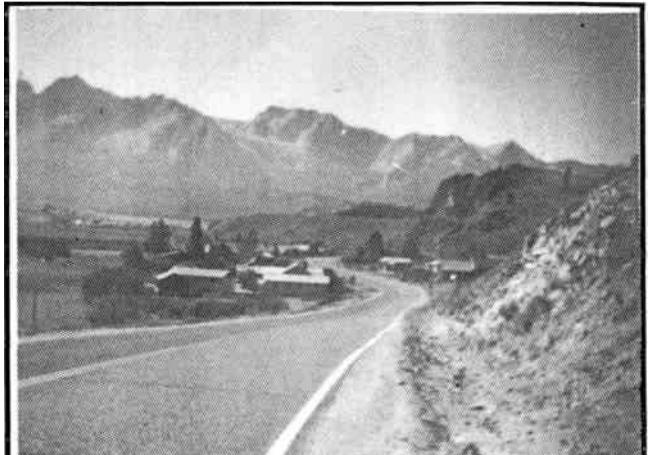
77. **SALT RIVER BAY Natl. Monument (or Natl. Historical Park), Virgin Islands (St. Croix).** Proposed by NPCA. Would include 5-ac. V.I. government historic landmark, 5.4-ac. Nature Conservancy tract, Sandy Point Natl. Wildlife Refuge (acreage unspecified), 690 ac. private land designated NNL, plus privately-owned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

79. **SAN RAFAEL SWELL & REEF Natl. Park, Utah (Emery Co.).** Proposed by Utah Wilderness Coalition (UWC). Acreage unspecified; would include 490,500 ac. desired by UWC as Wilderness. Would be Utah's 6th Natl. Park. Owned primarily by BLM & State of Utah, with private grazing rights & mining claims. No NPS studies. Threatened by ORV use.

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.

81. **SHARKTOOTH HILL Natl. Monument, Calif. (Kern Co.).** Proposed by NPCA. 640 ac, all privately owned, designated NNL 1976. Would be first deposit of fossilized shark's teeth in Natl. Park System. NPS study of alternatives (date unspecified). Threatened by excavation of fossils.



Joe Wrabek photo

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 AG UAN CULTURE SITES Natl Historical Park, Ariz. (N. of Flagstaff)*. Proposed by The Archaeological Conservancy. 3,000 ac. located in between Tuzigoot & Montezuma Castle Nad. 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, SD. (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, SW Ariz./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.

104. *AMERICAN RIVER Natl Wild & Scenic River (or Natl Recreation Area), Calif. (Lake Tahoe to San Francisco)*. 43,000 ac, following 1984 proposal by California Planning & Conservation League. Majority of land Federal (BLM, USFS, Bureau of Reclamation). Portions already designated Wild & Scenic. "Federalizing" entire river would stop construction of dam to provide water and power to Sacramento.

105. *ANZA-BORREGO Natl Monument, Calif. (southeast)*. 400,000-ac Desert Wilderness Park operated by State of California. NNL since 1974. Would add to NPS' desert "empire," which presently includes 2,068,000-ac Death Valley Natl. Monument & 560,000-ac. Joshua Tree Natl. Monument. Threat consists of 68,000 ac. of private inholdings not yet acquired by state.

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. IANIMAS 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.



Joe Wrabek photo

OREGON: Tiny community of Dodson, in the Columbia River Gorge. Natl. Scenic Area created in 1986 took in 23 towns and population of over 40,000. Park Service had proposed large-scale depopulation of area, 1979, but Congress turned area over to U.S. Forest Service instead-and provided little land-acquisition money.

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.

113. **LEMHI MOUNTAINS-LOST RIVER RANGE Natl. Park, Idaho (central).** Proposed by Idaho Wildlands Defense Council (IWDC). Acreage unspecified; would include 416,000 ac. of wilderness desired by IWDC in Challis & Salmon Natl. Forests. All land USFS. Designation of "Wilderness Natl. Park" would solve problem of getting Congress to designate sufficient Wilderness in region. No NPS studies. Threatened by logging.

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 Nad. 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.

121. **PAWNEE BUTTES Natl. Monument, Colo. (NE of Ft. Collins).** 190,000 ac. of USFS Natl. Grassland and private land would be taken by NPS to preserve 2 rock formations occupying 40-50 ac. of USFS land. Would eliminate multiple use of the USFS land. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

122. **RATON PASS & MESA Natl. Monument, Colo, (near Trinidad).** 31,370 ac, following NPS proposal (date unspecified). All privately owned. Would add to Natl. Parks System more samples of geological features of nearby Capulin Mtn. Nad. Monument (N.M.). 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 Natl. 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 Mt. Natl. Forest (Vt.), 150,000-ac. White ML 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

101 "TopPriority" Park Proposals	43,754,924.8 ac.
29 Other Park Proposals	14,200,986 ac.
GRAND TOTAL.....	57,955,910.8 ac.

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.

NPS Unit	Present Size (acres)	Proposed >
BERING LAND BRIDGE NATL. PRESERVE, Alaska	2,784,760	241,000
DENALI NATL. PARK/	4,716,726	234,000
DENALI NATL. PRESERVE, Alaska	1,311,365	(both)
GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATL. PARK/	7,523,888	1235,000
GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATL. PRESERVE, Alaska	948,629	(both)
KATMAI NATL. PARK/	3,716,000	319,000
KATMAI NATL. PRESERVE, Alaska	374,000	(both)
KENAI FJORDS NATL. PARK, Alaska KOBUK	669,541	10,000
VALLEY NATL. PARK, Alaska LAKE CLARK	1,750,421	30,000
NATL. PARK/	2,636,839	718,000
LAKE CLARK NATL. PRESERVE, Alaska	1,407,209	(both)
NOATAK NATL. PRESERVE/	6,574,481	1,410,000
'CAPE KRUSENSTERN NATL. MONUMENT, Alaska	659,807	(both)
WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS NATL. PARK/	8,331,604	100,000
WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS NATL. PRESERVE, Alaska	4,856,720	(both)
YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS NATL. PRESERVE, Alaska	, 2,523,509	191,000
PEA RIDGE NATL. MILITARY PARK, Ark.	4,300	
CAS A GRANDE NATL. MONUMENT, Ariz.	473	7.
CHIRICAU NATL. MONUMENT, Ariz.	11,985	7,000
CORONADO NATL. MEMORIAL, Ariz. FT. BOWIE	4,750	700
NATL. HISTORIC SITE, Ariz. GRAND CANYON	1,000	1,000
NATL. PARK, Ariz. MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATL.	1,218,975	232,850
MONUMENT, Ariz. ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATL.	858	807
MONUMENT, Ariz. PETRIFIED FOREST NATL.	330,689	1,020,000
PARK, Ariz. SAGUARO NATL. MONUMENT, Ariz.	93,533	25,420
TONTO NATL. MONUMENT, Ariz. TUZIGOOT	83,574	58,120
NATL. MONUMENT, Ariz. WALNUT CANYON	1,120	800
NATL. MONUMENT, Ariz. WUPATIKI NATL.	801	110
MONUMENT/	2,249	6,700
SUNSET CRATER NATL. MONUMENT, Ariz.	35,253	73,520
	3,040	(both)

NPS Unit	Present Size (acres)	Proposed Addition
CHANNEL ISLANDS NATL. PARK, <i>Calif.</i>	249,354	861,080
DEATH VALLEY NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Calif.</i>	2,067,628	1,240,000
DEVIL'S POSTPILE NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Calif.</i>	798	38,000
GOLDEN GATE NATL. RECREATION AREA/	73,117	48,097
POINT REYES NATL. SEASHORE, <i>Calif.</i> JOHN MUIR	71,046	(both)
NATL. HISTORIC SITE, <i>Calif.</i> JOSHUA TREE NATL.	9	**
MONUMENT, <i>Calif.</i> LAVA BEDS NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Calif.</i>	559,955	164,000
LASSEN VOLCANIC NATL. PARK, <i>Calif.</i> PINNACLES NATL.	46,560	12,300
MONUMENT, <i>Calif.</i> SANTA MONICA MTNS. NATL.	106,732	37,940
RECREATION AREA, <i>Calif.</i> SEQUOIA NATL. PARK/	16,265	8,100
KINGS CANYON NATL. PARK, <i>Calif.</i>	150,000	31,200
YOSEMITE NATL. PARK, <i>Calif.</i>	402,482	707,353
	461,901	(both)
BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Colo.</i>	761,170	**
COLORADO NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Colo.</i> CURECANTI NATL.	20,766	21,850
RECREATION AREA, <i>Colo.</i> DINOSAUR NATL. MONUMENT,		
<i>Colo./Utah</i> FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Colo.</i>	20,454	90,000
HOVENWEEP NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Colo./Utah</i> MESA VERDE	42,114	12,180
NATL. PARK, <i>Colo.</i> ROCKY MOUNTAINS NATL. PARK, <i>Colo.</i>	211,142	364,640
	5,998	4,100
BISCAYNE NATL. PARK, <i>Fla.</i>	785	6,366
CANAVERAL NATL. SEASHORE, <i>Fla.</i>	52,085	10,600
EVERGLADES NATL. PARK/	265,200	18,900
BIG CYPRESS NATL. PRESERVE, <i>Fla.</i>	173,039	2,900
GULF ISLANDS NATL. SEASHORE, <i>Miss./Fla.</i>		
	57,627	**
CHATAHOOCHEE RIVER NATL. RECREATION AREA, <i>Ga.</i>	1,398,938	519,000
CICKAMAUGA & CHATTANOOGA NATL. MIL. PK., <i>Ga./Tenn.</i>	570,000	(both)
CONGAREE SWAMP NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Ga.</i>	139,775	600
FT. FREDERICA NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Ga.</i>	9,200	**
FT. PULASKI NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Ga.</i>		
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATL. BATTLEFIELD PARK, <i>Ga.</i>	8,103	**
OCMULGEE NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Ga.</i>	15,138	11,000
	216	325
	5,623	263
	2,884	**
	683	19.2
WAR IN THE PACIFIC NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, <i>Guam</i>	1,960	56
HALEAKALA NATL. PARK, <i>Hawaii</i> HAWAII VOLCANOES NATL.	28,655	18,913
PARK, <i>Hawaii</i> KALAUPAPA NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, <i>Hawaii</i>	29,177	208,000
PU'UHONUA O HONAUNAU NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, <i>Hawaii</i>	10,779	180
PUUKOHOLA HEINAU NATL. HISTORIC SITE, <i>Hawaii</i>	182	45
	80	**
CRATERS OF THE MOON NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Idaho</i>	53,545	200,000
NEZ PERCE NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, <i>Idaho</i>	2,109	165.7

NPS Unit	Present Size (acres)	Proposed Addition
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, <i>Ind.</i>	25	
INDIANA DUNES NATL. LAKESHORE, <i>Ind.</i> LINCOLN	13,832	1,652 (+ 1)
BOYHOOD NATL. MEMORIAL, <i>Ind.</i>	200	100
EFFIGY MOUNDS NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Iowa</i>	1,481	352
FT. LARNED NATL. HISTORIC SITE, <i>Kans.</i>	718	4,020
FT. SCOTT NATL. HISTORIC SITE, <i>Kans.</i>	17	325
MAMMOTH CAVE NATL. PARK, <i>Ky.</i>	52,428	**
CUMBERLAND GAP NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, <i>Ky.</i> <i>Tenn.</i> <i>IVa.</i>	20,274	10,031.5
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATL. HISTORIC SITE, <i>Ky.</i>	117	200
JEAN LAFITTE NATL. HISTORICAL PARK & PRESERVE, <i>La.</i>	20,000	7,555
ACADIA NATL. PARK, <i>Maine</i>	41,357	**
CATOCTIN MOUNTAINS PARK, <i>Md.</i> (<i>Capitol Park</i>)	5,770	5,500
C & O CANAL NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, <i>Md.</i> <i>IW.</i> <i>Va.</i> <i>ID.C.</i>	20,781	200 (+3)
GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY, <i>Md.</i> <i>Va.</i>	7,146	68 (+2)
GREENBELT PARK, <i>Md.</i> (<i>Capitol Park</i>)	1,176	7.5 (+1)
MONOCACY NATL. BATTLEFIELD, <i>Md.</i>	1,647	950
PISCATAWAY PARK, <i>Md.</i> (<i>Capitol Park</i>)	4,263	100
SALEM MARITIME NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, <i>Mass.</i>	9	**
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NATL. HISTORIC SITE, <i>Mass.</i>	55	35
CAPE COD NATL. SEASHORE, <i>Mass.</i> LOWELL NATL.	43,556	2,590
HISTORICAL PARK, <i>Mass.</i> MINUTEMAN NATL.	136	**
HISTORICAL PARK, <i>Mass.</i>	749	**
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATL. LAKESHORE, <i>Mich.</i>	71,132	94,666
GRAND PORTAGE NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Minn.</i>	710	**
VICKSBURG NATL. MILITARY PARK, <i>Miss.</i>	1,620	**
BRICES CROSS ROADS NATL. BATTLEFIELD SITE, <i>Miss.</i>	1	600
WILSON'S CREEK NATL. BATTLEFIELD, <i>Mo.</i>	1,750	1,440
BIGHORN CANYON NATL. RECREATION AREA, <i>Mont.</i> <i>JWyo.</i>	296	**
CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Mont.</i>	765	11,800
FT. UNION TRADING POST NATL. HISTORIC SITE, <i>Mon.</i> <i>UND.</i>	434	2,500
HOMESTEAD NATL. MONUMENT OF AMERICA, <i>Neb.</i>	195	4,400
SCOTTS BLUFF NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Neb.</i>	2,997	**
GREAT BASIN NATL. PARK, <i>Nev.</i>	76,109	**

NPS Unit	Present Size (acres)	Proposed Addition
MORRISTOWN NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, N.J.	1,671	503
DELAWARE WATER GAP NATL. RECREATION AREA, N.J./Pa.	66,650	2,450
AZTEC RUINS NATL. MONUMENT, N.M.	27	580
BANDELIER NATL. MONUMENT, N.M. CAPULIN	32,737	117,234
VOLCANO NATL. MONUMENT, N.M. CARLSBAD	775	3,400
CAVERNS NATL. PARK, N.M.I	46,755	47,530
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATL. PARK, Texas	76,293	(both)
CHACO CULTURE NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, N.M. EL	33,974	5,880
MORRO NATL. MONUMENT, N.M. SALINAS NATL.	1,279	800
MONUMENT, N.M. WHITE SANDS NATL. MONUMENT, N.M.	1,077	1,550
	43,733	(+1) 4,810
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATL HISTORIC SITE/	290	502.2
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NATL. HISTORIC SITE, N.Y.		
MARTIN VAN BUREN NATL. HISTORIC SITE, N.Y. SARATOGA	191	(both)
NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, N.Y. UPPER DELAWARE SCENIC	40	765
& RECREATIONAL RIVER, N.Y./NJ VANDERBILT MANSION	3,389	1,605
NATL. HISTORIC SITE, N.Y.		
	212	
CAPE HATTERAS NATL. SEASHORE, N.C.	30,319	3,000
GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATL. MILITARY PARK, N.C.	220	220
KNIFE INDIAN VILLAGES NATL. HISTORIC SITE, NJ.	1,293	320
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATL. PARK, ND.	70,416	56,950
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATL. RECREATION AREA, Ohio	32,460	**
MOUND CITY GROUP NATL. MONUMENT, Ohio	270	1,820
CRATER LAKE NATL. PARK, Ore.	183,224	113,590
OREGON CAVES NATL. MONUMENT, Ore.	488	600
FT. NECESSITY NATL. BATTLEFIELD, Pa.	903	150
GETTYSBURG NATL. MILITARY PARK, Pa.	3,896	**
HOPEWELL FURNACE NATL. HISTORIC SITE, Pa.	848	9,152
COWPENS NATL. BATTLEFIELD, S.C.	842	22
BADLANDS NATL. PARK, S.D. JEWEL	243,302	**
CAVE NATL. MONUMENT, S.D. MT.	1,274	20,000
RUSHMORE NATL. MEMORIAL, SD. WIND	1,278	32.5
CAVE NATL. PARK, S.D.	28,292	12,800
FT. DONELSON NATL. BATTLEFIELD, Tenn.	537	**
SHILOH NATL. MILITARY PARK, Tenn.	3,838	2,073
STONES RIVER NATL. BATTLEFIELD, Tenn.	331	71.5

NPS Unit	Present Size (acres)	Proposed Addition
BIG BEND NATL. PARK, <i>Texas</i> BIG THICKET	735,416	120,597
NATL. PRESERVE, <i>Texas</i> FT. DAVIS NATL.	85,774	13,050
HISTORIC SITE, <i>Texas</i> RIO GRANDE WILD &	460	65
SCENIC RIVER, <i>Texas</i>	9,600	**
ARCHEs NATL. PARK, <i>Utah</i> BRYCE CANYON	73,379	73,320
NATL. PARK, <i>Utah</i> CANYONLANDS NATL.	35,835	27,370
PARK, <i>Utah</i> CAPITOL REEF NATL. PARK, <i>Utah</i>	337,570	554,000
CEDAR BREAKS NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Utah</i>	241,904	81,700
NATURAL BRIDGES NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Utah</i>	6,155	6,000
TIMPANOGOS CAVE NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Utah</i>	7,636	30,000
ZION NATL. PARK, <i>Utah</i>	250	1,000
	146,598	238,480
COLONIAL NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, <i>Va.</i> FREDERICKSBURG & SPOTSYLVANIA CO. NATL. MIL. PK., <i>Va.</i> GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NATL. MONUMENT, <i>Va.</i>	9,316	4,420
PETERSBURG NATL. BATTLEFIELD, <i>Va.</i> RICHMOND NATL. BATTLEFIELD PARK, <i>Va.</i> SHENANDOAH NATL. PARK, <i>Va.</i>	5,909	540
MANASSAS NATL. BATTLEFIELD PARK, <i>Va.</i> PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK, <i>Va.</i> (<i>Capitol Park</i>)	2,735	95
	195,382	121,553
	769	543
	18,572	5,000
BUCK ISLAND REEF NATL. MONUMENT, <i>V.J.</i>	880	**
VIRGIN ISLANDS NATL. PARK, <i>V.J.</i>	14,689	**
FT. VANCOUVER NATL. HISTORIC SITE, <i>Wash.</i>	209	18.67
MT. RAINIER NATL. PARK, <i>Wash.</i>	235,404	57,631.5
NORTH CASCADES NATL. PARK, <i>Wash.</i>	504,781	**
OLYMPIC NATL. PARK, <i>Wash.</i>	921,935	166,600
SAN JUAN ISLANDS NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, <i>Wash.</i>	1,752	250
WHITMAN MISSION NATL. HISTORIC SITE, <i>Wash.</i>	98	85
NEW RIVER GORGE NATL. RIVER, <i>W.Va.</i> HARPERS FERRY NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, <i>W.Va.</i>	62,024	10,083
	2,238	85
		(+10)
APOSTLE ISLANDS NATL. LAKESHORE, <i>Wis.</i>	8,085	10,370
LOWER ST. CROIX NATL. SCENIC RIVERWAY/ ST. CRODF NATL. SCENIC RIVERWAY, <i>Wis/Minn.</i>	9,475	500,000
	67,434	(a)
		(a)
FT. LARAMIE NATL. HISTORIC SITE, <i>Wyo.</i>	833	65
GRAND TETON NATL. PARK, <i>Wyo.</i>	310,521	**
YELLOWSTONE NATL. PARK, <i>IdahoholMont.IWyo.</i>	2,219,785	**
		(b)
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

New Parks:

101 New Areas Considered Top Priority by NPCA	43,754,924.8 ac.
29 Other New Area Proposals, of Not-So-Top-Priority	14,200,986.0 ac.
Subtotal	57,955,910.8 ac.

Park Expansions:

178 Existing NPS Units Proposed to Be Enlarged	13,483,961.77 ac.
	71,459,872.57 ac.

GRAND TOTAL

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.