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RECLAIMING OUR HERITAGE

What We Need to Do to Preserve America's National Parks

Sharon Buccino
Charles Clusen
Ed Norton
Johanna Wald

Natural Resources Defense Council
National Trust for Historic Preservation
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

America's first National Park—Yellowstone—was set aside in 1872. Since then the National Parks have come to be intimately connected with the world's idea of America and with Americans' idea of themselves. The National Parks were established to conserve the resources—both natural and historic—that Americans have chosen to set aside as part of their heritage. They are the living repository of the collective history of this diverse nation.

Unfortunately, the nation has in recent years failed to take the steps necessary to adequately protect the parks. More and more people are visiting the parks, yet fewer and fewer real dollars are going to maintain them. The number of people visiting National Parks has skyrocketed in the past twenty years, with 40 million more visitors in 1996 than in 1978. In the same period, however, annual funding has dropped by $635 million in constant dollars. As a result, our ability to pass the National Parks on to the next generation as they were given to us is at risk.

We have arrived at this state because the agency responsible for protecting the National Parks, the National Park Service, has not been given the tools to do so. It faces numerous challenges its staff is poorly equipped to address. Examples of the problems facing the parks and their managers include:

- **Air Pollution at Acadia.** Urban smog, acid rain, and mercury deposition continue to threaten both human health and plant and animal life at Maine's Acadia National Park. While air quality has improved, smog levels continue to trigger health advisories that warn park visitors to avoid strenuous exercise such as bicycling, hiking, and jogging—the reasons many come to the park to begin with.
- **Disintegrating Monuments at Gettysburg.** The 1,300 monuments, markers, and memorials at Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania are gradually disappearing. The sandstone, limestone, and marble monuments are particularly susceptible to acid rain, and no way to reverse the damage is known.
- **Crumbling Ancient Dwellings at Mesa Verde.** Weather, age, and a lack of ongoing stabilization and routine maintenance are threatening the very fabric of many prehistoric cliff dwellings at Mesa Verde National Park. At the famous Cliff Palace, ground water has penetrated in places to damage original walls and plaster.
- **Mining Near Chaco Canyon.** Potential mineral exploration and drilling threaten New Mexico's Chaco Culture National Historical Park on all sides. The park lies in the energy-rich San Juan Basin, in which one-quarter of the nation's known coal reserves and one-sixth of the world's known uranium reserves are located. Development of the region's oil and gas reserves has encroached on the park's eastern boundary. Strip-mining of a large coal reserve three miles north of the park has been proposed.
- **Proposed Airport Outside the Everglades.** Development of a major commercial airport within ten miles of Everglades National Park (and adjacent to Biscayne National Park) is being considered on the site of what once was Homestead Air Force Base. Overflights are already a problem in the park, degrading its natural quiet and harming the visitor experience. Construction of a major airport facility would have devastating impacts in terms of noise, air, and water pollution.

The steady failure to appropriate adequate funds for our National Parks has created an accumulated backlog of needs that some estimate to be as high as $8 billion. Much attention has focused on crumbling roads and sagging roofs. Unfortunately, far more is at stake. While the nation's parks face real infrastructure needs, focusing only on those needs will do little to prevent the widespread degradation of the spectacular vistas, pristine waters, critical habitats, historic buildings and sites, and other park resources now occurring. Tragically, parks lack the funds to do the basic data collection needed to assess the condition of park resources, let alone do something about them.

What is needed is a comprehensive response to the park problems. More money is needed and mechanisms must be put in place to ensure that the money that does go to the parks is spent in a way that protects the parks' resources now and for the future. In addition, federal, state, and local agencies must recognize the impact of their decisions on park resources and act to protect them. Often what is happening near the parks is as consequential as what happens in the parks.

Our specific recommendations to Congress, the White House, and park administrators include the following:

- **Executive Order focused on Resource Protection.** The President should sign an executive order that clearly reaffirms the "protection first" mandate for the National Parks. The executive order should: (1) clarify that all federal agencies, including but not limited to the National Park Service, have an obligation to ensure that their actions do not harm park resources; (2) prescribe systemwide scientific research and its integration into resource management programs; and (3) encourage a collaborative planning process between the Park Service and gateway communities located near the parks.
- **Enhanced Applied Science and Ecosystem Management.** Park managers must be given the scientific tools necessary to resolve conflicts arising from visitor use, management of adjacent public and private lands, upstream and upwind pollution, and regional development issues.
- **Enlisting the Help of Gateway Communities.** Collaborative planning between park managers and gateway communities that serve and depend on the health of the parks can help provide attractive and environmentally sensitive facilities for visitors benefiting both the local communities and America's parks.
- **Enhancing the Visitor Experience by Establishing a Reservation System for the National Parks.** The Park Service should evaluate opportunities for establishing a computerized public information system to eliminate overcrowding and guarantee access to the parks. While a number of parks have reservation systems for some services, a systemwide plan is lacking.

To address the pressing resource needs of the National Parks, funds must be raised from a variety of sources, including new and untapped ones. Given that all needs cannot be met at once, both Congress and the President must ensure that first priority is given to the prevention of ongoing harm to park resources and to the rehabilitation of damage already done. Our funding recommendations include the following:

▸ **Appropriations must be increased.** The operational needs of the National Park Service should be provided through increased appropriations. Ongoing staffing, maintenance, visitor services, interpretation, and park protection are examples of items that should be provided for through appropriated funds. The President's request for an increase of $218 million in the overall Park Service budget in fiscal year 1998 is a step in the right direction although it still falls well short of the needs.

▸ **Federal transportation funding should be made available for all park transportation systems, not just roads.** In many parks, including Yosemite and Grand Canyon, providing visitor access through public transportation—such as shuttle buses or light rail—will greatly help protect resources by keeping automobiles either away from sensitive park resources or outside park borders. The National Parks currently receive federal transportation dollars, under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), only for building and reconstructing park roads. Congress should adopt President Clinton's request that the National Park Service annual share be increased to $161 million to provide needed public transportation and road repairs within the parks.

▸ **A new National Park capital improvement fund should be created and financed through the sale of National Park federal agency bonds insured by the federal government.** A targeted capital improvement fund could provide for many of the critical needs of the National Parks, including investments in resource stewardship. This fund would be similar to capital improvement funds created by state and local governments and some private organizations. The parks' resources—both natural and historic—are their capital, and it is appropriate to fund the steps necessary to protect them through a capital account.

▸ **Congress should establish a new National Park Authority as a fully guaranteed federal agency to issue National Park bonds.** This agency would be comparable to the Federal Housing Administration, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Government National Mortgage Association. Bonds issued by these agencies have high purchase appeal for investors because of their history of never defaulting. Through the purchase of National Park bonds, the public can provide a ready source of capital that will go directly to the parks and receive a meaningful return on their investment.

▸ **Congress should ensure that all revenue collected in the parks stays in the National Park System.** Even under the new pilot program put in place last year, more than half the revenue paid by park visitors goes to the general treasury rather than to the parks. While 100 percent of the increase in fees authorized by Congress last year will stay in the park system, the Treasury Department will continue to collect all of the original fees. This legislation is clearly a step in the right direction, but further reform is needed. Since new revenue is needed to meet the numerous park needs, Congress may have to raise entrance fees even further.

▸ **Congress should take the necessary steps to ensure that those that profit from park resources do more to protect them.** As many others have previously noted, those making a profit from park resources by operating lodging, tours, and other commercial operations within the parks, should be contributing more to ensuring that park resources are protected. If visitors have to pay more, it is only fair to ask those profiting from monopoly franchises in the parks to pay more. These added revenues should be used to help service the debt on the National Park Authority bonds. Pending passage of reform legislation, the Department of the Interior should review park concession fees to identify where more revenues from concession operations can be generated without degrading park resources or visitor services.

- **Congress should take the Land and Water Conservation Fund offbudget, thus ensuring that its funds will be spent for the purpose of land acquisition and state assistance for which it was created.** There are many inholdings and other private parcels within the authorized boundaries of National Parks that threaten park resources. Many private landowners wish to sell their land to the Park Service, but the government does not have funds to buy from them. Acquisition funds are also critically needed for buying land outside park boundaries where mining or other proposed development threatens park resources. Although as much as $900 million is collected each year in the Land and Water Conservation Fund, only a small fraction actually gets spent on land acquisition. Instead, the money has gone to fund other things such as tax cuts and defense programs. If taken offbudget, the money in the fund would have to be spent on the park purposes for which it was created.

Americans love their parks and want their tax dollars spent to preserve them. Given the need to reduce the deficit, the budget pie is not likely to get bigger. Those on Capitol Hill and in the White House should, however, give serious thought to cutting the pie up differently. We must seriously consider whether we want to be a nation that spends more than twice the sum on federal prisons that we do on federal parks.

x

4.10.97

NOTE TO ANNE SHIELDS

RE: **"Parks For Tomorrow"** Update

I just did a quick update of progress in implementing the "Parks For Tomorrow" initiative for Linda Lance to use in a speech for Katie McKinty.

A copy is attached FYI.

Destry

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BRIEFING STATEMENT

DATE: April 7, 1997

SUBJECT: Progress on the President's "**Parks For Tomorrow**" Initiative

AIRCRAFT OVERFLIGHTS
Departments of Transportation and Interior published final rules on overflights at Grand Canyon and Rocky Mountain National Parks at the end of 1996. At Grand Canyon, provisions imposing a no-fly curfew and capping commercial air tour fleet size go into effect on May 1, while a new set of tour routes and flight-free zones won't go into effect until January, 1998. For Rocky Mountain, the final rule imposes a ban on commercial air tours over the park, in effect until a comprehensive national rule on commercial air tours over the parks in finalized. A national rule governing commercial airtours over national parks is under development, for which FAA and NPS are about to appoint an advisory committee made up of representatives from each of the agencies' statutory advisory committees, which will review proposals for a national rule and make recommendations by summer.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION
A report on options outside of the traditional appropriations process for preserving historic park structures has been prepared by the National Park Service and forwarded to OMB, where it is under review.

ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS
The seriously deteriorated condition of existing NPS roads will be greatly improved by the significant increase in funds which are proposed in the Administration's ISTEA reauthorization bill. The current level of NPS funds in the Federal Land Highways Program, $85 million, will be increased to $161 million per year. In addition, the proposed legislation with allow NPS to use some of its funds for visitor transportation systems and to match with local or state road funds to support roads outside parks which are vital for access to the parks.

In addition, the FY '97 NPS appropriation includes $5.1 million at Zion National Park and $2 million at Grand Canyon to continue implementation of the visitor transportation systems in those parks. At Yosemite National Park, a management plan for Yosemite Valley will be finalized in 1997 that will propose expansion of that park's visitor transportation system, development of a day-use reservation system, and a state/local mass transit system to serve the park's visitors from external sites.

NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION
Legislation to authorize a "corporate sponsorship" program in the National Park Foundation failed in the closing days of the 104th Congress. Opposition based on a mis-perception regarding the

potential for commercial abuses in the parks led to concerns about over-commercialization and tasteless advertising in the parks. Presently, the Administration is formulating a modified bill which intends to eliminate the problems from last years bill, while still allowing the Foundation to pursue a modest corporate partnership program to support park visitor education and resource preservation.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AUTHORITY
Temporary authority to enter into cooperative agreements was included in the FY '96 Omnibus Appropriations Act; On September 30, 1996 the President signed the Omnibus FY '97 Appropriations Act which included a provision to make the cooperative agreement authority permanent. In addition, Section 818 of the Omnibus Parks & Public Lands Management Act of 1996 provides authority for NPS to enter into cooperative agreements with education institutions.

WILDERNESS IN THE PARKS
The National Park Service prepared a transmittal letter to the Congress retransmitting each of the 17 national park wilderness recommendations previously sent from the Nixon, Ford and Carter Administrations. No action was taken on any national park wilderness proposals in the 104th Congress. Preparations are in the final stages to transmit the Administration's proposal for wilderness in the 17 parks to the 105th Congress.

POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE EXPANSION
As the President directed, $1 million dollars of FY '96 appropriations from the Land & Water Conservation Fund was allocated for the initial down payment to begin acquisition of lands to be added to Point Reyes National Seashore. Unfortunately, FY '97 funds for additional land acquisition at Point Reyes were deleted from the Senate passed version of the bill in conference with the House. However, NPS has allocated nearly $1 million from its discretionary inholding acquisition account to Point Reyes in FY '97. Representative Lynn Woolsey introduced her bill in the 105th Congress in March, which will significantly protect farmland adjacent to the seashore.

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND
Legislation to reauthorize the Historic Preservation Fund was not enacted by the 104th Congress. Since under current law the Fund will expire on September 30, 1997, reauthorization in the first session of the 105th Congress is essential. NPS is preparing a bill to reauthorize the Fund for 5 years, to be transmitted to the Congress this spring.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 1997 BUDGET
The FY '97 Omnibus Appropriations Act signed by the President on September 30, 1996 includes a total increase for the NPS over FY '96 of $98 million. While considerably less than the $181 million increase requested in the President's Budget, it represents the most significant increase for the NPS in years. The appropriation includes a 3% increase for the operating budget of each of the 369

parks, as well as larger increases for selected parks with particular needs.

FEE REFORM
The Omnibus FY '97 Appropriations Act signed by the President on September 30, 1996 includes authorization for a 3 year "recreation fee demonstration program" by the NPS and other agencies. NPS has announced a new Fee Demonstration Program covering 93 units of the system, with the top admission fee of $20 per vehicle applying only to Yellowstone & Grand Teton, Grand Canyon, and Yosemite national parks. Entrance fees at other parks will range from $10 - $1 depending on the parks size and scope. In addition, in cooperation with other federal agencies, the Golden Eagle Pass price was raised from $25 to $50 annually, with the price of the Golden Age and Golden Access Passes held constant.

CONCESSION REFORM
No legislation to amend the Concessions Policy Act of 1965 was enacted by the 104th Congress. Competing bills in both the House and Senate were introduced and heard, and several attempts were made to reach an acceptable compromise. NPS continues to implement reforms through the administrative process that are within the scope of the existing law. The Administration continues to support the bill introduced by Senators Bumpers and Bennett, and seeks introduction and passage in the 105th Congress.

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS SYSTEM AND RELATED LANDS
Although the 104th Congress did not enact a generic National Heritage System bill as requested in the Parks For Tomorrow Initiative, 10 individual Heritage areas were authorized with the support of the Administration. These newly authorized Heritage Areas include the Ohio & Erie Canal, the Augusta Canal, the National Coal Heritage Area, the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area, the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields, the Steel Industry Heritage Project, Essex National Heritage Area, South Carolina National Heritage Corridor, America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership, and Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area.

PRESIDIO
Legislation authorizing the Presidio Trust was enacted on the last day of the 104th Congress. H.R. 4236, the Omnibus Parks & Public Lands Management Act of 1996 includes 116 separate provisions, but was driven by the Presidio Title. Announcement of the Trust Board is expected soon. NPS has just announced appointment of Barbara (B.J.) Griffin as the new NPS Presidio Manager.

STERLING FOREST
Authorization of federal participation with the States of New York & New Jersey in the purchase and protection of the Sterling Forest was included as Subtitle B of Title X of HR 4236, enacted by Congress on its final day of the session. An appropriation of $9 million for the federal share of the Sterling Forest purchase price was included in the FY '97 Omnibus Appropriations Act, signed by the President on September 30. NPS has forwarded a proposed

Cooperative Agreement to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission for signature, as an essential step prior to transfer of federal funds.

OLD FAITHFUL PROTECTION ACT
Neither House nor Senate Committees held hearings on the Old Faithful Protection Act in the 104th Congress, and no bills have been introduced as yet in the 105th Congress.

MINOR BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS
Legislation providing blanket authority for the NPS to make minor boundary adjustments in parks was enacted by Congress in Section 814 (b) of HR 4236 on October 3, 1996. To date, enactment of this authority has precluded the need for 5-6 bills for specific adjustments which would have otherwise been needed.

MANAGEMENT OF MUSEUM PROPERTIES
Desired authority for the NPS to manage museum properties in the same professional manner museums do is included in Title VIII, Section 804 of H.R. 4236, which the Congress sent to the President on October 3, 1996.

HOUSING & LEASING
Legislation authorizing improvement to the housing program of the NPS for its field employees is contained in Section 814 (a) of HR 4236, enacted by Congress on October 3, 1996. The Report to Congress required by this Act in 180 days from enactment is on schedule for transmittal in June.

SUMMARY
Of the 18 elements in the President's "Parks For Tomorrow" Initiative, sixteen were legislative in nature (either requiring new authorizations or appropriations). Of the legislative items, ten were passed at the end of the 104th Congress, either in the Omnibus FY '97 Appropriations Act, or the Omnibus Parks & Public Lands Management Act, including fee reform, minor boundary adjustment authority, cooperative agreement authority, Heritage areas, Presidio, Sterling Forest, park housing, and management of museum property, and increased appropriations for park operations, and Point Reyes land acquisition.

Congress failed to act on legislation covering the National Park Foundation, park wilderness designation, protection of Old Faithful, the Historic Preservation Fund, and concessions reform.

Administratively, the National Park Service has completed its report on historic preservation options and is awaiting reaction from OMB and others in the Office of the President. The National Park Service and the Federal Aviation Administration are on track to complete Rules for commercial air tour overflights over national parks by 1998.

Finally, while NPS and the Federal Highways Administration have made great progress in planning for the stepped up repair of park roads, additional funding for this purpose depends on reauthorization of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act in 1997.

To: Neera Tanden
456-2878
From: Evelyn Mackrella, NRPA
887-0290

Neera,
Barry Tindall asked me to send you a copy of the attached letter.
E.

3 pages

National Recreation and Park Association

22377 Belmont Ridge Road • Ashburn, Virginia 20148 • (703) 858-0784

December 4, 1998

The First Lady
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

This letter is to invite you to speak on Wednesday, February 10, with delegates to our 1999 National Policy Forum at the J.W. Marriott Hotel, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington D.C. Our preferred speaking opportunity is during the opening National Policy Luncheon set for 12:00-1:30 p.m. We are flexible within that time frame to accommodate your schedule. The group also will remain together throughout the afternoon for policy and legislative briefings, thus a mid to late afternoon presentation would also work.

The audience of some 250 individuals will collectively represent the present and future leadership of over 50 state-level recreation and park organizations affiliated with us, and other advocates for higher quality recreation and park experiences. Delegates will be from very diverse settings, but the majority of them will be involved as civic leaders (individuals appointed or elected to local and state policy making boards and commissions), and public executives and senior staff responsible for the planning and management of public recreation and park systems and services.

This audience is directly involved in many of the issues high on your agenda and the President's. Since early in this century, for example, public recreation agencies have responded to the imperative for healthy, secure, creative and fun-filled experiences for children and youth during non-school hours, days and seasons. Local and state public recreation sites (over 80,000 nationwide) increasingly provide "safe havens" for young people in high-risk homes and neighborhoods. For example, the Chicago Park District, which is expected to be represented at our forum, manages 259 "staffed" recreation centers and, in collaboration with the Chicago Board of Education, manages 70 "PARK Kids Program" after-school recreation and learning centers. Locally, the Recreation and Park Department of the District of Columbia administers the largest single child-care program in the Nation's Capital—over 850 children daily—in addition to serving thousands of residents each day on a "walk-in" basis.

NRPA and the public resources and services provided by our members and your audience are directly involved in other Administration and personal initiatives, too, including Millenium Trails and public health.

Importantly, public recreation and park agencies and staff often work in collaboration with the private sector, providing sites and expertise, and often enabling others, including educators and police to more effectively address their primary missions and objectives. The accompanying NRPA report describes a number of local initiatives which define the diversity of the work of the audience.

Your participation in the NRPA Forum would result in even greater efforts on the part of local and state entities. We were honored to have Attorney General Janet Reno address our group in 1996, and her appearance and challenges to us stimulated an enormous amount of discussion and progress. Since then the Administration has been even more outspoken about social and environmental issues of high interest to our audience.

I believe the timing of our event is significant, too, giving you an opportunity to address issues of personal concern that may also be cited in the President's State-of-the-Union address and in budget proposals for the year 2000.

I have asked Barry Tindall, our director of Public Policy (202/887-0290), to provide additional information as necessary and to work with your staff regarding details. We look forward to hearing from your office soon.

Sincerely,

R. Dean Tice

R. Dean Tice
Executive Director

National Recreation and Park Association

Division of Public Policy • 2025 I St., NW • Washington, DC 20006 • (202) 887-0290

Capital Investment in Parks and Recreation

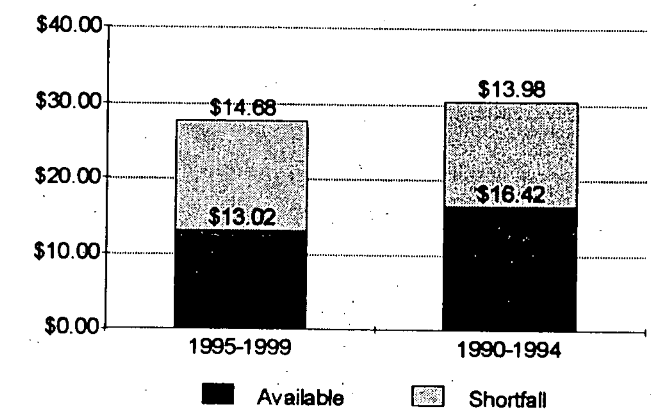
A Summary of Local Public Needs

The National Recreation and Park Association in 1994 surveyed nearly 500 local park and recreation agencies selected randomly nationwide to determine the needs, priorities and probable funding sources for capital investment for fiscal years 1995-1999. Agencies were also queried concerning land acquisition policies, employees, operating budgets and fiscal year 1995 needs exclusively. A similar 5-year survey was completed in 1990 and comparisons are made where appropriate.

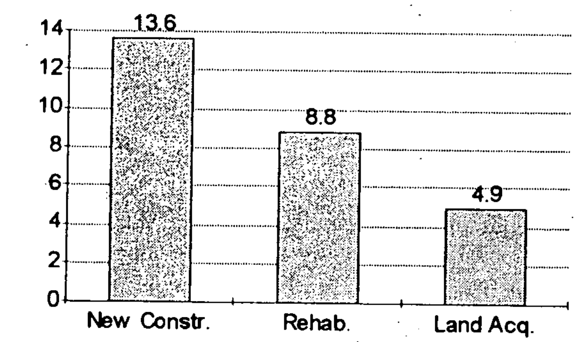
Estimated Five Year Needs: 1995 - 1999

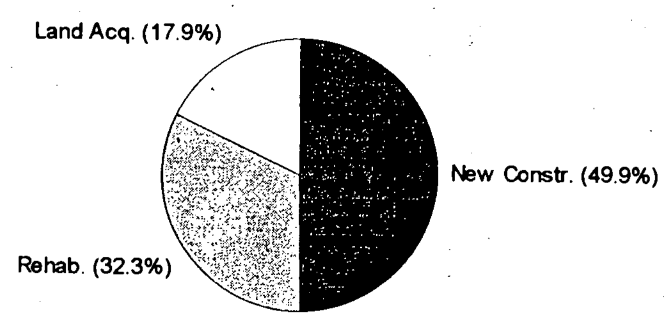
Local park and recreation agencies reported a total of $27.7 billion in capital investment needs nationally over the next five years for rehabilitation, land acquisition, and new construction, but they expect to have less than half that amount available. While the total estimated need is down from $30.4 billion reported five years ago, the expected budget shortfall, in fact, increased seven percent.

Total 5-Year Needs
(in Billions)



Total Needs by Category
(in Billions)





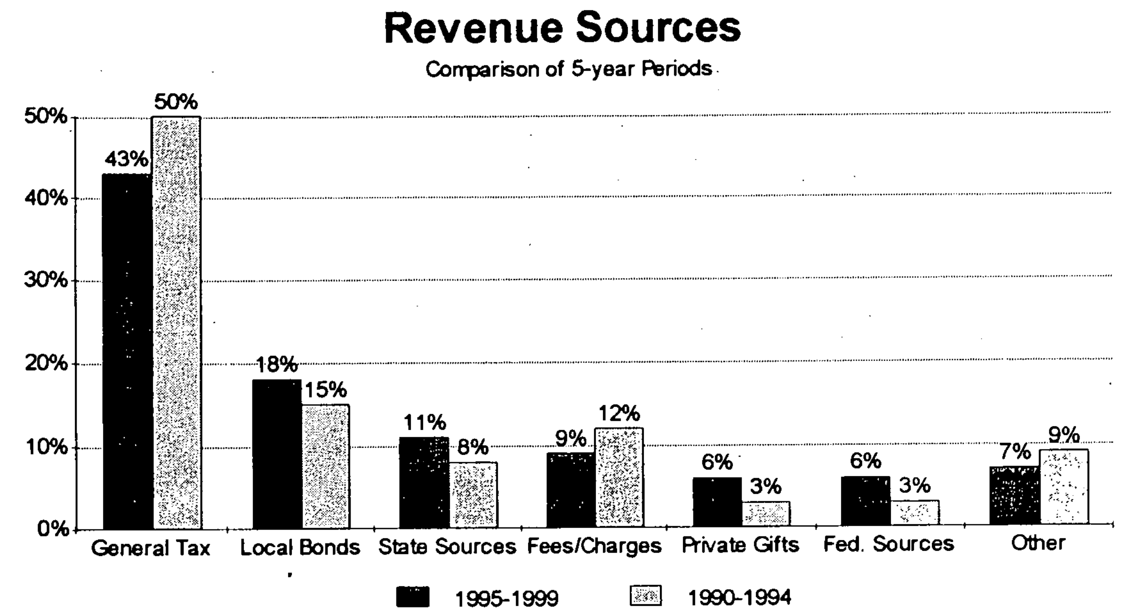
➤**New construction** ranked highest with a total need of $13.6 billion (49.9%) nationwide. *For those agencies expressing the need for capital investment in new construction (87%), the average need per agency was over $3 million, down from $3.5 million in the previous survey.*

➤**Rehabilitation** and restoration needs nationwide totalled $8.8 billion (32.3%). *For those agencies expressing the need for capital investment in rehabilitation (76%), the average need per agency was just under $2.2 million, up from $1.8 million in the previous survey.*

➤**Land acquisition** needs, whether through fee simple acquisition or non-title action, totalled almost $5 billion (17.9%) nationwide. *For those agencies expressing the need for capital investment in land acquisition (52%), the average cost per agency was $2.4 million, up from $1.8 million previously. The average number of additional acres needed rose from 167 to 214.*

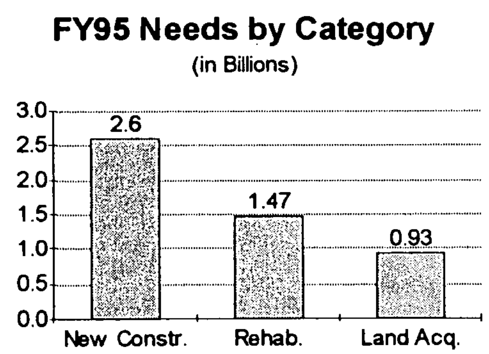
Source of Funds for Capital Improvements

Principal funds for capital improvement would come from general tax revenues, but other portions are anticipated from local bonds, state and federal governments, private gifts, and user fees. Compared with the prior five year period, there is a noticeable decrease in general tax revenue as a source of funding balanced by increases in most other categories.



Immediate Need - fiscal year 1995

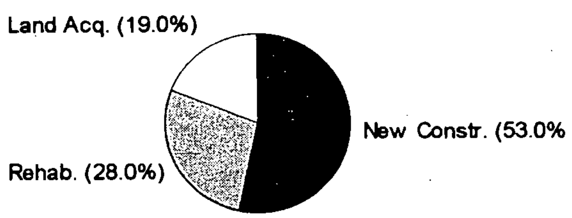
Local agencies are facing a nationwide capital investment need in fiscal year 1995 of $4.9 billion for land acquisition (19%), new construction (53%), and rehabilitation (28%).



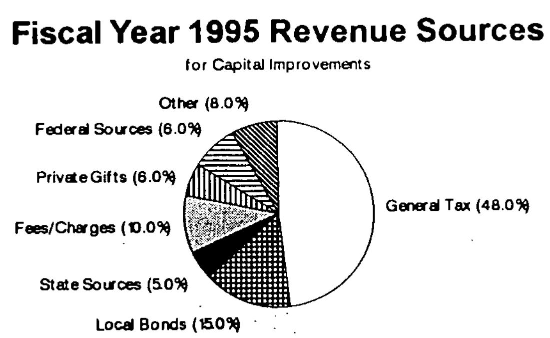
➢**New construction** requires 53 percent of available fiscal year 1995 funds nationwide. For those agencies with new construction plans, the averageagency budget was $826,000.

➢**Rehabilitation** will receive 28 percent of available funds with an agency average budget of $439,000.

➢**Land needs**, including fee simple and non-title acquisition, requires 19 percent of all funds. For agencies buying land, the agency budget as $942,000.



Revenue Source -- The expected source of funds for FY95 capital improvements follows the same pattern as shown above, with general tax revenue making up an increasingly smaller percentage of total revenue sources.



Assessment

The estimates indicate a long-term deficit of public recreation investment nationally. A central requirement is to rebuild the nation's recreation and park infrastructure to an acceptable, safe level to meet rising demand, especially for close-to-home recreation. The public must also anticipate present and future needs by adequately protecting strategically located land quickly, and by providing for appropriate access and recreation use.

Building effective partnerships among state, local and federal agencies and the private sector is also perceived as critical if the resources needed for park and recreation capital projects are to be available.

General Information and Survey Methodology

➢Nearly two-thirds of all agencies have the power of eminent domain; however, the percentage of agencies that have used it has decreased from 12 to 8 percent since the last survey.

➢The average amount of land presently managed by local agencies is 1,820 acres.

➢The principal source of capital improvement estimates is professional assessment (60%); one-fourth of respondents determined the capital investment need through a comprehensive planning process; 12 percent of the agencies used citizen assessments exclusively to estimate investment needs.

➢The estimates are based on a 10-percent random sample of over 4,800 park and recreation agencies serving communities ranging from under 10,000 to over 250,000 people.

State Agency Capital Investment Needs

A survey of state park and recreation resource agencies and related resource systems revealed a combined five-year capital investment need of at least $3 billion for rehabilitation of existing facilities, land acquisition and new construction.

The surveys were done by the National Recreation and Park Association in cooperation with the Center for Recreation Resources Policy at George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, and the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers.

For more information contact:
Division of Public Policy
National Recreation and Park Association
2025 I Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 887-0290

February 3, 1995