

(g) *With nonprofit organizations and institutions.*—The program has worked closely with the League of Women Voters, National League of Cities, National Association of Counties, the National Recreation Association, American Institute of Park Executives, the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, and other nonprofit organizations concerned with conservation and a better urban environment.

(h) *With business enterprises.*—There has been little contact with business groups.

8. *Laws and regulations*

Public Law 87-70, approved June 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 149, 183, title VII). (See "Basic Laws and Authorities on Housing and Urban Development, 1965," p. 378.)

Amended by:

Public Law 88-560, approved September 2, 1964 (78 Stat. 769, 806, sec. 1001).

Public Law 89-117, approved August 10, 1965 (79 Stat. 451, 595, title IX).

Executive Order 11237 (30 F.R. 9433), July 27, 1965. (See "Basic Laws and Authorities on Housing and Urban Development, 1965," p. 383.)

Executive Order 11017 (27 F.R. 4141), April 27, 1962. (See "Basic Laws and Authorities on Housing and Urban Development, 1965," p. 386.)

Current appropriations:

Public Law 89-128, approved August 16, 1965 (79 Stat. 520). (See "Basic Laws and Authorities on Housing and Urban Development, 1965," p. 596.)

Supplemented by: Public Law 89-309, approved October 31, 1965 (79 Stat. 1133, 1135). (See "Basic Laws and Authorities on Housing and Urban Development, 1965," p. 603.)

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

9. *Economic effects*

Sections (a) through (h) deal with the effects of the program on personal income, business, employment levels, the GNP, and other economic indicators. The open-space land program is not designed to further economic goals, but to improve the quality of the urban environment. Providing recreation facilities and acquiring land having value for scenic and conservation purposes does have a long-term economic impact on the communities, but this is hard to quantify. In some cases, property values are enhanced by neighboring parks; tourists and park users generate economic activity for businesses servicing these areas; and the preservation of a pleasant urban setting might tend to halt economic decline of neighborhoods and cities. Further research is needed on these effects.

Of course, the direct expenditures made by the Federal, State, and local governments under the program would have the normal multiplier effect for any area in which they are made. As of September 1965, the total amount of funds expended by all sources to purchase the 145,000 acres was \$168 million. Of this amount \$46 million were