



ACCOMPLISHMENTS

LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM

2008-2010



ABOUT THE LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM

The National Park Service (NPS) is guided by the Act of August 25, 1916, to protect and preserve resources within units of the National Park System, while providing for public use and enjoyment of those resources. A number of NPS units contain nonfederal lands. Depending on the use of these lands, it is sometimes necessary for the NPS to seek to acquire them, or interests in them, or conduct land exchanges in order to protect resources and provide for visitor use and enjoyment. This work is done in cooperation with states, local governments, nonprofit organizations and property owners to provide various forms of protection. Between 2008 and 2010, the Land Resources Program was able to provide assistance to 243 National Park units through activities supported by the Land and Water Conservation Fund.



“AMERICANS LOVE THE OUTDOOR PLACES where they fish, hike, hunt, and get away from it all, and they expect these lands to be protected wisely on their behalf.”

Americans are blessed with a vast and varied natural and cultural heritage. From mountains to deserts and from sea to shining sea, America’s great outdoors have shaped the rugged independence and sense of community that define the American spirit. All of these landscapes: parks, farmlands, wildlands, cultural sites, coasts, lakes and rivers, are a precious inheritance from previous generations. They are places that offer refuge from daily demands, renew our spirit, and enhance our fondest memories, whether fishing with a grandchild along a quiet stream, hiking a trail with an old friend, or enjoying a family picnic in a neighborhood park.

The great outdoors is also an enduring jobs creator for America. The American outdoor industry estimates 6.5 million jobs are created every year from outdoor activities. An economic impact analysis completed by the Department of the Interior in December 2009 estimates that in 2008 more than 400 million visits to the Nation’s parks, refuges, and public lands generated nearly \$25 billion and supported over 300,000 jobs in recreation and tourism, contributing significantly to the economic vitality of many communities.

Using critical funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Land Resources Program advances the Departmental mission by protecting nationally significant landscapes for the National Park System and by participating in shared federal land acquisition and conservation strategies, especially those which offer significant opportunities to leverage additional non-federal funding. The projects highlighted in this report demonstrate a creative and collaborative approach that emphasizes strategic investment in land conservation to maximize conservation outcomes and to realize economic and community benefits, such as new or enhanced outdoor recreation opportunities. Through this program, we are protecting America’s land, water, and wildlife and helping our citizens reconnect with our great outdoors.

Ken Salazar, Secretary of the Interior



“AMERICA’S NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM IS A GIFT from past generations to this and succeeding generations. Although the challenges we face today could not have been imagined when the agency was first established in 1916, our mission remains the same.”

The Land Resources Program team does an impressive job in protecting the integrity and values of our National Parks. Through their expertise, creativity and dedication, the National Park System itself takes shape, evolves and is sustained. The projects highlighted in this report not only showcase the incredible complexity, diversity and richness of the National Park System, but they also signal that our work in protecting, preserving and restoring these irreplaceable American treasures is ongoing. In addition to directly strengthening the national parks, the Land Resources Program also supports creation of new recreational opportunities which generate economic benefits to local communities and surrounding regions.

I am pleased to present this report on the Land Resources Program’s accomplishments. It demonstrates the vital role of the Land and Water Conservation Fund in supporting our agency’s conservation and recreation goals. I invite you to review these exemplary projects and to reflect on the multiple perspectives—ecological, economic, historical and recreational—in which their value can be seen.

Jon Jarvis, Director, National Park Service

LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM:
VITAL STATISTICS

2008	195 TRACTS ACQUIRED 10,545 ACRES PROTECTED 274,852,949 VISITORS
2009	264 TRACTS ACQUIRED 21,523 ACRES PROTECTED 285,579,941 VISITORS
2010	193 TRACTS ACQUIRED 17,504 ACRES PROTECTED 281,303,769 VISITORS

243

PARKS ASSISTED
(THREE YEAR TOTAL)

OVER 300,000 VISITORS ANNUALLY ENJOY THE HIGHEST DUNE IN NORTH AMERICA.



ACQUIRING LANDS FOR A NEW PARK
GREAT SAND DUNES NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE, COLORADO

Since its designation in 2000 as Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve, more than 115,000 acres have been added to the park through the collaboration of federal, state and private partners. In addition to the Great Sand Dunes system, the park includes alpine lakes, tundra, rugged peaks, ancient spruce forests, grasslands, shrublands and wetlands.

PROJECTS HIGHLIGHTED IN THIS REPORT



LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM
OVERVIEW

Since its inception in 1916, the NPS has served as the ultimate caretaker of America’s most valuable natural and cultural resources, while providing for public use and enjoyment of those resources. Today the National Park System totals more than 84 million acres, yet 2.7 million acres of privately owned land remains within NPS boundaries. Of that land, approximately 1.8 million acres have been identified to be acquired either in fee or by scenic/conservation easement interest.

Funding for land acquisition within the National Park System is derived primarily from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This funding source, established by Congress in 1965, comes from a portion of receipts from offshore oil and gas leasing, not taxpayer dollars. The federal portion of the LWCF is used to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein necessary to achieve the natural, cultural, wildlife, and recreation management objectives of the NPS.

Each year, the Land Resources Program cooperates with federal agencies; tribal, state, and local governments; nonprofit organizations; and private property owners to provide the appropriate protection measures for conserving large landscapes, preserving cultural landscapes, protecting trails, establishing new parks, and restoring ecosystems. In FY 2010 alone, the NPS preserved approximately 17,504 acres by acquiring 193 tracts of land.



PHOTO: NPS/JERRY MEGENITY

LETTING THE LAND SPEAK FOR ITSELF
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING

“...wildness renews people’s spirit, and thus through the mind, body and spirit connection, also facilitates emotional and physical healing.”

LUCY ROCKEFELLER WALETZKY,
AT THE DEDICATION OF THE LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER PRESERVE,
JUNE 21, 2008

With a generous donation from Laurance S. Rockefeller, visitors to Grand Teton National Park have access to over 1,100 acres of pristine land located on the shores of Phelps Lake. Now known as the Laurance S. Rockefeller Preserve, the former JY Ranch property originally had been purchased by philanthropist John D. Rockefeller, Jr. in 1932. To create the preserve, 30 log buildings and two roads were removed from the property, the land was restored to its natural state, a trail system was created and a visitor center built. It is estimated that the land is worth \$160 million, making it one of the most valuable gifts in the history of the National Park System.

The preserve visitor center is the starting point for an 8-mile network of trails that leads visitors on self-directed hikes to scenic and ecologically significant areas, including Lake Creek, Phelps Lake and the adjacent ridges. A 2.5 mile primary loop provides views of Phelps Lake and the Teton Range from a series of rest areas along the trail. “All this was driven and directed by Laurance S. Rockefeller,” said Jackie Skaggs, spokesperson for Grand Teton National Park. “He wanted the land to speak for itself, to help people see how we relate to nature by itself, and come away with a greater appreciation for conservation stewardship.”

PRESERVING A ROAD TO PEACE
**SAN JUAN ISLAND NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK, WASHINGTON**

San Juan Island National Historical Park dramatically expanded its English Camp unit in 2010 with the acquisition of 312 acres of woodlands and trails on Mitchell Hill. Acquired from the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Mitchell Hill is the first major addition to the park since the 1970s. The acquisition was completed in partnership with the San Juan County Land Bank and The Conservation Fund, and was supported by a broad coalition of park stakeholders, and county, state, and federal agencies.

Among the most significant cultural landscape features on Mitchell Hill are traces of the historic military road that bisects the northern edge of the property. This portion was constructed by Royal Marines to travel between American and English camps during the joint military occupation of 1859-1872. Visible along portions of the road is rip-rap—rock placed by British troops to reinforce the road — as well as wheel ruts from wagons that once rolled along the road.

“The military road evokes the period before the U.S. took formal possession of San Juan Island when the boundary dispute was resolved,” said National Park Service historian Mike Vouri. “Not only did the road symbolize peacekeeping, it physically tied one end of the island with the other. The road is truly a part of the island’s heritage.”

ENGLISH CAMP.
PHOTO: NPS/LUCAS PELLANT

“I want to express our delight that this historic property is becoming part of the national historic site. It will make possible creative new programs that will further illustrate and interpret the life and work of Saint-Gaudens and fellow members of the Cornish Colony.”

BYRON BELL, PRESIDENT,
AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS MEMORIAL

PHOTO: NPS



A HISTORIC FARM JOINS THE PARK
**SAINT-GAUDENS NATIONAL
HISTORIC SITE, VERMONT**

In 2010, Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site accepted the donation of the historic Blow-Me-Down Farm property from the site’s nonprofit partner, the Augustus Saint-Gaudens Memorial. Initially acquired by the Saint-Gaudens Memorial in 1998, the 42.6-acre property includes nine historic structures, agricultural fields and more than a quarter mile of scenic frontage along the Connecticut River.

“The Blow-Me-Down Farm is an outstanding historic resource and an important piece in the history of Augustus Saint-Gaudens’s association with the town of Cornish and the Cornish Colony of artists,” said Superintendent Rick Kendall. “We are appreciative of the Saint-Gaudens Memorial’s foresight in preserving this property and we graciously accept their donation of the farm for inclusion in Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site.”

Blow-Me-Down Farm was the home of the Charles C. Beaman family and a hub of the Cornish Colony’s social activities. Beaman, a New York City lawyer and friend, initially attracted Saint-Gaudens to Cornish with the promise that the area held many “Lincoln-shaped men” for the sculptor to model. Saint-Gaudens’s presence in Cornish subsequently attracted other artists, writers and musicians to form what is now known as the Cornish Colony.



ACCESSING THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL'S TOUGHEST MILE APPALACHIAN NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL, NEW HAMPSHIRE

In 2010, the NPS and The Conservation Fund protected 4,777 acres of northern New Hampshire forestland directly surrounding the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (AT), linking other conserved lands and ensuring continued public access through historic side trails. According to AT Superintendent Pamela Underhill, "The famed Appalachian Trail, extending along the spine of the Appalachian Mountains from Maine to Georgia, offers a unique focus for landscape-scale conservation in the heavily populated eastern United States."

Working with a coalition of local leaders, state agencies, businesses and communities, 4,777 acres in Success Township were added to the Mahoosuc Mountain Range section of the AT, and another 1,200 acres of bordering forestland in Shelburne are planned to be conserved as working forest under a conservation easement. The larger property will be managed by White Mountain National Forest and will maintain historic public access, including traditional uses of hunting and fishing.

This acquisition is the first of a three phase agreement to conserve more than 29,000 contiguous acres in Success Township. The goal is to protect natural resources while ensuring working forests and sustainable economic opportunities for communities in the Berlin-Gorham area, Coos County and the White Mountain region.

Among the AT's most picturesque and rugged sections, the Mahoosuc Mountain Range provides a gateway between New Hampshire and Maine. Leading hikers across high elevations to a section of the AT known as the "toughest mile," the famed corridor is now protected for six miles along the crest of the Mahoosuc Mountain Range.

“People in the Berlin region and Coos County are working for a better future beyond the current economic downturn, and this kind of visionary thinking requires bold action.”

NANCY BELL, VERMONT DIRECTOR,
THE CONSERVATION FUND

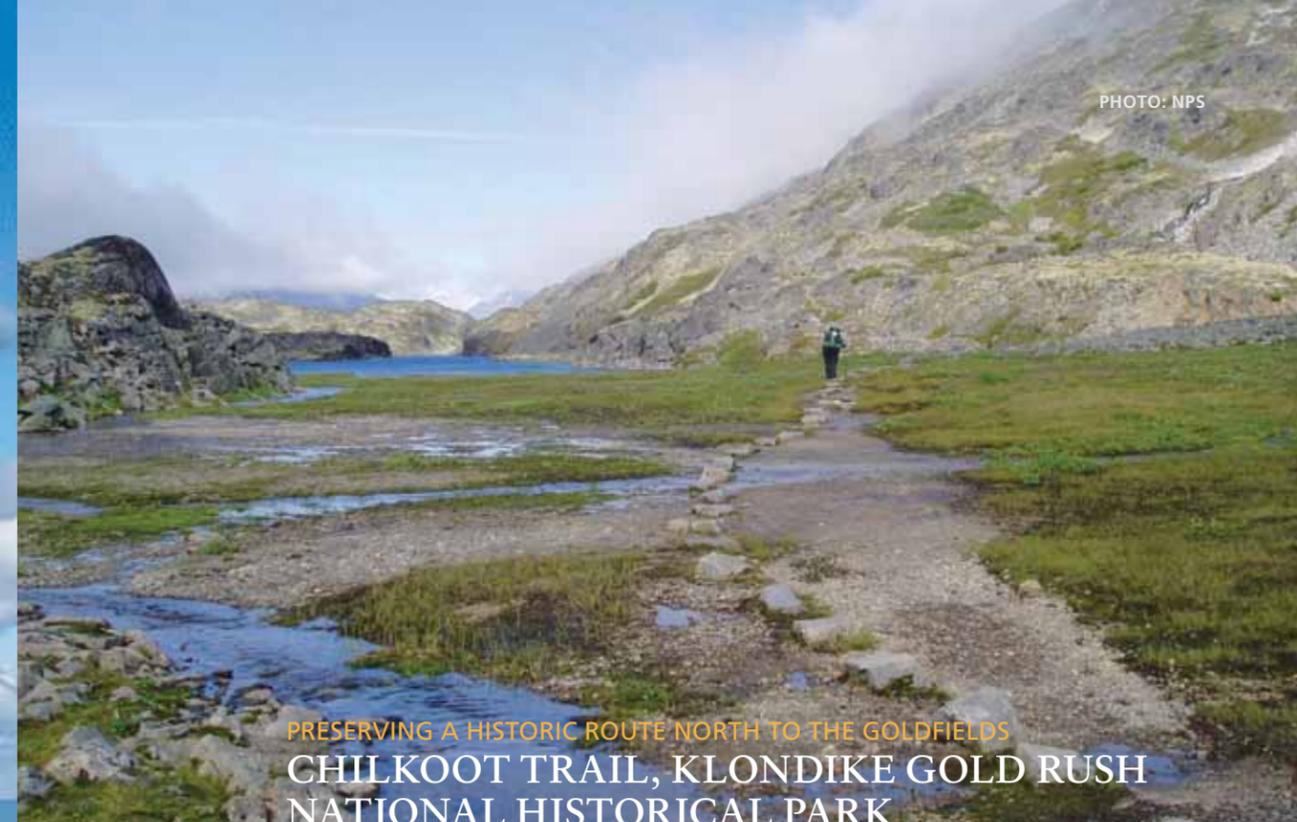


PHOTO: NPS

PRESERVING A HISTORIC ROUTE NORTH TO THE GOLDFIELDS CHILKOOT TRAIL, KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

During the height of the Klondike Gold Rush, goldpanners prospecting in the Yukon were forced to haul their supplies over a high coastal pass on the Chilkoot Trail, one of only two routes to rich goldfields to the north, a challenging feat requiring weeks of extreme effort. Today, the trail symbolizes the courage, endurance and struggle of these pioneering men and women. Long before the Gold Rush, the Chilkoot Trail was established by Tlingit people as a trade route into the interior of Canada. Fish, seal oil and seaweed were traded with the First Nations peoples for moose and caribou hides, plant materials and other goods unavailable on the coast. In 2010, the NPS completed a land exchange that added seven parcels, totaling 1,036 acres, within the Chilkoot Trail unit of the park.

“Each year, 2,500 intrepid recreationists recapture the spirit of the 1898 Klondike Gold Rush stampede while backpacking the arduous route and camping at back-country facilities managed and maintained by the NPS.”

REED MCCLUSKEY,
CHIEF OF BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATION
KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHOTO: BILL DUFFY
BILLDUFFY.COM

DELIVERING ON AN OLD PROMISE
BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE, FLORIDA

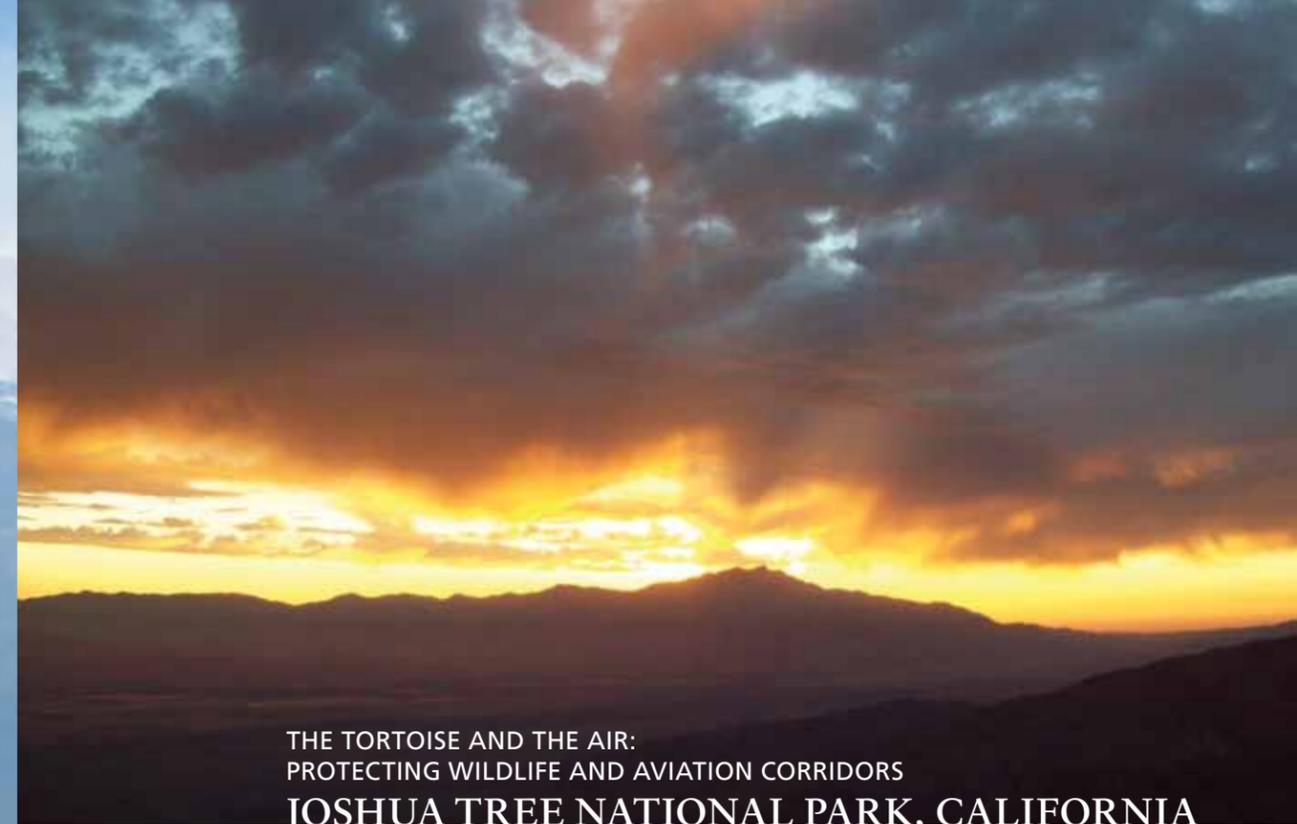
In 2010, the State of Florida's Board of Trustees voted to transfer approximately 29,000 acres of state-owned lands within Big Cypress National Preserve to the NPS. The transfer marked the culmination of a seven-year effort between the NPS and the State of Florida, and delivered on Florida's decades-old promise to purchase and donate lands to the NPS as part of the creation of Big Cypress National Preserve.

Congress established Big Cypress National Preserve in October 1974. Later that year, the State of Florida agreed to donate and convey title to all state-owned lands within the preserve boundaries to the NPS. In 1989, the Big Cypress National Preserve Addition Act increased the size of the preserve and provided for federal/state cost sharing for land acquisition costs. The 29,000 acres transferred in 2010 comprised over 550 individual tracts. The State of Florida's action, and the recent completion of the General Management Plan for the Addition of Lands within Big Cypress, allows the NPS to begin implementing recreational activities such as hunting, fishing, ORV use, hiking and camping. The NPS is continuing its work in partnership with the State of Florida: over 14,000 acres of Florida School Board lands remain to be transferred.

“Our partnership with the State of Florida remains strong; we are committed to working with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Florida Department of Forestry, and other state agencies to be responsible stewards of this vast and magnificent ecosystem.”

PEDRO RAMOS, SUPERINTENDENT,
BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE

PHOTO: PAUL MURPHY



THE TORTOISE AND THE AIR:
PROTECTING WILDLIFE AND AVIATION CORRIDORS
JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA

As the result of a partnership between the Department of the Navy, the Mojave Desert Land Trust (MDLT) and the NPS, more than 957 acres of wildlife habitat on the northern boundary of Joshua Tree National Park have been protected since 2010. Part of the larger Quail Mountain ecosystem, the land provides critical habitat for the recovery of the threatened desert tortoise while preserving a wildlife corridor for the movement of bighorn sheep, badger, mule deer, mountain lion and dozens of bird species.

The partnership is a strategic collaboration with the Department of the Navy, since the acquired lands also protect an aviation corridor essential to the mission of the adjacent Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC). To complete the project, the Department of the Navy and the MDLT agreed to cooperate on land acquisition projects that mutually benefit MCAGCC's encroachment protection strategies and MDLT's mission to protect wildlife habitat and other lands with high conservation values. The acquisitions were funded by the Department of the Navy, public and private donations and the MDLT. Since its establishment in 2005, the MDLT has conveyed over 11,000 acres to the NPS for preservation at Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks, as well as Mojave National Preserve, primarily through donations of land.

“Safeguarding this property is a win-win. In these tough economic times, it helps preserve the jobs on the Marine base by protecting its mission, and it protects pristine habitat for our children and our grandchildren to enjoy.”

JIM RICKER, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF,
G5 PLANS, MARINE CORPS AIR GROUND COMBAT CENTER

PHOTO: NPS/CHARLES TRACY

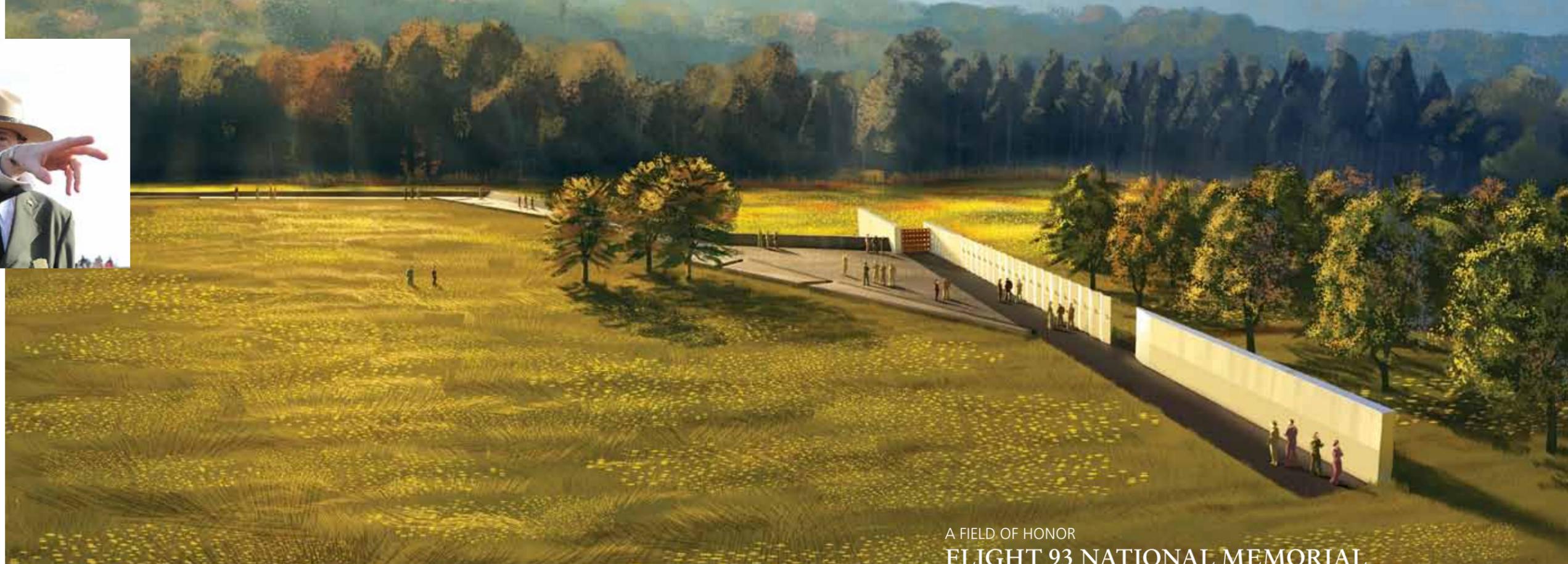


SECRETARY KEN SALAZAR, GORDON FELT, PRESIDENT, FAMILIES OF FLIGHT 93, AND DENNIS REIDENBACH, NPS NORTHEAST REGIONAL DIRECTOR, AT GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY, NOVEMBER 2009.

PHOTO: NPS

“Thanks to the collaborative efforts of the landowners, the Families of Flight 93 and the National Park Service, we have reached this important milestone in properly honoring the courage and sacrifice of the men and women who gave their lives that day.”

KEN SALAZAR,
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR



A FIELD OF HONOR
FLIGHT 93 NATIONAL MEMORIAL



PHOTO: FLORAL CITY IMAGES/
DAVE GRASSLEY

“REMEMBER THE RAISIN”
**RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD PARK, MICHIGAN**

Established in 2009, River Raisin National Battlefield Park is home to arguably the largest land engagement in the War of 1812. On January 18, 1813, American forces drove the British from Frenchtown, located along the banks of the River Raisin, only to suffer a stunning defeat four days later on January 22. Following the second battle, native warriors returned to Frenchtown, scalped the remaining injured soldiers and set the settlement aflame. More American casualties occurred here than at any other battlefield during the war against the British and their Indian allies. Through the remainder of the war the battle cry, “Remember the Raisin”, rallied troops to victory.

In 2010, a land donation to the NPS comprising nearly 45 core battlefield acres for the park capped a community-wide effort to reclaim the battlefield from turn of the century industrial development. The land was transferred from the Port of Monroe which had assembled multiple parcels owned by the City of Monroe, Monroe County and Monroe County Historical Society. A battlefield landscape restoration effort, led by the City and Port of Monroe, is now forging a new paradigm in historic preservation and changing the way preservationists around the country consider historic assets once thought to be lost to development.

THE FINAL RESTING PLACE OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW IS THE HEART OF THE FLIGHT 93 NATIONAL MEMORIAL AND WILL REMAIN UNTOUCHED. VISITORS WILL BE ABLE TO VIEW THE CRASH SITE FROM THE MEMORIAL PLAZA. THE NAMES OF THE 40 PASSENGERS AND CREW WILL BE INSCRIBED ON THE WALL OF THE PLAZA AS IT FOLLOWS THE FLIGHT PATH OF THE PLANE.

DESIGN RENDERING: NPS/BIOLINIA &
PAUL MURDOCH ARCHITECTS

On Tuesday morning, September 11, 2001, the U.S. came under attack when four commercial airliners were hijacked and used to strike targets on the ground. Nearly 3,000 people tragically lost their lives. Because of the actions of the 40 passengers and crew aboard one of the planes, Flight 93, the attack on the U.S. Capitol was thwarted.

In August 2009, purchase agreements were reached with the property owners whose land was needed to complete construction of the Flight 93 National Memorial. The NPS began construction of the memorial’s first phase in November 2010, so that it could be completed in time for the 10th anniversary of the September 11 attacks. The first phase of the memorial includes the memorial plaza and wall, a 2.5-mile entrance road, a ring road that encircles the Field of Honor, an arrival court, visitor contact station and parking.

CONSERVING DIVERSITY AND MEASURING HUMAN IMPACT
BIG THICKET NATIONAL PRESERVE, TEXAS

Renowned as the “biological crossroads of North America,” Big Thicket National Preserve was established by Congress in 1974 as the first preserve in the National Park System. The goal of the national preserve status is to protect a remnant of Big Thicket’s complex biological diversity and to provide a standard for measuring human impact on the environment.

Big Thicket is a remarkable mix of southeastern swamps, eastern deciduous forests, central plains, pine savannas and dry sandhills. There are ten distinct ecosystems within the nearly 106,000-acre preserve that are home to a variety of unique plants and animals. Four of the five carnivorous plants in North America can be found here as well as more than 20 types of orchids. In addition to rare plants, nearly 186 species of birds live or migrate through the preserve, including bald eagles, peregrine falcons and swallow-tailed kites. Several species of snakes, including the Louisiana pine snake, and a small population of alligators also can be found at Big Thicket.

The Conservation Fund (TCF) has been partnering with the NPS on land protection activities to preserve more than 42,600 acres since 2004. In 2009, TCF made the largest donation in Big Thicket National Preserve’s history, donating 6,600 acres of bottomland hardwood forest and cypress-tupelo swamp to the NPS. In 2010, TCF helped the NPS purchase more than 4,000 acres of former Hancock Timber land. These purchases added more than 800 acres to the Canyonlands unit of the preserve and more than 3,600 acres along Village Creek. The Village Creek acquisition also contributes to large landscape conservation goals by establishing a continuous conservation corridor with Village Creek State Park; providing habitat for migratory waterfowl and songbirds; and serving as a floodplain that will protect the communities along Village Creek and the Neches River.

TREES CROWD THE CYPRESS-TUPELO SWAMP IN
BIG THICKET NATIONAL PRESERVE.
PHOTO: LAURENCE PARENT

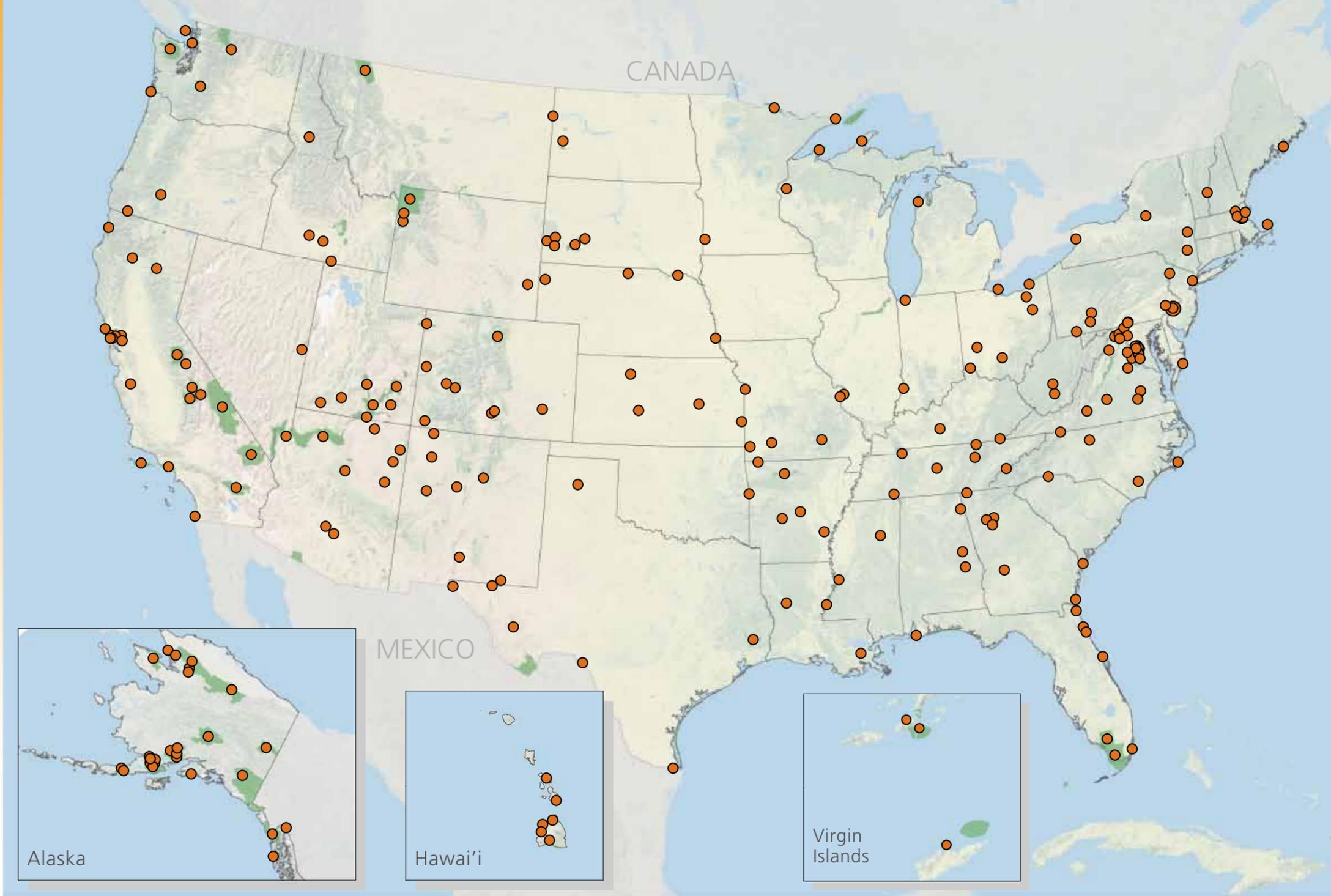




PHOTO: NPS/CHRISTY SPLECHTER

PURCHASING NATIVE ALLOTMENTS
GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE, ALASKA

In 2011, the NPS acquired an 80-acre Native allotment in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, which became designated wilderness upon transfer. The property is one of three isolated private parcels located in designated wilderness, 32 miles west of the village of Anaktuvuk Pass, on the north flank of the Brooks Range on the Kiruktagiak River. The land's original owner, Daniel Hugo, an Inupiat Eskimo, received title to the property under the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906. In a 1982 interview, he described using the land for subsistence hunting of moose and sheep, trapping of fox, wolverine and wolf, and fishing for grayling. The land was purchased from Daniel's daughter; a second Native allotment, adjacent to the Hugo property, will soon be acquired with financial support from The Conservation Fund.



MAP: NPS

LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM ACTIVITY 2008-2010

ALABAMA

- Little River Canyon National Preserve
- Natchez Trace Parkway
- Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail
- Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site
- Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

ALASKA

- Alagnak Wild River
- Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve
- Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

- Cape Krusenstern National Monument
- Denali National Park & Preserve
- Gates of the Arctic National Park & Preserve
- Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve
- Katmai National Park & Preserve
- Kenai Fjords National Park
- Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
- Kobuk Valley National Park
- Lake Clark National Park & Preserve
- Noatak National Preserve
- Sitka National Historical Park

- World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument
- Wrangell-St Elias National Park & Preserve
- Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve

ARKANSAS

- Arkansas Post National Memorial
- Buffalo National River
- Fort Smith National Historic Site
- Hot Springs National Park
- Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site

Pea Ridge National Military Park
 President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace
 Home National Historic Site

ARIZONA

Canyon de Chelly National Monument
 Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
 Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
 Grand Canyon National Park
 Hohokam Pima National Monument
 Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site
 Lake Mead National Recreation Area
 Navajo National Monument
 Petrified Forest National Park
 Walnut Canyon National Monument

CALIFORNIA

Cabrillo National Monument
 Channel Islands National Park
 Death Valley National Park
 Devils Postpile National Monument
 Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site
 Fort Point National Historic Site
 Golden Gate National Recreation Area
 John Muir National Historic Site
 Joshua Tree National Park

Kings Canyon National Park
 Lassen Volcanic National Park
 Manzanar National Historic Site
 Mojave National Preserve
 Muir Woods National Monument
 Pinnacles National Monument
 Point Reyes National Seashore
 Redwood National Park
 Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front
 National Historical Park
 Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
 Sequoia National Park
 Whiskeytown National Recreation Area
 World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument
 Yosemite National Park

COLORADO

Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site
 Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park
 Colorado National Monument
 Curecanti National Recreation Area
 Dinosaur National Monument
 Great Sand Dunes National Park & Preserve
 Mesa Verde National Park
 Rocky Mountain National Park

FLORIDA

Big Cypress National Preserve
 Biscayne National Park
 Canaveral National Seashore
 Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
 Everglades National Park
 Fort Matanzas National Monument
 Gulf Islands National Seashore
 Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve

GEORGIA

Andersonville National Historic Site
 Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
 Chickamauga and Chattanooga
 National Military Park
 Cumberland Island National Seashore
 Fort Pulaski National Monument
 Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
 Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site

HAWAII

Haleakala National Park
 Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park
 Kalaupapa National Historical Park
 Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park
 Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park

Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site
 World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument

IDAHO

City of Rocks National Reserve
 Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument
 Minidoka National Historic Site
 Nez Perce National Historical Park
 Yellowstone National Park

INDIANA

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park
 Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

KANSAS

Fort Larned National Historic Site
 Fort Scott National Historic Site
 Nicodemus National Historic Site
 Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve

KENTUCKY

Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area
 Mammoth Cave National Park
 Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
 Fort Donelson National Battlefield

LOUISIANA

Cane River Creole National Historical Park
 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve

MAINE

Acadia National Park

MARYLAND

Antietam National Battlefield
 Assateague Island National Seashore
 Catocin Mountain Park
 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
 Clara Barton National Historic Site
 Fort Washington Park
 George Washington Memorial Parkway
 Monocacy National Battlefield
 Piscataway Park
 Thomas Stone National Historic Site

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston African American National Historic Site
 Boston National Historical Park
 Cape Cod National Seashore
 John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site
 Lowell National Historical Park
 Minute Man National Historical Park
 Salem Maritime National Historic Site

MICHIGAN

Keweenaw National Historical Park
 River Raisin National Battlefield Park
 Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore

MINNESOTA

Grand Portage National Monument
 Lower Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway
 Pipestone National Monument
 Voyageurs National Park
 Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway



**CAUGHT BETWEEN
 TWO COUNTRIES AT WAR
 MINIDOKA NATIONAL
 HISTORIC SITE, IDAHO**

TOP PHOTO: NPS/MIKE MUNTS
 INSET PHOTO: THE BANCROFT LIBRARY/
 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY,
 JAPANESE AMERICAN DIGITAL ARCHIVES

In early 2011, the NPS acquired 138 acres of additional land at Minidoka National Historic Site. The Conservation Fund had previously purchased the properties and held them until the NPS could add them to the site. The land is the former site of the internment camp's fire station, water tower, military police headquarters, and barracks blocks 21 and 22. The NPS will begin to reestablish residential block 22 on its original location, starting with the relocation of a barracks building and a camp mess hall donated by Jerome County. Established

in January 2001, the Minidoka National Historic Site preserves the resources associated with the Minidoka Relocation Center and promotes education and interpretation about the struggles of a people caught between two countries at war. According to Superintendent Wendy Janssen, "The story of Minidoka is an important chapter of American history. It is a site that addresses the violation of civil and constitutional rights and the fragility of democracy in times of crisis—a story that continues to resonate with meaning and relevance today."

MISSISSIPPI

Gulf Islands National Seashore
 Natchez National Historical Park
 Natchez Trace Parkway
 Vicksburg National Military Park

MISSOURI

George Washington Carver National Monument
 Harry S. Truman National Historic Site
 Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
 Ozark National Scenic Riverways
 Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
 Wilson's Creek National Battlefield

MONTANA

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site
 Glacier National Park
 Nez Perce National Historical Park
 Yellowstone National Park

NEBRASKA

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument
 Missouri National Recreational River
 Niobrara National Scenic River

NEW JERSEY

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
 Thomas Edison National Historic Site



**HYDE FARM: PRESERVING A CLEAR WINDOW ON TIME
 CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER
 NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, GEORGIA**

In 2010, the last piece of the historic Hyde Farm was transferred to the NPS from The Trust for Public Land as part of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. Transfer of the 53-acre parcel completes a long effort to protect one of the last working farms near Atlanta. The farm in east Cobb County has changed little in the last century. The Hyde family bought it in 1920 from the Power family, who had originally settled in a log cabin they built in the 1830s. The last Hyde on the property, J.C. Hyde, was raised on the land and farmed it until 2004. Even as suburbs and sprawl surrounded the property, Cobb County residents saw Mr. Hyde work the farm using a hand plow pulled by his stalwart mule, Nell.

“The farm is a clear window on a time and a way of life that have all but disappeared from this region. We are proud to work with The Trust for Public Land, Cobb County, and dedicated citizens in the Atlanta metropolitan area to protect such a special place.”

PATTY WISSINGER,
 SUPERINTENDENT,
 CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER
 NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

PHOTO: NPS

PRESERVING VIEWSHEDS PISCATAWAY PARK, MARYLAND

In 2008, with the help of The Trust for Public Land (TPL), the NPS acquired 73 acres of unimproved property within Piscataway Park located directly across the Potomac River from George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate. This acquisition was part of a 2-phase initiative intended to preserve the historic viewshed from Mount Vernon. Additional viewshed protections were secured through the donation of a scenic easement interest over the property's remaining 10-acre riverfront homesite. This successful acquisition would not have been possible without the property owners' strong conservation ethic and the hard work and generosity of our partners at TPL.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

NEW MEXICO

Aztec Ruins National Monument
Carlsbad Caverns National Park
Chaco Culture National Historical Park
El Malpais National Monument
Pecos National Historical Park
Petroglyph National Monument
White Sands National Monument

NEVADA

Death Valley National Park
Great Basin National Park
Lake Mead National Recreation Area

NEW YORK

African Burial Ground National Monument
Fort Stanwix National Monument
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site

NORTH CAROLINA

Blue Ridge Parkway
Cape Lookout National Seashore
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Moore's Creek National Battlefield

NORTH DAKOTA

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site
Theodore Roosevelt National Park

OHIO

Cuyahoga Valley National Park
Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park
First Ladies National Historic Site
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

James A. Garfield National Historic Site
Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial
William Howard Taft National Historic Site

OKLAHOMA

Fort Smith National Historic Site

OREGON

Crater Lake National Park
Lewis and Clark National Historical Park
Nez Perce National Historical Park
Oregon Caves National Monument

PENNSYLVANIA

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site
Eisenhower National Historic Site
Flight 93 National Memorial
Fort Necessity National Battlefield
Gettysburg National Military Park
Independence National Historical Park
Johnstown Flood National Memorial
Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial
Valley Forge National Historical Park

SOUTH CAROLINA

Congaree National Park
Cowpens National Battlefield

SOUTH DAKOTA

Badlands National Park
Jewel Cave National Monument
Minuteman Missile National Historic Site
Missouri National Recreational River
Mount Rushmore National Memorial
Wind Cave National Park

TENNESSEE

Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
Fort Donelson National Battlefield
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Natchez Trace Parkway
Obed Wild And Scenic River
Shiloh National Military Park
Stones River National Battlefield

TEXAS

Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument
Amistad National Recreation Area
Big Thicket National Preserve
Chamizal National Memorial
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
Fort Davis National Historic Site
Guadalupe Mountains National Park
Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park

UTAH

Bryce Canyon National Park
Canyonlands National Park
Capitol Reef National Park
Dinosaur National Monument
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Natural Bridges National Monument
Rainbow Bridge National Monument
Zion National Park

VIRGINIA

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
Assateague Island National Seashore
Blue Ridge Parkway
Booker T. Washington National Monument
Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
George Washington Memorial Parkway
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
Manassas National Battlefield Park
Petersburg National Battlefield
Prince William Forest Park
Richmond National Battlefield Park

WASHINGTON

Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve
Lake Chelan National Recreation Area
Lewis and Clark National Historical Park
Mount Rainier National Park
Nez Perce National Historical Park
Olympic National Park
San Juan Island National Historical Park

WISCONSIN

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
Lower Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway
Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway

WEST VIRGINIA

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
Gauley River National Recreation Area
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
New River Gorge National River

WYOMING

Fort Laramie National Historic Site
Grand Teton National Park
John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway
Yellowstone National Park

MULTI-STATE

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(CT,GA,MA,MD,ME,NC,NH,NJ,NY,PA,TN,VA,VT,WV)
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
(ID,IL,IA,KS,MO,MT,NE,ND,OR,SD,WA)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
Frederick Douglass National Historic Site
National Capital Parks
National Mall
Rock Creek Park
Thomas Jefferson Memorial
Washington Monument
White House

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Salt River Bay National Historical Park
Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument
Virgin Islands National Park

LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM OFFICE LOCATIONS

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION - LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM CENTER

1100 Ohio Drive SW
Washington, DC 20242

NORTHEAST REGION - LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM CENTER

US Customs House
200 Chestnut Street, 3rd Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19106

NORTHEAST LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM CENTER - GETTYSBURG

791 Baltimore Street
Gettysburg, PA 17325

NORTHEAST LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM CENTER - ALLEGHENY

101 Kelly Avenue
Oak Hill, WV 25901

WASHINGTON OFFICE

1201 Eye Street NW
9th Floor (2540)
Washington, DC 20005

FORT COLLINS TECHNICAL CENTER

301 South Howes Street, Suite 208
Fort Collins, CO 80521

NATIONAL TRAILS LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM CENTER

1314 Edwin Miller Boulevard
Martinsburg, WV 25402-0908

ALASKA REGION - LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM CENTER

240 West 5th Avenue, Room 114
Anchorage, AK 99501

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION - LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM CENTER

12795 West Alameda Parkway
Denver, CO 80225

MIDWEST REGION - LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM CENTER

601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102



MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD AT MORMON ROW,
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK.

PHOTO: NPS/DAN NG