

PARTNERSHIPS

1988

ANNUAL REPORT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE ACADIA ADAMS AGATE FOSSIL BEDS ALAGNAK ALIBATES FLINT QUARRIES ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD AMERICAN AMISTAD
ANDERSONVILLE ANDREW JOHNSON ANIAKCHAK ANTIETAM APOSTLE ISLANDS APPALACHIAN APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE ARCHES ARKANSAS POST
ARLINGTON HOUSE ASSATEAGUE ISLAND AZTEC RUINS BADLANDS BANDELIER 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 BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY BLUE RIDGE BLUESTONE
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON BOSTON AFRICAN AMERICAN BOSTON BRICES CROSS ROADS BRYCE CANYON BUCK ISLAND REEF BUFFALO CABRILLO CANAVERAL
CANYON DE CHELLY CANYONLANDS CAPE COD CAPE HATTERAS CAPE KRUSENSTERN CAPE LOOKOUT CAPITOL REEF CAPULIN VOLCANO CARL SANDBURG HOME
CARLSBAD CAVERNS CASA GRANDE CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS CASTLE CLINTON CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN CEDAR BREAKS CHACO CULTURE CHAMIZAL
CHANNEL ISLANDS CHARLES PINCKNEY CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL CHICAGO PORTAGE CHICKAMAUGA & CHATTANOOGA CHICKASAW
CHIMNEY ROCK CHIRICAHUA CHRISTIANSTED CITY OF ROCKS CLARA BARTON COLONIAL COLORADO CONGAREE SWAMP CONSTITUTION GARDENS CORONADO
COULEE DAM COWPENS CRATER LAKE CRATERS OF THE MOON CUMBERLAND GAP CUMBERLAND ISLAND CURECANTI CUSTER BATTLEFIELD CUYAHOGA VALLEY
DAVID BERGER DE SOTO DEATH VALLEY DELAWARE WATER GAP DELAWARE DENALI DEVILS POSTPILE DEVILS TOWER DINOSAUR EBEBY'S LANDING
EDGAR ALLEN POE EDISON EFFIGY MOUNDS EISENHOWER EL MALPAIS EL MORRO ELEANOR ROOSEVELT EUGENE O'NEILL EVERGLADES FATHER MARQUETTE
FEDERAL HALL FIRE ISLAND FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS FORD'S THEATRE FORT BOWIE FORT CAROLINE 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 OLMSTED FREDERICKSBURG & SPOTSYLVANIA FRIENDSHIP HILL GATES OF THE ARCTIC GATEWAY GAULEY RIVER
GENERAL GRANT GEORGE ROGERS CLARK GEORGE WASHINGTON GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER GETTYSBURG
GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS GLACIER GLACIER BAY GLEN CANYON GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH GOLDEN GATE GOLDEN SPIKE GRAND CANYON GRAND PORTAGE
GRAND TETON GRANT-KOHR'S RANCH GREAT BASIN GREAT SAND DUNES GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS GREEN SPRINGS GREENBELT GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS
GUILFORD COURTHOUSE GULF ISLANDS HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS HALEAKALA HAMILTON GRANGE HAMPTON HARPERS FERRY HARRY S TRUMAN
HAWAII VOLCANOES HERBERT HOOVER HISTORIC CAMDEN HOHOKAM PIMA HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT HOMESTEAD HOPEWELL FURNACE
HORSESHOE BEND HOT SPRINGS HOVENWEEP HUBBELL TRADING POST ICE AGE IDITAROD ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL INDEPENDENCE INDIANA DUNES
INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN ISLE ROYALE JAMES A. GARFIELD JAMESTOWN JEAN LAFITTE JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION JEWEL CAVE JIMMY CARTER
JOHN D. ROCKFELLER, JR. JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY JOHN MUIR JOHNSTOWN FLOOD JOSHUA TREE
KALAUPAPA KALOKO-HONOKOHAU KATMAI KENAI FJORDS KENNESAW MOUNTAIN KINGS MOUNTAIN KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH KNIFE RIVER INDIAN VILLAGES
KOBUK VALLEY LAKE CHELAN LAKE CLARK LAKE MEAD LAKE MEREDITH LASSEN VOLCANIC LAVA BEDS LEWIS & CLARK LINCOLN BOYHOOD LINCOLN HOME
LINCOLN MEMORIAL LONGFELLOW LOWELL LOWER SAINT CROIX LYNDON B. JOHNSON LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON MAGGIE L. WALKER MAMMOTH CAVE MANASSAS
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. MARTIN VAN BUREN MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE COUNCIL HOUSE MCLOUGHLIN HOUSE MESA VERDE MINUTE MAN MISSISSIPPI MISSOURI
MONOCACY MONTEZUMA CASTLE MOORES CREEK MORMON PIONEER MORRISTOWN MOUND CITY GROUP MOUNT RAINIER MOUNT RUSHMORE MUIR WOODS
NATCHEZ NATCHEZ TRACE NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NATIONAL MALL NATURAL BRIDGES NAVAJO NEW RIVER GORGE NEZ PERCE NINETY SIX NOATAK
NORTH CASCADES NORTH COUNTRY OBED OCMULGEE OLYMPIC OREGON OREGON CAVES ORGAN PIPE CACTUS OVERMOUNTAIN VICTORY OZARK PADRE ISLAND
PALO ALTO BATTLEFIELD PEA RIDGE PECOS PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE PERRY'S VICTORY PETERSBURG PETRIFIED FOREST PICTURED ROCKS PINELANDS PINNACLES
PIPE SPRING PIPESTONE PISCATAWAY POINT REYES POTOMAC HERITAGE POVERTY POINT PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PU'UHONUA O HONAUNAU PUUKOHOLA HEIAU
RAINBOW BRIDGE RED HILL PATRICK HENRY REDWOOD RICHMOND RIO GRANDE ROCK CREEK ROCKY MOUNTAIN ROGER WILLIAMS ROOSEVELT CAMPOBELLO
ROSS LAKE RUSSELL CAVE SAGAMORE HILL SAGUARO SAINT CROIX SAINT CROIX ISLAND SAINT-GAUDENS SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH SALEM MARITIME
SALINAS PUEBLO MISSIONS SAMOA SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME SAN JUAN SAN JUAN ISLAND SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS SARATOGA
SAUGUS IRON WORKS SCOTTS BLUFF SEQUOIA/KINGS CANYON SEWALL-BELMONT HOUSE SHENANDOAH SHILOH SITKA SLEEPING BEAR DUNES
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY STATUE OF LIBERTY/ELLIS ISLAND STEAMTOWN STONES RIVER SUNSET CRATER THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO THEODORE ROOSEVELT
THEODORE ROOSEVELT BIRTHPLACE THEODORE ROOSEVELT INAUGURAL THEODORE ROOSEVELT ISLAND THOMAS JEFFERSON THOMAS STONE TIMPANOGOS CAVE
TIMUCUAN TONTO TOURO SYNAGOGUE TUMACACORI TUPELO TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE TUZIGOOT U.S.S. ARIZONA UPPER DELAWARE VALLEY FORGE
VANDERBILT MANSION VICKSBURG VIETNAM VETERANS VIRGIN ISLANDS VOYAGEURS WALNUT CANYON WAR IN THE PACIFIC WASHINGTON MONUMENT
WHISKEYTOWN WHITE HOUSE WHITE SANDS WHITMAN MISSION WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT WILSON'S CREEK WIND CAVE WOLF TRAP FARM WOMEN'S RIGHTS
WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS WRIGHT BROTHERS WUPATKI YELLOWSTONE YOSEMITE YUCCA HOUSE YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS ZION ZUNI-CIBOLA



PARTNERSHIPS

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This annual report is dedicated to all of the partners in parks – the hundreds of friends of the parks organizations, park foundations, and commissions; the youth, civic, and other volunteer groups; the elementary, high school, college, and university students and teachers; the researchers; the conservation and other advocacy organizations; the cooperating associations; the concessioners and lessees; the local, regional, state, and federal agencies; the financial contributors; and, of course, the volunteers-in-parks. Last year, as part of the VIP program, nearly 45,000 individuals contributed more than 1,100 work years and accomplished tasks valued at more than \$18 million. They supported nearly every facet of Park Service operations – providing information to visitors, performing ecological research, maintaining trails and facilities, presenting interpretive and educational programs, cataloging historic artifacts, and completing thousands of smaller tasks that would otherwise not have gotten done. To these and all other supporters who see the parks as precious jewels to be safeguarded, valued, and enjoyed by the people and who willingly contribute to those goals, we offer our thanks and our hope that today's partnerships will extend far into the future.

A Message from the Director



Dear Shareholders,

Just short of 75 years ago, the National Park Service was created and entrusted with the extraordinary responsibility of protecting and preserving some of this country's most precious and wondrous resources. These

resources, both natural and man-made, which have been made part of the national park system for their "specialness," are properly revered because it is through them, as well as through those that will one day be added, that we as a people retain a piece of our past, our present, and even our future.

Caring for our parks – areas as diverse as the natural abundance of the Florida Everglades, the geologic magnificence of the Grand Canyon, the fragile ruins of the red sandstone pueblos built by farming Indians almost 1,000 years ago, the simple farm home of the noted poet-author Carl Sandburg, the delicate marine gardens of the Virgin Islands, and the historic fields of Valley Forge where a young nation with its rag-tag army made a heroic stand persevering through a bitter winter – requires an unflagging dedication on the part of National Park Service employees. For it is largely through their efforts that these priceless resources, our heritage, will be cared for and protected for all Americans, now and later, to see, to enjoy, and to learn about.

However, if our parks are to indeed endure, the commitment to their preservation cannot be the sole prerogative or responsibility of employees of the Service. It must be a shared commitment – one in which anyone can participate and be part of the team. We all must be partners in preservation.

Perhaps one of the most recent examples of this kind of shared commitment and participation occurred in connection with the fires in Yellowstone last summer. First, the firefighting effort itself involved the assistance of people from other federal agencies, the military, local communities around the park, even state and local firefighters from across the country. Then there were the spontaneous offers that came and have continued to come from individuals, school and other youth groups, private organizations, small businesses, and corporations – they have all wanted in some way, even if only in some small measure, to help. This desire to help I believe is an expression not just of concern for Yellowstone, but also of deep respect for the preservation of what is special in this nation, the things and places we cannot afford to lose.

On a national scale that reaches beyond the national park system, this year we began a more formal effort to explore ways in which to further our mutual commitment to preservation with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers, and the National Association of State Park Directors. By working more closely with these "partners" and others, we

can better conserve more of this nation's natural and cultural resources and provide greater recreational opportunities throughout this country.

Efforts that combine the Service's skills and capabilities with the talents and caring of others are taking place throughout the country. Although perhaps many are not as visible as the one I have just mentioned, all are important. For example, there is the work of Deborah Wall, who with the Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks, the U.S. Corps of Engineers, and others is nursing wild birds back to health and attempting to prepare them for release. It was through her conscientious efforts that on August 21, 1988, a golden eagle, who seven months earlier was found in a field dazed, motionless, and nearly starved, was freed in Badlands National Park. There is also the local Boy Scout troop that constructed a paved walkway from the picnic parking area to the grills, tables, and restrooms at Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, making these facilities accessible to disabled visitors; the joint sponsorship of a successful "volunteer day" to clean up federal lands that involved Zion, Cedar Breaks, and Pipe Spring along with the Dixie National Forest and two Bureau of Land Management districts in southern Utah and northern Arizona; and the combined efforts of Bandelier National Monument, Washington State University, and the nonprofit organization Friends of Bandelier to carry out archeological excavations in the park that will help to provide much needed information on the settlement and trade patterns of the Anasazi.

Because so much more can be accomplished through our collective efforts than any of us can do alone, this annual report focuses on partnerships and the benefits they have brought and will continue to bring to all of us. Ultimately, it is by way of these kinds of partnerships that we can help ensure forever the protection and preservation of the irreplaceable resources of this country.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "John M. ...". The signature is stylized and cursive, written on a white background.



PARTNERS SERVING VISITORS

Interpretation and Education

Nowhere are partnerships more vital or more visible than in the visitor programming in parks. Here daily we see the contributions of volunteers-in-parks, friends of the parks, other organized and individual volunteers, cooperating associations, concessioners, and many other supporters who assist park staffs in their activities. Here also we see the results, tangible and intangible, of donations and contributions behind the scenes.

Environmental education is a fundamental part of visitor programming, and it is made possible through cooperation and mutual exchange with elementary and high schools, colleges and universities, and the many foundations that support in-the-parks learning experiences. An example is the Goddard Youth Camp, which was established 20 years ago on the Lake of the Arbuckles at Chickasaw National Recreation Area to provide facilities for outdoor recreation and environmental education. The camp is operated by the Charles B. Goddard Foundation under a special use permit from the Park Service and is open to organized youth groups and schools. During the summer organizations like the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and church groups fill the weekly camping schedule; during the school year the camp is fully booked with elementary school groups. The campers use the nature center at Chickasaw as part of their week-long nature study and environmental education activities, and park interpreters regularly present programs to them. This extremely popular facility is regularly filled to capacity and last year served more than 5,000 young people.

Another example of teamwork in environmental education is the field seminar program at Isle Royale National Park, which is coordinated by park staff and the cooperating association. The seminars are week-long learning experiences for up to 20 people who want to learn about the park's resources through the guidance of a college-level instructor. Last year the partnership between the park and the Isle Royale Natural History Association provided seminars in animal ecology, island folklore, and wilderness photography.

Through active park efforts and the support of others, special programs for the young and old continued to expand. Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area launched a new Junior Ranger program, an outreach program made possible because of a donation of camping equipment from a private firm and local donations of food and other program essentials. These Junior Rangers came from the inner cities of Akron, Canton, and Cleveland and spent three days and two nights backpacking and learning about the park environment, the value of preserving open space and natural resources, and the stewardship ethic. The very successful Junior Ranger program at Zion National Park received national recognition last year when a segment was shown on the ABC *Home* show. In 1988 the Zion Junior Ranger program was expanded to 38 off-site visits to schools in the spring and to 14 weeks at the park in the summer. Parks in the Pacific Northwest region cooperated with the Elderhostel organization to provide older citizens opportunities for outdoor learning experiences. Olympic National



Zion Junior Ranger program

Park successfully started an Elderhostel program last year, and Nez Perce National Historical Park hosted Elderhostelers in a program sponsored by Lewis-Clark State College. Programs are scheduled to begin at North Cascades and Mount Rainier national parks in 1989.

Partnerships have contributed to many successful programs and facilities for handicapped visitors. Two examples from last year are the new interpretive trails at Mammoth Cave National Park and Saguaro National Monument. Employees at Mammoth Cave cooperated with the Kentucky Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and Department for the Blind in planning and completing a model 1/4-mile interpretive trail for the handicapped. At Saguaro, Park Service staff joined with the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association, the University of Arizona Landscape Architecture Department, and the Telephone Volunteers to convert the park's Desert Discovery Trail into a demonstration handicap-accessible interpretive trail. The association provided a grant to prepare a series of award-winning wayside exhibits on desert ecology, and staff and volunteers made trail improvements and constructed CCC-style shade ramadas.

Information

Getting information about the parks to the public depends on the support and assistance of others. State, regional, and local governments, tourism organizations, the media, and the parks' many friends all contribute in spreading the message. For example, regional welcome centers are becoming valuable sources for informing people about parks and stimulating their interest in visiting. A new state of Minnesota visitor information center, which greets all southbound traffic coming from Canada on U.S. 61, displays three prominent exhibits about Grand Portage National Monument. The staff of the monument worked closely with Minnesota's Department of Transportation to design the exhibits. One illustrates native American crafts; the other two are murals drawn by an area artist, one depicting Grand Portage 200 years ago and the other showing its features and attractions today.

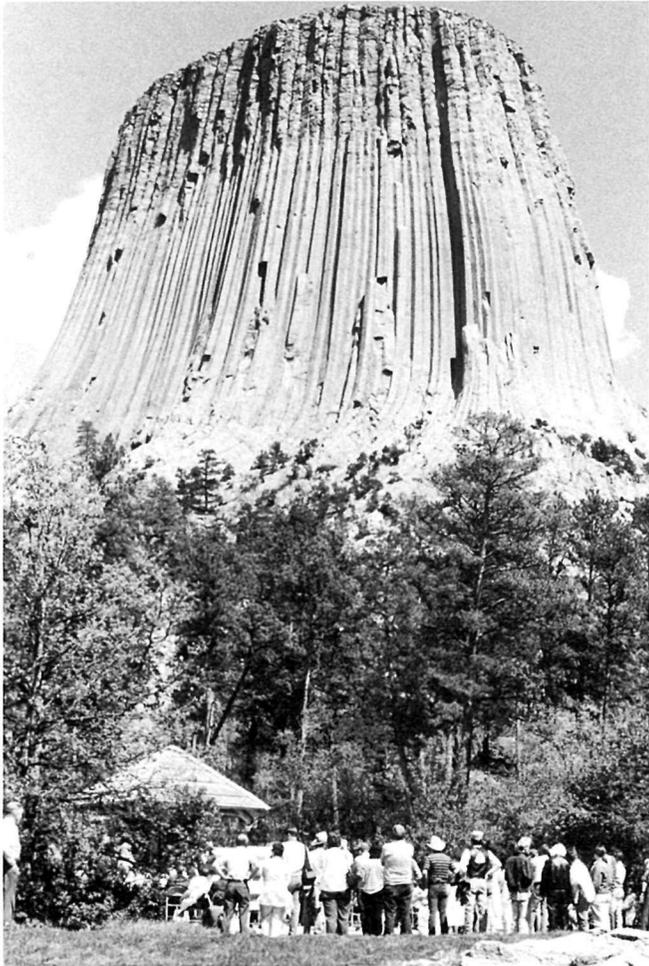
Magazine, newspaper, radio, television, and film coverage also increase awareness of the national parks and support our efforts to make people's visits more enjoyable. *The Parkway Promise*, a new color motion picture about the Blue Ridge Parkway and its region, is an excellent example of federal, state, and private sector cooperation in getting out the word about national parks. Recognizing the positive effects that the parkway has on



Grand Portage visitors

their travel and tourism industries, the states of Virginia and North Carolina appropriated the funds to jointly produce the film, and when additional funds were needed to complete the work, a major airline made the final contribution. Released last spring, *The Parkway Promise* has won two international awards and is being widely shown by television stations across the country.

Special events offer opportunities to gather people in parks for entertainment, learning, and fun. Hundreds of park anniversaries, holidays, and other special occasions were celebrated last year, reaching tens of thousands of visitors. Most of these events were made possible through the cooperation and contributions of others. At Devils Tower National Monument, for example, the Park Service, the Devils Tower Tourism Association, and the Devils Tower Natural History Association sponsored a "hospitality day" in May, with more than 2,000 attending.



Devils Tower "hospitality day"

In August "A Day in the Air" was celebrated at Craters of the Moon National Monument. This event was made possible through the cooperation of the Idaho Division of Air Quality, the U.S. Department of Energy, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and state representatives. Visitors enjoyed the clarity of the monument's splendid views on hot air balloon rides and attended video presentations, demonstrations, and symposiums on air quality and its effects on national parks and the environment.

A major event last year was the annual Veiled Prophet Fair held at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial over the Fourth of July weekend. Last year's fair was entitled "Parks USA," and it honored the National Park Service. Director Mott served as honorary chairman of the fair, and Vice President and Mrs. George Bush participated for the second year in a row. ABC television produced a two-hour nationally televised broadcast from the Arch grounds. The fair featured an NPS float designed and provided by the Veiled Prophet Fair organization and a national parks exhibit, information tent, and program tent staffed by 33 interpretive rangers from 14 park areas. Through the efforts of NPS staff, the Veiled Prophet organization, city, county, and state governments, and the 20,000 hard-working volunteers, the fair drew more than 2.5 million visitors to the park.

Operations and Maintenance

Day-to-day management and operations of the parks are supported in critical ways by cooperative arrangements with other federal, state, and local agencies and by the volunteer efforts of interested citizens. These arrangements cover a range of administrative activities, including policing, fire control, and search and rescue, and are to the mutual benefit of the parks and their neighbors. For example, the staff of Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area and the nearby community of Rugby joined forces last year to make their fire suppression efforts more effective. Park staff and volunteers from the town renovated a vacant structure into a district ranger office and fire hall. The Park Service provided the community with a fire truck capable of suppressing wildland fires as well as structural fires, and in return the community formed a volunteer fire department that will respond to fires in a remote and formerly unprotected part of the park. The Park Service and the state will provide firefighting training to these valuable volunteers.

Shared administration can also benefit park operations. Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument is an example. This park operates under a cooperative agreement that was established between the Park Service and Forest Service in 1975. Under the agreement, the Forest Service has responsibility for administration of the monument – and the adjacent forest and wilderness lands – and the Park Service provides funding and support. A Forest Service district ranger serves as superintendent, and a Park Service ranger oversees the daily operations at the cliff dwellings. Other employees share responsibilities in protecting resources and serving visitors in the

monument and on adjacent public lands. One significant benefit of the agreement is cost savings – clearly, it is more efficient to have one consolidated staff rather than two at a remote location. In addition, there are the intangible benefits of cooperation and shared expertise in resource management, interpretation, and other visitor services. Efficient administration is a primary objective of the Park Service, and interagency management at remote facilities is one way to achieve that objective.

Without the assistance of volunteers, many maintenance and enhancement projects would go undone. Each year hundreds of youth groups, civic and conservation organizations, friends, and VIPs contribute countless hours to the betterment of the parks. A few examples of their contributions in 1988 are described in this annual report.

The NPS/Boy Scout partnership continued to strengthen in 1988, and the Scouts completed or assisted in important projects in almost every park in the country. At Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, for example, six Eagle Scout projects resulted in the maintenance of more than 12 miles of historic hiking trails, the construction of 2 miles of new trails that link historic areas of the Chancellorsville battlefield, and the first-time inventory of nearly 7,000 headstones in the Fredericksburg National Cemetery. More than 1,200 hours of time were dedicated to these projects.

Youth Conservation Corps programs continued to provide valuable services to the parks. The YCC program at Yosemite National Park celebrated its seventh year in the park, and 30 enrollees installed food storage lockers in the campgrounds, built 3 miles of boundary fencing, assisted in the completion of the Vogelsang sewage system, assembled and installed picnic tables in the campgrounds, and installed split rail fencing on trails in Mariposa Grove.

The contributions of Job Corps volunteers assisted parks in many parts of the country last year. At Fort Laramie National Historic Site the restoration of the 1874 cavalry barracks neared completion, with the aid of trainees from the Pine Ridge Job Corps Center of Chadron, Nebraska. The trainees donated some 2,200 hours plastering seven large rooms within the barrack's south wing and helped to bring the three-year project to the final stages.

A new cooperative program was launched at Adams National Historic Site last year when the Park Service joined with the Massachusetts Metropolitan District Commission, City Year representatives, and local corporations to



Yosemite YCC workers

enlist the help of Urban Peace Corps volunteers at Old House, the Adams mansion. Ten inner-city youths cleared and landscaped a parcel of land at the boundary of the site to clearly define its location. They were paid a small weekly stipend and were awarded a \$1,000 public service scholarship.

International volunteers occasionally contribute to park operations and maintenance efforts to the benefit of all involved. For example, last year a group of volunteers from the British-based organization Operation Raleigh rehabilitated a 1-mile section of a rugged, overgrown backcountry trail in Mesa Verde National Park. During their time in the park they also collected seeds of local fauna and assisted in eradicating exotic thistle. The volunteers came from several countries including the U.S., Great Britain, France, Iceland, Australia, and Hong Kong.

Design and Construction

Partnerships support us in providing quality facilities in the parks. Friends of the parks groups, foundations and individual contributors, local community supporters, park concessioners, and volunteers are among the many people who assisted in design and construction efforts last year.

Private contributions make it possible for us to complete many new visitor facilities. Three parks received donations last year for the design, construction, or expansion of visitor centers. A friends organization in Watford City, North Dakota, raised the funds for design of a new visitor center in the north unit of Theodore Roosevelt National Park. The Friends of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park secured the support of several foundations in financing a major addition to the park's visitor center, which is planned for completion in time for the park's 1990 centennial celebration. A major foundation donation permitted plans to be initiated for the construction of a new visitor center at Agate Fossil Beds National Monument. A ceremony was held last April recognizing this contribution, and the Friends of Agate Fossil Beds were incorporated later in the year, with the major goal of fundraising for the visitor center. The center will display the famous Cook collection of Indian artifacts along with fossil exhibits from the area.

Local communities frequently support and assist in park improvements that benefit residents as well as visitors. At Cape Hatteras National Seashore last year, park staff constructed a handicap-accessible boardwalk trail and observation deck to permit visitors to reach and enjoy the calm, protected Sandy Bay soundside beach area just north of Hatteras. This project was funded through the joint efforts of the local Hatteras Village Civic Association and the park.

Park concessioners contribute in significant ways to the development and renovation of visitor facilities. For example, the concessioner at

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area has entered into a program with the park to provide expanded opportunities for group picnicking. The concessioner plans to donate a 100-person picnic pavilion each year and assume responsibility for maintenance and group reservations. The first pavilion was constructed last July in the Abbots Bridge unit and has been reserved almost every weekend since.

Through the cooperation of the Park Service and the park concessioner, some of the most popular historic buildings in Yellowstone National Park are being renovated. Work is progressing on the Lake Hotel that will transform this aging lodge into an elegant, sophisticated facility. The concessioner has completed major renovation of the lobby, dining room, gift shop, and kitchen, and exterior work is currently underway. All overnight accommodations have been rehabilitated, and the dormitory behind the hotel has been converted into guest rooms; fire and safety work has been completed. Final restoration work on the Old Faithful Inn has been completed, with the installation of replica rugs and decorative glasswork and the restoration of an earthquake-weakened fireplace. This classic national park hostelry has now been rehabilitated inside and out and returned to full public service. Not only has its physical appearance been restored, but exterior access has been greatly improved and the inn's interior ambience faithfully preserved.

Voyageurs National Park celebrated the completion of three major visitor facilities last August, with dedication ceremonies involving two park concessioners, four nearby resort communities, and the International Falls Chamber of Commerce. The facilities, which will greatly expand visitor services, include the newly constructed access road to the Rainy Lake visitor center; the historic Kettle Falls Hotel, which was reopened after two years of rehabilitation work; and the new Kabetogama Lake visitor center, which provides a triple-wide boat launch ramp.

As in years past, individual and group volunteers contributed countless hours completing or assisting in park construction projects. At Point Reyes, Urban School volunteers helped in the construction of an amphitheater at the environmental education center. At Redwood National Park the final 5-mile section, including 14 bridges, of the Coastal Trail within the park was completed through the team efforts of the Park Service, Youth Conservation Corps, California Conservation Corps, Campfire, Inc., and many volunteers. These and hundreds of other volunteer contributions were invaluable to park construction efforts.

Events

During February Washington, D.C., celebrated the establishment of the new Black History National Recreation Trail, which connects sites famous in American black history. The District of Columbia and the Park Service – partners in the trail dedication – praised the efforts of concerned citizens in preserving the homes, churches, and parks at the ten stops along the trail. A significant feature is the home of Carter G. Woodson, whose scholarly achievements elevated and focused attention on black contributions in American history.

In May Great Smoky Mountains National Park held a full day of activities focusing on the brook trout, a threatened species in the park. The activities included fly-tying and fishing demonstrations, speeches, and a brook trout print sale, the funds from which were earmarked for the park's brook trout restoration program. The fundraising project came about through the support and efforts of the artist, the American Fisheries Society, Trout Unlimited, the Land Between the Lakes, and the Great Smoky Mountains Natural History Association.

June 16th marked the reopening of Lincoln Home National Historic Site, after a year of intensive work stabilizing and restoring his historic



Abraham Lincoln's home

residence. This was the last of a series of collaborative work efforts between the Park Service, the city of Springfield, and the state to restore both the historic buildings and the neighborhood setting of Lincoln's home. The celebration, made possible through the support of city, state, and federal government agencies, civic organizations, friends groups, cooperating associations, private contributors, and hundreds of volunteers, was highlighted by a moving ceremony in which 125 new United States citizens were naturalized.



Naturalization ceremony

In early August Pecos National Monument celebrated its more than 1,000 years of tri-cultural history in the Southwest – from five centuries of early native settlement through Spanish colonization to recent Anglo influences. The event marked 150 years since the Pecos peoples left this home and moved to the Jemez Pueblo, and two dance groups from Jemez entertained participants with several hours of native dances.



Jemez Pueblo dancers at Pecos

On August 25th, National Park Service Founder's Day, Bandelier National Monument commemorated the designation of 33 CCC-era buildings within the park as a national historic landmark. Park staff, the Friends of Bandelier, and the National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni combined efforts to celebrate the event, which included native music and dances and exhibits of CCC photographs, uniforms, and furniture. Several of the men who worked at the Bandelier CCC camps and other camps participated in the ceremonies and plaque unveiling.



CCC workers at Bandelier commemoration

During Labor Day week the film/video "Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Masque of the Golden Bowl" was shown on national television as part of the PBS series "American Masters." Shot on location and funded by the site's trustees, this dramatic re-creation of an event in Saint-Gaudens' life brought the message of the artist and the man to millions of viewers.

Capitol Reef National Park celebrated its annual fall Harvest Homecoming Days with the help and support of community volunteers. This six-day event, which coincides with the fall apple harvest, included daylight demonstrations of ranch and farm life by local sheepmen, cattlemen, farmers, and homemakers and evening presentations about the history and culture of south-central Utah.

In October Edison National Historic Site celebrated a kickoff to the Edison Motion Picture Centennial, a five-year event designed to raise funds for the site through the support of a committee of local businessmen. The National Tour Association made a donation that allowed the Park Service to catalog Edison documents and open a kinetoscope exhibit in the visitor center. In cooperation with the National Park Advisory Board, the NTA also sponsored the restoration of the Black Maria, the world's first motion picture studio.

Also in October more than 600 Scouts participated in the Boy Scout Conservation Camporee at Andrew Johnson National Historic Site. This unique event included work projects like trail building and maintenance as well as demonstrations and workshops on wildlife management, archeological site protection, and historic resource preservation. The camporee was a cooperative effort of the Park Service, the staff of Cherokee National Forest, and the Boy Scouts of America.

A number of parks in the south and east held 125th Civil War anniversaries. At Gettysburg National Military Park the staff joined with the Battle of Gettysburg 125th Anniversary Commission, the Gettysburg Peace Celebration Commission, and the American Civil War Commemorative Committee to plan and carry out a year-long series of events, including a three-day battle reenactment, a troop encampment, interpretive demonstrations, and the rededication and relighting of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.

Yellowstone – The Summer of 1988

In combat the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines must work together to achieve success. The three-month war against forest fires in the greater Yellowstone area during 1988 required the efforts of all four branches of the military, plus a host of federal, state, county, and municipal agencies and individuals.

The National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service were the principal players in this summer-long drama, as managers of two national parks and six national forests in the 11.7 million acres that make up the greater Yellowstone area of Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana. In addition, nearly 10,000 firefighters and an air force of more than 100 aircraft battled the Yellowstone fires. More than 4,000 military personnel, including four Army and two Marine battalions, were involved.



Cooperation also came from a vast array of civilian agencies, including municipalities across the country. Small towns sent fire trucks from as far away as Oregon, California, and Minnesota. Local communities that couldn't afford to have equipment involved full time sent in trucks on the weekends. The trucks were used along the Yellowstone roads and were called upon to put out or prevent structural fires that developed from the advancing forest fires. When a wall of flames raced toward and past Old Faithful Lodge, the structure was hosed down as a firestorm enveloped the area. Even the trees around the lodge were saved, so that today the Old Faithful area and its world-famous geyser remain a major attraction little diminished by the flames.



Many of the successes during the fires were the result of a planning effort that began with the establishment of the Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee. This committee, which grew out of a perceived need to expand cooperation in achieving management goals, was working out coordination details when the fire erupted and was able to apply its new knowledge in this emergency situation.

As the fires grew from a series of small blazes into an areawide problem requiring vast numbers of staff and equipment, the committee established a unified area command to consolidate the firefighting efforts of the individual parks and forests. The unified command set down priorities, the most important being safety and the protection of property. Then it launched into the business of coordinating firefighting efforts and handling the difficult job of allocating equipment and staff to the fires.



Despite the efforts of the best firefighting crews in the country, unprecedented dry weather and high winds kept the fires burning, and in August the Boise Interagency Fire Center requested assistance from the Department of Defense. The Wyoming National Guard and Air Guard and soldiers from Fort Lewis, Washington, were among the first to respond.

When early winter snows began to arrive and the fires were finally under control, the many involved agencies and individuals could count some important victories – a good safety record, no loss of major structures, and a greater Yellowstone area that continues to be spectacularly beautiful and support a rich diversity of wildlife. The park is again ready to host the millions of annual visitors, thanks to the outpouring of support and cooperative effort on behalf of the world's first national park and its environment.





PARTNERS PRESERVING RESOURCES

Natural Resources

Cooperation and shared knowledge are critical to virtually every resource management endeavor within or affecting parks, and the partnerships that have been established over the years with other land-managing agencies, educational institutions, research facilities, and organizations and individuals concerned with the future of the environment have greatly increased our abilities to preserve, protect, and perpetuate the resources in our care.

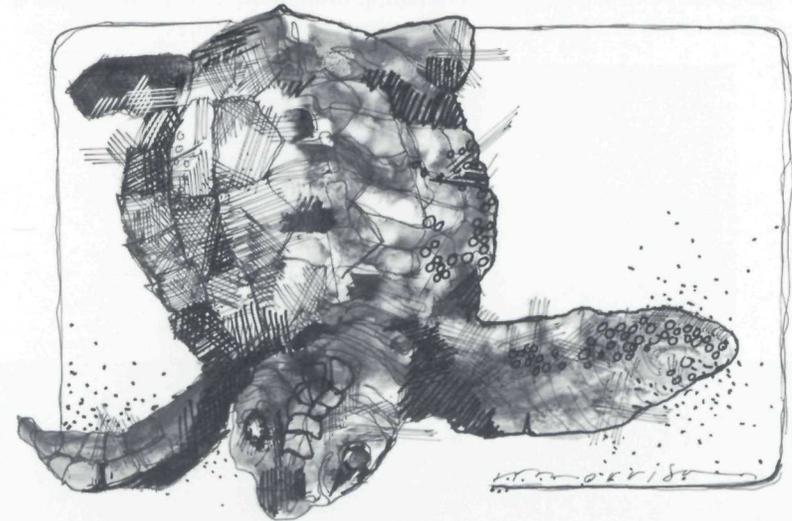
The most dramatic example of cooperation and assistance in 1988 was the massive effort that went into saving lives and property and controlling the fires that raged in and around Yellowstone National Park throughout the summer and fall. A special feature has been included in this annual report as a tribute to all of the people who aided in this remarkable effort.

One of the most important partnerships in managing natural resources is intergovernmental cooperation. Because our actions directly affect one another, the parks and adjacent local, state, and federal land managers maintain open and continuous communication about environmental issues and initiate actions to resolve them. One example is the exotic mountain goat removal program at Olympic National Park. These nonnative goats are being removed because they are causing extensive damage to alpine and subalpine meadows, and the Washington Department of Wildlife has played a key role in securing public acceptance of the project. Last year the Park Service reached its 1988 goal of removing 80 mountain goats; the goats were captured live and given to the Department of Wildlife, which arranged for their relocation to native range in Washington, Utah, and Idaho.

The ongoing effort to protect the subsurface resources of Mammoth Cave National Park met with continued success last year. Through cooperative planning and coordination between federal, state, and local governments, major progress was made toward the completion of a regional sewage system that will substantially reduce the potential for damage to these fragile ecosystems from outside sources. This project continues to receive

national attention as an innovative and progressive example of cooperation in mitigating external resource threats. Mammoth Cave's research team is also studying sanitary landfill sites near the park to provide the data necessary to evaluate effects and make informed decisions about the protection of park ecosystems as well as the preservation of groundwater quality.

Through the cooperative efforts of the Park Service, other agencies, organizations, and numerous volunteers, efforts to save threatened and endangered marine turtles are also progressing. For the eleventh year Padre Island National Seashore participated in an international, multiagency program to restore and enhance the critically endangered Kemp's Ridley



turtle population. This program has involved close cooperation between park and state biologists and between the United States and Mexico in egg and hatchling delivery, protection, and care. Last year hatchling success was nearly 92 percent, the highest to date. Park employees, a Student Conservation Association resource assistant, Youth Conservation Corps workers, and numerous other volunteers contributed to the program's great success. At Canaveral National Seashore, also a major rookery for sea turtles, staff and volunteers several years ago began placing wire screens over newly deposited nests to prevent raccoons from gaining access and depredate the turtle eggs. Last year turtle nests that were protected by screens had a 32 percent success rate, compared to less than 5 percent for those without nest protection. It was estimated that of the 2,100 nests deposited, some 53,000 hatchlings would enter the waters off the seashore.

Two interagency agreements were established last year that will benefit the parks and their wildlife. In August Director Mott signed an agreement with the directors of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Forest Service to help protect spotted owl populations. Parks in the Pacific Northwest region are sharing data on spotted owl habitat and distribution, and the national park lands, where natural conditions prevail, will provide a basis for other agencies to assess the effectiveness of their management efforts on behalf of owls.

Late in the year a memorandum of understanding was established between the Park Service and the Soil Conservation Service to assist in developing native sources of plant materials for revegetation purposes. This agreement will allow the Park Service to use the SCS plant material centers to propagate park-specific seed and transplant stock. The program has already been field-tested on Federal Highway Administration park road projects at Grand Teton, Glacier, Yellowstone, and Olympic national parks. Future revegetation efforts will continue to focus on FHWA project areas, but the agreement will permit cost-effective applications for any resource management purpose.

The partnership of organizations and groups that seek support and donations for parks is critical to preservation efforts and aids immeasurably in achieving a margin of excellence in resource management. Just one example is the Yosemite Fund, which has raised more than \$2.5 million in less than three years to assist the Park Service in a number of important projects. Fund contributions have supported trail rehabilitation and meadow revegetation; augmentation of the endangered peregrine falcon population; the return of the bighorn sheep to Yosemite's high country after an absence of 70 years; and the renovation and restoration of Yosemite's museum and the acquisition of native American artifacts for the park collection.

Cultural Resources

Partnerships are the backbone of the preservation cause, and supporters contribute in innumerable ways to the protection and enhancement of historic and prehistoric resources. Through the combined efforts of the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the 50 state and 9 jurisdictional historic preservation offices, the nearly 450 certified local governments, and the thousands of organizations supporting preservation causes, some 2,500 additional properties were listed in the

National Register of Historic Places in 1988. A program milestone occurred in July with the listing of the Duncan Avenue Historic District in Paris, Kentucky – the 50,000th property to be listed in the register.

The historic property leasing program continued to expand last year. This program permits the Park Service to lease unused historic properties to private individuals and organizations and to use the revenues from the leases to preserve those and other National Register properties. At the end of fiscal year 1988, 74 leases had been signed that will result in private expenditures of \$14 million on park properties.

Leased structures are now being actively used throughout the system. At Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area the Daniel Tilden house, a Victorian residence dating from 1872, serves as offices for an architectural and graphic arts firm, and the 144-year-old Wallace farm has become a bed-and-breakfast inn showcasing Ohio regional cuisine and crafts. Two other structures are currently being rehabilitated for residential and commercial uses by lessees. At Martin Luther King Jr. National Historic Site eight recently restored historic structures have been leased for the first time, and a leasing agreement has been signed permitting the Historic District Development Corporation, a community-based housing development group, to rehabilitate another of the site's structures with a grant from the city of Atlanta. At Valley Forge National Historical Park restoration work on the 136-year-old Kennedy Supplee mansion was recently completed, and the building was adapted into a high-quality restaurant with stylish interior finishes and furnishings. The Park Service worked closely with township, county, and state officials in leasing and restoring this handsome building.

The cooperation of state and local governments and concerned organizations has made possible the preservation of a number of significant structures. At Sitka National Historical Park restoration of the Russian bishop's house was completed last year after 15 years of work. This building is a rare example of Russian construction during the mid-19th century, and the project had the support of Sitka residents and the state's congressional delegation. The Park Service worked closely with the Russian Orthodox Church in America to arrange the sale and transfer and the loan of historic furnishings and artifacts. As part of the NPS protocol with the Soviet Union, an architect and a curator from Russia visited the site and advised on appropriate furnishings and placement of articles in the house. At Redwood National Park the DeMartin farmhouse was rehabilitated as the Redwood Hostel through the joint efforts of the

California Conservation Corps, College of the Redwoods, California Coastal Conservancy, San Francisco Council of American Youth Hostels,



Redwood Hostel

and park staff. In 1988, its first full year of operation, the hostel proved so popular that it was filled to capacity many nights.

Citizen support and contributions are widespread. One example is Fort Davis National Historic Site, where a barracks building has been restored and furnished through the efforts of the Friends of Fort Davis. This building stood vacant for nearly 20 years because funds were not available for restoration. After a five-year effort involving thousands of volunteer hours and many fundraising drives, the barracks now vividly depicts the living conditions of the men of Troop H, a 10th U.S. Cavalry black unit that served with distinction throughout the West.

Donations come in many forms, and they support the parks in many important ways. The newly established Charles Pinckney National Historic Site in South Carolina is one example. The site now preserves the home and farm of Charles Pinckney, a noted drafter and signer of the U.S. Constitution. Before its establishment, when the site was a national historic

landmark threatened by subdivision, a group called the Friends of Historic Snee Farm solicited donations and worked successfully to purchase the farm and home for the purpose of adding it to the national park system. Friendship Hill National Historic Site recently received assistance from a citizen support group, the Friendship Hill Association, in treating and preserving historic documents that were discovered in the attic of the Albert Gallatin house. Through a grant from the association and a private donation, the park staff was able to have the documents treated by a professional paper conservator. At Andersonville National Historic Site local citizens and a private business assisted the Park Service in reconstructing a portion of the historic prison stockade. Conceived as a visitor exhibit of Civil War prison conditions, the stockade reconstruction was made possible through a corporate donation of the logs and the work and long hours of park VIPs and other citizens.

Two interesting new cooperative programs were initiated last year in the area of oral history. With funding from the Outer Banks Community Foundation, the North Carolina Humanities Council, and the Eastern National Park and Monument Association, Cape Hatteras National Seashore began a cooperative program with the University of North Carolina to record and preserve a critical part of Outer Banks history through oral interviews. In August, staff from Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park joined with Baylor University, two Blanco County independent school districts, and the LBJ Heartland Council in conducting an oral history training program. School teachers from the two districts learned techniques for conducting oral history interviews; they in turn will teach students, who will go out and hold interviews to record the memories of residents about the history of the region and especially of President Johnson and his forefathers.

National Park Service cultural resource programs continued to assist in the preservation of significant resources. By August 1988 the secretary of the interior had designated 13 new national historic landmarks, ranging from Camp Hoover in Shenandoah National Park to the scow schooner *Alma* at Golden Gate National Recreation Area to the Virginia governor's mansion. The Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) conducted 27 recording projects, with teams of students and faculty from colleges and universities throughout the country compiling historical data and producing measured drawings and photographs of significant structures. Notable projects included documentation of bridges and tunnels in parks in Washington, D.C., and in Colonial National Historical Park; recording of the sandstone walls of the White House; collaboration with the Pennsylvania historic preservation

office to document and nominate to the National Register structures associated with that state's historic iron and steel industry; and recording of the Texas State Capitol, the largest and most complex building to be recorded by a HABS summer team.

Land Protection

Land use in and around parks can have far-reaching effects on our ability to preserve and protect resources and provide for visitor use. Over the years the Park Service has maintained open and ongoing communications with landowners and land-managing agencies adjacent to the parks and has supported land use decisions that benefit both the parks and their neighbors. Last year a number of important land protection actions were taken through the cooperative efforts of the Park Service and other land managers and owners.

After two years of negotiations, last July the Park Service consummated a land exchange with the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission to acquire the state-owned tidelands along the 57-mile coastal strip of Olympic National Park. The commission received the Keystone Spit property, over 6,400 feet of undeveloped beach adjacent to Fort Casey State Park. The exchange is considered a milestone in cooperative efforts between the Park Service and Washington State Parks and will greatly enhance the park's ability to protect coastal resources. At Everglades National Park, in the fifth year of the "Save Our Everglades" initiative, the governor of Florida proposed a joint state/federal land acquisition program that would place critical wetlands adjacent to the park under the management and protection of the Park Service. Members of the acquisition task force that submitted recommendations to the governor included the assistant secretary of the interior, the park superintendent, state and county officials, representatives from conservation organizations, and local residents.

Scenic vistas are an integral part of the park experience, and we continue to seek ways to extend protection of them. Last year the cooperation of the Park Service, the Natchez Trace Parkway Association, and members of the Mississippi Legislature resulted in a scenic protection law for the Natchez Trace Parkway in Mississippi. Seventy percent of the parkway lies in Mississippi, and the new law provides protection from billboards, junkyards, and certain structures adjacent to the park boundary. At Antietam National Battlefield the Park Service is working with state and

county representatives to complete an analysis of the visible setting and determine the viewsheds that are critical to this rural, historic landscape. The goal of the cooperative effort is new zoning that will provide buffers for the park area and protect one of the finest examples of a Civil War battlefield. In a similar effort the Park Service has joined with the National Lands Trust, local officials, and private citizens in preparing an adjacent lands use study for Richmond National Battlefield Park. The goal of the study is to develop long-range strategies for preservation of critical battlefield resources.

Land protection efforts on the part of public and private supporters were rewarded last year with the addition of 14 new areas to the national park system. Planning is already underway for the new areas, which include Bluestone National Scenic River in West Virginia, Boston African-American National Historic Site in Massachusetts, Charles Pinckney National Historic Site in South Carolina, City of Rocks National Reserve in Idaho, Gauley River National Recreation Area in West Virginia, Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument in Idaho, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area in Minnesota, Natchez National Historical Park in Mississippi, Poverty Point National Monument in Louisiana, Samoa National Park in American Samoa, San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park in California, Steamtown National Historic Site in Pennsylvania, Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve in Florida, and Zuni-Cibola National Historical Park in New Mexico. This diverse and interesting group of new areas brings the total units in the national park system to 354.



PARTNERS IN PARK FUTURES

Research and Investigations

Over the years the Park Service has developed valuable working relationships with other agencies, institutions, and individuals concerned with protecting and learning more about park resources and with promoting environmental health. We support and are supported by college and university projects, many through the established cooperative park studies unit (CPSU) programs, and we benefit from interagency studies and projects and field work carried out by volunteer researchers. Last year was no exception.

Lechuguilla Cave at Carlsbad Caverns National Park was the subject of intensive research in 1988, and almost all of the exploration, mapping, surveying, and photography was done by volunteers at little or no cost to the Park Service. The volunteers, some of them independent cavers but most members of the Cave Research Foundation, National Speleological Society, and American Cave Conservation Association, have united under the auspices of the Lechuguilla Cave Project organization. Last year, through the efforts of these volunteers, information about the cave was greatly expanded. Its known length grew from 7,500 feet to about 21 miles, and its known depth from 1,058 to 1,501 feet. It is now considered the second deepest cave in the United States, and further exploration may show that it is the deepest. The cave contains rare formations, some of which are not found anywhere else, and it passes through five separate geological formations, which is unprecedented in this region. Lechuguilla has been the object of widespread publicity in caving publications and national magazines, and the Denver Museum of Natural History has produced a videotape for public television about cave explorations and the concept of wilderness designation for underground resources.

Research concerning air and water quality continues throughout the national park system. At Bering Land Bridge National Preserve last year University of Alaska and Park Service staffs collaborated in conducting water quality studies at Serpentine Hot Springs and the Serpentine River.

Other university researchers investigated the climatic factors and events related to the ancient Bering land bridge. All of this work will help in protecting threatened archeological sites. Staff at Gettysburg National Military Park, in cooperation with the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, expanded the park's acid rain monitoring project to include a dry deposition study and the sampling of rainwater runoff from park monuments. These studies, which are being conducted by the University of Illinois, will provide information for the development of preservation techniques for outdoor sculpture. Research data has been incorporated into a wayside exhibit at the park to increase awareness of this critical resource issue.

Smaller volunteer projects also contribute to park research efforts. For example, a professor and his students donated more than 240 hours of professional research at Colonial National Historical Park last year in determining and predicting changes in climate and erosion at the Jamestown site. At Hampton National Historic Site the Junior League of Baltimore volunteered to research items in the park's collection and develop collection inventories.

Park Service preservation programs provide the impetus for many cooperative research projects. At Pictured Rocks and Sleeping Bear Dunes national lakeshores last year the Park Service initiated assessments of submerged cultural resources with the assistance and support of other federal and state agencies. The project at Pictured Rocks is being accomplished with funding from the NPS Submerged Cultural Resources program and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; the work at Sleeping Bear Dunes is funded through the Michigan Sea Grant program with the support and involvement of Park Service staff. These assessments will provide critical data for preservation and management of maritime resources.

Planning

Planning for the future of new and established park system areas requires a continuing and open dialogue between the Park Service, its neighbors, other involved agencies and organizations, and interested citizens. Two planning projects initiated in 1988 exemplify cooperation in park planning.

In December 1987 El Malpais National Monument and El Malpais National Conservation Area were authorized by Congress and signed into law by the president. The monument is to be administered by the National Park Service and the conservation area by the Bureau of Land Management, and



El Malpáis

the legislation called for cooperative efforts in planning, managing, and developing the areas. Cooperation in planning has been the cornerstone during the first year of work. Although the agencies will prepare separate planning documents for the monument and conservation area, they have met and pooled resources in establishing project requirements and identifying planning issues, objectives, and proposals. Public meetings on the two draft plans, projected for release in early summer, will be held concurrently, and subsequent decisionmaking will be coordinated.

The Park Service and BLM are also cooperating in monument and conservation area operations. They have opened a joint El Malpais visitor information center, and they have coordinated in preparing interpretive brochures and special program announcements. The two agencies are currently consulting with the Acoma Pueblo, Navajo Tribe, Zuni Pueblo, Laguna Pueblo, and other native American groups with interests in the area to ensure that traditional religious and cultural uses will be protected.

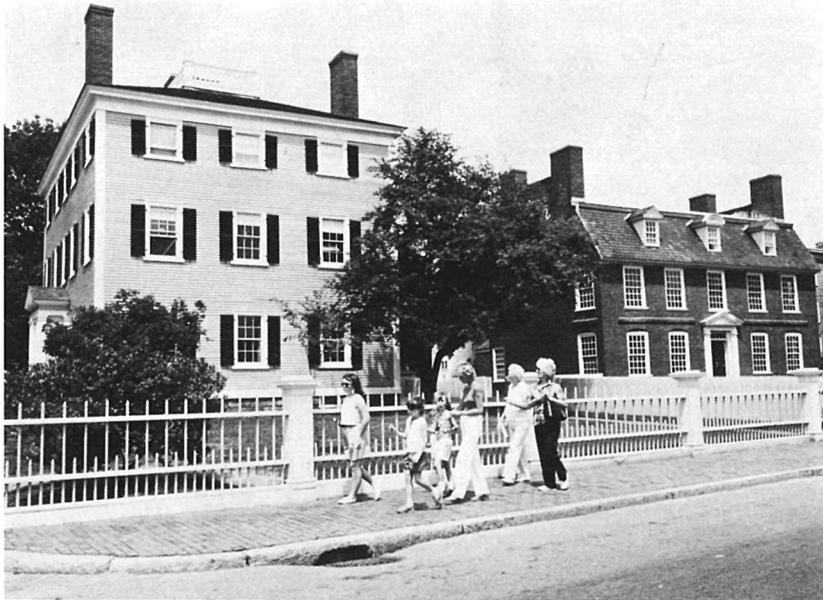
Numerous other agencies and organizations have contributed to El Malpais' first year of operation. A friends group, Los Amigos del Malpais, has donated many hours on monument and conservation area projects. The city of Grants and Greater Grants Chamber of Commerce have provided temporary office space for monument staff. The Southwest Parks and Monuments Association has contributed items for the information center. The monument's establishment and first successful year of operation are testimony to what the partnership of citizens, community and political leaders, private organizations, and local, state, and federal agencies can accomplish.

The Salem Project officially got underway in October of 1988, when Congress appropriated funds for the Park Service to begin planning for Salem Maritime National Historic Site. The project is part of a larger effort led by The Salem Partnership, a consortium of government and private citizens working to preserve the rich cultural heritage of Salem and Essex County and to stimulate economic development through tourism. Through this project Salem Maritime National Historic Site will be expanded and improved as a catalyst for developing Salem into a major tourist destination from which visitors can travel to many related attractions throughout Essex County.

As part of the larger planning strategy, the Park Service will prepare a comprehensive management plan for Salem Maritime National Historic Site. This planning will be accomplished in three phases. First, the more than 200 Essex County properties and districts that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places will be inventoried and analyzed to identify the most important resources related to the major cultural themes. This activity is currently underway, and the results will be included in a reconnaissance survey to be released for public review in the late spring. Second, the most important resources will be selected for inclusion in the project, and decisions will be made about how best to preserve, develop, manage, and interpret them. Those decisions will be documented in the comprehensive management plan, which will also be distributed for public review and

comment. Third, long-range implementation planning will be carried out to provide a sustained program for accomplishing the actions recommended in the comprehensive management plan.

A major consideration throughout the Park Service planning process will be coordination of NPS activities with the activities of other project participants to increase the cultural and economic values of all of the properties that are included. Support has already been widely and enthusiastically expressed in the efforts of federal, state, county, and local officials, The Salem Partnership, and hundreds of nonprofit organizations and private citizens to fund, coordinate, and publicize the project. Through close and continuing cooperation with these and other supporters, the Salem Project will enrich the historic ambience of Salem and Essex County and achieve the goal of economic revitalization through cultural-based tourism.



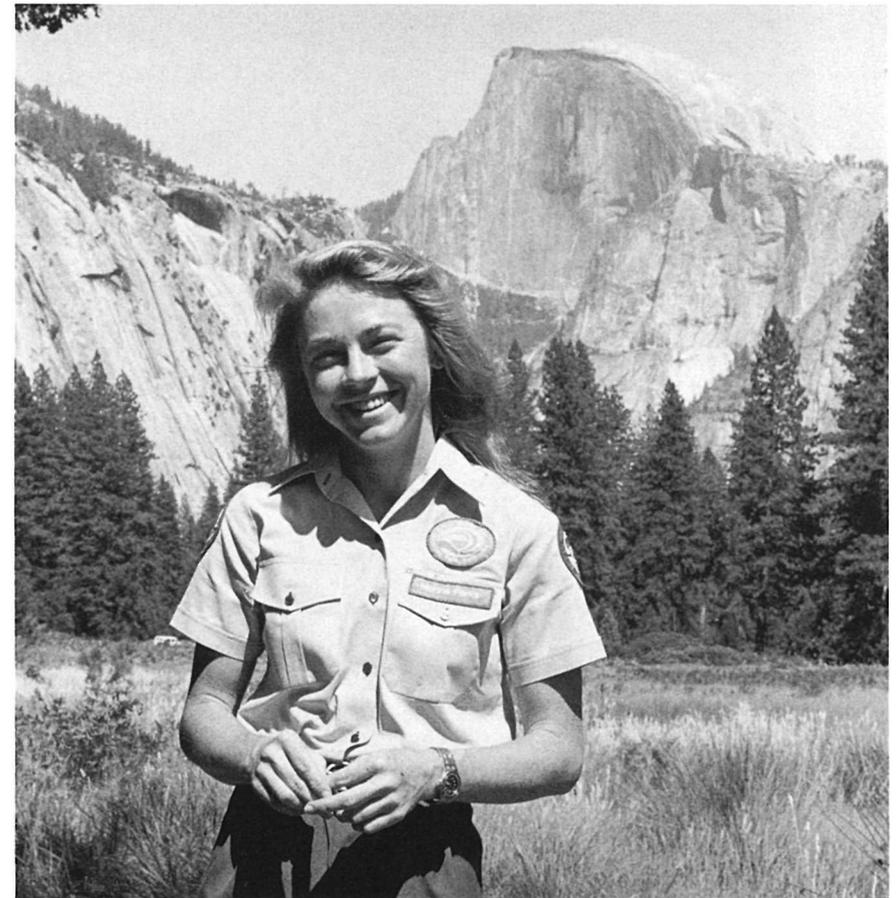
Hawkes and Derby houses – Salem Maritime

Other Cooperative Activities

The Park Service participates in and supports a broad range of cooperative activities for the preservation of significant resources reflecting our natural and cultural heritage. For example, last year we entered into an agreement with the Afro-American Institute for Historic Preservation and Community

Development to assess black history as it is represented in the national park system. Institute staff will advise us about national historic landmarks related to Afro-American cultural roles that merit consideration for inclusion in the park system, about opportunities for interpreting those roles as well as the institution of slavery at existing areas in the system, and about the effects that management of park areas may have on preservation and educational efforts in Afro-American communities. We are also exploring the possibility of establishing a cooperative agreement to survey potential national historic landmarks that represent aspects of women's history.

International exchanges are becoming increasingly important in sharing information about parks, their resources, and their management now and in the future. Yosemite National Park joined hands with the Queensland



Queensland ranger at Yosemite

National Parks and Wildlife Services in Australia last year as part of an international park-to-park program created to promote cultural understanding among nations and the exchange of park management ideas. During the winter a Yosemite ranger spent two months working in Queensland parks, and last summer an Australian ranger completed a work assignment in Yosemite. In another international project, 16 history and architecture students from Austria, Canada, France, Great Britain, Ireland, and Scotland worked with American students on HABS/HAER teams to document a number of historic architectural, engineering, and industrial sites and structures. Now in its fourth year, this successful program is sponsored by the Park Service in cooperation with the United States Committee of the International Council of Monuments and Sites.

Seminars, symposia, and conferences provide a valuable forum for exchanging information about park management, environmental issues, and our cultural heritage. Last year the Park Service cooperated in many such conferences. Big Bend National Park, working with the University of Antonio Narro, the governor of Coahuila, Mexico, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, and the city of McAllen, coordinated the second annual Conference of Borderland States regarding Wildlife and Parks. The conference, which was held in Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, was attended by 200 people, including representatives of governmental agencies and educational institutions and private citizens from both countries. Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial held an international symposium on the War of 1812 in the Great Lakes area as part of their 175th anniversary activities. The symposium and other events were coordinated by the Park Service; Fort Malden National Historic Park, the Hiram Walker Museum, and the University of Windsor in Canada; the Monroe County Historical Commission in Michigan; and the Fort Meigs State Memorial and Bowling Green State University in Ohio.

Cooperative planning was initiated last year for the Quincentennial of Columbus' first voyage to the Americas. The commemoration, which will be held in 1992-1993, will focus on Columbus' 1493 landing site in Salt River Bay, St. Croix, Virgin Islands. The Virgin Islands legislature has authorized a grant for the Park Service to develop comprehensive plans for the landing site, and a cooperative agreement has been signed to complete this planning. The Park Service is also participating in a number of other Quincentennial projects, including exhibitions, publications, and preservation work in selected parks. The Spanish Colonial Research Center is providing historical documentation to NPS areas and is advising on interpretive projects. Park Service Quincentennial planning is being

coordinated with the Organization of American States, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute, the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, and the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission.



FISCAL YEAR 1988 FINANCIAL REPORT
(dollars in thousands)

OPERATING PROGRAMS

Operation of the National Park System	
Management of Park Areas	\$ 68,606
Concessions Management	5,086
Interpretation & Visitor Services	72,675
Visitor Protection & Safety	101,342
Maintenance	257,372
Resources Management	109,431
Information Publications	3,699
International Park Affairs	693
Volunteers-in-Parks	750
Enhanced Park Operations	15,000
General Management Plans	3,032
Water Resources Studies	1,662
Forest Fire Suppression & Rehabilitation	11,319
General Administration	74,177
Subtotal	\$ 724,844
National Recreation & Preservation	
Recreation Programs	\$ 691
Natural Programs	2,468
National Register Programs	7,818
Environmental Compliance & Review	425
Grant Administration	1,533
Subtotal	\$ 12,935
Operation of the John F. Kennedy Center	4,904
Land Acquisition & State Assistance	
Land Acquisition Administration	6,438
L&WCF Grant Administration	3,419
Subtotal	\$ 9,857
Total Operating Appropriations	\$ 752,540

GRANT AND AID PROGRAMS

Historic Preservation Fund	
State Grants	\$ 23,750
National Trust	4,500
Subtotal	\$ 28,250
Land & Water Conservation Fund	
State Grants	\$ 16,567
Statutory or Contractual Aid	
Roosevelt Campobello International Park	\$ 424
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	573
Lowell Historic Preservation Canal Commission	566
Mary McLeod Bethune NHS	199
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	2,550
Fisk University – Jubilee Hall	168
Blackstone River Corridor	350
William McKinley Monument Restoration	925
Balboa Park, San Diego	200
Subtotal	\$ 5,955
Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission	\$ 250
Total Grant and Aid Programs	\$ 51,022

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Construction	
Planning	\$ 14,100
Emergency & Unscheduled Projects	2,000
Line Item Projects	76,917
Subtotal	\$ 93,017
Federal Lands Highway Program	\$ 60,000
Land Acquisition	\$ 34,325
Construction (trust fund)	
Cumberland Gap Tunnel Project	\$ 31,000
Total Capital Investments	\$ 218,342

DONATIONS

Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Project	\$ 2,030
All Other Donations (cash)	3,331
Total Donations	\$ 5,361

Grand Total \$1,027,265



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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.

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