

ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE ACADIA ADAMS ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AGATE FOSSIL BEDS
ALAGNAK ALIBATES FLINT QUARRIES ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD AMERICAN MEMORIAL
AMISTAD ANACOSTIA ANDERSONVILLE ANDREW JOHNSON ANIAKCHAK ANTIETAM APOSTLE ISLANDS
APPALACHIAN TRAIL APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE ARCHES ARKANSAS POST ARLINGTON HOUSE
ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE ASSATEAGUE ISLAND AZTEC RUINS BADLANDS BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON
BANDELIER BATTLEGROUND BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BENT'S OLD FORT BERING LAND BRIDGE BIG BEND
BIG CYPRESS BIG HOLE BIG SOUTH FORK BIG THICKET BIGHORN CANYON BISCAYNE
BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON BLUE RIDGE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON BOSTON AFRICAN AMERICAN
BOSTON BRENTWOOD BRYCE CANYON BUCK ISLAND REEF BUFFALO CABRILLO CANAVERAL
CANYON DE CHELLY CANYONLANDS CAPE COD CAPE HATTERAS CAPE KRUSENSTERN CAPE LOOKOUT
CAPITOL REEF CAPULIN MOUNTAIN CARL SANDBURG HOME CARLSBAD CAVERNS CASA GRANDE
CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS CASTLE CLINTON CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN CEDAR BREAKS CHACO CULTURE
CHAMIZAL CHANNEL ISLANDS CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER CHEROKEE STRIP CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL
CHICAGO PORTAGE CHICKAMAUGA & CHATTANOOGA CHICKASAW CHIMNEY ROCK CHIRICAHUA
CHRISTIANSTED CLARA BARTON COLONIAL COLORADO CONGAREE SWAMP CORONADO COULEE DAM
COWPENS CRATER LAKE CRATERS OF THE MOON CUMERLAND GAP CUMBERLAND ISLAND CURECANTI
CUSTER BATTLEFIELD CUYAHOGA VALLEY DAVID BERGER DE SOTO DEATH VALLEY DELAWARE WATER GAP
DENALI DEVILS POSTPILE DEVILS TOWER DINOSAUR DUMBARTON OAKS EAST POTOMAC EBEL'S LANDING
EDGAR ALLEN POE EDISON EFFIGY MOUNDS EISENHOWER EL MORRO ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
EUGENE O'NEILL EVERGLADES FATHER MARQUETTE FEDERAL HALL FIRE ISLAND
FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS FOOTHILLS FORD'S THEATRE FORT BOWIE FORT BUNKER HILL
FORT CAROLINE FORT CHAPLIN FORT CLATSOP FORT DAVIS FORT DONELSON FORT FREDERICA
FORT JEFFERSON FORT LARAMIE FORT LARNED FORT MATANZAS FORT MCHENRY FORT NECESSITY
FORT POINT FORT PULASKI FORT RALEIGH FORT SCOTT FORT SMITH FORT STANWIX FORT SUMTER
FORT UNION FORT UNION TRADING POST FORT VANCOUVER FORT WASHINGTON FOSSIL BUTTE
FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOME FREDERICK LAW OLNSTED FREDERICKSBURG & SPOTSYLVANIA BATTLEFIELD
FRIENDSHIP HILL GATES OF THE ARCTIC GATEWAY GENERAL GRANT GEORGE ROGERS CLARK
GEORGE W. NORRIS GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER
GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PKWY GETTYSBURG GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS GLACIER BAY GLACIER
GLEN CANYON GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH GOLDEN GATE GOLDEN SPIKE GRAND CANYON
GRAND PORTAGE GRAND TETON GRANT-KOHR'S RANCH GREAT SAND DUNES GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS GUILFORD COURTHOUSE GULF ISLANDS HALEAKALA HAMILTON GRANGE
HAMPTON HARPERS FERRY HARRY S. TRUMAN HAWAII VOLCANOES HERBERT HOOVER HOKOKAM PIMA
HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT HOMESTEAD
HOPEWELL FURNACE HORSESHOE BEND HOT SPRINGS
HOVENWEEP HUBBELL TRADING POST ICE AGE IDITAROD ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL INDEPENDENCE
INDIANA DUNES INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN ISLE ROYALE JAMES A. GARFIELD JAMES MONROE JEAN LAFITTE
JEFFERSON MEMORIAL JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL JEWEL CAVE JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR.
JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY CENTER JOHN MUIR
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD JOSHUA TREE KALAUPAPA KALOKO-HONOKOHAU KATMAI KENAI FJORDS
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN KINGS MOUNTAIN KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH KNIFE RIVER INDIAN VILLAGE KOBUK VALLEY
LAKE CLARK LAKE MEAD LAKE MEREDITH LASSEN VOLCANIC LAVA BEDS LEHMAN CAVES LEWIS & CLARK
LINCOLN BOYHOOD LINCOLN HOME LINCOLN MEMORIAL LONGFELLOW LOWELL LOWER SAINT CROIX
LYNDON B. JOHNSON MAGGIE L. WALKER MAMMOTH CAVE MANASSAS MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. MARTIN VAN BUREN
MCGLOUGHLIN HOUSE MESA VERDE MINUTE MAN MISSOURI MONOCACY MONTEZUMA CASTLE MOORES CREEK
MORMON PIONEER MORRISTOWN MOUND CITY GROUP MOUNT RAINIER MOUNT RUSHMORE MUIR WOODS
NATCHEZ TRACE NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NATURAL BRIDGES NAVAJO NEZ PERCE NINETY SIX
NOATAK NORTH CASCADES NORTH COUNTRY OBEID OCMULGEE OLYMPIC OREGON CAVES OREGON TRAIL
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PECOS PERRY'S VICTORY PETERSBURG PETRIFIED FOREST PICTURED ROCKS PINELANDS PINNACLES PIPE SPRING
PIPESTONE PISCATAWAY POINT REYES PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PU'UHONUA O HONAUNAU PUUKOHOA HEIAU
RAINBOW BRIDGE REDWOOD RICHMOND RIO GRANDE ROCK CREEK ROCKY MOUNTAIN ROGER WILLIAMS
ROOSEVELT CAMPOBELLO RUSSELL CAVE SAGAMORE HILL SAGUARO SAINT CROIX ISLAND SAINT CROIX
SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH SAINT-GAUDENS SALEM MARITIME SALINAS SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS SAN JUAN ISLAND
SAN JUAN SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS SARATOGA SAUGUS IRON WORKS SCOTTS BLUFF SEQUOIA/KINGS CANYON
SHENANDOAH SHILOH SITKA SLEEPING BEAR DUNES SPRINGFIELD ARMORY STATUE OF LIBERTY & ELLIS ISLAND
STONES RIVER SUWANNEE THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO THEODORE ROOSEVELT BIRTHPLACE
THEODORE ROOSEVELT INAUGURAL THEODORE ROOSEVELT ISLAND THEODORE ROOSEVELT THOMAS STONE
TIMPANOGOS CAVE TONTO TOURO SYNAGOGUE TUMACACORI TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE TUZIGOOT
U.S.S. ARIZONA UPPER DELAWARE VALLEY FORGE VANDERBILT MANSION WICKSBURG
VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL VIRGIN ISLANDS VOYAGEURS WILNOT CANYON WAR IN THE PACIFIC
WASHINGTON MONUMENT WHISKEYTOWN WHITE HOUSE WHITE SANDS WHITMAN MISSION WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
WILSON'S CREEK WIND CAVE WOLF RIVERWAY WOLF TRAP FARM WOMEN'S RIGHTS WRANGELL-ST.ELIAS
WRIGHT BROTHERS WUPATKI YELLOWSTONE YOSEMITE YUCCA HOUSE YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS ZION

ANNUAL REPORT

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1985

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National Park Foundation

ANNUAL
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1985

*A MESSAGE FROM
WILLIAM PENN
MOTT, JR.,
DIRECTOR,
NATIONAL PARK
SERVICE*



Dear Friends,

You are shareholders in the national park system, and I would like to discuss your investment with you in this annual report.

First, let me thank you for what you have done:

- You have volunteered your time and efforts to do dozens of park jobs such as presenting educational programs, staffing information desks, cataloging artifacts, and taking care of campgrounds. In 1985 you donated more than 1.5 million hours of volunteer time worth \$10 million.*
- You have given your money, beyond taxes, for National Park Service programs and for the upkeep and development of the national park system. Your donations in 1985 came to \$11.4 million.*
- You have given your time and energy to see that the parks run smoothly by involving yourselves in local park planning efforts.*
- You have expressed your appreciation for the national park system in public opinion polls, in letters to officials, and in support of park legislation.*
- Finally, and most importantly, you have shown your support by visiting the parks. You have come in ever-increasing numbers over the years. In 1985 more than 350 million visits were recorded in the parks – more than there are people in the United States.*

Second, let me assure you that your investment – your national park system – is strong and healthy. Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Carlsbad Caverns, Independence Hall, Mesa Verde, Mount Rushmore, the Statue of Liberty – all of the 337 “jewels in the crown” that you have title to are being well cared for.

The system is being taken care of because you and your parents and grandparents created it and cared for it, and we will continue to build and enlarge the system with that same caring spirit. Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872 and, with it, the idea that our nation should hold its most significant real estate in trust for current and future generations. It was decided then that these national treasures should belong to every citizen of this great country, not to a select few. In 1916 we passed a law that confirmed that principle and created the National Park Service.

I’m sure you believe, as I do, that the concept of a national park system – a uniquely American idea – is of critical importance to our health, welfare, and stability. Today, we are reaping the benefits of that system, and I am convinced we will continue to do so as long as there is an America. The system will remain strong because we have developed a park ethic that is so much a part of our heritage that we demand that it not be allowed to decay.

Of course, we must continue to work to maintain its strength. Former Director Newton Drury stated that “if we are going to succeed in preserving the greatness of the national parks, they must be held inviolate. If we are going to whittle away at them, we should recognize that all such whittlings are cumulative and that the end result will be mediocrity. Greatness will be gone.”

Because of your interest, very little has been whittled away. Granted, there are those among us who vandalize the parks or steal artifacts or rare plants from public lands. Even more of us litter because we don’t feel involved. Last year it cost you and me \$15 million just to pick up litter; the cost in Yosemite alone was \$180,000. Secretary of the Interior Donald Hodel is concerned

about this, and with good reason. He notes a psychological quirk that inhibits our involvement and responsibility. He points out that "because our national parks, wildlife refuges, and public lands are perceived to belong to everyone, no one person feels the responsibility of ownership." Secretary Hodel wants to see the hearts and minds of all Americans instilled with the pride that springs from ownership. He wants you and me to realize that it is our national park system, and he wants us, individually, to take responsibility for protecting our land so future generations can enjoy its beauty and history.

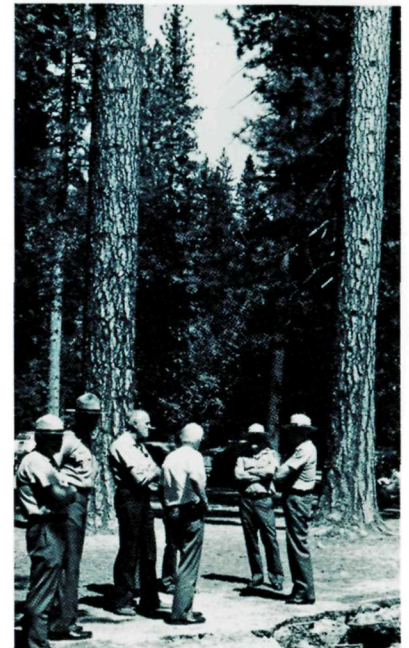
To create a still higher level of consciousness about the national park system, I am going to put more emphasis on research and interpretation. Interpretation, as longtime park spokesman Freeman Tilden described it in 1957, is "an educational activity . . . to reveal meanings and relationships." This activity opens the doors of the parks for more and more people every year. We will continue to expand our interpretive efforts, and we will seek new ways to communicate the parks' values and significance to all park visitors.

Research is also needed to better understand the major opportunities and serious problems that we will confront in the next century. The effect of acid rain on parks needs to be studied, as does the role of the parks as gene pools — places where species of plants and animals have been allowed to develop under natural conditions. The parks are the best places to study such subjects because they have not been altered to the extent that the surrounding land often has. The parks, then, are special places where baseline data can be obtained, against which changes in the environment can be studied. This research will provide us with a better grasp of "meanings and relationships" that will be useful to all of us. I believe that the more we know about parks, the more likely we are to treat them as our property, and the less likely we are to abuse them. As a result, we will use them in ways that preserve and enrich them in keeping with the park ethic.

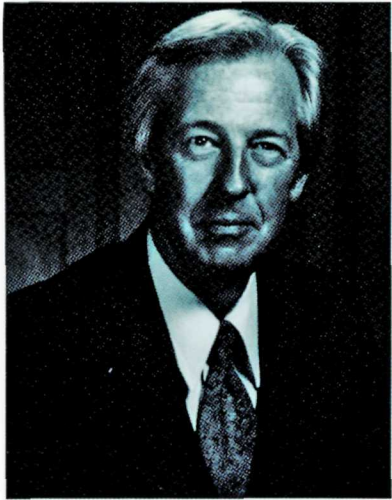
Research and interpretation are important parts of the 12-point plan that we have developed to better care for the national park system. This plan has at its heart a strategy to protect our natural, cultural, and recreational resources, while seeking a better balance between visitor use and resource management. To accomplish this, we need to share our research on critical resource issues and our views of the role and function of the National Park Service. We also need to expand the role and involvement of citizens like yourselves to make certain that what you want from your parks is adequately considered.

I want to invite you and your family to visit your national park system this year. You may be reluctant to do so because you have heard that the parks are being "loved to death" by too many visitors. Or you may have read that limits are being imposed on certain park activities because of overcrowding. Certainly, every human use affects the resources to some extent, and it is difficult to tell if 500 or 5,000 people should be allowed to boat down a river or climb a wilderness trail. But you have 337 "jewels in the crown" to choose from, comprising nearly 80 million acres of land and water. I suggest that you try visiting some of the lesser-known jewels or come in the spring or fall seasons.

Freeman Tilden once said that "the more you come to know the national parks, the more the hidden assets begin to appear. They are seldom the things the eye first sees; they are nearly never the things avowedly sought." I urge you to take the time to discover those "hidden assets" that will strengthen your pride in the national park system. You are shareholders in a great investment. And the more you learn about the parks, the better protected they will be.



RETIREMENT OF RUSSELL E. DICKENSON



In May 1985 Russell E. Dickenson retired as director of the National Park Service, ending a distinguished 40-year career.

Mr. Dickenson joined the Park Service in 1945 as a park ranger in Grand Canyon National Park and had subsequent field assignments in Chiricahua National Monument, Big Bend National Park, Glacier National Park, Zion National Park, and Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area. He also held top regional and Washington office posts, including director of the National Capital Parks, deputy director of the Park Service, and director of the Pacific Northwest Region, before becoming NPS director in May 1980.

During Mr. Dickenson's five year directorship, the Park Service benefitted from the initiation of a number of important programs and activities, including the park restoration and improvement program — a five-year project directed at the preservation and rehabilitation of park facilities throughout the system — and a major planning effort for the ten new national park system areas in Alaska authorized under the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

Mr. Dickenson was the recipient of many awards during his career with the Park Service, including the coveted Cornelius Amory Pugsley Gold Medal from the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. His contributions to the agency and his accomplishments throughout his years of service will long be remembered and admired.

• • •

The success that has been enjoyed by the National Park Service rests with the trust and respect that the American public has for its competent, dedicated employees.

One of Director Mott's first initiatives on assuming leadership of the National Park Service in 1985 was to mold a management plan to strengthen public trust, revitalize the organization, and assure its continued success over time. The resulting *12-Point Plan*, created during the summer of 1985, established the following goals:

1. Develop a long-range strategy to protect our natural, cultural, and recreational resources.
2. Pursue a creative, expanded land protection initiative.
3. Stimulate and increase our interpretive and visitor service activities for greater public impact.
4. Share effectively with the public our understanding of critical resource issues.
5. Increase public understanding of the role and function of the National Park Service.
6. Expand the role and involvement of citizens and citizen groups at all levels in the National Park Service.
7. Seek a better balance between visitor use and resource management.
8. Enhance our ability to meet the diverse uses that the public expects in national parks.
9. Expand career opportunities for our employees.
10. Plan, design, and maintain appropriate park facilities.
11. Develop a team relationship between concessioners and the National Park Service.
12. Foster and encourage more creativity, efficiency, and effectiveness in the management and administration of the National Park Service.

Developing the 12 points began a process of change that will shape a new vision, and, most importantly, stimulate a new enthusiasm within the Park Service. Today's park managers face issues not contemplated a century ago. The national park system has grown to include an extraordinary array of natural, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources. Many of the parks differ drastically from what the creators of the first parks envisioned. The *12-Point Plan* gives the Park Service the opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to the national park idea. It points the way toward a park system of even greater benefit to the public than is today's, a system that is an even greater source of national pride.

This annual report sets forth the accomplishments of 1985 within the framework of the *12-Point Plan*.

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12-POINT PLAN

1. DEVELOP A LONG-RANGE STRATEGY TO PROTECT OUR NATURAL, CULTURAL, AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Director Mott has spoken widely about our continuing commitment to resource preservation. At a June conference in Yellowstone, he stressed, "When in doubt we must err on the side of preservation. We can always provide for more use. But overuse now or in the future will not let us easily restore a loss of resource value or character, which once gone, is irretrievable." This principle guided Park Service planning and resource management efforts in 1985.



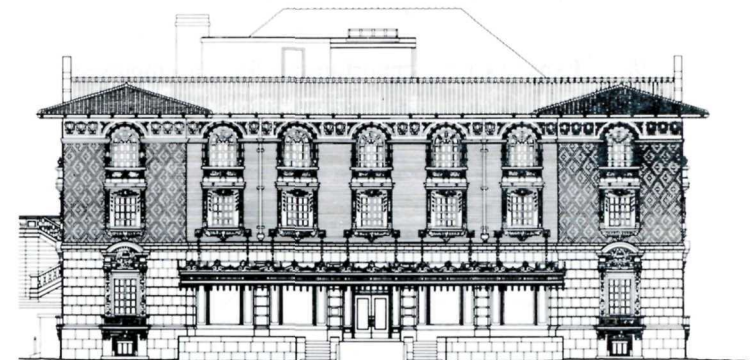
Sequoia, Kings Canyon

LONG-RANGE PLANNING

The general management plan is the long-range planning document for a national park. It provides direction for resource management and visitor use and is the basis for decisions concerning visitor services and facility development. At the end of 1985 general management plans had been approved for 276 park system units, and work was underway on an additional 38 plans.

Current planning efforts in several of our large natural parks will permit the restoration and perpetuation of significant ecosystems and wildlife habitats. At Sequoia/Kings Canyon national parks a 1979 plan identified serious resource damage resulting from heavy use in the Giant Forest area and recommended relocation of all visitor facilities to a less sensitive site in nearby Clover Creek. Last summer, work began on the construction of the Clover Creek entrance road and the design and layout of new facilities. Relocation will be phased over several years to minimize resource disturbance in both areas and avoid interruption of visitor services.

Many of our planning projects involve a high degree of cooperation and private sector assistance in preservation efforts. The 1985 general management plan for Hot Springs National Park proposes preservation of the historic resources of Bathhouse Row and revitalization of downtown Hot Springs through a combination of NPS/city/citizen group cooperation and private leasing arrangements. The Fordyce



Fordyce Bathhouse, Hot Springs

bathhouse will be preserved by the Park Service and adapted for use as the interpretive and visitor center, but the remaining bathhouses will be leased to a private corporation and adaptively restored for any of a number of compatible uses. The city and interested citizen groups will take responsibility for preserving the historic corridor and surrounding landscape.

A similar cooperative venture will take place under the general management plan for Women's Rights National Historical Park in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York. The plan proposes that the Park Service preserve three of the historic properties, including the Wesleyan chapel where the 1848 women's rights convention was held, but other important sites will be maintained through state and local efforts. The village of Seneca Falls has designated a historic district, and the state of New York has established the area as an urban cultural park where historic preservation, education, economic revitalization, and recreation will be supported. As plans develop, the Park Service and state and local authorities will cooperate in providing financial incentives to local developers who adaptively preserve other historic buildings in the vicinity. A design competition will be held to develop concepts for the Wesleyan chapel. To promote visitor use, the village of Seneca Falls proposes to develop the area between the Cayuga-Seneca Canal and the chapel block as part of a larger city green space.



Acadia

Richard Frear

Long-range planning frequently involves cooperative activities among several governmental agencies responsible for preservation of natural and cultural resources. One such effort completed in 1985 was the coastal barriers study. The Coastal Barriers Resources Act of 1982 directed the secretary of the interior to prepare and submit to Congress recommendations on coastal barriers that minimize loss of human life and damage to fish, wildlife, and other natural resources associated with coastal barriers. The coastal barriers study group, led by the Park Service, has identified barriers, drafted maps and definitions, established criteria, and developed descriptions of more than 1,400 undeveloped barriers along the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf of Mexico, and Great Lakes coastlines. The joint Park Service/Fish and Wildlife Service report resulting from this effort was completed in 1985 and is scheduled for public review and comment in 1986.

Park Service professionals provided expertise in resource planning and development to many foreign countries last year. In India we developed prototype designs and interpretive facilities and signs for the national zoological park in Delhi and Kanha National Park. In Saudi Arabia we turned over operation of the 1-million-acre Asir National Park to the kingdom; this park was designed and developed through the close cooperation of the Park Service and the Saudi Ministry of Agriculture and Water. We are also cooperating in the planning and management of national parks and equivalent reserves in Canada, Japan, Spain, the People's Republic of China, the USSR, and Morocco.



Visitor Center, Asir National Park, Saudi Arabia

Paul Kalkwarf



NATURAL RESOURCE RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Our natural resource program received a major boost from Director Mott's emphasis on information development in 1985. Many of the research and management projects were funded as part of the park restoration and improvement program (PRIP), which has allowed us to make major strides in the rehabilitation and maintenance of older park facilities and the preservation of cultural resources. Funding to address critical natural resource issues was first included under PRIP in 1983 and has greatly aided natural resource management efforts since that time. Some highlights of the 1985 natural resource program:

Wildlife Management

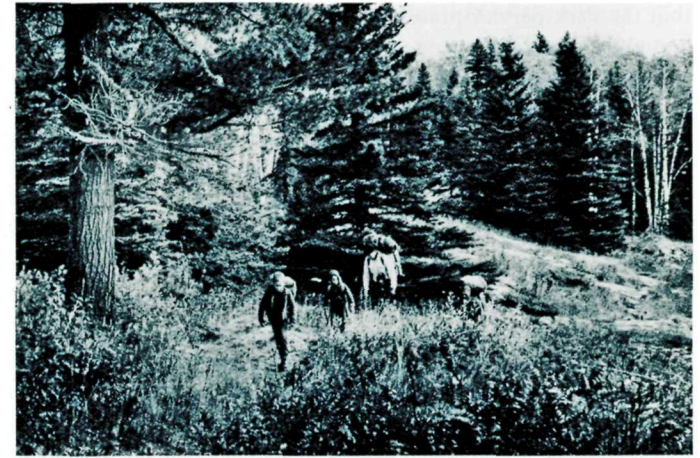
We continued efforts to reduce human impacts on grizzly bears in Yellowstone and Glacier national parks by preventing bears from obtaining human foods, reducing poaching, providing visitor information on how to use the backcountry, and temporarily closing sections of the backcountry to human use when bears are inhabiting those sections. Park Service representatives also participated in interagency research programs to improve knowledge of bears and monitor the status of bear populations. Other important actions included efforts to reestablish or maintain populations of the threatened peregrine falcon at a number of western parks and the initiation of a study in conjunction with the Fish and Wildlife Service to determine the causes of and potential remedies for the continuing decline of fish populations in Everglades National Park.

Air Quality and Acid Rain Monitoring

Long-term research and monitoring continued in four vulnerable parks (Isle Royale, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, and Olympic) to help us understand how lakes, streams, soils, vegetation, and fisheries are damaged by acid rain. In addition, meteorological monitoring was performed at five national parks, and special air pollution climatology studies were initiated in the Grand Canyon and southern Florida areas. Work continues on a sulfur dioxide long-range transport model, a regional oxidant model, and a visibility impairment impact model. The sulfur dioxide and oxidant models have

been applied at Shenandoah, Great Smoky Mountains, Mammoth Cave, and Acadia national parks.

Park Service representatives participated in a number of state and federal government activities dealing with regional haze and visibility impairment, acid deposition, new sources of air pollution, regional ozone problems, integral vistas, and air quality criteria for national parks.



Isle Royale

Richard Frear



Olympic

Waterflow and Water Quality Improvement

A significant environmental initiative was undertaken at Everglades National Park, where the park staff and the South Florida Water Management District embarked on a joint project to restore a more natural waterflow into the Everglades. Water delivery systems and release schedules are being modified to help ensure that the park will get the quantity of water it needs at the right times and in the right places. The effort is already showing great promise in restoring the hydrology of the Everglades.



George A. Grant

Everglades



Big South Fork

Water quality monitoring continued to identify points of acid mine contamination and sites where restoration would improve degraded conditions. Special techniques were used at Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area to revegetate old mine spoil embankments. At Friendship Hill National Historic Site the planting of bog vegetation along acidic streams was investigated as a means of improving water quality and aesthetic values.

Minerals Management

We completed field examinations of 68 placer claim locations in Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska, to determine the fair market value of the claims. This effort was part of ongoing negotiations to have the claims donated to the Park Service. In addition, we negotiated an interagency agreement with the Bureau of Land Management defining our respective responsibilities in verifying unpatented mining claims and processing patent applications on lands within parks. A second interagency agreement clarified the roles of our agencies in federal mineral leasing and approval of plans of operations.

CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS

The 1985 cultural resource program provided the means to stabilize and preserve many of the archeological and historic structures, sites, landscapes, and collection materials under our administration. PRIP funds supported nearly 200 cultural resource preservation projects in 100 park units. Although stabilization work comprised most of this activity, research and study projects were equally important. For example, a project initiated in 1985 will develop a method and produce a historic structure preservation guide for the maintenance and preservation of the 2,000 outdoor statues, monuments, and memorials within the national park system. In addition to important preservation work, the following programs moved forward.

Historic Property Leasing and Tax Incentives Programs

The Park Service uses leasing to expand its ability to preserve historic structures. Under leasing arrangements, the private sector provides for rehabilitation and maintenance of unused properties at little or no cost to the government. Fair market rental revenues from these leases are instrumental in maintaining, repairing, and preserving other historic properties.

Last year we made great strides in leasing historic properties — doubling the number of properties leased in 1984. More significantly, we now have seven historic structures under lease for which the combined value of rehabilitation and property improvement work is estimated at \$4,338,000. Eighty-two additional historic structures have been targeted for lease, including such major structures as the Jacob Riis bathhouse in Gateway National Recreation Area, the Jaite Mill complex in Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, and the Haslett warehouse in Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The historic preservation tax incentives program allows a 25 percent tax credit to investors who rehabilitate historic buildings for commercial use following the secretary of the interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation." Because of its successful administration of the program and its lead role in encouraging revitalization of cultural resources, the Park Service last year received the Federal Design Achievement Award for bringing about "a philosophical change by



Jacob Riis Bathhouse • Gateway

Brooks Vaughn

demonstrating that the old buildings of America can be as serviceable, economical and important as the new."

Acid Rain Program

As part of the cultural resource acid rain research program, we continued to monitor the effects of acid rain on marble, limestone, bronze, and other statuary and buildings. Monitoring sites exist at Gettysburg National Military Park and Independence National Historical Park, and a replica study of 15 pieces of bronze statuary has used surface scrapings and rectified color photography to determine the impact of acid rain. Ruins monitoring at Mesa Verde National Park has been measuring the effects of pollution levels on erosion rates in the sandstone cliff dwellings. The results of these studies will greatly aid in the long-term preservation of cultural resources.



General Philip Sheridan



Richard Frear

Independence Hall

HABS/HAER Documentation

The photographs and drawings of the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record Division (HABS/HAER) provide a practical and artistic record of the nation's architectural masterpieces. Each year, summer field teams, sponsored jointly by the Park Service and private organizations, document landmark structures through measured drawings, photographic documentation, and written historical and architectural data.

In 1985 HABS participated in a variety of documentation projects. The recording of historic ships represented a first. The documentation of the *Wawona* in Seattle, Washington, for example, will enable future managers to precisely compare the condition of the ship in 1985 with any potential changes. Ongoing HAER projects include recording the numerous stages of rehabilitation at the Statue of Liberty. The 1985 fiscal year was a record year for HABS/HAER documentation; the close of the year brought a Distinguished Unit Citation presented by Director Mott for these and other accomplishments.

NATIONAL LANDMARKS AND WORLD HERITAGE SITES

The national historic landmarks program was established in 1960 for the purpose of identifying significant American structures and designating them as national landmarks. If a structure is found eligible for designation and the owner agrees to adhere to accepted preservation standards, designation is recognized by the award of a bronze plaque and a certificate. Last year a significant number of cultural sites were nominated under this program thanks to extensive research recorded in several major theme studies. The Man-in-Space theme study was responsible for 22 site nominations, including launch complex 33 at the White Sands test facility, and the War-in-the-Pacific theme study resulted in 14 designations, among them the Manzanar war relocation center near Lone Pine, California, and Attu battlefield in the Aleutians. A total of 62 sites were designated in 1985.

The national natural landmarks program, a similar program established in 1962, encourages preservation of the best remaining examples of major biotic communities and geological and paleontological features in the United States.

It is the only national program to identify and recognize examples of natural areas regardless of ownership or management. A total of 559 sites had been designated as national natural landmarks at the end of 1985. New sites added to the registry included Burney Falls, California; Marengo Cave, Indiana; Porcupine Mountain, Michigan; and Lawrence Memorial Grassland Reserve, Oregon.

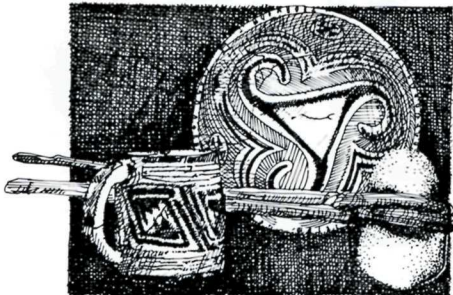
On an international level, the Park Service participated in the world heritage program, which seeks to protect exceptional cultural and natural properties around the world. At the end of 1985 a total of 14 world heritage sites had been designated in the United States, and two additional sites — Chaco Culture National Historical Park in New Mexico and Glacier National Park in Montana — were under consideration by the 21-nation committee for world heritage status. In cooperation with the International Council on Monuments and Sites, a study of great American architecture was undertaken to determine desirable nominations in this category.



Glacier



Great Kiva • Chetro Kett • Chaco



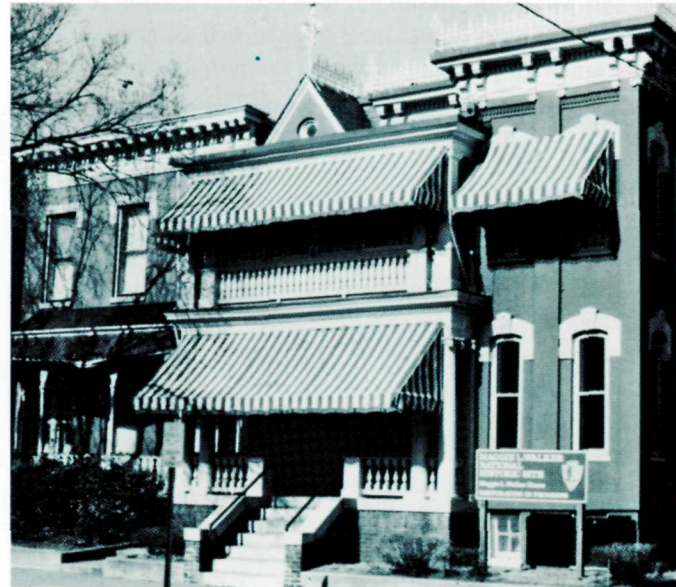
New Park Units

Two new national park system units were opened to the public in 1985. Tao House, the home of Nobel Prize winning playwright Eugene O'Neill, was opened on February 1, after five years' work to restore it to its appearance during O'Neill's residence. Many of the original furnishings are now in place, and the Eugene O'Neill Foundation is providing financial support in acquiring additional items.

On July 14 Director Mott attended dedication ceremonies at the restored home of Maggie L. Walker, pioneer black woman banker and civic leader in Richmond, Virginia. This home has also been the focus of a major restoration and refurnishing project, and it preserves memorabilia that illustrate Mrs. Walker's life and times as well as her significant accomplishments in education, civil rights, and the women's movement. Support from the Maggie L. Walker Historical Foundation, Richmond mayors and city council members, and other civic organization leaders was a significant factor during the six years of restoration leading up to the ceremonies.



Tao House



Maggie Walker Home

HIGHLIGHTS

World Heritage Site Dedication

More than 400 environmentalists, Park Service employees, and government officials gathered last August to observe the official naming of Mount Ansel Adams and to dedicate Yosemite National Park as a world heritage site. Homage was paid to the late Ansel Adams, world famous landscape photographer, who began exploring the park in 1916. Secretary Hodel and Director Mott, among others, spoke about the significance of the designation of the park as part of the world heritage system.

Design Competition

The 1848 women's rights convention took place in the Wesleyan chapel in Seneca Falls. Under the general management plan for Women's Rights National Historical Park, the remaining portion of the chapel and the surrounding grounds will be the subject of a national design competition sponsored by the National Park Service in collaboration with the National Endowment for the Arts. The purpose of the competition is to seek ideas for the preservation and development of the site and to increase public awareness of the park's historical significance. The competition is scheduled to be announced in the fall of 1986, and design proposals will be due in the spring of 1987.

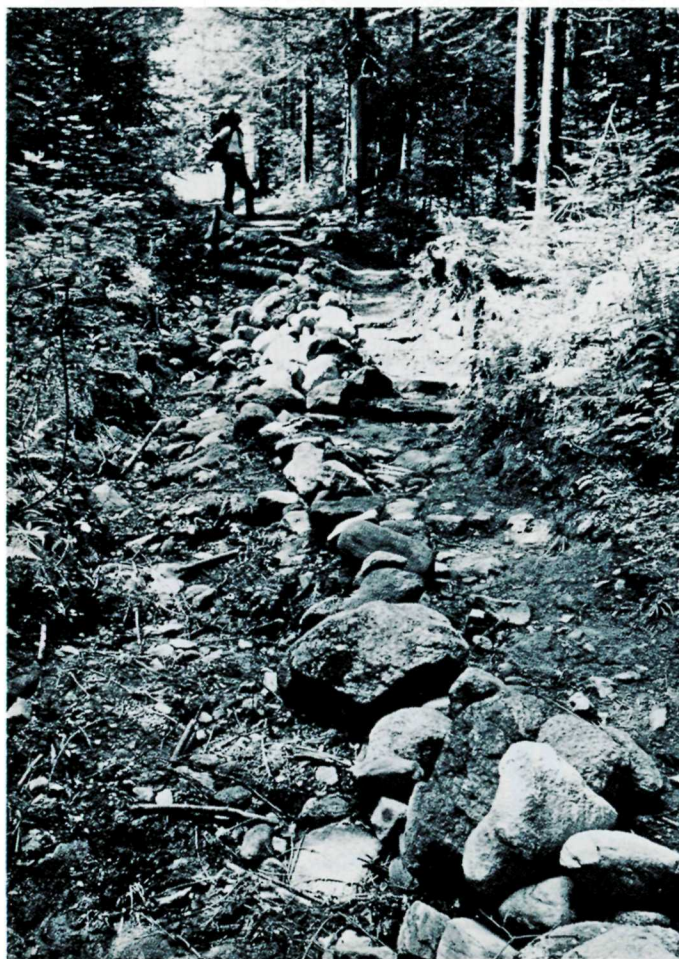
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Michael Dixon

Mount Ansel Adams · Yosemite

More than 29,000 acres of land needed to conserve the scenery and the natural, cultural, and recreational resources of the national park system were added in 1985. Gross area of the system now totals almost 80 million acres. The acquisitions included 85 miles for the Appalachian Trail, which is now 87 percent complete. The 5-mile-long Stanley Works property in Connecticut, which will be part of the trail system, was acquired through cooperation of the Housatonic Valley Association, Conservation Resources, Inc., the Appalachian Trail Conference, the Appalachian Mountain Club, and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Resources.



Appalachian Trail

Richard Frear

Priority acquisitions required to protect other national park system units included 40 acres in Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in Georgia for visitor support facilities; 38 acres in the recently authorized Lake Ozette area of Olympic National Park, together with 276 acres of inholdings there; 599 acres at Manassas National Battlefield Park, including 313 acres at the Brawner farm, where the Second Battle of Manassas began; and 1,365 acres along New River Gorge National River needed to protect the natural and scenic values of the shoreline, most of which was acquired from the Nature Conservancy.

Other important acquisitions included 68 acres at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, which completed 95 percent of the land protection program there; the 122-acre Price farm site at Saratoga National Historical Park, site of part of the American position at the Battle of Saratoga; 44 acres at Jean Lafitte National Historical Park's Barataria Marsh unit, completing 90 percent of the program to protect that core area; and 101 acres in the Seaborne tract in the Mineral King area of Sequoia National Park, for protection of the giant sequoias, wildlife habitat, and other resources.

A land exchange, ratified by Congress and the president last August, brought the watersheds of all of the major stream drainages running through Alaska's Cape Krusenstern National Monument under federal ownership. In addition to ensuring watershed integrity within the monument, the exchange will enable the regional native corporation to build a road from the Red Dog zinc mine to the Chukchi Sea, providing an economic boost to the local people and the nation.

Preparation of land protection plans for all 184 national parks that contain nonfederal lands is almost complete. The plans, developed during the past three years, identify cost-effective alternatives for protecting park resources and establish priorities for acquiring lands or interests in lands. As of October 1, 1985, 158 plans had been approved; an additional 26 plans will be completed in 1986.

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2. *PURSUE A CREATIVE, EXPANDED LAND PROTECTION INITIATIVE*



3. *STIMULATE AND INCREASE OUR INTERPRETIVE AND VISITOR SERVICE ACTIVITIES FOR GREATER PUBLIC IMPACT*



INTERPRETATION

The National Park Service is an acknowledged leader in the field of interpretation. Each year we design, develop, and present thousands of interpretive programs to educate visitors about the parks and to enrich their experiences.

Revealing the parks' significance is the primary objective of interpretation, but this activity may take many forms: A tour in Sequoia National Park illustrates the relationship of fire to the growth of the giant trees; interpretive rescue demonstrations at Golden Gate National Recreation Area increase beach safety awareness; the revival of a 17th century play at the Jamestown Day celebration at Colonial National Historical Park dramatizes one Englishman's perspective on colonial America. These and a hundred other examples from the 1985 Park Service interpretive program indicate the scope of our message and the extent that we touch park visitors through interpretation.



Golden Gate

Richard Freear

To support interpretive efforts, we continue to expand the use of media that will effectively convey our message. The 1985 publication achievements are an example: Outlets selling Park Service folders increased from 10 to near 40; four new handbooks were submitted for printing; and four newly designed guides, "Shaping the System," "Lesser Known Areas," "Index," and "Camping," were printed.

Among more than a dozen new exhibits developed last year was one for Chaco Culture National Historical Park displaying the five styles of the masonry with which Anasazi Indians built kivas. An exhibit prepared for the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change in America displays many of Dr. King's personal belongings and his Nobel Peace Prize. The Sugarlands visitor center in Great Smoky Mountains National Park contains large color reproductions along with plant and animal specimens and photo reproductions simulating a naturalist's notebook. We also designed or produced more than 100 wayside exhibits in 1985. Two types of underwater display panels were developed of tropical fishes and other marine animals.

Many national park visitors saw one or more of the 60 audiovisual programs prepared last year, including a new biographical film about Frederick Douglass. This film was first presented at a world premier showing in the new National Geographic Magazine headquarters; it now is shown regularly at the Frederick Douglass home in Washington, D.C. Another new film, "The Ancient Ones," dealing with the Anasazi of the Southwest, is a popular feature.

VISITOR SERVICES

Visitor services in the parks may be as immediate as the directions given at a visitor center or as far away as backcountry cleanup by a maintenance crew — but the daily responsibilities of field personnel contribute in untold ways to the safety, convenience, and pleasure of a park experience.

Behind-the-scenes services are a regular aspect of park operations. Last year, for example, the headquarters employees at Yellowstone National Park coordinated a lost-and-found program that was responsible for the return of nearly 1,000 items to their owners. At Ozark National Scenic Riverways two floods ravaged the Current and Jack Fork

nearly 1,000 items to their owners. At Ozark National Scenic Riverways two floods ravaged the Current and Jack Fork rivers, one in February and the other in April. Through concentrated efforts based on a preparedness plan, the staff provided efficient cleanup and restoration, and despite the extent of the damage, all park facilities were open for public use by Memorial Day.

Two of the most important visitor services in parks are search-and-rescue operations and emergency medical services. Last year park rangers were involved in over 1,000 search-and-rescue operations, many lasting over several days. The Park Service now has more than 2,000 rangers who are fully qualified emergency medical technicians.

Theft, vandalism, and other illegal activities are serious problems in parks just as they are elsewhere in society today, and the need to control these problems has led to the expansion of the ranger's traditional role as a protector of park resources. As of last year there were more than 2,000 rangers fully trained in police techniques, legal procedures, and Park Service policies, and although nearly 6,500 serious incidents occurred in the parks, this figure represented a 15 percent decline from 1984. We have also joined with the Forest Service in establishing a computerized criminal information network, which will aid in reducing criminal activities on all federal lands.

Firefighting is a significant public service as well as a critical part of resource management. Last year, in the midst of the summer season, fires broke out in and around a number of

parks, requiring a near total callout of available firefighters. For two months ranger divisions throughout the country were called upon to supply as many people as possible to suppress the fires. During the peak of activity more than 700 rangers, maintenance workers, and others were fighting fires, and hundreds more were on standby or organizing operations.



Richard Frear

Golden Gate



Horse Patrol Rangers - Yellowstone

HIGHLIGHTS

Interpretation in Transit

Last year passengers riding Amtrak's "Cardinal" train between Chicago and Washington, D.C., were treated to a commentary by a Park Service interpreter about the sights and features of New River Gorge National River. This was one of the first NPS interpretive programs aboard a passenger train traveling through a park, and it received immediate praise.

Fairbanks Information Center

The National Park Service, working with seven other federal and state agencies, opened a new center to provide one-stop shopping for information about Alaska's hundreds of millions of acres of public lands. The new Fairbanks Public Lands Information Center, which was dedicated at the Golden Days celebration last July, is one of four interagency visitor centers that will be operating around the state within the next few years. Staff at the center provide assistance in trip planning, and a large exhibit area illustrates natural and cultural attractions. Visitors of all ages are enthusiastic about the new computer, which permits instantaneous access to information about more than 200 recreational sites in Alaska.

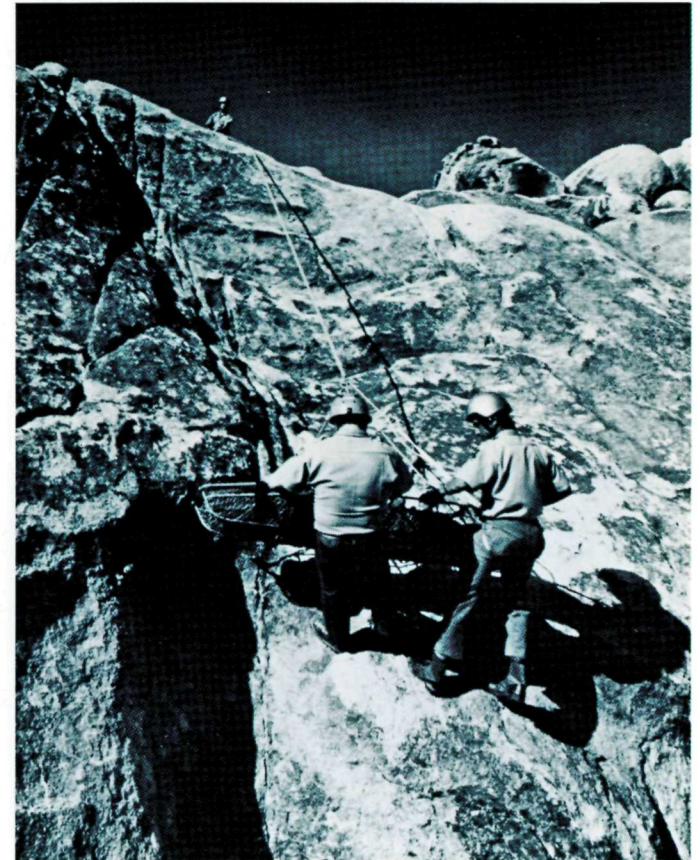
Ranger Services

Park rangers' responsibilities range from preserving natural and cultural resources to providing emergency services and protecting and assisting park visitors. On any given day they may be called upon to perform duties in law enforcement, search and rescue, emergency medical services, wildland and structural firefighting, air and boat operations, safety and security, campground management, and backcountry, wilderness, and wildlife management. Here rangers practice their climbing and rescue techniques.

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New River Gorge



Practice Climbing and Rescue

Richard Frear

In a speech at the Yellowstone conference last June, Director Mott stated: "We're beginning to realize that we have to protect the very values we're trying to preserve by identifying an area of concern around the park that represents the entire ecosystem." He stressed that this is true of all national parks and that we must cooperate with other public agencies and the private sector in dealing with issues that are not confined within our boundaries to ensure long-term preservation of the resources we value. In keeping with this objective, the director and the chief of the U.S. Forest Service recently signed a letter of understanding and cooperation on the subject of resource management and protection.

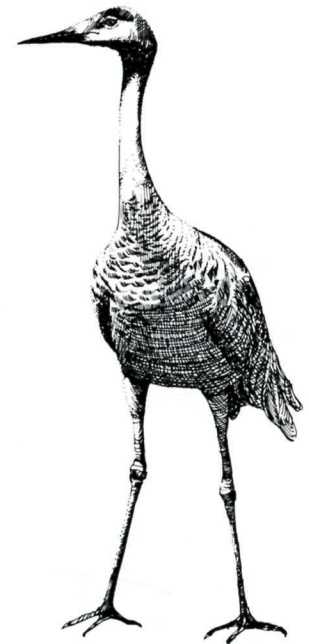
In 1985 the National Park Service participated in numerous efforts directed at protecting significant resources and eliminating resource problems. We shared this knowledge with others involved in resource management, and we informed the public about the status of research and management programs in meetings and workshops, newsletters, and news releases. In addition, hundreds of thousands of visitors learned about critical resource issues and their effects on park ecosystems through environmental education programs in the parks. For example, the program on man and his environment at Piscataway Park in Maryland taught nature study and ecological principles to 12,000 schoolchildren last year.

Park Service techniques are increasingly being used to protect park, conservation, recreational, and cultural heritages throughout the world. During 1985 we provided more than 4,000 days of training to 450 foreign park professionals and other officials. Another 35 park and conservation leaders from 28 countries received NPS training at the 20th annual seminar on National Parks and Other Protected Areas, sponsored by the Park Service, Parks Canada, and the University of Michigan. We conducted training workshops in three overseas zones for developing countries. Under a program with the U.S. Agency for International Development, we produced more than 20 scientific publications for developing nations to guide projects in tropical, coastal, and arid climates. A cooperative program with the Peace Corps involved the training of 500 park and conservation volunteers. In November we participated in the First Regional Conference of the Rio Grande Border States on Parks and Wildlife.

In June the Travel Industry Association of America provided us an opportunity to address 2,700 international travel trade executives in Los Angeles. In a speech involving a new audiovisual presentation sponsored by the Conference of National Park Concessioners, those who market travel to national park areas were encouraged to stress the resource conservation ethic.

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4.
*SHARE
EFFECTIVELY
WITH THE
PUBLIC OUR
UNDERSTANDING
OF CRITICAL
RESOURCE
ISSUES*



5.
*INCREASE
PUBLIC
UNDERSTANDING
OF THE ROLE
AND FUNCTION
OF THE
NATIONAL
PARK SERVICE*

The National Park Service is the caretaker for 337 areas as diverse as the heritage they preserve. Public awareness of the responsibilities involved in maintaining these areas is critical to the continuation of Park Service programs.

We continue to seek ways to increase the number of people who support and share the goals of the National Park Service. Perhaps the most effective means is educational programming in the parks and surrounding communities. Hundreds of new and ongoing educational programs were offered last year that increased understanding of the Park Service as well as the parks. Programs at the Gateway Environmental Study Center are one such example. During the past 10 years the Park Service and the New York City Board of Education have cooperated in maintaining the study center, which is based at Floyd Bennett Field in Gateway National Recreation Area. By the end of 1985 more than 250,000 students and their teachers had been given the opportunity to tour the recreation area's beaches, marshes, and wooded uplands, and many of them had camped at Ecology Village while studying marine and garden sciences. Operation Explore, an outgrowth of the original program, has recently permitted thousands of children and teachers to visit a state park forest, a farm, and a Gateway marine environment. The efforts of the park staff and the board of education have been greatly strengthened by the Educators for Gateway, a dedicated group of teacher volunteers who have devoted time, energy, and hard work to support study center programs.



Robert Gerbo

Environmental Study · Gateway



Environmental Study · Gateway



Environmental Study · Gateway

The media is an invaluable aid in reaching the public. Major network presentations like the PBS documentary "The Living Planet" reached millions of viewers last year, and media coverage of special park events and programs increased public awareness of the range of attractions included in the national park system and the role of the Park Service in preserving and maintaining them. Visits to Golden Spike increased 35 percent through last September because of an active interpretive program about the significance of the first transcontinental railroad; the success of the program is attributed in large part to expanding news releases and working with state and local agencies to advertise park programs and activities.



Golden Spike

The highlight of last year's efforts to expand public knowledge about the National Park Service was the release of the *12-Point Plan* in September. This plan rededicates the Park Service to the mission established in 1916 and defines our role in conservation and public service as we move into the 21st century. The first set of actions to realize the goals of the *12-Point Plan* have now been developed. Some of these actions can be accomplished within the year, others may require several years of research and development before they are implemented. All of them will contribute to the long-term success of the national park system. Copies of the *12-Point Plan* and the first action plan for its implementation are available by writing the Office of Public Affairs, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

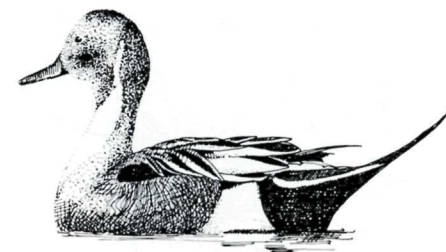
Yellowstone Conference

During the week of June 5-9 Director Mott made an official visit to Yellowstone National Park, where he unveiled his 12-point plan and shared his vision for the Park Service with Park Service and Department of the Interior staff from Washington, regional directors, and representatives of 32 national conservation organizations. Highlights of Director Mott's visit included a public ceremony on June 7 for Yellowstone employees, their families, and local residents; a news conference where he discussed the 12-point plan and the future of the Park Service; and a keynote speech at the final banquet of the Greater Yellowstone Coalition's annual meeting at Lake Lodge.



Director Mott at Yellowstone

HIGHLIGHTS



Anniversaries

Three of our oldest and most popular parks celebrated anniversaries last year. On May 11 Glacier National Park was 75 years old. One of the attractions of the event was a recently restored pre-1900 mountain wagon like the ones used at the turn of the century to transport Great Northern Railroad passengers overland to spectacular Lake McDonald.



Clyde Lockwood

75th Anniversary · Glacier

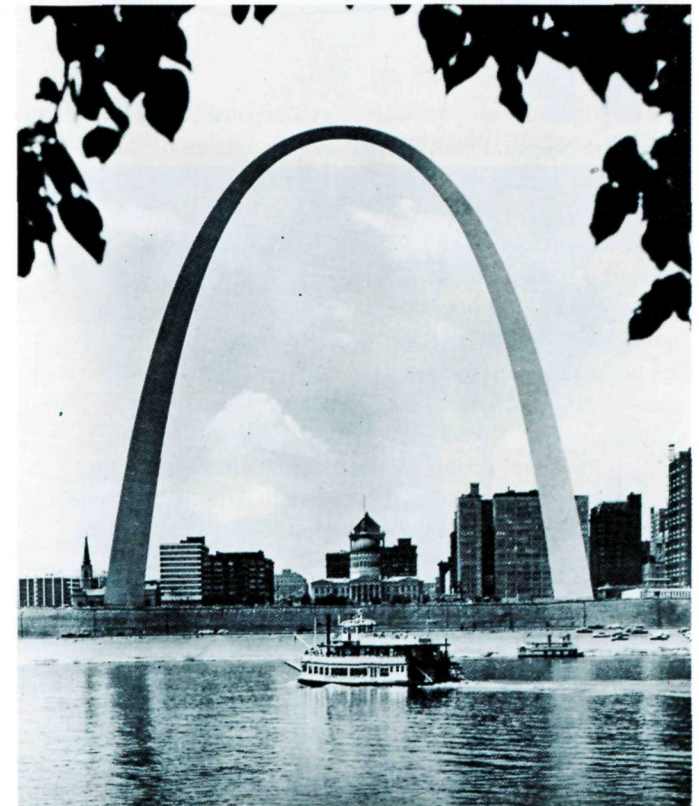
Four months later to the day, Blue Ridge Parkway celebrated its 50th anniversary with day-long ceremonies and remembrances of the parkway's birth and the pioneer spirit that made it possible. Music, dance, crafts, and recollections punctuated the event, which was attended by more than 7,500 people.

The 50th anniversary of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial and the 20th anniversary of the completion of the Gateway Arch were celebrated by dedicating the new underground visitor center as the George B. Hartzog Jr. Visitor Center on May 10. Mr. Hartzog was a former superintendent at the park and was director of the National Park Service from 1964 to 1972. His achievements in promoting support for the parks were praised by Director Mott, who noted that 78 areas were added to the national park system during Mr. Hartzog's eight years as director. Naming the visitor center for this visionary leader is only a small acknowledgement of his contribution to the Park Service and his service to the nation.

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50th Anniversary · Blue Ridge Parkway



Gateway Arch · Jefferson National Expansion Memorial



VOLUNTEERS

Our efforts would not be nearly as successful if it weren't for the help of the thousands of people who donate time to "bring the parks to visitors." Some of these efforts are organized by VIPs (Volunteers in Parks), like the recently established "Green Thumbs" of Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, who last year made the estate gardens bloom for the first time in 40 years. For six weeks this small group prepared the flower beds, rallied community support for the project, and raised the funds needed for replanting.

VIPs receive training and are given regular assignments in the parks; they are also responsible for hundreds of successful interpretive programs and special events each year. Other people volunteer for special projects — one-time efforts to aid in natural and cultural resource management. At Custer Battlefield last year 55 volunteers from 19 states and England participated in an archeological survey of known and reported battlegrounds. During the successful five-week effort they collected thousands of artifacts and documented the locations of hundreds of remains. The park superintendent praised their work, stating that the project literally could not have been done without volunteers.

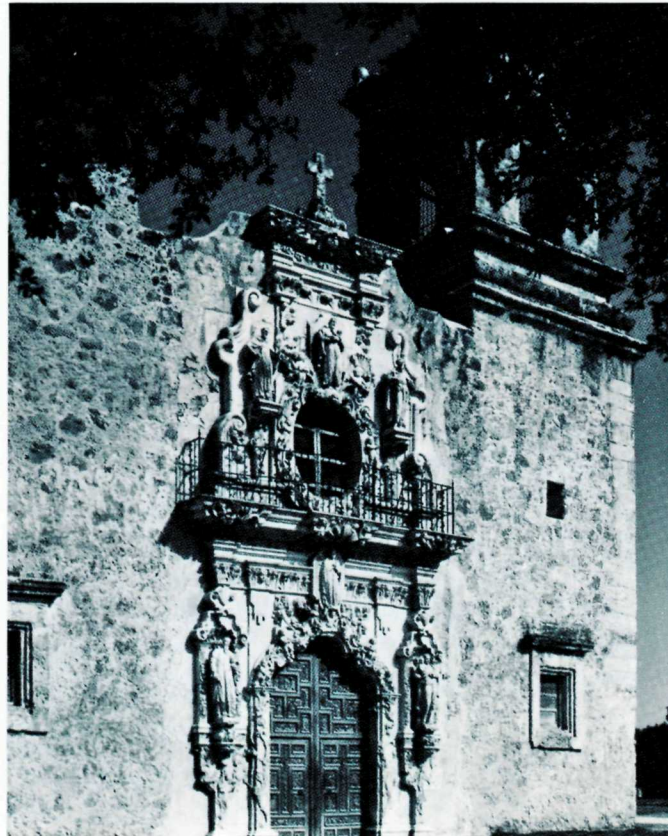
Last year 32,000 volunteers logged an incredible 200,000 work days, supporting park staffs in tasks ranging from picking up trash to sorting mail. The worth of their assistance has been calculated at \$10 million, but their contribution is beyond measure.

ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT

No less important than individual contributions to the parks are the real and intangible donations of Friends of the Parks groups, cooperating associations, private organizations, and corporations. One of our newest friends groups, Los Compadres de San Antonio Missions, is an excellent example. Its 10 founders donated a total of \$250,000 for use at the park, and their chairman says that is just the beginning — under the theme "Put a Mission in Your Life," they hope to gain 10 more founders and to expand their 170-member group to all of Texas and beyond.

Youth groups are a constant source of support. A three-week Camp Fire, Inc., project at Ozark National Scenic Riverways last year provided trail maintenance and construction, vista clearing, river use monitoring, and river cleanup. At Gulf Islands National Seashore a group of Brownie Scouts and their troop leader planted sea oats to stabilize the dunes.

Examples of corporate support are equally numerous. Last year Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company provided financial support for the first Very Special Arts Festival at Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. The festival included visual and performing arts exhibits, performances and workshops featuring handicapped artists, and special programs for handicapped audiences. An equally valuable service was provided by the Recreation Vehicle Industry Association, which sponsored a new publication designed to provide



San Antonio Mission

6. *EXPAND THE ROLE AND INVOLVEMENT OF CITIZENS AND CITIZEN GROUPS AT ALL LEVELS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE*



VIP'S

trip-planning information to prospective park visitors. Called "Travel Tips", the full-color folder contains detailed information never before available in one publication.

REGIONAL PLANNING

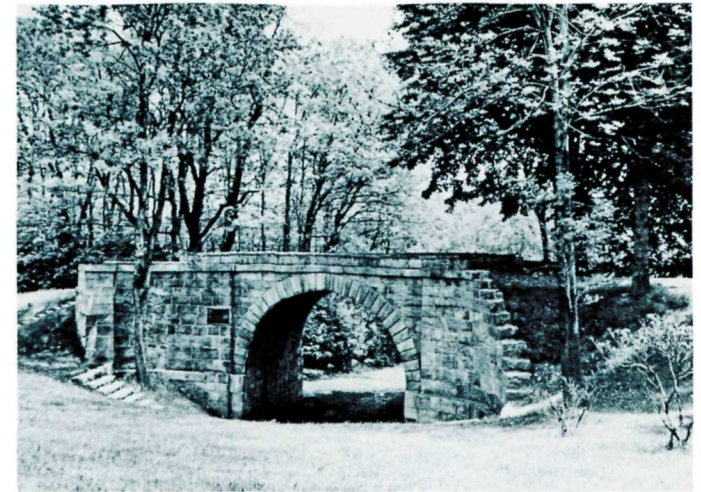
Citizen groups as well as private businesses are becoming increasingly active in planning for the futures of their immediate regions. Such efforts have a direct bearing on the national park system units in these regions, and the Park Service supports and participates in regional planning wherever possible.

In 1985 a project supported by the American Bus Association, the American Society of Travel Agents, the National Tour Association, and other industry groups produced a tourism development study for a region of Pennsylvania that includes two national park areas: Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site and Johnstown Flood National Memorial. Executives of travel organizations volunteered their time to visit the area and make suggestions for development of the parks and expansion of tourism in areas surrounding the parks. One result of the study has been a cooperative effort on the part of park personnel and community groups in the cities of Johnstown and Altoona to increase educational opportunities for visitors to areas that surround the parks.

HIGHLIGHTS

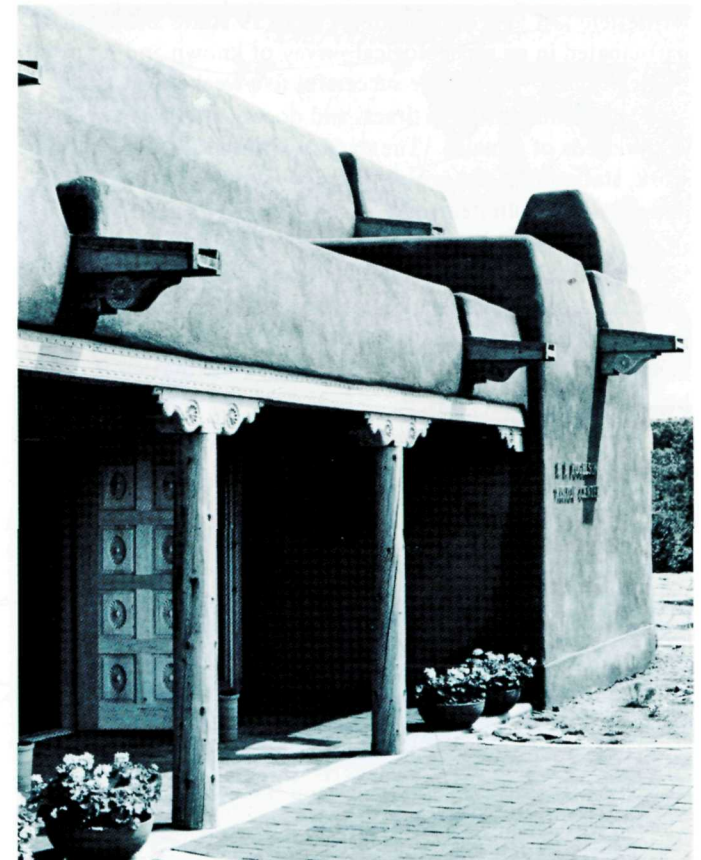
Pecos Visitor Center

The finishing touches were put on the E.E. Fogelson Visitor Center at Pecos National Monument last year. The 1,500-square-foot structure reflects the traditional architecture of the area, with handcrafted brick floors and chandeliers, handcarved doors, corbel beams and furniture, corner fireplaces, and a kiva-shaped audiovisual center. It is named in honor of E.E. (Buddy) Fogelson and Greer Garson Fogelson, whose Forked Lightning Ranch surrounds the monument. The Fogelsons donated most of the land for the monument and most of the funds for the visitor center.



Allegheny Portage

Richard Frear



Visitor Center - Pecos

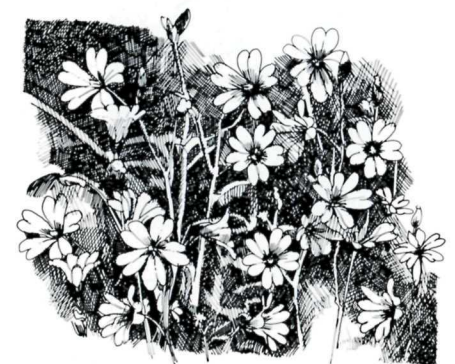
Mount Rushmore - The Shrine

Mount Rushmore — The Shrine has replaced the existing park film, thanks to the efforts of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society of Black Hills. The society enlisted the support of eight contributors who were responsible for donating most of the \$75,000 necessary to produce the

film. It is translated into German, because requests for that language outnumbered all others; however, Dutch, Norwegian, French, Spanish, Japanese, and Chinese translations are available on cassette tape. The film was produced by Earthrise Entertainment of New York and is narrated by NBC broadcaster Tom Brokaw.



Mount Rushmore





Bicentennial of the Constitution

The first of three posters commemorating the Bicentennial of the Constitution was unveiled at a ceremony at Independence National Historical Park on September 17. The poster, created by distinguished Los Angeles artist Saul Bass, was sponsored by the Friends of Independence National Historical Park through a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. In a speech at the ceremony Director Mott praised the contributions of the friends group, stating, "The National Park Service is not nearly as old as the nation, but it is founded on the same principles. We depend on people to accomplish that which is beyond the reach of government. This is the essence of our commitment to volunteerism." Two additional posters will be released in 1986 and 1987 in anticipation of the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution on September 17, 1987.

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In 1985 recreational visits to national park system areas reached 265 million, a six percent increase over 1984. Total visits to areas administered by the National Park Service, including pass-through and commuter traffic, reached a record 360 million. Areas near urban centers registered a 10 percent increase over 1984, continuing the high growth trend of recent years.

Meeting the needs of this large and diverse clientele while continuing to preserve significant resources is a task of enormous proportions. It involves research into the carrying capacity of park lands and waters and study of the direct and



Lake Mead

Richard Frear

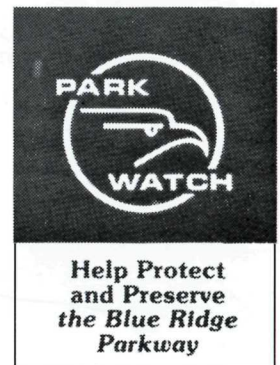
indirect effects of visitor use on specific park resources. It requires continuing surveillance in heavily used areas to make sure that activities do not exceed previously defined limits, and it may result in the closure of some areas to allow resource recovery.

Lake Mead National Recreation Area is an example of a park where carrying capacity was used to balance resource management and visitor use. Lake Mead is a predominantly water-oriented park, and the demand for boating, swimming, and other lakefront activities in recent years has exceeded the capacity of the resources and the support facilities. To serve the growing recreational population, the 1985 draft general management plan for Lake Mead proposes to expand and upgrade marina facilities and to redesign circulation patterns to allow better access. At the same time, based on a carrying capacity study, the plan proposes a cap on the number of such facilities — a maximum number of marina slips — and a redistribution of facilities to reduce the effects of concentrated use. These actions, together with proposals for flood control, flood preparedness, and regulation of off-road use, will improve visitor experiences while reducing the long-term effects on the park environment.

One of the most effective ways to reduce the impacts of visitor use on park resources is to involve citizens in protection programs. A recent program, called Park Watch, is having excellent results. The program was first established at Blue Ridge Parkway in 1982 but has since been extended to many other national and state parks. Park Watch asks people to be alert not only to crime and vandalism but to the whole spectrum of park protection problems, including safety hazards, fires, and other threats to resources. Park telephone numbers are provided with instructions to stop at the nearest telephone and call collect in case of an emergency. Statistics indicate a positive response to the Park Watch program and a favorable effect on park protection. At Blue Ridge, for example, about 20 Park Watch calls per month have been received since the program was initiated. Further, although the total number of parkway visits has increased by about 19 percent, the number of violations has dropped 7 percent.

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7. *SEEK A BETTER BALANCE BETWEEN VISITOR USE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT*



*A MESSAGE
FROM
SECRETARY
OF THE
INTERIOR,
DONALD P.
HODEL*



Michael Dixon

The Park Service is also participating in a major new Department of the Interior initiative with similar goals and objectives. The Take Pride in America program, which began late in 1985, is a national public awareness campaign to educate people about their responsibilities as owners of America's public lands. Through an extensive publicity effort, the campaign hopes to heighten concern for public lands, to encourage positive action, and to create a generation of knowledgeable and careful users. Secretary of the Interior Hodel visited 10 national parks last summer, as well as several other public lands administered by the department, to boost citizen awareness of and participation in wise use and protection of public lands. The following is Secretary Hodel's call to "Take Pride in America":

Take **Pride**  in America
This land is your land

Our national parks truly are the envy of the world. Americans take great pride in them and want their beauty and infinite variety to be enjoyed by their children and their grandchildren. These cherished treasures must be wisely used and maintained to ensure that they are passed on to future generations in the same or better condition than they were inherited.

A growing population, increasing needs for recreation opportunities, and greater mobility assure that the national parks and other public lands will be subject to greater use. If these lands are to be protected for Americans rather than from Americans, we will need greater understanding among all of our citizens that how we use the land today may determine whether we will be able to use it tomorrow.

Although most Americans do care and act responsibly, especially in the national parks, too many either do not care or do not understand the ramifications of their actions. Too much public land and too many resources have been damaged, vandalized, littered, looted, burned, or carelessly misused. It seems that too often, because the public lands belong to everyone, they are viewed as no one's personal responsibility. The National Park Service does an excellent job in protecting and managing its lands. All of the hard work, however, will not be enough if citizens do not feel and show care and respect.

To help instill in all citizens a greater sense of ownership and pride in these lands, the Department of the Interior is embarking on a national public awareness campaign. Public park and recreation land managers at all levels of government also are trying to encourage more responsible use of the public lands in cities, towns, and counties around the country.

Many individuals, civic groups, and others in the private sector have provided and will continue to provide local support for their public areas. Educational programs often are coupled with opportunities to give directly of that which is most precious — time and love. Citizen volunteers and civic organizations and private sector contributions are making a difference.

Programs like Park Watch are making a difference. Vandalism and theft in the first Park Watch national park dropped significantly. The program has been adopted with similar success in many areas. It is my hope that a national educational effort will serve as an “umbrella” for all these efforts as well as an inspiration for new ones.

The opportunities for stewardship are everywhere, the obligations of citizenship are constant, and the rewards of service are everlasting. You can make a personal contribution to your land in a number of ways. Be a careful and exemplary visitor. Encourage and educate others on the importance of wise stewardship. Inspire and organize educational projects in schools and clubs in behalf of public areas or sites – not just in national parks and on other federal lands, but also in state and local areas. There are no limits and each effort can make a difference.

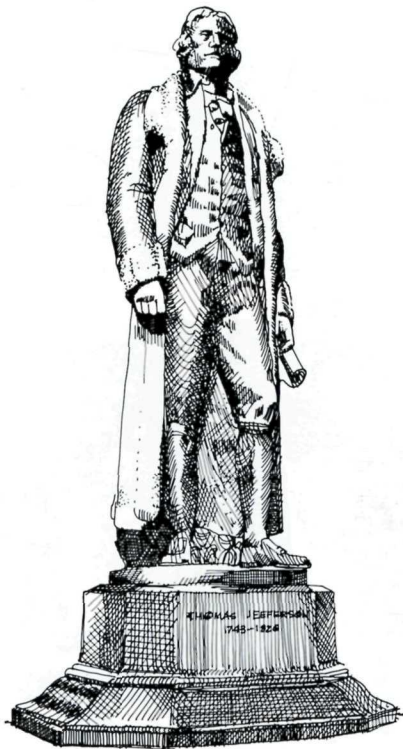
The future of our national parks and public lands depends on the commitment of our citizens to their future. This commitment must be based on an understanding that citizenship confers both opportunity and responsibility – responsibility that cannot be deferred or transferred.

America has been blessed with beautiful and diverse natural resources, wildlife, and beauty: deserts, prairies, forests, streams, and mountains stretching from “sea to shining sea.” We are a proud people of a great heritage. Our national parks, recreation areas, monuments, and landmarks represent and honor some of the greatest examples of each.

We became a great nation through the richness of our land and through the strength and will of our people to work together toward common goals. Together, let us take pride as Americans in the public land and heritage that belong to each of us. Let us make them better because we were here.



8. *ENHANCE OUR ABILITY TO MEET THE DIVERSE USES THAT THE PUBLIC EXPECTS IN NATIONAL PARKS*



Jefferson Memorial

Because of the many new park system areas in or near cities, the recreational interests of our visitors have broadened to include activities virtually unheard of a few decades ago. When the national park system was established, jogging was not a recreational pursuit; today, one of the most frequent requests in urban parks is for more and better jogging routes. This is only one example of the recreational trends and changes that we monitor and respond to. In 1985 we completed and published a two-year national recreation survey, which detailed the activities, interests, and concerns of the American people. The survey indicated dramatic increases in bicycling, camping, running, tennis, canoeing, and snow skiing and moderate gains in other outdoor recreation activities. The results of such surveys provide important information in planning for the future of the parks.

Our urban parks offer opportunities to reach a broader cross section of people and to contribute to the cultural wealth of nearby cities. Through cooperation with city governments and civic groups, we provide the space and support for a multitude of activities. Last year, for example, Gateway National Recreation Area's Floyd Bennett Field hosted the Hispanic and African-American festivals and the Ninth Annual City Gardener's Harvest Fair. Fort Stanwix National Monument provided space and co-sponsored the Syracuse Symphony Orchestra during an annual Honor America Days celebration attended by more than 10,000 people.

We continue to seek ways to better serve disabled visitors and to permit them to participate in the same programs and activities as other visitors. Last year, for example, a new wheelchair lift system donated by the Arizona Memorial Museum Association was installed at the entryway to the USS Arizona Memorial; a braille brochure was produced at Mount Rushmore through the support of local Lioness Clubs; a teletypewriter phone system was hooked up at Yosemite to enable hearing-impaired individuals to call for information and room reservations; and, largely through the efforts of a handicapped VIP, campsites, picnic areas, and the shuttlebus system at Denali National Park and Preserve were improved to permit wheelchair-bound visitors to enjoy many previously inaccessible park attractions.

International visitors are a growing segment of our visitor population, and foreign-language publications are becoming

increasingly widespread. For example, the staff at John F. Kennedy National Historic Site last year contracted with a local linguistics firm to complete tour translations in Japanese and Hebrew.

Cooperative planning is a critical part of our efforts to provide for diverse public uses. Because national parks are set aside to protect significant resources, recreational activities that might alter or damage those resources cannot be accommodated. To see that these types of activities are provided for, the Park Service coordinates with local, regional, state, and other federal agencies to ensure that park attractions within a region complement one another and serve a wide spectrum of recreational interests. Last year we reviewed and approved 20 action programs and nine policy plans as part of statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation planning and provided river conservation assistance to 20 states. We published a report, "The Contribution of Outdoor Recreation to State Economic Development," dealing with tourism and other economic impacts of state investment in recreation facilities, and we completed the first component of a public recreation area visitor survey in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and nine states.



Handicap-accessible Shuttlebus - Denali

Rick McIntyre

The Park Service also contributes land to support local recreation efforts. Under the surplus federal real property program, we last year transferred 14 tracts of land to state and local governments for park and recreation purposes. These areas ranged in size from 230 acres given to Ventura County, California, to complement recreational opportunities at Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, to a 3/4-acre parcel in Philadelphia that is now being used as a community garden.

In January 1985 President Reagan created the 16-member President's Commission on Americans Outdoors. During its 15-month tenure, this commission is directed to complete research on two basic questions: What will Americans want to do outdoors over the next generation, and how can the public and private sectors ensure that there will be appropriate places for these activities? The emphasis of commission research is on recreational supply and demand, but environmental factors are also being considered. The Park Service, along with other outdoor recreation service agencies, is providing information and staff services to support commission activities. A report of the commission's findings and recommendations will be submitted to the president by December 31, 1986.

...



Yellowstone



9. *EXPAND CAREER OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYEES*

In 1983 a special task force was established to examine and interpret the results of an employee survey on a range of career-related topics. Approximately half of the permanent employees were randomly selected to record their views about what improvements could be made to expand career opportunities, improve working conditions, and increase the effectiveness of the organization. After reviewing the survey results, the task force made several recommendations, a number of which were implemented in 1985. The recommendations include establishing a means for more frequent feedback to enhance productivity and improve problem solving; encouraging supervisory feedback to strengthen and improve performance; making greater use of flexible work schedules; and adopting policies on awards and recognition, employee-operated day care services in NPS facilities, personnel services in isolated areas, employee mobility, and home businesses. As a follow-up to the 1983 survey, a survey of temporary employees was conducted last September. The results of that survey will be compiled and circulated in the fall of 1986.

Last year the Park Service offered training courses to its employees in fields ranging from curatorial methods to wildlife law enforcement. Courses were also available through regional government training centers, local colleges and universities, and independent training institutions. One of the most successful training courses completed in 1985 was the natural resource management trainee program; through nearly two years of formal and on-the-job instruction, these trainees developed management capabilities concerning wildlife, vegetation, water resources, air quality, mining and minerals, fisheries and aquatic systems, and pest control.

...



Fiscal year 1985 marked the culmination of the park restoration and improvement program (PRIP), a successful four-year effort aimed at upgrading the maintenance and resource preservation programs of the National Park Service. The administration initially proposed to spend \$1 billion over five years, beginning in 1982, to restore and improve park facilities, correct health and safety deficiencies, and preserve important historic resources. In 1983 the program was expanded to address critical natural resource problems and the reconstruction of park roads as authorized by the Surface Transportation Act. In 1984 PRIP was further expanded to include a comprehensive repair and rehabilitation effort on concessioner-operated visitor facilities owned by the Park Service.

Through PRIP, funding for high-priority maintenance and preservation has reached nearly all of the national park system's 337 units. Over 300 park areas received funding under the auspices of the program in 1985. As in previous years, a balance was struck between correcting immediate problems and laying a long-term foundation for maintenance and resource protection in the parks.

In addition to many of the natural and cultural resource preservation projects described under point 1, PRIP funds were responsible for the following significant improvements in park facilities in 1985.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

These funds were used for small-scale repair and rehabilitation projects that corrected known or potential health and life-safety hazards. Approximately 500 projects were completed, including replacement of old or faulty water and sewer systems; road, bridge, and trail rehabilitation; foundation stabilization; improved fire prevention and suppression; dock repair; and upgrading of mechanical and electrical systems that did not meet safety code requirements.

CYCLIC MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR/REHABILITATION

Included in this category are specific maintenance activities performed on a fixed scheduled and small-scale repair and rehabilitation projects that correct deficiencies in buildings,

roads, and utility systems. Typical examples include road resealing, building repainting and reroofing, trail brushing, and sign replacement and repair. The strengthening of the cyclic maintenance and repair/rehabilitation programs has been one of the major achievements of PRIP and has especially benefitted the small and medium-sized park units that lack sufficient base funding to perform such activities. More than 200 park areas received funds from this source in 1985.

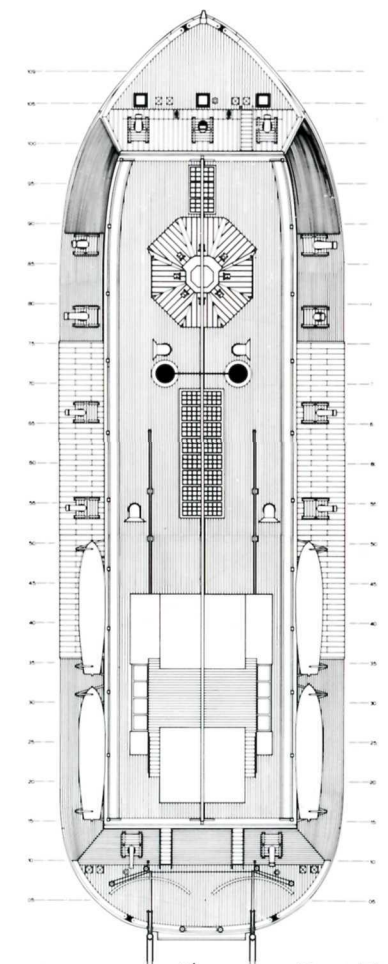
CONSTRUCTION

NPS construction activities using PRIP funds have been directed at correcting significant health and life-safety deficiencies or preserving park resources. Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Voyageurs national parks and Fort Jefferson National Monument were among the park areas where major life-safety and preservation projects were accomplished in 1985. In addition, the Park Service's Denver Service Center awarded 69 new contracts for construction of buildings and other facilities in national park system units. Several of these projects will involve the rehabilitation of historic resources like the old counting house at Lowell National Historical Park, Massachusetts. Others will provide new support facilities for visitor use. For example, ongoing construction at pier 2 in Boston National Historical Park will establish docking facilities near the U.S.S. *Constitution* for visiting vessels from around the world.

HIGHWAY TRUST FUND AND CONSTRUCTION FUND

Since fiscal year 1983, the requirements of the National Park Service for road and bridge construction and rehabilitation have been provided for through the federal lands highway program (FLHP). The 1985 allocation was distributed among 45 park areas for priority road and bridge construction and repair needs. The program included new roadway construction at Foothills and Natchez Trace parkways and renovation of Skyline Drive in Shenandoah National Park.

10. *PLAN, DESIGN, AND MAINTAIN APPROPRIATE PARK FACILITIES*



*Hurricane Deck Plan
U.S.S. Cairo*

HIGHLIGHTS

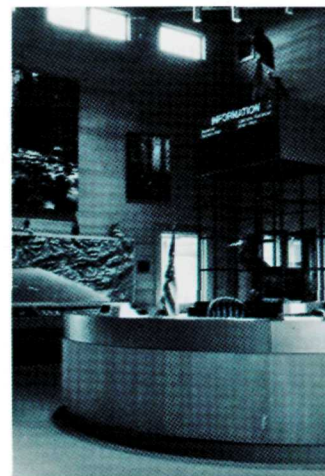
VISITOR FACILITIES FUND

Franchise fees paid by concessioners operating in national park system areas are appropriated to the National Park Service to repair and rehabilitate NPS-owned/concessioner-operated facilities that serve the public. For example, a facility improvement program at Bryce Canyon National Park neared completion last year, with the opening of the new motel unit. At Olympic National Park, renovation was completed on two of the park's lodges and three cabins, and seven duplex and triplex cabins were replaced at Lake Crescent.

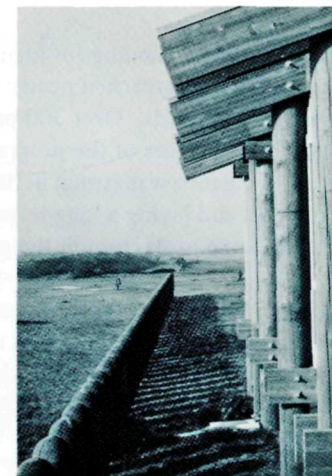
Redwood

A new information center in Redwood National Park was opened last June with a public celebration. This handsome facility, designed by Park Service staff, provides a place for visitors to obtain information about the park and Redwood Creek valley. It is carefully positioned to overlook both the ocean and inland settings. The project earned an honor award in the 1984 Denver Service Center design competition.

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Interior



Detail



Information Center - Redwood

Tim Stacks

Tim Stacks

Park concessioners have for years served an important function in fulfilling the Park Service mission — providing necessary visitor support services in park developed areas. In addition, the 22,000 people they currently employ during the peak season are an invaluable resource as “interpreters” of NPS goals and values. To fully realize the potential for concessioner involvement, we are encouraging a greater concessions role in other program areas. Some 1985 initiatives:

CONCESSIONER-OPERATED CAMPGROUNDS

In 1983 we began a two-year pilot program in several park system units to evaluate the potential for concession management of campgrounds. The intent of the program was to determine public acceptance of private campground operations, the budgetary impact on the Park Service, and the economic feasibility for concessioners. Visitors surveyed during the pilot program indicated satisfaction with concessioner-operated campgrounds. Because of the success of this program, Director Mott extended the concept to certain other units, provided there is a net gain to the government.

TRAINING, CONFERENCES, AND SEMINARS

To increase contact, communication, and exchange of ideas, a variety of Park Service training programs were offered to both NPS and concession employees in 1985. The programs included park system orientation, evaluation and pricing, and several park, region, and Washington Office conferences.

In addition, concessioners organized and conducted a maintenance workshop seminar, attended by NPS personnel, where discussions focused on Park Service and concessioner responsibilities and approaches concerning facility planning and maintenance.

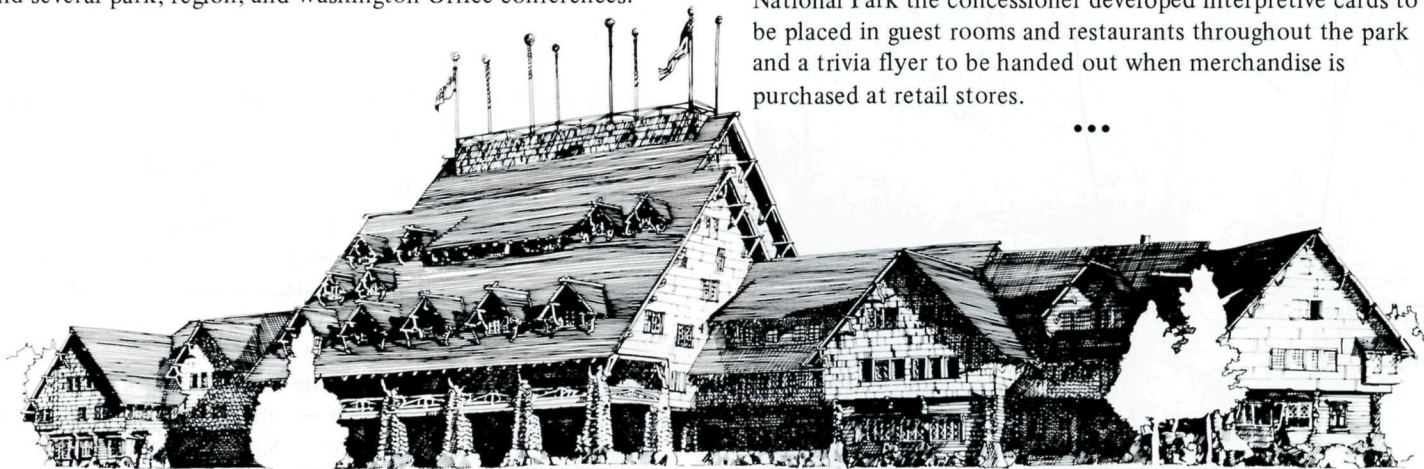
HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PROGRAM

In 1985 the Conference of National Park Concessioners signed a one-year agreement with the Department of the Interior's Office of Historically Black Colleges and Universities to participate in a work-study program. The program allows students enrolled in predominantly black colleges and universities in the fields of food service or hotel administration to alternate periods of schooling with periods of study-related employment for a period of one year. The conference has agreed to continue the program in 1986.

INTERPRETATION

During 1985 concessioners throughout the park system worked with NPS staff to develop new interpretive methods that would increase visitor understanding and appreciation of park resources. At Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, for example, the concessioner worked closely with the park staff to decorate the dining room at Bullfrog Marina in an Anasazi motif that illustrates one of the park's themes. At Yosemite National Park the concessioner developed interpretive cards to be placed in guest rooms and restaurants throughout the park and a trivia flyer to be handed out when merchandise is purchased at retail stores.

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Old Faithful Inn · Yellowstone

11. DEVELOP A TEAM RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONCESSIONERS AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

12.
*FOSTER AND
ENCOURAGE
MORE
CREATIVITY,
EFFICIENCY, AND
EFFECTIVENESS
IN MANAGEMENT
AND
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
NATIONAL PARK
SERVICE*

EFFICIENCY MEASURES

Last year saw numerous examples of efforts to increase productivity and effect cost savings in the National Park Service. Donations of time and money resulted in cost savings in a number of park units. For example, the staff and volunteers at Horseshoe Bend National Military Park donated time to rehabilitate the east wing of the visitor center, resulting in an estimated savings of \$171,000. In a similar effort at Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, park staff worked with the Federal Highway Administration to complete two projects that involved deepening a shallow boat harbor, with a savings of \$207,000 to the government. Other park units completed organizational changes to improve efficiency. The staff at Oregon Caves National Monument underwent an administrative reorganization and was merged with the management of nearby Crater Lake National Park; this change is expected to improve communications, coordination of services, and efficiency in the operation of both parks.



George A. Grant

Oregon Caves



Garnett R. Davis

West Beach / Indiana Dunes

For years we have contracted with the private sector to broaden our base of expertise in accomplishing planning, design, and construction projects. In recent years we have also sought the assistance of private businesses to take care of maintenance and operational duties that are beyond the capabilities of limited park staffs. An example is lifeguard service at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, which is now contracted to a private firm in the Chicago area. Last summer the contractor provided more than 100 days of service at four park beaches, with excellent results. This service greatly reduced Park Service administrative requirements and freed permanent park staff to deal with resource management and other operational problems.

Cooperative studies and extension programs with local colleges and universities are a great aid in completing needed research in the parks, and most of this research is undertaken at little or no cost to the government. Students and academicians contribute valuable information to the Park Service through such efforts. For example, in the Rocky Mountain Region alone, last year more than 250 natural resource research projects were completed in 18 parks.

The cooperating associations, long-time colleagues of the National Park Service, perform valuable services that might be unavailable without their help. An example is the Sequoia Natural History Association's work at Crystal Cave. When tight budgets a few years ago made continued Park Service operation of this popular cave a doubtful proposition, the

natural history association agreed to assume responsibility. Through the efforts of SNHA employees, the cave last year operated on a 7-day-a-week schedule, a new ticket booth was opened, and a series of special tours were made available. In addition, the cave is now a self-supporting park feature, its daily operating costs supported entirely by entrance receipts collected by the association.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The establishment of a servicewide information management system is one of the immediate goals of the Park Service, and maintenance management is an important component of the overall system. The maintenance management system will give park managers control and flexibility in planning and executing year-round routine repetitive maintenance. It will also permit changes in scheduling to adjust to seasonal variations, emergencies, and special projects. A basic part of the maintenance management system, which was introduced in 1985, is an annual work program and performance budget, developed within each park, that lists activities, sets the level of performance, and monitors application. All operations in the program are uniformly inventoried and tracked through a computer program, providing fingertip retrieval. Management of the program remains at each park. Pilot programs carried out last year at Rocky Mountain and North Cascades national parks and in the National Capital Region resulted in staff, equipment, and dollar savings.

Other systems developed or expanded in 1985 are aiding specific aspects of Park Service management, planning, and resource evaluation. An information base containing the most frequently requested information about each national park is now in operation. Called COMMON, this "corporate data base" allows personnel throughout the Park Service to retrieve and exchange information relating to park resources, administration, and planning.

The geographic information system (GIS) contains geographically referenced information about park resources. Each type of information (e.g., vegetation, topography, soils, roads, cultural sites, boundaries) constitutes a theme, and these themes can either be mapped or digitized to provide a data base for interpretation and evaluation. During 1985 the system was used to provide traditional photointerpretation

and theme mapping, computerized data bases, topographic information (aspects and slope classes) and three-dimensional elevation models, fire-fuel models derived from the vegetation classifications, and models of potential peregrine falcon nesting habitat. The NPFLOA data base, a computerized inventory of vascular plants in the national park system developed on the GIS, was expanded to include all parks with significant natural areas and existing plant lists. The data base currently contains lists for 108 parks.

A minerals management data base has been developed to inventory mineral operations, mineral ownership, leases, claims, and abandoned mineral sites within and adjacent to national parks. As a result of the inventory, several leases and approximately 65 claims were found to be improperly issued and were eliminated last year. Some of the park boundaries were incorrectly identified on the maps of the leasing agency, thereby misinforming the public about the availability of lands for leasing or staking claims. Through a joint effort with the Bureau of Land Management, these errors are now being corrected.

Networking mechanisms have enabled us to link existing cultural resource systems and to draw on previously inaccessible information at the park, region, and national levels. We are also developing a nationwide data base on the status of archeological resource projects. Organized to eliminate duplication of effort and improve planning, the three-part program maintains data on archeological projects, contains a file of documents that are the products of those projects, and keeps track of all archeological resource data bases in the state and federal governments. Finally, we are continuing efforts to computerize the entire National Register of Historic Places listing. The project is nearing completion, with 28,000 out of nearly 40,000 properties entered into the data base.

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YEAR OF THE LADY

On October 28, 1985, President Reagan proclaimed the following 12 months to be the "Year of the Lady" and signed the joint resolution of Congress recognizing the centennial of the Statue of Liberty. For this year-long anniversary, National Park Service experts in historic preservation and the staff at the Statue of Liberty National Monument are devoting their full attention to the restoration of the statue.

1985 HIGHLIGHTS

The torch that symbolized freedom and hope for a century journeyed across the country last year. In the spirit of the original 19th century fund-raising drive, the torch was removed from the statue and traveled to California to begin the year at the Rose Bowl Parade; in November it also joined the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade in New York.

In April the spikes on the statue's crown were removed for refinishing and strengthening. French sculptor Frederic August Bartholdi, designer of the statue a century ago, envisioned the spikes as representing the world's seven seas and seven continents. Throughout the spring, visitors watched the crown's restoration at the Liberty Island workshop. Also on view was the stainless steel ribwork that replaced the corroding iron "bones." The original interior of the statue was designed by Alexander-Gustave Eiffel (Eiffel Tower).

On October 18th Secretary of the Treasury James Baker struck the first \$5 Statue of Liberty gold coin and ordered the United States Assay Office to strike the first dollar and half dollar coins in ceremonies at West Point, New York. The coin sale has benefitted the restoration of the Statue and Ellis Island.

On October 28th, the 99th birthday of Lady Liberty, the National Park Service celebrated by hosting the premier of Richard Adler's "The Lady Remembers," performed by the Detroit Symphony, at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. Composer Adler was made an honorary park ranger.

More than 100 years ago sculptor Bartholdi saw the statue's torch as having a gilded copper flame. On November 25th, after 17 months of work by French artisans Les Metalliers



Statue of Liberty

Champenois de Reims, a new gold-leafed flame was hoisted to the top of the Lady's right hand. With modern lighting technology, the flame will appear to burn brighter than ever before.

On December 10th the last of the seven crown spikes was refastened, signaling the end of the statue's exterior restoration, and the immense mazelike scaffolding that had caged the statue began to be dismantled.

At the end of 1985 nearly \$186 million had been raised by the private, nonprofit Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. Work on the Lady and the exhibits and surrounding Liberty Island, all funded through contributions from private sources, was more than half complete.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL DESIGN AWARDS PROGRAM

Excellence in design is integral to the federal government's responsible stewardship of public resources. To recognize federal design accomplishments and honor individuals who made outstanding contributions to federal design, a presidential design awards program was initiated in 1984 under the auspices of the National Endowment for the Arts. There were 630 submissions to the program, and 91 of those entries were selected for federal design achievement awards in 1985. The Department of the Interior led all other federal agencies with 14 awards, 11 of which were given to the National Park Service. The 91 entries receiving achievement awards were subsequently judged for the presidential awards for design excellence. Two National Park Service projects were bestowed this prestigious award.

Presidential Awards for Design Excellence

Franklin Court
Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania
Venturi, Rauch, and Scott Brown, designers

In re-creating Benjamin Franklin's home in Philadelphia, the architects avoided replication and in that bold step enhanced the public use of greatly limited space. Through the combination of skeletal building outlines and below-grade exhibits, the designers managed to explain Benjamin Franklin to the public in a unique and lasting way.

Linn Cove Viaduct
Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina
Federal Highway Administration, Denver Service Center, and
Figg & Muller, designers

This project involved design of a geometrically complex structure through an environmentally sensitive and geologically hazardous area. Its graceful alignment rests lightly on the landscape and its completion closes a major gap in the 50-year construction of the parkway.

AWARDS



Federal Design Achievement Awards

Jordan Pond House
Acadia National Park, Maine
Woo & Williams, designers

In designing a new restaurant, gift shop, and information center to replace a national historic landmark that burned, the architects borrowed from the indigenous shingled farm buildings of the area and respected the superlative landscape. The building is recognized as a sensitive balance of tradition with today, of site with structure, and of concept with detail.

Klondike Gold Rush National Park General Management Plan
Skagway, Alaska
National Park Service, planner

This project exemplifies the National Park Service's commitment to innovative approaches to park management and demonstrates its lead role in preservation planning, public involvement, and intergovernmental cooperation. Implementation of this plan has permitted Skagway's city core to retain an economically viable mix of uses in a historical context.

Lowell National Historical Park Visitor Center
Lowell, Massachusetts
National Park Service, designer

The Lowell National Historical Park visitor center provides a lively introduction to one of the nation's best examples of adaptive use — the Lowell Mills complex. The success of the visitor center stems not only from its exemplary adaptation of historical space, but also from its effective interlocking of government agencies with a private developer.

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Los Angeles, California
National Park Service, planner

This innovative multiagency planning effort responded to the needs of the diverse interest groups that reside in or visit the Santa Monica Mountains. By exploring creative cooperative policies and programs on this limited land base and taking into account intense pressures for development, the plan was able to resolve the often-conflicting needs of visitors, private landowners, and local jurisdictions while protecting significant resources and providing recreational and educational services. Through cooperative approaches in park development, the agencies achieved economies by drawing on volunteers to build many of the facilities.

Nationwide Tax Incentive Program
National Park Service

The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 is an outstanding example of the role the federal government can play to stimulate design excellence. Through their administration of the tax incentive program for the rehabilitation of historic structures and development of the secretary of interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation," the National Park Service demonstrated their lead role in encouraging rehabilitation and revitalization of our cultural resources.

What Style Is It: A Guide to American Architecture
National Park Service, designer

Strong, clear organization supported by an effective use of photographs and illustrations made this guide an obvious choice for an award. The content had attractive substance and the format was quietly and comfortably compatible.

National Park Service Exhibits
National Park Service, designer

This series of exhibits treated material seriously and inquisitively. In a simple manner, the displays revealed elements of wit and charm. They were clear and they treated the material with care and respect. The exhibit entitled "Yellowstone National Park" is especially commended for its excellent use of life-size photographic imagery of people and its combinations of real objects with various kinds of flat graphics in moody still lifes.

Bicentennial Program Graphics
National Park Service, designer

The National Park Service capitalized on the opportunities of the Bicentennial event to radically improve its graphic materials. The results provide a model for all government agencies. The posters, wall charts, folders, and handbooks drew on the talents of distinguished historians, writers, illustrators, and designers and established new graphic production standards for Government Printing Office work. A consistent sense of excitement and celebration runs through this extraordinary body of work.

Unigrid Design Program
National Park Service, designer

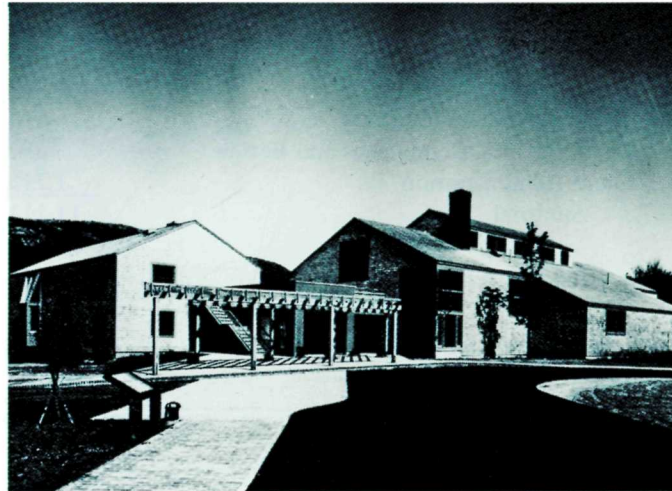
The unigrid design system has resulted in a high level of consistency in the quality of design and production of National Park Service publications. Each of the national park handbooks deserves commendation for its content and design individuality. It is a demonstration of a system applied with sensitivity to the difference in subject matter and with care to the finest detail. Unigrid has achieved international recognition in the graphic design community.

*BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT AWARDS*

In recognition of a banner year in the business and economic development program area, the National Park Service was selected to receive the Department of the Interior Unit Award for Excellence of Service. This award recognizes those Interior bureaus and offices that have met or exceeded their business and economic development program goals. In 1985, the Park Service was the only bureau to meet this criterion.

For the second consecutive year, the National Park Service was selected to receive the Department's Annual Minority Business Enterprise Award for exemplary achievements in this program category.

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Jordan Pond House - Acadia



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FISCAL YEAR 1985 FINANCIAL REPORT

October 1, 1984–
September 30, 1985

(dollars in thousands)

OPERATING PROGRAMS

Operation of the National Park System	
Management of Park Areas	\$ 62,680
Concessions Management	3,500
Interpretation and Visitor Services	63,839
Visitor Protection and Safety	78,982
Maintenance	235,900
Resources Management	97,942
Information Publications	2,850
International Park Affairs	518
Volunteers-in-Parks	490
General Management Plans	2,360
Forest Fire Suppression and Rehabilitation	14,576
General Administration	68,815
Subtotal	<u>632,452</u>
National Recreation and Preservation	
Recreation Programs	625
Natural Programs	1,712
National Register Programs	6,667
Environmental Compliance and Review	392
Grant Administration	<u>1,715</u>
Subtotal	<u>11,111</u>
Operation of John F. Kennedy Center	4,529
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	
Land Acquisition Administration	6,885
LWCF Grant Administration	<u>1,629</u>
Subtotal	<u>8,514</u>
Total — Operating Programs	<u>\$ 656,606</u>

GRANT AND AID PROGRAMS

Historic Preservation Fund	
State Grants	\$ 21,070
National Trust	4,410
Subtotal	<u>25,480</u>
Land and Water Conservation Fund	
State Grants	71,853
Statutory or Contractual Aid	
Roosevelt Campobello International Park	410
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	576
Lowell Historic Preservation	
Canal Commission	526
Folger Library	343
Corcoran Gallery	343
Mary McLeod Bethune NHS	98
Martin Luther King, Jr., Center	198
Phillips Gallery	343
Arena Stage	343
National Building Museum	343
National Capital Children's Museum	<u>343</u>
Subtotal	<u>3,866</u>
Total — Grant and Aid Programs	<u>\$ 101,199</u>

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMS

Construction	
Planning	\$ 15,461
Emergency and Unscheduled Projects	2,940
Projects	<u>92,644</u>
Subtotal	111,045
Visitor Facilities Fund	5,880
Federal Lands Highway Program	
Planning, Studies, Administration	12,567
Projects	<u>87,433</u>
Subtotal	100,000
Land Acquisition	88,797
Cumberland Gap Tunnel Project	28,000
Total – Capital Investment Programs	<u>\$ 333,722</u>

DONATIONS

Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Project	\$ 8,572
All Other Donations (cash)	<u>2,867</u>
Total – Donations	11,439
Grand Total	<u>\$ 1,102,966</u>

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, and parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Publication services were provided by the editorial and graphic staffs of the Denver Service Center.

