

BUDGET The United States Department of the Interior

JUSTIFICATIONS

and Annual Performance Plan
Fiscal Year 2002

National Park Service

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 FISCAL YEAR 2002 BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

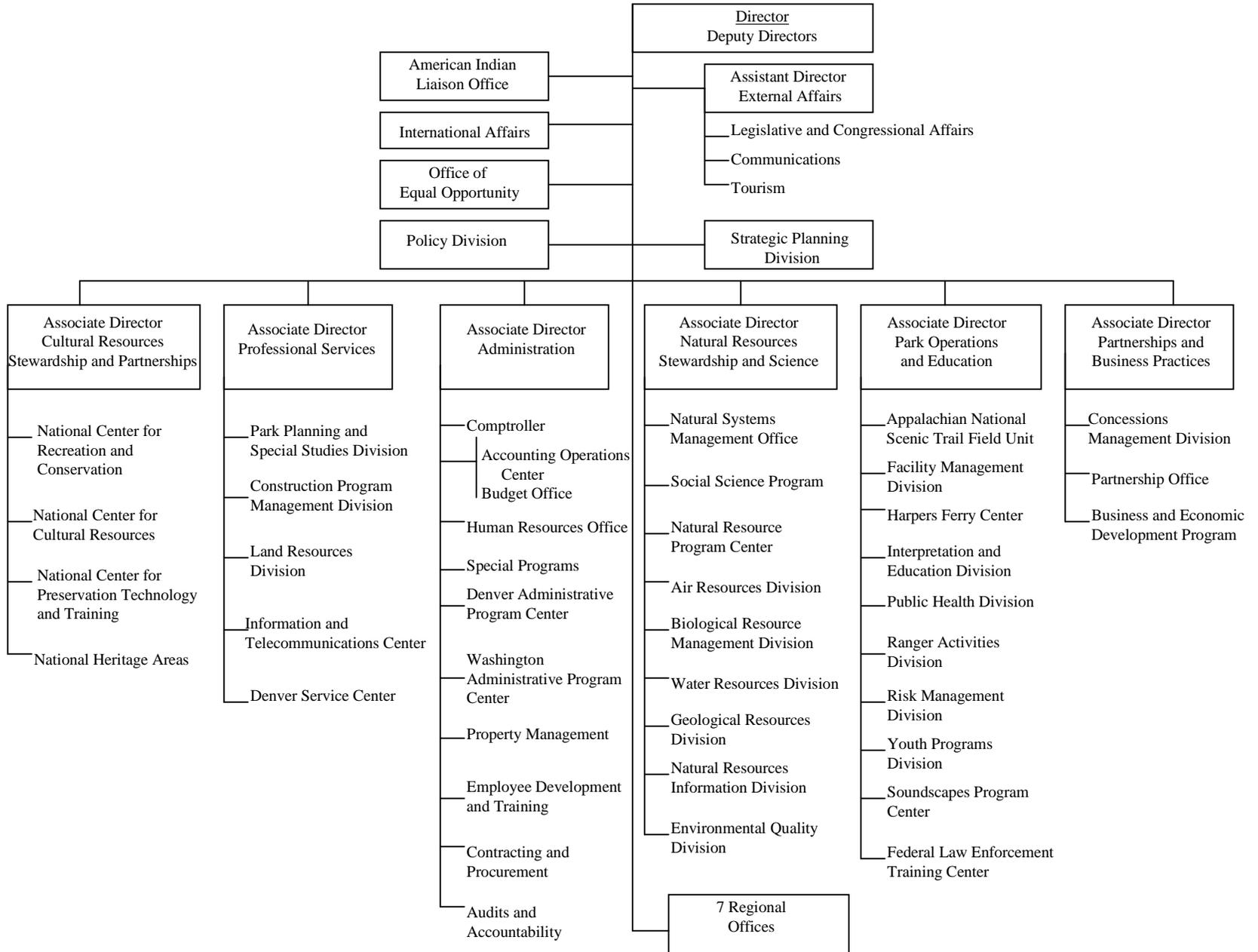
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PROPOSED ORGANIZATION - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



General Statement

National Park Service General Statement

Introduction

This National Park Service budget for FY 2002 supports the President's commitments for full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, for continued funding of a natural resource initiative (Natural Resource Challenge), and for a substantial increase in funding for managing the park facility infrastructure backlog.

The National Park Service mission, which was adopted with its establishment in 1916, provides for the continued protection and conservation of the national parks for the benefit and enjoyment by the public in perpetuity. The people who work in the National Park System are guided by this principle in order to maintain a system of parks that is viewed as a model around the world. However, the Park System and the people who work within it are faced with challenges in managing both resources and facilities, including those posed by the addition of units to the National Park System and the need to maintain existing units. Additions to the System in FY 2001 include First Ladies National Historical Site, Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, Great Sand Dunes National Preserve, U.S. Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument, and Governor's Island National Monument. These new areas increase the total number of units in the System from 379 to 384. Maintaining existing facilities that serve an annual visitation of over 285 million visitors is also a daunting challenge. The NPS is therefore seeking funds to meet these challenges and provide the services expected and demanded by park visitors. This budget will ensure continued protection of the System's resources, thereby affirming the long held conviction that the collective wealth of resources encompassed in the National Park System is central to the values of our people.

FY 2002 Budget Request Overview

The National Park Service is requesting \$2.760 billion in budget authority and 20,377 FTE in fiscal year 2002 to meet our stewardship responsibilities for the protection and preservation of heritage resources comprising the 384 units of the National Park System. The proposed fiscal year 2002 budget provides net increased funding of \$334.2 million above the FY 2001 enacted amount in discretionary budget authority for the Service's seven appropriations: Operation of the National Park System (+\$79.3 million); United States Park Police (-\$12.6 million); National Recreation and Preservation (-\$11.8 million); Urban Park and Recreation Fund (-\$29.9 million); Historic Preservation Fund (-\$57.2 million); Construction and Major Maintenance (+\$24.5 million); and Land Acquisition and State Assistance (+\$341.9 million). This is also a net increase of almost \$603 million compared to the FY 2000 discretionary budget authority.

The FY 2002 budget request supports the President's commitment to fully fund the Land and Water conservation fund in the amount of \$900 million. Of the total amount, \$450 million is proposed in the NPS budget for State grants, \$60 million is proposed in the Fish and Wildlife budget for wildlife and habitat conservation partnership grants, and \$390 million is requested for land acquisition and divided among the four land managing bureaus (National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Forest Service). The NPS State grant funding will provide needed support to assist State and local governments in meeting public demand for outdoor recreation and conservation. In FY 2002, the program will provide for protection of lands that furnish key habitat for a vast array of fish and wildlife, including migratory birds and threatened and endangered species. Within the amount requested for the NPS, \$10 million would be set aside to be apportioned to Federally-recognized Indian tribes through a new competitive grant program.

General Statement

An increase of \$20 million is requested for the Natural Resource Challenge which will be in the third year of a planned five-year program. The Challenge is providing much needed information about the resources contained within parks that is critical to making sound management decisions. The initiative focuses on increasing scientific information for decision-making; building capability to develop and implement solutions to resource problems; and fostering creative uses of partnerships for developing information useful to parks.

The NPS FY 2002 budget request also fully supports the President's commitment to address the NPS facility backlog currently estimated at \$4.9 billion. An estimated \$2.2 billion of the backlog is attributable to facility maintenance needs funded through the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act; \$2.7 billion is related to roads, bridges and transportation projects funded through the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century. The NPS budget requests \$440 million per year for five years toward the backlog of park facility infrastructure needs. The request is highlighted by a \$247 million line item construction proposal, an increase of \$138 million over last year's request; a \$15 million program for housing replacement; \$3 million in the dam safety program; and over \$75 million for repair and rehabilitation projects, including associated system support in FY 2002. The funding available for the programs is proposed to be augmented by \$100 million in fee receipts, an increase of \$40 million from the FY 2001 amount estimated to be devoted to maintenance projects. All told, the proposed FY 2002 NPS budget will increase park facility infrastructure work by over \$100 million from the previous year.

As part of the overall Department initiative, this budget proposes streamlining measures which will produce savings of about \$6.1 million by reducing travel, implementing efficiencies through technological advancements, and by not filling certain vacant positions. In addition, reduced funding of approximately \$100 million for selected grant and assistance programs is proposed in order to fund higher priority programs. Also, in an effort to provide better information about the project and operational needs of the parks, the NPS has instituted several operational and programmatic reforms. The Project Management Information System (PMIS), initiated in 1998, is now fully operational and provides parks with an easy to use way to systematically identify and prioritize single or non-recurring projects. A funding increase of \$0.5 million is requested for PMIS system support and content verification. The NPS has also made improvements to the Operations Formulation System (OFS) software for identifying recurring operational needs and requirements. A significant improvement to our management processes was begun in FY 2000 with the Business Plan Initiative. The initiative is a partnership of the NPS and the National Parks Conservation Association to examine the operational practices of a park in order to help formulate budget needs, to identify efficiency improvements, and to measure current work against established standards. A park's business plan identifies the costs of core park functions, the gap between current funding and justified need, and the park's strategy for addressing the difference. The results can then be analyzed and used as input to PMIS or OFS, as appropriate.

The NPS is also implementing and field testing a new system for management of facility maintenance operations: the Facility Management Software System (FMSS). The system will be in-place in up to 120 parks during 2001. This budget requests an increase of \$1.53 million to complete the installation of the system in all parks and \$2.656 million to continue a multi-year program of conducting comprehensive condition assessments for all facilities to determine exact facility needs such as repair, rehabilitation, or replacement. The results of the condition assessments will be used as input to either the FMSS or PMIS.

The improvements the NPS has made and is continuing to make in the areas of project and operational management will result in better accountability and a more accurate picture of project needs and operational requirements for the parks and for the National Park System.

The following budget table and appropriations summary compares the FY 2002 budget request for the National Park Service to the FY 2001 enacted level.

General Statement

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FY 2002 REQUEST

		2001 <u>Enacted</u>	2002 <u>Budget Request</u>	Change From 2001 <u>(+/-)</u>
<u>Discretionary Appropriations:</u>				
Operation of the National Park System	\$(000)	1,391,177	1,470,499	+79,322
	FTE	15,668	15,532	-136
United States Park Police	\$(000)	77,876	65,260	-12,616
	FTE	762	795	+33
National Recreation and Preservation	\$(000)	59,827	48,039	-11,788
	FTE	287	282	-5
Urban Park and Recreation Fund	\$(000)	29,934	0	-29,934
	FTE	10	0	-10
Historic Preservation Fund	\$(000)	94,239	37,055	-57,184
Construction and Major Maintenance	\$(000)	315,301	339,802	+24,501
	FTE	433	393	-40
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	\$(000)	215,141	557,036	+341,895
	FTE	180	238	+58
Land and Water Conservation Fund Contract Authority	\$(000)	-30,000	-30,000	0
Subtotal, Discretionary Appropriations	\$(000)	2,153,495	2,487,691	334,196
	FTE	17,340	17,240	-100

General Statement

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FY 2002 REQUEST (continued)

		2001 <u>Enacted</u>	2002 Budget <u>Request</u>	Change From 2001 <u>(+/-)</u>
<u>Mandatory Appropriations:</u>				
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations	\$(000)	160,220	161,769	+1,549
	FTE	1,137	1,137	0
Other Permanent Appropriations	\$(000)	40,650	61,950	+21,300
	FTE	165	165	0
Land and Water Conservation Fund Contract Authority	\$(000)	30,000	30,000	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	\$(000)	18,408	18,408	0
	FTE	121	121	0
Construction Trust Fund	\$(000)	0	0	0
	FTE	1	1	0
Subtotal, Mandatory Appropriations	\$(000)	249,278	272,127	+22,849
	FTE	1,424	1,424	0
Transfers from Other Agencies	FTE	1,130	1,130	0
Reimbursables – ONPS	FTE	137	137	0
Reimbursables - NR&P	FTE	4	4	0
Reimbursables – Construction	FTE	442	442	0
Allocations to Other Agencies	FTE	[42]	[42]	[0]
BUDGET AUTHORITY, Total NPS	\$(000)	2,402,773	2,759,818	+357,045
	FTE	20,477	20,377	-100
Concessions Improvement Accounts*	\$(000)	26,200	10,600	-15,600

Concessions Improvement Accounts funding is included under "Other Permanent Appropriations" in the Budget Appendix.

General Statement

Operation of the National Park System

The **Operation of the National Park System (ONPS)** appropriation, which supports activities, programs, and services essential to the day-to-day operation of parks, would be funded in FY 2002 at \$1.470 billion and supported by 15,532 FTE. This represents a net increase of \$79.322 million and a net reduction of 136 FTE from the FY 2001 enacted level of \$1.391 billion. Within the two activities that make up the ONPS appropriation, the Park Management activity would be increased by \$52.169 million and the External Administrative Costs activity would be increased by \$27.153 million. This is a net increase of \$106.7 million above the FY 2000 level.

As noted in the overview, the budget includes increases totaling \$20 million for the Service's Natural Resource Challenge, now in its third year of implementation. This initiative was developed to draw together the people, plans, public support and funds necessary to protect parks in the challenging climate of the future. With this increase, the NPS would be able to continue the program of revitalizing natural resources management in the National Park Service. Highlighting the increase proposals are \$4.2 million for vital signs monitoring, \$5.6 million for native and exotic species management at the park and Servicewide levels, and \$2.6 million for expand air quality monitoring and related activities. Also included is \$4.0 million to enhance the Natural Resource Preservation Program. Additional funding of \$3.047 million has also been requested outside the Challenge to fund the participation of the NPS in the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan implementation.

Other major increases within this appropriation include \$20.39 million to support maintenance and facility infrastructure improvement efforts. Of the amount requested, \$2.656 million is for condition assessments, \$1.531 million for continued implementation of the Facility Maintenance Software System, \$0.5 million for the Project Management Information System, and the remainder for repair and rehabilitation projects.

The budget also provides programmatic increases of \$2.267 million in support of two new programs. The first is a Yellowstone National Park Bison Management Program for \$1.2 million. This program is a joint effort between the Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture and the State of Montana to manage the wild bison in and around Yellowstone National Park. The purpose of the effort is to reduce the killing of wild bison as a management tool and to reduce the spread of brucellosis infection from bison to livestock. Funding in the amount of \$1.067 million is requested to enhance a Structural Fire program to address deficiencies identified in a General Accounting Office study conducted in 2000.

United States Park Police

For FY 2002, the request for the United States Park Police is \$65.260 million which is a net decrease of \$12.616 million from the previous fiscal year. The majority of the decrease in this appropriation is due to the transfer of funding for pensions to the Operation of the National Park System appropriation.

National Recreation and Preservation

The FY 2002 request for the National Recreation and Preservation appropriation is \$48.039 million and 282 FTE, a net decrease of \$11.788 million and 5 FTE from the FY 2001 enacted level and a \$4.5 million decrease from the FY 2000 level. Included in the total are decreases of \$9.813 million in Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities, \$0.136 million for streamlining, and \$1.549 million for National Heritage Area grants. Increases are included for Ice Age National Scientific Reserve (\$10,000), and for Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission (\$38,000).

Urban Park and Recreation Fund

The NPS FY 2002 budget does not include a funding proposal for grant support under the Urban Park and Recreation Fund. The \$359.7 million requested increase in the State Conservation grant program would provide grants to States that can be used for similar recreational projects.

Historic Preservation Fund

General Statement

The Service's FY 2002 budget proposes a funding level of \$37.055 million for the Historic Preservation Fund, which reflects a decrease of \$57.184 million below the 2001 enacted level. Two programs are proposed for elimination: Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures (\$34.923 million), and Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (\$7.161 million). These programs are about to be successfully completed and therefore, no funds are requested for FY 2002. There are also reductions proposed for Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories (\$12.040 million), and Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes (\$2.960 million). A one-time funding in 2001 for Grants-in-Aid to Massillon Heritage Foundation (\$0.100 million) is not requested to be continued in FY 2002. The level of proposed funding provides a \$2.9 million increase over the FY 2000 level for grants to States, territories, and Indian tribes.

Construction and Major Maintenance

In support of the President's commitment to manage the NPS backlog, the NPS budget for FY 2002 would provide \$339.8 million for the Construction and Major Maintenance appropriation. Within the total for this account, the budget provides \$246.597 million for 57 *Line Item Construction and Maintenance* projects that will allow for the completion or continuation of ongoing project work, address critical health and safety requirements, and provide for essential resource protection; \$39.160 million for *Special Programs*, including \$15 million for housing replacement; \$16.250 million for *Construction Planning*; \$9.150 million for *Pre-design and Supplementary Services*; \$17.405 million for *Construction Program Management and Operations*; and \$11.240 million for *General Management Planning*.

The central focus of the NPS line-item construction and maintenance request continues to be facility improvement, utility repair, and cultural and natural resources preservation. The FY 2002 line-item request is \$138 million above the level requested in FY 2001.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance

This budget provides \$557.036 million for the Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation, which reflects an increase of \$341.895 million over the FY 2001 enacted level for this account and reflects the President's commitment to fully fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Within the total is \$450 million for the State Conservation Grants program, including \$9.0 million to administer the expanded program. This level of funding will provide additional support for recreational, conservation and habitat protection grants. Within the \$107.036 million total requested for the Federal land program, the NPS would provide \$95.061 million for the Federal Land Acquisition Program for priority land purchases, including emergencies and inholdings, and \$11.975 million for program management and administration.

General Statement

National Park Service FY 2002 Proposed Increases and Decreases

Increase/Decrease	Amount (\$000)	Increase/Decrease	Amount (\$000)
Uncontrollable Costs	41,409	Maintenance and Facility Projects	[61,087]
Programmatic Changes		Repair and Rehabilitation Program	[7,916]
State Grants and Administration	[359,679]	Comprehensive Facility Conditions Assessment	2,656
State Conservation Grants	352,196	Maintenance Management Software Upgrade	1,531
State Conservation Grants Administration	7,483	Repair and Rehabilitation Projects	735
Grants and Statutory Assistance Decreases	[-99,129]	Maintenance Management/Condition Assessment Transfer	2,994
UPARR Grants and Administration	-29,934	Other Programs	[53,171]
Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures	-34,923	Line Item Construction and Maintenance	41,897
Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	-7,161	Housing	10,011
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	-12,040	Dam Safety	1,263
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	-2,960	Other Program Increases	[11,131]
Grants-in-Aid to Massillon Heritage Foundation, Inc.	-100	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP)	3,047
Statutory Assistance	-9,813	Bison Management-Yellowstone	1,200
Heritage Partnership Program, Commissions and Grants	-1,549	Structural Fire - Regional Fire Officers	1,067
Heritage Preservation, Inc.	-299	Contract Financial Statement Audit	650
National Center for Preservation Technology and Training	-250	Project Management Information System (PMIS) Support	500
Gettysburg Historic District	-100	Pre-Design and Supplementary Services	4,660
Grants and Statutory Assistance Increases	[48]	Emergency Construction, Unscheduled	7
Roosevelt Campobello Commission	38	Other Program Decreases	[-27,756]
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	10	Streamlining	-6,112
Natural Resource Challenge	[20,000]	Cyclic Maintenance (Title VIII)	-4,989
Inventory and Monitoring Program - Vital Signs	4,200	Cultural Cyclic Maintenance (Title VIII)	-2,993
Natural Resource Preservation Program	4,000	Construction Planning	-4,483
Native and Exotic Species Management (Servicewide)	2,400	Maintenance Management/Condition Assessment Transfer	-2,994
Native and Exotic Species Management (Park Base)	3,200	Equipment Replacement (Title VIII)	-3,991
Expand Air Quality Monitoring and Related Activities	2,600	Everglades - Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative (CESI)	-2,194
Expand Water Resource Restoration and Protection	1,000	Elimination of One-Time Costs	[-14,226]
Establish Learning Centers	1,800	Emergency Storm Damage	-5,288
Resource Protection Act Implementation	500	Minuteman Missile NHS Rehabilitation	-4,989
Resource Protection Fund	300	2001 Presidential Inaugural	-1,796
Land Acquisition and Administration	[-18,047]	DC Area Security Enhancements	-1,603
Land Acquisition Projects	-18,304	Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Study	-250
Land Acquisition Administration	257	Apostle Islands NL Wilderness Study	-200
		Arlington Boathouse Study	-100
		TOTAL Change from FY 2001 Request	334,196

Continued in next column

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS COLLECTED AND REPORTED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
(In thousands of dollars)

	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
TO SPECIAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS			
<u>Recreation Fees Permanent Appropriations:</u>			
Recreational Fee Demonstration Program (part of #5110.1).....	133,631	137,000	138,000
Non-Demonstration Parks Fee Program (part of #5110.1).....	2,641	3,400	3,400
Deed-Restricted Parks Fee Program (part of #5110.1).....	1,474	1,500	1,500
Subtotal, account #5110.1, combined for accounting/presentation	137,746	141,900	142,900
Fee Collection Support, National Park System (#5057.1).....	122	0	0
National Park Passport Program (#5262.1).....	10,147	15,500	16,000
Transportation Systems Fund (#5164.1).....	1,960	2,000	2,000
Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park (#5663.1).....	1,638	800	850
Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton National Park (#5666.1).....	20	20	19
Subtotal of 2 accounts combined for presentation purposes....	1,658	820	869
Subtotal, <u>Recreation Fees Permanent Appropriations</u>	151,633	160,220	161,769
Recreation Entrance and Use Fees (#5107) (Net of fees deposited in other accounts; may be appropriated the next FY)	803	0	0
Subtotal, Recreation Fee Receipt Accounts.....	152,436	160,220	161,769
<u>Other Permanent Appropriations:</u>			
Park Concessions Franchise Fees (#5431.1) 1/	16,463	21,200	41,000
Rental Payments, Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund (#5163.1).....	0	1,000	2,000
Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program (#5247).....	0	2,500	3,000
Rents and Charges for Quarters (#5049.1).....	15,322	15,400	15,400
Glacier Bay National Park, Resource Protection (#5412.1) 2/.....	431	430	430
Delaware Water Gap Rt. 209, Commercial Operation Fees(#5076.1)	135	120	120
Sale of Obsolete Vessels (For N. Maritime Heritage Grants) (#5244)	0	0	0
Subtotal of 3 accounts combined for presentation purposes....	566	550	550
Concessions Improvement Accounts (#5169.1) 3/	30,494	26,200	10,600
Subtotal, Other Permanent Appropriations.....	62,845	66,850	72,550

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS COLLECTED AND REPORTED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
(In thousands of dollars) *(continued)*

	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
<u>Miscellaneous Trust Funds:</u>			
Donations to National Park Service (#8037.1).....	18,414	18,400	18,400
Earnings on Investments, Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln (#8052.2).....	4	8	8
Subtotal, <u>Miscellaneous Trust Funds</u>	18,418	18,408	18,408
Land and Water Conservation Fund:			
Surplus Property Sales (by National Park Service) (#5005.2).....	6	6	6
TOTAL REPORTED BY NPS TO SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.....	233,705	245,484	252,733
TO THE GENERAL FUND OF THE U. S. TREASURY			
Fees and Other Charges for Program Administrative Services (#2419.1).....	15	15	15
Sale of Timber, Wildlife and Other Natural Land Products, Not Otherwise Classified (#2229).....	25	25	25
Sale of Publications and Reproductions, Not Otherwise Classified (#2259).....	6	6	6
TOTAL REPORTED BY NPS TO THE GENERAL FUND.....	46	46	46
GRAND TOTAL REPORTED BY NPS.....	233,751	245,530	252,779

1/ The National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998, enacted in FY 1999, encourages parks to increase returns from concessions contracts by allowing the NPS to retain all existing and new franchise fees in an account established as a result of the act, to use for park improvements and concessions-related activities.

2/ FY 2000 amount for Glacier Bay National Park is receipts; FY 2000 Budget Authority is \$419 thousand.

3/ These funds are deposited by NPS concessioners in private bank accounts as a condition of an applicable concession contract made before the 1998 Concessions Act, and are available only for expenditure by the concessioner, with park approval, for required capital improvements which directly support the facilities and services provided by the concessioner. These are not receipts to the U.S. Government and are added here only to match an OMB configuration.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS, REVENUES, AND VISITS

Fiscal Year	Appropriations ^{1/}	Revenues		Recreational Visits ^{3/}
		General Fund	Special Funds	
1993	1,416,283,000	837,000	88,619,000	273,891,137
1994	1,481,637,000 ^{2/}	591,000	96,410,000	268,025,751
1995	1,397,437,000	622,000	105,663,000	273,064,942
1996	1,390,759,000	653,000	132,580,000	261,789,139
1997	1,623,179,000	167,000	174,613,000	273,289,007
1998	1,697,474,000	129,000	202,704,000	288,321,975
1999	1,791,652,000	63,000	215,242,000	284,106,643
2000 (actual)	1,914,922,000	46,000	233,705,000	286,967,409
2001 (estimate)	2,183,495,000	46,000	245,484,000	289,837,000
2002 (estimate)	2,517,691,000	46,000	252,733,000	292,735,000

1/ Appropriations include sequesters, supplementals, rescissions of appropriations, appropriations to liquidate contract authority, and contingent emergency appropriations made available by the President. Not included are permanent appropriations, trust funds, other automatically funded accounts, and rescission of contract authority.

2/ FY 1994 and all prior years include funding for J.F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, which was transferred from NPS responsibility in FY 1995.

3/ The Service is currently undergoing a thorough review to ensure that its visitation counting methodology is being applied in an accurate and consistent manner. Although some parks are now showing a higher visitation number, the net result is a significant reestimation downward of total recorded visits to parks. In order to continue to show correctly the basic trend in park visitation from one year to the next, all prior year totals have been adjusted to compensate for the visitation revisions at individual parks. The refinement of park visitor counts is ongoing, with as many as 20 major changes made each year. For this reason, the visitation total provided in this table will be subject to revision annually. As park numbers are adjusted for the most recent year - upward or downward - prior year numbers for that park are also adjusted, resulting in the constant refinement of the overall total. The counts should stabilize in a few years, after most of the parks with large visitation are reviewed. Please note that recreational visits, rather than recorded visits are displayed in this table.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service (including special road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), and for the general administration of the National Park Service, [including not less than \$2,000,000 for high priority projects within the scope of the approved budget which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1706, \$1,389,144,000] \$1,470,499,000, of which [~~\$9,227,000~~] \$10,869,000 for research, planning and interagency coordination in support of land acquisition for Everglades restoration shall remain available until expended, and of which [not to exceed \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended, is to be derived from the special fee account established pursuant to title V, section 5201 of Public Law 100-203] \$75,349,000, to remain available until expended, is for maintenance repair or rehabilitation projects for constructed assets, operation of the National Park Service automated facility management software system, and comprehensive facility condition assessments; and of which \$2,000,000 is for the Youth Conservation Corps, defined in section 250(c)(4)(E)(xii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, for the purposes of such Act, for high priority projects: Provided, That the only funds in this account which may be made available to support United States Park Police [operations are those needed to continue services at the same level as was provided in fiscal year 2000 at the Statue of Liberty and Gateway National Recreation Area] are for United States Park Police pension costs, and those funds approved for emergency law and order incidents pursuant to established National Park Service procedures and those funds needed to maintain and repair United States Park Police administrative facilities.

[For an additional amount for "Operation of the National Park System", \$100,000 for completion of studies related to the Arlington Boathouse in Virginia.]

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Deletion: "including not less than \$2,000,000 for high priority projects within the scope of the approved budget which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1706,"

This language is proposed to be removed and to be replaced by new bill language elsewhere under this same heading which takes into account new legislation that includes the Youth Conservation Corps within a new conservation spending category.

2. Deletion: "not to exceed \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended, is to be derived from the special fee account established pursuant to title V, section 5201 of Public Law 100-203"

This language is proposed to be deleted because no funds are expected to remain after FY 2001 in the special recreation fee account described in the bill language as a result of the recent enactment of section 310 of Public Law 106-176, which has the effect of requiring that recreation fees collected by non-demonstration parks be made available to the collecting parks in a new account.

3. Addition: "\$75,349,000, to remain available until expended, is for maintenance repair or rehabilitation projects for constructed assets, operation of the National Park Service automated facility management software system, and comprehensive facility condition assessments;"

This language is proposed to make funds available until expended to provide the flexibility needed to carry out the activities described in the bill language.

4. Addition: "and of which \$2,000,000 is for the Youth Conservation Corps, defined in section 250(c)(4)(E)(xii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, for the purposes of such Act, for high priority projects"

Operation of the National Park System/Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations

This language is proposed to earmark funds for the Youth Conservation Corps and to identify these funds as coming within the “Urban and Historic Preservation subcategory” of the new conservation spending category in accordance with the recent amendment to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended; this amendment to the Act was included in Title VIII of Public Law 106-291, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001. This proposed bill language would replace other language that has been included elsewhere under this same heading to earmark funds for the YCC.

5. Deletion: “operations are those needed to continue services at the same level as was provided in fiscal year 2000 at the Statue of Liberty and Gateway National Recreation Area”

This language, describing certain Park Police activities remaining in the Operation of the National Park System account in FY 2001, is proposed to be deleted to reflect the proposal to fund these activities in the U. S. Park Police account instead, as directed in the Conference Report (H. Rpt. 106-914, p. 131) on Interior appropriations for FY 2001.

6. Addition: “are for United States Park Police pension costs”

This language is proposed to be added to the bill language to reflect the proposal to return the funding of the Park Police pension costs to the Operation of the National Park System account, where they had been funded before the new U. S. Park Police account was established. Funding these costs in the ONPS account instead of the U. S. Park Police account would provide a much larger source of funds from which to reprogram for unanticipated increases in Park Police pension costs.

7. Deletion: “For an additional amount for “Operation of the National Park System”, \$100,000 for completion of studies related to the Arlington Boathouse in Virginia”

This language enacted by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001, is proposed to be deleted because no funds are requested for this purpose for FY 2002.

Appropriation Language Citations

1. For expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service

5 U.S.C. 5901-5903; 16 U.S.C. 1-17n, 18f, 20-20g, 21 - 450rr-6,
451-458a, 459 - 460a-11, 460 1-6a, 460 1-22, 460m - 460zz-11, 461-467,
590a, 594, 1131-1136, 1241-1249, and 1281(c); and 43 U.S.C. 620g.

16 U.S.C. 1-17n, 18f, 431-433, 451-458a, 590a, 460 1-22 and 594 create the National Park Service, define the National Park System, and provide various authorities related thereto, including authority for management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service.

Other parts of the United States Code provide authorities related to certain subjects, as follows:

5 U.S.C. 5901-5903 and 16 U.S.C. 1a-4: Uniform allowance for employees of the National Park Service.
16 U.S.C. 20-20g: Concessioner activities.
16 U.S.C. 21 - 450rr-6, 459 to 460a-11, and 460m - 460zz-11: Specific national park areas or categories of National Park areas.
16 U.S.C. 460 1-6a: Recreation fees and fee collection and use.
16 U.S.C. 461-467: Acquisition, operation and management of historic and archeological sites, buildings, and properties.
16 U.S.C. 1131-1136: National Wilderness Preservation System.

Operation of the National Park System/Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations

- 16 U.S.C. 1241-1249: National Scenic and National Historic Trails.
- 16 U.S.C. 1281(c): National Wild and Scenic Rivers System components.
- 16 U.S.C. 1338a as amended by Section 803 of Division I of P.L. 104-333: Feral burros and horses management.
- 43 U.S.C. 620g: Colorado River storage projects lands.

- 2. (including special road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis),

No specific authority

This provision was inserted into the appropriation language in the FY 1954 budget. It stemmed from an emergency need that developed during 1952 at Big Bend National Park, Texas. The road system at Big Bend became a transit for the heavy trucking of ore for defense purposes between Boquillas, Mexico, and the nearest railroad at Marathon, Texas. The weight, size, and capacity of the trucks being used were far beyond that for which the park road system was designed. As a result, the additional cost for maintenance and repair was far in excess of our available road maintenance funds. To meet this emergency, the Defense Materials Procurement Agency made available the sum of \$100,000 to rehabilitate and strengthen the road, with the understanding that the National Park Service would subsequently maintain all sections of it, such maintenance to be financed by reimbursement from the trucking permittees at a rate of 2 cents per mile.

- 3. and for the general administration of the National Park Service, \$ _____,

16 U.S.C. 1

16 U.S.C. 1, which creates the National Park Service, authorizes this provision, which is included because of the desire of Congress to collect the agency's general administrative expenses in one appropriation.

- 4. of which \$ _____ for research, planning and interagency coordination in support of land acquisition for Everglades restoration shall remain available until expended, and

16 U.S.C. 1

16 U.S.C. 1, which creates the National Park Service, authorizes this provision, which provides for administration in support of Federal land acquisition in areas near the park. More specific authority for land acquisition for Everglades restoration is not cited here because the general authority for administrative activities of the National Park Service is considered sufficient.

- 5. of which \$ _____, to remain available until expended, is for maintenance repair or rehabilitation projects for constructed assets, operation of the National Park Service automated facility management software system, and comprehensive facility condition assessments;

16 U.S.C. 1

16 U.S.C. 1, which creates the National Park Service, authorizes this provision, which provides for certain activities as part of management, operation, and maintenance by the National Park Service.

- 6. and of which \$ _____ is for the Youth Conservation Corps, defined in section 250(c)(4)(E)(xii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, for the purposes of such Act, for high priority projects:

2 U.S.C. 900(c)(4)(E)(xii) and 16 U.S.C. 1701-1706

Operation of the National Park System/Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations

2 U.S.C. 900(c)(4)(E)(xii), which is also section 250(c)(4)(E)(xii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, lists the Youth Conservation Corps as one of several activities that another part of the Act (section 250(c)(4)(H)) includes in the “Urban and Historic Preservation subcategory” of the conservation spending category.

16 U.S.C. 1701-1706 establishes the Youth Conservation Corps, defines how it shall be administered, and authorizes appropriations not to exceed a Governmentwide total of \$60,000,000 for each fiscal year.

7. Provided, That the only funds in this account which may be made available to support United States Park Police are for United States Park Police pension costs,

Public Law 85-157 and Title IV of the District of Columbia Code

Public Law 85-157 (71 Stat. 391) and Title IV of the District of Columbia Code provide for the United States Park Police pension payments and authorize necessary appropriations from the United States Treasury for payments exceeding salary deductions.

8. and those funds approved for emergency law and order incidents pursuant to established National Park Service procedures

Public Law 102-381

Public Law 102-381 (106 Stat. 1384) includes in the Administrative Provisions for FY 1993 appropriations to the National Park Service the following provision: “... hereafter, any funds available to the National Park Service may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to maintain law and order in emergency and other unforeseen law enforcement situations”

9. and those funds needed to maintain and repair United States Park Police administrative facilities.

16 U.S.C. 1 and 1a-6

16 U.S.C. 1, which creates the National Park Service, includes implied authority to maintain and repair its administrative facilities.

16 U.S.C. 1a-6 authorizes the law enforcement activities of the United States Park Police.

Summary of Requirements (in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation: Operation of the National Park System

	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
FY 2001 Enacted			15,668	\$1,391,177
UNCONTROLLABLE CHANGES				
January 2002 Pay Raise	0	\$20,476		
CSRS/FERS Adjustment	0	2,414		
One Additional Paid Day	0	2,698		
Workers' Compensation Payments	0	974		
Unemployment Compensation	0	1,016		
US Park Police Pension Payments	0	3,300		
Working Capital Fund	0	743		
GSA Space Rental	0	832		
WASO Move Costs	0	3,225		
Base Transfer Park Police Pension from USPP to External Administrative Costs	0	18,663		
Base Transfer STLI/GATE Park Police Operations to USPP	-41	-4,281		
Total Adjustments			-41	\$50,060
PROGRAM CHANGES (detailed below)			-95	29,262
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (FY 2002 Request)			15,532	\$1,470,499

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity	2000 Actual		2001 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2002 Budget Request		Inc.(+) Dec.(-) From 2001	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Park Management												
Resource Stewardship	2,555	\$254,003	2,760	\$286,957	0	+\$4,248	+175	+\$21,122	2,935	\$312,327	+175	+\$25,370
Visitor Services	5,358	318,760	4,638	286,832	-41	+3,315	-95	-1,604	4,502	288,543	-136	+1,711
Facility Operations and Maintenance	4,993	432,556	4,993	458,311	0	+8,299	-105	+10,587	4,888	477,197	-105	+18,886
Park Support	<u>3,273</u>	<u>247,499</u>	<u>3,273</u>	<u>259,669</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+7,045</u>	<u>-70</u>	<u>-843</u>	<u>3,203</u>	<u>265,871</u>	<u>-70</u>	<u>+6,202</u>
Subtotal Park Management	16,179	\$1,252,818	15,664	\$1,291,769	-41	+\$22,907	-95	+\$29,262	15,528	\$1,343,938	-136	+\$52,169
External Administrative Costs	4	111,070	4	99,408	0	+27,153	0	0	4	126,561	0	+27,153
Total Operation of the National Park System	16,183	\$1,363,888	15,668	\$1,391,177	-41	+\$50,060	-95	+\$29,262	15,532	\$1,470,499	-136	+\$79,322

Justification of Uncontrollable and Related Changes

Operation of the National Park System

	2001 <u>Estimate</u> \$(000)	2002 <u>Change</u> \$(000)
<u>Additional Cost in 2002 of the January Pay Raises</u>		
2001 Pay Raise	25,245	[+7,029]
2002 Pay Raise		+20,476
<p>These adjustments are for an additional amount needed in 2002 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.7 percent pay increases effective in January 2001 and the additional costs of funding an estimated 3.6 percent January 2002 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series. Adjusting for such reforms as delayering organizations, contracting out work more appropriately done in the private sector, re-examining position grades, management streamlining, and program FTE streamlining will be used to offset a portion of the added costs.</p>		
<u>One Additional Paid Day</u>	NA	+2,698
<p>This adjustment reflects the fact that there is one more paid day in FY 2002 than in FY 2001.</p>		
<u>Workers' Compensation Payments</u>	16,629	+974
<p>The adjustment is for actual changes from 2001 in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffered accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for 2002 are for the 12-months ending June 2000 and will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.</p>		
<u>Unemployment Compensation Payments</u>	9,783	+1,016
<p>The adjustment is for changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.</p>		
<u>CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs</u>	NA	+2,414
<p>The adjustment is for changes in estimated retirement costs paid by the bureau. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the workforce.</p>		
<u>United States Park Police Pension Fund</u>	[18,663]	+3,300
<p>This adjustment reflects an increase in the level of funds needed to cover payments into the pension system by employees of the United States Park Police Force covered under Title 4 of the D.C. Code.</p>		
<u>Rental Payments to GSA</u>	37,630	+832
<p>The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to the General Services Administration resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA.</p>		

Operation of the National Park System/Justification of Uncontrollable and Related Changes

Justification of Uncontrollable and Related Changes

Operation of the National Park System (continued)

	2001 <u>Estimate</u> \$(000)	2002 <u>Change</u> \$(000)
<u>WASO Move Costs</u>	NA	+3,225
This adjustment is to cover the estimated costs to move the National Park Service headquarter to new office space. This forced relocation is a result of renovation being initiated for the Main Interior building, the current site of NPS headquarters operations.		
<u>Departmental Working Capital Fund</u>	13,753	+743
The change reflects expected changes in the charges for Department services and other services through the working capital fund.		
<u>Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans</u>	NA	[+3,460]
The adjustment is for changes in the Federal government's share of the cost of health insurance coverage for Federal employees. This cost is being absorbed.		
<u>TECHNICAL ADJUSTMENTS</u>	NA	[0]
These adjustments have been reflected in the FY 2002 column in the President's Budget. All of the adjustments are within the Operation of the National Park System and the United States Park Police appropriations and have been made to reflect a more consistent and accurate representation of funding.		
United States Park Police Pension		
Transfer from United States Park Police subactivity		[-18,663]
Transfer to External Administrative Costs activity		+18,663
United States Park Police Operations		
Transfer from Visitor Services subactivity (Gateway NRA and Statue of Liberty NM)		-4,281
Transfer to United States Park Police subactivity		[+4,281]
		Total Adjustments +\$50,060

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Park Management
 Subactivity: Resource Stewardship

Program Components	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. Natural Resources Research Support	9,164	+61	-13	9,212	+48
B. Natural Resources Management	128,889	+1,867	+20,488	151,244	+22,355
C. Everglades Restoration and Research	10,007	+9	+853	10,869	+862
D. Cultural Resources Applied Research	17,706	+242	-53	17,895	+189
E. Cultural Resources Management	77,759	+1,406	-308	78,857	+1,098
F. Resources Protection	43,432	+663	+155	44,250	+818
Total Requirements \$(000)	286,957	+4,248	+21,122	312,327	+25,370

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1	The National Park Service Organic Act
Public Law 105-391	The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998
Public Law 105-203	The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1998

OVERVIEW

The mission of the National Park Service as defined by the 1916 National Park Service Organic Act is...."to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." As steward of the Nation's natural and cultural heritage, the Service is obligated to know what and where the resources are, their current condition, and how to maintain, restore, and protect them, where necessary. Armed with such knowledge, the NPS must take action to restore, preserve, and protect these precious, often irreplaceable resources. In order to carry out this stewardship responsibility, the Service has implemented a program that encompasses a broad range of research, operational, and educational activities conducted to inventory, evaluate, document, preserve, protect, monitor, maintain, and interpret the resources at 384 parks so as to perpetuate their existence, and to allow for their continued appreciation, understanding and enjoyment.

The **Resource Stewardship** subactivity consists of six major program components: natural resources stewardship (which includes natural resources research support and natural resources management) for the preservation and protection of the natural resources of the National Park System, including natural scenery, wildlife, vegetation, air, water, geologic resources, soundscape conditions, and ecosystems of the National Park System; Everglades restoration and research for activities related to the recovery and restoration of the Everglades watershed; cultural resources stewardship (which includes cultural resources applied research and cultural resources management) for the preservation and protection of the National Park System's cultural resources, including prehistoric and historic archeological sites and structures, ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, and museum collections; and resources protection through patrols and enforcement activities to prevent intentional or unintended damage to resources.

Park Management/Resource Stewardship

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
 - Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
 - Ila Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
 - Ilb Park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the preservation of parks and their resources for this and future generations.
 - IIla Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.
 - IIlb Through partnerships with State and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.
 - IIlc Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreation use.
 - IVa The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.
-

A. Natural Resources Research Support FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$9,164,000

The Natural Resources Research Support program addresses specific questions with immediate applications for natural resource management within the National Park System, as well as longer-term research to enhance overall understanding of specific park resources and the ecosystems upon which these resources are dependent. It also includes evaluation of research needs and coordination with the Biological Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS/Biological Resources Division) and others to obtain research needed by the NPS. The conduct and acquisition of current research under this activity in FY 2001 is primarily related to physical science investigations.

Typically, parks do not have specific funds allocated for research, but may fund individual projects in any given year. Research needs, objectives, and priorities are included in the Resource Management Plans developed for each park.

A significant focus of the Servicewide natural resources research support program in FY 2001 relates to air quality research. Its primary emphasis is on visibility, a discipline not covered by the USGS/Biological Resources Division or sufficiently by other Federal agencies. This research responds to statutory mandates to protect important scenic resources and other air quality related values in parks from being impaired by air pollution, and assists in meeting NPS responsibilities under the Clean Air Act. A significant portion of this research effort is the acquisition of long-term monitoring data on visibility conditions in national parks, especially Class I parks -- national parks over 6,000 acres, national wilderness areas and national memorial parks over 5,000 acres, and international parks existing on August 7, 1977, per the Clean Air Act, as amended -- and on the composition of particles in the air that cause visibility impairment. Combined with research on the transport and transformation of air pollutants, these data help identify the regions and sources of the pollutants that cause visibility impairment in parks. The \$2.3 million in FY 2001 funding supports continuing NPS research on the effects of particulate matter on visibility in national parks. The NPS will also maintain a 47-station network of fine particle samplers in partnership with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), an 18-station network of optical monitors, and a 14-station network of ultraviolet-B

Park Management/Resource Stewardship

monitors also in partnership with the EPA. The NPS will also coordinate EPA-funded air quality related ecological effects research and monitoring at selected parks, as well as the expansion of the Environmental Protection Agency's nationwide fine particle sampling network into various NPS Class I areas. Visibility in parks is one of three key performance indicators the NPS uses to assess accomplishments towards one of its long-term strategic goals.

Program	Resources Monitored	Parks in 1999
Air Quality Program, funded by Environmental Protection Agency as part of the Park Research and Intensive Monitoring of Ecosystems Network (PRIMENet).	Ultraviolet-B Radiation	14 parks
Air Quality Program, as part of the multi-agency Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) Program.	Visibility (particulate matter and atmospheric optical variables)	47 parks, 44 as part of IMPROVE Program

In addition to the above, projects funded in FY 2001 include: (1) continued research and development of reliable methods for measuring fine particle absorption, a key component to visibility impairment in many parks, (2) completion of the Big Bend Regional Aerosol and Visibility Observational (BRAVO) Study that focuses on apportioning visibility impairment at Big Bend National Park to United States and Mexican sources of air pollution, (3) continuation of research efforts to apportion and differentiate the contribution of emissions from wildland fires (from those of industrial sources) to fine particle and visibility impacts in NPS Class I areas, and (4) participation with the EPA in the PRIMENet, a research program focusing on establishing a rural, nationwide network of ultraviolet-B radiation monitors and investigating the ecological effects of various airborne environmental stressors at fourteen NPS units. In FY 2001, the NPS will continue most of its FY 2000 activities and will initiate new visibility research in appropriate areas to continue meeting NPS responsibilities under the Clean Air Act.

Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESUs): A network of Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units has been established with leadership from the National Park Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, and other Federal agencies. These units are interdisciplinary, multi-agency partnerships, organized into broad biogeographic areas. Each unit includes a host university, additional university and other partners, and Federal agencies. Individual CESUs are part of a national network, operating under a memorandum of understanding among several Federal agencies.

This national network enables the NPS to partner with other Federal agencies and the Nation's universities to obtain high-quality science, usable knowledge for resource managers, responsive technical assistance, continuing education, and cost-effective research programs. Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units provide specific benefits to the NPS, including: (a) a broadened scope of scientific services for park managers (e.g., research and resource management are better integrated to solve interdisciplinary management problems), (b) enhanced collaboration and coordination between the NPS, other Federal agencies, and universities to address complex landscape-level management issues, (c) enhanced technical assistance, education, training, and planning support to NPS managers, and (d) increased workforce diversity in NPS resource management (e.g., by including Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Predominantly Hispanic Serving Institutions, and Native American Tribal Colleges in the network).

In FY 2001, continuing their selection through a formal competition process, agreements will be executed for two additional CESUs: Chesapeake Watershed and Great Basin. These join the eight existing units established in FY 1999 (Colorado Plateau, North Atlantic Coast, Rocky Mountains, and Southern Appalachian Mountains) and FY 2000 (Desert Southwest, Great Plains, Pacific Northwest [including southeast Alaska], and South Florida/Caribbean. The funding increase provided in FY 2001 enables the NPS to actively participate in all ten Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units currently in the network.

By the end of FY 2001, a coordinator will have been duty-stationed at a host university in each of the six NPS regions in which CESUs operate to serve multiple parks' needs, and operating funds distributed equally among the ten Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units. These NPS employees are "science brokers," working with parks to identify research, technical assistance, and education needs, and provide specialized expertise and assistance

Park Management/Resource Stewardship

available from the universities and other Federal agency partners to park managers.

Examples of NPS research, technical assistance, and educational activities receiving expertise through the Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units network in FY 2001 include: assessing values at risk from wildfires; studies of nutrient enrichment in shallow coastal ecosystems, vascular plants and vertebrate animals in eleven parks in the Sonoran Desert Network, southwestern willow flycatchers along the Colorado River, and alpine vegetation and mountain goat habitat in Yellowstone National Park; developing decision support tools to manage invasive plants; web-based resource management training; and field training of undergraduates and graduate students in resource protection for NPS coastal parks.

Learning Centers: In FY 2001, the NPS will complete establishing five Learning Centers in conjunction with parks to host researchers in the parks and extend the knowledge gained to the public at large. All centers leverage Federal funds with partnership sources. These initial Learning Centers are located at Cape Cod National Seashore (a lead NPS prototype inventory and monitoring park for coastal ecosystems), Kenai Fjords National Park and Preserve, Rocky Mountain National Park (linked with the NPS Rocky Mountain Inventory and Monitoring Network), Point Reyes National Seashore, and Great Smoky Mountains National Park. During FY 2001, each of these initial Learning Centers will be provided operating funds of at least \$225,000 to fund establishment of a research/center coordinator and education specialist at each center and support their start up costs. In FY 2001, the initial work focuses on initiating operation of the Learning Centers and setting the stage for a wide range of research on topics for which parks provide excellent research settings and may, incidentally, aid in meeting park information needs. Initially, these topics include research on coastal ecosystems, environmental history and cultural landscapes, fire ecology and prescribed fire. In FY 2001, Learning Center activities will also focus on developing educational and training materials and programs for diverse audiences.

These activities support the achievement of several of the Service's long-term goals including Ia1: Disturbed Lands/Exotic Species, Ia2: Threatened and Endangered Species, Ia3: Air Quality, Ia4: Water Quality, and park-specific long-term goals Ia2x: Native Species, and a park-specific long-term goal (not shown below) Ib0: Park-specific goals not aggregating to Servicewide goals (Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units support and Learning Centers).

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal Ia1	By September 30, 2005, 10.1% of targeted parklands, disturbed by development or agriculture as of 1999 (22,500 of 222,300 acres), are restored; and Ia1B -- exotic vegetation on 6.3% of targeted acres of parkland (167,500 of 2,656,700 acres) is contained.
Annual Goal Ia1	By September 30, 2002, 4% of targeted parklands, disturbed by development or agriculture, as of 1999, are restored; and exotic vegetation on 2.5% of targeted acres of parkland is contained.
Long-term Goal Ia2	By September 30, 2005, 19% of the 1999 identified park populations (84 of 442) of federally listed threatened and endangered species with critical habitat on park lands or requiring NPS recovery actions have an improved status; and Ia2B -- an additional 21.5% (94 of 442) have stable populations.
Annual Goal Ia2	By September 30, 2002, 15.2% of the 1999 identified park populations of federally listed threatened and endangered species with critical habitat on park lands, or requiring NPS recovery actions have an improved status; and an additional 21.3% have stable populations.
Long-term Goal Ia3	By September 30, 2005, air quality in 70% of reporting park areas has remained stable or improved.
Annual Goal Ia3	By September 30, 2002, air quality in 63% of reporting park areas has remained stable or improved.

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Long-term Goal Ia4	By September 30, 2005, 85% of 288 park units have unimpaired water quality.
Annual Goal Ia4	By September 30, 2002, 70% of 288 park units have unimpaired water quality.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Natural Resources Research Support \$(000)	9,212	-13
The FY 2002 request for Natural Resources Research Support is \$9.212 million, which represents a net increase of \$48,000 over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$13,000 to Natural Resources Research Support activities includes streamlining.		
Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.		

***B. Natural Resources Management
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$128,889,000

Natural resource management within the National Park System is conducted largely at the park level, including planning for resource preservation programs and projects. This resource management is effectively park-based with the primary responsibility for natural resource preservation activities vested with the parks themselves. Centralized subject-matter specialists provide park managers with cost-effective scientific support and technical assistance on the range of air, water, geologic, and biologic park resource management needs, including science-based decision-making support and problem resolution. National Park Service subject-matter specialists provide the special expertise needed to assist parks in performing multi-park activities necessitating specialized skills or approaches (e.g., abiotic resource inventories, Exotic Plant Management Teams). Natural resource funding received by the NPS is allotted primarily to provide salary and support costs for personnel based in parks where only limited or non-recurring funds may be available to fund needed programs and projects.

The only reliable and dedicated major source of funds for park natural resource management projects is the Natural Resource Preservation Program (NRPP). This Servicewide program provides funding for park natural resource management related projects that are beyond the funding capabilities of the parks themselves and has come to be relied on by parks to fund the highest priority individual projects. The Natural Resource Preservation Program is used not only to provide a source of funding for large natural resource management projects (costing more than \$50,000) but a portion is used to fund projects in smaller parks. In FY 1999, the most recent year data is available, documented, non-recurring park natural resource project needs totaled more than \$534 million, with large projects making up 55 percent of the total number of projects and 93 percent of the total funding needed. In FY 2001, the NPS committed a substantial portion of NRPP funding, more than \$4.7 million to implementing natural resource projects in parks. Approximately thirteen new major projects were initiated in FY 2001, while the total number of NRPP projects increased from 164 in FY 2000 to 170 in FY 2001. While these funds support diverse natural resource projects designed to preserve geologic, wildlife, fisheries, vegetation, environmental conditions (e.g., soundscape conditions), and other natural features in parks, in FY 2001 the NPS continued to target additional NRPP funds into two special emphasis areas: the restoration of natural resources damaged due to human disturbance, and the restoration of threatened and endangered species.

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Multi-year park projects continuing or initiated in FY 2001 include development of a human-bear management plan at North Cascades National Park; population survey of desert tortoise at Mojave National Preserve; stream and watershed restoration projects in Buffalo National River and Denali National Park and Preserve; creek restoration at Golden Gate National Recreation Area; backfilling of abandoned oil and gas exploration canals to restore marshes at Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve; and wetlands surface hydrology restoration at Big Cypress National Preserve; restoration of wetlands and wet prairie habitat at Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site; plugging improperly abandoned oil and gas wells at Mammoth Cave National Park; and removal and restoration of earthen dams at Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument.

These activities support the achievement of several of the Service's long-term goals including Ia1: Disturbed Lands/Exotic Species, Ia2: Threatened and Endangered Species, Ia3: Air Quality, Ia4: Water Quality, and park-specific long-term goals Ia2x: Native Species, and Ib0: Park-specific goals not aggregating to Servicewide goals (Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units support and Learning Centers).

Park projects funded in FY 2001 through NRPP funding support the achievement of several of the Service's long-term goals including Ia1: Disturbed Lands/Exotic Species, Ia2: Threatened and Endangered Species, Ia3: Air Quality, Ia4: Water Quality, and park-specific long-term goals (not shown below) Ia2x: Native Species, and Ib0: Park-specific goals not aggregating to Servicewide goals (Natural Resource Data Management and Distribution).

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal Ia1	By September 30, 2005, 10.1% of targeted parklands, disturbed by development or agriculture as of 1999 (22,500 of 222,300 acres), are restored; and Ia1B -- exotic vegetation on 6.3% of targeted acres of parkland (167,500 of 2,656,700 acres) is contained.
Annual Goal Ia1	By September 30, 2002, 4% of targeted parklands, disturbed by development or agriculture, as of 1999, are restored; and exotic vegetation on 2.5% of targeted acres of parkland is contained.
Long-term Goal Ia2	By September 30, 2005, 19% of the 1999 identified park populations (84 of 442) of federally listed threatened and endangered species with critical habitat on park lands or requiring NPS recovery actions have an improved status; and Ia2B -- an additional 21.5% (94 of 442) have stable populations.
Annual Goal Ia2	By September 30, 2002, 15.2% of the 1999 identified park populations of federally listed threatened and endangered species with critical habitat on park lands, or requiring NPS recovery actions have an improved status; and an additional 21.3% have stable populations.
Long-term Goal Ia3	By September 30, 2005, air quality in 70% of reporting park areas has remained stable or improved.
Annual Goal Ia3	By September 30, 2002, air quality in 63% of reporting park areas has remained stable or improved.
Long-term Goal Ia4	By September 30, 2005, 85% of 288 park units have unimpaired water quality.
Annual Goal Ia4	By September 30, 2002, 70% of 288 park units have unimpaired water quality.

Natural Resource Planning

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Resource Management Plans (RMP) define the park's natural and cultural resource management programs and serve as a blueprint for the comprehensive management of resources necessary to meet the Park Service's statutory obligations under the 1916 Organic Act. Resource management plans are intended to tier off of park management prescriptions (desired future conditions) for park resources and visitor experiences identified in park general management plans, providing specific resource management program direction and guidance to park strategic plans. Servicewide in FY 1999 (the last year the legacy RMP database was complete), park resource management plans identified at least 19,000 natural resource management program and project needs with 267 parks reporting. In FY 2001, the NPS is initiating measures to improve the integration of resource management planning with park general management plans, long-term strategic planning, and performance-linked park strategic plans. During FY 2001, the NPS is developing a new information system replacement for the legacy RMP database to organize park resource management needs, improve tracking and accomplishment reporting, and improve data integration into strategic planning and bureau budget information systems. These planning activities include public involvement and support the preparation of park-specific strategies and projects necessary to achieve many of the Service's Ia and Ib long-term performance goals.



Restoring eroded area on Santa Barbara Island at Channel Islands National Park

Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Activities

Park managers require scientifically sound, comprehensive information on the natural resources occurring within parks and the processes necessary to maintain them in order to meet the bureau's statutory obligations. The NPS administers a Servicewide Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) Program and also has inventory and monitoring components as part of other programs such as the air quality and water resources programs. The Servicewide inventory and monitoring program funds a systematic effort to meet specific natural resource inventory needs at approximately 256 parks. Inventory information is an essential component to understanding species diversity, abundance, and distribution.

Natural resource inventories address a general lack of scientific information and monitoring expertise. The Service utilizes an inventory and monitoring program to acquire twelve basic data sets for each of the 256 parks included in the inventory and monitoring program. The inventories include: an automated, historical database (bibliography); surveys/lists of vascular plants, vertebrates, threatened and endangered species, and other species of special concern for a particular park; cartographic, geologic, and soils maps; water resource inventories; air quality information, including air quality related values; and basic precipitation and meteorological data. The NPS is cost-sharing completion of a twelfth data set, vegetation mapping, with the USGS/Biological Resource Division. Collectively, these data sets represent the minimum scientific information needed to manage park natural resources and effectively address the bureau's statutory responsibilities.

The Servicewide I&M program continues to accelerate efforts to complete inventories for base cartography data, air quality, soils mapping, geologic resources, and water quality in FY 2001, comprising 332 separate park resource inventories. In addition, the Service is also compiling and verifying existing species information for an additional 70 parks. In FY 2001, the NPS continues field-level inventories for vascular plants and vertebrate species of special concern to park managers (e.g., distribution of critical habitat for the endangered piping plover at Cape Cod National Seashore) in 32 park networks involving nearly 270 parks. A description of the twelve data sets follows as well as a table summarizing the progress to date on the inventory and monitoring program.

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Bibliographies. Critical to informed natural resource management decisions is access to historical scientific and pertinent anecdotal information for decision-makers. In FY 2001, the NPS plans to complete cataloguing this information from park holdings (publications, reports, maps, etc.) contained in a wide range of repositories within parks and other locations, and incorporate the information into a comprehensive, centralized database which can be readily accessed by NPS managers.

Base Cartography Data. By far, the most efficient and cost-effective way for park managers to utilize complex natural resource information is through spatial display and analysis. For example, by incorporating relatively basic information about vegetation communities and topography into a spatial analysis, managers can locate potential habitats for endangered plant species or predict conditions likely to influence a wildland fire. Consequently, all parks urgently need the assembly of basic spatial information access and support from geographic information systems (GIS) to support decision-making and resource protection activities. To help accomplish that goal, this inventory effort will continue to obtain four basic cartographic products needed to construct and update park geographic information system capabilities through a 50:50 cost-share arrangement with the U.S. Geological Survey.

Vegetation and Landcover Maps. Vegetation information is arguably the most critical piece of information needed for park resource management and protection. Vegetation assemblages integrate diverse information on air quality, soils, topography, hydrology, meteorological conditions, and animal interactions that provide park managers with a key measure on the status of the natural systems they are managing. Spatial vegetation data for parks in Alaska continues to be developed to assist NPS managers in monitoring, detecting, and quantifying changes in park plant species distribution and condition, and to aid in determining if such changes are natural or man-caused. The NPS and USGS/Biological Resources Division are also currently cooperating to collect similar data for all natural resources in parks within the Servicewide natural resource inventory and monitoring program outside of Alaska. Vegetation maps are vital for (1) the management and protection of wildlife habitat (e.g., forest age structure and minimum habitat area dependence of certain neotropical migratory songbirds), (2) modeling vegetation flammability and fuel loading implications for fire management, (3) analyses for site development suitability, and (4) evaluation of resources at risk. In FY 1999, only ten percent of the parks had a comprehensive vegetation inventory and corresponding spatial information. Aerial photography is being used as the basis for this mapping in parks outside of Alaska. In Alaskan parks, vegetation and associated landcover features are being mapped from satellite imagery because of their large size. In FY 2001, the NPS received additional funding for and accelerated this activity which, due to the lengthy procedures involved in developing vegetation maps, will appear in the completed map total for FY 2003.

Species Lists. Park management must be based on a thorough understanding of the species occurring within each park in order to meet the bureau's statutory responsibilities. In FY 2001, ongoing vertebrate wildlife and vascular plant species lists developed through previous surveys and park inventory and monitoring projects are providing crucial information concerning both native species and nonnative species. While native species information, when coupled with habitat information within parks, supports NPS efforts to protect and aid in the recovery of threatened and endangered species, information on invasive nonnative species substantially assists the bureau in addressing this major and very widespread threat to the preservation and restoration of natural habitats in the parks. Vegetation information is vital for effective planning of new field investigations and research in the parks. Similar to the bibliography projects described above, this aspect of the inventory and monitoring program consolidates all existing species lists, wildlife observation cards and similar information available in the park, as well as species information from other Federal and/or State resource management agencies, and The Nature Conservancy into comprehensive park species databases which are readily accessible to park managers.

Biological Inventories. A survey of 252 natural resource parks published in 1993 revealed that more than 80 percent of those parks lacked reliable information about which species were present, their geographic and ecological distribution, and relative abundance in the park. This component of the inventory and monitoring program provides for new field inventories with the goal of documenting the occurrence and relative abundance of at least 90 percent of the vertebrate wildlife and vascular plants found in parks, giving special attention to species occurring on Federal and/or State threatened and endangered listings. These inventories also provide park managers with baseline information needed to

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monitor these resources in the future to detect change. A funding increase received in FY 2001 is being used to accelerate the acquisition of biological inventory information, including amphibian inventories.

Water Quality. Park managers urgently need information about the current status of water quality in the parks as well as "benchmarks" against which they can compare future information. In that context, the primary goal of this inventory activity is to provide descriptive water quality information in a format useful to park managers. For each park, a Baseline Water Quality Data Inventory and Analysis Report is being prepared which provides a wide variety of water quality status and trend information. Additional water quality inventories are also being conducted where park coverage is incomplete and gaps need to be filled. In addition to benefiting parks, the information is used to support activities under the Clean Water Act and other national programs.

Soils Maps. Soil surveys provide basic information needed to manage soil sustainability and to protect water quality, wetlands, vegetation communities, and wildlife habitats. Soil surveys also provide managers with the ability to predict the behavior of a soil under alternative uses, its potential erosion hazard, its potential for ground water contamination, its suitability for control of exotic plant species and establishment of native communities, and its potential for preservation of cultural sites and landscapes. The NPS works cooperatively with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service to provide park managers with basic information about soils throughout the parks as well as more detailed information for potentially high-use or developed areas in the park (e.g., visitor centers, campgrounds, access roads, etc.).

Geology Maps. Geologic maps are critical for documenting the nature and location of unique geologic features described in park enabling legislation, including ground water supplies, paleontological resources, caves and other karst resources, and abandoned mine lands requiring restoration. These maps also serve as predictive tools in locating populations of plant and wildlife species dependent on unique chemical environments. Furthermore, the predictive capabilities of geologic maps can help park managers better protect visitor safety by identifying the location of potential geologic hazards. Each park is being provided with a report containing a detailed listing and evaluation of geologic information currently available for the park plus a copy of any existing geologic maps in digital format. Park-specific needs for additional geologic mapping are identified by the NPS through this process and cooperative mapping efforts pursued with academic institutions, USGS, or State agencies.

Water Resource Location. This component of the inventory program will focus on locating and classifying important water bodies in parks. The protection of park waters, watersheds, and aquatic life is fundamental to the Service's ability to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve park resources, and to ensure the quality of the visitor experience. Information to be collected will include the location and size of streams, lakes, and springs. In addition, State water body classifications under the Clean Water Act will be attributed, as will information on the attainment or non-attainment of State water quality standards. Among other applications, information of this nature is needed to determine watershed boundaries and how land management practices within that watershed might eventually impact park resources. Because of this, several park monitoring programs are based upon a watershed strategy. Some components of this inventory are currently being acquired through the hydrography component of the base cartographic inventory.

Air Quality Data. The Clean Air Act amendments require that Federal land managers protect air quality related values (AQRVs) for public lands from the adverse effects of air pollution, including emissions from new point sources of air pollution. These AQRVs usually include sensitive plant and animal species, sensitive lakes and soils, and levels of visibility. This list is needed by States and air quality permit applicants who are required to demonstrate that their additional emissions will not have an "adverse effect" on air quality related values in Class I areas. The NPS has 48 Class I areas that require this level of protection while all other NPS units are considered to be Class II areas. During FY 2001, the NPS is continuing development of AQRV lists for numerous parks. The lists will include: (1) species of flora and fauna potentially sensitive to air pollution and acid deposition (including invertebrate species), (2) sensitive ecosystems and ecosystem processes (e.g., watersheds), (3) sensitive soils and surface waters, and (4) scenic vistas.

Air Quality Stations. A large number of parks do not currently have permanent air quality monitoring stations located within their boundaries. Therefore, these parks have to rely upon obtaining air quality information from stations located

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adjacent to but outside of the park's boundaries. In FY 2001, the NPS will continue to identify available sources of air quality information closest to the park boundary for the 256 parks within the Servicewide inventory and monitoring program and evaluate its usefulness for park management and resource protection. The inventory will also focus on providing information on location of sources and changes in air pollutants that parks should be concerned about. This inventory activity will be conducted simultaneously with air quality inventories described above.

Meteorological Data. The meteorological information to be compiled for parks will include basic data on annual precipitation, relative humidity, prevailing wind speed and direction, and temperature variability. For example, several of the parameters are needed to predict fire behavior patterns and therefore improve the park's ability to plan and safely manage both hazard reduction and resource objective prescribed burns, and wildfires. This information is also essential for park managers to assess cyclical and other episodic forest insect and disease conditions commonly influenced by meteorological conditions. The data are also used in numerous vegetation monitoring studies and essential in gaining a better understanding of the current and potential distribution of native, threatened and endangered, and exotic plant species in the parks.

Natural Resources Inventory Data Sets	Funded/Completed As of FY 2001	Number of Applicable Parks
Automated Bibliographies	256	256
Base Cartographic Data	248	256
Vegetation (Non Alaska)	25	240
Alaska Landcover Mapping	3	16
Species Lists	256	256
Biological Inventories	0	256
Water Quality		
Databases Summarized	256	256
Field Surveys (Gaps)	50	256
Soil Maps	45	256
Geology		
Baseline Assessments	35	256
Digital Maps	48	256
Air Quality	256	256

In addition to conducting resource inventories, the Service's inventory and monitoring efforts involve the acquisition of accurate information about the current condition of park natural resources, monitoring resource conditions over time, and developing standards to evaluate these changes and assessing the effectiveness of NPS management actions to preserve park natural resources. To date, the NPS has funded twelve prototype ecological monitoring programs involving 22 parks to develop and test cost-effective methods for monitoring park ecosystem status and trends over time. These long-term monitoring programs are used to formulate management strategies to detect and cope with threats to park natural resources. The USGS/Biological Resources Division funds and oversees initial design of the prototype monitoring programs, which the NPS funds and operates once designed. Lessons and expertise gained through these prototypes provide approaches that are frequently transferable to other parks. In addition, the Service has also initiated monitoring of core park vital signs in five geographic networks involving 55 park units.

In FY 2001, the NPS will operate five multi-park geographic networks encompassing 55 parks for long-term monitoring of park vital signs. During FY 2001, these vital signs monitoring networks will be provided funding for network monitoring coordinators and data managers, and some networks will also use network funding to conduct scoping workshops designed to refine specific park monitoring needs – including identifying additional research necessary to develop monitoring protocols – together with monitoring strategies and priorities. The five operating networks are at different phases in the design and implementation. Monitoring network activities in FY 2001 will include the following: (1) the Cumberland Piedmont and Sonoran Desert networks will initiate cooperative efforts with the

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USGS and University of Arizona, respectively, to secure water quality monitoring protocols based on the identification of water quality as a high monitoring need in the parks comprising both these networks, (2) the North Coast and Cascades network will monitor small watersheds and glaciers in Olympic National Park, exotic fish at North Cascades National Park, and rare plants at Mount Rainier National Park, (3) the Ozark Highlands parks within the Heartland network will conduct pilot monitoring projects for water quality, stream fisheries, and riparian corridors, and (4) the Northeast Coastal and Barrier network will work to develop an agreement to provide collaboration with the University of Rhode Island concerning the network's monitoring program.



*Salmon study at Lake Clark
National Park and Preserve*

The Park Service has implemented a partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey to conduct water quality assessments funded by the U.S. Geological Survey in parks. In FY 2001, the NPS will begin implementation of water quality monitoring in support of the NPS strategic plan with monitoring initiated in the Appalachian Highlands, Central Alaska, Cumberland/Piedmont, Greater Yellowstone, Heartland, Mediterranean Coast, National Capital, North Coast and Cascades, Northeast Coastal and Barrier, Northern Colorado Plateau, San Francisco Bay, and Sonoran Desert monitoring networks and fully integrated with the bureau's vital signs monitoring program. This monitoring will focus on documenting the preservation of pristine waters and the improvement in water quality of impaired park waters.

A significant portion of the Service's FY 2001 air resource activity is dedicated to monitoring air pollution in parks. This monitoring includes the measurement of ozone, other gaseous pollutants, meteorological conditions, and acidic deposition (acid rain) levels to supplement the visibility and fine particulate information being developed as part of the NPS applied research into air quality. Ongoing air quality monitoring is important to the preservation of air resources in parks and is necessary to: (1) accurately assess conditions in the parks, (2) detect any of several gaseous pollutants which have been shown to be particularly injurious to park vegetation, (3) measure ozone levels in parks (e.g., Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Sequoia National Park) where concentrations exceed threshold levels and national ambient air quality standards, and (4) collect data on wet and dry atmospheric deposition of sulfur and nitrogen compounds on park ecosystems with significant adverse effects on lakes, streams, and soils. Historically, neither the EPA nor the various States have monitored air pollution levels in rural areas, particularly in national parks. In FY 2001, the NPS is continuing to collect systematic data on sulfur dioxide, ozone, and meteorological parameters at 43 stations in 34 parks; wet deposition (acid precipitation) as part of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program/National Trends Network in 42 parks; and visibility (atmospheric extinction or scattering) in 18 parks. Air quality information developed through the NPS and partnership research activities will also provide monitoring information on ultraviolet-B radiation in 14 parks and particulate matter in 46 parks. The NPS extensively leverages the funding it commits to air resource monitoring through formal partnerships with Federal (primarily EPA), State and local agencies.

Service-wide natural resource program monitoring activities are summarized in the following table:

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Service-wide Monitoring Activities	Resources Monitored	Number of Parks in 2001
Air Resources	Sulfur dioxide, ozone, and meteorological parameters	43 stations in 34 parks (7 Cooperator funded in 6 parks)
Air Resources	Wet deposition (acid rain) as part of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program National Trends Network	42 parks (10 Cooperator funded in 10 parks)
Air Resources	Visibility (atmospheric extinction or scattering)	18 parks
Water Resources through USGS Water Quality Assessment Partnership	Park specific priorities	32 projects in 28 parks
Water Resources through NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network	Pristine waters Impaired waters	Up to 101 parks in 11 networks
Inventory and Monitoring	Park natural resource and ecosystem conditions through development and testing of prototypes	<u>Operational:</u> Channel Islands National Park Great Smoky Mtns National Park Shenandoah National Park <u>In design (BRD-funded):</u> Denali National Park Great Plains cluster (6 parks) Virgin Islands cluster (3 units) Cape Cod National Seashore

Much of the data being developed through both inventory and monitoring efforts are digital, geographically referenced data that can be utilized in geographic information system applications and allow comparisons and analysis of several data sets together. There are currently over 100 parks with operational systems and about 250 sites operate desktop geographic information systems as decision-support tools on an as-needed or part-time basis. Staffing of park-based programs is funded at the park level and supports a wide variety of resource management and other applications. In addition, regionally distributed GIS technical support services and geographic information system funding is provided to acquire spatial data to assist parks with GIS-supported analyses, especially parks with limited capability.

These activities support the achievement of the Service's long-term goals including Ia3: Air Quality, Ia4: Water Quality, Ib1: Natural Resource Inventories, and Ib3: Vital Signs, and a park-specific long-term goal (not shown below) Ib0: Park-specific goals not aggregating to Service-wide goals (Natural Resource Data Management).

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal Ia3	By September 30, 2005, air quality in 70% of reporting park areas has remained stable or improved.
Annual Goal Ia3	By September 30, 2002, air quality in 63% of reporting park areas has remained stable or improved.
Long-term Goal Ia4	By September 30, 2005, 85% of 288 park units have unimpaired water quality.
Annual Goal Ia4	By September 30, 2002, 70% of 288 park units have unimpaired water quality.
Long-term Goal Ib1	By September 30, 2005 acquire or develop 2,203 (87%) of the 2,527 outstanding data sets identified in 1999 of natural resource inventories for all parks.
Annual Goal Ib1	By September 30, 2002, acquire or develop 44% of the 2,527 outstanding data sets identified of basic natural resource inventories for all parks.

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Long-term Goal Ib3	By September 30, 2005 80% of 265 parks with significant natural resources have identified their vital signs for natural resource monitoring.
Annual Goal Ib3	By September 30, 2002, 20% of 265 parks with significant natural resources have identified their vital signs for natural resource monitoring.

Natural Resource Preservation Activities

NPS programs in FY 2001 focus on responding to a number of complex issues including: protecting parks as increasingly crowded remnants of primitive America in a fragmented landscape, threats by invasive exotic species, pollution, and incompatible uses of resources in and around parks. The NPS is actively managing National Park System natural resources to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired. While most natural resource preservation activities are funded and undertaken at the park level, technical assistance supporting science-based decision-making is provided to parks through Servicewide programs for these and most natural resource mitigation and restoration efforts. The NPS is engaged in managing non-visitor uses of natural resources (e.g., mining and grazing) located and legally permitted within parks. Natural resource programs and projects are routinely developed and implemented at the park-level, and frequently supported by Servicewide technical assistance specialists.

Park units contain many examples of areas disturbed by past human activity and adverse effects to park resources that require restoration. These activities and associated impacts include: abandoned roads; backcountry campsites and other discrete areas impacted by visitor and other uses; habitats such as prairies and wetlands altered by changes in water flow; areas invaded by exotic plant species; disruption of natural fire regimes with losses of fire-dependent vegetation and wildlife habitat; and populations of threatened and endangered and other plants and animals that have been extirpated from an area. More than 500,000 acres of NPS managed lands exist in damaged condition that results in lost plant and wildlife habitat, accelerated erosion, sedimentation, poor water quality, diminished water quantity, and visual scars. Parks must determine appropriate levels and types of visitor use and permitted activities such as fishing, river use, backcountry use, and hunting. Parks must evaluate, plan, and design the appropriate type and level of activities that can be carried out without impairing resources. This often results in the development of a management or operations plan that utilizes an environmental assessment to evaluate alternatives and needed mitigation. The plans are based on data developed through research and monitoring projects.



Exotic cheatgrass dominates grasses at historic Kirk's Cabin in Canyonlands National Park

Information and results obtained from air quality research and other NPS air quality monitoring programs advance the state of science of air pollution -- and the effects on natural ecosystems and visibility -- and are used to influence decisions by States, other Federal agencies, and foreign governments to protect resources from the adverse effects of air pollution. Data are also used to inform and educate regulatory agencies, park visitors, and the public on trends in visibility in national parks; and, to assist States and regional organizations in formulating appropriate strategies to improve visibility in national parks. Pursuant to the Environmental Protection Agency's fine particulate matter standard (PM_{2.5}) and regional haze regulations, States and Federal agencies rely heavily on NPS monitoring data and research findings in developing and implementing their State Air Quality Implementation Plans. The NPS will continue active participation in the Southern Appalachian Mountains Initiative, the Western Regional Air Partnership, and other regional planning organizations that have been established to assist with implementation of the visibility protection programs in the Northeast, Southeast, Great Lakes, and Central regions. The NPS will provide critical visibility and ecological effects monitoring and research information to develop and implement regional

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solutions to difficult air pollution issues facing Shenandoah, Great Smoky Mountains, Grand Canyon and other national parks.

A significant potential external threat to park natural resources is the construction of new major sources of air pollution, particularly to those NPS units designated as Class I areas under the Clean Air Act. In FY 2001, the NPS is continuing reviews of permit applications for new sources, actively working with permittees, and assisting States in the permitting process to reduce the levels of air pollution from these sources and mitigate potential adverse effects on park resources.

In FY 2001, the NPS began to inventory air pollution sources within parks to assess its own compliance with air pollution control, licensing, and emission fee requirements; and to develop strategies and mechanisms for reducing or preventing pollution caused by park operations or management practices with particular emphasis on smoke from wildland fires and vehicle-related issues.

Service-wide air quality conditions are summarized in the following table:

Air Quality in Reporting Parks	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Percent of park improvement (from 1997 baseline)	59%	60%	63%

In FY 2001, the NPS will continue a comprehensive Service-wide program for the preservation of native species and the management of exotic species in parks. This program will assist parks in addressing technically complex native species management needs requiring the application of scientific knowledge and often involving legal or policy related issues, especially to parks lacking the expertise necessary to address natural resource issues. Assistance provided to parks in FY 2001 included assessing the consequences of wildlife disease outbreaks, developing Integrated Pest Management procedures to aid parks in managing wildlife diseases potentially transmissible to humans, designing mitigation measures to aid in the recovery of threatened and endangered species or ecosystem functions, preparing guidance for the safe and humane capture and chemical immobilization of wildlife, and evaluating the potential use of biological control agents and other management techniques to control invasive exotic plant species.

More than 160 parks currently provide important habitat for at least 168 species listed under the Endangered Species Act. These species include 86 plants, 29 birds, 20 mammals, 14 fish, 10 reptiles, eight (8) invertebrates, and one (1) amphibian. Recovery plans prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service have assigned 2,039 recovery tasks affecting parks. These conservation activities involve a range of tasks including the restoration of habitat for the endangered Mojave tui chub in Mojave National Preserve; removal of exotic plants and habitat protection for the Mission blue butterfly at Golden Gate National Recreation Area; habitat assessments for Mexican spotted owls at Grand Canyon National Park; control of exotic plant and animal species threatening to extirpate highly endangered native species in Hawaii Volcanoes and Haleakala National Parks; and incorporating public education in law enforcement patrols that is aimed at eliminating the poaching of endangered species. In FY 2001, through increases in base funding at eight parks, the NPS is expanding its capability to provide science-based support in the design and performance of recovery actions. During FY 2001, the NPS is preparing an updated inventory of listed species and the parks in which they occur, recovery actions assigned to the bureau, and the presence of designated critical habitat within parks.

Continuing in FY 2001, in conjunction with its native and endangered species programs, the NPS will continue to expand its program to contain and reduce exotic (nonnative) species infestations, particularly those involving species capable of readily invading new environments or displacing native species in parks. Exotic species in at least 194 parks, especially invasive exotic species, are a serious problem and adversely affect other species that are native to the parks, including endangered species.

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GPS survey mapping of exotic plants by National Capital Region Exotic Plant Management Team

In FY 2001, four specialized NPS Exotic Plant Management Teams (EPMTs) were established and are implementing high priority exotic species management efforts in up to 41 parks. These field or park-based teams include: (1) the Florida team (based at Florida International University in Miami), (2) the National Capitol Region team (based at Rock Creek Park, Washington, D.C.), (3) the Chihuahuan Desert/Southern Shortgrass Prairie team (based at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico), and (4) the Pacific Islands team (based at Haleakala National Park, Hawaii). Each EPMT serves a number of parks over a broad geographic area and works with these parks to identify, develop, conduct and evaluate exotic species removal projects and undertake appropriate native species restoration efforts. The NPS estimates that these teams will increase the acreage of exotic species being actively controlled by 10,000 acres and also improve the status of several threatened or endangered species populations occurring in parks where listing resulted, at

least in part, from competition or displacement by exotic species. The NPS is using various approaches including integrated pest management, supported by current scientific information, to control exotic species populations in parks and to protect sensitive resources from destruction by exotic species. In FY 2001, through increases in base funding at thirteen parks, the NPS is expanding its capability to support the design and performance of exotic species management actions.

The following table presents cumulative NPS acreage for disturbed land restoration projects initiated or planned in parks and the acreage of invasive species contained.

Disturbed Lands/Exotic Species Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Acres of lands restored that were impacted by former uses	36,400	47,400	52,000
Acres of invasive plant and animal species contained	181,300	204,200	222,000

In FY 2001, the NPS continued Servicewide management of geologic resources by concentrating on programs that provide specialized, scientifically-based support to parks, including expanded capabilities to address coastal and restoration geomorphology, and paleontology. The Service is assisting numerous parks in FY 2001 with technical needs concerning cave and karst systems, coastal processes, paleontological resources, geologic hazards, and reclamation geology (e.g., erosion control, fluvial geomorphology, slope stability, soils), and providing pertinent scientific information in the development and implementation of management actions involving geologic resources.

In addition, the NPS is continuing to protect park natural resources and values from adverse impacts associated with past, current, and future mineral development in and adjacent to parks. Formal plans incorporating appropriate resource protection and mitigation measures are required for private mineral development pursuant to implementing statutory requirements. In FY 2001, National Park Service lands contain nearly 750 active private mineral exploration or development operations in 28 parks, most involving the production of oil and gas. The NPS continues to be engaged in long-term oil and gas management planning efforts at Big Thicket National Preserve, Big Cypress National Preserve, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, and Padre Island National Seashore to ensure protection of park resources and values, and provide detailed guidance to industry to facilitate operation planning and regulatory compliance. Abandoned mining, and oil and gas exploration and production sites represent a substantial portion of the disturbed lands in parks requiring restoration. The NPS currently has as estimated 3,000

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abandoned mineral sites with over 11,000 hazardous openings, at least thirty miles of streams with degraded water quality, and more than 33,000 acres of disturbed, generally impaired lands associated with previous mineral development in parks. In addition, mineral development on adjacent lands could potentially threaten natural resources in at least 36 parks. Servicewide technical and policy support is being provided in FY 2001 to over 50 parks to protect natural resources and values from the impacts associated with mineral development and to properly reclaim lands disturbed from past mineral exploration and production activities.

The NPS continues to address the restoration needs of abandoned mine lands (AML) within the parks. In FY 2001, the NPS is performing reclamation projects in fifteen parks. These projects include surface reclamation; watershed restoration; adit and shaft closures; and safety projects at numerous parks, eleven of these are new AML reclamation projects initiated during fiscal year 2000. Examples include: (1) closing mine openings to eliminate safety hazards or protect bat habitat at Buffalo National River, Saguaro National Park, and Joshua Tree National Park, (2) recontouring, erosion control, revegetation, and debris removal at former mining sites in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Great Basin National Park, Denali National Park and Preserve, Point Reyes National Seashore, and Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and (3) site assessment and restoration planning at New River Gorge National Recreation Area, and Petroglyph National Monument.

FY 2001 Servicewide Mitigation and Restoration Actions	Number of Actions	Number of Parks Affected
Field Inspection of Ongoing Mineral Operations in Parks	21	5
Technical Review and Evaluation of Proposed Mineral Development Operations in Parks	45	10
Park Minerals Management Plans and Environmental Planning Documents	4	4
Review Mineral Operations and Restoration Plans Adjacent to Parks	13	25
Mineral Operation Regulatory Compliance Actions in Parks	38	3
Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation and Safety Projects in Parks	10	9
Disturbed Lands Restoration and Rehabilitation in Parks	16	15

The NPS is continuing to protect and secure water resources necessary to preserve park natural resources, restore water conditions that have been adversely affected by human influence, and ensure that water is available to meet visitor needs. This support is provided through technical and scientific evidentiary assistance; maintain water rights records; negotiate settlements with other water users; work with the States in response to their actions; participate in water rights proceedings; and verification of water rights and uses as required. Servicewide assistance is being provided in FY 2001 to more than 60 parks where water rights actions are underway. Projected NPS FY 2001 water rights technical assistance involvement, based on FY 2000 workload, are summarized below.

FY 2001 Water Rights Projected Accomplishments Actions (based on FY 2000 Workload)	Number of Actions	Number of Parks Affected
Water Rights Applications Evaluated for Impacts to NPS Resources Protected Using State Laws	15	9
Water Rights Applications Protested Using State Laws	67	6
Settlements or Protected and Withdrawn	9	6

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Proceedings in Progress (NPS Participating)	38	48
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In FY 2001, the NPS will continue its activities in other water resources areas, including the assessment and protection of water quality, floodplain management, groundwater analysis, watershed and wetlands protection, water resources management planning, and fisheries management. Servicewide funding will continue to support park projects to assess and restore water quality, map and restore wetlands, conduct hydrologic investigations, and carry out watershed and fisheries management planning. In FY 2001, the NPS anticipates responding to nearly 500 park technical assistance requests to address a wide range of water resource concerns identified by park managers. Examples of these technical assistance activities include assistance in the development of an annual operating plan for dams on the Lower Colorado River, affecting four park units; planning for restoration of the Elwha River in Olympic National Park; the evaluation of groundwater issues at Cape Cod National Seashore; and assessments of water quality concerns at Biscayne National Park, Yellowstone National Park, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, and Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) and the National Contingency Plan, the NPS is continuing actions to protect park resources following the release of oil or hazardous chemicals, often from sources outside the parks. The NPS is also conducting damage assessments and restoration for natural resources injured in such incidents as part of the Secretary's natural resource trust responsibilities under Federal law. These recoveries support restoring damaged resources in a variety of park areas, including damages recovered from a pipeline related oil spill that forced closure of the U.S.S. *Arizona* Memorial to construct a shoreline protection system at the park's visitor center and replace the visitor center's boat dock; recovery from an oil pipeline spill at George Washington Memorial Parkway that financed construction of viewing platforms and trails at Great Falls Park and nature trails at Dyke Marsh along the parkway, and visitor facilities at Fletcher's boathouse (an area within C&O Canal National Historical Park). Oil spilled from a tanker collision in the Gulf of Mexico resulted in oil and tar being deposited on the beaches of Matagorda Island National Wildlife Refuge, Mustang Island State Park and Padre Island National Seashore, closure of their beaches to accommodate the resulting cleanup led to a settlement agreement providing for dune restoration in NPS administered areas in addition to other funds recovered for use by other State and Federal agencies whose resources were injured by the spill.



Coral reef restoration Biscayne National Park

Oil spilled from a tanker collision in the Gulf of Mexico resulted in oil and tar being deposited on the beaches of Matagorda Island National Wildlife Refuge, Mustang Island State Park and Padre Island National Seashore, closure of their beaches to accommodate the resulting cleanup led to a settlement agreement providing for dune restoration in NPS administered areas in addition to other funds recovered for use by other State and Federal agencies whose resources were injured by the spill.

These activities support the achievement of several of the Service's long-term goals including Ia1: Disturbed Lands/Exotic Species, Ia2: Threatened and Endangered Species, Ia3: Air Quality, Ia4: Water Quality, Ib4: Geological Resources, and park-specific long-term goals (not shown below) Ia2x: Native Species, and Ib0: Park-specific goals not aggregating to Servicewide goals (Natural Resource Data Management and Distribution).

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Performance Goals

Long-term Goal Ia1	By September 30, 2005, 10.1% of targeted parklands, disturbed by development or agriculture as of 1999 (22,500 of 222,300 acres), are restored; and Ia1B -- exotic vegetation on 6.3% of targeted acres of parkland (167,500 of 2,656,700 acres) is contained.
Annual Goal Ia1	By September 30, 2002, 4% of targeted parklands, disturbed by development or agriculture, as of 1999, are restored; and exotic vegetation on 2.5% of targeted acres of parkland is contained.
Long-term Goal Ia2	By September 30, 2005, 19% of the 1999 identified park populations (84 of 442) of federally listed threatened and endangered species with critical habitat on park lands or requiring NPS recovery actions have an improved status; and Ia2B -- an additional 21.5% (94 of 442) have stable populations.
Annual Goal Ia2	By September 30, 2002, 15.2% of the 1999 identified park populations of federally listed threatened and endangered species with critical habitat on park lands, or requiring NPS recovery actions have an improved status; and an additional 21.3% have stable populations.
Long-term Goal Ia3	By September 30, 2005, air quality in 70% of reporting park areas has remained stable or improved.
Annual Goal Ia3	By September 30, 2002, air quality in 63% of reporting park areas has remained stable or improved.
Long-term Goal Ia4	By September 30, 2005, 85% of 288 park units have unimpaired water quality.
Annual Goal Ia4	By September 30, 2002, 70% of 288 park units have unimpaired water quality.
Long-term Goal Ib4	By September 30, 2005, geological processes in 54 (20% of 270) parks are inventoried and human influences that affect those processes are identified.
Annual Goal Ib4	By September 30, 2002, geological processes in 25 (9% of 270) parks are inventoried and human influences that affect those processes are identified.

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FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)																										
▪ Natural Resources Management \$(000)	151,244	+20,488																										
<p>The FY 2002 request for Natural Resources Management is \$151.244 million, which represents an increase of \$22.355 million over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic increase of \$20.488 million to Natural Resources Management activities includes:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">\$(000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>▪ Streamlining</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-412</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Inventory and Monitoring Programs - Vital Signs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Native and Exotic Species Management</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Establish Learning Centers</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Natural Resource Preservation Program</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Expand Air Quality Monitoring and Related Activities</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Establish Resource Protection Fund</td> <td style="text-align: right;">300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Implement Resource Protection Act</td> <td style="text-align: right;">500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Expand Water Resources Protection and Restoration</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Exotic, Threatened and Endangered Species and Subsistence Management – Parks</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Bison Monitoring at Yellowstone National Park</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">20,488</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				\$(000)	▪ Streamlining	-412	▪ Inventory and Monitoring Programs - Vital Signs	4,200	▪ Native and Exotic Species Management	2,400	▪ Establish Learning Centers	1,800	▪ Natural Resource Preservation Program	4,000	▪ Expand Air Quality Monitoring and Related Activities	2,600	▪ Establish Resource Protection Fund	300	▪ Implement Resource Protection Act	500	▪ Expand Water Resources Protection and Restoration	1,000	▪ Exotic, Threatened and Endangered Species and Subsistence Management – Parks	2,900	▪ Bison Monitoring at Yellowstone National Park	1,200	Total	20,488
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<p>Justifications for these program changes are included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.</p>																												

***C. Everglades Restoration and Research
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$10,007,000

The Department of Interior established the Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative (CESI) to support science and research programs focused on meeting the goals of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force. This program supports a science partnership between thirty Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments to meet a set of systemwide science objectives needed for South Florida ecosystem restoration, developed by an interagency science subgroup of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Working Group. The program was initially designed to accelerate the completion of scientific research and modeling studies to guide development of a restoration plan for the Everglades and to then provide a scientific basis for its implementation. The goal has been to increase our understanding of the key elements of the pre-drainage landscape and associated animal communities, how these ecosystem components have been altered by the changing hydrologic regime, and to develop tools to guide changes to the Central and South Florida Project to restore more natural ecosystem functioning.

Established in 1997, the CESI program has added significantly to information needed for hydrological and ecological simulations of water management changes and the impacts on the South Florida ecosystem. In 2001, two

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water quality programs were combined, merging the Tribal water quality program into the Water Quality Improvement Technology program. A new program area was added in FY 2001 to address environmental economics and the effects of restoration on social issues. The passage of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) and its implementation in FY 2001 has added importance to the role of the Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative effort in providing a sound scientific basis for the next step, converting concepts and plans in water management into projects that result in Everglades restoration. While most of the science objectives and priorities associated with CESI are closely related to those found in the restoration plan, information needs met by the Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative will now focus on specific critical water management projects and their effects on wetland and coastal natural resources. During the design and evaluation phases of projects in FY 2001 through FY 2004, CESI will support the predictive modeling, evaluation of potential restoration success, and establish ecosystem recovery evaluation programs, required by the adaptive assessment process. In FY 2001, the program sought and received permission to reallocate \$1.697 million to meet immediate staffing needed for successful implementation of the restoration plan. To accomplish this, science objectives in three program areas will be deferred until FY 2002 to permit timely participation in the restoration plan project schedule. In following years, support for CERP implementation will come from a separate budget request.

The Critical Ecosystem Science Initiative for Everglades restoration as presented in the table and described below summarizes the FY 2001 program and the program at the FY 2002 base level.

Everglades Restoration	FY 2001	FY 2002
Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan Support	\$2,497,000	\$2,497,000
Critical Ecosystem Science Initiative:	[6,194,000]	[4,000,000]
Ecosystem Restoration Planning	563,400	300,000
Ecosystem Science Planning and Peer Review	328,700	170,000
Ecological Modeling-Refinement and Applications	844,700	425,000
Selective High Density Topographic Surveys	599,100	350,000
Ecological Processes and Indicator Species	977,100	650,000
Landscape Patterns, Processes, and Modeling	300,000	325,000
Hydrologic Modeling for Everglades Restoration	748,800	350,000
Coastal and Estuarine Ecosystems	390,600	325,000
Contaminants and Biogeochemical Processes in Inland and Coastal Systems	250,000	325,000
Water Quality Improvement Technology and Monitoring	563,100	346,000
Invasive Species Control Strategy	89,800	89,000
Science Information Synthesis and Dissemination	269,600	180,000
Water Resources Planning, Impact, and Mitigation Assessment	269,100	165,000
Subtotal	8,691,000	6,497,000
South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force	1,316,000	1,316,000
Total	\$10,007,000	\$7,813,000

Ecosystem Restoration Planning - In July of 2000, the task force prepared and submitted to the Congress, a Strategic Plan for Restoring the South Florida Ecosystem. With the submission of this strategic plan to the Congress, the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force Office is designated to serve as the implementation, tracking and reporting source for all restoration activities carried out under the umbrella of the strategic plan. The three principle restoration goals are as follows: Ecosystem Restoration Goal 1: Get the Water Right, Goal 2: Restore, Preserve and Protect Natural Habitats and Species, Goal 3: Foster Compatibility of the Built and Natural Systems. The goal 3 component of the strategic plan in its present form requires additional work to fully delineate the four elements requested by the Congress. Recognizing the need for additional work on goal 3, the task force established a Goal 3 Steering Committee. This steering committee is tasked with facilitating refinement of goal 3 for the strategic plan revision due to the Congress in FY 2002. This team will identify measurable sub-goals and provide language that describes the implementation process. The committee will also outline objectives that include indicators of success and also identifies projects that will be used to monitor performance and track accomplishments for this goal area.

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The work activities undertaken will consider outcomes of current revisions to the State of Florida's growth management programs focusing on (1) the interrelationship between the natural and built systems, (2) Federal and State government policy guidance for environmental justice, (3) the task force's strategy for sustainable agriculture, and (4) restoration projects that provide water management benefits to the urban and rural components of the built environment that are compatible with the needs of the natural system.

Ecosystem Science Planning and Peer Review - A key component of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration initiative is the regular convening of outside review of the science program and its projects. The South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, its interagency Working Group and Science Coordination Team will continue to review and coordinate scientific investigations and conduct independent peer reviews, workshops and symposiums on South Florida restoration-related topics. The primary and most important work that is underway under this program category is the National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Restoration of the Greater Everglades Ecosystem which is charged with reviewing the science effort and provide advice to the task force. The panel will provide quarterly reports to the task force and conduct additional detailed studies as assigned and approved by the task force. This interagency planning and implementation process helps to design the needed long-term monitoring and research studies and the development of predictive models that guide us on the selection of alternative management plans, proposed implementation actions, and the specific engineering design for numerous ecosystem restoration initiatives. We are arranging a cost-sharing program for other task force member agencies to contribute funding in support of the National Academy of Science panel beginning in FY 2002.

Ecological Modeling – Expansion, Refinement and Applications - During 1998 and 1999, initial ecological models, particularly the Across Trophic Level Systems Simulation (ATLSS) models, served as important predictive tools used by resource managers in evaluating various restoration alternatives. These models have been used extensively for regional scale evaluations for the Central and South Florida Restudy, as well as more site-specific applications of endangered and keystone species for projects such as the Modified Water Deliveries and Experimental Water Delivery projects for Everglades National Park. These evolving predictive tools will expand our ability to link the results of hydrologic and water quality modeling with predictions of fish, wildlife, and vegetative changes at the individual, community, and landscape level. In FY 2001, several of the current generation of ATLSS models will be redesigned for use at the local agency level for improved impact assessment capability, and a new interface will be developed to permit internet-based access of simulation output and data sets by resource management agency scientists. Additional research will be initiated in FY 2001 and continued in FY 2002 to refine the linkage between vegetative production and succession, water quality, and hydrological models as they relate to restoration project design and evaluation. [see Landscapes, Ecological Processes/Indicator Species, Coastal Ecosystems, Hydrologic Modeling].

Selective High Density Topographic Surveys – High density topographic surveys provide land-surface elevation information essential to developing restoration alternatives, assessing and refining information on specific restoration actions/works, linking surface elevation and hydrologic modifications to ecosystem response, and for applications of ecological and physical models. Although many areas were surveyed in fiscal years 1997 and 1998, much of the western Everglades, Big Cypress area, the Greater Everglades systems, and the northern Everglades need additional data for accurate hydrological modeling. Completion of map quadrangles in the Everglades Flamingo area is expected in FY 2001, with local scale high detail mapping conducted to support ecological modeling of tree island habitats and Cape Sable seaside sparrow habitats to meet the science information needs of project impact assessment. In addition, as specific restoration projects are designed and evaluated in FY 2001 and FY 2002, site-specific elevation data will be necessary to more closely link ecosystem response to changes in hydrologic conditions that result from planned project operations.

Ecological Processes and Indicator Species – Currently, this program area has provided data and ecological process information for development and refinement of the ATLSS ecological models, supports research to establish the role of hydrology in defining Everglades plant and animal communities. Research in FY 2001 will continue in this topic and will also focus on use of indicator species in adaptive assessments. Analysis of long-term monitoring data for selected faunal species and plant communities has shown that some of these species/communities make suitable ecological

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indicators of environmental alterations, because of their specific roles in the ecosystem or their sensitivity to anthropogenic changes. Similarly, ecological process studies have continued to focus on the abundance, distribution, and diversity patterns of key plants and animals and their environmental forcing factors, that act across the Everglades landscape. With the data collected by completed and ongoing studies in FY 2001 and FY 2002, a well-defined set of science-based performance measures will be available as an initial set of management and results evaluation tools during the period of restoration implementation. Much of the ecological process and species data serve as the foundation for the ATLSS predictive ecological models, where specific ecological models of indicator species have been developed and used for assessing alternatives for restoration. These include wading birds, the Florida panther, the Cape Sable seaside sparrow, the snail kite, the white-tailed deer, and the American alligator. Research in FY 2001 is necessary to complete current studies, which include invertebrates, fish, and wading birds. Continued research is also needed to link ecological patterns and processes to proposed water management project operations that act across the Everglades landscape. To meet the needs of the restoration plan, a region-wide monitoring program will be developed for implementation in FY 2002 and FY 2003. Permanently established geo-referenced sampling stations will be established in the two major drainages within Everglades National Park, Shark Slough and Taylor Slough, and in the adjacent and the overdrained Rocky Glades and the fire-prone Long Pine Key. In FY 2001, seven ongoing projects concerned with the ecology of threatened or endangered species will be continued, including the Cape Sable seaside sparrow and the American Alligator. Long-term population monitoring studies for both indicator and endangered species will be initiated in FY 2001 and FY 2002 for application in evaluation of restoration success and adaptive assessment of as the restoration plan is implemented.

Landscape Patterns, Processes, and Modeling – The purpose of this program is to link the mosaic of Everglades habitats on a landscape scale to permit an evaluation of large-scale environmental changes on interacting populations and communities of plants and animals. In FY 2001, a large-scale mangrove ecology project will be completed, providing information on the role of water management on coastal mangrove forests. Research concerned with hydrology and patterns of wetland vegetation will be continued in Shark River Slough and Taylor River Slough to identify long-term patterns in plant communities affected by hydrologic change. Two projects to examine a key component of the ecosystem, tree island habitat, will be continued in the northern and southern Everglades and will provide data on the effects of water elevation in sustaining this important landscape element. Research to determine the effect of hydrology on wetland peat and marl soil formation will be initiated as part of the effort to evaluate the effects of restoration plan projects on soil formation and loss, which determines water depths and hydroperiod on a large scale. Data from these projects will permit development of landscape scale models of changes in vegetation communities, soil formation, and critical habitats that will be affected by restoration plan project design and operation. Additional research will be needed to link indicator fauna with these landscape scale elements for evaluation of water management plans and establishing relative probabilities of accomplishing defined ecosystem restoration goals. Development of a landscape-scale vegetation community simulation model, planned for FY 2001, will be deferred until FY 2002 because of reallocation of program funds for support of CERP implementation by the Department of the Interior.

Hydrologic Modeling for Everglades Restoration - The ability to accurately predict changes in water elevation and duration of wetland flooding across the South Florida landscape has been a key issue facing water and natural resource planners and managers. When CESI was initiated in FY 1997, the program supported development of the Southern Inland Coastal Simulation in an effort to understand water flow into northeast Florida Bay, a complex hydrological process. These included canal and wetland flow and water transport interaction, effects of wind on surface water flows, and vegetation resistance to flow, surface water and groundwater interactions, and freshwater discharge to Florida Bay. As research and modeling for the southeastern Everglades is completed, work will shift to the western watershed and western coastal areas. Research initiated in FY 2001 and continued in FY 2002 will address the relationship between critical wildlife habitat and tree island habitat in the southern Everglades. Both will be directly affected by the water management projects specified in the restoration plan that are currently in the design and evaluation phases. The information will provide the means to evaluate the impacts of restoration projects on important Everglades habitats.

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Coastal and Estuary Systems – Studies since FY 1998 have focused on seagrass diseases, effects of seagrass die-off and declining water quality on fish productivity, and trends in water quality patterns in Florida Bay. The program was expanded in 1999 to include the greater coastal and estuary ecosystems of South Florida. Most of the work has focused on seagrass, fish, and marine invertebrates that characterize the Florida Bay ecosystem to evaluate ecosystem responses to water management alternatives under varying climatic conditions. With the exception of the monitoring effort required for adaptive assessment, these research projects will be completed in FY 2001. With implementation of the restoration plan, science objectives in this program will be focused on defining the effects of changes in salinity in the bay as a result of water management operations. In FY 2001, a seagrass simulation model will be completed that will assist with assessing the impacts of salinity change on seagrass in Florida Bay. New studies in FY 2001 through FY 2002 also include work in Biscayne Bay to evaluate the effects of water management plans on the quantity and quality of water entering the bay and its impacts on the coastal and bay ecosystem. Development of performance measures and ecological monitoring in Biscayne Bay, planned for FY 2001, will be deferred until FY 2002 because of reallocation of program funds for support of CERP implementation by the Department of the Interior.

Contaminants and Biogeochemical Processes in Inland and Coastal Systems – This research area has increased in importance since it is anticipated that as restoration projects come on-line, there will be a significant increase in urban and agricultural runoff flowing into the Greater Everglades ecosystem as additional water is sought for restoration of flows. A key strategy in providing water to natural areas will be that of wastewater re-use, which raises a number of issues concerning the influence of contaminants on flora and fauna in both the inland freshwater ecosystems and adjacent estuarine/coastal ecosystems. A contaminants risk assessment project has been initiated to evaluate the potential effects of pollution from agriculture, industry, and urban development on ecosystem restoration goals. The effort is comprised of three phases that first identifies pollution from existing reports and literature, establishes the presence of contaminant residues in soil, sediment, water, and wildlife, and then evaluates the relative hazard associated with exposure. In FY 2001, surveys for priority pollutants at over 40 sites in and around the southern Everglades, including Florida Bay and Biscayne Bay will be completed. Studies will also be initiated in FY 2001 and continued in FY 2002 to assess the sensitivity of native species to compounds identified in the survey. Additional work is planned to address gaps in data concerning the potential for bioaccumulation of contaminants and the use, fate, and degradation of pesticides in agricultural areas adjacent to the Everglades. Planned for startup in FY 2001, this work will be deferred until FY 2002 because of reallocation of program for support of CERP implementation by the Department of the Interior.

Water Quality Improvement Technology and Monitoring – In FY 2001, monitoring and water quality improvement studies initiated in FY 2000 will be continued. Evaluation of biological alternatives for water quality enhancement will continue through FY 2002, supporting pilot-scale studies conducted by the South Florida Water Management District. Additional research will be initiated in FY 2001 and FY 2002 to increase the efficiency of macrophyte and algal treatment systems in removal of phosphorus to a level suitable for use in supplying the natural system. The funds for FY 2001 will be used to continue water quality research and monitoring within the South Florida Ecosystem, with a priority to meet needs on Tribal lands. Since inflows to the Greater Everglades must meet very stringent water quality standards that protect these sensitive, nutrient depleted wetlands, continued monitoring and additional research is necessary to assess as well as enhance existing and emerging water quality improvement technologies. Additional research is necessary to assess management options for increasing efficiency of the macrophyte or combined macrophyte/algal treatment systems. Funding in FY 2002 will be needed to support water quality studies on forested wetlands, research and small-scale pilot projects to refine construction and operation of biological treatment for improvement of water quality, particularly in support of ongoing Tribal water quality improvement initiatives.

Invasive Species Control Strategy - Exotic plants impact over 1,000,000 acres of southern Florida's natural lands. Without an integrated plan to control these exotic species, recovery of the protected species may not be possible. Exotic species such as melaleuca, Brazilian pepper, Old World climbing fern and Australian pine are all species that have been shown to replace and degrade the quality of native habitats that are essential for listed all native organisms, especially rare species such as the Florida scrub-jay, Florida panther, Key deer and sea turtles. State, Tribal, Federal and local governmental programs are addressing new facets of the invasive control program through

Park Management/Resource Stewardship

biological, chemical and mechanical control mechanisms. A unified strategy for the control of exotic species is essential for the recovery of threatened and endangered species as well as the success of the South Florida restoration. In FY 2001, a multi-agency implementation plan for the exotic plant management strategy was completed and improvements were made to the integration of the various agency exotic plant control programs. Funding in FY 2002 will be used to develop a Weed Risk Assessment and Detection System, Rapid Assessment/Rapid Response System, Weed Web Information System, and to guide the implementation of the strategy and continue research efforts, which will assist the task force in the development of a strategy for the control of exotic animals.

Science Information Synthesis and Dissemination – This program was established to facilitate access to data and information collected during the ecosystem restoration process. Work in 2001 will continue development of the database access interface for better accessibility to restoration-related data sets from other State and Federal agencies funded outside of the Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative. Work will be initiated in FY 2001 and continued in FY 2002 to compile historical data and inclusion in databases for evaluation of long-term trends in populations.

Water Resources Planning, Impact, and Mitigation Assessment - An integral part of restoration plan project design and evaluation, the National Environmental Policy Act, various Water Resource Development Acts, and State, regional and local processes require social impact assessment and public engagement. In FY 2001, a study will be initiated to evaluate the economic effects of restoration plan implementation. With changes in water management in South Florida, activities associated with flooding, groundwater elevation, and land use in the vicinity of the restored system will be affected. For example, a key issue will be agricultural productivity in land adjacent to the Everglades as groundwater levels change as a result of the restoration plan. Additional study will be needed to evaluate the socio-economic costs and benefits as restoration projects are formulated in FY 2001 and FY 2002.

The South Florida Ecosystem Task Force Office is funded at \$1.316 million in FY 2001. This level will be continued in FY 2002.

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration

Performance Goal	Protect the Environment and Preserve Our Nation's Natural and Cultural Resources
Long-Term Goal 1.2	Maintain Healthy Natural Systems
	By 2040, the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force will restore the hydrologic functions of wetland, marine, and groundwater systems within the South Florida ecosystem.
	By 2020, the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force will acquire an additional 550,000 acres of land for habitat protection.

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FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)								
▪ Everglades Restoration and Research \$(000)	10,869	+853								
<p>The FY 2002 request for Everglades Restoration and Research is \$10.869 million, which represents an increase of \$0.862 million over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic increase of \$0.853 million to Everglades Restoration and Research activities includes:</p> <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 400px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">\$(000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>▪ Critical Ecosystem Science Initiative</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-2,194</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Comprehensive Ecosystem Restoration Program</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,047</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">853</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				\$(000)	▪ Critical Ecosystem Science Initiative	-2,194	▪ Comprehensive Ecosystem Restoration Program	3,047	Total	853
	\$(000)									
▪ Critical Ecosystem Science Initiative	-2,194									
▪ Comprehensive Ecosystem Restoration Program	3,047									
Total	853									
<p>Justifications for these program changes are included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.</p>										

***D. Cultural Resources Applied Research
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$17,706,000

The National Park Service conducts a program of basic and applied research in accord with current scholarly standards, to support planning, management, and interpretation of park cultural resources. The principal goals of the mission-oriented research are to:

- identify, evaluate, document, inventory, and determine the significance of cultural resources;
- acquire a systematic and fully adequate park information base;
- develop appropriate methods and technologies to inventory, document, monitor, preserve, protect, and maintain cultural resources;
- ensure appropriate treatment and interpretation of cultural resources; and
- work with partners in the academic and preservation communities to ensure and acquire the knowledge base necessary to meet NPS stewardship and education goals.

The lack of basic resource information is a threat to the resources and impedes the Service's ability to meet these goals. Detailed, systematic data about resources and their preservation and protection needs are critical to effective management of the resources.

Cultural resources research responsibilities include: (1) completing historic resource studies, park administrative histories and other historical studies, (2) providing for National Register of Historic Places documentation, (3) preparing historic structure reports to guide park management in treatment and use decisions, (4) preparing cultural landscape reports to determine appropriate treatment and use, (5) providing basic archeological identification, evaluation, and documentation of resources in all parks and providing National Register listing, as appropriate, (6) completing museum collection management plans, collection storage plans, and collection condition surveys, (7) completing documentation (cataloging) for all museum objects, (8) completing basic ethnographic surveys and field studies in parks, and (9) completing ethnographic overviews and assessments to identify relationships with Native Americans and other ethnic groups associated with park resources.

Park Management/Resource Stewardship

Inventory and Evaluation Systems

Service-wide cultural resource inventory systems manage and maintain data obtained through research. These systems provide the basic information necessary for park planning and development proposals, including data necessary to comply with archeological, environmental, and historic preservation mandates. The inventory systems also provide information essential to selecting appropriate and cost-effective strategies for managing, preserving, maintaining, interpreting, and providing public access to cultural resources.

Current inventory systems are Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Cultural Resources Management Bibliography, Archeological Sites Management Information System, Ethnographic Resources Inventory, List of Classified Structures, and National Catalog of Museum Objects. A number of the applied cultural resource activities are related to building and improving these inventory systems.

Archeological Resources

The National Park System includes an astonishing number and variety of archeological resources--from Cliff Palace and other ancient dwellings, spectacular and humble, in the southwest, to the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown. The archeology program supports systematic research to locate, evaluate, document, report on, and interpret archeological resources; to nominate archeological properties to the National Register of Historic Places; and to recommend strategies for their interpretation, management, preservation, and protection. These activities contribute to NPS achievement of long-term goals Ib2A and Ia8 (Archeological Resources).



Fort Frederica National Monument, an 18th century archeological site (Photo courtesy Ed Matthews)

The automated Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) used to report the baseline data in FY 1997 was estimated to have a data entry backlog totaling 60 percent of the known sites. A major focus in FY 2002 is to include and update systematic and consistent data for all known NPS archeological sites. As of the end of FY 2000, approximately 20 percent of known sites needed such data entry and updating. This effort includes recording standard information about each site systematically and electronically so that park, regional, and national management databases can be utilized for budget and management control. In 2001, significant effort will be focused on providing efficient access to key ASMIS data for NPS archeologists and managers.

The goals of the park archeology program are carried out through a variety of funding programs, the largest and most important of which is the Cultural Resources Preservation Program. In FY 2000, Service-wide funding for the archeological resources inventory was increased to \$2.4 million. The numbers that appear for the performance goals below represent information received as of December 1, 2000, from a Service-wide call for data.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal Ib2A	By September 30, 2005, the 1999 baseline inventory and evaluation of each category of cultural resources is increased by 35%. [From the FY 1999 baseline of 48,188 to 65,054]		
Annual Goal Ib2A	By September 30, 2002, the number of sites recorded in the Archeological Sites Information Management System is increased by 17%. [From FY 1999 baseline of 48,188 to 56,621]		
Archeological Resources Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate

Park Management/Resource Stewardship

Recorded sites with electronic records in ASMIS	52,198	53,810	56,621
Percent increase from the FY 1999 baseline for the number of sites recorded in ASMIS	8.3%	10%	17%

Archeological Resources Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Estimated archeological sites	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Recorded archeological sites (ASMIS and paper)	63,000	64,000	65,000
Archeological sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places	8,175	8,175	8,175
Acres of park land with some level of archeological investigation. [In FY 1999 and FY 2000, the annual acreage investigated under the national archeological inventory program is about 30,000 acres.]	7,285,000	7,305,000	7,335,000

Ethnographic Resources

Ethnography focuses on the identification and documentation of present-day people with long-term associations to existing or proposed parks, and on the cultural and natural resources that they invest with traditional cultural meaning. These resources include mountaintops, baptismal sites, urban neighborhoods, subsistence areas, and other places and landscapes that define a group’s ethnic history and identity. Data on these resources and the people who value them are required for culturally appropriate and effective resource management and planning, and for establishing mutually beneficial alliances with communities associated with parks.

document ethnographic resources. Ethnographic records are now being entered into the Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI) database. The baseline number of ethnographic records was set in FY 1999.

Funding for the Ethnographic Resources Inventory is provided by the Cultural Resources Preservation Program. Additional funding may be provided by other programs that affect ethnographic resources.

Differences in numbers for the performance goals between the Servicewide ERI database and NPS park unit data, provided elsewhere, is the result of the newly established programmatic approach to identifying ethnographic resources.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal Ib2E	By September 30, 2005, the number of ethnographic resources entered into the Ethnographic Sites Inventory is increased by 634.5%. [From FY 1999 baseline of 400 to 2,938]
Annual Goal Ib2E	By September 30, 2002, the number of ethnographic resources in the Ethnographic Resources Inventory is increased by 317%. [From FY 1999 baseline of 400 to 1,669]

Ethnographic Resources Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of ethnographic resource electronic records in Ethnographic Resources Inventory.	947	1,246	1,669

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Historical Research

A fundamental tenet of NPS historic preservation activities is that adequate research in support of planning and legal compliance precedes all final decisions about the treatment of cultural resources. The National Park Service's history research program is designed to provide parks with research necessary to support informed decision-making and interpretive activities. A fundamental document in that process is the historic resource study, which examines the tangible historic resources of a park and assesses their significance within larger historical contexts. Historic resource studies identify and evaluate historic resources providing sufficient information so that decisions regarding their management and interpretation can be made with authority. Baseline research also occurs with the development of administrative histories. These studies examine the institutional history of a park as a unit of the National Park System presenting an assessment of its establishment and management decisions that affected its development.

In addition, the results of this historical research serve the American public by enriching park interpretive programs and contributing to the public understanding of history. Parks that completed or initiated historic studies during FY 2000 include Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Death Valley National Park, Antietam National Battlefield, Boston National Historical Park, Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve, Hot Springs National Park, and Katmai National Park. In FY 2001 and FY 2002, a total of \$886,000 will be allocated to fund an estimated eighteen historic resource studies from the historic resource study priority list.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal Ib2F	By September 30, 2005, 112 parks have historical research that is current and completed to professional standards [29% of 384].
Annual Goal Ib2F	By September 30, 2002, 55 parks have historical research that is current and completed to professional standards [14.3% of 384].

Historical Research Workload Factor	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of parks with current Historic Resource Studies and Administrative Histories	17	36	55

Park Management/Resource Stewardship

Cultural Landscapes

Cultural landscapes range from large rural tracts, such as the Gettysburg battlefield and the Blue Ridge Parkway, to small designed landscapes, such as Frederick Law Olmsted’s home and studio. The National Park Service defines a cultural landscape as “a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.” Cultural landscapes provide the physical environment associated with historical events and reveal aspects of our country’s origins and development through their form, features, and use. As of the end of FY 2000, a total of 2,743 cultural landscapes have been identified.



Fruita Rural Historic District, Capital Reef National Park

Applied research defines the characteristics, features, values, and associations that make a landscape historically significant and provides the information necessary for park management decisions concerning treatment and use of cultural landscapes. This information is collected, analyzed, and organized through a variety of means, discussed below.

- *Cultural Landscapes Inventory* - The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) documents the location, historical development, and current management of cultural landscapes. Landscapes included in the CLI are either eligible for the National Register or are to be treated as cultural resources by law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process. The inventory effort is usually conducted by the regional or support office, cultural resource center, or under contract. In FY 2001, approximately \$1.0 million will be allocated to continue inventory work and document management information concerning significance, threats, impacts, condition, use, and approved treatments.
- *Cultural Landscape Report* - The Cultural Landscape Report documents research concerning condition, causes of deterioration, necessary treatments, and treatment alternatives, as well as the development history or evolution of a landscape. It is the primary guide for park management decisions concerning landscape use and treatment. Cultural landscape reports are usually prepared by the regional or support office, cultural resource center, or under contract.

The results of the above applied research efforts contribute to meeting the following NPS goals.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal Ib2B	By September 30, 2005, cultural landscapes inventoried and evaluated at Level II are increased by 89.8% (From 1999 baseline of 137 to 260).
Annual Goal Ib2B	By September 30, 2002, cultural landscapes inventoried and evaluated at Level II are increased by 35% (From 137 to 185).

Cultural Landscapes Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of cultural landscapes inventoried at Level II on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory.	152	160	185

Historic and Prehistoric Structures

Park Management/Resource Stewardship

Park historic structures include Independence Hall, Fort Sumter, log cabins at Denali National Park and Preserve, the Statue of Liberty, and the sailing ship *Balclutha* at San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park, as well as prehistoric structures such as Balcony House at Mesa Verde National Park. Historic structures are “constructed works...consciously created to serve some human activity.” They include buildings, monuments, millraces, canals, ships, railroad locomotives, rolling stock, fences, defensive works, temple mounds, outdoor sculpture, and ruins. Historic and prehistoric structures and the events surrounding them are key park cultural resources, forming the basis for 232 park units, and are integral to many other parks. By September 30, 2000, 25,507 structures in 373 parks of the estimated 26,000 to 27,000 structures in the 386 parks have been identified.



Ferryboat Eureka, San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park

Applied research provides information about treatment and use of historic structures for park management. Research focuses on three broad aspects of a historic structure: the historical, technical, aesthetic, or scientific associations; the developmental history or evolution; and the nature, performance, and capability of its material and systems. This information is organized as discussed below and contributes to meeting the NPS goal in the table below.

- *List of Classified Structures* - The List of Classified Structures (LCS) is a computerized inventory that documents the location, historical development, and current management of historic and prehistoric structures and is used as an analytical tool at all organizational levels for budgeting, scheduling, and program development. Structures included are either eligible for the National Register or are to be treated as cultural resources by law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process. The List of Classified Structures provides data to other automated systems such as the facility management system and is usually conducted by the regional or support office or cultural resource center staff. In FY 2001, approximately \$250,000 will be allocated to update 17.4 percent of the basic management information on the LCS concerning significance, threats, impacts, condition, use, and approved treatments and to add about 500 structures.

- *Historic Structure Report* - The Historic Structure Report documents research concerning condition, causes of deterioration, necessary treatments, and treatment alternatives as well as the developmental history or evolution of a structure. It is the primary guide for park management decisions concerning structure use and treatment. Historic structure reports are usually prepared by support office or cultural resource center staff, or under contract.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal Ib2C	By September 30, 2005, 100% of the historic structures on the 1999 List of Classified Structures have updated information (24,225 of 24,225).
Annual Goal Ib2C	By September 30, 2002, 50.1% of the historic structures on the 1999 List of Classified Structures have updated information (12,137 of 24,225).

Historic and Prehistoric Structures Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Percent of historic and prehistoric structures on the 1999 List of Classified Structures with updated information.	7.0%	33.4%	50.1%
Number of historic and prehistoric structures on the 1999 List of Classified Structures with updated information.	1,688	8,092	12,137

Park Management/Resource Stewardship

Number of historic and prehistoric structures inventoried on the List of Classified Structures.	25,507	26,000	27,000
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Museum Collections

Museum collections from over 320 units of the National Park System are maintained in parks, at six NPS cultural resource centers, and at 142 non-Federal repositories. These collections date, in some instances, to the establishment of a park and comprise 29.4 million archeological, 3.5 million historical, 1.2 million biological, 179,000 paleontological, 29,000 ethnological, and 51,000 geological items, plus an additional 55.9 million archival and manuscript items. The collections include items ranging from historic furnishings in the home of John Adams, flags that flew over Fort Sumter, and Thomas Edison's handwritten notes on inventions, to botanical specimens from Yosemite and archeological items from Mesa Verde. These collections are important not only in their own right, but also because of their direct association with the nationally significant sites in the National Park System.

Parks acquire and document collections that support their mission and use those collections to increase public enjoyment and understanding of our heritage. This documentation leads to informed decisions about interpreting and managing park resources. For example, the drawings and photographs in the collection at Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site have enabled the park manager to make decisions about restoring the park's cultural landscape. The public has access to these collections through exhibits, interpretive programs, publications, the Internet, films and videos. In FY 2000, parks responded to over 47,000 public research requests and park visitors viewed nearly 332,000 objects on exhibit.

Park staff, cultural resource center staff, partners, or contractors provide direct collections management functions. Support office and cultural resource center staff provide planning and technical assistance. The national office provides policy and technical guidance and develops Servicewide systems. The National Park Service's *Museum Handbook* provides guidance on acquiring, documenting and cataloging collections; writing collection management plans; facilitating public use of and access to collections through research, exhibits, and the Internet; and lending collections to other museums for research and exhibit. Parks give priority to cataloging the collections backlog. In FY 2000, parks cataloged 2.7 million items, exceeding the target of 1.94 million. In FY 2001, and again in FY 2002, parks will catalog 1.94 million items and increase the cataloged inventory by five percent, making additional collections and data available for research, exhibits, and education. In FY 2000, collections growth outpaced cataloging so the percentage of the total collection that is cataloged increased.

The museum collections program supports mission goal Ib -- to contribute to knowledge about resources and associated values and to make management decisions about resources and visitors based on adequate scholarly and scientific information. The performance goal for FY 2002 is associated with long-term goal Ib2, increasing the inventory and evaluation of cultural resources. Specifically, parks propose to increase cataloged collections from a FY 1999 baseline of 37.3 million cataloged items to 42.5 million in FY 2002, making these resources accessible for the public's enjoyment and understanding of our cultural and natural heritage.



Olmsted Archives has a multi-year project to catalog, preserve, and provide access to its historic collection. Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

Park Management/Resource Stewardship

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal Ib2D	By September 30, 2005, museum objects cataloged are increased by 34.3% [from 37.3 million to 50.1 million]
Annual Goal Ib2D	By September 30, 2002, increase the total number of museum objects cataloged by another 1.94 million.

Museum Collections Performance Information	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Percent of objects cataloged	61%	63%	65%
Percent of archives cataloged	32%	34%	36%
Number of backlogged objects cataloged	1,200,000	750,000	750,000
Number of backlogged archives cataloged	1,500,000	1,190,000	1,190,000

Servicewide Project Funding

The Cultural Resources Preservation Program (CRPP), funded at \$13.9 million in FY 2001, provides funding for research projects described in this section and the resource management projects described in the Cultural Resources Management section that follows. Research projects include archeological, ethnographic, and historical research; museum collections cataloging, research, and management plans; and historic structure reports and cultural landscape reports.

In FY 2001, in addition to base funds for a variety of projects, the program targets three initiatives to improve the availability of basic cultural resources information for resource management planning and interpretive purposes. These initiatives include \$2.4 million for the systemwide archeological inventory, evaluation, and documentation program; \$886,000 for historic resource studies; and \$1.1 million for the inventory and documentation of historic and prehistoric structures and cultural landscapes. In FY 2002, the CRPP will target \$500,000 for a fourth initiative to catalog the backlog of museum collections.

Examples of FY 2001 and FY 2002 projects include a cultural landscapes inventory and report for Devils Tower National Monument; an updated inventory of archival collections at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument with the assistance of tribal college students; cataloging a backlog of paleontological specimens at Badlands National Park; an ethnographic overview of the Kalaupapa community and present-day residents at Kalaupapa National Historical Park; and a historic structures report for Fort Point National Historic Site.

Applied research funds are also used for salary and support costs for specialists in Washington, D.C., regional and support offices, and centers for overall program development, coordination, and direction of the cultural resources research activities, and actual research. Limited funding and staff for cultural resources management at the park level make this arrangement the most efficient way to meet cultural resource management objectives in parks. Contracts and partnerships frequently augment NPS staff or add specialized expertise.

Park Management/Resource Stewardship

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Cultural Resources Applied Research \$(000)	17,895	-53
The FY 2002 request for Cultural Resources Applied Research is \$17.895 million, which represents an increase of \$189,000 over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$53,000 to Cultural Resources Applied Research activities includes streamlining.		
Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.		

***E. Cultural Resources Management
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$77,759,000

Cultural Resources Management is the preservation, maintenance, and protection of cultural resources to ensure that these resources receive the care necessary to perpetuate their existence. Although this work is done at the park level, it is supported also at the regional and Servicewide levels, especially for major preservation work. Lack of maintenance leads to accelerated deterioration, increased costs for repair, or the eventual loss of the cultural resource.

Ongoing assessments of park cultural resources indicate that archeological sites, historic and prehistoric structures, cultural landscapes, and museum collections are at risk because of various activities within and beyond park boundaries. These assessments have identified vandalism, lack of adequate storage and care of park museum collections, weather, and air pollution as problems. The assessments also indicate that resources can be impacted through inadequate attention to stabilization, maintenance, and repair of structures, landscapes, and museum collections, or failure to monitor changes in the resource and to correct improper uses.

Several requirements must be met to ensure adequate resource preservation, including (1) routine and cyclic preservation maintenance activities must be completed when needed, (2) the condition of resources must be inspected and monitored to obtain warnings of potential threats, to determine preservation requirements, or to take corrective action, (3) substantial preservation projects must be completed so that routine or cyclical preservation maintenance will perpetuate the cultural resource, and (4) professional standards and guidelines for operational or project work must be developed to conserve basic resources.

Archeological Resources

Archeological resources are susceptible to deterioration from natural forces of weather and erosion, looting or vandalism, and impact from park operations and visitors. Regular monitoring and maintenance is an important part of effective management. In FY 1997, the small baseline data set (approximately 4,300 sites with condition information) suggested that 55 percent of the sites with condition information were in good condition. By FY 1998, the baseline data set increased to 12,737 sites.



Pueblo Bonito, Chaco Culture National Historical Park

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At the beginning of FY 2001, 37 percent (4,711 sites) were in good condition. The quality of this information on site

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal Ia8	By September 30, 2005, 50% of the recorded archeological sites with condition information are in good condition.
Annual Goal Ia8	By September 30, 2002, 44% of the recorded archeological sites with condition information in the Archeological Sites Management Information System are in good condition.

Archeological Resources Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Percent of archeological sites with condition information in the Archeological Sites Management Information System in good condition.	37%	42%	44%
Number of sites in good condition, reported in ASMIS. [Note: for FY 2001 and 2002 baseline shifts.]	4,711	7,980	9,240

To assist parks in protecting sites, information about archeological resources in parks is shared with professionals

activities are combined, the workload statistics for professional and public daily access appear in the National Recreation and Preservation portion of the budget under Archeological Assistance.

Archeological Resources Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of incidents of archeological looting and vandalism in parks [Source: NPS ARPA report.]	333	316	300
Number of NPS archeological reports available online through NADB-Reports	6,270	6,400	7,000

Ethnographic Resources

Ethnographic research and consultation projects undertaken by NPS cultural anthropologists provide baseline data on park cultural and natural resources and on cultural groups with traditional associations to them. Data about peoples’ ways of life and the resources they deem important in their ethnic history and identity contributes to the Ethnographic Resource Inventory and to the culturally informed decisions of park planners, managers and interpreters. Ethnographic work furthers the goal of inclusiveness by identifying little known or appreciated resources valued by Native American, African



Slave cabin, Magnolia Plantation, 1840's, Cane River Creole National Historical Park (NPS photo)

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American and other culturally diverse people. Studies such as the Ethnographic Overview and Assessment, and Traditional Use projects, are conducted in cooperation with American Indians, Alaskan Natives and other Native Americans, as well as with African Americans, and other peoples.

Ethnographic studies provide:

- identifications of tribes and other traditional stakeholders and documentation of ethnographic resources;
- strategies for consulting park-associated groups and data to inform planning, policy and guideline development;
- data for culturally-informed decisions about the use and protection of traditional park resources and landscapes in Alaska and elsewhere;
- identifications of culturally affiliated American Indians, Alaskan Natives and Native Hawaiians;
- reports on ways of life that enrich the libraries of the tribes and communities studied.

Ethnographers consult traditionally associated peoples, and provide technical assistance to parks and park-associated communities and tribes to help create mutually agreeable solutions about the use of ethnographically meaningful resources.

Ethnographic Resources Workload Factors	FY 2000 Estimate*	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of training and other special projects that affect parks and community partners Servicewide	41	45	45
Number of planning, policy, guideline, or research documents reviewed Servicewide for ethnographic relevance	267	279	279
Number of Interior, NPS, and interagency workgroups advised	109	114	114
Number of Servicewide research projects to identify ethnographic resources**	100	106	106
Number of consultations with Native American and others Servicewide**	275	290	290

*These estimates reflect Ethnography factors Servicewide, unlike the previous years' figures that reported only National Center data. A methodology for consistent annual Servicewide reporting is presently under development and will be in place in FY 2001.

**These new workload categories reflect Servicewide factors, unlike the previous years' categories that considered only National Center activities.

Cultural Landscapes and Historic and Prehistoric Structures

The preservation and maintenance of approximately 26,000 to 27,000 historic and prehistoric structures and 2,800 cultural landscapes is performed by park personnel or contractors with technical training and experience in the special skills necessary to inspect, monitor, maintain, and preserve these resources in accordance with written procedures developed by resource specialists. Complex preservation work is conducted under supervision of professional staff from parks, regional or support offices, resource center staff, or under contract.

Facility Management System. Planning for maintenance requires detailed information about the nature and condition of the resources' respective features. Such information is obtained by systematic inspections and recording in the Facility Management System by park staff. Work includes general tasks such as scheduled inspections, condition assessments, monitoring, rejuvenative pruning, stabilizing prehistoric ruins, arboricultural services, repainting weathered historic buildings, vista management, replacing roofs, replacement of missing or deteriorated plant material, and monitoring structural movement.

The results of these resource management efforts contribute to meeting the following NPS goals.

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Performance Goals

Long-term Goal Ia5	By September 30, 2005, 50% of the historic structures on the List of Classified Structures are in good condition (13,500 of 27,000).
Annual Goal Ia5	By September 30, 2002, 46% of the historic structures on the List of Classified Structures are in good condition (12,420 of 27,000).
Long-term Goal Ia7	By September 30, 2005, 33.1% of the cultural landscapes on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory with condition information are in good condition (136 of 411).
Annual Goal Ia7	By September 30, 2002, 29.8% of the cultural landscapes on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory with condition information are in good condition (122 of 410).

Historic and Prehistoric Structures and Cultural Landscapes Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Percent of historic and prehistoric structures on the List of Classified Structures in good condition.	43.6%	45%	46%
Number of historic and prehistoric structures on the List of Classified Structures in good condition.	11,124	11,700	12,420
Percent of cultural landscapes on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory with condition information in good condition.	28.5%	28.7%	29.8%
Number of cultural landscapes on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory with condition information in good condition.	113	117	122

Museum Collections

Museum collections from over 320 units of the National Park System are maintained in parks, at six NPS cultural resource centers, and 142 non-Federal repositories. The collections include 32.9 million archeological, ethnographic and historical objects, 1.4 million biological, geological, and paleontological specimens, and 55.9 million archival and manuscript items. Some are individually significant, such as George Washington’s campaign tent at Colonial National Historical Park. Others are recognized as part of a systematic scientific collection, such as the archeological collections from Chaco Culture National Historical Park. Others are important for their contribution to the interpretation of a site, such as the eyeshade in the office at Carl Sandburg National Historic Site.

Parks preserve and protect collections to make them accessible to current and future generations for enjoyment and knowledge. Parks monitor and control collection storage and exhibit environments, provide security and fire protection to minimize the risk of damage and loss, assess the condition of individual objects, and provide cleaning, stabilization and other treatments to collections. Park staff, cultural resource center staff, partners, or contractors provide direct collections management functions. Support office and cultural resource center staff provide planning and technical assistance. The national office provides policy and technical guidance and develops Servicewide systems.

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The National Park Service provides parks with collections preservation and protection guidance in the *Museum Handbook* and *Conserve O Gram*, which are also available to the general public and are popular resources in the Nation’s museum community at large. Using the NPS Checklist for Preservation and Protection of Museum Collections (Checklist) parks assess museum storage and exhibits relative to professional standards for environment, security, fire protection, housekeeping and planning, taking corrective actions as needed.



New multi-park museum collections storage, Alaska Region (NPS Photo)

In FY 2000, parks made many improvements to the preservation, protection and accessibility of museum collections, correcting over 2,100 checklist deficiencies. Cane River Creole National Historical Park conducted a condition survey of paintings to guide future preservation treatments. Sitka National Historical Park upgraded its museum storage and security. Pea Ridge National Military Park installed a fire suppression system to protect collections at the visitor center. In FY 2001, parks will correct nearly 1,200 deficiencies, focusing on fire safety procedural deficiencies that can be corrected at low cost. Acadia National Park will install a water mist fire suppression system in a new collection storage facility. Redwood National Park will improve storage for 150 linear feet of archival documents and 50,000 photographs.

Through these and other activities, the museum collections program supports the achievement of mission goal Ia -- to protect, restore and maintain resources in good condition. Using the checklist, the NPS proposes to increase the number of standards met from the baseline of 63.4 percent in FY 1999 to 68.3 percent in FY 2002. As in FY 2001, emphasis will be on procedural deficiencies that can be corrected at low cost.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal Ia6	By September 30, 2005, 71.8% of preservation and protection standards for park museum collections are met.
Annual Goal Ia6	By September 30, 2002, increase the standards met to 68.3% .

Museum Collections Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Percent of conditions in park museum collections meeting professional standards	65.6 %	67.1%	68.3%
Number of preservation/protection deficiencies corrected	2,128	1,194	946

Interior Museum Property Program

The Interior Museum Property Program, in partnership with the NPS and other bureaus, develops and coordinates departmentwide museum policy and strategies. The program provides training and technical assistance to bureaus and offices in implementing museum property management plans for more than 110 million Interior museum property artifacts, specimens, and documents. In FY 2001, this program is funded at \$253,000.

In FY 2002, the department will provide eight training workshops, and will provide services to the growing number of customers who use collections for research, resource management, and exhibits. The DOI Museum Services Branch will provide technical assistance to bureaus addressing large backlogs in basic inventory of collections and other management deficiencies. This assistance is for 500 DOI facilities and more than 700 non-Federal institutions that partner with Interior bureaus to manage our collections. The outcome of these activities will be increased

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accountability for, and use of Department of the Interior museum collections in resource management, research, and public interpretation programs in the Department and its non-Federal partner institutions.

DOI Performance Goals – Interior Museum Property Program

Long-term Goal	By September 30, 2005, increase by 35% the number of museum objects available for research or public interpretation by improving our accountability for these resources, as measured against a baseline established in FY 1998 [36,376,000].
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Interior Museum Property Program Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Attendance at locations exhibiting cultural and museum objects [baseline 15,207,000]	15,457,000	16,119,000	16,424,000
Number of museum objects accurately inventoried [baseline 36,376,000]	45,877,000	47,800,000	48,500,000
Percentage of sites accessible via the Internet that meet standards [baseline 329 of 727 sites or 45%]	50%	52%	54%

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

The program contributes to the compliance of the NPS with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The goals are to (1) provide appropriate public notices, in the Federal Register or local newspapers, of intents to repatriate Native American human remains or cultural items to appropriate lineal descendents, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations, (2) help parks establish and maintain effective, continuing consultative relationships with affected American Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiian organizations, (3) ensure that the requirements of the act are fully and promptly addressed, and (4) work collaboratively with affected groups to ensure that repatriation requests are addressed and Native American graves on parklands are protected or preserved in culturally appropriate ways. The program supports professional cultural affiliation studies conducted by field units, provides training and assistance to park staff in developing and maintaining consulting and collaborative relationships, develops professionally sound information needed to address legislative and policy requirements, and provides professional services in conducting consultations or providing assistance to affected groups. The FY 2001 budget of \$893,000 will provide base funding for Servicewide program coordination and activities at the national, regional, and park levels to achieve program goals. Of the total funding, \$595,000 is allocated to NPS regional offices, support offices, and parks for documentation, consultation, and investigations. A continuing goal for this program in FY 2001 and FY 2002 is to provide clear advice and recommendations to NPS managers regarding cultural affiliation, appropriate documentation and study, and repatriation.

Native American Graves Protection Act Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of notices of intent to repatriate and inventory completion reviewed and published	5	10	15

Vanishing Treasures

This program was established in FY 1998 to provide funds to reduce threats to ancient prehistoric and historic sites and structures in 41 parks of the western United States. The goal is to overcome backlogged preservation work by bringing the sites and structures to a condition in which they will be preserved by routine maintenance activities. The intent also is to increase NPS expertise and capability for maintaining these sites and structures. The cadre of skilled maintenance experts is aging and their numbers declining. There is insufficient growth to assure a steady stream of entry-level replacements. In 1997, the number of maintenance experts was estimated at ten full-time and 25 seasonal

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or part-time workers, and it was estimated that this workforce needed to be increased by approximately 150 full-time individuals.

The program includes implementation of immediate preservation treatment actions and documentation, planning and management of projects, and development and training of a skilled workforce. Parks, centers, or support offices, depending upon the nature of each project will have oversight. Project funds are managed at the regional level. Funds sufficient to rebuild the skilled workforce and other expertise are provided at the park level.

Funding increases of approximately \$1.0 million in FY 2000, and \$400,000 in FY 2001 were provided for the Vanishing Treasures program. Roughly half of the funds made available have been included in various park bases for hiring a skilled workforce. Remaining funds were distributed to parks to complete priority projects. The goals for FY 2001 and FY 2002 will be to continue addressing high priority preservation treatment projects, implement program management, and continue recruiting and training a permanent skilled workforce.

Preservation Treatment Needs. In FY 2000, the NPS applied \$815,000 to address eleven projects. In FY 2001, the NPS will apply \$975,000 to address 16 projects.

Project Management. In FY 2000, the Service provided \$56,000 to support the continuing activities of program management. In FY 2001, the NPS will provide \$60,000 to continue this support, including support for a new park-based civil/structural engineer.

Developing and Training Skilled Preservation Experts at Parks. In FY 2000, an increase of \$795,000 was provided to hire thirteen specialists in ten parks. Some of the specialists that have been hired include archeologists, structural/civil engineers, architectural conservators, and skilled craftspeople, including stonemasons. In FY 2001, an increase of \$236,000 provided for four specialists in four parks, including two that have not previously benefited.

Vanishing Treasures Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of projects resulting in improved site conditions	11	16	18
Number of maintenance experts trained	3	3	5
Number of discipline experts trained in Vanishing Treasures conservation	10	1	8
Vanishing Treasures records of individual sites increased	100	100	100

National Underground Railroad (UGRR) Network to Freedom

The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act (Public Law 105-203) authorizes the National Park Service to coordinate and facilitate activities that commemorate and interpret the Underground Railroad. The NPS is required to create and maintain a national network of interpretive sites, programs and facilities related to the Underground Railroad. The Park Service is also directed to develop educational materials and provide technical assistance to organizations engaged in related activities to document, preserve, and interpret Underground Railroad history. Related organizations can and will include community organizations, educational institutions, museums, historical societies, and other public and private agencies.

To accomplish these goals, the NPS will continue its efforts to identify and document sites in cooperation with State Historic Preservation Offices, community groups and organizations, and other researchers. Sites that are identified, documented and verified as associated with the Underground Railroad will be nominated to the Network to Freedom. Sites, programs, and facilities that are accepted in the Network to Freedom will be eligible to display the newly designed program logo, and will be included in the program's new website (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/ugrr>). Fiscal year 2000 efforts also included developing, through consultation with partners, the criteria, an application form, and a process for including sites, programs, and facilities in the network. Additionally, standards for authenticating UGRR associations were developed and a publication on methodology for documenting sites initiated. The program

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continued to provide technical assistance as requested, including at least 16 site visits involving multiple sites. Program staff participated in at least 28 conferences or workshops and sponsored six "Gatherings" or public forums to facilitate networking. At least 18 parks are providing assistance related to the Underground Railroad or are interpreting and preserving their resources.

In FY 2001, the NPS anticipates the addition of sites, programs and facilities to the Network to Freedom and expansion of the program's website. The NPS also will prepare additional educational materials and a publication on documenting UGRR sites. In addition, the NPS will develop criteria and guidelines for a grant program that was authorized under Public Law 106-291 Section 150. By FY 2002, the National Park Service anticipates over 100 sites, programs and facilities will be included in the Network to Freedom, and those that are eligible will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, leading to an increase of 15 percent in the number of Underground Railroad-related listings.

Resource Management Planning

The Resource Management Plan is the blueprint for park resources comprehensive management, defining natural and cultural resources objectives, documenting resources status, and outlining a plan of action to ensure their well-being. The plan helps park managers to integrate cultural resource considerations into daily operations and long-term planning. Over 70 percent of the parks that are required to prepare plans have done so and regularly update them. A requirement for project funding consideration is that the project be listed in an approved resource management plan.

Cyclic Maintenance for Historic Properties Program

The objective of this program is to provide the means for park maintenance activities that occur on a fixed, predictable, periodic cycle longer than once in two years for all tangible cultural resources. Examples of projects include repointing masonry walls of historic and prehistoric structures, pruning historic plant material, stabilizing eroding archeological sites, and preventive conservation of museum objects. This program is funded at \$10.4 million in FY 2001. An additional \$2.993 million was provided in FY 2001 for this program under Title VIII. Supplemental funding for these projects may also be derived from the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program.

Cultural Resources Preservation Program

This national program provides funds for museum collections environmental control, security and other concerns and for the urgent stabilization and preservation work of archeological and historic sites, historic and prehistoric structures, cultural landscapes, and museum objects.

This program received a \$2.0 million increase in FY 1998, which in current dollars addresses seven percent of the unfunded stabilization needs of the most important historic and prehistoric structures over the next ten years and allows for the stabilization of 100 structures in 50 parks per year. Examples of structures to be stabilized in FY 2001 include the Wonder Lake Ranger Station at Denali National Park; structural components of the Administration Building at Bandelier National Monument, Erbie Church at Buffalo National River, Cranberry Bog House at Cape Cod National Seashore, Ferry House at Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve; and the roof system of the Mission 66 Visitor Center at Wright Brothers National Memorial. Projects to be funded by this increase do not include those funded through the Vanishing Treasures Initiative.

Parks also will undertake projects to improve the preservation and protection of their museum collections. In FY 2001, hundreds of books and all of the furniture on the tour route through the Sandburg Home at Carl Sandburg National Historic Site will be treated to prevent serious damage. At Wright Brothers National Memorial, conservators will treat significant objects associated with the site. The Southeast Archeological Center will treat and improve the storage for archeological collections from four parks. In FY 2002, Vicksburg National Military Park will treat important objects according to priorities identified in a Collection Condition Survey. Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site will prepare an archives preservation plan. Capitol Reef National Park will install a security and fire alarm system with remote

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aging capabilities to help protect a historic schoolhouse and its contents. Boston National Historical Park will conserve Bunker Hill artifacts before exhibiting them.

Projects to improve and maintain archeological sites in good condition include the use of new technologies for onsite assessments and treatments, documentation, the development and implementation of long-term monitoring programs, and stabilization and other conservation techniques. For example, stabilization of historic earthworks at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site require preservation maintenance. At Moores Creek National Battlefield, a plan is needed to improve the protection of archeological resources from potential looting or vandalism. Coastal sites at Olympic National Park in Washington State need to be stabilized. At Natchez National Historical Park, historic foundations and archeological sites are in need of stabilization for preservation. At the nearby Natchez Trace Parkway, a series of ancient Indian earthen mound complexes need to be stabilized and maintained. These are the kinds of projects, funded by this program, that are necessary to maintain or improve the condition of archeological resources.

Support Offices and Cultural Resource Centers

Specialists (applied ethnographers, curators, archivists, conservators, archeologists, historians, historical architects, and historical landscape architects) at the support offices, cultural resource centers, and the Harpers Ferry Center carry a share of the preservation maintenance workload for parks that lack the necessary personnel or funding. Contract work frequently augments system office staff or provides specialized expertise. Regional funds also cover a portion of the cost of the cultural resource centers in certain regions. The centers provide services to the parks in the form of research, project supervision, technical assistance, management planning, and centralized management of museum objects. The NPS maintains the following cultural resource centers: Alaska Regional Curatorial Center, Midwest Archeological Center, Museum Resource Center (National Capital Region), Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Northeast Museum Services Center, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Southeast Archeological Center, and Western Archeological and Conservation Center.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

		2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Cultural Resources Management	\$(000)	78,857	-308

The FY 2002 request for Cultural Resources Management \$78.857 million, which represents a net increase of \$1.098 million over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$308,000 to Cultural Resources Management activities includes streamlining.

Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

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F. Resources Protection FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$43,432,000

Natural and cultural resources are continually threatened by human impacts and uses and by such illegal activities as poaching which causes harm and, in some cases, destruction of the resources for which national parks were established.

Natural resources protection is one of the many responsibilities of park law enforcement personnel as well as all Park Service employees, and is achieved through the management of legal consumptive uses, prevention of illegal consumptive activities, phase out of unauthorized uses, approved provision for non-recreational special park uses, and resolution of boundary issues. The protection of resources is accomplished through a program of patrols, investigations, remote surveillance, education of employees and the public, improved security, and increased interagency cooperation. Preventive measures focus on educating potential offenders as to the effect of inappropriate or illegal behavior on irreplaceable resources. Similarly, educating NPS employees and park visitors about the impact of their work habits and behavior on the quality of resources is an effective long run preventive measure as well as recognizing illegal activities.

The poaching of wildlife from national parks has been steadily increasing each year for the past several years. An assessment conducted by the NPS indicated that poaching involves the illegal removal of 105 species of wildlife from approximately 153 park areas around the country. A recently completed two-year investigation yielded in excess of 250 prosecutable cases on various wildlife and plant crimes; it also produced a large volume of data that indicates there is a significant trade and illegal market in wildlife and plant parts from national park areas. The data suggests that there is a significant domestic as well as an international market for these illegally taken plant and animal parts.

The illegal removal of wildlife from the parks is suspected to be a factor in the decline of at least twenty-nine species of wildlife, and may lead to the extirpation of nineteen species from the parks. In addition, several species of wildlife Federally listed as threatened or endangered are being killed within units protected by the National Park Service.

Five of the species that are Federally listed as endangered are being poached in fifteen different parks. These species are the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, hawksbill sea turtle, California brown pelican, and the Schaus swallowtail butterfly. Seven species of wildlife listed as threatened are also suffering from poaching activities. These are the Steller sea lion, grizzly bear, spotted owl, greenback cutthroat trout, green sea turtle, loggerhead sea turtle, and the desert tortoise. Wildlife are poached for different reasons, often for food or for the sale of body parts to local, regional or international commercial markets. For example, bear gall bladders and bear paws are often taken for the oriental wildlife parts trade for medicinal purposes. Elk antlers, especially those taken from national parks where the forage has no chemicals, are also traded on the Asian market. Other wildlife parts serving the illegal trade in local and world markets include yellow-crowned night-herons (food), raptors (falconry), snakes (fashion and pets), and paddlefish (caviar).

Annual law enforcement statistical report. The National Park Service uses as its baseline document an annual report on law enforcement activities within the parks to include resource crimes. For some years it has been known that resource crimes constitute the largest single category of crimes in the parks. Examples include poaching of plants and animals, timber cutting and theft, Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) crimes, driving off road and encroachment on NPS lands.

Environmental crimes. The natural environment within and immediately adjacent to our national park areas is the

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subject of growing concern from past and present environmental crimes and clean water issues. The Service has been the victim of toxic dumping activities in the past and this practice continues today. With the increase of population in this country, urban sprawl threatens to increase these types of offenses. The Service has a responsibility to be proactive in the environmental crimes arena. Through the recent establishment of an environmental crimes unit, the NPS will begin this proactive approach with increased enforcement and dedicated environmental education programs. Plans are already in place to support a training initiative in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency.

Site destruction. The National Park Service averages over 300 documented violations where archeological resources are damaged or destroyed annually. These include Indian burial sites, tools, weapons, pottery, and baskets associated with historic and prehistoric subsistence and village sites; ceremonial sites; shipwrecks and associated artifacts. Park Service investigators have shut down organized Native American graves desecration activities returning the human remains to ancestral burial grounds considered sacred by the native people. Paleontological resources, ranging from complete dinosaur skeletons to fossilized amber crystals containing prehistoric animal embryos, are also being depleted by a growing illegal domestic and international market. Thefts of fossil resources have also occurred in NPS collections and museums and other public museums.

Fossil theft cases have implicated violators involved in other criminal activity such as violations of the Archeological Resources Protection Act, illegal drugs and weapons trade, U.S. Customs, and Internal Revenue Service violations. Initial funding of a paleontological protection program in the Intermountain region enabled rangers to uncover a major fossil poaching organizations within the United States and South American countries. Servicewide ARPA funding in FY 2001 was \$1.2 million. The use of these funds, which have been distributed to the parks, has resulted in an increase of hundreds of new cases with the added benefit of increased site protection throughout the NPS. The FY 2001 and FY 2002 goal for this program is to increase these investigative efforts and to support additional multi-agency investigations. Some funds will be spent on increased training of investigative and resource protection staff and to support long-term (multi-year) investigations in areas where past activities have shown that looting and theft are still occurring and may be increasing.

Resources Protection Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of commissioned rangers	1,545	1,545	1,545
Number of part-time rangers	571	500	450
Number of ARPA cases	333	316	300
Number of vandalism cases	3,484	3,310	3,144
Number of resource incidents	19,840	18,848	17,905

Alaska Subsistence

Within the State of Alaska, the National Park Service has a unique responsibility for resources protection as mandated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980. The act contains provisions that prioritize consumptive uses of fish and wildlife for rural residents of the State of Alaska. The NPS is responsible for monitoring the taking of consumptive resources on parklands. Priority over all other consumptive uses is based upon local rural residency, availability of alternative resources, and a customary and direct dependence upon the fish and wildlife populations as the mainstay of livelihood. In the past, the State of Alaska had been charged with assuring this priority. In 1989, however, the Alaska Supreme Court ruled that State management of the ANILCA provisions for subsistence was inconsistent with its constitution, which provides equal protection for all

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residents. Subsequently, Federal agencies are now charged with implementing the subsistence provisions on public lands as required by ANILCA. Minimal ANILCA requirements consist of protecting fish and wildlife resources on Federal public lands; studies to document subsistence use by area and species; development of management plans, policies and regulations for subsistence seasons and bag limits; and creation of an extensive public information/awareness system.

In FY 2000, the Federal program was significantly expanded, in response to a 1995 court order, to include fisheries management on approximately 60 percent of the navigable waters within the State of Alaska, including more than 18,000 miles of rivers and streams in NPS areas in Alaska. The court-ordered assumption of fisheries management has greatly expanded the complexity and controversial nature of the subsistence program. The scope of fisheries management in Alaska is immense and complex, particularly for the commercially important Pacific salmon species, many of which have declined drastically in recent years.

Approximately \$1.8 million was available to the Alaska Region and park bases for general subsistence management in FY 2000. An additional \$800,000 of FY 1999 funds which was spent in FY 2000 was made available to the NPS on a reimbursable basis from a Departmental appropriation for startup costs for the expanded fisheries program. Those reimbursable funds were supplanted by an FY 2001 ONPS appropriation of \$1.034 million to cover recurring costs for the expanded fisheries program. The FY 1999 funds and FY 2001 appropriation have been and will be used to fill approximately ten full-time positions throughout the Alaska Region. These positions, mostly professional fishery biologists, will provide overall oversight and management of the National Park Service subsistence fishery management program, including coordination with subsistence users, and with park, monument and regional subsistence advisory bodies; development of annual and long-term subsistence fishery regulations; coordination and oversight on interagency fishery resource monitoring projects, including the collection of traditional ecological knowledge; participation in interagency planning for subsistence fisheries management; and participation as a member agency to the Federal Subsistence Board. Participation in these activities is essential to ensure that the natural and cultural resources, and associated values, of the Alaska parks are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader context. Many vitally important salmon populations throughout Alaska have declined in recent years, putting increased pressure on managers to provide for the utilization of subsistence resources without threatening the conservation of those resources. The additional personnel will provide for increased support to park and monument Subsistence Resource Commissions, needed participation in more-frequent and more-complex Regional Advisory Council meetings, and for greater involvement with local partners in conducting field-based resource monitoring projects.

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FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resources Protection \$(000) 	44,250	+155								
<p>The FY 2002 request for Resources Protection is \$44.250 million, which represents an increase of \$0.818 million over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic increase of \$155,000 to Resources Protection activities includes:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">\$(000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Streamlining ▪ Exotic, Threatened and Endangered Species and Subsistence Management – Parks </td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;">-145</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">300</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">155</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				\$(000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Streamlining ▪ Exotic, Threatened and Endangered Species and Subsistence Management – Parks 	-145	Total	300		155
	\$(000)									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Streamlining ▪ Exotic, Threatened and Endangered Species and Subsistence Management – Parks 	-145									
Total	300									
	155									
Justifications for these changes follow.										

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Resource Stewardship \$(000)	312,327	+21,122

The FY 2002 request for Resource Stewardship is \$312.327 million and 2,935 FTE, which represents an increase of \$25.370 million and 175 FTE above the FY 2001 enacted level. The programmatic increase of \$21.122 million for the Resource Stewardship subactivity is justified by the proposed changes that follow:

Resource Stewardship (General)

- **Streamlining (-\$931,000; -57 FTE):** The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$0.931 million in funding and 57 FTE in this program by reducing travel and other administrative overhead cost; procurement efficiencies; and making use of technological advances (such as, but not limited to, teleconferencing). Redundant administrative positions will not be filled when vacancies arise. The NPS expects to create more efficient systems and processes without affecting program delivery.

- **Everglades Critical Ecosystem Science Initiative (-\$2,194,000):** The NPS is proposing a decrease of \$2.194 million in FY 2002 for the Everglades Critical Ecosystem Science Initiative to support higher priorities established by the Administration and to satisfy other priorities established for meeting South Florida ecosystem restoration science objectives, including the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) implementation.

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Natural Resources

▪ ***Inventory and Monitoring Program - Vital Signs Monitoring (+\$4,200,000; +45 FTE)***: The NPS is proposing an increase of \$4.2 million and 45 FTE in FY 2002 for park vital signs monitoring. This would fund monitoring in four networks of 36 parks: the Central Alaska, National Capital, San Francisco Bay, and Northern Colorado Plateau networks. It would also fund more intensive prototype monitoring in the Northern Colorado Plateau, completing a system of prototype monitoring programs that serve as centers of excellence to provide expertise and support to other parks. This increase will bring the total number of networks implementing park vital signs monitoring to twelve networks encompassing 91 parks, of the 32 encompassing 270 parks planned to be funded through the Natural Resource Challenge.

Park ecosystems are complex and constantly changing over time and space. Managers must be capable of determining whether the changes they observe in park resources are the result of natural variability or the effects of man's activities. To sustain the health of these systems, to diagnose threats to their health, and to mitigate those threats, park managers need to identify and constantly monitor changes in vital signs of parks. For example, the rapid global spread of disease and its potential to impact wildlife is beginning to be fully recognized, and with it a recognition of the need to monitor wildlife to track diseases. In addition to wildlife disease other factors affecting the health of wildlife, such as population size and habitat, require monitoring, as do air and water pollution; the status of rare, threatened and endangered species; fossils and other resources subject to illegal collection. For all of these natural resources, information obtained from monitoring is needed as the basis for decision-making on management actions and for collaborative activities with others that have shared responsibilities for these resources.

The park vital signs monitoring program provides a strategic and systematic approach to ensuring that all park units that contain significant natural resources will possess the basic resource information needed for effective, science-based managerial decision-making and resource protection. Parks have been organized into 32 vital networks linked by geography and shared natural resource characteristics to facilitate collaboration, information sharing, and economies of scale in natural resource monitoring. Parks in each network will share the new positions and funding, and this core program will be augmented by additional personnel and funding from other sources, including supplements specific to air and water quality monitoring. The level of funding available through the Natural Resource Challenge will not allow comprehensive monitoring in all parks but will provide a minimum infrastructure for initiating natural resource monitoring in all parks that can be built upon through future efforts.

Park networks will design a single, integrated monitoring program to monitor both physical and biological resources as air quality, water quality, geologic resources, weather, fire effects, threatened and endangered species, exotic species, and other flora and fauna. The monitoring networks will be guided by a group of park superintendents and inventory and monitoring specialists that will specify desired outcomes and evaluate performance for the network's monitoring program. The four networks proposed for funding in FY 2002 will join networks funded in FY 2001, including the Heartland, Northeast Coastal and Barrier, Cumberland/Piedmont, Sonoran Desert, and North Coast and Cascades networks.

This request is a component of the National Park Service's Natural Resource Challenge.

▪ ***Native and Exotic Species Management (+\$2,400,000; +30 FTE)***: The NPS is proposing an increase of \$2.4 million and 30 FTE in FY 2002 for native and exotic species management. This funding will add six new Exotic Plant Management Teams (EPMTs) that will conduct assessments, set priorities and control targeted species in parks that do not have sufficient staffs, equipment or expertise to effectively control exotics. The funding establishes a Servicewide capability to respond rapidly to new infestations of exotic species and to other critical species preservation and restoration needs.

Invasive species have been recognized as the greatest threat to park resources next to habitat loss. They are a factor contributing to the listing of more than 40 percent of the species on the Federally threatened or endangered list. In FY 1999, four Exotic Plant Management Teams were established, stationed in Hawaii, **South Florida**, Carlsbad

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Caverns National Park, and the National Capital Region. The addition of six new teams will permit the Service to respond rapidly to newly discovered infestations of invasive species and bring them under control or even eradicate them before they expand beyond control with simple mechanical and chemical control techniques. With these new EPMTs, the Service will increase its number of acres controlled by nine percent or more than 1,500 acres per year. Thus the Service will be able to meet or exceed performance goal 1a1B: Exotic Plant Species. A coordinator position with each team will help develop interagency agreements and partnerships with other Federal and State agencies, tribal and local governments and non-governmental organizations. In addition, \$0.550 million will be used to provide project funding for species management activities.

This request is a component of the National Park Service's Natural Resource Challenge.

- ***Establish Learning Centers (+\$1,800,000; +16 FTE)***: The NPS is proposing an increase of \$1.8 million and 16 FTE in FY 2002 to establish eight additional Learning Centers. Funding provided in FY 2001 enabled the NPS to establish five centers. Current infrastructure is inadequate for national parks to become laboratories for science to benefit society and preserve parks. There needs to be additional capacity both to host research and to extend knowledge gained to the public. The NPS plans to develop, with private assistance, 32 Learning Centers. Critical needs are housing, lab and class space, in-park logistical support, and Internet/computing access. The centers will be located in gateway communities or parks as appropriate. Their scope will vary from modest housing for three to five scientists to facilities for 20 to 30 researchers and several projects. Learning Centers will serve a network of parks. Funding will be used initially to match other funds to establish the centers. As centers are established, they will be staffed with a research/center coordinator and an education position.

Investment in infrastructure will facilitate and encourage Federal scientists, faculty, graduate students, and other researchers from all disciplines to use parks as places of inquiry. Providing such infrastructure will also leverage NPS fiscal resources by attracting outside sources of funding to support science in the parks. Facilities will utilize existing structures (through rental agreements, the NPS Housing Initiative, or through other partnerships) or renovate and adapt existing structures, where possible.

These facilities will bring researchers closer to the parks' natural resources, facilitate collaborative studies, assist the park staff, and obtain greater direct and in-kind financial support. Parks with interdisciplinary resource management staffs will provide more program continuity and achieve better products. By providing access to park resources and limited park logistical support, these centers will leverage significant financial and research assistance for projects identified by park managers.

The research/center coordinator will identify and involve specialized expertise in universities, the Biological Resources Division/USGS, and other agencies that can meet park needs. There are also numerous opportunities for external research grants, matching funds, and other forms of support. The challenge for NPS is to maximize these opportunities, and to coordinate scientific activities for maximum benefit to the parks and society. Coordinating, identifying, and marketing of research opportunities, science planning, and overall science administration are all essential to science in the parks. An education specialist at each Learning Center will identify target audiences and develop informational materials specifically for various segments of society that make resource issues relevant and personal to them. The NPS must be able to explain resource issues in terms understood by wide audiences and in ways that encourage participation. The education specialist will be able to do this and also coordinate public volunteers to aid in monitoring and education about monitoring.

This request is a component of the National Park Service's Natural Resource Challenge.

- ***Natural Resource Preservation Program (+\$4,000,000)***: The NPS is proposing an increase of \$4.0 million in FY 2002 for the Natural Resource Preservation Program (NRPP). In FY 2002, the NPS will use \$1.4 million of the added NRPP funding for smaller regionally allocated projects, and \$2.6 million for larger high priority projects.

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There are nearly \$470 million in unfunded natural resource project needs identified in NPS Resource Management Plans. The NRPP provides the major source of dedicated funding available to respond to this backlog, which includes projects addressing issues such as restoration of native plant communities, exotic species control, native species management, threatened and endangered species recovery, specialized inventories, geologic resource protection, and other critical natural resource management issues. Portions of the NRPP are strategically targeted to meet specific needs, such as small projects in small parks, disturbed land restoration, and threatened and endangered species projects. In FY 2001, approximately 60 percent of the funding was available for park-specific natural resource management priorities. Except for the small park projects, most of the project money is allocated competitively at the national level to ensure that projects are of the highest quality and that they are the most critical to address at this time. After park regional priorities are set, a national panel of resource specialists reviews and ranks projects, and recommends the highest quality and most critical projects to be funded.

In FY 2000, an increase of \$2.875 million was received, bringing the Natural Resource Preservation Program total to \$8.307 million. Examples of the new projects undertaken in FY 2000 -- most continuing in FY 2001 and 2002, include: (1) installing measures to reduce the theft of petrified wood at Petrified Forest National Park, (2) intensive gill-netting to reduce exotic lake trout to a manageable level and thus preserve the native Yellowstone cutthroat trout population in Yellowstone Lake, (3) using satellite transmitters to monitor (and track on a public website) endangered loggerhead turtles nesting at Gulf Islands National Seashore, and (4) developing and putting into a geographic information system information that is needed to restore 361 acres of Denali National Park's Caribou Creek and protect its salmon populations from mine tailings and other effects of past mining.

This increase would provide a 50 percent increase for larger park-specific priority projects. These larger projects (ranging from \$50,000 to \$900,000 total) make up the largest portion, from a dollar point of view, of the project backlog. The projects potentially to be funded in FY 2002, depending upon the funding available, will be selected through the competitive process in early summer 2001. Examples of high priority projects that are eligible for this funding are: (1) working with cooperating institutions to systematically document, remove, and preserve the remaining scientifically significant fossilized bones of the 34 million year-old rhinoceros-like mammal, Titanotheres, being vandalized from the vast and remote bone beds at Badlands National Park, (2) removing debris resulting from over 100 years of cave development activities at Wind Cave National Park to restore numerous side passages that have been partially or completely blocked by trail construction debris, altering the natural airflow and water drainage patterns in the cave, creating an artificial appearance in some areas, and making large areas inaccessible to survey, inventory, and research projects, (3) putting in place a more systematic approach to exotic species control throughout 15,500 acres of diverse and fragmented habitat at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, by documenting location, coordinating existing information in geographic information system maps and databases, and developing and implementing a treatment schedule for the highest priority habitat, and (4) actions to stem a recent invasion of feral hogs at Big Bend National Park, which have the potential to cause severe degradation of the park's desert water sources, the relict Chisos Mountains woodland habitat, and the Rio Grande riparian zone, which include habitat for the rare or endangered Mexican black bears, black-capped vireos, and Big Bend mosquitofish.

In addition to providing for larger projects, this increase would allocate \$1.4 million that could be used for smaller projects and cyclic projects at all parks, with priorities determined by parks and regions. For example, in FY 2002, Fort Scott National Historic restored a 5-acre site at Fort Scott Prairie. It was one of several tallgrass prairie restorations being undertaken at small midwestern and western parks. These projects demonstrate the historical plant community present during the activities for which these sites are preserved, and in some cases are used as learning laboratories for local schools. An example of a small project eligible for funding in FY 2002 is a project at Walnut Canyon National Monument to determine the distribution and breeding status of Mexican spotted owls within the monument and collect data on forest structure to comply with the habitat and monitoring requirements in the species recovery plan and to finalize a fire management plan.

This request is a component of the National Park Service's Natural Resource Challenge.

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- *Expand Air Quality Monitoring and Related Activities (+\$2,600,000; +20 FTE)*: The NPS is proposing an increase of \$2.6 million and 20 FTE in FY 2002 to expand air quality monitoring. National Park Service efforts to improve air quality must be based on adequate data and enhanced capability to collaborate in development of mitigation plans. The NPS air quality monitoring network would be expanded to improve geographic representation, with emphasis on parks most threatened by air pollution or most vulnerable to degradation. Complementary activities related to data management, reporting, and interpretation would also be augmented, as would funding provided to parks to support monitoring efforts. Intensive studies would assess cause and effect relationships, establish critical loads, and answer other questions unique to parks and not addressed by programs aimed at human health effects of air pollution. This increase would also enhance professional expertise at the national and field level to work with neighbors and regulatory agencies to assess and mitigate the effects of air pollution caused by sources outside park boundaries.

In FY 2002, this funding would be used to establish or enhance air quality monitoring in eight to twelve parks. Of the total amount requested, \$1.0 million would provide and enhance support for monitoring technicians in parks; the remaining funds would be used to: provide for data analysis in the Air Resources Division; enhance air resource protection professional expertise in ten groups of linked parks and the Air Resources Division; enhance public education capabilities; and provide project funds for priority projects related to ecological effects of air pollution.

The current air quality monitoring program is focused on 48 parks designated as "Class I" areas under the Clean Air Act. All pollutants are not monitored at all Class I parks. Thirty-six Class I parks have fine particle sampling, but fewer parks monitor acid precipitation (31), ozone (25), and visibility (18). During the past ten years, acid precipitation (nitrate) has increased in almost half of the 21 parks where monitoring has been conducted, and ozone levels have increased in 2/3 of the monitored parks. Ozone levels in several parks have been severe enough to threaten visitor and employee health. Visibility trends are more positive, but the dirtiest days are becoming dirtier in 25 percent of the monitored parks. These trends are inconsistent with the air quality goals adopted by the NPS in response to the Government Performance Results Act.

Limited air quality information in parks inhibits the ability to determine if harm is occurring to resources or if visitor health and enjoyment are being compromised. Significantly, Class I parks comprise only 27 percent of the total NPS acreage nationwide, and represent only a small portion of the 250 parks with significant natural resources (e.g., there are no Class I areas in the tundra). Also, basic inventories of park resources affected by air pollution (i.e., air quality related values, or AQRVs) are virtually nonexistent except for a few Class I parks. Without resources to monitor and investigate the impacts of air pollution (including acid deposition and airborne toxics) on park ecosystems, remediation plans cannot be designed.

In addition to expanding ambient air quality monitoring efforts, this increase would allow the NPS to compile basic information for the 250 parks with significant natural resources in order to identify resources most sensitive to air pollution. Special studies would be conducted to assess symptoms of harm -- including cumulative ecological impacts of air pollution, and to articulate air quality conditions needed to prevent resource degradation and sustain ecosystems. The NPS must provide State regulatory agencies and industry with this information so that these impacts are considered and mitigated during planning and permitting processes. Between 2000 and 2008, States must develop plans for complying with new air quality standards and regional haze program requirements. Long-term protection of park resources cannot be achieved unless air pollution impacts on visibility and ecosystems are considered and incorporated into these plans. The NPS can add significant value, direction, and information to these collaborative efforts if it has the resources to become a full partner with States, tribes, and other entities and maintains a strong and continuing presence.

Finally, this increase would allow the NPS to better educate the public and our employees about air resource management issues through traditional means (interpretive brochures, displays, and programs in parks) and using evolving information technology to make air quality real-time data and images from parks more easily accessible through the Internet.

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This request is a component of the National Park Service's Natural Resource Challenge.

- ***Establish Resource Protection Fund (+\$300,000)***: The NPS is proposing an increase of \$0.300 million in FY 2002 to establish a resource protection fund. Park rangers need greater access to more sophisticated approaches to park resource protection and law enforcement that target vulnerable natural resources in parks, such as paleontological resources, sensitive species, and native flora and fauna. A project funding source will enhance the creation and application of field-based law enforcement tools and investigative techniques to protect park natural resources. The new funding source would provide for focused projects to identify resources most at-risk as well as sources of risk; training; and related tools for prevention and prosecution of poaching, vandalism, and other resource crimes.

This request is a component of the National Park Service's Natural Resource Challenge.

- ***Implement Resource Protection Act (+\$500,000; +6 FTE)***: The NPS is proposing an increase of \$0.500 million and six FTE in FY 2002 to implement the Resource Protection Act. This program implements provisions of the 1996 Omnibus Park Act which allows the NPS to restore resources damaged by third parties. Resource restoration will be undertaken using cost recovery, rather than NPS appropriations, as provided for by the 1996 Omnibus Act. This funding will provide the needed expertise and administrative framework to plan and direct restoration and to support cost recovery. The program will be implemented in direct support of injured park resources, but will be administered by the Environmental Quality Division to ensure program consistency and efficient deployment of specialized expertise.

It is estimated that there are over 2,000 instances of damage to park resources per year that require response and restoration. Currently, there is no implementation for this program; there is only limited capability for restoration activities for damages resulting from oil spills and the marine environment, available largely as a result of funding from the Oil Spill Pollution Act.

Program outputs will include: Evaluation of damaged resources; baseline characterizations; responsible party contacts; coordination with State and Federal trustee agencies in seeking coordinated recoveries from responsible parties; and provision of contract and other support in recovery actions and evaluations. Program outcomes will include: Restoration of damaged resources; replacement, restoration or other activities associated with mitigation of damages to public property; and preparation of yearly report to Congress mandated by 16 USC 19jj, listing recoveries, amounts spent, and returns to the Treasury and program accountability. The program will work in tandem with existing natural resource damage and restoration processes to assure uniform application of recovery processes and to network with existing sources of expertise in the public and private sectors. Damage response and restoration will be undertaken without impacting the current NPS budget. Once restoration is achieved, surplus funds are then forwarded to the General Treasury.

This request is a component of the National Park Service's Natural Resource Challenge.

- ***Expand Water Resource Protection and Restoration (+\$1,000,000; +13 FTE)***: The NPS is proposing an increase of \$1,000,000 and 13 FTE for water resource restoration and protection. This increase supports an effort to expand the field capability to respond to water resource issues in parks.

Over 250 units of the National Park Service contain rivers, lakes, reservoirs, streams, springs, and wetlands, including 18 national riverways, 14 national seashores and lakeshores, and 12 parks containing major reservoirs. Numerous others, such as Yellowstone, Katmai, Everglades, Yosemite, and Big Bend National Parks, contain nationally designated Wild and Scenic Rivers and/or State-designated Outstanding National Resource Waters. Many of these waters and related aquatic and riparian resources are in good condition but are threatened with impairment. Others are in an impaired state and require restoration. The NPS is limited in its ability to design and carry out effective protection and restoration measures. The present water resources program does not provide sufficient professional expertise or project support to protect and restore critical water resources. Of the 250 parks with water

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resources, less than ten percent have their own aquatic resource specialist. To address these needs, this request proposes to increase funding for protection, assessment, and restoration projects and increase expertise in parks to address priority water resource needs.

Analyses of Servicewide workload, park resource management needs, and budget priorities indicate a high demand for water resource, fishery, and aquatic technical assistance in parks to address ongoing issues. Examples include analysis of alternative water supplies for the South Rim at Grand Canyon National Park, recovery of endangered fish species in the Northwest, groundwater assessments at the desert parks, threats to wetlands at Gulf Coast parks, and addressing significant pollution sources affecting parks such as Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Mojave National Preserve, Padre Island National Seashore, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, and Buffalo National River. While the Servicewide Water Resources Program can provide limited, basically one-time assistance, more locally-based expertise is justified where water resource, fishery, and/or other aquatic issues are substantial and ongoing in a particular watershed area. Areas such as the Great Lakes, Colorado Plateau, and the Mid- and South Atlantic Coasts require more ongoing assistance. Positions would be funded by the Servicewide program, but would be located in parks where they have been identified as a priority and shared among parks in the same watershed or otherwise sharing similar issues. Thirteen additional aquatic resource professionals in parks are proposed.

This request is a component of the National Park Service's Natural Resource Challenge.

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▪ ***Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery at Parks*** (+\$3,200,000; +42 FTE): The NPS is proposing \$3.2 million and 42 FTE for park increases at 22 units as part of the Natural Resource Challenge. The increases focus on addressing management issues related to native and nonnative species. More than 160 parks provide important habitat for endangered species restoration because of the parks' protected status. There are at least 168 species listed under the Endangered Species Act, which are on NPS lands and have recovery plans. These tasks run the gamut of conservation activities from the reintroduction to the control of competing exotics and from public education to law enforcement patrols. The importance of endangered species activities is reflected in the Service's long-term goal Ia2: Threatened and Endangered Species. Likewise, exotic (invasive nonnative) species are displacing natural vegetation and adversely impacting entire ecosystems, and displacing all types of native species, including those that are threatened or endangered.

Acadia National Park (Maine)

\$345,000 - Funding is requested to control exotic species, which are degrading the native ecosystems and threatening watersheds by nutrient loading and atmospheric deposition. The park plans to develop and implement a cooperative plan with the State to protect native fish, conduct inventories, monitor aggressive exotic invertebrates and mitigate 15 of the most aggressive plant invaders. These activities would enable the park to restore native communities, collaborate in recovery programs, mitigate disturbance and monitor vital signs.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail (Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia)

\$142,000 - Rare species inventories have identified 1,882 rare, threatened and endangered species and exemplary natural communities at 460 sites along the 2,167 miles of trail. Funding would provide resource management and documentary support. This request would allow exotic species control at sites with the rarest resources and greatest threats, as well as more efficient and accurate use of rare species data. Funding would eliminate invasive exotic species ensuring the survival of threatened and endangered species.

Channel Islands National Park (California)

\$498,000 - At least nine Federally-listed threatened and endangered plant species, numerous native plants and animals, and most of the over 2,000 archeological sites on the island are threatened by feral pigs. Funding will provide a system of fenced management zones that will prevent the movement of the pigs until removal can be completed (estimated at six years). This program would allow the park to survey and monitor island resources, provide resource protection and restoration, visitor services, and facility maintenance.

Dinosaur National Monument (Colorado, Utah)

\$189,000 - Funding is requested to control and monitor 17 invasive species, restore habitat of five endangered and one threatened species (all of which are directly impacted by invasive nonnative species), and monitor threatened and endangered species' responses to habitat restoration and invasive species control. The park contains numerous species of limited distribution, including 15 endemic plants and four endemic fish. Invasive salt cedar (tamarisk) has altered hydrologic function and sediment transport processes in the river channels, with direct impacts to endangered fish and a threatened plant. The proposal would establish a continuing program that will contain the spread of established invasive species and enhance prevention and early detection capabilities.

Parks Represented in this Request

Acadia National Park
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Channel Islands National Park
Dinosaur National Monument
Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve
Great Basin National Park
Great Sand Dunes National Monument and Preserve
Homestead National Monument of America
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
Kalaupapa National Historical Park
Lake Clark National Park and Preserve
Little River Canyon National Preserve
Monocacy National Battlefield
Obed Wild and Scenic River
Padre Island National Seashore
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore
San Juan Island National Historical Park
Stones River National Battlefield
Sunset Crater National Monument
Walnut Canyon National Monument
Wupatki National Monument
Zion National Park

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Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve (Alaska)

\$148,000 - Funding would be used to establish a long-term natural resource monitoring program to help maintain the health and integrity of the park's resources. The park also has numerous species of fish and wildlife, many of which are used heavily by ten year-round subsistence communities and seasonally by sport hunters and fishermen. Resource monitoring of these legal consumptive uses would be provided through this increase proposal. The funds would be used to monitor two of the harvested species each year, establishing the first consistent data gathering on moose, Dall sheep, caribou, bear, musk ox, lynx, and wolves.

Great Basin National Park (Nevada)

\$126,000 - Funding is requested to implement a proactive threatened, endangered, and sensitive species management program and an aggressive nonnative plant eradication program. Forty-two species of nonnative plants, five of which are of serious concern, infest approximately 12,786 acres of the park. Funding would initiate investigations and develop protective measures to assist in species maintenance and recovery. Current species diversity will be maintained and/or restored through the development of actions and conservation measures. Funding would ensure restoration and preservation of 47 species.

Great Sand Dunes National Monument and Preserve (Colorado)

\$180,000 - Funding would be applied to the management of invasive species to monitor, manage and protect threatened, endangered and endemic species and their associated habitats. Funding would be used to map existing habitats and to develop resource management plans for this park unit.

Homestead National Monument of America (Nebraska)

\$82,000 - Funding is requested to reduce the exotic plant species within the second oldest restored tallgrass prairie in the Nation. Preservation and maintenance of the prairie is critical and would be managed through prescribed burns, application of herbicides, manual removal and mowing. This request would eradicate the threat of spreading exotic vegetation to the 110 acres of the restored prairie.

Hopewell Culture National Historical Park (Ohio)

\$105,000 - The park has grown from one unit of 120 acres to five geographically dispersed units totaling over 1300 acres. A total of 700 plant specimens, representing 438 species have been collected. Two species, *Spiranthes ovalis* and *Eleocharis ovata*, are on the Ohio Threatened and Endangered Species list. Initially, the park would reestablish native vegetation on 400 acres of lands previously disturbed by agricultural activities. Another 150 acres of early growth woodland would be restored through the successful containment and eradication of invasive exotic vegetation such as Canadian thistle, multiflora rose, garlic mustard and Japanese honeysuckle. This funding will enable the park to eradicate unwanted species and help the native varieties of vegetation to become established.

Kalaupapa National Historical Park (Hawaii)

\$211,000 - The park's resources are threatened by nonnative animal and plant species, requiring immediate protection in the valleys, rain forest, and sea cliffs. This request would fund implementation of recovery plans for threatened and endangered species, control of alien species, and monitoring of changes to the natural resources. The impacts of exotic wildlife and plants would be monitored. Resource management projects such as wildlife enclosure maintenance, exotic animal control, exotic plant removal, and habitat restoration would be developed and implemented.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve (Alaska)

\$147,000 - Funding is required to manage wildlife resources for natural and healthy populations in the park and preserve. Growing public interest in the park and easy air access from Anchorage has led to a dramatic increase in both private and commercial use in the park. Funding would develop accurate baseline wildlife information.

Little River Canyon National Preserve (Alabama)

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\$85,000 - The park needs to inventory and preserve six Federally-listed threatened and endangered species, monitor water quality, and restore disturbed lands. The requested funds would allow the park to monitor water quality 12 times per year, improve protection of six endangered species, and restore 200 acres of disturbed land per year.

Monocacy National Battlefield (Maryland)

\$118,000 - The park land has doubled since 1991. The natural resource management program would monitor endangered plants, complete inventory of plants and animals, establish effective management strategies for invasive plants, white-tail deer, and herbicide/pesticide use, monitor water quality in all streams, and increase watershed protection activities and riparian buffer zone management.

Obed Wild and Scenic River (Tennessee)

\$195,000 - Increased visitation, feral hogs, active oil and gas operations, sedimentation, construction of 2,000 dams in the watershed, and abandoned coal mines are threatening to destroy the values for which the park was established. Six Federally-listed endangered species have been found in the park. Funding would be used to collect and analyze resource data, implement mitigation strategies, assemble educational materials, and coordinate with local, State, and Federal agencies to meet compliance and resource protection needs.

Padre Island National Seashore (Texas)

\$95,000 - Funding is required to prevent the extinction of the Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle, the most endangered sea turtle species in the world. Padre Island has become a nesting colony for this endangered species. Funding would enable the park to locate nesting turtles, excavate and incubate turtle eggs, release turtle hatchlings and patrol 72 miles of beach. This request would help ensure the survival of this endangered species.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore (Michigan)

\$55,000 - Funding is requested to protect threatened and endangered lakeshore plant and animal species, threatened by nonnatives such as bishops weed, periwinkle, sea lamprey, zebra mussel, ruffe, and gypsy moth. Funding would permit annual control of four of 86 nonnative plant and five nonnative animal species within 35,571 acres of land and water.

San Juan Island National Historical Park (Washington)

\$95,000 - Funding is requested to monitor changes in park resources that are directly threatened by exotic species proliferation, increasing visitation and adjacent development. This proposal would establish an inventory of threatened and endangered species, allow development of an exotic species management plan, ensure compliance, and implement education programs and partnerships.

Stones River National Battlefield (Tennessee)

\$132,000 - Invasive exotic plant species are jeopardizing the area's cedar glades containing threatened and endangered plant species and plant communities found only in middle Tennessee. Funding would allow for the inventory and monitoring of threatened and endangered species, restoration of native plant regimes, management of water quality, identification and monitoring of vital signs to current scientific standards, and the development of a comprehensive integrated pest management program.

Sunset Crater National Monument, Walnut Canyon National Monument and Wupatki National Monument (Arizona)

\$100,000 - Funding would improve inventory assessment, monitoring and mitigating threats of natural resources at these Flagstaff area national monuments. The expansion of Walnut Canyon and Wupatki has increased the need for expanded resource management capabilities. The monuments' rich array of diverse flora and fauna include peregrine falcons, Mexican spotted owls, goshawks, golden eagles, mountain lions, bobcats and a variety of rare plant species. Threats to resources include off-road vehicle use at Sunset Crater, poaching of wildlife and the loss of riparian habitat at Walnut Canyon, trespass cattle grazing and the spread of noxious plant species such as tamarisk and camelthorn at Wupatki. Funding would provide for the development of a comprehensive plan for the

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preservation and protection of addressing exotic species, protecting rare and threatened species, and other natural resource issues.

Zion National Park (Utah)

\$152,000 - Funding would establish programs to restore populations and habitats of the endangered Southwest willow flycatcher and the threatened desert tortoise. Funding would also enhance the ability to quantitatively measure changes in biotic and physical resources to provide proactive management and data development for linkage to geographical information systems for predictive modeling, analysis, and restoration planning.

This request is a component of the National Park Service's Natural Resource Challenge.

▪ ***Bison Monitoring at Yellowstone National Park (+\$1,200,000; +21 FTE)***: The NPS is proposing an increase of \$1.2 million and 21 FTE in FY 2002 for base funding to implement a new bison management program. In December 2000, a Record of Decision (ROD) was signed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to implement a program resulting from the Final Environmental Impact Statement for Long-term Bison Management at Yellowstone National Park. This Federal decision commits Yellowstone National Park to a comprehensive list of bison management actions intended to reduce the unnecessary killing of bison and mitigate the risk of brucellosis to livestock. The Governor of Montana concurrently signed a Record of Decision to implement this Joint Bison Management Plan. These actions will include: remote ballistic vaccination of bison calves and yearlings; bison population monitoring to enforce separation of bison and livestock during winter; and bison hazing or capture to enforce population management objectives. For the next 15 to 20 years about 250 bison will be vaccinated annually. In winter the herd of 3,000 bison will be monitored to ensure their separation from livestock outside the park. These actions will result in the long-term stability and survival of wild bison in Yellowstone.

The itemized budget incorporated into the final environmental impact statement economic analyses is the basis for this request. It is crucial that the Park Service take the lead for wildlife disease management inside the park. This precedent-setting operation will require full-time NPS staff to manage the vaccination program, incorporate scientific findings and support a substantial seasonal field crew operating in Yellowstone backcountry. Extensive disease risk management forms the basis for the decision and dictates that the vaccination effort continue for 15 to 20 years in the park. Concurrent with the vaccination operation, the ROD requires that temporal and spatial separation of bison and cattle during the winter be maintained to minimize the risk of transmission of brucellosis to cattle. Maintaining separation requires substantial personnel and associated costs to constantly monitor bison distribution and abundance throughout the backcountry. Additionally, the requested funding will allow the implementation of the prescribed periodic bison hazing or capture at existing facilities to achieve spatial/temporal separation and/or other population objectives.

▪ ***Implement NPS Role in the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program (+\$3,047,000; +39 FTE)***: In December 2000, the NPS programmed \$1.697 million of the Critical Ecosystem Science Initiative (CESI) funding for CERP implementation. The FY 2002 budget request proposes an increase of \$3.047 million and 39 FTE in addition to the reprogrammed to support implementation of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program (CERP). In December 2000, the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 was signed and authorized the implementation of the CERP. The plan has 68 separate projects, of which 42 directly affect National Park Service lands in South Florida, primarily Everglades and Biscayne National Parks. The estimated cost is \$7.8 billion, and the implementation schedule shows projects continuing until 2038. The costs are borne 50/50 by the Federal and State governments, with the Corps of Engineers the lead Federal agency. None of the Corps of Engineers project funds are allocated to support NPS involvement. This request builds upon the \$800,000 used for this purpose in FY 2001, and represents full participation by the NPS.

The existing NPS staff participated in the development of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan. However, the implementation phase represents a doubling of the existing workload. An examination of current staffing and resource allocation indicates that, as existing non-CERP projects are likely to continue through 2005, there is little ability to direct resources to these new CERP projects. The National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife

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Service and the U.S. Geological Survey have prepared a detailed joint proposal for full DOI participation. It lays out specifics on the FY 2001 through FY 2004 projects, impact to DOI lands and trust responsibilities and funding details. Without these funds, the NPS will not be able to participate fully in the single most important step in the restoration of Everglades National Park, Biscayne National Park and Big Cypress National Preserve.

To minimize overlap between the DOI technical efforts related to CERP implementation, key DOI project teams will be composed of joint interdisciplinary FWS, NPS and USGS personnel. The specific DOI project teams will have staff composition established in ways that reflect individual bureau expertise, statutory authorities, logistical needs, and DOI site-specific mandates. This funding will enable NPS participation in conducting feasibility studies (e.g., water preserve areas, Florida Bay, Biscayne Bay, comprehensive integrated water quality plan), pilot projects (e.g., seepage management, Lake Belt in-ground reservoir), and project implementation reports. NPS staff will be involved in project management and analysis, rulemaking, recovery coordination, public outreach, and technical support. The 39 FTE requested for CERP implementation will form the NPS part of a joint DOI team that will provide technical expertise in the interagency project formulation process, support independent assessments of project impacts and effectiveness, and play key roles in conducting and evaluating long-term ecosystem recovery monitoring programs.

In part to respond to concerns expressed by members of the Department's Appropriation's Committee over the management of DOI Everglades activities, the Department has elsewhere established a Director of Everglades Restoration position. The Director is responsible for senior-level coordination, management and oversight of all departmental activities related to Everglades restoration, including those of the National Park Service.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Park Management
 Subactivity: Visitor Services

Program Components	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. Interpretation and Education	144,408	+4,360	-955	147,813	+3,405
B. Law Enforcement and Protection	93,657	-1,977	-1,512	90,168	-3,489
C. Visitor Use Management	24,445	+460	-101	24,804	+359
D. Health and Safety	16,479	+276	+1,007	17,762	+1,283
E. Concessions Management	7,843	+196	-43	7,996	+153
Total Requirements \$(000)	286,832	+3,315	-1,604	288,543	+1,711

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1	The National Park Service Organic Act
16 U.S.C. 1a-6	The General Authorities Act
16 U.S.C. 20-20g	The National Park Concessions Policies Act of 1965
29 U.S.C. 794, section 504	Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended
42 U.S.C. 9601 <u>et seq.</u>	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended
Public Law 105-391	The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998
Public Law 106-181, Title VIII	National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000

OVERVIEW

It is estimated that there will be 290 million recreation visits to America's national parks in 2002. In fulfillment of the NPS mission to make America's national parks available for public enjoyment and inspiration, the Park Service provides an array of activities, opportunities and visitor services that allow the public to use and enjoy the National Park System safely and with minimum impact to resources. Moreover, by forging emotional and intellectual bonds and recreational ties, people take greater responsibility to protect their heritage and ensure that the resources will be passed on to future generations. The NPS **Visitor Services** subactivity includes five program components in FY 2001: Interpretation and Education, Law Enforcement and Protection, Visitor Use Management, Health and Safety, and Concessions. (The United States Park Police, a program component of Visitor Services in former years, was established as a separate appropriation in FY 2001.)

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIa Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIb Park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the preservation of parks and their resources for

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this and future generations.

- IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.
- IIIb Through partnerships with State and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.
- IIIc Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreation use.
- IVa The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.
- IVb The National Park Service increases its managerial capabilities through initiatives and support from other agencies, organizations, and individuals.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IIa1	By September 30, 2005, 95% of park visitors are satisfied with appropriate park facilities, services, and recreational opportunities.
Annual Goal IIa1	By September 30, 2002, maintain 95% of park visitors are satisfied with appropriate park facilities, services, and recreational opportunities.

Visitor Services Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Percentage of park visitors satisfied with appropriate facilities, services, and recreational opportunities.	95%	95%	95%

A performance indicator that is applicable to all program components of the Visitor Services subactivity is how visitors rate the overall quality of facilities, services, and recreational opportunities provided at units of the National Park System. The goal is to maintain a 95 percent overall visitor satisfaction rating with NPS services. In FY 2000, 95 percent of park visitors were “satisfied” with the overall quality of facilities, services, and recreational opportunities at the park they visited.

The customer satisfaction card survey is a tool for determining how well the NPS is serving the public and meeting this performance goal. This survey is administered by the University of Idaho Cooperative Park Studies Unit. In FY 2000, 324 park units conducted a customer satisfaction card survey. In FY 2001, 330 park units are conducting this survey. Park managers use results to report performance in accordance with GPRA. They can also apply survey results to management needs, such as improving the design of park facilities, identifying strengths and weaknesses in visitor services, and for determining employee training.

***A. Interpretation and Education
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$144,408,000

The National Park Service offers personally conducted interpretive and education park programs and services, presented by a staff of trained professional rangers, to create memorable experiences of visits to the Nation’s treasures, ensure a safe, enjoyable visit, and encourage visitor behavior that minimizes impacts on park resources and visitor-related resource damage. The NPS also offers visitors a variety of non-personal services and facilities such as information and orientation publications, self-guided trails and tours, and wayside and interior exhibits. Interpretive and education park programs and services ensure that park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the Nation’s diverse heritage represented at the parks. They also promote resource stewardship by showing the significance of preserving park resources for this and future generations. The Interpretation and Education program contributes to meeting performance goals IIa1: Visitor Satisfaction and IIb1: Visitor Understanding and Appreciation.

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Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IIb1	By September 30, 2005, 86% of park visitors understand and appreciate the significance of the park they are visiting.
Annual Goal IIb1	By September 30, 2002, 84% of park visitors understand and appreciate the significance of the park they are visiting.

Interpretation and Education Performance information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Percent of park visitors that understand and appreciate the significance of the park they are visiting.	83%	84%	84%

Information and Orientation Services

In FY 2001, the Park Service provided a wide range of services to educate visitors about the resources, teach park values, and keep visitors and park resources free from harm. These services encourage greater participation and support by the visiting and non-visiting public and promote resource stewardship. Information is provided through numerous venues: formal interpretation (tours and talks), informal interpretation (attended stations and roving assignments), junior ranger programs, special events, uniformed personnel at visitor centers, self-guided trails, exhibit displays, and park publications. In addition, some park units present depictions of historical events through costumed history enactments, living farms, craft demonstrations, and performing arts programs. Other park units provide recreational demonstrations which teach specific skills and emphasize safety in areas such as climbing, fishing, and backpacking. Through the Park Service's website, *ParkNet*, the agency reaches an even broader audience. With over 345 million visits to the website in FY 2000, almost three times the visits in the previous year, *ParkNet* (<http://www.nps.gov>) is one of the most visited Federal sites on the Internet.

Many parks have adjusted their visitor services based upon feedback information collected with the Visitor Survey Card as required by the Government Performance Results Act. For example: Homestead National Monument of America found that visitors were not realizing the significance of the one-room Freeman School that is an important part of our park. This prompted training front-line interpreters, including volunteers, to talk about the school in the orientation while greeting visitors and to regularly staff the school on weekends during the summer. The advent of the Visitor Survey Card caused North Cascades National Park to take a close look at how and where we communicate the significance of the park. This resulted in modifications to the text of the park brochure, inclusion of an article in the park newspaper each year specifically about park significance, display of a special flyer on all campground and other bulletin boards, and other measures.

Personal Service Programs Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Total number of personal visitor contacts	192 million	201 million	211 million
Number of interpretive services opportunities	529,000	534,000	539,000
Visitors at information and orientation centers	99 million	104 million	109 million
Visitors attending informal interpretive programs (roving patrols, attended stations)	27 million	27 million	27 million
Visitors attending formal interpretive programs (tours, walks, talks, campfire programs, seminars)	16 million	17 million	18 million
Visitors attending interpretive demonstrations (historical, scientific, recreational, performing arts)	3 million	3.1 million	3.2 million
Visitors attending junior ranger programs	377,000	380,000	384,000
Visitors attending special events	3.7 million	4 million	4 million

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Visitors attending education programs	1.6 million	1.6 million	1.6 million
Visitors attending community outreach programs	4.3 million	5 million	5 million
Total Park Homepage hits	354 million	375 million	400 million

Parks as Classrooms

The Parks as Classroom Program, funded at \$747,000 in FY 2001, is a Servicewide program that promotes cooperative education programs that combine park settings with classroom study. "Parks as Classrooms" is an interdisciplinary program that provides opportunities for school children, adult education groups, and teachers to use park study areas and other facilities to enhance personal understanding of critical resource issues and encourage appreciation of our National Park System. The program fosters lifelong learning and encourages citizen stewardship of America's natural and cultural heritage. Programs are directed toward the community, are locally driven, and are developed through cooperative efforts between schools, communities, and foundations. In addition to park sites, programs are also presented at schools, and at community organizations near parks.

Parks as Classrooms Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of projects requesting funding	114 projects	116 projects	125 projects
Amount of total requests	\$1.37 million	\$1.6 million	\$1.8 million
Number of projects funded at current level	75*	54	70

*\$242,000 in Recreation Fee Demonstration Funds were received which allowed the funding of 23 additional Parks as Classrooms projects. An example is the Eisenhower National Historic Site project that used Fee Demonstration Parks As Classrooms funding to begin phase one of a two-year project to develop a curriculum based education program for 4th and 5th grade students. Year one was the development and piloting of the program.

Servicewide Media Program

The Servicewide Media Program supports the interpretive and educational functions by providing high quality media specific to each park site consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. It is coordinated at the Harpers Ferry Center (HFC) located in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Museum/visitor center exhibits and outdoor exhibits, called waysides, provide an efficient cost-effective method for the NPS to inform and educate millions of visitors each year on the history, significance, purpose, regulations, safety considerations, policies, programs, and services within the NPS. The Harpers Ferry Center is currently gathering data through the Media Inventory Data System to identify interpretive media Servicewide that need to be replaced or rehabilitated.

Funding provides for the repair, rehabilitation or replacement of audio-visual films, videos, and equipment and visitor center/wayside exhibits as well as the preservation of artifacts and museum specimens, and the acquisition of historic furnishings. Funding also provides for the publication of interpretive brochures and handbooks. In FY 2001, this program received \$2.295 million in additional appropriations to base fund the center.

A program goal for the Harpers Ferry Center is that by 2005, 95 percent of the public who experience interpretive media produced by the center are satisfied and evaluate the media as good to very good and that 86 percent of the public who experience interpretive media gain a greater understanding and appreciation of park resources, values, or issues. Another HFC goal is that by 2005 the NPS will perform evaluations on 20 percent of new installed media to determine visitor satisfaction.

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Servicewide Media Program Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of indoor museum/visitor center exhibits	10	15	20
Number of new wayside exhibits	754	800	800
Number of new audiovisual programs	15	10	15
Number of folders produced/distributed	24.6 million	22.8 million	22.8 million
Number of Interpretive Plans Completed & Approved	8	10	10
Number of new historic furnishings	8	11	11
Number of objects restored/treated/installed	250	250	250

The National Council for the Traditional Arts (NCTA)

The National Council for the Traditional Arts provides advice and technical assistance regarding cultural programming in the traditional arts to various NPS units through a cooperative agreement with the WASO Division of Interpretation and Education. The NCTA works with five to seven parks each year, and at the request of the individual parks, provides the assistance of technicians, musicologists, historians, performers, ethnographers, and other specialized skills and expertise in the area of traditional American arts and cultures.

In FY 2000, the NCTA provided programming assistance and festival coordination for the Johnstown Festival at Johnstown National Historic Site, the annual Lowell Folklife Festival, and the National Public Radio broadcast of the "American Roots" musical program on the 4th of July on the National Mall. It participated in interpretive planning projects at New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park, and Cane River Creole National Historical Park and National Heritage Area, and in identifying and recording musicians and folklorists associated with the interpretive themes of these two parks. The National Council for the Traditional Arts conducted and transcribed oral history interviews with current and former residents of Nicodemus National Historic Site, the only remaining western town founded by African-Americans during the Reconstruction period, and is also involved in a long-term project to plan for the new Blue Ridge Parkway center for the interpretation of American musical history.

This program received a funding increase of \$75,000 in FY 2001 for a total budget of \$250,000. The increase will be used to supplement current activities and enables the National Council for the Traditional Arts to respond to ad hoc calls for assistance from the parks.

Spanish Colonial Research Center

The Spanish Colonial Research Center was established in partnership with the University of New Mexico to develop and maintain a database of historical Spanish colonial archival materials and to assist in the research and development of these programs at NPS areas associated with Spanish Colonial history. The Spanish Colonial Research Center research function focuses on the collection and inventory of Spanish Colonial documents, translation of documents, and the performance of historical research studies. The center has no base funding and its work is financed from a variety of project fund sources. The center's resources and expertise support the following activities:

- National historical landmark studies, new area studies, and national trail designations.
- Publications and interpretive programs for training, and to improve the overall quality, study, knowledge, appreciation and understanding of the Spanish Colonial facet of our national heritage.
- Spanish-English translation of publications and correspondence for the NPS and other agencies.

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In FY 2001, the center will undertake a historical study of missionary activities in the National Park Service Spanish Colonial Heritage sites. The purpose of the study will be to identify and interpret Spanish Colonial missionary activities of the Spanish Colonial Heritages sites.

The Spanish Colonial Research Center program supports the achievement of performance goal Ib: Contribute to Knowledge about Natural and Cultural Resources, and performance goal Iib: Visitor Understanding and Appreciation. The collection and transcription of Spanish Colonial documents contributes to the knowledge and understanding of Hispanic heritage. Spanish language translations provide linguistic accessibility for Spanish-speaking visitors to a given park and increase their enjoyment and understanding of the significance of the park's resources. The Spanish Colonial Research Center's historical research studies result in analytical studies about cultural landscapes, historic structures, and ethnographic resources particularly dealing with Spanish Colonial sites.

Spanish Colonial Research Center Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Inventory of maps, architectural plans, sketches	45 maps	15 maps	15 maps
Number of translation projects	14	10	10
Number of pages of transcribed documents	1,250 pages	1,200 pages	1,200 pages
Number of pages analyzed and indexed for retrieval purposes	1,487 pages	850 pages	850 pages
Research projects	Old Spanish Trail, Camino Real Parajes Project; Coronado Administrative History	Historical study of missionary activities in NPS Spanish Colonial Heritage sites	Historical research, analysis, and interpretation of Villagutierre Sotomayor's history

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Interpretation and Education \$(000)	147,813	-955

The FY 2002 request for Interpretation and Education is \$147.813 million which represents a net increase of \$3.405 million over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$0.955 million to Interpretation and Education activities includes streamlining.

Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

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***B. Law Enforcement and Protection
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$93,657,000

Visitor and employee safety is a priority function within parks and integral to fulfilling the National Park Service's mission to provide for the public enjoyment of the national parks. In addition, as a mandate of its authority and jurisdiction, the NPS is required to enforce Federal and State laws and regulations within park units. National parks remain safe places for the majority of visitors, but crimes against persons, property, and resources, and urban gang activity within the parks are a problem. The Park Service addresses visitor and employee safety and law enforcement through a proactive program conducted by park rangers and special agents located in areas with a history of high levels of felony crimes. Law enforcement rangers strive to protect the parks from people, the people from the parks, and people from people.

Park rangers perform demanding law enforcement and resource protection activities including violent crime, drug enforcement (primarily interdiction activities at NPS border parks) and eradication, traffic control, watercraft and aircraft-supported enforcement activities, criminal investigations, and wildlife enforcement and protection activities. In addition, gang activity has become a law enforcement problem in several parks. The NPS focuses on reducing violent crimes in our national parks by increasing the use of surveillance systems, information gathering, and local patrols. The NPS focuses on combating drug use and production on parklands by increasing counter-drug activities. Rangers also participate in drug education programs; 38 of the over 70 trained park rangers, are active in Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) programs in schools across the country.

Because national parks contain national treasures and are often located along national borders, a continuing problem is the potential for terrorist activities occurring on parklands. The Park Service utilizes commissioned law enforcement park rangers and other Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities and organizations to assist in providing security and protection for park resources and the visiting public against potential terrorist activities. Ongoing park ranger anti-terrorism activities include: (1) protection of monuments and buildings owned and managed by the National Park Service, (2) providing law enforcement assistance in accordance with memorandums of understanding and interagency agreements with various Federal, State, and local agencies regarding terrorist acts and threats, (3) providing law enforcement services to dignitaries and foreign heads of State who arrive in Washington, D.C., NPS Regional Offices, and other national park sites, and (4) providing day-to-day protection for park resources and over 280 million visitors annually.

In FY 2001, Park Service law enforcement personnel will support the achievement of performance goals IIa1 and IIa2: Visitor Satisfaction and Visitor Safety, by increasing security in urban parks and monuments and reducing the visitor accident rate. This will be accomplished through increased contacts/communications with visitors, better technology, and more effective use of personnel and other resources.

Law Enforcement and Protection Performance Information	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of Traffic Incidents	54,336	51,619	49,038
Percent Reduction in Visitor Safety Incidents	5%	5%	5%

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Law Enforcement and Protection Workload Factors	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of Recreational Visits	287 million	288 million	289 million
Number of Law Enforcement Incidents	89,786	85,296	81,031
Number of Natural Resource Violations	19,840	18,848	17,905
Number of Search and Rescue Missions	4,387	4,168	3,960
Cost of Search and Rescue Missions incurred by NPS (dollars)	3.5 million	3.4 million	3.3 million
Number of Emergency Medical Incidents	14,454	13,731	13,044

Resources Protection Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of ARPA Cases	333	316	300
Number of Vandalism Cases	3,484	3,310	3,144
Number of Resource Incidents	19,840	18,848	17,905

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Law Enforcement and Protection \$(000) 90,168 -1,512 										
<p>The FY 2002 request for Law Enforcement and Protection is \$90.168 million, which represents a decrease of \$3.489 million from the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$1.512 million to Law Enforcement and Protection activities includes:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">\$(000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>▪ Streamlining</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-514</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ 2001 Presidential Inaugural</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-998</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">-1,512</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				\$(000)	▪ Streamlining	-514	▪ 2001 Presidential Inaugural	-998	Total	-1,512
	\$(000)									
▪ Streamlining	-514									
▪ 2001 Presidential Inaugural	-998									
Total	-1,512									
<p>Justifications for these program changes are included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.</p>										

***C. Visitor Use Management
FY 2000 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$24,445,000

The National Park Service provides and manages a number of activities which complement its interpretive and educational programs in fulfillment of its mission to provide public appreciation and enjoyment of the national parks. The Service provides supervision of recreational activities by stationing park personnel at principal recreation areas such as take-off points for mountaineering and caving, boat launch areas, trailheads, campgrounds, horseback riding areas, ski areas, and beaches. Visitors are advised as to the proper use of facilities and the equipment required for the enjoyment of these areas, how to minimize resource impacts, and are kept abreast of weather developments that could have an impact on the safety and enjoyment of an activity. Park personnel also coordinate organized recreational activities such as softball leagues at urban parks and provide guidelines and regulations for the growing air tour

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industry. Other functions include visitor transportation systems, air tour planning and management, visitor accessibility, and the recreation fee program.

Air Tour (Commercial Overflight) Planning and Management

On April 5, 2000, the President signed Public Law 106-181, which includes in its Title VIII, the “National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000.” The act contains provisions for the management of air tours over units of the National Park System. To implement the legislation, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in cooperation with the National Park Service will complete development of a new regulation to manage commercial air tourism over national parks. The regulation will reflect the recommendations of the National Parks Overflights Working Group, a joint NPS/FAA advisory group comprised of both environmental and aviation interests. The rule requires the FAA and NPS to jointly develop air tour management plans (ATMPs), at each park where air tour flights occur. The best available information suggests that 30 to 50 ATMPs will be needed when the regulation goes into effect with a legislatively set time limit of two years to accomplish. The process to develop the plans will be based upon a standard approach to planning consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other applicable laws and policies of both the NPS and the FAA.

In FY 2001, the primary focus will be providing assistance to parks and coordinating with the Federal Aviation Administration in the preparation of Air Tour Management Plan. The NPS will work cooperatively with the FAA in a joint public planning process that will analyze alternative commercial air tour proposals relative to impacts on park resources, visitor experiences, and purpose. The Park Service will negotiate final technical procedures for Air Tour Management Planning with the Federal Aviation Administration, develop a memorandum of understanding to guide FAA and NPS field staffs in joint ATMP development, determine scheduling and priority setting for plan development, develop final guidance or tools needed for the process, begin to provide technical assistance to parks, and collect baseline data collection in priority parks for the air tour management plans and associated NEPA documents. Further, the NPS will initiate cooperative relationships with the various branches of the military to negotiate arrangements that will minimize effects of military pilot training programs while not unduly compromising the military training programs.

In regard to other sound related issues, the NPS has implemented regulations addressing noise from personal watercraft and is currently updating regulations addressing noise and other effects from snowmobiles.

Accessibility Management Program

Federal laws and regulations require that all Federal buildings and facilities, and all programs and activities provided are accessible to, and usable by, persons with disabilities. The NPS maintains an aggressive Accessibility Management Program, the goal of which is to assure that the Nation's 54 million citizens with a disability have access to the full range of opportunities and experiences available in the national parks, as is practicable, in conformance with Federal laws, regulations, standards and NPS policy.

The Accessibility Management Program oversees monitoring, coordination, policy guidance, continuing education, and technical assistance. The program focuses on strategies to assure that, (1) plans are developed to identify actions needed to provide appropriate access, (2) when facilities are designed, constructed and renovated, they are in compliance with the most current and accepted standards and codes, (3) all interpretive programs, experiences, and opportunities are provided for in the parks to afford people with disabilities equal benefits, and (4) optimum levels of access are provided while at the same time issues of preservation and protection of the resources are maintained.

The National Center on Accessibility (NCA) was established in cooperation with Indiana University's Department of Recreation and Park Administration to assist the NPS in providing continuing education, technical assistance, and research and demonstration projects to park managers. In recent years, the program accomplishments have included: (1) Training in accessibility to over 5,000 park and recreation professionals including architects, landscape architects, historic preservationists, engineers, interpreters, maintenance personnel, and employment specialists, (2) Special seminars on critical issues such as trail access, historic site access, beach access, boating access and access to

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playgrounds, (3) Direct technical assistance through telephone requests and through the NCA website, and (4) Research on the methods and techniques for improving access to trails, beaches, historic sites and other outdoor areas.

During FY 2001, National Center on Accessibility projects will include the following:

- Four core training programs: (1) Universal Design for architects and engineers, (2) Program Access for park interpreters, (3) Retrofitting for park maintenance personnel and, (4) Principles of Accessibility for park access coordinators.
- Development of courses to assist parks in implementing the Director’s mandate to conduct comprehensive park accessibility assessments. It is anticipated that two to three of these seminars will be conducted in FY 2001.
- A study on surface materials and user preferences of children using accessible and non-accessible playgrounds.
- A study of the effectiveness of products used to make picnic sites accessible.
- A study comparing the features of accessible campsites as determined by user preference and opinion.
- Alternative trail surface testing to determine suitable types of alternative surfaces that would appear to be acceptable for environmental, esthetic, and accessibility outcomes.

Accessibility Program Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of training programs offered	10	10	10
Number of individuals trained	550	500	500
Number of individuals requesting technical assistance	1,700	2,000	2,000
Number of individuals receiving National Center on Accessibility newsletter	4,700	4,900	5,000

Recreation Fee Program

The National Park Service collects a variety of admission and use fees. Under current law, most of the costs incurred in collecting these fees are paid from these recreation fee receipts collected in the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program account and from the account for “non-demonstration” park units, both of which are described in detail in the “Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations” section of this Budget Justification. However, a modest amount of funding from the Operation of the National Park System appropriation provides Regional Office oversight and management of the fee program. Central and Regional Offices are responsible for the coordination and oversight of all aspects of the recreation fee program, the National Reservation Service, commercial tour fees, the Golden Passport Program and Fee Demonstration project tracking and approval. The offices provide guidance, establish policy, ensure accountability and efficiency of fee operations, and also track and monitor revenue and expenditures.

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FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Visitor Use Management \$(000)	24,804	-101
The FY 2002 request for Visitor Use Management is \$24.804 million which represents a net increase of \$0.359 million over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$0.101 million to Visitor Use Management activities includes streamlining.		
Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.		

***D. Health and Safety
FY 2000 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$16,479,000

The National Park Service has a responsibility to maintain a safe and healthful working environment, promote safe work practices, and provide a safe recreation experience for visitors. This undertaking requires an extensive, multi-faceted program that encompasses all employee and visitor activities. The National Park Service provides a comprehensive risk-management program for all units of the National Park System. The Park Service also programs funds to maintain minimum levels of preparedness to respond to emergency situations.

Risk Management

The Risk Management Program provides NPS managers with advice, assistance, and guidelines to manage employee and public safety, and workers' compensation cases. The NPS has set zero employee and visitor accidents as the Service's policy and ultimate safety goal. Desired outcomes include elimination of all preventable accidents; reduction of workers' compensation costs to the lowest level possible, compliance with applicable health and safety standards, and a hazard-free environment for park visitors.

Risk management activities include developing and coordinating program policies and guidelines; assisting management to comply with Federal occupational safety and health regulations; identifying, evaluating, and controlling health hazards in any environment that may cause illness or injury to employees or the visiting public; developing and analyzing statistics to identify trends and sources of accidents; and developing strategies for reducing workers' compensation costs. In FY 2001, the strategies to accomplish these objectives include:

- Training: In FY 2000, over 400 people attended training for leadership in safety excellence. In FY 2001, the emphasis will be to provide training for an incident investigation process (including Causal Factors). FY 2002 funds will continue to provide risk management training to field personnel.
- In FY 1999 through FY 2001, a total of 29 parks were identified as having poor employee safety records. These parks have been partnered with a contractor to develop and produce an effective safety program that reduces employee injuries. FY 2002 funds will continue to target parks with poor employee safety records for this program.
- Continued focus will be placed on returning injured employees to work, and reducing the amount of money spent on fraudulent cases. To further identify and reduce fraud, an investigative company has been hired to work with worker's compensation specialists, local park personnel, and the Department of Labor.

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- The Public Risk Management Council has written a strategic plan and Director’s Order 50-C “Public Safety.” The council has put in place a document that park managers can use to develop a park program to reduce visitor injuries.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IIa2	By September 30, 2005, the visitor accident/incident rate will be at or below 7.96 per 100,000 visitor days (a 16% decrease from the FY 1992 – FY 1996 baseline of 9.48 per 100,000 visitor days).
Annual Goal IIa2	By September 30, 2002, the visitor safety incident rate will be at or below 8.53 (a 10% decrease from the FY 1992 – FY 1996 baseline of 9.48 per 100,000 visitor days).
Long-term Goal IVa6	By September 30, 2005, the NPS employee lost-time injury rate will be at or below 4.49 per 200,000 labor hours worked; and the Servicewide total number of Continuation of Pay (COP) will be at or below 51,100 hours.
Annual Goal IVa6	By September 30, 2002 the NPS employee lost-time injury rate will be at or below 4.6 per 200,000 labor hours worked; and the number of Continuation of Pay (COP) hours will be at or below 64,100 hours.

Risk Management Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Visitor accident rate per 100,000 visitor days	8.82	8.72	8.53
Employee lost-time injury rate per 200,000 labor hours worked (100 FTE)	4.66	4.57	4.50
Continuation of Pay (COP) hours	77,509	66,138	64,100

Public Health Program

Since 1955, the NPS has had an agreement with the U.S. Public Health Service whereby public health officers have been detailed to manage and support the NPS public health program. The officers – engineers and sanitarians – are assigned to NPS headquarters, field directorate and system support offices where they serve as public health advisors to parks.

The program provides support on a broad range of public health concerns that can affect park employees and visitors. Included are waterborne diseases (e.g., giardia and cryptosporidium), foodborne diseases (e.g., salmonella and shigella), animal transmitted diseases (e.g., plague and hantavirus), person-to-person transmitted diseases (e.g., tuberculosis and AIDS), diseases caused by toxic chemicals (e.g., lead and asbestos), and diseases caused by hazardous physical agents (e.g., noise and ionizing radiation (radon). The public health program also provides written and electronic media information to park employees and visitors on such diseases as hantavirus, lyme disease, plague, and giardia. Public health officers perform a number of functions, including the following:

- Regular health risk assessments of facilities and operations located at parks, special events, living history programs and Job Corps facilities. Assessments cover more than 700 drinking water systems, 1,000 wastewater systems, and more than 1,000 food service operations. Also included are guest housing and recreational facilities such as swimming pools and gymnasiums.
- Recommendations for appropriate corrective actions to eliminate or control any identified health or noncompliance problems/concerns present in park areas.
- Technical public health assistance on request. Areas and expertise of support include food safety, potable water, wastewater, lodging, vectorborne diseases, Job Corps, daycare centers, recreation, and hazardous waste operations.
- Training of park staff and concession employees on the safe and legal operation of facilities including food service, water treatment, wastewater treatment and disposal, and swimming pool operations.

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In FY 2001, the NPS will conduct health risk evaluations at 265 park units and provide technical support either onsite or via telephone and cc:mail. The program also will provide training to 750 NPS personnel, author Servicewide policies on water and waste water issues, and further develop the national webpage for the Public Health Program.

Public Health Program Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2001 Estimate
Number of health risk evaluations conducted at park facilities and operations.	240 park units	265 park units	265 park units
Provide technical public health assistance to parks (onsite, telephone, and cc:mail).	170 requests	200 requests	225 requests
Provide public health training to NPS personnel.	700 personnel	750 personnel	800 personnel

Emergency Preparedness

The NPS maintains a minimum level of preparedness to respond to emergency situations. Funds are used to support staffing and provide the equipment, supplies, and materials necessary for emergency medical treatment, including ambulance service, search and rescue, wildland and structural fire, and responding to natural disasters. Costs for this program are primarily borne by park operating bases. Policy direction and program support are provided by Washington Office personnel. Emergency operations are not restricted to park boundaries. For example, park rangers often respond to incidents outside of park boundaries as a result of natural disasters as happened after hurricane Andrew in South Florida, flash floods on Indian lands in New Mexico, and earthquakes in Mexico and Costa Rica.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)								
▪ Health and Safety \$(000)	17,762	+1,007								
<p>The FY 2002 request for Health and Safety is \$17.762 million which represents an increase of \$1.283 million over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed net programmatic increase of \$1.007 million to Health and Safety activities includes:</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>\$(000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>▪ Streamlining</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Structural Fire Initiative</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,067</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">1,007</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				\$(000)	▪ Streamlining	-60	▪ Structural Fire Initiative	1,067	Total	1,007
	\$(000)									
▪ Streamlining	-60									
▪ Structural Fire Initiative	1,067									
Total	1,007									
<p>Justifications for these program changes are included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.</p>										

***E. Concession Management
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$7,843,000

The Yellowstone Park Act of 1872 gave the Secretary of the Interior the authority to grant leases, privileges and permits to private citizens and corporations for the purpose of operating and providing concession services for park

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visitors on public lands. By 1916, the year the National Park Service was established, concession operations existed in many national park areas. The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998, Public Law 105-391, further mandates that necessary and appropriate accommodations, facilities, and services for park visitors be provided under concession authorizations with private individuals or corporations.

The Concession Management Program is an integral part of overall park management and resource stewardship. It is guided by a number of principles including protecting park, natural, cultural, and historic resources, and offering quality visitor facilities and services at reasonable cost. Within the concession program, meeting the visitor satisfaction goal requires the development of contracting authorizations based on planning documents, which include operating standards, and maintenance requirements, and the use of various operational programs.

During 2000, the NPS developed new concession regulations and contract language. Currently, there are 630 concessioners, 216 contracts and 414 permits in 128 parks, although the number of concessioners fluctuates because of the changes in the number of concession permits. In FY 2001, the NPS received \$235,000 in additional appropriations for the regional concessions programs.

Concession Management Reform. During the past year, the NPS has taken a number of significant steps to improve the overall management and operation of the concession program. Many of these are a result of implementation of the National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998. This legislation reduces the number of concessioners that will receive a preferential right of contract renewal, replaces sound value possessory interest with a leasehold surrender interest, provides for franchise fees to be returned to the National Park Service, encourages the promotion of Native American handcrafts, and establishes a Concession Management Advisory Board to the Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service. In addition, the NPS is aggressively developing a professionalization initiative and contracting with the private sector to identify best business practices for leveraging resources and technology for more effective management of the concession program.

Under previous legislation, the NPS was required to grant a right of preference in contract renewal to concessioners who had performed satisfactorily. Public Law 105-391 eliminates this preference for most of the larger concessioners, granting it only to those concessioners with annual gross receipts of less than \$500,000, and to river runners, outfitters, and guides. Because of the elimination of this statutory right, the Service expects increased competition for larger contracts, which will result in improved visitor services. The general trend should also be an increasing return to the Government as competition begins to take affect under the new legislation.

A Concession Management Advisory Board was formally appointed in 1999. The seven-member board includes representatives from the hospitality, tourism, accounting, and outfitting and guide industries, nonprofit conservation groups, State government park concession management, and the traditional arts and crafts field. The board advises the Secretary of the Interior and the NPS on issues related to the effective management of concessions in units of the National Park System with specific recommendations on ways to make the program more efficient and cost-effective, including a review of those functions that could be contracted to the private sector such as appraisals and financial analyses. Funding to support the Concession Management Advisory Board is provided from concession franchise fee receipts retained by the NPS to support Servicewide concession activities.

Concession Contracting. The backlog of expired concession authorizations, resulting from a freeze on contracting that ended during FY 2000, is aggressively being tackled. Because the top 54 contracts represent the greatest return to the Government (approximately 72 percent of franchise fees) these expired contract prospectuses have been the priority to be developed immediately after promulgation of new concession regulations and standard contract language. Though there remain close to 300 expired contracts, approximately 260 of these will be the subject of an estimated 25 prospectuses, mostly for the outfitter/guide renewals that will retain a preferential right of renewal.

This strategy might be hindered, however, by recently filed lawsuits that challenge the new NPS concession regulations and new standard contract language promulgated in 2000 and seek injunctive relief barring the NPS from implementing these regulations.

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Performance Evaluations of Concessioners and Quality of Facilities. The NPS Operational Performance Program ensures that concession facilities and services are safe, sanitary, attractive, and provided at quality levels. The program provides consistency throughout the Service by instituting NPS operational standards for concession facilities and services. Field personnel are responsible for the direct execution of the operational performance program, determining a concessioner's adherence to the terms and conditions of their contract or permit, and identifying specific responsibilities in administering routine concession authorizations. Every concessioner is reviewed annually on at least a limited basis. Each annual concessioner evaluation may consist of anywhere from two periodic evaluations for a concessioner with a single facility to over 200 individual evaluations for an extensive operation. Approximately 5,000 individual inspections are conducted annually.

Rate Approval for Concession Services. Field personnel are required to approve concession rates charged to the public in accordance with the NPS Rate Approval Program. The program is designed to ensure that rates are comparable with those charged in the private sector as required by law. The rate approval program will be revised to meet the requirements of the new law and respond to recommendations from the Concession Management Advisory Board.

Assessments of Concessioner Occupied Buildings. A computerized database has been developed which provides an inventory of the number of buildings, building use fees, and insurance replacement costs. Current available data indicates there are approximately 4,000 Government buildings used by concessioners. One critical component of new prospectus development is a condition assessment of the buildings to determine capital improvement programs and maintenance reserve accounts. Of particular concern is the lowest reported dollar expenditure for repair and maintenance by concessioners in 2000 but this can be attributed to the many contracts operating under contract extensions. Such extensions have an inhibiting effect on concessioners given the loss of preferential right and uncertainty of future long-term contracts. However, as long-term contracts are executed, the new contractually required maintenance reserves and capital improvement programs will likely assure a consistent and increased level of maintenance expense. Another critical component of new prospectus development is an appraisal estimate which is necessary to determine possessory interest values and liability, and its impact on future concession contracts and return to the Government.

Review of Financial Statements. Concessioners submit annual financial statements for review to determine the basic health of the company and for use in determining fees. In 1998, National Park Service concessioners reported an estimated \$772 million in gross receipts, an increase of 4.2 percent over the previous year.

Return to the Government. All new contracts will contain franchise fee and other financial obligations that reflect the probable value of the authorization consistent with NPS policies. Franchise fees deposited into NPS accounts in FY 2000 totaled \$16.463 million. Beginning in FY 1999, as provided for in section 407 of Public Law 105-391, all franchise fees paid to the United States pursuant to concession contracts were deposited in a special Treasury account. Twenty percent of the funds are made available, without further appropriation, to support activities throughout the National Park System. Eighty percent of the funds are made available, without further appropriation, to the park from which the deposit was made for visitor services and funding other priorities. The new permanent appropriation is described in the "Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations" section of this document.

In FY 2000, \$30.494 million was deposited in concession improvement accounts to accomplish necessary improvements to park concession facilities, at NPS direction, without gaining possessory interest, which become Government assets and for which the concessioner receives no leasehold surrender interest. As a result of Public Law 105-391, the National Park Service is committed to -- as concession contracts expire and when contract fee reconsiderations allow under older contracts -- transforming the current special account requirements back into standard franchise fee payments. As such, the NPS projects a general stability in franchise fees until 2002 when the significant effect of these conversions will begin to take place. The year 2003 should see even further increases in franchise fees while the contributions to special accounts for these two years will be reduced by similar amounts.

This conversion process will undoubtedly result in some contracts with significantly different franchise fees as construction, investment and maintenance requirements are weighed against the new concessioner's ability to pay franchise fees. The resulting prospectus financial package will balance the various financial obligations, including

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possessory interest liability where it exists, in order to determine that the new fee represents the probable value of the proposed contract. As a result, we expect some fees to decrease but the general trend should be higher fees as competition begins to take effect under the new legislation. A few current concession contracts contain possessory interest reduction clauses that represent a financial benefit flowing to the Government but represent generally lower franchise fees.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IVb3	By September 30, 2005, returns from park concession contracts are 10% of gross concessioner revenue
Annual Goal IVb3	By September 30, 2002, returns from park concession contracts are 7.5% of gross concessioner revenue.

Concession Management Program Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Percent return on park concession contracts	7.3%	7.3%	7.5%

Professionalization Initiative. This initiative has been designed to give NPS personnel a greater degree of expertise in subjects such as accounting, retailing, food, and lodging, and other related areas of the hospitality industry. Most importantly, the NPS has begun to develop competencies and a certification program for contracting personnel, with an additional certification in hospitality. This internal effort is supplemented by drawing on external resources through outsourcing for private sector expertise in both financial and industry specific areas. The critical need within the agency is to ensure that individuals developing new concession contracts and who are overseeing primary NPS assets have a high level of expertise.

To bring more emphasis and support to concessions management within the NPS, a new Associate Director for Partnerships and Business Practices has been established that will lend overall guidance and expertise to this program.

Concession Environmental Management Program. As part of the National Park Service Environmental Leadership Strategy, a Concession Environmental Management Program (CEMP) has been developed. The goal of this program is to foster public education and concessioner awareness of environmental issues. The CEMP intends to facilitate concessioner compliance with environmental regulatory requirements, promote environmental awareness and accountability, and encourage the integration of sustainability and pollution prevention strategies in concessioner activities and operations. Funding to support this program is drawn from concession franchise fee receipts discussed in the "Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations" section of this document.

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FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Concessions Management \$(000)	7,996	-43

The FY 2002 request for Concessions Management is \$7.996 million which represents a net increase of \$0.153 million over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$0.043 million to Concessions Management activities includes streamlining.

Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR VISITOR SERVICES

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Visitor Services \$(000)	288,543	-1,604

The FY 2002 request for Visitor Services is \$288.543 million and 4,502 FTE, which represents a net increase of \$1.711 million and a decrease of a 136 FTE from the FY 2001 enacted level. The programmatic decrease of \$1.604 million and 95 FTE for the Visitor Services subactivity is justified by the proposed changes that follow:

- **Streamlining (-\$1,673,000; -102 FTE):** The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$1.673 million in funding and 102 FTE in this program by reducing travel and other administrative overhead costs: procurement efficiencies: and making use of technological advances (such as, but not limited, to teleconferencing). Redundant administrative positions will not be filled when vacancies arise. The NPS to create more efficient systems and processes without affecting program delivery.

- **2001 Presidential Inaugural (-\$998,000):** Funds provided in FY 2001 for requirements related to Presidential Inaugural activities are not necessary in FY 2002.

- **Structural Fire Initiative (+\$1,067,000; +7 FTE):** Funding is requested to address the life safety issue of structural fire management within the National Park Service. The NPS has over 21,000 buildings and is responsible for many of the Nation's most important historic buildings. Less than 10 percent of the buildings are being inspected for fire deficiencies or fire safety. A May 2000 General Accounting Office audit states "the National Park Service is not meeting its structural fire safety responsibilities." Subsequent to the GAO report, the NPS began inspections of its highest risk facilities, directed the field to emphasize the correction of structural fire deficiencies in its operational maintenance and project prioritizations, and plans to spend up to \$20 million of its FY 2002 capital equipment funding (in the NPS Construction and Major Maintenance appropriation) on the purchase of structural fire trucks.

Congress directed the NPS to develop a plan and funding requirements to solve these deficiencies. The NPS goal is to implement a comprehensive structural fire management program including fire prevention (building design, building construction and fire inspections), fire protection (installation and maintenance of fire protection systems), fire suppression (equipment, preparedness and fire operations), education, and training. This increase would initiate this effort by providing funding for seven regional positions to manage and oversee the program. The program would be administered through the structural fire management office, Regional Offices, and parks.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Park Management
 Subactivity: Facility Operations and Maintenance

Program Components	2001 Enacted	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. Facility Operations	179,756	+4,149	-910	182,995	+3,239
B. Facility Maintenance	278,555	+4,150	+11,497	294,202	+15,647
Total Requirements \$(000)	458,311	+8,299	+10,587	477,197	+18,886

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1	The National Park Service Organic Act
16 U.S.C. 1a-8	The General Authorities Act
Public Law 98-540	Amendment to the Volunteers in the Park Act of 1969
33 U.S.C. 467-467	National Dam Inspection Program
42 U.S.C. 6900 et seq.	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
42 U.S.C. 9600 et seq.	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
29 U.S.C. 794, section 504	Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended
42 U.S.C. 4151-4157	Architectural Barriers Act of 1968
Public Law 105-391	The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998
47 U.S.C. 901 et seq.	National Telecommunications and Information Administration

OVERVIEW

The **Facility Operations and Maintenance** subactivity provides for the routine, daily work and for the periodic repairs and rehabilitation necessary (1) to perform the basic upkeep of park facilities and stewardship assets, (2) to ensure that facilities are in compliance with Federal, State, and local standards, and (3) to ensure that parks remain safe, clean, and open to visitors.

National park areas have been authorized by Congress to preserve and protect the cultural and natural resources that are America's great heritage. In order to preserve and protect the resources and ensure that the parks are safe and accessible for public use, the National Park Service conducts a professional program of preventive and rehabilitative maintenance of park resources, facilities, infrastructure and lands.

Based on the latest physical inventory data available, the National Park System contains approximately 7,580 administrative and public use buildings, 5,771 historic buildings, 4,389 housing units (includes approximately 1,000 historic housing units) 8,000 miles of roads, 763 miles of paved trails, 12,250 miles of unpaved trails, 1,861 bridges and tunnels, approximately 1,500 water and wastewater systems, 270 electrical generating systems, approximately 73,000 signs, 8,505 monuments, 250 radio systems, over 400 dams, more than 200 solid waste operations, and many other special features. These facilities must be maintained at an operational level that ensures continued protection, preservation, serviceability, and use and enjoyment by park visitors.

Park Management/Facility Operations and Maintenance

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIa Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIb Park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the preservation of parks and their resources for this and future generations.
- IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.
- IIIb Through partnerships with State and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.
- IIIc Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreation use.
- IVa The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IIa1	By September 30, 2005, 95% of park visitors are satisfied with appropriate park facilities, services and recreational opportunities.
Annual Goal IIa1	By September 30, 2002, maintain 95% of park visitors satisfied with appropriate park facilities, services and recreational opportunities.

Facility Operations and Maintenance Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Percentage of visitors satisfied with National Park Service facilities, services and recreational opportunities	95%	95%	95%

A performance measure that is applicable to all program components of the Facility Operations and Maintenance subactivity is how National Park Service visitors rate the quality of resource and facility maintenance provided at National Park Service units. The goal is to maintain a 95 percent overall rating for visitor satisfaction with National Park Service facilities. A second performance measure that will gauge maintenance program success will be based upon the findings provided by Servicewide facility inventory and condition assessments currently under development. The change in the condition of National Park Service assets -- e.g., from "poor" to "good" -- will be a measure of the performance of the Facility Operations and Maintenance program, linking programmatic activities to defined results and outcomes. The National Park Service has developed a strategy that includes the establishment of a Servicewide facility inventory and condition assessment program.

**A. Facility Operations
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments**

Enacted: \$179,756,000

Facility Operations is defined as those activities relating to the normal performance of the functions for which the facility or equipment is used. This includes the costs of utilities (electricity, water, sewage), fuel, janitorial services, window cleaning, rodent and pest control, upkeep of grounds, vehicle rentals, and waste management. These activities are considered operations and not maintenance. The personnel costs associated with the performance of

Park Management/Facility Operations and Maintenance

these functions are generally included within the scope of Facility Operations, and the function of management of park facilities generally falls within the Facility Operations component.

National Park Service personnel maintain a diverse range of recreational, public use, historic and support facilities located throughout the Nation. Park areas range from small historic sites to large battlefields; from shorelines and lakes to immense natural areas; and from prehistoric ruins to awe-inspiring geologic features. All come with a myriad of facilities and features, many common to the Park Service and yet some unique to specific sites, which must be properly maintained to protect the Government investment. Program elements and functions that comprise this funding component are discussed below.

Buildings – Building operations include activating and deactivating seasonal buildings; routine cleaning and custodial work in campground facilities, visitor centers, and other public use and administrative facilities; solid waste collection and disposal; rodent control; cleaning; and costs associated with cooling, heating, lighting and telephones. The workforce for building operations primarily includes laborers, maintenance workers, architects, engineers, electricians, carpenters, painters, plumbers, preservation specialists, and other skilled trade and craft specialists.

Roads – Road operations include picking up roadside litter; trash collection; sweeping; mowing; clearing rock falls, slides and debris; and snow/ice control. At parks which experience significant snowfall, in some places in excess of 400 inches, critical roads operations would include snowplowing and ice control; installation and removal of snow poles; and opening roads in the spring. Workload can be extremely heavy at times due to unpredictable weather conditions such as snowfall, ice, heavy rain, and high winds. Complexity of tasks can be increased due to elevation, remote locations, distance from sources, and extreme terrain. Much of the equipment operated is specialized, requiring highly skilled employees, attention to safety, and a dependency on returning employees. The workforce primarily consists of heavy equipment operators, motor vehicle operators, and laborers.

Trails and Walks - Operational activities associated with trails and walks include opening and closing of trails in the spring and fall seasons, hazardous tree removal, supervising volunteer crews, and stock and packing operations. Physical labor is intensive and can be extreme due to elevation and exposed conditions, length and difficulty of the trail, stabilization requirements, and erosion control needs. There is a dependency on returning seasonal employees.



Boardwalk Trails at Cape Cod National Seashore

Grounds – Grounds operation activities are litter collection, trash removal, leaf collection and removal, mowing, edging and trimming, grounds irrigation, pest management, cleaning fire grates, cleaning statuary, and opening and closing campgrounds. The workforce consists primarily of gardeners, landscape architects, horticulturists, laborers, maintenance workers, and equipment operators.

Fleet Management – Basic operational fleet maintenance includes interior and exterior cleaning of vehicles and equipment, installation and removal of attachments, preparing new vehicles for service, and fueling. Depending on the age and condition of some equipment, work can be complex and may require re-tooling or onsite manufacturing

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of unavailable or obsolete parts. Electronic systems, diagnostic monitoring, and work on alternative fueled vehicles require more sophisticated equipment and expertise. Parks have automotive repair shops that provide the full range of service on heavy equipment, tractors and mowing equipment, boats and passenger vehicles critical to park needs in maintenance, resource protection, and visitor services. The workforce consists of maintenance workers and mechanics.

Utilities - Critical to any park operation are the utility systems such as water, wastewater, electrical, telephone and radio systems. Some of the most unique utility systems in the world are found at the national parks; examples include the water system at Grand Canyon National Park, the elevator and utility systems at the St. Louis Arch (Jefferson National Expansion Memorial), and the cave sewer pumping system at Carlsbad Caverns National Park. Besides those systems with unique characteristics, utility systems in the National Park Service range in age from the 1930s to modern times, and represent the full range of problems associated with an aging and deteriorating infrastructure. Workload and complexity are clearly affected by age and condition as well as season and climate. Basic utilities operations include activating and deactivating water systems; operating and testing water and wastewater systems; pumping sewage; servicing heating, ventilation and air conditioning equipment; paying rates for utilities produced by public companies; operating/servicing elevator and transport systems and inspecting and adjusting utility system components to maintain full service to park facilities. All parks have solid waste collection operations, whether performed in-house or under contract, and may manage garbage and trash collection in fragile environments. Many isolated parks generate their own electrical power, requiring extensive generation facilities and high levels of technical expertise. At some parks, particularly cave parks and the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, elevators or transport systems are present and must be maintained. All parks have communication systems, which may include radio, dispatch, and telephone. The workforce consists of electricians, plumbers, plant operators, and other skilled trade specialists.

Dock and Water Facilities – Dock and water facility operations include servicing marine toilet facilities, operating marine fuel stations, operating transport craft, water transport of waste materials, and cleaning and servicing remote facilities from watercraft. In some cases, specialized skills and experience, such as scuba diving, underwater blasting, and ship handling are required.

Park Facility Management - Typical operations management tasks include recruitment and selection of employees, time and attendance reports, employee supervision and performance evaluation, materials purchase, contract inspection, and budget management. It also includes long range development and protection of facilities. Tasks include multi-year facilities management plans; budget formulation and development; planning, design and construction activities involving existing or new facilities; projections of future facility needs; and management of inventory and condition assessment programs for facilities. Facility management includes day-to-day management of facilities, including setting schedules; assigning tasks; allocating resources, including personnel, equipment, and materials; and inspecting work completed.

There are a number of systems, services, and policies that support and guide park managers so that routine operational activities are accomplished efficiently and effectively. Computerized facility management programs are utilized to systematically manage maintenance operations in all areas. Planning, organizing, directing, and controlling work activities are the fundamental principles of an effective maintenance management program.

Park Management/Facility Operations and Maintenance

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Facility Operations \$(000)	182,995	-910

The FY 2002 request for Facility Maintenance is \$182.995 million, which represents a net increase of \$3.239 million over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$0.910 million to Facility Operations activities includes streamlining.

Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

***B. Facility Maintenance
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$278,555,000

Facility Maintenance is the upkeep of facilities, structures, and equipment necessary to realize the originally anticipated useful life of a fixed asset. Maintenance includes preventive maintenance; normal repairs; replacement of parts and structural components; periodic inspection, adjustment, lubrication and cleaning (non-janitorial) of equipment; painting; resurfacing; and other actions to assure continuing service and to prevent breakdown. Maintenance excludes activities aimed at expanding the capacity of an asset or otherwise upgrading it to serve needs different from, or significantly greater than, those originally intended. The lack of maintenance can reduce an asset's value by leading to equipment breakdown, premature failure, and shortening useful life. Program elements and functions that comprise this funding component are discussed below.

Buildings – Building maintenance includes painting; plumbing; roofing; a multitude of minor building and structural repairs; foundation work; general buildings maintenance; floor refinishing; hazardous materials removal and storage for disposal; equipment, appliance, and furnishings repair or replacement; and masonry work. The workforce for building maintenance includes laborers, maintenance workers, architects, engineers, electricians, carpenters, painters, plumbers, preservation specialists, and other skilled trade and craft specialists.

Roads – Roads maintenance includes brushing roadsides; cleaning ditches and culverts; grading roads; asphalt overlays; patching potholes; filling cracks; striping; sign repair and replacement; painting bridges; grading; and hauling and stockpiling material. Workload can be extremely heavy at times due to unpredictable weather conditions such as snowfall, ice, or heavy rain. Complexity of tasks can be increased due to elevation, remote locations, distance from sources, and extreme terrain. The repair of National Park Service roads is often complicated by peak visitation that coincides with short construction/maintenance seasons. Much of the equipment operated is specialized, requiring highly skilled employees, attention to safety, and a dependency on returning employees. The workforce primarily consists of heavy equipment operators, motor vehicle operators, and laborers. Examples include the roads at Lake Clark National Park in Alaska, Skyline Drive in Shenandoah National Park, and the tour road at Gettysburg National Military Park.

Trails and Walks - Trails and walks maintenance activities include drainage and tread repair; replacing and repairing signs and foot bridges; repairing and constructing boardwalk; repairing and constructing rock and log retaining walls; installing interpretive signage; and brushing trailsides. There is a dependency on returning seasonal employees.

Grounds - Grounds maintenance activities include servicing and repairing irrigation systems, painting, repairing outdoor fixtures and furnishings, repairing walls and fences, repairing and replacing light fixtures, and repairing and

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replacing boundary markers. Features of grounds assets are fences, walls, grave markers, statuary, fire grates, tables, litter containers, benches, flag poles, trees, shrubs, flower beds, and irrigation systems. The workforce for grounds care consists primarily of gardeners, landscape architects, horticulturists, laborers, maintenance workers, preservation specialists, and equipment operators.

Fleet Management - Maintenance activities performed on vehicles and equipment include routine oil changes and tune-ups, engine overhauls, tire repair, machinist work, body work, welding, painting, fabrication of parts, and maintaining a parts operation. The workforce consists of maintenance workers and mechanics.

Utilities – Utilities maintenance activities include all repair and replacement on water and wastewater equipment such as pumps, motors, grinders, valves, piping systems; repairing electrical distribution lines and devices; repairing and replacing heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning units; repair and replacement of special utility subsystems such as garbage dumpsters, solid waste transfer station components, electrical distribution system substations and equipment, and some radio system components. Some of the most unique utility systems in the world are found at the national parks; examples include such items as the water system at Grand Canyon National Park and the cave sewer pumping system at Carlsbad Caverns National Park. The workforce includes electricians, plumbers, and plant operators.

Dock and Water Facilities - Dock and water facilities maintenance includes repairing and replacing docks and ramps, painting dock facilities, repairing boats and marine equipment, maintaining fish cleaning facilities, and repairing and maintaining navigational aids and buoys. Specialized skills and experience, such as scuba diving, underwater blasting, and ship handling are sometimes required.

Park Facility Management - Facility operations management includes day-to-day management of facilities, including setting schedules; assigning tasks; allocating resources, including personnel, equipment, and materials; and inspecting work completed. Included in this function is overall division management, work planning and programming, identification of health and safety issues, and long range planning. Park support staff must deal with planning, comprehensive design, contract document preparation, estimating project proposal presentations, surveying, drafting, updating building files, contract administration, maintaining drawing files and a technical library. When appropriate, park staff and management are provided with technical guidance on park development, rehabilitation, and construction projects.



NPS Facility Maintenance

Facilities management includes long-range development and protection of facilities. Tasks include multi-year facilities management plans; budget formulation and development; planning, design and construction activities involving existing or new facilities; projections of future facility needs; and management of inventory and condition assessment programs for facilities. A number of programs, managed at the Servicewide or Regional Office level, fall under the Facility Maintenance component.

At the central office level, policy is established, and oversight and coordination is provided for programs that are carried out in field locations.

Among these are the Facility Management Software System, the Condition Assessment Program, the Dam Safety Program, the Hazardous Waste Management Program; funding to handle storm and flood emergencies; and a specialized Field Operations Technical Support Center which provides professional advice and technical direction specifically for facility management, and park operations and

maintenance activities. The regionally managed cyclic maintenance and repair and rehabilitation programs also address facility maintenance needs.

Facility Management Software System - The Facility Management Software System (FMSS) is a commercial product that is an asset maintenance software program designed to help organizations closely control and track maintenance expenses, develop maintenance backlog priority lists, improve safety, and more effectively deploy productive assets, personnel and other resources. FMSS, which was tested on a pilot basis at 30 parks during fiscal

Park Management/Facility Operations and Maintenance

year 2000, offers great flexibility to meet the changing and expanding needs regarding reporting and analysis. The NPS requested and was provided \$2.0 million in FY 2001 for this project. With this funding in FY 2001, the NPS is proceeding beyond the pilot program and is beginning deploying the system at 120 park units. Deployment involves purchase of site licenses and software, installation, and user training. The system will serve as the primary source of data on which facility management decisions about allocation of financial and other resources are based. Throughout the implementation process, the system will be used to collect inventory and condition assessment data on assets necessary to the mission so that the most critical needs may be identified. The FMSS also will allow data integration with other NPS systems.

Condition Assessment Program - A key component to more effective management of facilities is a comprehensive inventory, needs assessment, condition assessment, and selection process, which provides the necessary Servicewide information for determining what resources and activities are necessary to maintain facilities and infrastructure in good operating condition. In FY 2001, \$1.0 million was requested and provided to establish an effective ongoing program to collect detailed, comprehensive inventory and condition assessment data on critical National Park System assets and to identify those in poor condition, as mandated by Department budget guidance and the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) reporting requirements. This funding will be used to conduct comprehensive condition assessments in selected parks. Annual condition assessment surveys will be necessary to enable the National Park Service to monitor the effectiveness in reducing maintenance backlogs. This will provide National Park Service managers a means of early detection of potential problems in line with preventing further facility deterioration and possible failure of facilities.

The intent of the National Park Service is to continue collecting detailed information on National Park Service assets. This facilities inventory condition assessment information will use objective criteria, such as industry standards (where applicable) and FASAB accounting requirements, to provide a baseline against which remediation progress can be measured. This in turn, will provide performance indicators upon which to base future management decisions and planning. This process will assist the Service in determining which facilities are necessary for the mission and which could be excised from the NPS inventory. This process acknowledges that, given limited fiscal resources, not every asset in the Park Service will receive the same level of attention, but will allow the NPS to identify the most critical assets for management. Further, the Service will monitor the percentages of facilities improved from failed or poor condition to good condition as the principal performance measures and indicators in determining the efficacy of National Park Service regional maintenance programs.

Dam Safety Program - The National Park Service is required to comply with Public Law 104-303, The National Dam Safety Program Act, that mandates the inventory, inspection, and corrective action of dams located within or adjacent to National Park System units. The programmatic goals of the National Park Service Dam Safety Program are: (1) to ensure that all dam structures are inventoried, (2) to inspect National Park Service dams to determine whether they meet maintenance, operational, and safety requirements, and (3) to ensure corrective action is promptly taken to protect life, property, natural resources, or project purposes.

The performance of this program is validated based upon available information compiled in a computerized inventory of dams affecting the National Park System. In FY 2001, approximately \$1.437 million was provided within the Construction appropriation for projects; \$396,000 has been provided for administration of the dam safety program. For FY 2002, a greater emphasis will be placed upon utilizing all funding sources that are available for the deactivation of deficient or non-essential dams affecting the National Park System. The National Park Service is recognized as a leader in dam removals for the purpose of safety and environmental restoration.

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Dam Safety Program Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of dams inventoried affecting the National Park System	471 National Park Service 261 Non-National Park Service	490 National Park Service 262 Non-National Park Service	509 National Park Service 263 Non-National Park Service
Number of formal dam safety inspection reports prepared	49	49	49
Number of dams corrected to date	181	185	189
Number of dams deactivated to date	156	164	172

Field Operations Technical Support Center - The Field Operations Technical Support Center, located in Denver, Colorado, provides professional advice and technical direction for facility management, park operations and maintenance activities related to roads, trails, signs, utility systems, hazardous waste litigation and wireless communication networks. Among the center's continuing projects are the following:

- (1) Provide engineering design and related technical or administrative support in the procurement process to National Park Service field areas that are in the midst of acquiring new digital narrowband radio technology.
- (2) Comply with a mandate from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) to update and justify each of the National Park Service radio frequency authorizations that were not reviewed and justified within the last five years (and all assignments in those same networks that were issued subsequent to that date). In the NPS there are now over 5000 radio frequency assignments on some 300 radio systems, most of them critical to public safety and park resource management, including fire suppression and search and rescue missions, in addition to park administration. This exercise involves both the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior radio community and takes several months annually to complete, resulting in an update of the NTIA master database file of Federal radio frequencies.

A total of \$313,000 has been earmarked for coordination and oversight of the **Wireless Technology** Program for FY 2001. Complete replacement of the entire National Park Service radio equipment inventory is required to change to a new mandated narrowband radio technology to comply with current regulations. A Servicewide assessment of equipment inventory and needs was conducted in 1998 to determine field requirements to meet the regulations.

In FY 2000, \$1.037 million was included in the Construction and Major Maintenance appropriation within the equipment replacement activity, for radio equipment purchase and installation in selected parks to convert critical public safety communication networks to the new technology. Future funding will be used for radio equipment purchases and installation in parks whose needs have been prioritized, where mission requirements have been identified by a Comprehensive Telecommunications Strategic Plan and where employee safety is being jeopardized by failing communications equipment.

The required completion date for Servicewide conversion is January 1, 2005, for most of the wireless communications networks of the National Park Service and January 1, 2007 is the date set for completion of the balance. The replacement cost is estimated at \$150 million, including United States Park Police, for the digital narrowband technology required. The Department of the Interior is conducting an evaluation of anticipated radio replacement needs.

- (3) Negotiate and award contracts to provide utility service (water, sewer, gas, electric, and steam) to numerous park locations throughout the National Park System.
- (4) Coordinate with the General Services Administration to include parks in de-regulation contracting for electric service.
- (5) Continue to negotiate and provide contract administration for photovoltaic electric services for National Park Service field areas.
- (6) Provide services to transfer ownership of utility systems to public utility companies.

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Hazardous Waste Management Program - The National Park Service is responsible for managing solid and hazardous materials/wastes, fuel storage tanks, and cleanup of contaminated sites during routine operations and other related activities that occur on National Park Service lands. The National Park Service is conducting environmental compliance audits including environmental management system, pollution prevention, and sustainability studies as mandated by Executive Orders and numerous Federal, State, and local environmental laws and regulations. The Hazardous Waste Management Program coordinates and funds auditing activities, and provides policy, guidance, technical, and regulatory oversight as well as assistance requested by the field for these activities. Goals of the program include, but are not limited to, the implementation of uniform policies and processes to facilitate the National Park Service mission; the reduction of liability associated with the management of hazardous material/wastes, fuel storage tanks and contaminated site cleanup; and the provision of systematic documented, periodic and objective reviews of NPS facilities under the NPS Environmental Audit and Environmental Management System Programs. The objectives in coordinating these activities are to protect and restore park resources, and to protect the health and safety of NPS employees as well as visitors. The National Park Service plans to have a baseline audit performed at all National Park Service sites by September 2002, in accordance with Department of the Interior policy. Subsequently, all sites will be audited every three to five years. The NPS will develop a Servicewide environmental management system as mandated by Executive Order 13148. The Hazardous Waste Management Program was provided with \$11.384 million to implement its FY 2001 objectives.

Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) subtitle C, as well as many analogous State laws, the National Park Service is required to provide “cradle-to-grave” management of hazardous wastes generated by National Park Service operations and to minimize waste generation. Subtitle D of the Act requires the National Park Service to properly manage and close solid waste landfills located on National Park Service lands, and to recycle materials where appropriate. Subtitle I requires the National Park Service to properly maintain fuel storage tanks which contain gasoline and/or other petroleum products and to cleanup all fuel releases.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) requires the National Park Service to investigate and cleanup sites contaminated by hazardous substances. Once specific thresholds are exceeded during an assessment of a contaminated site, CERCLA requires that the National Park Service place that site on a Federal docket maintained by the Environmental Protection Agency. The act also provides the National Park Service with the authority to require parties responsible for contamination of Service lands to bear the burden in cleaning up these sites to legal specifications; practices and procedures have been developed to implement this authority. In addition, in order to minimize liability under CERCLA, the National Park Service has established a Lands Pre-Acquisition Environmental Site Assessment Program to evaluate properties for hazardous substance contamination prior to their acquisition.

Executive Order 13101 requires the National Park Service to incorporate waste prevention and recycling in its daily operations as well as increase and expand markets for recovered materials through Federal procurement methods. In addition, the NPS fosters the acquisition and use of products and services that favor the environment whenever cost-effective. Executive Order 13148 requires the National Park Service to integrate environmental accountability into daily decision-making, planning activities and functions of the National Park Service. This means that strategies must be established to (1) support environmental leadership through policies and procedures, for example by requiring facilities to create a pollution prevention plan and to incorporate environmental management systems into all management of national park facilities, and (2) promote auditing programs and place an emphasis on pollution prevention, as well as reducing the use of toxic chemicals, hazardous substances, ozone depleting substances and all pollution at park facilities.

Scheduled maintenance is a critical component of the overall management of hazardous and solid waste operations. Scheduled maintenance activities that relate to the management of hazardous waste include analysis of the waste, waste storage, waste handling, waste transportation, waste disposal, and employee operation and safety training. Scheduled maintenance activities that relate to the management of fuels include fuel inventory reconciliation, tank leak detection monitoring, tank testing, tank corrosion protection monitoring, employee operations and safety training. Scheduled maintenance activities which relate to the management of landfills include waste sorting for recycling, groundwater monitoring at landfills, and employee operations and safety training, among others.

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Hazardous Waste Management Program Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of fuel storage tanks sites that been upgraded, replaced or removed	172	72	50
Number of contaminated sites that have been investigated and or cleaned up	86	110	100
Number of parks that have been audited	160	100	100
Number of findings of noncompliance through environmental auditing	4200	2500	2500
Number of actions taken to correct a finding of noncompliance	78	2100	3400

Emergencies, Storms/Floods and Structural Fires - During the course of a typical operating year, a number of parks sustain damage to resources due to natural causes, such as severe storms, floods, fires, hurricanes and earthquakes. Funds budgeted under this item are used to cover such contingencies so that park operating funds do not have to be diverted from ongoing and essential park programs.

In FY 2000, a total \$2.985 million was provided in this appropriation for this purpose. Parks receiving emergency funding in FY 2000 included: Padre Island National Seashore, \$106,000; Glacier National Park and Preserve, \$73,000; Katmai National Park and Preserve, \$16,000; and several parks in the Southeast Region, \$997,000.

The amount provided in FY 2001 for this program is \$2.978 million.

Five-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan - In response to Congressional and Administration interest in improving accountability in construction and maintenance program accounts, the National Park Service and other Department of the Interior bureaus operate using a Five-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan that prioritizes infrastructure improvement needs over a five-year period. This plan includes the Line Item Construction and the Repair and Rehabilitation programs. The development of this Five-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan has been an important step in the improvement of the Interior Department's infrastructure assets for the new millennium.

The improvement of infrastructure assets is a commitment of the new Administration. Over time, the extensive infrastructure of the National Park System has deteriorated, as visitation has increased dramatically. In addition, the establishment of new park units has stretched available maintenance funding over a larger infrastructure base.

Repair and rehabilitation projects comprise a portion of the estimated \$4.9 billion deferred maintenance backlog, along with line item construction projects and road projects funded through the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century. This budget proposes nearly \$440 million in various project accounts to address the \$2.2 billion non-road portion of the estimated backlog.

The five-year plan has several important objectives. It will help us better understand the Interior Department's accumulated deferred maintenance needs and to comply with the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) document Number 6 on deferred maintenance reporting. It will aid departmental planning for future capital improvements.

Using a set of common definitions for facilities management terms in this Interior-wide planning process, the Interior Department will be able to present a more consistent and credible view of its budgeted resources and capital investments, goals, needs and priorities to the Administration and Congress. Details of specific projects are presented for FY 2001 and FY 2002 of the five-year plan for construction (Line Item) in the construction appropriation section of this document. Details of the FY 2002 maintenance (Repair and Rehabilitation) projects, as

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well as summary information presented for outyears for both maintenance and construction, are presented in a companion document. This Department is committed to reducing its accumulated deferred maintenance on existing facilities before constructing new facilities. When developing the FY 2002 budget and the Five-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan, the National Park Service prioritized projects with highest emphasis on critical deferred maintenance needs in health and safety, resource protection, and bureau mission.

Repair and Rehabilitation - Repair and rehabilitation projects are large-scale repair needs that occur on a less frequent or nonrecurring basis. They are projects that are designed to restore or extend the life of a facility or a component. Typical projects may include campground and trail rehabilitation, roadway overlay and/or reconditioning, bridge repair, wastewater and water line replacement, and the rewiring of buildings. These projects are usually the result of having deferred regularly scheduled maintenance to the point where scheduled maintenance is no longer sufficient to improve the condition of the facility or infrastructure. Deficiencies may or may not have immediate observable physical consequences, but when allowed to accumulate uncorrected, the deficiencies inevitably lead to deterioration of performance, loss of asset value, or both. Appropriations received in FY 2000 allowed the National Park Service to address high priority health and safety deferred maintenance projects such as the following: replacing unsafe exterior fire escapes at Fort Mason/Golden Gate National Recreation Area; replacing seriously corroded water lines to Sunset Campground at Death Valley National Park; eliminating hazardous trees/limbs parkwide at Lincoln Home National Historic Site; removal of five hazardous structures at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; and replacing decayed/unsafe boardwalk structure to meet safety codes at Sea Camps at Cumberland Island National Seashore.

Like Cyclic Maintenance, this program is coordinated by Regional Offices, where projects are evaluated and prioritized from needs lists developed by the individual parks. This insures program consistency and equitable distribution of funds. The repair and rehabilitation program base funding level is \$55.459 million for FY 2001. Projects planned for completion include the rehabilitation of unsafe propane systems at Glacier National Park; removing abandon and deteriorating bridge at Vicksburg National Military Park; removing friable asbestos from buildings at Grand Teton National Park; and repairing unsafe gravel roads at Great Smoky Mountains National Park. These projects address critical health and safety issues and are examples of deficiencies that the National Park Service intends to rectify.

The NPS also received \$11.974 million in additional funding from Title VIII for repair and rehabilitation work. These funds are contained in the construction appropriation and will enable the National Park Service in FY 2002 to continue to address high priority deferred line item projects that address critical health and safety, water and wastewater, structural fire, and energy efficiency related issues.

Cyclic Maintenance - The Cyclic Maintenance Program incorporates a number of regularly scheduled preventive maintenance procedures and preservation techniques into a comprehensive program that prolongs the life of a particular resource, utility, or facility. Cyclic maintenance funding is most optimally applied to facilities in "fair" condition, as opposed to those needing more corrective repair provided under the repair and rehabilitation program. Such non-routine but recurring maintenance needs can be met most efficiently through centralized coordination and consolidation at the Regional Office level. This consolidation represents the most practical and balanced approach to identifying, evaluating, prioritizing, and selecting projects to comply with national program criteria and the level of funding available each fiscal year.

An important element of the cyclic maintenance program is providing for cyclic repair of cultural resources. The Cultural Cyclic Maintenance Program involves the renovation, restoration, preservation and stabilization of prehistoric and historic sites, structures, and objects. The type of work performed may include ruins stabilization, installation and replacement of climate/environmental systems, maintenance and replacement of historic landscape plantings, fences, earthworks, walks, steps, irrigation systems, and roads. Funding for cultural cyclic maintenance is contained within the Resource Stewardship subactivity.

The cyclic maintenance program funding level is \$24.125 million for FY 2001. An additional increase of \$4.989 million was provided from the Title VIII appropriations and is shown in the construction appropriation. Projects funded under the cyclic maintenance program are selected from listings accumulated at the park level and submitted to the

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Regional Offices, where coordinators determine the relative merit of each project and establish a priority list for funding. Typical projects include road sealing, painting and roofing of buildings, trail brushing, sign repair and replacement, landscaping, repair of dock and marina facilities, and upgrades of electrical and security systems. Projects undertaken in this program are performed as often as once every two years or as infrequently as once every ten years. Cyclic maintenance projects for FY 2001 include: cutting hazardous trees and slopes along Skyline Drive at Shenandoah National Park; repainting wrought iron fence at the Old Courthouse at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial; replacing picnic tables at Antietam National Battlefield; crack sealing and asphalt overlay at Badlands National Park; and cyclic maintenance of marine lake facilities at Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area.

Cyclic Maintenance and Repair/Rehabilitation Program (\$000)

Program	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request
Cyclic Maintenance	23,803	23,461	24,178	24,119	24,119
[Including FY 2001 Title VIII funding]				[29,108]	
Repair and Rehabilitation Program	32,581	53,081	55,581	55,459	75,349
[Including FY 2001 Title VIII funding]				[67,433]	

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)																		
▪ Facility Maintenance \$(000)	294,202	+11,497																		
<p>The FY 2002 request for Facility Maintenance is \$294,202 million, which represents an increase of \$15.647 million from the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic increase of \$11.497 million to Facility Maintenance activities includes:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">\$(000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>▪ Streamlining</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-910</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Minuteman Missile National Historic Site One-time Costs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-4,989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Maintenance Management/Condition Assessment Transfer</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-2,994</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Repair and Rehabilitation Program</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,703</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Facility Management Software System Upgrades</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,531</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Facility Condition Assessments</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,656</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Project Management Information System (PMIS) Support</td> <td style="text-align: right;">500</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">11,497</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				\$(000)	▪ Streamlining	-910	▪ Minuteman Missile National Historic Site One-time Costs	-4,989	▪ Maintenance Management/Condition Assessment Transfer	-2,994	▪ Repair and Rehabilitation Program	15,703	▪ Facility Management Software System Upgrades	1,531	▪ Facility Condition Assessments	2,656	▪ Project Management Information System (PMIS) Support	500	Total	11,497
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Justifications for these program changes are included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.																				

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR FACILITY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Facility Operations and Maintenance \$(000)	477,197	+10,587

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The FY 2002 request for Facility Operations and Maintenance is \$477.197 million and 4,888 FTE, which represents an increase of \$18.886 million and a decrease of 105 FTE from the FY 2001 enacted level. The programmatic increase of \$10.587 million for the Facility Operations and Maintenance subactivity is justified by the proposed changes that follow:

- ***Streamlining (-\$1,820,000; -109 FTE)***: The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$2.549 million and 109 FTE in this program by reducing travel and other administrative overhead cost; procurement efficiencies; and making use of technological advances (such as, but not limited to, teleconferencing). Redundant administrative positions will not be filled when vacancies arise. The NPS expects to create more efficient systems and processes without affecting program delivery.
- ***Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Army (-\$4,989,000)***: The NPS is proposing a decrease of \$4.989 million in FY 2002 in funds that were transferred to the NPS from the Department of Defense in FY 2001 for one-time costs related to the maintenance, protection, or preservation of the land and interests in land described in section 3 of the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1999.
- ***Maintenance Management/Condition Assessment Transfer (-\$2,994,000)***: The NPS is proposing to transfer base funding for the maintenance management and condition assessment management programs and to fund these activities in the future from within the repair and rehabilitation program.
- ***Repair and Rehabilitation Program (+\$15,703,000)***: Within the Operation of the National Park System appropriation, the NPS is proposing an increase of \$15.703 million in FY 2002 for the Regional Repair and Rehabilitation Program. This increase is comprised of \$12.709 million for additional repair and rehabilitation projects and \$2.994 million to accommodate the transfer of base funding for the facility condition assessment and Facility Management Software System to the Repair and Rehabilitation Program.

This increase would provide additional funding to be used toward reducing the backlog of park facility repair/rehab projects with the ultimate goal of eliminating the backlog. Projects funded with this increase would result in improved visitor experience through upgrade and repair of visitor facilities, e.g., roads, water and wastewater systems, and utilities. The funding will focus on increased maintenance of park facilities, and address the highest priority health and safety, resource protection, and handicap accessibility needs for parks.

The infrastructure at parks is old and deteriorated and many facilities require major rehabilitation to correct deterioration, health and safety concerns, and new code requirements. The backlog is extensive for modifications required for accessibility to meet the new Americans with Disabilities Act. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements and onsite inspections require mandated improvements to shop facilities for employee safety. Rehabilitation of park housing is required to correct deficiencies and bring housing up to NPS-76 standards. Park housing constructed or painted before 1970 is likely to contain lead paint. This represents a significant proportion of NPS housing. Exposure to lead-based paint has been linked to neurological damage and impaired brain function, especially in young children, who are susceptible to ingestion of peeling paint. In addition, new regulations for accessibility clean drinking water, lead paint removal, stopping "point source" pollution, and wastewater treatment will require extensive improvements and rehabilitation of existing facilities. Funds are needed to restore damaged, deteriorated, or malfunctioning park facilities to safe and acceptable operating levels. Major overlaying and reconditioning of park roads, replacing sewer and water systems, repairing interpretive media, and replacing fire suppression systems are examples of work performed. This program will also be utilized to fund rehabilitation of visitor use facilities to meet the standards for existing handicap accessibility codes for the disabled. The total proposed Repair and Rehabilitation Program for FY 2002 is \$75.349 million, including \$7.181 million for the Facility Management Software System and Condition Assessment programs. This is an increase of \$19.890 million over the FY 2001 Repair and Rehabilitation Program (\$55.459 million), or an increase of \$7.916 million over the FY 2001 program including funds provided through the Federal Infrastructure Improvement program appropriation (\$67.433 million).

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- ***Facility Management Software System (+\$1,531,000)***: The NPS is proposing an increase of \$1.531 million in FY 2002 for maintenance management software upgrades. Funding is required to continue on schedule with the upgrade/replacement of the two existing Servicewide maintenance management information systems (MMS and Inventory and Conditional Assessment Program, ICAP). Public Law 98-540 requires an NPS facility maintenance management system for managing Servicewide maintenance programs, utilizing software to plan, organize, direct and control work activities. The Facility Management Software System (FMSS), which controls and tracks maintenance expenses, enhances the development of maintenance backlog priority lists, improves safety, and ensures the productive use of assets, was tested at 30 pilot parks in FY 2000 and is being deployed at an additional 90 park units in FY 2001. With this funding, the NPS will complete deployment in the remaining parks in the System during FY 2002.

- ***Facility Condition Assessments (+\$2,656,000)***: The NPS is proposing an increase of \$2.656 million in FY 2002 for the Servicewide facility inventory and condition assessment. This funding will be used to continue the first round of comprehensive condition assessments in the pilot parks that have tested the new facility management software. As a result, information which will be collected and updated on an ongoing basis (at least every five years), will provide the Service with the basis for tangible performance measures linking expenditures with a defined outcome or result, as defined in performance based budgeting under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). These inventory and condition assessments will be the primary GPRA performance measure for the Service's maintenance related activities in future years. Also, such periodic, scheduled condition assessments are critical for the Service in making the most effective use of available fiscal and staff resources, and in monitoring and accounting for the use of available resources towards reportable results, as required in the Department's annual Chief Financial Officer's (CFO) Report.

- ***Project Management Information System (PMIS) Support (+\$500,000; +4 FTE)***: The NPS is proposing an increase of \$0.5 million and four FTE in FY 2002 for Project Management Information System upgrades and maintenance. The PMIS system is used to justify, prioritize and approve requests for one-time project needs. Funding would be used to create training modules, direct interfaces and systems integration, coordinate beta testing of new features or modules of the system, and to provide day-to-day system maintenance. This will facilitate support of field personnel in entering and prioritizing project needs and improve communication between all levels of users. The result will be better accountability and a more accurate picture of project needs.

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JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Park Management

Subactivity: Park Support

Program Components	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. Management and Administration	233,743	+6,994	-843	239,894	+6,151
B. Park Support Programs	17,781	+49	0	17,830	+49
C. Cooperative Programs	8,145	+2	0	8,147	+2
Total Requirements \$(000)	259,669	+7,045	-843	265,871	+6,202

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1 The National Park Service Organic Act
16 U.S.C. 1241-1249 The National Trails Systems Act
16 U.S.C. 1271-1287 The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 18g-18j Volunteers-In-The-Parks Act of 1969
16 U.S.C. 6 Appropriations Act of June 5, 1920 (41 Statute 917; Donations)
The Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996
Public Law 104-333 Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996

OVERVIEW

The **Park Support** subactivity within Park Management is responsible for administering, managing, and supporting the operations of 384 park areas, 40 segments of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and 22 National Scenic and National Historic Trails Systems throughout the United States. Park Support also encompasses a number of internal administrative programs (personnel, finance, procurement, data processing, and communications) and services that provide necessary support functions, and cooperative programs that involve other Federal and non-Federal agencies, organizations, and individuals to enhance the development and amenities of the parks.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored, and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIa Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIb Park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the preservation of parks and their resources for this and future generations.
- IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.
- IIIb Through partnerships with other Federal, state, and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.

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- IIIc Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreation use.
 - IVa The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.
 - IVb The National Park Service increases its managerial capabilities through initiatives and support from other agencies, organizations, and individuals.
-

A. Management and Administration FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$233,743,000

The National Park Service uses management and administrative funding in support of the operations of the 384 park areas and of other affiliated sites through onsite management, the Headquarters Office in Washington, D.C., seven Regional Offices, and the Harpers Ferry Center. Also included in this funding are the day-to-day onsite direction and management of park units that are provided by the park superintendent and administrative staff who are responsible for the effective use of funds and personnel to accomplish the mission of the Service and the goals of that particular unit.

Management and Administration at Parks

The operation of the park system involves the responsibility for providing maintenance, resource stewardship, and visitor services in park areas. Onsite management overview and support functions are carried out by the park superintendent and an administrative staff which includes financial and budget administration; personnel recruitment, staffing, and employee relations; small purchases, formal contracting, and property management; and other related activities. The type and size of a park's administrative staff are governed by the size, scope, and complexity of the park. For example, more personnel and procurement support is needed in larger parks to facilitate the numerous seasonal hires and to provide guidance and oversight, as well as to coordinate the activities between different park areas.

Funds are also provided in FY 2001 for Cache La Poudre River Corridor (\$208,000), Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor (\$156,000), John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor (\$290,000), Lower Mississippi Delta (\$241,000), Maine Acadian Culture Commission (\$72,000), New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route (\$217,000), and Pinelands National Reserve (\$297,000) in the form of technical assistance to implement and support the development of preservation and interpretive programs, coordination of State and local park and recreation development, and cooperative agreements for the preservation of significant properties.

Headquarters and Field Area Management and Administration

The overall management and administration of the National Park Service requires effective executive managers in Washington and seven Regional Offices. These executives are responsible for overall management of the National Park System. They establish operating guidelines and objectives, coordinate with other public and private organizations, efficiently manage staff and funds, and ensure compliance with legislation, Departmental directives, and regulations affecting the operation of the National Park System.

The National Park Service is managed by a *Director* who is assisted by two *Deputy Directors*, **six** *Associate Directors*, and a number of *Policy and Program Office Managers*.

- *An Assistant Director, External Affairs*, manages the Office of Communications, Legislative and

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Congressional Affairs, and the Tourism functions. The National Park Service is an exceptionally visible public agency, and therefore requires an Office of Communications to manage the flow of information and the heavy demand for information about the Service and the 384 park units that comprise the System. The communications staff responds to more than one million information requests from the news media, the Congress, the public, and other Federal agencies. The Legislative and Congressional Affairs Office prepares and monitors the legislative program of the National Park Service, and provides liaison between NPS management and the Congress. The Office of Tourism maintains communication and relationships with travel and tourism industries in order to promote responsible and informed use of National Park System units.

- *The Equal Opportunity Office* oversees regulations on equal employment opportunity and stresses a policy of equal employment opportunity for all employees and applicants. The Service is committed to the prompt, fair, and impartial consideration and disposition of discrimination complaints and will ensure the eradication of any form of illegal discrimination in personnel policies, practices and working conditions of the NPS.
- *The Office of Policy* (Policy Division) coordinates and oversees NPS policy functions and the Directives System, and provides Servicewide guidance on these issues. The office serves as staff support for the Directorate and the National Leadership Council, and provides policy issue analyses for the decision-making process. The office serves as support to the National Park System Advisory Board and provides oversight of all NPS boards and commissions subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act.
- *The American Indian Liaison Office* provides direct advisory services to the Field and Departmental officials concerning NPS-Tribal Government situations that are controversial and are likely to involve precedents in the National Park Service. The office also provides training in the foundations of Indian law and policy to program managers and the NPS leadership and serves as the technical expert on the Indian Self-Determination Act.
- *The Strategic Planning Division* develops multi-year mission goals for the National Park Service and reports on annual agency performance to meet the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993.
- The functions of the *Office of International Affairs* are detailed in the National Recreation and Preservation appropriation.

Six Associate Directors, at the Headquarters Office, each having line authority in their program areas, assist the Director of the National Park Service in fulfilling these responsibilities.

The Associate Director, Park Operations and Education is responsible for overall park operations, including visitor service activities, employee and visitor health and safety, interpretive and education programs, fee program management, Harpers Ferry Center operations and activities, the Soundscape Program Center, as well as administrative responsibility for NPS law enforcement training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, Georgia.

The Associate Director, Professional Services is responsible for development and planning programs of the Service, policy development, construction management, land acquisition, information and telecommunications management, and Denver Service Center operations and activities.

The Associate Director, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships is responsible for programs pertaining to the management of all cultural resources and historic preservation programs internal and external to the National Park System, technical assistance and oversight of grants programs related to recreational activities, and administrative support to heritage partnership programs.

The Associate Director, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science is responsible for the social science

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program and for management and research of the irreplaceable natural resources which are entrusted to the care of the National Park Service.

The Associate Director, Partnerships and Business Practices is responsible for the NPS Concessions Management Program, the Partnership Office, and the Business and Economic Development Program. This responsibility is focused on establishing equitable and beneficial business practices; facilitating and leveraging partnership support from the private sector and others to assist in implementing the NPS mission; and developing policy and guidance for others seeking partner relationships and opportunities with NPS.

The Associate Director, Administration is responsible for the administrative functions necessary to keep the Service operating. Staff under the Associate Director of Administration includes those in the Office of the Comptroller which performs functions including formulation, justification, and execution of the annual National Park Service budget and operation of the Park Service's centralized Accounting Operations Center which processes all payments and provides financial reports to meet both internal and external requirements. Another office is responsible for audit and accountability oversight. Separate offices develop and implement Servicewide contracting and property management policies and procedures. The Human Resources Office is responsible for implementation and execution of personnel management programs, procedures, and standards including position management, wage administration, position classification, staffing, recruitment, employee relations, and responding to Freedom of Information requests. Another office is responsible for employee development and training. Also funded within this Directorate are two Administrative Support Centers located in Washington, D.C., and Denver, Colorado.

Information Resource Management. A key component of any modern administrative or program function is Information Resource Management (IRM), primarily the use of automatic data processing, telecommunications, and library capabilities. As the new century progresses, these three capabilities are merging more fully into the World Wide Web or Internet. The NPS intends to become a leader in exploiting this convergence to benefit citizen customers and the resources the agency protects.

The information resources management function supports the Park Service with timely information resource management, telecommunications, and library service through the Information and Telecommunication Center (ITC) staff. This Headquarters Office, under the Associate Director, Professional Services, provides policy direction for this Servicewide function and is supplemented by additional staff in other WASO program offices, Regional Offices, and parks. The ITC is directly responsible for developing and maintaining methods and procedures for the technical aspects of the Servicewide acquisition of IRM related services and equipment. In FY 2000 the center was given additional central coordination responsibility for geographic information systems (GIS) technology and park image management (satellite and aerial photography) with the intention of improving support to the significant new cultural and natural resource initiatives.

The information management environment in the NPS is primarily based on an estimated 20,000 personal computers located throughout the National Park System. In over 300 locations these computers are interconnected on local area networks (LANs) and the Internet via the Department-wide area network, DOINET. The NPS also uses mainframe computers owned by other organizations. A Departmental office in Denver provides payroll and personnel system support and a U.S. Geological Survey mainframe in Reston, Virginia, delivers accounting system service. Funds for the computer time costs of the mainframe service are included in this document under the External Administrative Costs budget activity.

In FY 2001 and FY 2002, the primary information technology focus of the NPS will continue to be on telecommunications service improvements, especially to the small parks. The effective management of telecommunications service will govern the ability of the NPS to deliver the emerging Internet-based electronic services to both park and citizen customers in the first decade of the new millennium.

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Public Use Statistics Program. The objective of the Public Use Statistics Program is to compile, analyze, store, and update information on the numbers and types of public use for units of the National Park System. Data is generated from information submitted to the program center in monthly public use reports from individual reporting sites. The Park Service publishes the information in the NPS *Annual Statistical Abstract* and the NPS *Quarterly Public Use Reports*. The reports are distributed to park managers as well as to external customers, such as the Department of Commerce and the U.S. Travel Data Center. The information is used to support NPS staff in carrying out the mission of the National Park Service by providing an accurate, scientific basis for planning, development, and management decisions. Park managers use this information to aid in making decisions regarding budgeting, forecasting future demand for services, planning for resource mitigation activities and marketing initiatives. This information is also available on the Internet at www2.nature.nps.gov/stats.

The goal of the program is to obtain and distribute accurate information and to verify and document the public use counting procedures in all reporting NPS units. Verification is accomplished by doing either a site visit in parks with complex set-ups or by doing an in-depth interview with site staff members. Public surveys are conducted to verify counting procedures. This is accomplished on a park-by-park basis and requires coordination with the park staff, OMB survey clearance, and the program center staff.

Goals for FY 2002 include ensuring that (1) 100 percent of the reporting parks' counting instructions are verified, (2) the *Annual Statistical Abstract* is produced and distributed for calendar year 2001 visitation no later than March 1, 2002, and (3) on a quarterly basis, visitation information for calendar year 2002 is analyzed and distributed.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)												
▪ Management and Administration \$(000)	239,894	-843												
<p>The FY 2002 request for Management and Administration is \$239.894 million, which represents an increase of \$6.151 million over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$0.826 million to Management and Administration activities includes:</p> <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">\$(000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>▪ Streamlining</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-1,193</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Apostle Island Wilderness Study</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Arlington Boathouse Study</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Financial Audits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">650</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-843</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				\$(000)	▪ Streamlining	-1,193	▪ Apostle Island Wilderness Study	-200	▪ Arlington Boathouse Study	-100	▪ Financial Audits	650	Total	-843
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▪ Arlington Boathouse Study	-100													
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Total	-843													
<p>Justifications for these program changes are included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.</p>														

B. Park Support Programs
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$17,781,000

The National Park Service operates several programs at the national level to meet Servicewide needs in training and

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development and social science. Other *Park Support Programs* include administering the National Trails System and Wild and Scenic Rivers and, at the regional level, relocation and other incidental personnel expenses.

Servicewide Employee Development Program

It is through park employees that the National Park Service achieves its mission. The success of the organization depends on effective and well-trained employees. In FY 2001, \$5.489 million¹ was provided for employee development. The Servicewide Training and Development Program provides for training, developmental, and educational experiences for all employees categorized within sixteen career fields: universal and essential (mission and orientation); administration and office management support; historic preservation skills and crafts; information management; interpretation, education, and cooperating associations; law enforcement and resource protection; maintenance; organizational development; planning, design and construction; recreation and conservation programs; cultural resources stewardship; natural resources stewardship; fire management, aviation, and all-risk management (occupational health and safety); specialty fields (concessions, legislative affairs, public affairs, and land acquisition); supervision, management and leadership; and visitor use management.

In developing and delivering the training and development program, the Service operates four training centers: Horace M. Albright Training Center in Grand Canyon, Arizona; Stephen T. Mather Training Center in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia; Historic Preservation Training Center in Frederick, Maryland; and the Capital Training Center in Washington, D.C. The Service also maintains a small Washington Office Training and Development staff. In addition, \$500,000 goes to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for NPS program support and coordination at the National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

Essential competencies have been developed for over ninety percent of the employees of the Park Service. Competencies are those capabilities that an employee must have to be successful in a particular job. The Service is now conducting needs assessments and surveys of employees and their supervisors to determine which competencies in each career field need support through training and development programs. The information gathered from the needs assessments will ensure that scarce training and development resources are devoted to the highest and most pressing developmental needs of the NPS. In FY 2002, training opportunities will be offered in orientation, administrative skills, maintenance skills, natural and cultural resources management, historic preservation, interpretation, and many other areas.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FY 2001 Training and Development Program	
CAREER FIELD/COMPETENCIES	TRAINING UNITS*
Universal and Essential (Mission and Orientation)	3,500
Administration and Office Management Support	5,590
Historic Preservation Skills and Crafts	4,830
Information Management	2,400
Interpretation, Education, and Cooperating Associations	4,460
Law Enforcement and Resource Protection	12,280
Maintenance	1,950
Organizational Development	1,600
Planning, Design, and Construction	2,400
Recreation and Conservation	740
Resource Stewardship: Cultural Resources	895
Resource Stewardship: Natural Resources	695
Risk Management (Occupational Health and Safety)	940
Specialty Fields (Concessions, Land Acquisition, Legislative Affairs and Public Affairs)	5,500
Supervision, Management, and Leadership	1,530
Visitor Use Management	2,280
TOTAL:	51,590

¹* Estimated – One training unit equals employee participation in a training event of up to eight hours.

Mid-Level Manager Development: In FY 2001, the NPS received an additional \$750,000 for a Mid-Level Manager Intake Program. The program will provide developmental experiences over a two-year period for both new employees hired as a part of the program and current employees selected to participate in the program. This program will help meet the anticipated management and leadership needs of the NPS.

Distance Learning: The NPS continued the development and use of alternative delivery systems for training in an effort to reach more employees in a timely and cost-effective way. By the end of FY 2001 there will be over 100 distance learning stations located in parks. These stations will allow employees to participate in developmental events without incurring travel expenses. Approximately twelve distance learning events will be delivered in FY 2001 and an additional twenty-four events are planned for FY 2002.

Partnerships: The NPS will continue to work with other bureaus and agencies to produce, coordinate, and deliver training in a number of subject areas including supervision, administration, and facility maintenance.

Servicewide Employee Development Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Needs assessments completed	5	1	2
Career fields surveyed	1	1	2
Career fields remaining to be surveyed	3	2	0
Percent of needs assessments completed	65%	71%	100%

Servicewide Intake Trainee Program

¹ In FY 2001, funding (\$1.021 million) for law enforcement training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia, was administratively moved to the Washington Office, Ranger Activities.

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This two-year program recruits and prepares high-caliber individuals for a career in the National Park Service, offers professional guidance and developmental activities that fosters continuous learning, and assists the agency in meeting its workforce succession and skill enhancement needs. Intake positions are chosen based on the workforce needs of the agency in a variety of targeted career fields. Participant selections are made through an extensive screening process with final approvals made by the Director. Intakes are assigned to host parks or offices during the initial developmental period and later placed at a final duty station based on the needs of the Service and skills of the incumbent. The goals of the program are to:

- Enable the National Park Service to systematically meet future skill needs
- Provide a greater opportunity for career development
- Enhance the professionalization of employees
- Improve the Service's workforce diversity

In FY 2002, the NPS will continue to develop the cadre of intakes hired in 2001 while also starting another concurrent class. This fifth Intake Trainee Class will result in over a third of all NPS units with intake trainees or graduates by the beginning of FY 2002.

The Intake Trainee Program supports the achievement of the Service's long-term goal of strengthening organizational effectiveness through the enhancement of employee competencies. The performance goal for FY 2002 is associated with increasing the percentage of essential competencies attained by graduates. Selection of highly qualified candidates also directly supports long-term goal IVa4: Workforce Diversity. The GPRA goal for FY 2002 is for graduates to achieve 95 percent of their targeted universal and career essential competencies. The program's combination of appropriate selection criteria and development tactics improves the National Park Service workforce for the 21st century.

Servicewide Intake Trainee Program Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Percent of targeted universal and career essential competencies achieved by Intake Program graduates.	90%	93%	95%

Incidental Personnel Costs

These funds cover employee transfer costs, lump sum leave, and severance pay and all are paid from Regional accounts. Employee transfer costs are on an upward trend due primarily to the relocation assistance program. Each Regional Office budgets a specific amount for employee transfer costs which may vary immensely depending upon the relocation circumstances of the employee. Benefiting organization or other accounts are often used for these costs when nationwide funds are fully expended. Employees who leave Federal service are entitled to lump sum payments for the amount of annual leave that has been earned but not used. Some employees are entitled to severance pay if they are involuntarily removed from Federal service under certain conditions. The amount allocated for this program in FY 2001 is \$7.6 million.

Social Science Program

Understanding the relationship between people and parks is critical for protecting resources and providing for public enjoyment. The Social Science Program seeks to assess how visitors and local residents will be affected by and respond to proposed park management actions; understand economic interactions between parks and nearby communities; develop methods and techniques to improve management of visitor use; and support improved NPS management. Funding in FY 2001 is at \$841,000. The program is the primary source of data to measure Servicewide GPRA goals related to visitor enjoyment and visitor understanding. The Social Science Program also provides research and technical assistance to park and program managers and to researchers. Program

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responsibilities are to: (1) provide social science information for park management decisions, (2) develop and administer a competitive research project process to fund the highest priority social science needs, and (3) establish and maintain an urban-focused research program in cooperation with a historically black college or university.

To meet these goals, the Social Science Program carries out a series of critical initiatives by providing an Internet-based social science information clearinghouse for scientists, managers and the public, and providing technical assistance to park managers and researchers in reviewing information collections under the 1995 Paperwork Reduction Act. Projects underway in FY 2001 include research on the impact of fees on backcountry use, research to improve visitor safety, refining techniques park managers need to measure and manage recreational carrying capacity, developing atlases of socioeconomic trends for park managers, and developing social science research reviews on the role of public participation in NPS decision-making and on the human dimensions of wildlife management and Federal fire management. Projects initiated in FY 2001 include additional analyses of the national poll of the American public, new technology transfer tools to assist managers and local communities in using the improved Money Generation Model, and continued research on visitor use in national parks.

In FY 2001, the NPS continues its long-term cooperative relationship initiated in FY 1998 with Southern University at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to establish the NPS Urban Recreation Research Center (URRC). The center conducts social science research on recreation demand and impacts on urban units of the National Park System; cultural diversity of visitors, employees and local communities; needs of special populations; and visitor use management in high density parks. Projects initiated in FY 2000 and scheduled for completion in FY 2001 include the development of a URRC website, an annual NPS job fair for minority students, and training workshops for urban park managers in response to the needs assessment completed in FY 1999. FY 2001 projects also include research on the relationship of NPS units to urban communities, visitor safety in urban parks, and improving visitor services in urban parks.

The NPS actively measures visitor satisfaction through its Visitor Services Project (VSP), which is an ongoing research project and research team housed at the University of Idaho Cooperative Park Studies Unit. The VSP includes two main survey tools which provide the NPS with valuable visitor feedback: in-depth visitor studies at individual parks, and a customer satisfaction survey used throughout the National Park System.

Since 1988, the Visitor Services Project has conducted over 110 in-depth visitor studies in individual units of the National Park System. Through these studies, park managers obtain accurate information about visitors -- who they are, what they do, their needs and opinions. Park managers have used this information from in-depth studies to improve visitor services, protect resources and manage parks more efficiently. In FY 2001, the VSP will complete seven of the thirteen surveys underway in FY 2000. The remainder will be completed in FY 2002. In addition, up to ten additional surveys will be initiated in FY 2001 and continue in FY 2002. In-depth visitor studies enable park and regional managers to assess and achieve many of their GPRA goals.

In FY 2001, a mail-back customer satisfaction card, implemented in FY 1998, that is similar to surveys successfully used by major United States corporations was continued. Each year, the program is responsible for the technical and operational aspects of carrying out the customer satisfaction surveys Systemwide. The survey results are used annually by park managers to systematically assess, monitor, and report their accomplishments related to NPS GPRA goals IIa1 (Visitor Satisfaction) and IIb1 (Visitor Understanding and Appreciation). The customer satisfaction survey also enables parks, clusters, regions, and national program offices to measure their progress toward meeting annual and long-term performance goals. In FY 2000, 330 parks participated in the customer satisfaction survey, and reports were prepared for each park, cluster, region, and on a Servicewide basis. The Systemwide response rate to the customer satisfaction survey in FY 2000 was 25 percent.

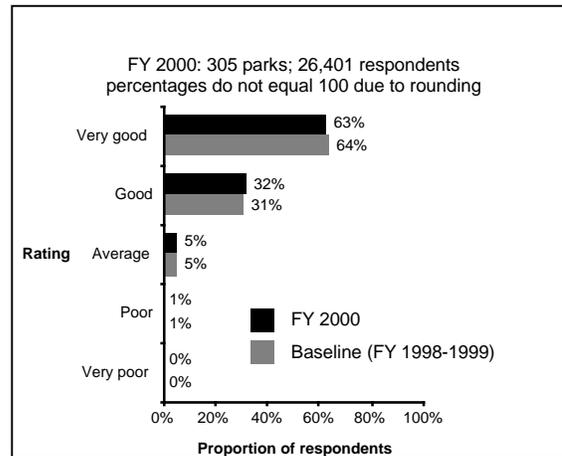
In FY 2001, the NPS will publish its seventh annual customer service report, entitled *Serving the Visitor 2000*. The report includes customer service data from the Visitor Services Project in-depth studies and customer satisfaction surveys. By monitoring visitor satisfaction through different types of visitor studies, and using the information to improve all aspects of park operations, the NPS can continue to protect resources and provide high quality customer

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service. *Serving the Visitor 2001* will be completed in FY 2002.

Included in *Serving the Visitor 2000* are the FY 2000 customer satisfaction survey national results. The customer satisfaction card includes an overall quality question used as the primary measure of visitor satisfaction. This question asked visitors to rate the “overall quality of facilities, services and recreational opportunities.” A visitor is “satisfied” if their response to this overall quality question was either “very good” or “good.”

In FY 2000, the NPS overall quality rating was based on survey results from 26,401 respondents in 305 parks (see figure); 95 percent of the respondents were “satisfied” with the overall quality of facilities, services and recreational opportunities, similar to the baseline (FY 1998-FY 1999) rating of 95 percent. The proportion of visitors rating services as “poor” remained at one percent in 2000.



National Trails System

There are 22 scenic and historic trails that form the National Trails System, totaling almost 40,000 miles in length in 47 States. The NPS administers 17 of these trails. At the field level, partnership and operational activities involve conducting and maintaining resource inventories, interagency planning and coordination, site and segment certification, technical assistance, volunteer support, and interpretive services. Individual trails have base budgets and staff stationed at Regional Offices.

The National Center for Recreation and Conservation (NCRC) provides program-wide leadership in developing the National Trails System through services which help the entire System. The NCRC conducts activities such as interagency coordination, partnership training, technical manuals, and Systemwide research and communications, networking, mapping, and reporting. Interagency coordination with the USDA Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management is an essential part of these efforts, since many of the trails cross lands administered by these agencies. Program leadership has proven invaluable in addressing problems which involve many States and partners, and in repairing faltering partnerships; program staff work closely with related trail and park programs where there are mutual interests.

The National Center for Recreation and Conservation takes the lead on a number of means by which all long-distance trail partners communicate with one another including the quarterly *Pathways Across America*, biennial national conferences, and annual gatherings of Federal trail administrators. The staff plays a key role in convening the Federal Interagency Council on Trails in Washington, D.C., to foster ongoing communication among all the Federal agencies involved in these trails. The center oversees the periodic release of the *National Trails System Map and Guide* to inform of the public of the components of the entire National Trails System. National program leadership also assists field staff to address selected NPS GPRA goals, including resource protection, visitor satisfaction, stronger partnerships, and effective administration.

Partnership Wild and Scenic Rivers

The National Park Service currently administers 40 segments and more than 3,000 miles of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Most of these are managed as units of the National Park System. The Service has management responsibility for seven designated “Partnership” Rivers in the northeast: the Farmington (Connecticut), Great Egg

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Harbor (New Jersey), Maurice and tributaries (New Jersey), Lamprey (New Hampshire), Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord Rivers (Massachusetts), and the recently designated Lower Delaware (New Jersey/Pennsylvania) and White Clay Creek (Delaware/Pennsylvania). These designations are based on a local-State-Federal partnership approach and entail no Service land ownership. For each of these seven rivers, the Service bears the primary responsibility to ensure that resource protection and partnership goals are met.

NPS staff help coordinate the local-State-Federal river management partnerships providing assistance to local river councils, reviewing activities for compliance with section 7 of the act, offering technical assistance as requested, and making available limited financial assistance. Funding of \$399,000 allows the Service to partially fulfill its responsibilities under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for five of the seven partnership rivers.

Partnership Wild and Scenic Rivers FY 2001 Program	\$(000)	Total Miles	Year Designated
Farmington (West Branch), Connecticut	65	14.0	1994
Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey	65	129.0	1992
Lamprey, New Hampshire	65	23.5	1996
Lower Delaware, New Jersey/Pennsylvania*	-	67.3	2000
Maurice, New Jersey	65	35.4	1993
Sudbury, Assabet, Concord, Massachusetts	65	29.0	1999
White Clay Creek, Delaware/Pennsylvania*	-	190.0	2000



National Wild and Scenic Rivers System Logo

National Coordination	15	488.2	
Discretionary Funding for Rivers	50		
Partnership Workshop	10		
Total	400		

* no current funding; designated October/November, 2000

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IIIb2	By September 30, 2005, 94% of communities served are satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreational and conservation benefits on lands and waters.
Annual Goal IIIb2	By September 30, 2002, 93.8% of communities served are satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreational and conservation benefits on lands and waters.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordination Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Percentage of communities served satisfied with assistance.	93.8%	93.8%	93.8%

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C. Cooperative Programs

FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$8,145,000

The National Park Service operates several programs which provide formal support to organizations, which in turn cooperate with the Service in the accomplishment of its mission. Funds expended on these cooperative programs act as seed money and are generally repaid many times over in in-kind services. Without the support provided by these individuals and groups it would be more difficult for the National Park Service to accomplish many of its resource management and visitor services programs.

Student Conservation Association

Founded in 1957, the Student Conservation Association (SCA) is a private, nonprofit, educational organization that provides high school and college students and other persons who are out of school with the opportunity to volunteer their services for the better management and conservation of our Nation's parks, public lands and natural resources.

The objective of the program is to recruit and place high school and college-age student volunteers in National Park Service areas. The students undertake conservation projects or assist park staffs in a variety of resources management, visitor services, and maintenance work. The National Park Service has maintained a strong partnership program with SCA for over 40 years and participate in such youth programs as described below to accomplish many worthwhile projects that would not have otherwise been completed.

The Resource Assistant Program. A program designed for college-age or older participants who work individually in a professional capacity, completing a variety of resource management duties as an equal member of a resource staff over 12- to 16-week periods.

The High School Program. This program offers volunteers ages 16 to 18 opportunities to work for a month or more in an outdoor setting while living in a backcountry camp and working on conservation projects.

The Conservation Career Development Fellow Corps. A program designed to attract and prepare minority and female high school and college students for career opportunities in the National Park Service. This program is designed to increase the diversity of employees in the National Park Service to reflect fully the composition of the total population.

Conservation Associates. College-age or older volunteers who serve in six to twelve month positions similar to Resource Assistants/Fellows. Most participants have completed their undergraduate education, some have graduate degrees and many are alumni of other Student Conservation Association programs.

More than 1,000 students are placed in the parks each year through this program, with the value of the work performed exceeding \$2.0 million annually. This program is funded at \$809,000 in FY 2001.

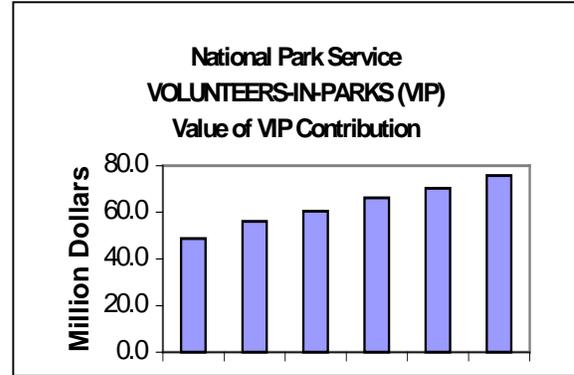
The Student Conservation Association and the National Association of Service and Conservation Corps (NASCC) are the primary partners in the two-year-old Public Lands Corps program. The NASCC is a national umbrella organization for local youth corps that provides training, advocacy, and public relations services for youth corps organizations. Youth corps programs engage young people, generally 16 through 25 years old, in paid, productive, full-time work which benefits both the person and the projects they work on. The Public Land Corps program provides participants an opportunity to work in a national park unit through partnership with a nonprofit youth organization. Recruitment efforts, under the entity of NASCC, have enabled more than 800 youths to work in national park units. Parks provide national service opportunities that will enhance participants personal development and benefit the National Park Service in projects such as conservation work, resource management, and maintenance

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work. In order for the parks to qualify for this program, target projects must be on their backlogged maintenance list and work proposed must be able to be done with a nonprofit youth organization.

Volunteers-In-Parks (VIP) Program

The NPS Volunteers-in-Parks (VIP) Program is authorized by the Volunteers-In-The-Parks Act of 1969. The purpose of the program is to provide a means through which the NPS can accept and use voluntary help from interested citizens and international visitors in such a way that it is mutually beneficial to the NPS and the volunteer. Volunteers may be recruited without regard to Office of Personnel Management regulations, are provided coverage for tort liability and work-injury compensation, and can be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses while participating in the program. Authorizing legislation prohibits the displacement of permanent and seasonal employees. Most volunteers work in the parks.



The value of VIP efforts more than doubled from FY 1997 to FY 2000. Values shown for 2001 and 2002 are estimated.

The VIP program continues to be a major force in accomplishing the NPS mission. Since 1990, the numbers of volunteers has increased an average of five percent per year. On average, each volunteer contributes 37 hours per year towards accomplishing the agency's mission. In FY 2000, \$1.519 million was provided for the management of 342 individual volunteer programs throughout the System; \$1.517 has been provided for FY 2001.

- In FY 2000, 145,319 volunteers contributed 4,460,282 hours of service, a 15 percent growth in the program over FY 1997. Volunteer work contributions to the NPS during FY 2000 were equivalent to 2137 FTE.
- Based on a nationally accepted private sector value figure of \$14.83 per volunteer hour, the NPS realized a \$66 million return on its investment.

Goals for the volunteer program are to provide clear and reasonable policy guidance to program managers in the field, to implement the national VIP training program to ensure that all volunteer program managers and volunteers receive excellent training, and to raise the standards for acceptance into the VIP program while improving the agency's ability to recruit and retain volunteers from all sectors of society. The national office is currently working with the National Park Foundation and our partners to create the Senior Ranger Corps where seniors will work with youth on conservation projects in the parks.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IVb1	By September 30, 2005 increase by 44.7% the number of volunteer hours (from 3.8 million in 1997 to 5.5 million hours).
Annual Goal IVb1	By September 30, 2002, increase by 26.3% the number of volunteer hours (from 3.8 million in 1997 to 4.8 million hours).

Volunteers-in-Parks Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of park volunteers	145,319	150,000	155,000
Number of volunteer hours	4,460,282	4,600,000	4,800,000
Percent increase (over 1997) in volunteer hours	16%	21%	26%
Value of work (in millions of dollars)	\$66 million	\$68 million	\$70 million

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Partners for Parks

Throughout its history, the National Park Service has enjoyed the philanthropic support of individuals and organizations that share a commitment to the mission given this agency by the American public. While donations have been and can be serendipitous; increasingly, at both the national and individual park levels, the *opportunity* for philanthropy is being created by non-profit organizations working in partnership with the National Park Service.

The mission of the Partnership Office is to help develop, grow and manage these partnerships and the opportunities they bring. At the national level, the office works closely with the National Park Foundation (NPF), an organization established by Congress in 1967 as the official, national nonprofit partner of the National Park Service. In April 2000, the NPS and NPF implemented the Congressionally authorized National Parks Pass which is a joint venture designed to not only offer purchasers a \$50 annual pass for national parks that have an entrance fee, but to provide a way for the public to demonstrate their support for the parks. The National Park Pass project was honored at the Discovery 2000 Conference (held in St. Louis, Missouri, September 2002) with the 2000 Director's Award for Partnerships.

In FY 2001, the National Park Foundation and the National Park Service continue to expand opportunities for individuals, foundations and corporations to support park philanthropy with the launch of the Proud Partners of America's National Parks campaign. Launched by NPF in October 2000, the campaign is a multi-year effort to raise awareness of the depth and breadth of the National Park System and invite the American public to become partners in the mission of the National Park Service. The National Parks Pass is a key element of the campaign that is supported by five corporate partners. A national photo contest to select the image for the 2002 National Parks Pass was announced in December 2000.

In FY 2001, the National Park Foundation provided support that included:

- A grant from the UPS Foundation to help the National Park Service establish a *Senior Ranger Corps* in ten national parks. Working with the Environmental Alliance for Senior Involvement this program is designed to help national parks recruit and retain senior volunteers and enhance the parks' relationships with local communities.
- The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation provided \$1.4 million to support the National Parks Ecological Fellowship Program. The program will support nine post-doctoral fellows for three-year fellowships in the parks to study ecological sciences.
- A grant from the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation provided \$150,000 in start-up funds for the African American Experience Fund. This grant also supported the Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative Internship Program which provides minority graduate and advanced undergraduate students with professional opportunities in history, architecture, anthropology, museum studies and other related fields.

The Partnership Office was established in 1996 with a principle responsibility to manage and grow the relationship with the National Park Foundation. The success of these efforts is seen in the chart below. In 1996, the NPF provided \$3.928 million to support national park priorities; in 2000, the level of support was \$27.879 million. This is a 609 percent increase in the last five years. The five-year total (1996-2000) represents more than one-half of the total support provided by the National Park Foundation since it was established in 1967.

National Park Foundation support to the National Park Service* [NPF fiscal years end June 30]

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
NPF Support of NPS	\$3,928,000	\$4,592,000	\$12,661,000	\$14,947,000	\$27,879,000

Park Management/Park Support

Complementing this national effort on behalf of the entire organization, many national parks are fortunate to enjoy the support of local organizations that share a dedication to the park's mission. Many of these parks and organizations have long established relationships; others are growing or just beginning.

In 1998, Congress amended the charter of the National Park Foundation instructing the NPF to "design and implement a comprehensive program to assist and promote philanthropic programs of support at the individual national park unit level." The Partnership Office works closely with the National Park Foundation's Park Partner's Initiative to provide guidance and a measured approach to fundraising at the local park level, building upon the best practices in parks where fundraising has become self-sustaining and is making a major difference in philanthropic income. The National Park Foundation currently is looking at both an individual park approach, such as the work it is doing with Glacier National Park, and a collaborative effort approach, such as the development of the African American Experience Fund, to support all parks that share the story of African American history.

In addition, new local nonprofit led fundraising campaigns have been approved by the Director for the following parks: Colonial National Historical Park, Valley Forge National Historical Park, USS *Arizona* Memorial, Great Basin National Park, and Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. In FY 2001, new nonprofit led fundraising campaigns are anticipated at Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (Corps of Discovery II) and Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island National Monument.

Major fundraising campaigns completed recently include: Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Golden Gate National Parks Association -- \$27 million for the restoration of Crissy Field; Acadia National Park and Friends of Acadia -- \$13 million to restore and perpetually maintain all footpaths in the park.

The NPS Partnership Office provides technical assistance to parks and their partners interested in establishing or growing a fundraising partnership. Working directly with these partnerships and/or through regional staff, assistance is provided to help craft agreements and ensure that the potential campaign is developed and managed in accordance with NPS policies, and applicable Federal laws and regulations. In FY 2001, a program coordinator was hired to increase the level of support provided both directly and indirectly to ensure the smart growth of this program for the long-term. Partnership opportunities are steadily increasing due in large measure to the dedication and vision of individual NPS employees and the outstanding partners that have joined with them to establish creative and successful relationships. Currently, the NPS has relationships with more than 60 cooperating associations, more than 150 friends groups, thousands of community-based groups, and tens of thousands of volunteers.

The Partners for Parks program builds on these successes, showcases best practices, and develops the training and tools needed for all employees to understand the value of working in partnership to achieve common goals.

Challenge Cost-Share Program (CCSP)

The Challenge Cost-Share Program, begun in FY 1993, increases the participation of neighboring communities and qualified partners in preserving and improving the cultural, natural and recreational resources for which the Service is responsible. Through "small dollar" partnership projects (a maximum of \$30,000 CCSP share), with a required match of non-Federal cash or in-kind contribution, mutually beneficial projects are cooperatively carried out. The Challenge Cost-Share Program extends to all of the Service's missions and programs, inside and outside parks.

For FY 2001, \$4.991 million was provided for the program. This included a \$3.0 million increase provided by Congress to support activities related to the anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Of this amount, \$2.0 million is to support a major national traveling exhibition that includes more than 200 Lewis and Clark original artifacts, artworks and manuscripts, and \$1.0 million awarded competitively for exhibits, interpretive or education programs, resource preservation or other projects relating to the Lewis and Clark Trail selected in cooperation with the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council. This is a multi-year effort, with funding continued in FY 2002.

Park Management/Park Support

Of the remaining \$1.991 million, one third, by congressional direction, is earmarked for national trails system projects, including a small amount for projects supporting the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. The remainder went to NPS Regional Offices for projects competitively selected by them, and to “national scope” and diversity projects selected by the Director.

The scope of CCSP projects covers a broad range. Examples of national trails projects include major trail segment reconstruction, stabilization, protection, and rehabilitation; trail signage; outreach programs (including a web-based educational site for bi-lingual, interactive study of Spanish exploration); and an “electronic field trip” to a park via the Internet; and trailhead projects. Other projects involved habitat and resource studies, inventories, management and monitoring; ethnographic research; interpretive exhibits, brochures; vegetation, landscape, and site restoration; protecting national historic landmarks and other historic resources; site stabilization; interpretive sign placements; and general “cleanups.”

Partners include Federal, State, county, and municipal government agencies; researchers; museums; local affiliates of national conservation groups; park, cave, trails, or resource-related nonprofit foundations, associations, and “friends” groups; and owners of nationally significant historic properties.

Challenge Cost-Share Program Performance information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of projects (total)	155	200	200
Matching share leveraged	\$5 million	\$7 million	\$7 million
Number of national trails projects	51	100	100
Number of park units supported	63	80	80
Number of projects outside park units	31	40	40
Number of national scope and diversity projects supported	11	15	15

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR PARK SUPPORT

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Park Support \$(000)	265,871	-843

The FY 2002 request for Park Support is \$265.871 million and 3,203 FTE, which represents a net increase of \$6.202 million and a decrease of 70 FTE from the FY 2001 enacted level. The net programmatic decrease of \$0.843 million and 70 FTE for the Park Support subactivity is justified by the proposed changes that follow:

- ***Apostle Island Wilderness Study (-\$200,000)***: The National Park Service is proposing to eliminate funding in FY 2002 for the Apostle Island Wilderness Study because the FY 2001 funds were a one-time addition.
- ***Arlington Boathouse Study (-\$100,000)***: The National Park Service is proposing to eliminate funding in FY 2002 for the Arlington Boathouse Study because the FY 2001 funds were a one-time addition.
- ***Streamlining (-\$1,193,000; -70 FTE)***: The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$1.193 million in funding and 70 FTE in this program by reducing travel and other administrative overhead cost; procurement efficiencies; and

Park Management/Park Support

making use of technological advances (such as, but not limited to, teleconferencing). Redundant administrative positions will not be filled when vacancies arise. The NPS expects to create more efficient systems and processes without affecting program delivery.

- ***Financial Audits (+\$650,000):*** The NPS is proposing an increase \$650,000 in FTE in FY 2002 to provide contract financial audit services. The audit services contract will certify the accuracy and presentation of the financial data contained in the Service's financial statements in compliance with the requirements of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA) of 1996.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: External Administrative Costs

Program Components	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. Employee Compensation Payments	16,592	+974	0	17,566	+974
B. Unemployment Compensation Payments	9,761	+1,016	0	10,777	+1,016
C. Park Police Pension Payment	[18,663]	+21,963	0	21,963	+21,963
D. External ADP Charges	4,087	0	0	4,087	0
E. Printing	604	0	0	604	0
F. Telecommunications	9,866	0	0	9,866	0
G. Postage	4,916	0	0	4,916	0
H. GSA Space Rental	39,543	+2,457	0	42,000	+2,457
I. Drug-Free Workplace	316	0	0	316	0
J. Departmental Program Charges	13,723	+743	0	14,466	+743
Total Requirements \$(000)	99,408	+27,153	0	126,561	+27,153

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1	The National Park Service Organic Act
Public Law 85-157	Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act amendments of 1957
5 U.S.C. 8509	Federal Employees Compensation Account

OVERVIEW

The **External Administrative Costs** activity includes funding support necessary to provide and maintain services that represent key administrative support functions whose costs are largely determined by organizations outside the National Park Service and whose funding requirements are therefore less flexible. The requirements for these services are mandated in accordance with applicable laws; to promote efficient performance of the National Park Service, they are most effectively managed on a centralized basis.

External Administrative Costs

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
 - Ila Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
 - Ilb Park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the preservation of parks and their resources for this and future generations.
 - IIla Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.
 - IVa The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.
-

***A. Employee Compensation Payments
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$16,592,000

Funding allows for financial compensation to National Park Service employees in the event of a job-related injury. The National Park Service makes payments to the Employees' Compensation Fund at the Employment Standards Administration within the Department of Labor to cover the cost of compensation claims awarded to Service employees during the previous fiscal year. The FY 2002 payment includes an estimated increase of \$974,000 over FY 2001 which brings the FY 2002 estimated total to \$17,566,000.

***B. Unemployment Compensation Payments
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$9,761,000

Funding provides unemployment compensation to qualifying former personnel as prescribed under the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-499), which requires that all unemployment benefits paid to former Federal employees, based on Federal service performed after December 31, 1980, be reimbursed to the Federal Employees' Compensation account of the unemployment trust fund by each Federal agency. At this time, billing information is not available at the bureau level. The Department has distributed the total cost among affected bureaus on the basis of total separations. The level of separations for the National Park Service is the highest of the Department because of the large number of seasonal staff. The FY 2002 estimated payment is \$10,777,000, which reflects an increase of \$1,016,000 from FY 2001.

***C. United States Park Police Pension Fund Payments
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: [\$18,663,000]

United States Park Police officers hired prior to January 1, 1984 retire under provisions of Public Law 85-157, the "Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act amendments of 1957." This law authorizes the payment of appropriated funds to the extent that benefit payments exceed the deductions from salaries of covered active duty employees.

External Administrative Costs

These United States Park Police officers are not covered by Social Security nor are they eligible for a capital accumulation plan with matching contribution. The retirement benefit increases for retirees according to the incremental rate of increase in basic pay for active duty Park Police officers. Widows and other survivors receive increases on the basis of a cost-of-living adjustment formula. Funding is required to pay retirement benefits to new retirees, widows, and dependents, as well as increase costs for cost-of-living and pay adjustments.

In FY 2002, the NPS is proposing the transfer of this component from the United States Park Police appropriation back to the Operation of the National Park System appropriation, as was the case prior to FY 2001.

D. External ADP Charges FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$4,087,000

Funding provides for online charges billed to the NPS from other agencies such as the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Reclamation to operate Servicewide ADP systems including portions of the Federal Financial System (FFS), the Fixed Asset Property System, an internet-based information exchange system (ParkNet), and an automated SF-52 system. A funding increase was provided in FY 2001 for the enhancement of information technology bandwidth capability. FY 2002 funding needs are unchanged from FY 2001.

E. Printing FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$604,000

Funding covers the costs of printing associated with the Government Printing Office (GPO) and the Departmental printing plant. FY 2002 funding needs are unchanged from FY 2001.

F. Telecommunications FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$9,866,000

Funding provides Servicewide data network service, Internet service, and telephone service through the Federal Telecommunication System (FTS) network and commercial telephone costs. The costs of these services are dictated by rates established by GSA and the telecommunications companies. This program supports critical mission related activities in every park and is vital in ensuring the NPS maintains the ability to effectively communicate with external partners and over 260 million visitors through the Internet and other methods that will emerge in the 21st century. FY 2002 base funding needs are unchanged from FY 2001.

External Administrative Costs

G. Postage FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$4,916,000

Funding provides Servicewide postage needs. Postage metering is managed through a central contract that provides services nationwide. FY 2002 funding needs are unchanged from FY 2001.

H. GSA Space Rental FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$39,543,000

Funds provide the office space and related services leased through the General Services Administration (GSA) by National Park Service park units and administration. In addition to general office space, leases include storage, food service, conference, training, and light industrial facilities and parking space where necessary. Rental space includes Federally-owned buildings operated by the GSA and buildings owned in the private sector which the GSA leases and makes available for public use. The standard level user charges paid by the Service are determined by the GSA and billed on a quarterly basis. In FY 2002, uncontrollable cost adjustments include increases of \$832,000 due to rental rate increases. The uncontrollable cost adjustments also include \$1,625,000 to cover increased charges associated with the relocation of the National Park Service headquarters from the Main Interior Building to a new building. The increase would accommodate the higher space rental costs of the new building, as well as covering costs for common space in the Main Interior Building for which the NPS is still responsible.

I. Drug-Free Workplace FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$316,000

Funds the Park Service share of the costs of the Department's Drug Free Workplace program to foster a drug-free workplace. FY 2002 funding needs are unchanged from FY 2001.

J. Working Capital Fund FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$13,723,000

Funds the Park Service share of the costs of Departmentwide programs and activities such as the Departmental library, audits and inspections, the Federal Information Centers, and spectrum management. This includes costs associated with the support of the Federal Personnel/Payroll System (FPPS), the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System, and portions of the Federal Financial System (FFS). The FY 2002 funding proposal includes an estimated increase of \$743,000 in Departmental charges over FY 2001, which brings the FY 2002 estimated total to \$14,466,000.

FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002	Visitor	FY00
<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Gross</u>
National Park Service Park Units				<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>		<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Acreege</u>
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS	509,000	11	520,000	16,000	0	536,000	239,298	117
Acadia NP	4,081,000	111	4,207,000	154,000	345,000	4,706,000	2,500,229	47,657
Adams NHP	2,063,000	31	2,275,000	43,000	0	2,318,000	84,593	14
Agate Fossil Beds NM	476,000	8	487,000	11,000	0	498,000	18,031	3,055
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	1,788,000	26	1,984,000	36,000	0	2,020,000	138,637	1,249
Amistad NRA	2,269,000	35	2,310,000	48,000	0	2,358,000	1,250,490	58,500
Andersonville NHS	902,000	17	922,000	24,000	0	946,000	170,625	495
Andrew Johnson NHS	488,000	10	499,000	13,000	0	512,000	59,515	17
Antietam NB	1,962,000	36	2,156,000	49,000	0	2,205,000	291,145	3,365
Apostle Islands NL	2,109,000	40	2,393,000	56,000	0	2,449,000	182,315	69,372
Appalachian NST	886,000	6	893,000	9,000	142,000	1,044,000	----	1/ 214,315
Appomattox Court House NHP	1,217,000	21	1,246,000	29,000	0	1,275,000	194,983	1,775
Arches NP	949,000	26	984,000	36,000	0	1,020,000	799,898	76,519
Arkansas Post NMem	521,000	9	533,000	12,000	0	545,000	45,426	747
Arlington House, the Robert E. Lee Memorial	615,000	12	936,000	17,000	0	953,000	356,110	28
Assateague Island NS	3,056,000	72	3,142,000	100,000	0	3,242,000	1,803,138	39,732
Aztec Ruins NM	566,000	12	635,000	17,000	0	652,000	53,245	318
Badlands NP	2,619,000	55	2,996,000	76,000	0	3,072,000	1,107,053	242,756
Baltimore-Washington Parkway	1,245,000	18	1,270,000	25,000	0	1,295,000	----	1/ -----
Bandelier NM	2,255,000	57	2,320,000	79,000	0	2,399,000	273,857	33,677
Bent's Old Fort NHS	860,000	18	882,000	25,000	0	907,000	32,784	799
Big Bend NP	4,487,000	100	4,596,000	139,000	0	4,735,000	278,139	801,163
Big Cypress National Preserve	4,749,000	71	5,224,000	77,000	0	5,301,000	521,887	720,570
Big Hole NB	331,000	6	346,000	9,000	0	355,000	40,650	656
Big South Fork Natl River & RA	3,042,000	59	3,107,000	82,000	0	3,189,000	865,343	125,310
Big Thicket National Preserve	2,190,000	38	2,227,000	53,000	0	2,280,000	64,493	97,191
Bighorn Canyon NRA	2,247,000	40	2,582,000	56,000	0	2,638,000	238,579	120,296
Biscayne NP	3,056,000	42	3,435,000	45,000	0	3,480,000	389,176	172,924
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	715,000	19	734,000	27,000	0	761,000	199,155	27,705
Blue Ridge Parkway	12,309,000	222	12,784,000	307,000	0	13,091,000	19,399,689	90,783
Bluestone NSR	68,000	0	68,000	0	0	68,000	52,212	4,310
Booker T Washington NM	669,000	13	684,000	18,000	0	702,000	21,453	224
Boston African American NHS	693,000	9	702,000	12,000	0	714,000	392,979	1
Boston Harbor Islands NRA	385,000	7	732,000	10,000	0	742,000	----	1/ 1,482
Boston NHP	6,505,000	106	6,700,000	147,000	0	6,847,000	2,465,418	41
Brown v. Board of Education NHS	524,000	6	533,000	9,000	0	542,000	----	1/ 2
Bryce Canyon NP	2,548,000	59	2,607,000	82,000	0	2,689,000	1,106,620	35,835
Buffalo National River	3,666,000	77	3,758,000	107,000	0	3,865,000	745,790	94,294

All footnotes appear at end of document

FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002	Visitor	FY00
<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Gross</u>
				<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>		<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Acreeage</u>
Cabrillo NM	1,209,000	23	1,237,000	31,000	0	1,268,000	1,172,084	160
Canaveral NS	2,106,000	50	2,172,000	69,000	0	2,241,000	1,070,624	57,662
Cane River Creole NHP	766,000	16	679,000	22,000	0	701,000	----	207
Canyon de Chelly NM	1,178,000	22	1,197,000	30,000	0	1,227,000	850,508	83,840
Canyonlands NP	4,827,000	103	4,940,000	142,000	0	5,082,000	408,231	337,598
Cape Cod NS	5,028,000	116	5,687,000	160,000	0	5,847,000	4,606,912	43,604
Cape Hatteras NS, Ft Raleigh NHS, Wright Bros NMem	5,931,000	102	6,050,000	159,000	0	6,209,000	3,270,070	31,263
Cape Lookout NS	1,316,000	29	1,342,000	40,000	0	1,382,000	510,006	28,243
Capitol Reef NP	1,833,000	34	1,870,000	47,000	0	1,917,000	629,306	241,904
Capulin Volcano NM	596,000	10	607,000	13,000	0	620,000	62,541	793
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	769,000	17	914,000	24,000	0	938,000	35,727	264
Carlsbad Caverns NP	4,988,000	114	5,114,000	158,000	0	5,272,000	481,809	46,766
Casa Grande Ruins NM & Hohokam Pima NM	568,000	10	646,000	13,000	0	659,000	128,797	2,163
Castillo de San Marcos NM & Ft Matanzas NM	1,248,000	29	1,382,000	40,000	0	1,422,000	1,283,696	248
Catoctin Mountain Park	1,990,000	36	2,121,000	49,000	0	2,170,000	499,321	5,810
Cedar Breaks NM	324,000	6	332,000	9,000	0	341,000	566,292	6,155
Chaco Culture NHP	1,727,000	35	1,826,000	48,000	0	1,874,000	87,288	33,974
Chamizal NMem	1,798,000	29	1,833,000	40,000	0	1,873,000	183,187	55
Channel Islands NP	4,287,000	69	4,389,000	96,000	498,000	4,983,000	523,905	249,561
Charles Pinckney NHS	448,000	6	455,000	9,000	0	464,000	23,014	28
Chattahoochee River NRA	2,272,000	36	2,658,000	49,000	0	2,707,000	2,779,337	9,330
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	6,540,000	121	7,207,000	168,000	0	7,375,000	2,729,740	19,551
Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP	2,138,000	37	2,174,000	52,000	0	2,226,000	871,332	8,129
Chickasaw NRA	2,628,000	44	2,678,000	61,000	0	2,739,000	1,412,210	9,889
Chiricahua NM & Ft Bowie NHS	1,198,000	27	1,300,000	38,000	0	1,338,000	102,710	12,984
Christiansted NHS & Buck Island Reef NM	949,000	11	1,250,000	16,000	0	1,266,000	99,287	907
City of Rocks National Reserve	303,000	0	307,000	0	0	307,000	71,522	14,107
Clara Barton NHS	191,000	3	200,000	3,000	0	203,000	13,202	9
Colonial NHP	5,085,000	86	5,196,000	119,000	0	5,315,000	3,133,647	9,349
Colorado NM	974,000	18	994,000	25,000	0	1,019,000	281,393	20,534
Congaree Swamp NM	724,000	8	731,000	11,000	0	742,000	93,982	21,888
Coronado NMem	459,000	8	728,000	11,000	0	739,000	87,327	4,750
Cowpens NB	404,000	9	414,000	12,000	0	426,000	209,234	842
Crater Lake NP	3,841,000	78	3,944,000	108,000	0	4,052,000	432,993	183,224
Craters of the Moon NM	752,000	15	965,000	20,000	0	985,000	213,758	53,440
Cumberland Gap NHP	1,749,000	37	1,794,000	52,000	0	1,846,000	1,519,504	20,454
Cumberland Island NS	1,714,000	34	1,749,000	47,000	0	1,796,000	44,954	36,415
Curecanti NRA	2,731,000	47	2,924,000	64,000	0	2,988,000	1,030,551	41,972
Cuyahoga Valley NP	8,508,000	149	9,393,000	206,000	0	9,599,000	3,265,035	32,864

All footnotes appear at end of document

FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002 Uncontrol	FY 2002 Program	FY 2002	Visitor Use	FY00 Gross
<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Dayton Aviation NHP	476,000	6	581,000	9,000	0	590,000	35,044	86
De Soto NMem	461,000	7	469,000	10,000	0	479,000	290,299	27
Death Valley NP	6,071,000	109	6,812,000	150,000	0	6,962,000	1,165,710	3,367,627
Delaware Water Gap NRA	7,337,000	127	7,988,000	176,000	0	8,164,000	4,889,233	68,731
Denali NP & Preserve	9,189,000	80	9,792,000	111,000	0	9,903,000	364,056	6,075,030
Devils Postpile NM	184,000	2	189,000	2,000	0	191,000	156,206	798
Devils Tower NM	730,000	17	750,000	24,000	0	774,000	386,828	1,347
Dinosaur NM	2,438,000	52	2,528,000	72,000	189,000	2,789,000	401,528	210,278
Dry Tortugas NP	1,028,000	8	1,293,000	9,000	0	1,302,000	82,376	64,701
Ebey's Landing Natl Historical Reserve	141,000	0	211,000	0	0	211,000	----	19,019
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	353,000	6	364,000	9,000	0	373,000	6,054	1
Edison NHS	1,956,000	32	1,999,000	44,000	0	2,043,000	3,558	21
Effigy Mounds NM	620,000	13	633,000	18,000	0	651,000	77,657	1,481
Eisenhower NHS	1,017,000	14	1,036,000	19,000	0	1,055,000	75,179	690
El Malpais NM	997,000	20	1,019,000	28,000	0	1,047,000	70,413	114,277
El Morro NM	489,000	9	555,000	12,000	0	567,000	71,107	1,279
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	560,000	9	571,000	12,000	0	583,000	75,389	181
Eugene O'Neill NHS	348,000	5	355,000	7,000	0	362,000	3,515	13
Everglades NP	13,172,000	221	13,437,000	236,000	0	13,673,000	958,846	1,508,571
Fire Island NS	3,388,000	55	3,445,000	76,000	0	3,521,000	578,834	19,580
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	596,000	12	609,000	17,000	0	626,000	82,941	5,998
Ford's Theatre NHS	695,000	23	740,000	31,000	0	771,000	1,156,909	0
Fort Caroline NMem & Timucuan Ecol & Historic Pres	1,732,000	27	1,834,000	38,000	0	1,872,000	838,270	46,157
Fort Clatsop NMem	956,000	15	1,174,000	20,000	0	1,194,000	212,880	125
Fort Davis NHS	942,000	21	962,000	29,000	0	991,000	57,014	474
Fort Donelson NB	847,000	17	867,000	24,000	0	891,000	222,410	552
Fort Frederica NM	613,000	11	615,000	16,000	0	631,000	245,702	241
Fort Laramie NHS	1,182,000	24	1,206,000	33,000	0	1,239,000	47,985	833
Fort Larned NHS	748,000	16	764,000	22,000	0	786,000	40,624	718
Fort McHenry NM & Historic Shrine	1,573,000	29	1,609,000	40,000	0	1,649,000	695,433	43
Fort Necessity NB	1,197,000	21	1,223,000	29,000	0	1,252,000	84,613	903
Fort Point NHS	351,000	8	363,000	11,000	0	374,000	1,580,025	29
Fort Pulaski NM	880,000	16	883,000	22,000	0	905,000	359,018	5,623
Fort Scott NHS	870,000	14	886,000	19,000	0	905,000	38,855	17
Fort Smith NHS	551,000	17	762,000	24,000	0	786,000	50,396	75
Fort Stanwix NM	699,000	13	715,000	18,000	0	733,000	40,102	16
Fort Sumter NM	1,164,000	26	1,671,000	36,000	0	1,707,000	314,742	196
Fort Union NM	524,000	14	588,000	19,000	0	607,000	14,285	721
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	526,000	11	619,000	16,000	0	635,000	19,761	444

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FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002 Uncontrol	FY 2002 Program	FY 2002	Visitor Use	FY00 Gross
<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Fort Vancouver NHS	963,000	26	997,000	36,000	0	1,033,000	376,650	209
Fort Washington Park	665,000	16	699,000	22,000	0	721,000	267,925	341
Fossil Butte NM	409,000	8	421,000	11,000	0	432,000	22,176	8,198
Franklin D Roosevelt Memorial	1,324,000	24	1,360,000	33,000	0	1,393,000	3,038,114	8
Frederick Douglass NHS	408,000	8	424,000	11,000	0	435,000	33,560	9
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	1,750,000	52	2,046,000	72,000	0	2,118,000	6,851	7
Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania NMP	3,280,000	58	3,475,000	81,000	0	3,556,000	491,156	8,382
[Shenandoah Valley Battlefield]	[0]	[0]	[125,000]	[0]	[0]	[125,000]	----	----
Friendship Hill NHS	385,000	9	395,000	12,000	0	407,000	28,565	675
Gates of the Arctic NP & Preserve	1,684,000	16	1,703,000	22,000	148,000	1,873,000	11,431	8,472,527
Gateway NRA	21,857,000	342	22,288,000	-1,619,000	0	20,669,000	7,896,198	26,610
Gauley River NRA	232,000	2	234,000	2,000	0	236,000	237,770	11,506
George Rogers Clark NHP	615,000	11	628,000	16,000	0	644,000	136,079	26
George Washington Birthplace NM	1,064,000	24	1,096,000	33,000	0	1,129,000	135,738	550
George Washington Carver NM	712,000	14	724,000	19,000	0	743,000	53,361	210
George Washington Memorial Parkway	8,692,000	137	9,488,000	190,000	0	9,678,000	8,197,724	7,265
Gettysburg NMP	4,949,000	101	5,069,000	140,000	0	5,209,000	1,553,690	5,990
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	217,000	0	217,000	0	0	217,000	47,812	533
Glacier Bay NP & Preserve	3,235,000	34	3,477,000	47,000	0	3,524,000	384,178	3,283,246
Glacier NP	9,182,000	252	10,077,000	349,000	0	10,426,000	1,720,784	1,013,572
Glen Canyon NRA	8,990,000	180	9,183,000	249,000	0	9,432,000	2,589,197	1,254,306
Golden Gate NRA	12,467,000	210	12,899,000	290,000	0	13,189,000	14,736,637	73,690
Golden Spike NHS	633,000	13	647,000	18,000	0	665,000	44,863	2,735
Grand Canyon NP	17,225,000	370	18,199,000	511,000	0	18,710,000	4,456,263	1,217,403
Grand Portage NM	807,000	13	826,000	21,000	0	847,000	91,439	710
Grand Teton NP	8,354,000	185	8,559,000	257,000	0	8,816,000	2,623,066	309,994
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	1,005,000	22	1,028,000	30,000	0	1,058,000	20,830	1,618
Great Basin NP	1,674,000	42	1,728,000	58,000	126,000	1,912,000	81,492	77,180
Great Sand Dunes NM & Preserve	941,000	21	964,000	29,000	180,000	1,173,000	266,591	38,662
Great Smoky Mountains NP	13,259,000	292	14,747,000	455,000	0	15,202,000	10,218,858	521,621
Greenbelt Park	836,000	17	864,000	24,000	0	888,000	167,390	1,176
Guadalupe Mountains NP	2,055,000	35	2,093,000	48,000	0	2,141,000	206,301	86,416
Guilford Courthouse NMP	581,000	10	592,000	13,000	0	605,000	791,366	221
Gulf Islands NS	4,866,000	106	5,660,000	147,000	0	5,807,000	4,577,780	137,458
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	493,000	11	504,000	16,000	0	520,000	13,959	4,351
Haleakala NP	3,130,000	56	3,678,000	77,000	0	3,755,000	1,857,727	29,824
Hampton NHS	638,000	12	651,000	17,000	0	668,000	21,913	62
Harpers Ferry NHP	5,111,000	100	5,626,000	139,000	0	5,765,000	318,945	2,343
Harry S Truman NHS	1,025,000	19	1,050,000	27,000	0	1,077,000	44,301	7

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FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002 Uncontrol	FY 2002 Program	FY 2002	Visitor Use	FY00 Gross
<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	4,709,000	95	5,415,000	131,000	0	5,546,000	1,520,400	209,695
Herbert Hoover NHS	870,000	17	890,000	24,000	0	914,000	198,871	187
Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	1,665,000	32	2,248,000	44,000	0	2,292,000	131,003	800
Homestead NM of America	560,000	12	622,000	17,000	82,000	721,000	43,630	195
Hopewell Culture NHP	649,000	13	665,000	18,000	105,000	788,000	28,239	1,170
Hopewell Furnace NHS	993,000	19	1,015,000	27,000	0	1,042,000	71,845	848
Horseshoe Bend NMP	385,000	8	395,000	11,000	0	406,000	126,160	2,040
Hot Springs NP	3,099,000	54	3,167,000	74,000	0	3,241,000	1,372,892	5,550
Hovenweep NM	205,000	3	208,000	3,000	0	211,000	45,537	785
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	651,000	15	667,000	20,000	0	687,000	196,990	160
Independence NHP	13,575,000	208	15,180,000	288,000	0	15,468,000	3,189,810	45
Indiana Dunes NL	6,751,000	122	6,903,000	169,000	0	7,072,000	1,798,318	15,175
Isle Royale NP	2,808,000	56	3,197,000	77,000	0	3,274,000	21,257	571,790
James A Garfield NHS	140,000	2	143,000	2,000	0	145,000	23,332	8
Jean Lafitte NHP & Preserve	4,364,000	73	4,447,000	114,000	0	4,561,000	882,450	20,020
Jefferson Natl Expansion Memorial	6,767,000	134	7,076,000	185,000	0	7,261,000	3,514,866	193
Jewel Cave NM	783,000	17	853,000	24,000	0	877,000	128,295	1,274
Jimmy Carter NHS	667,000	9	876,000	12,000	0	888,000	50,292	71
John D Rockefeller Jr Mem Parkway	446,000	9	456,000	12,000	0	468,000	1,219,337	23,777
John Day Fossil Beds NM	785,000	16	900,000	22,000	0	922,000	99,123	14,057
John F Kennedy NHS	303,000	0	309,000	0	0	309,000	14,055	0
John Muir NHS	611,000	10	629,000	13,000	0	642,000	32,252	345
Johnstown Flood NMem	684,000	7	691,000	10,000	0	701,000	121,098	164
Joshua Tree NP	4,003,000	88	4,109,000	121,000	0	4,230,000	1,215,894	1,017,748
Kalaupapa NHP	1,637,000	18	1,825,000	25,000	211,000	2,061,000	80,231	10,779
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	1,002,000	10	1,105,000	13,000	0	1,118,000	44,640	1,161
Katmai NP & Pres, Aniakchak NM & Pres	2,127,000	30	2,316,000	41,000	0	2,357,000	71,636	4,726,673
Kenai Fjords NP	1,386,000	16	2,300,000	22,000	0	2,322,000	254,304	669,983
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	966,000	15	985,000	20,000	0	1,005,000	1,287,608	2,884
Keweenaw NHP	486,000	4	1,326,000	6,000	0	1,332,000	----	1,937
Kings Mountain NMP	581,000	13	666,000	18,000	0	684,000	254,832	3,945
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	1,801,000	19	1,820,000	27,000	0	1,847,000	694,533	13,191
Klondike Gold Rush NHP (Seattle)	405,000	8	414,000	11,000	0	425,000	125,883	-----
Knife River Indian Village NHS	462,000	8	648,000	11,000	0	659,000	32,961	1,758
Lake Clark NP & Preserve	1,424,000	13	1,707,000	18,000	147,000	1,872,000	6,568	4,030,059
Lake Mead NRA	13,353,000	210	14,805,000	290,000	0	15,095,000	8,932,416	1,495,666
[Grand Canyon Parashant NM]	[0]	[0]	[794,000]	[0]	[0]	[794,000]	----	----
Lake Meredith NRA & Alibates Flint Quarry NM	1,856,000	37	1,895,000	52,000	0	1,947,000	1,713,657	46,349
Lake Roosevelt NRA	3,714,000	71	3,883,000	99,000	0	3,982,000	1,407,448	100,390

All footnotes appear at end of document

FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002 Uncontrol	FY 2002 Program	FY 2002	Visitor Use	FY00 Gross
<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Lassen Volcanic NP	3,237,000	75	3,489,000	103,000	0	3,592,000	381,003	106,372
Lava Beds NM	1,093,000	28	1,133,000	39,000	0	1,172,000	122,993	46,560
Lincoln Boyhood NMem	762,000	14	781,000	19,000	0	800,000	155,622	200
Lincoln Home NHS	1,937,000	38	2,000,000	53,000	0	2,053,000	372,753	12
Lincoln Memorial	1,711,000	32	2,077,000	44,000	0	2,121,000	3,998,832	107
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	743,000	18	814,000	25,000	0	839,000	340,733	765
Little River Canyon NP	803,000	13	816,000	18,000	85,000	919,000	----	13,633
Little Rock Central High School NHS	75,000	1	297,000	1,000	0	298,000	----	18
Longfellow NHS	780,000	0	791,000	0	0	791,000	0	2
Lowell NHP	7,893,000	110	8,029,000	151,000	0	8,180,000	589,742	141
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	2,834,000	59	2,900,000	82,000	0	2,982,000	112,135	1,570
Maggie L Walker NHS	545,000	7	552,000	10,000	0	562,000	9,364	1
Mammoth Cave NP	5,178,000	128	5,532,000	199,000	0	5,731,000	1,735,424	52,830
Manassas NBP	1,855,000	34	2,246,000	47,000	0	2,293,000	700,941	5,072
Manhattan Sites (Hqtrs)	731,000	18	754,000	25,000	0	779,000	----	-----
Castle Clinton NM	552,000	6	560,000	9,000	0	569,000	4,644,312	1
Federal Hall NMem	409,000	3	412,000	3,000	0	415,000	240,816	1
General Grant NMem	600,000	3	602,000	3,000	0	605,000	120,047	1
Hamilton Grange NMem	151,000	2	154,000	2,000	0	156,000	41,001	0
Saint Paul's Church NHS	292,000	0	291,000	0	0	291,000	9,697	6
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	219,000	1	222,000	1,000	0	223,000	21,774	0
Manzanar NHS	483,000	2	486,000	2,000	0	488,000	31,261	814
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP	1,276,000	16	1,576,000	22,000	0	1,598,000	49,005	643
Martin Luther King, Jr NHS	2,380,000	37	2,457,000	52,000	0	2,509,000	599,418	39
Martin Van Buren NHS	780,000	14	800,000	19,000	0	819,000	14,629	40
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	518,000	4	534,000	6,000	0	540,000	5,761	0
Mesa Verde NP	4,526,000	133	4,670,000	184,000	0	4,854,000	461,566	52,122
Minute Man NHP	2,324,000	39	2,368,000	54,000	0	2,422,000	990,419	965
Minute Man Missile NHS	0	0	4,989,000	0	-4,989,000	0	----	15
Mississippi NR & RA	1,553,000	17	1,570,000	24,000	0	1,594,000	----	53,775
Missouri NRR	408,000	1	538,000	1,000	0	539,000	----	0
Mojave NP	3,142,000	39	3,654,000	54,000	0	3,708,000	380,415	1,546,626
Monocacy NB	420,000	8	597,000	11,000	118,000	726,000	18,139	1,647
Montezuma Castle NM & Tuzigoot NM	1,049,000	24	1,075,000	33,000	0	1,108,000	917,061	1,658
Moores Creek NB	347,000	6	356,000	9,000	0	365,000	87,236	88
Morristown NHP	1,673,000	28	2,024,000	39,000	0	2,063,000	506,210	1,703
Mount Rainier NP	8,625,000	177	8,837,000	245,000	0	9,082,000	1,339,071	235,625
Mount Rushmore NMem	2,402,000	55	2,473,000	76,000	0	2,549,000	1,888,546	1,278
Muir Woods NM	343,000	8	355,000	11,000	0	366,000	886,826	554

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FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

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<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Gross</u>
				<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>		<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Natchez NHP	1,486,000	22	1,510,000	30,000	0	1,540,000	340,700	108
Natchez Trace NST	26,000	0	26,000	0	0	26,000	----	10,995
Natchez Trace Pkwy, Brices Xrds NBS, Tupelo NB	8,029,000	123	9,318,000	191,000	0	9,509,000	5,928,573	51,752
National Capital Parks-Central	17,938,000	271	17,979,000	375,000	0	18,354,000	9,932,988	6,746
National Capital Parks-East	8,470,000	140	8,707,000	93,000	0	8,800,000	1,258,509	-----
National Park of American Samoa	983,000	7	1,213,000	10,000	0	1,223,000	----	9,000
Natural Bridges NM	388,000	9	399,000	12,000	0	411,000	115,196	7,636
Navajo NM	735,000	11	750,000	16,000	0	766,000	65,101	360
New Bedford Whaling NHP	524,000	5	527,000	7,000	0	534,000	294,074	34
New Orleans Jazz NHP	523,000	8	528,000	11,000	0	539,000	7,447	5
New River Gorge National River	5,671,000	100	5,902,000	139,000	0	6,041,000	1,156,057	69,832
Nez Perce NHP	1,433,000	23	1,713,000	31,000	0	1,744,000	150,482	2,134
Nicodemus NHS	279,000	1	278,000	1,000	0	279,000	21,736	161
Ninety Six NHS	292,000	5	298,000	7,000	0	305,000	28,448	989
Niobrara NSR	690,000	4	690,000	6,000	0	696,000	----	0
No. Cascades NP, Lk Chelan NRA, Ross Lk NRA	5,054,000	124	5,406,000	172,000	0	5,578,000	348,763	684,313
Obed Wild & Scenic River	393,000	7	398,000	10,000	195,000	603,000	246,139	5,173
Ocmulgee NM	643,000	13	659,000	18,000	0	677,000	122,660	739
Oklahoma City NMem	204,000	4	207,000	6,000	0	213,000	349,369	6
Olympic NP	9,122,000	197	10,090,000	273,000	0	10,363,000	3,288,274	922,651
Oregon Caves NM	577,000	10	847,000	13,000	0	860,000	92,082	488
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	1,698,000	30	2,108,000	41,000	0	2,149,000	240,738	330,689
Ozark National Scenic Riverways	4,524,000	87	5,338,000	120,000	0	5,458,000	1,594,282	80,785
Padre Island NS	2,483,000	49	2,536,000	68,000	95,000	2,699,000	704,512	130,434
Palo Alto Battlefield NHS	389,000	6	395,000	9,000	0	404,000	----	3,357
Pea Ridge NMP	638,000	10	650,000	13,000	0	663,000	83,064	4,300
Pecos NHP	1,234,000	20	1,258,000	28,000	0	1,286,000	37,145	6,667
Perry's Victory & Intl Peace Memorial	698,000	13	714,000	18,000	0	732,000	163,015	25
Petersburg NB	2,359,000	44	2,419,000	61,000	0	2,480,000	173,385	2,659
Petrified Forest NP	2,437,000	50	2,491,000	69,000	0	2,560,000	618,899	93,533
Petroglyph NM	1,569,000	20	1,586,000	28,000	0	1,614,000	65,016	7,232
Pictured Rocks NL	1,384,000	25	1,731,000	34,000	55,000	1,820,000	427,033	73,228
Pinnacles NM	1,788,000	41	1,839,000	57,000	0	1,896,000	162,262	16,265
Pipe Spring NM	407,000	10	419,000	13,000	0	432,000	53,404	40
Pipestone NM	636,000	12	649,000	17,000	0	666,000	94,343	282
Piscataway Park	461,000	1	488,000	1,000	0	489,000	202,219	4,627
Point Reyes NS	3,979,000	96	4,804,000	132,000	0	4,936,000	2,231,050	71,068
Potomac Heritage NST	150,000	0	200,000	0	0	200,000	----	0
President's Park	2,480,000	33	2,570,000	46,000	0	2,616,000	1,290,118	70

All footnotes appear at end of document

FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002 Uncontrol	FY 2002 Program	FY 2002	Visitor Use	FY00
	Enacted	FTE	Enacted	Changes	Changes	Estimate	FY 2000	Gross Acreage
Presidio of San Francisco (Golden Gate NRA)	5,864,000	157	6,187,000	218,000	0	6,405,000	---- 1/	-----
Prince William Forest Park	2,341,000	45	2,409,000	62,000	0	2,471,000	172,222	18,633
Pu'uuhonua O Honaunau NHP	1,074,000	23	1,101,000	31,000	0	1,132,000	419,239	182
Puukohola Heiau NHS	566,000	9	584,000	12,000	0	596,000	54,707	86
Rainbow Bridge NM	104,000	0	104,000	0	0	104,000	199,289	160
Redwood NP	6,754,000	135	6,928,000	187,000	0	7,115,000	382,548	112,598
Richmond NBP	2,194,000	32	2,223,000	44,000	0	2,267,000	93,360	1,718
Rio Grande W&S River	187,000	0	187,000	0	0	187,000	900	9,600
Rock Creek Park	5,764,000	89	6,209,000	122,000	0	6,331,000	2,029,965	1,755
Rocky Mountain NP	9,167,000	227	9,647,000	314,000	0	9,961,000	3,180,889	265,723
Roger Williams NMem	338,000	7	346,000	10,000	0	356,000	60,004	5
Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front NHS	0	0	114,000	1,000	0	115,000	----	
Russell Cave NM	350,000	5	355,000	7,000	0	362,000	24,829	310
Sagamore Hill NHS	946,000	20	970,000	28,000	0	998,000	57,298	83
Saguaro NP	2,695,000	63	2,755,000	87,000	0	2,842,000	757,417	91,446
Saint Croix Island IHS	60,000	0	61,000	0	0	61,000	---- 1/	45
Saint Croix NSR & Lower Saint Croix NSR	2,855,000	51	2,920,000	71,000	0	2,991,000	371,459	92,742
Saint-Gaudens NHS	909,000	17	929,000	24,000	0	953,000	34,858	148
Salem Maritime NHS	1,789,000	33	1,828,000	46,000	0	1,874,000	749,061	9
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	1,031,000	20	1,053,000	28,000	0	1,081,000	37,223	1,071
Salt River Bay NHP & Ecological Preserve	309,000	1	485,000	1,000	0	486,000	---- 1/	948
San Antonio Missions NHP	2,603,000	60	2,868,000	83,000	0	2,951,000	1,437,540	819
San Francisco Maritime NHP	5,788,000	74	5,893,000	102,000	0	5,995,000	3,466,441	50
San Juan Island NHP	569,000	9	589,000	12,000	95,000	696,000	265,421	1,752
San Juan NHS	2,281,000	72	2,438,000	100,000	0	2,538,000	1,007,735	75
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	5,014,000	82	5,116,000	113,000	0	5,229,000	478,397	153,787
Saratoga NHP	1,372,000	25	1,407,000	34,000	0	1,441,000	166,579	3,392
Saugus Iron Works NHS	751,000	13	825,000	18,000	0	843,000	18,623	9
Scotts Bluff NM	599,000	14	619,000	19,000	0	638,000	122,400	3,003
Sequoia NP & Kings Canyon NP	11,385,000	285	12,234,000	394,000	0	12,628,000	1,385,551	864,411
Shenandoah NP	9,708,000	220	10,253,000	304,000	0	10,557,000	1,363,348	199,014
Shiloh NMP	1,064,000	22	1,217,000	30,000	0	1,247,000	278,983	3,973
Sitka NHP	1,235,000	10	1,247,000	13,000	0	1,260,000	171,171	107
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	2,908,000	66	3,265,000	91,000	0	3,356,000	1,181,429	71,195
Springfield Armory NHS	911,000	14	926,000	19,000	0	945,000	22,014	55
Statue of Liberty NM & Ellis Island	11,915,000	114	12,039,000	-2,031,000	0	10,008,000	5,597,325	58
Steamtown NHS	4,822,000	86	4,931,000	119,000	0	5,050,000	170,954	62
Stones River NB	644,000	14	661,000	19,000	132,000	812,000	190,860	714
Tallgrass Prairie NPres	410,000	8	705,000	11,000	0	716,000	19,769	10,894

All footnotes appear at end of document

FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002 Uncontrol	FY 2002 Program	FY 2002	Visitor Use	FY00 Gross
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Acreeage</u>
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMem	137,000	1	138,000	1,000	0	139,000	8,451	0
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	213,000	0	213,000	0	0	213,000	14,208	1
Theodore Roosevelt Island	89,000	1	98,000	1,000	0	99,000	177,594	89
Theodore Roosevelt NP	1,703,000	40	1,900,000	56,000	0	1,956,000	440,680	70,447
Thomas Jefferson Memorial	1,680,000	31	2,009,000	43,000	0	2,052,000	2,021,766	18
Thomas Stone NHS	583,000	6	589,000	9,000	0	598,000	3,820	328
Timpanogos Cave NM	582,000	29	617,000	40,000	0	657,000	116,835	250
Tonto NM	563,000	12	734,000	17,000	0	751,000	74,829	1,120
Tumacacori NHP	716,000	14	728,000	19,000	0	747,000	55,680	46
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	0	0	236,000	0	0	236,000	----	1/ 90
Tuskegee Institute NHS	680,000	14	695,000	19,000	0	714,000	59,114	58
U.S.S. Arizona Memorial	1,958,000	30	1,998,000	41,000	0	2,039,000	1,437,563	11
Ulysses S Grant NHS	526,000	15	547,000	20,000	0	567,000	18,454	10
Upper Delaware Scenic & Rec River	2,581,000	34	2,622,000	47,000	0	2,669,000	280,459	75,005
Valley Forge NHP	5,001,000	87	5,644,000	120,000	0	5,764,000	1,295,303	3,466
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	1,066,000	20	1,090,000	28,000	0	1,118,000	382,615	212
Vicksburg NMP	1,999,000	37	2,320,000	52,000	0	2,372,000	968,884	1,744
Virgin Islands NP	3,730,000	59	4,782,000	82,000	0	4,864,000	632,704	14,689
Voyageurs NP	2,656,000	56	3,121,000	77,000	0	3,198,000	220,841	218,200
War in the Pacific NHP	730,000	10	909,000	13,000	0	922,000	148,830	2,031
Washington Monument	2,298,000	43	2,362,000	59,000	0	2,421,000	167,562	106
Washita Battlefield NHS	368,000	5	371,000	7,000	0	378,000	----	1/ 315
Weir Farm NHS	749,000	12	762,000	17,000	0	779,000	15,361	74
Western Arctic National Parklands - Bering Land Bridge NP, Cape Krusenstern NM, Kobuk Valley NP, Noatak NP	2,982,000	17	3,176,000	24,000	0	3,200,000	10,214	11,667,463
Whiskeytown NRA	2,528,000	63	2,611,000	87,000	0	2,698,000	707,089	42,503
White House Presidential Inaugural - FY 2001	3,791,000 0	73 0	4,334,000 998,000	101,000 0	0 -998,000	4,435,000 0	1,114,052 ----	18 -----
White Sands NM	1,234,000	22	1,257,000	30,000	0	1,287,000	522,174	143,733
Whitman Mission NHS	654,000	13	668,000	18,000	0	686,000	67,654	98
William Howard Taft NHS	508,000	10	519,000	13,000	0	532,000	8,134	3
Wilson's Creek NB	1,083,000	21	1,597,000	29,000	0	1,626,000	194,541	1,750
Wind Cave NP	1,786,000	41	1,835,000	57,000	0	1,892,000	657,289	28,295
Wolf Trap Farm Park	3,046,000	54	3,248,000	74,000	0	3,322,000	527,596	130
Women's Rights NHP	887,000	16	1,305,000	22,000	0	1,327,000	28,404	7
Wrangell-Saint Elias NP & Preserve	2,649,000	27	3,318,000	38,000	0	3,356,000	28,331	13,176,371
Wupatki NM, Sunset Crater NM, Walnut Canyon NM	1,916,000	41	2,083,000	57,000	100,000	2,240,000	537,851	42,042
Yellowstone NP	24,508,000	551	25,122,000	762,000	1,200,000	27,084,000	2,841,290	2,219,791

All footnotes appear at end of document

FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002	Visitor	FY00
OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM				Uncontrol	Program		Use	Gross
<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Yosemite NP	21,474,000	570	22,533,000	787,000	0	23,320,000	3,388,924	761,266
Yucca House NM	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	100,000	----	34
Yukon-Charley Rivers Npres	870,000	12	1,278,000	17,000	0	1,295,000	3,954	2,526,512
Zion NP	4,847,000	149	5,605,000	206,000	152,000	5,963,000	2,475,585	146,592
6(c) Retirement Benefits/Law Enforcement								
Background Checks (parks)	3,442,000	0	3,434,000	0	0	3,434,000		
Subtotal Park Units	842,316,000	15,782	906,582,000	17,463,000	-1,587,000	922,458,000	286,967,409	83,645,374

FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002
OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM				Uncontrol	Program	FY 2002
Parks, Offices and Programs	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
National Trail System						
[Appalachian NST] (Park Unit)	[886,000]	[6]	[893,000]	[9,000]	[142,000]	[1,044,000]
[Natchez Trace NST] (Park Unit)	[26,000]	[0]	[26,000]	[0]	[0]	[26,000]
[Potomac Heritage NST]	[150,000]	[0]	[200,000]	[0]	[0]	[200,000]
California NHT	61,000	0	201,000	0	0	201,000
Ice Age NST	341,000	5	494,000	7,000	0	501,000
Juan Bautista de Anza NHT	77,000	1	187,000	1,000	0	188,000
Lewis & Clark NHT	1,174,000	3	1,729,000	3,000	0	1,732,000
Mormon Pioneer NHT	78,000	0	128,000	0	0	128,000
North Country NST	226,000	0	400,000	0	0	400,000
Oregon NHT	111,000	3	213,000	3,000	0	216,000
Overmountain Victory NHT	36,000	0	136,000	0	0	136,000
Pony Express NHT	61,000	0	181,000	0	0	181,000
Santa Fe NHT	481,000	9	581,000	12,000	0	593,000
Selma to Montgomery NHT	100,000	2	260,000	2,000	0	262,000
Trail of Tears NHT	249,000	0	248,000	0	0	248,000
[National Trail System Development]	[217,000]	[2]	[218,000]	[2,000]	[0]	[220,000]
Subtotal National Trail System	2,995,000	23	4,758,000	28,000	0	4,786,000
Subtotal Natl Trail System [with bracketed amounts]	[4,274,000]	[31]	[6,095,000]	[39,000]	[142,000]	[6,276,000]
Other Field Offices and Affiliated Areas						
Accokeek Foundation	500,000	0	599,000	0	0	599,000
Alice Ferguson Foundation	100,000	0	200,000	0	0	200,000
American Memorial Park	267,000	4	280,000	6,000	0	286,000
Anchorage Interagency Visitor Center	385,000	8	396,000	11,000	0	407,000
Beringia	700,000	2	701,000	2,000	0	703,000
Cache La Poudre Technical Assistance	255,000	0	208,000	0	0	208,000
D.C. Water and Sewer	1,890,000	0	1,886,000	0	0	1,886,000
Fairbanks Interagency Visitor Center	311,000	4	317,000	6,000	0	323,000
Gloria Dei (Old Swede's) Church NHS	32,000	0	32,000	0	0	32,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal Technical Assistance	155,000	3	156,000	3,000	0	159,000
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley Technical Assistance	276,000	11	290,000	16,000	0	306,000

All footnotes appear at end of document

FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002
OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM				Uncontrol	Program	FY 2002
<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Lower Mississippi Delta Technical Assistance	241,000	0	241,000	0	0	241,000
Maine Acadian Culture Technical Assistance	72,000	0	72,000	0	0	72,000
Masau Trail	34,000	0	34,000	0	0	34,000
National Capital Area Performing Arts Program	1,715,000	0	1,711,000	0	0	1,711,000
New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail	212,000	4	217,000	6,000	0	223,000
Northwest Ecosystem Office	238,000	1	238,000	1,000	0	239,000
Pinelands NR	297,000	0	297,000	0	0	297,000
Sewall-Belmont House	0	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
Southern Arizona Group	1,082,000	14	1,097,000	19,000	0	1,116,000
Utah State Coordinator	120,000	3	123,000	3,000	0	126,000
Winter Olympics Support - FY 2002	0	0	419,000	0	0	419,000
Subtotal Other Field Offices & Affiliated Areas	8,882,000	54	9,514,000	173,000	0	9,687,000
Subtotal Park and Field Offices 4/	854,193,000	15,859	920,854,000	17,664,000	-1,587,000	936,931,000
Support Programs						
Central Offices						
Alaska Region	10,917,000	138	12,179,000	441,000	152,000	12,772,000
Intermountain Region	15,093,000	177	15,367,000	245,000	152,000	15,764,000
Midwest Region	7,324,000	130	7,878,000	179,000	152,000	8,209,000
National Capital Region	8,434,000	136	9,257,000	188,000	152,000	9,597,000
Northeast Region	15,368,000	191	15,685,000	712,000	92,000	16,489,000
Pacific West Region	13,723,000	175	13,767,000	242,000	152,000	14,161,000
Southeast Region	9,614,000	121	9,829,000	168,000	152,000	10,149,000
Washington Office	30,151,000	293	30,730,000	2,046,000	563,000	33,339,000
Subtotal	110,624,000	1,361	114,692,000	4,221,000	1,567,000	120,480,000
Field Resource Centers						
Intermountain Cultural Resource Center	2,457,000	79	2,553,000	110,000	0	2,663,000
Midwest Archeological Center	668,000	40	812,000	56,000	0	868,000
National Capital Museum Resource Center	412,000	7	469,000	10,000	0	479,000
Northeast Cultural Resources Center	667,000	45	730,000	62,000	0	792,000
Southeast Archeological Center	718,000	46	766,000	63,000	0	829,000
Western Archeological Center	1,137,000	39	1,177,000	54,000	0	1,231,000
Subtotal	6,059,000	256	6,507,000	355,000	0	6,862,000

All footnotes appear at end of document

FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002
OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM				Uncontrol	Program	FY 2002
<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>Cyclic Maintenance</u>						
Alaska Region	590,000	0	589,000	0	0	589,000
Intermountain Region	5,875,000	0	5,862,000	0	0	5,862,000
Midwest Region	2,106,000	0	2,101,000	0	0	2,101,000
National Capital Region	2,237,000	0	2,232,000	0	0	2,232,000
Northeast Region	2,097,000	0	2,092,000	0	0	2,092,000
Pacific West Region	6,105,000	0	6,086,000	0	0	6,086,000
Southeast Region	4,186,000	0	4,177,000	0	0	4,177,000
NPS Training Centers & Other Serwide Facility Maint	840,000	0	838,000	0	0	838,000
HF Interpretive Design Center & Appalachian Trail	142,000	0	142,000	0	0	142,000
Subtotal	24,178,000	0	24,119,000	0	0	24,119,000
Title VIII			[4,989,000]			
Subtotal including Title VIII			[29,108,000]			
<u>Cyclic Maintenance for Historic Properties</u>						
Alaska Region	315,000	0	314,000	0	0	314,000
Intermountain Region	1,465,000	0	1,462,000	0	0	1,462,000
Midwest Region	1,128,000	0	1,125,000	0	0	1,125,000
National Capital Region	500,000	0	499,000	0	0	499,000
Northeast Region	2,690,000	0	2,684,000	0	0	2,684,000
Pacific West Region	2,774,000	0	2,765,000	0	0	2,765,000
Southeast Region	1,569,000	0	1,566,000	0	0	1,566,000
Subtotal	10,441,000	0	10,415,000	0	0	10,415,000
Title VIII			[2,993,000]			
Subtotal including Title VIII			[13,408,000]			
<u>Repair and Rehabilitation Program</u>						
Alaska Region	2,112,000	0	2,412,000	-130,000	377,000	2,659,000
Intermountain Region	12,072,000	0	11,811,000	-638,000	3,142,000	14,315,000
Midwest Region	5,492,000	0	5,773,000	-312,000	2,310,000	7,771,000
National Capital Region	6,194,000	0	4,410,000	-238,000	1,622,000	5,794,000
Northeast Region	6,714,000	0	6,987,000	-377,000	2,116,000	8,726,000
Pacific West Region	13,124,000	0	13,481,000	-728,000	3,607,000	16,360,000

All footnotes appear at end of document

FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002
<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
				<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Southeast Region	8,193,000	0	7,107,000	-384,000	4,593,000	11,316,000
Program Centers and Reserve *	0	0	2,212,000	-119,000	-866,000	1,227,000
Washington Office	1,680,000	0	1,266,000	-68,000	-1,198,000	0
Maintenance Systems	[0]	[0]	[2,994,000] **	[2,994,000]	[4,187,000]	[7,181,000]
Facility Condition Assessment Program	0	0	[998,000] **	998,000	2,656,000	3,654,000
Facility Management Software System	0	0	[1,996,000] **	1,996,000	1,531,000	3,527,000
Subtotal	55,581,000	0	55,459,000	0	19,890,000	75,349,000
Title VIII			[11,974,000]			
Subtotal including Title VIII			[67,433,000]			
* Program Centers include Appalachian Trail, Harpers Ferry Design Center, and Historic Preservation Training Center.						
** Shown for comparison only in FY2001; items were not funded in Repair/Rehab in FY2001.						
Incidental Personnel Costs						
Alaska Region	705,000	0	703,000	0	0	703,000
Intermountain Region	1,906,000	0	1,902,000	0	0	1,902,000
Midwest Region	702,000	0	700,000	0	0	700,000
National Capital Region	600,000	0	599,000	0	0	599,000
Northeast Region	869,000	0	867,000	0	0	867,000
Pacific West Region	1,522,000	0	1,397,000	0	0	1,397,000
Southeast Region	1,400,000	0	1,454,000	0	0	1,454,000
Subtotal	7,704,000	0	7,622,000	0	0	7,622,000
Vanishing Treasures Initiative						
Intermountain Region 5/	871,000	0	1,033,000	0	0	1,033,000
Subtotal Support Programs	215,458,000	1,617	219,847,000	4,576,000	21,457,000	245,880,000

All footnotes appear at end of document

FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002
<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
				<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Servicewide Programs						
Park Support Programs						
Employee Development Program	5,439,000	41	5,489,000	44,000	0	5,533,000
Mid-Level Intake Program	0	0	748,000	0	0	748,000
National Conservation Training Center (FWS)	500,000	1	499,000	1,000	0	500,000
Servicewide Intake Program	859,000	3	1,965,000	2,000	0	1,967,000
Subtotal Training Programs	6,798,000	45	8,701,000	47,000	0	8,748,000
[Incidental Personnel Costs]	[7,704,000]	[0]	[7,622,000]	[0]	[0]	[7,622,000]
Social Science Program	840,000	2	841,000	1,000	0	842,000
National Trail System Development	217,000	2	218,000	1,000	0	219,000
Wild & Scenic River Coordination	500,000	0	399,000	0	0	399,000
[Lamprey River]	[200,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Subtotal Park Support Programs	8,355,000	49	10,159,000	49,000	0	10,208,000
Subtotal Park Support Programs with brackets	[16,059,000]	[49]	[17,781,000]	[49,000]	[0]	[17,830,000]
Cooperative Programs						
Challenge Cost-Share Programs	1,991,000	0	4,980,000	0	0	4,980,000
Partnership for Parks	838,000	2	839,000	1,000	0	840,000
Student Conservation Program	811,000	0	809,000	0	0	809,000
Volunteer-in-Parks Program	1,519,000	1	1,517,000	1,000	0	1,518,000
Subtotal Cooperative Programs	5,159,000	3	8,145,000	2,000	0	8,147,000
Other Servicewide Programs						
Accessibility Management Program	287,000	0	286,000	0	0	286,000
Accounting Operations Center	7,798,000	109	7,947,000	150,000	650,000	8,747,000
Air Quality Program	6,226,000	20	6,443,000	28,000	2,600,000	9,071,000
Archeological Resource Protection Act Program	1,216,000	2	1,214,000	2,000	0	1,216,000
Arlington Boathouse - GW Parkway		0	100,000	0	-100,000	0
Biological Resources Management Program	3,449,000	4	3,441,000	6,000	2,400,000	5,847,000
Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Database	0	0	299,000	0	0	299,000
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units	0	0	1,596,000	0	0	1,596,000
Cultural Resources Preservation Program	13,955,000	0	13,928,000	0	0	13,928,000
Dam Safety Program	395,000	1	395,000	1,000	0	396,000

All footnotes appear at end of document

FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>				<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Denver Administration Program Center	2,025,000	44	2,075,000	61,000	0	2,136,000
DOI Museum Property Program	253,000	0	252,000	0	0	252,000
Drug Enforcement Initiative	2,180,000	3	2,168,000	3,000	0	2,171,000
Emergencies: Storm & Flood Damage	2,985,000	0	2,978,000	0	0	2,978,000
Ethnography Program	670,000	3	673,000	3,000	0	676,000
EVER-Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan	0	0	2,497,000	0	3,047,000	5,544,000
EVER-Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative	7,908,000	10	6,194,000	0	-2,194,000	4,000,000
Everglades Task Force Support	800,000	8	1,316,000	9,000	0	1,325,000
Facility Condition Assessment Program	0	0	998,000	0	-998,000	0
Facility Management Software System	0	0	1,996,000	0	-1,996,000	0
Geographic Information System Program	1,317,000	2	1,315,000	2,000	0	1,317,000
Geologic Resources Program	2,648,000	23	2,676,000	31,000	0	2,707,000
Graves Protection Act Program	892,000	1	893,000	1,000	0	894,000
Harpers Ferry Center	7,790,000	149	10,253,000	206,000	0	10,459,000
Hazardous Waste Program	11,397,000	7	11,383,000	10,000	0	11,393,000
Informational Publications	4,211,000	19	4,227,000	27,000	0	4,254,000
Inventory & Monitoring Program	12,799,000	7	17,549,000	10,000	4,200,000	21,759,000
Learning Centers	0	0	0	0	1,800,000	1,800,000
Museum Management Program	5,597,000	4	5,839,000	6,000	0	5,845,000
National Council on Traditional Arts	175,000	0	249,000	0	0	249,000
National Underground Railroad to Freedom Program	500,000	0	499,000	0	0	499,000
Natural Resources Data and Information	456,000	0	1,553,000	0	0	1,553,000
Natural Resources Preservation Program	8,307,000	0	8,289,000	0	4,000,000	12,289,000
Oil Pollution Act Program	876,000	7	886,000	10,000	0	896,000
Overflight Management Program	1,000,000	1	1,003,000	1,000	0	1,004,000
Parks as Classrooms Program	747,000	0	745,000	0	0	745,000
Resource Prot Act - Damage Assessmt & Recovery	0	0	0	0	500,000	500,000
Resource Protection Fund	0	0	0	0	300,000	300,000
Risk Management Program	800,000	0	805,000	0	0	805,000
Safety Training Program	103,000	0	103,000	0	0	103,000
[South Florida Ecosystem]	[30,713,000]	[359]	[33,396,000]	[376,000]	[853,000]	[34,625,000]
[Big Cypress National Preserve]	[4,749,000]	[71]	[5,224,000]	[77,000]	[0]	[5,301,000]
[Biscayne NP]	[3,056,000]	[59]	[3,435,000]	[45,000]	[0]	[3,480,000]

All footnotes appear at end of document

FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

	FY 2000	FY00	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002
OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM				Uncontrol	Program	FY 2002
<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
[Dry Tortugas]	[1,028,000]	[8]	[1,293,000]	[9,000]	[0]	[1,302,000]
[Everglades NP]	[13,172,000]	[221]	[13,437,000]	[236,000]	[0]	[13,673,000]
[Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan]	[7,908,000]	[0]	[2,497,000]	[0]	[3,047,000]	[5,544,000]
[Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative]	[0]		[6,194,000]	[0]	[-2,194,000]	[4,000,000]
[South Florida Task Force]	[800,000]	[0]	[1,316,000]	[9,000]	[0]	[1,325,000]
Spanish Colonial Research Center 7/	0	4	0	0	0	0
Water Resource Programs	4,735,000	34	6,869,000	47,000	1,000,000	7,916,000
Wilderness Study - Apostle Islands NL	0	0	200,000	0	-200,000	0
Wireless Technology Program	311,000	2	313,000	2,000	0	315,000
Workers Compensation Initiative	320,000	0	319,000	0	0	319,000
Subtotal Other Servicewide Programs	115,128,000	464	132,764,000	616,000	15,009,000	148,389,000
Subtotal Servicewide Programs	128,642,000	516	151,068,000	667,000	15,009,000	166,744,000
United States Park Police	54,401,000	762	0	0	0	0
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Transfer	124,000	0	0	0	0	0
Streamlining	0	0	0	0	-5,617,000	-5,617,000
Subtotal Park Management	1,252,818,000	18,754	1,291,769,000	22,907,000	29,262,000	1,343,938,000
Subtotal External Administrative Costs	111,070,000	0	99,408,000	27,153,000	0	126,561,000
TOTAL ONPS	1,363,888,000	18,754	1,391,177,000	50,060,000	29,262,000	1,470,499,000
All Other Accounts		1,054				
Total National Park Service		19,808				
Total full-time equivalents shown for the "Operation of the National Park System" account are by organization, irrespective of funding source. For example, some temporary positions in parks are funded from construction.						

FY 2002 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

1/ Counts are not taken for the following reasons: Appalachian NST - pedestrian traffic and multiple access points along the trail present problems in estimating visitation; Baltimore-Washington Parkway - counts are not taken of vehicular traffic and there are no visitor sites; Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve - limited Federal and/or public facilities; Boston Harbor Islands NRA, Brown v. Board of Education NHS, Cane River Creole NHP, Little River Canyon National Preserve, Little Rock Central High School NHS, Salt River Bay NHP & Ecological Preserve, Tuskegee Airmen NHS, and Washita Battlefield NHS - under development or renovation; Keweenaw NHP, Mississippi NR&RA, Missouri NR, National Park of American Samoa, Niobrara NR, Palo Alto Battlefield NHS, Saint Croix Island IHS - no Federal and/or public facilities; Natchez Trace NST - reported as part of Natchez Trace Parkway; and Presidio - not under NPS management until FY 1995.

2/ Appears separately under the label "Presidio" in the list of parks. The amount is not added into the Golden Gate park base.

3/ This is total acreage for the National Park System, including Poverty Point NM, which does not receive funding.

4/ The NPS uses these totals when responding to inquiries as to the amount of funding directly available for "park base operations". Items which follow this total also support park operations, but are managed at the Regional or Servicewide level.

5/ The total FY 2001 Vanishing Treasures Initiative, including funds in park bases, is \$3,379,000; the proposed FY 2002 Vanishing Treasures Initiative, including funds in park bases, is \$3,379,000. Since its establishment in FY 1998, funds have been distributed as permanent base adjustments under the Vanishing Treasures Initiative for the following parks:

	Total Program 2001 and 2002
Aztec Ruins NM	\$146,000
Bandelier NM	113,000
Casa Grande Ruins NM	68,000
Chaco Culture NHP	269,000
Chiricahua NM	36,000
El Maipais NM	126,000
El Morro NM	55,000
Fort Bowie NHS	53,000
Fort Davis NHS	110,000
Grand Canyon NP	58,000
Mesa Verde NP	332,000
Montezuma Castle NM	106,000
Navajo NM	117,000
Salinas Pueblo Missions	236,000
San Antonio Missions NHS	126,000
Tonto NM	55,000
Tumacacori NHP	167,000
Wupatki NM [Sunset Crater NM, Walnut Canyon NM]	<u>173,000</u>
Subtotal Park Units	<u>2,346,000</u>

7/ Staff supported by project funding.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollar amounts in millions)

Operation of the National Park System

Object Class	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	2002 Budget Request
Personnel compensation:				
11.1 Full-time permanent	592	19	1	612
<i>FTE</i>	12,888	-41	15	12,862
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	95	4	-4	95
<i>FTE</i>	2,780	0	-110	2,670
11.5 Other personnel compensation	37	1	0	38
11.9 Total personnel compensation	724	24	-3	745
<i>FTE</i>	15,668	-41	-95	15,532
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	187	11	19	217
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	8	0	0	8
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	33	0	-1	32
22.0 Transportation of things	18	0	0	18
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	40	2	0	42
23.2 Rental payments to others	2	0	0	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	35	0	0	35
24.0 Printing and reproduction	5	0	0	5
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	0	0	1
25.2 Other services	200	13	14	227
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Gov. accts.	2	0	0	2
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	8	0	0	8
25.5 Research and development contracts	5	0	0	5
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	5	0	0	5
26.0 Supplies and materials	81	0	0	81
31.0 Equipment	24	0	0	24
32.0 Lands and structures	12	0	0	12
Subtotal, Appropriations, NPS	1,390	50	29	1,469
25.2 Allocation to FHWA:Total/Other services	1	0	0	1
Total Net Appropriations	1,391	50	29	1,470

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
01.99 Balance, start of year	7	2	0
02.20 Receipts: Recreation, entrance and use fees	1	0	0
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	8	2	0
05.00 Appropriation: Operation of the National Park System	-6	-2	0
07.99 Balance, end of year	2	0	0

Note: The receipts shown in this schedule are on deposit in Treasury account 14-5107, "Recreation, entrance and user fees".

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Park management	1,249	1,296	1,327
00.02 External administrative costs	106	99	127
09.01 Reimbursable program	26	14	14
10.00 Total new obligations	1,381	1,409	1,468
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	10	16	12
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,388	1,405	1,484
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3	0	0
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,401	1,421	1,496
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,381	-1,409	-1,468
23.98 Unobligated balance expiring or withdrawn	-5	0	0
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	16	12	28

Note: Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) (continued)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation (general fund)	1,359	1,387	1,470
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite)	6	2	0
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P. L. 106-113	-3	0	0
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P. L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)	0	-3	0
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	2	5	0
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	1,364	1,391	1,470
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	26	15	14
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-2	-1	0
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	24	14	14
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	1,388	1,405	1,484
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	300	302	337
72.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, start of year	-3	-1	0
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	297	301	337
73.10 Total new obligations	1,381	1,409	1,468
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1,366	-1,374	-1,453
73.40 Adjustments in expired accounts (net)	-8	0	0
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-3	0	0
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	2	1	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	302	337	352
74.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, end of year	-1	0	0
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	301	337	352
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,131	1,057	1,105
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	235	317	348
87.00 Total outlays, gross	1,366	1,374	1,453

Note: Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) (continued)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources.....	12	0	0
88.40 Non-Federal sources.....	14	15	14
88.90 Total offsetting collections (cash)	26	15	14
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-2	-1	0
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1,364	1,391	1,470
90.00 Outlays	1,340	1,359	1,439

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	594	592	612
11.3 Other than full-time permanent .....	.91	95	95
11.5 Other personnel compensation .....	.37	37	38
11.9 Total personnel compensation	722	724	745
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	191	187	217
13.0 Benefits for former personnel .....	.8	8	8
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	33	33	32
22.0 Transportation of things	18	18	18
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	32	40	42
23.2 Rental payments to others	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	35	35	35
24.0 Printing and reproduction	5	5	5
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	143	204	211
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	2	2	2
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	8	8	8
25.5 Research and development contracts	5	5	5
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	5	5	5
26.0 Supplies and materials	82	81	81

Note: Revisions to estimated direct obligations in FY's 2001 and 2002 for object class 25.2 and subtotals for NPS and FHWA were made too late to include in the Budget Appendix.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Object Classification (in millions of dollars) (continued)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (Continued)			
31.0 Equipment	24	24	24
32.0 Land and structures	12	12	12
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	25	0	0
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	1	0	0
99.0 Subtotal, Direct obligations, National Park Service	1,354	1,394	1,453
Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	3	3	3
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3	3	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	8	8	8
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	13	3	3
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	1	1
31.0 Equipment	2	1	1
99.0 Subtotal, Reimbursable obligations, National Park Service ..	26	14	14
ALLOCATION TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION			
25.2 Other services	1	1	1
99.0 Total, Allocation to Fed. Highway Admin., Direct Obligations..	1	1	1
99.9 Total Obligations	1,381	1,409	1,468

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
1001 Direct: Full-time equivalent employment	16,183	15,668	15,532
2001 Reimbursable: Full-time equivalent employment	137	137	137
ALLOCATIONS FROM OTHER AGENCIES 1/			
3001 Full-time equivalent employment	691	1,036	1,036

1/ Represents National Park Service staff paid from funds allocated from other agencies. Agencies allocating funds are as follows: Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Land Management, and Fish and Wildlife Service. NPS staff paid from funds allocated from Federal Highway Administration are shown under the Construction appropriation.

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary to carry out the programs of the United States Park Police, [\$78,048,000, of which \$1,607,000 for security enhancements in the Washington, DC area shall remain available until expended] \$65,260,000: Provided, That no funds are available for the cost of the United States Park Police pension fund.

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Deletion: “, of which \$1,607,000 for security enhancements in the Washington, DC area shall remain available until expended”

This language is no longer needed because the funding provided has served its purpose and is not requested again.

2. Addition: “: Provided, That no funds are available for the cost of the United States Park Police pension fund”

This provision reflects the proposal to fund United States Park Police pension costs in the Operation of the National Park System appropriation account as before Congress established this new United States Park Police account. New bill language for this purpose is proposed for the Operation of the National Park System account

Appropriation Language Citations

1. For expenses necessary to carry out the programs of the United States Park Police, \$_____:

16 U.S.C. 1a-6 and Public Law 80-447

16 U.S.C. 1a-6 authorizes the designation of officers and employees to maintain law and order and protect persons and property within areas of the National Park System.

Public Law 80-447 (62 Stat. 81) authorizes the United States Park Police to make arrests in the Washington Metropolitan area.

2. Provided, That no funds are available for the cost of the United States Park Police pension fund.

No specific authority

United States Park Police pension costs are proposed to be paid in the Operation of the National Park System appropriation account as they were before Congress established this new United States Park Police account.

Summary of Requirements (in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation: United States Park Police

	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
FY 2001 Enacted			762	\$77,876
UNCONTROLLABLE CHANGES				
January 2002 Pay Raise	0	\$968		
Special Pay Rate	0	\$3,158		
CSRS/FERS Adjustment	0	250		
One Additional Paid Day	0	150		
Base Transfer Park Police Pension from USPP to External Administrative Costs	0	-18,663		
Base Transfer STLI/GATE Park Police Operations to USPP	41	4,281		
Total Adjustments			41	-\$9,856
PROGRAM CHANGES (detailed below)			-8	-2,760
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (FY 2002 Request)			795	\$65,260

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity	2000 Actual		2001 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2002 Budget Request		Inc.(+) Dec.(-) From 2001	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
USPP Operations	[762]	[54,401]	762	59,213	41	+8,807	-8	-2,760	795	65,260	33	+6,047
USPP Pension Fund	[0]	[0]	0	18,663	0	-18,663	0	0	0	0	0	-+18,663
Total United States Park Police	[762]	[54,401]	762	77,876	41	-9,856	-8	-2,760	795	65,260	33	-12,616

Justification of Uncontrollable and Related Changes

United States Park Police

	<u>2001</u> <u>Estimate</u> \$(000)	<u>2002</u> <u>Change</u> \$(000)
<u>Additional Cost in 2002 of the January Pay Raises</u>		
2001 Pay Raise		[+317]
2002 Pay Raise		+968
<p>These adjustments are for an additional amount needed in 2002 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.7 percent pay increases effective in January 2001 and the additional costs of funding an estimated 3.6 percent January 2002 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series. Adjusting for such reforms as delayering organizations, contracting out work more appropriately done in the private sector, re-examining position grades, management streamlining, and program FTE streamlining will be used to offset a portion of the added costs.</p>		
<u>USPP Special Pay Rate</u>	NA	+3,158
This adjustment is proposed to address pay and benefit issues facing the United States Park Police.		
<u>One Additional Paid Day</u>	NA	+150
This adjustment reflects the fact that there is one more paid day in FY 2002 than in FY 2001.		
<u>CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs</u>	NA	+250
The adjustment is for changes in estimated retirement costs paid by the bureau. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the workforce.		
<u>TECHNICAL ADJUSTMENTS</u>		
These adjustments have been reflected in the FY 2002 column in the President's Budget. All of the adjustments are within the Operation of the National Park System appropriation and have been made to reflect a more consistent and accurate representation of funding.		
United States Park Police Pension		
Transfer from United States Park Police subactivity		-18,663
Transfer to External Administrative Costs activity		[+18,663]
United States Park Police Operations		
Transfer from Visitor Services subactivity (Gateway NRA and Statue of Liberty NM)		[-4,281]
Transfer to United States Park Police subactivity These adjustments have		+4,281
	Total Adjustments	-\$9,856

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: United States Park Police

	2001 Enacted	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. United States Park Police Operations	59,213	+8,807	-2,760	65,260	+6,047
B. United States Park Police Pension Fund	18,663	-18,663	0	0	-18,663
Total Requirements \$(000)	77,876	-9,856	-2,760	65,260	-12,616

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1a-6	The National Park Service Organic Act (Law Enforcement Personnel)
Public Law 85-157	Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act amendments of 1957
Public Law 80-447	United States Park Police Arrest Authority in Washington Metropolitan area
5 U.S.C. 8509	Federal Employees Compensation Act
	Title 4 District of Columbia Code
Public Law 105-391	The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998
Public Law 106-291	Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001
Public Law 106-554	The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (Title IX, Section 901, Law Enforcement Equity Act of 2000)

OVERVIEW

The **United States Park Police** account covers the operational costs of the United States Park Police, including personnel costs for uniformed and civilian staff, supplies, materials, utilities, equipment, and pension costs for retired officers. As a law enforcement entity of the National Park Service, the United States Park Police has concurrent jurisdiction on approximately 165,000 acres located at park sites within the States of California, New York, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The mission of the United States Park Police is to provide law enforcement services to designated areas within the National Park Service, and other areas as requested through the deployment of highly trained and professional police officers to prevent and detect criminal activity as well as to conduct investigations and apprehend those individuals suspected of committing offenses against Federal, State, and local laws.

Public Law 106-291, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 2001, authorized the transfer of the function and funding for the United States Park Police from within the Operation of the National Park Service appropriation into a new United States Park Police appropriation.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIa Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.

United States Park Police

A. United States Park Police (USPP) Operations FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$59,213,000

The United States Park Police is a 650-member urban oriented law enforcement organization within the National Park Service. The organization can trace its origin to the formation of the city of Washington in 1791. Subsequently, these duties and responsibilities were formerly established in the position of Park Watchmen, in 1867. In 1882, Congress conferred "the same powers and duties as the Metropolitan Police of the District" on Park Watchmen. On December 5, 1919, Congress placed the Park Watchmen under the National Park Service, and changed the name to that of United States Park Police. In 1973, the United States Park Police began providing law enforcement services to Gateway National Recreation Area in New York, and Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco. Added responsibility in recent years has expanded to include the Presidio in San Francisco, and Fort Wadsworth and the Statue of Liberty in New York. Visitation in areas patrolled by the Park Police is in excess of 61.6 million annually. Funds appropriated to this account are used in the administration of the following programs.

Organization

Organizationally, there is a Headquarters Office in Washington, D.C., and Field Offices in New York, and San Francisco. The Headquarters Office staffs an executive management team consisting of a Chief, Assistant Chief, and Commanders of four service divisions: Office of Inspectional Services, Field Offices Division, Operations Division, and Services Division. Functionally, the management and service divisions, or contingents, have responsibilities that encompass the following:

The Office of the Chief provides leadership to the officers and is responsible for the overall management and effective operation of all United States Park Police activities. The office ensures that laws and regulations are properly enforced and fair employment policies and procedures are maintained.

The Office of Inspectional Service directs, coordinates, and supervises a number of units, including: the Planning and Development Unit which is responsible for the review, formulation and development of policies and procedures for the organization; the Audits and Evaluations Unit which examines established management, administrative, and operational programs to gauge their effectiveness and ensure that policies and procedures are properly interpreted and applied, including safety regulations and standards; the Internal Affairs Unit which conducts investigations of personnel alleged or suspected of misconduct, violations of law, or other infractions; and the Special Protection Detail which is responsible for providing protection for the Secretary and security in and around the Department of the Interior headquarters building.

The *Field Offices Division* is comprised of staffing for the New York and the San Francisco Field Offices, a law enforcement specialist in the Washington Office, and a number of Regional law enforcement specialists. These officers perform a full spectrum of law enforcement duties (criminal investigation, resource/environmental crime, cruiser, scooter, horsemounted, canine), specialized functions (search and rescue, special events/demonstrations), and administrative functions (communications, records, public information, property management, court liaison, community relations). The New York Field Office also maintains a Guard Force and a marine unit.

The *Operations Division* has responsibility for all operational activities of the United States Park Police in the Washington metropolitan area and is comprised of three branches, including: the Patrol Branch which performs the full spectrum of law enforcement activities (via cruiser, scooter, foot, horse, bicycle) in three districts within the Washington metropolitan area; the Criminal Investigations Branch which is responsible for the investigation of major crimes, and violation of narcotic and vice laws; and the Special Forces Branch which

United States Park Police

is responsible for crowd control at major demonstrations, special events, and other planned and unplanned events.

The *Services Division* is responsible for providing administrative and other support functions and is comprised of an Administrative Branch consisting of budget and data systems, information management, financial management, human resources, medical services and case analysis and review; the Technical Services Branch which is responsible for securing the communication, transportation and equipment, and facilities management needs of the organization; and the Training Branch which is responsible for the development and coordination of training programs in the Washington metropolitan area and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia.

A funding increase was provided in fiscal year 2000 to initiate an ongoing training program to provide qualified replacements to fill existing vacancies and gradually enhance the numbers of uniformed officers. Two recruit classes are scheduled annually, starting in fiscal year 2000, with these funds covering all costs to train and equip the officers and pay their salaries while in training status. This is inclusive of 19 weeks at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and twelve weeks Specialized Field Training held on-the-job. The training program also funds other related costs such as travel, uniform, equipment, physicals, background investigations, recruit testing and recruiting costs. The program is funded at \$2.4 million in FY 2001 and this level will be continued in FY 2002, which supports 48 recruit officers each fiscal year.

The responsibilities of the Park Police encompass a full range of law enforcement functions, including visitor safety and protection, prevention and investigation of crimes against persons and property, investigation of environmental crimes involving damage to National Park Service resources, protection of natural and cultural resources, protection of the Nation's historic monuments, memorials and institutions from terrorist and other threats, presidential and dignitary protection, crowd control during major demonstrations and public events, narcotics enforcement, search and rescue, drug eradication, and community based drug education programs. Officers respond to calls ranging from assisting citizens, lost children, traffic violations, accidents and fatalities to multiple homicides, shootings, drug investigations, assaults, and acts of domestic violence. Services are performed on foot, horseback, motorcycle, in cruisers, boats, and helicopters, most often requiring specialized or advanced training.

Aviation Unit. Augmenting routine Park Police operations within the Washington metropolitan area is an Aviation Unit which was established in 1973. The unit represents the only aviation law enforcement presence within the District of Columbia and supports both the United States Park Police and the Washington Metropolitan Police Department operations. The unit also provides a platform for aerial photography; wildlife management; resource management and protection, and environmental surveys. Crews support a wide variety of duties, including: law enforcement; anti-crime patrols; medical evacuation; search and rescue; presidential and dignitary protection; drug eradication and surveillance; natural and cultural resources protection; and support to Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) missions.

Special Operations

Among some of the most important sites protected by the United States Park Police are the national monuments, memorials and associated facilities within the Washington, D.C., New York City, and San Francisco areas, e.g., the White House, Lincoln Memorial, Jefferson Memorial, Washington Monument, areas around the United States Capitol, the Statue of Liberty, and the Presidio.

The U.S. Park Police cooperate with other Federal, State and local law enforcement authorities and organizations in providing specialized security and protection for park resources and the visiting public. Annual operating costs specifically for these activities include those for additional guard and dispatch staff, surveillance system maintenance, equipment repair contracts, telecommunications operators, and security costs payable to the General Services Administration. Ongoing Park Police security activities include: (1) preventing acts of terrorism at monuments and buildings owned and managed by the National Park Service, (2) providing protection to military housing facilities at Fort Wadsworth in New York and the Presidio in San Francisco, (3) providing law enforcement services at various national parks in Washington, D.C., including Lafayette Park across from the White House, the

United States Park Police

Ellipse, and the National Mall, (4) providing law enforcement assistance in accordance with memorandums of understanding and interagency agreements with various Federal, State, and local agencies regarding threats to the Government, (5) providing law enforcement services to dignitaries and foreign heads of State, who arrive in Washington, D.C., NPS Regional Offices, and other national park sites, and (6) providing dignitary escorts, as well as helicopter surveillance, to assist the United States Secret Service and Department of State with their protective responsibilities.

Added project funding of \$1.6 million was also included in FY 2001 for stepped up security and related enhancements at the Washington Monument. Also, a one-time increase supported the 2001 Presidential Inaugural and provided for the purchase and installation of surveillance equipment, alarm systems, and communications system planning.

Drug Enforcement

The United States Park Police received \$3.829 million in FY 2001 for drug enforcement activities in the Washington metropolitan area and the New York and San Francisco Field Office. Drug enforcement resources are used to support surveillance, undercover operations, drug awareness and education, and increased patrols in areas with a high incidence of drug related illegal activity. This effort contributes to the nationwide goal of eradicating drug cultivation, sale, distribution and use at NPS sites. In addition to the investigation of criminal drug activity in NPS units, the funding is also used for community drug education programs.

The United States Park Police is committed to a comprehensive community drug education program. The program, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) is presented by 27 trained police officers to school children in the Washington, D. C., San Francisco and New York areas. The emphasis of the program is to help students recognize and resist the many subtle and direct pressures that influence them to experiment with alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, or other drugs to engage in violence. The DARE program offers preventive strategies to enhance those protective factors - especially bonding the family, school, and community - which appear to foster the development of resiliency in young people who may be at risk for substance abuse and other problem behaviors. Currently, over 2,000 school children benefit from this program each year in the Washington metropolitan area, New York City and San Francisco.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IIa2	By September 30, 2005, the visitor accident/incident rate will be at or below 7.96 per 100,000 visitor days (a 16% decrease from the FY 1992-1996 baseline of 9.48 per 100,000 visitor days).
Annual Goal IIa2	By September 30, 2002, the visitor accident/incident rate will be at or below 8.53 per 100,000 visitor days (a 10% decrease from the 1992-1996 baseline).

The purpose of this goal is to provide an opportunity for a safe and enjoyable experience for park visitors. Visitor safety is a priority function within parks and is integral to fulfilling the National Park Service’s mission to provide for the public enjoyment of the national parks. The United States Park Police utilizes personnel and other resources to control and reduce the incidence of crime in units of the National Park System patrolled by the Park Police, which supports the achievement of this performance goal address visitor satisfaction and visitor safety.

United States Park Police Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of motor vehicle accidents	3,194	3,100	3,000

United States Park Police

United States Park Police Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of persons arrested	4,456	4,100	3,900
Number of reported drug incidents	1,735	1,700	1,600
Number of search warrants executed	46	51	60
Number of persons arrested for drug violations	831	950	1,000
Value of narcotics and other property confiscated	2 million	2.1 million	2.2 million
Number of firearms confiscated	70	75	79

Management Reforms

Increased visitor use and expansion of the National Park System, combined with such factors as drugs, anti-terrorism, and gangs, has dramatically altered the law enforcement function within the NPS over the past 20 years and made the work of the law enforcement officer more complex and difficult. Given the nature and complexity of these responsibilities and coupled with concerns for the safety and security of personnel has caused both the Administration and the Congress to focus attention on needed reforms and improvements in the NPS law enforcement program.

In accordance with the requirements of Title 8 of Public Law 105-391 (The National Park System Omnibus Management Act), the National Park Service conducted a study of the law enforcement needs of both the U. S. Park Police and the NPS law enforcement ranger. The legislation directed a comprehensive evaluation of the "shortfalls, needs, and requirements" of NPS law enforcement programs, including "a review of facility repair and rehabilitation, equipment, and communication needs." The legislation further directed a description be provided of "any adverse impacts that would occur if any need identified in the report is not met."

Two coordinated and complementary studies were conducted by the NPS (Law Enforcement Programs Study for the United States Park Police, and Law Enforcement Programs Study for United States Park Rangers), assembled into companion documents, and sent to Congress on March 8, 2000. The reports highlighted the need to increase the number of law enforcement personnel and provide them with adequate communications and other equipment to ensure the protection of park visitors and resources against all threats, including those of potential terrorists. The findings focused on, and strongly recommended, improvements in the NPS/USPP human resources, facilities, equipment and technology programs.

A number of measures have been instituted and initiated in response to the findings, conclusions, and recommendations contained in the Law Enforcement Programs Study for the United States Park Police. The FY 2001 Interior appropriations bill (Public Law 106-291) established a separate United States Park Police appropriation to strengthen Park Police fund controls and accountability. It also directed that the NPS contract with the National Academy of Public Administration to conduct an independent review of the mission, structure and financial planning of the United States Park Police. The 106th Congress also instituted a new pay schedule (described below) to simplify pay and benefit issues.

Employee Pay and Retention. Included in Public Law 106-554 (the Consolidated Appropriations for 2001, Title IX, Section 901, Law Enforcement Equity Act of 2000), were provisions for the establishment of a uniform salary schedule for most United States Park Police officers. The legislation revised the pay schedule and increased pay rates. An increase of \$2.536 million was provided within the Operations activity in FY 2001 for employee pay raises and

United States Park Police

enhancements resulting from the more simplified pay schedule. Within the total is \$335,000 for operational needs, equipment, and other support.

A transfer of \$4.281 million from within the Operation of the National Park System to the United States Park Police appropriations is proposed in FY 2002 to reflect a more consistent and accurate representation of funding.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)										
▪ United States Park Police Operations \$(000)	65,260	-2,760										
<p>The FY 2002 request for United States Park Police Operations is \$65.260 million, which represents a net increase of \$6.047 million above the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$2.760 million to United States Park Police activities includes:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">\$(000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>▪ Streamlining</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-359</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Eliminate Funding for 2001 Presidential Inaugural</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-798</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Washington Monument Security Enhancements</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">-1,603</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-2,760</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				\$(000)	▪ Streamlining	-359	▪ Eliminate Funding for 2001 Presidential Inaugural	-798	▪ Washington Monument Security Enhancements	-1,603	Total	-2,760
	\$(000)											
▪ Streamlining	-359											
▪ Eliminate Funding for 2001 Presidential Inaugural	-798											
▪ Washington Monument Security Enhancements	-1,603											
Total	-2,760											
Justifications for these changes are included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.												

***B. United States Park Police Pension Fund Payments
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$18,663,000

United States Park Police officers hired prior to January 1, 1984 retire under provisions of Public Law 85-157, the "Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act amendments of 1957." This law authorizes the payment of appropriated funds to the extent that benefit payments exceed the deductions from salaries of covered active duty employees.

These United States Park Police officers are not covered by Social Security nor are they eligible for a capital accumulation plan with a matching contribution. The retirement benefit increases for retirees according to the incremental rate of increase in basic pay for active duty Park Police officers. Widows and other survivors receive increases on the basis of a cost-of-living adjustment formula. The FY 2001 payment to the U.S. Park Police Pension Fund of \$18,663,000 was based on an actuarial analysis of employees and retirees. Funding proposed for FY 2002 (\$21.963 million) reflects the increased need for payments into the pension system by Park Police employees covered under Title 4 of the D.C. Code. Funding is required to pay retirement benefits to new retirees, widows, and dependents, as well as increase costs for cost-of-living and pay adjustments.

In FY 2002, the NPS proposes the transfer of the Park Police Pension Fund payments to the National Park Service's External Administrative Costs activity within the Operation of the National Park Service appropriation.

United States Park Police

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

		2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
United States Park Police	\$(000)	65,260	-2,760

The FY 2002 request for United States Park Police is \$65.260 million and 795 FTE, which represents a net decrease of \$12.616 million and a net increase of 33 FTE from the FY 2001 enacted level. The net programmatic decrease of \$2.760 million for the United States Park Police subactivity is justified by the proposed changes that follow:

- ***Streamlining (-\$359,000; -8 FTE)***: The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$0.359 million in funding and eight FTE in this program by reducing travel and other administrative overhead cost; procurement efficiencies; and making use of technological advances (such as, but not limited to, teleconferencing). Redundant administrative positions will not be filled when vacancies arise. The NPS expects to create more efficient systems and processes without affecting program delivery.
- ***Eliminate Funding for 2001 Presidential Inaugural (-\$798,000)***: Funds provided in FY 2001 for the U.S. Park Police for requirements related to the Presidential Inaugural activities are not necessary in FY 2001 and are proposed for elimination.
- ***Washington Monument Security Enhancements (-\$1,603,000)***: Funds provided to the NPS in FY 2001 for planning and design for security enhancements at the Washington Monument satisfied a one-time need and are not required in FY 2002.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1049-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Operations	0	59	65
00.02 Pension fund	0	19	0
10.00 Total new obligations	0	78	65
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	0	78	65
23.95 Total new obligations	0	-78	-65
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	0	78	65
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	0	0	20
73.10 Total new obligations	0	78	65
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	0	-58	-69
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	0	20	16
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	0	59	49
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	0	0	20
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	0	58	69
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	0	78	65
90.00 Outlays	0	58	69

Note: Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1049-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	0	35	40
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	0	28	10
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	0	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0	1	1
25.2 Other services	0	10	10
26.0 Supplies and materials	0	1	1
31.0 Equipment	0	2	2
99.99 Total new obligations	0	78	65

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1049-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	0	.762	795

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary to carry out recreation programs, natural programs, cultural programs, heritage partnership programs, environmental compliance and review, international park affairs, statutory or contractual aid for other activities, and grant administration, not otherwise provided for, [\$58,359,000: *Provided*, That \$1,595,000 appropriated in Public Law 105-277 for the acquisition of interests in Ferry Farm, George Washington's Boyhood Home, shall be transferred to this account and shall be available until expended for a cooperative agreement for management of George Washington's Boyhood Home, Ferry Farm, as authorized in Public Law 105-355] \$48,039,000.

[For an additional amount for "National Recreation and Preservation", \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$500,000 is for the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and \$1,100,000 is for a grant to the Historic New Bridge Landing Park Commission.]

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Deletion: "*Provided*, That \$1,595,000 appropriated in Public Law 105-277 for the acquisition of interests in Ferry Farm, George Washington's Boyhood Home, shall be transferred to this account and shall be available until expended for a cooperative agreement for management of George Washington's Boyhood Home, Ferry Farm, as authorized in Public Law 105-355"

This language is proposed for deletion because it applies only to funds appropriated exclusively for fiscal year 2001.

2. Deletion: "For an additional amount for "National Recreation and Preservation", \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$500,000 is for the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and \$1,100,000 is for a grant to the Historic New Bridge Landing Park Commission."

This language, contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-554), is no longer needed because it refers to funds made available only for fiscal year 2001.

Appropriation Language Citations

1. For expenses necessary to carry out recreation programs,

16 U.S.C. 460 1 - 460 1-3 and 460 1-6a; 40 U.S.C. 484(k)(2)-(3)

16 U.S.C. 460 1 - 460 1-3 authorizes certain activities which have the common purpose of helping provide outdoor recreation resources for the Nation. These activities are: (1) inventory and evaluation of needs and resources, (2) classification of resources, (3) formulation, maintenance, and revision of a comprehensive nationwide plan, (4) technical assistance to nonfederal entities, (5) encouragement of interstate and regional cooperation, (6) research and education, and (7) Federal inter-Departmental cooperation and coordination.

16 U.S.C. 460 1-6a requires reports to Congress on Federal admission and recreation use fees and authorizes fee program administration.

40 U.S.C. 484(k)(2)-(3) authorizes disposal of Federal surplus real property for use as public park or recreation areas, and requires determination and enforcement of compliance with terms of disposal.

2. natural programs,

National Recreation and Preservation/Appropriation Language and Citations

16 U.S.C. 1a-5, 1241-1251, and 1271-1287

16 U.S.C. 1a-5 requires that certain information be provided to Congress regarding the Registry of Natural Landmarks.

16 U.S.C. 1241-1251 requires National Trails studies.

16 U.S.C. 1271-1287 requires Wild and Scenic Rivers studies.

3. cultural programs,

16 U.S.C. 461-467, 469 - 469c-2, 470x - 470x-6 and 470aa-mm; 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013

16 U.S.C. 461-467 authorizes certain activities to preserve historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for public use, and expressly authorizes appropriation of funds for this purpose.

16 U.S.C. 469-469c-2 establishes a program for preservation of historical and archeological data which might otherwise be lost or destroyed as the result of a Federal or Federally-assisted or licensed project, activity, or program, and authorizes appropriation of specific amounts for this purpose.

16 U.S.C. 470x - 470x-6 establishes a National Center for Preservation Technology and Training within the Department of the Interior.

16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm authorizes certain archeological resources protection activities.

25 U.S.C. 3001-3013 authorizes a Native American graves protection and repatriation grant program.

4. heritage partnership programs,

Division II of Public Law 104-333; various provisions in permanent law, listed below

Division II of Public Law 104-333 consists of Titles I through IX, each of which authorizes Federal financial, technical or other assistance, cooperation or support in the management of a Heritage Area, Corridor, Project or Partnership established or designated by the respective Title within certain areas for specific heritage preservation and interpretation purposes.

5. environmental compliance and review,

42 U.S.C. 4332 and 49 U.S.C. 303

42 U.S.C. 4332 requires writing and reviewing outdoor recreation aspects of environmental impact statements.

49 U.S.C. 303 requires review of proposed Department of Transportation projects which could have an adverse impact on public park and recreation areas and historic sites.

6. international park affairs,

16 U.S.C. 470-1 and 1537; 42 U.S.C. 4332

16 U.S.C. 470-1 declares it Federal policy "in cooperation with other nations...to...provide leadership in the preservation of the prehistoric and historic resources of the international community of nations...."

National Recreation and Preservation/Appropriation Language and Citations

16 U.S.C. 1537 requires or authorizes the Secretary to encourage or cooperate in certain ways with other nations in "the conservation of fish or wildlife and plants, refers to United States commitment to the worldwide protection of endangered or threatened species, and requires cooperation with other nations to implement the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere.

42 U.S.C. 4332 requires support of "international cooperation in anticipating and preventing a decline in the quality of mankind's world environment."

7. statutory or contractual aid for other activities,

Various provisions in permanent law authorize appropriations requested for financial aid for certain organizations:

16 U.S.C. 469d-469i - Ice Age National Scientific Reserve.

16 U.S.C. 1101-1103 and Public Law 88-363 - Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission.

20 U.S.C. 4441-4451 and Public Law 99-498- Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program

Public Law 93-486 (Title II) - Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site

Public Law 96-428 - Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change.

Public Law 98-398, as amended, Public Law 104-333 and Public Law 105-355 - Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission

Public Law 99-388 - Johnstown Area Heritage Association.

Public Law 99-647 as amended by Public Law 101-441 and by Public Law 104-333 – John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission.

Public Law 100-433 - National Constitution Center.

Public Law 100-692 - Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal Commission.

Public Law 102-525 - Brown Foundation

Public Law 103-239, Title VII (Other Programs), Subtitle C, section 722, Alaska Native Cultural Center

Public Law 103-433 - New Orleans Jazz Commission.

Public Law 103-449 - Quinebaug-Shetucket National Heritage Commission.

Public Law 104-333 - Aleutian World War II National Historic Area and Vancouver National Historic Reserve

Public Law 102-419 - Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission.

Public Law 105-83 - Lackawanna Heritage Valley Authority and Lamprey Wild and Scenic River, and Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust

Public Law 105-312 (Title V) - Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails

Public Law 105-355 - Automobile National Heritage Area Partnership, Incorporated

Public Law 106-113 - Mandan On-a-Slant Village, National First Ladies Library/Saxton McKinley House, and Wheeling National Heritage Area

Public Law 106-554 - Historic New Bridge Landing Park Commission

8. and grant administration, not otherwise provided for, \$_____.

16 U.S.C. 470a(e)

16 U.S.C. 470a(e) authorizes administration of a program of historic preservation grants to States, Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations representing ethnic or minority groups for the preservation of their cultural heritage.

Summary of Requirements (in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation: National Recreation and Preservation

	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
FY 2001 Enacted			291	\$59,827
UNCONTROLLABLE CHANGES				
January 2002 Pay Raise	0	\$473		
CSRS/FERS Adjustment	0	36		
One Additional Paid Day	0	52		
Total Adjustments			0	561
PROGRAM CHANGES (detailed below)			-5	-12,349
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (FY 2002 Request)			286	\$48,039

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity	2000 Actual		2001 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2002 Budget Request		Inc.(+) Dec.(-) From 2001	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Recreation Programs	5	\$528	5	\$541	0	+\$10	0	-\$2	5	\$549	0	+\$8
Natural Programs	99	9,993	101	10,781	0	+197	-2	-48	99	10,930	-2	+149
Cultural Programs	138	19,425	139	20,707	0	+279	-3	-967	136	20,019	-3	-688
Environmental Compliance	4	369	4	392	0	+7	0	-2	4	397	0	+5
Grants Administration	19	1,801	13	1,554	0	+37	0	-9	13	1,582	0	+28
International Park Affairs	11	1,683	11	1,702	0	+21	0	-5	11	1,718	0	+16
Heritage Partnership Programs												
Commissions and Grants	5	5,942	5	10,284	0	+10	0	-1,551	5	8,743	0	-1,541
Technical Support	0	878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Heritage Partnership Programs	5	6,820	5	10,284	0	+10	0	-1,551	5	8,743	0	-1,541

National Recreation and Preservation <i>(continued)</i> Comparison by Activity/Subactivity	2000 Actual		2001 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2002 Budget Request		Inc.(+) Dec.(-) From 2001	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Statutory or Contractual Aid												
Alaska Native Cultural Center	0	\$742	0	\$740	0	\$0	0	-\$740	0	\$0	0	-\$740
Aleutian WWII National Historic Area	0	792	0	100	0	0	0	-100	0	0	0	-100
Automobile Natl Heritage Area Partnership Inc	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown Foundation for Educational Equity	0	101	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0
Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails	2	594	2	2,295	0	0	0	-1,497	2	798	0	-1,497
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	0	47	0	299	0	0	0	-252	0	47	0	-252
Delaware and Lehigh Natl Heritage Corridor Comm	1	445	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Four Corners Interpretive Center	0	0	0	2,245	0	0	0	-2,245	0	0	0	-2,245
Historic New Bridge Landing Park Commission	0	0	0	1,098	0	0	0	-1,098	0	0	0	-1,098
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	0	798	0	796	0	0	0	+10	0	806	0	+10
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Comm	1	240	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
John H Chafee Blackstone River Valley NHC Comm	5	445	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Johnstown Area Heritage Assoc Museum	0	49	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0
Lackawanna Heritage Valley Authority	0	445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamprey Wild and Scenic River	0	0	0	499	0	0	0	-299	0	200	0	-299
Mandan On-a-Slant Village	0	396	0	499	0	0	0	-499	0	0	0	-499
Martin Luther King, Jr., Center	0	529	0	528	0	0	0	0	0	528	0	0
National Constitution Center	0	495	0	499	0	0	0	-499	0	0	0	-499
National First Ladies Library/Saxton McKenley House	0	297	0	499	0	0	0	-499	0	0	0	-499
Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program	0	742	0	740	0	0	0	0	0	740	0	0
New Orleans Jazz Commission	0	66	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0
Quinebaug-Shetucket National Heritage Comm	0	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Comm	0	670	0	728	0	0	0	+38	0	766	0	+38
Route 66 National Historic Highway	0	0	0	499	0	0	0	-499	0	0	0	-499
Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site	0	495	0	494	0	0	0	-494	0	0	0	-494
Vancouver National Historic Reserve	0	396	0	399	0	0	0	-399	0	0	0	-399
Wheeling Park Commission	0	594	0	593	0	0	0	-593	0	0	0	-593
Women's Progress Commission	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-100	0	0	0	-100
Subtotal Statutory or Contractual Aid	9	\$9,923	9	\$13,866	0	\$0	0	-\$9,765	9	\$4,101	0	-\$9,765
Urban Park and Recreation Fund (UPARR)	0	\$2,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Total National Recreation and Preservation	290	\$52,542	287	\$59,827	0	+\$561	-5	-\$12,349	282	\$48,039	-5	-\$11,788

Justification of Uncontrollable and Related Changes

National Recreation and Preservation

	<u>2001</u> <u>Estimate</u> \$(000)	<u>2002</u> <u>Change</u> \$(000)
<u>Additional Cost in 2002 of the January Pay Raises</u>		
2001 Pay Raise	642	[+162]
2002 Pay Raise		+473
<p>These adjustments are for an additional amount needed in 2002 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.7 percent pay increases effective in January 2001 and the additional costs of funding an estimated 3.6 percent January 2002 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series. Adjusting for such reforms as delayering organizations, contracting out work more appropriately done in the private sector, re-examining position grades, management streamlining, and program FTE streamlining will be used to offset a portion of the added costs.</p>		
<u>One Additional Paid Day</u>	NA	+52
<p>This adjustment reflects the fact that there is one more paid day in FY 2002 than in FY 2001.</p>		
<u>CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs</u>	NA	+36
<p>The adjustment is for changes in estimated retirement costs paid by the bureau. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the workforce.</p>		
		Total Adjustments +\$561

National Recreation and Preservation/Recreation Programs

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Recreation Programs

Program Components	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Recreation Programs	541	+10	-2	549	+8
Total Requirements \$(000)	541	+10	-2	549	+8

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 4601 - 4601-3 The Outdoor Recreation Organic Act
16 U.S.C. 4601-6a (h) The Land and Water Conservation Act, as amended
40 U.S.C. 484 (o) The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, as amended

OVERVIEW

Recreation Programs cover a range of planning, Federal coordination, and technical assistance activities. The principal activities are the Federal Lands to Parks Program, which assists State and local governments in acquiring surplus Federal real property for public parks and recreation areas, and nationwide recreation information, statistics, and coordination.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- IIIb Through partnerships with other Federal, State, and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.
- IIIc Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreation use.

Recreation Programs
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$541,000

The Federal Lands to Parks program (FLP) places a priority on helping communities obtain Federal properties which have been declared surplus (that is, no longer needed by the Federal Government) for public parks and recreation use. In partnership with State and local agencies, the FLP results in new and expanded State and community parks, increased close-to-home recreation, and protected open space and important natural and cultural resources. A great variety of land may be available from any agency of the Federal Government, including military bases, U.S. Coast Guard stations, and Army Corps of Engineers water control projects. The land may be located in rural or urban areas, consist of open space, forests, wetlands, lakes, or shorelines; the land may contain existing historic and recreation facilities. In addition, communities may convert and restore seemingly nonrecreational property to meet community open space or recreational needs.

The Federal Lands to Parks Program is the only means for a State or local agency to acquire surplus land for dedicated public recreation at no cost instead of paying fair market value. Once transferred, the land is protected for public park and recreational use in perpetuity for current and future generations without Federal ownership. As a result, the program

National Recreation and Preservation/Recreation Programs

helps create new State and local parks, provide public recreation services, conserve natural and historic resources, and contribute to community revitalization. In addition to benefiting communities, the Federal Lands to Parks Program helps the Federal Government reduce its unneeded inventory of Federal land and facilities and management costs by transferring property out of Federal ownership.



Metropolitan Charleston, South Carolina gets access to Cooper River for public boating and a waterfront park through Federal Lands to Parks Program.



Rapidly developing Jacksonville, Florida will acquire more than 2000 acres for hiking, active use sports, natural areas and an equestrian center from Naval Air Station-Cecil Field.

The Park Service works with numerous partners and agencies to help convert Federal land and establish public parks and recreation areas; communicates with relevant State and local agencies that may be interested in available surplus property for park and recreation acquisition and use; assists interested communities to develop their applications; acts as broker between the applicant and the Federal disposing agency (typically the General Services Administration, or military departments); approves the community's application and recommends the property transfer, and prepares the deed and conveys the property to a community with deed restrictions. The NPS recommendations and land transfers are based on an assessment of the community's need for the property, capability of the applicant, suitability of the property for the intended use, and a plan for the proposed park use and/or development. Because recreational use does not have priority in Federal property disposal, the Service's role is important to help States and communities communicate their needs and compete among other potential interests for acquisition and ensure long-term protection of and public access to resources.

After transferring the property, the Park Service helps ensure continued public access to the properties for recreational use and protection of the properties' natural and cultural resources through site visits, followup contacts, technical assistance to communities, and deed and/or use agreement revisions as needed or requested.

Federal Lands to Parks Program Projects/Accomplishments:

(Federal Lands to Parks' acres are counted as preserved when property deeds are signed.)

- * **Deeded since 1949** (inception of program): More than 1,350 properties (> 148,000 acres)
- * **Deeded in FY 2000:** 24 properties (2,207 acres) in 15 States and Guam
- * **Estimated FY 2001 backlog:** More than 75 ongoing project requests (>18,000 acres)
- * **Anticipated FY 2002 projects:** Assistance on up to 370 U.S. Coast Guard historic light stations including new functions under Public Law 4613 (signed Oct. 24, 2000); continued backlog of assistance and land transfer for closed military bases and other surplus Federal property (>50 properties); ongoing assistance and oversight on more than 1,000 previously transferred properties in 50 States, Guam, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

In addition to the Federal Lands to Parks Program, the NPS works collaboratively with other Federal agencies, national nonprofit organizations and the private sector in identifying recreational needs and developing strategies to address them. This collaboration includes interagency and cooperative agreements, research, and studies. Specific examples are providing information on Department of Transportation trail and recreation funding, working collaboratively with

National Recreation and Preservation/Recreation Programs

United States Forest Service on the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment, and monitoring recreation trends.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IIIb1	By September 30, 2005, conserve with NPS partnership assistance 6,800 additional miles of trails, 6,600 additional miles of protected river corridors, and 1,368,900 additional acres of parks and open space, from 1997 totals.
Annual Goal IIIb1	By September 30, 2002, conserve with NPS partnership assistance an additional 5,200 miles of trails, an additional 3,700 miles of protected river corridor, and an additional 860,800 acres of park and open space, from 1997 totals.
Long-term Goal IIIb2	By September 30, 2005, 94% of communities served are satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreational and conservation benefits on lands and waters.
Annual Goal IIIb2	By September 30, 2002, 93.8% of States, communities, and nonprofit organizations served are satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreational and conservation benefits on lands and waters.
Long-term Goal IIIc1	By September 30, 2005, 100% of the 41,165 recreational properties (estimated for September 30, 2005), assisted by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, and the Federal Lands to Parks Program are protected and remain available for public recreation.
Annual Goal IIIc1	By September 30, 2002, 100% of the 34,088 recreational properties (as of 2001, assisted by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, and the Federal Lands to Parks Program are protected and remain available for public recreation.

Federal Lands to Parks Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Percent of communities served satisfied with Federal Lands to Parks assistance (IIb2)	90.3%	>90%	>92%
Number of acres (number of properties) transferred for state and local parks and recreation (IIb1)	2,207 (24 properties)	500**	500**
Number of ongoing recreation properties protected through Federal Lands to Parks assistance (IIIc1)	921***	928	935
** Subject to disposal schedule, approval and environmental clearance of other Federal land disposing agencies. *** Includes the number of local park units (sites), rather than the number of properties/parcels transferred. One park may include multiple transfers; one transfer may contribute to more than one park.			

National Recreation and Preservation/Recreation Programs

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR RECREATION PROGRAMS

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Recreation Programs \$(000)	549	-2

The FY 2002 request for Recreation Programs is \$0.549 million and 5 FTE, which represents an increase of \$8,000 above the FY 2001 enacted level. The net programmatic decrease of \$2,000 for the Recreation Programs is justified by the proposed change that follows:

- **Streamlining (-\$2,000):** The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$2,000 in this program by reducing travel and other administrative overhead cost; procurement efficiencies; and making use of technological advances (such as, but not limited to, teleconferencing). Redundant administrative positions will not be filled when vacancies arise. The NPS expects to create more efficient systems and processes without affecting program delivery.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Natural Programs

Program Components	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. Rivers and Trails Studies	914	+7	-2	919	+5
B. Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance	8,088	+164	-39	8,213	+125
C. National Natural Landmarks	978	+19	-5	992	+14
D. Hydropower Recreation Assistance	801	+7	-2	806	+5
Total Requirements \$(000)	10,781	+197	-48	10,930	+149

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1271 - 1287	The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1241 - 1249	The National Trails System Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 460l - 460l-3	The Outdoor Recreation Organic Act
16 U.S.C. 797(e), 803(a)	The Federal Power Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1a-5	National Park Service Organic Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1273	Historic Sites Act of 1935
16 U.S.C. 1-5	General Authorities Act of 1970, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1908	Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976
Public Law 104-333	Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996

OVERVIEW

Natural Programs include the development and completion of Congressionally mandated studies of river and trail routes for possible inclusion in the National Scenic and Historic Trails or Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems; programs to increase river and trail opportunities through State and local technical assistance; the national trails programs; the management of the National Natural Landmarks program; and programs to assist in the review of agreements with hydropower facilities/projects that impact public access to river and recreational resources.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.
- IIIb Through partnerships with other Federal, State, and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.
- IIIc Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreation use.

National Recreation and Preservation/Natural Programs

***A. Rivers and Trails Studies
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$914,000

River and trail studies are undertaken when authorized by Congress. In order for a river to be eligible for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, it must be in a free-flowing condition and possess one or more of the following values to a remarkable degree: scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values. Suitability is based upon such factors as the extent of public lands in the immediate environment of the river; funds required for acquisition, development, and management; and local or State interest in acting to protect and manage the river and the feasibility and timeliness of such action. Studies may be the responsibility of either Interior, Agriculture, or the shared responsibility of both departments. Studies of rivers are transmitted to Congress with a Presidential recommendation. Congress then decides whether or not to add the river to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Service is currently studying the following rivers: Musconetcong (New Jersey), New (Virginia and West Virginia), and the Taunton River (Massachusetts).

Trails are studied to determine whether they are feasible and desirable to include as a unit of the National Trails System. A determination of desirability for the National Trails System is based on the national significance of the route and the recreational or historic resources along the route. A determination of feasibility is based on the practicability of establishing such a trail in consideration of existing trail opportunities, costs that would be entailed, impact on other values of the resource base, and similar factors. Trail studies are authorized by section 5(c) of Public Law 90-543, as amended, and may also be the responsibility of Interior, Agriculture or the joint responsibility of both departments. When a trail study is transmitted to the Congress it includes the Secretary's recommendation as to the feasibility of establishing the trail. Congress then decides whether or not to add the trail to the National Trails System. The Service is conducting a study of the Old Spanish Trail (New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California) which we expect to complete in FY 2001. The Star-Spangled Banner Trail study was authorized in FY 2000 and will continue in FY 2001 and 2002. The recently authorized Washington-Rochambeau Trail Study extending from New York to Virginia will be funded from this account because National Historic Trail designation will be an alternative considered.

Only two river and trail studies were authorized in the second session of the 106th Congress. If no additional river and trail studies are authorized by Congress in FY 2001, available funds would be used (1) to support follow up activities authorized in legislation for several recently designated wild and scenic rivers such as the Concord, Wekiva and lower Delaware, or (2) to support congressionally directed studies for areas that might be designated as heritage corridors, tour routes, affiliated areas or other similar designations that respond to local initiatives but are not units of the National Park System.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Rivers and Trails Studies (\$000)	919	-2
The FY 2002 request for Rivers and Trails Studies is \$0.919 million, which represents an increase of \$5,000 over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$2,000 to Rivers and Trails Studies includes streamlining.		
Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.		

National Recreation and Preservation/Natural Programs

B. Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (Rivers and Trails) Program FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$8,088,000

Every year, the National Park Service is approached by over a thousand local leaders seeking help in preserving, enhancing, and developing their communities to be healthier and more livable places. The rivers and trails program lends NPS staff to give advice and assistance to local governments and citizens' groups as they develop strategies to accomplish their communities' goals. This low-cost investment by the Federal Government helps partner organizations and local governments benefit from lessons learned elsewhere in the country. It also helps them successfully navigate the imposing array of resources and strategies already available through Federal agencies and non-governmental groups.

The Rivers and Trails Program adheres to the following key principles: Projects are undertaken only at the expressed request of a local community; the National Park Service generally concludes its involvement within two years; tangible benefits for recreation or conservation are expected; a high level of public participation in planning efforts is encouraged and valued; grant funding from the NPS is not supplied, rather, NPS staff seek to help their project partners leverage necessary funding through public-private partnerships.

Communities aided by Rivers and Trails vary widely, from small, rural communities to metropolitan Dallas to neighborhoods in the Bronx. Some partners are relatively sophisticated local government agencies or established nonprofit groups, while others are groups newly formed to accomplish a single vision, such as a new trail or a greenway. For instance, youth volunteer service corps, natural resource districts, chambers of commerce, and garden clubs have all been NPS partners through rivers and trails.

While these partners each seek to accomplish unique projects, their efforts often can be categorized as follows:

- *Greenway Development* - Most Americans' primary contact with nature and the outdoors comes through close-to-home trails and greenways. Rivers and trails helps communities plan and protect a wide variety of greenways, from urban promenades to buffers of natural wildness. Rivers and trails has been very successful in helping partner communities access Federal "TEA-21" transportation funding.
- *River Conservation Planning* - The NPS offers numerous services that help communities conserve rivers they care about. Projects such as downtown river greenways and watershed protection programs not only benefit natural resources but also bolster local economies by enhancing recreational potential and property values. Moreover, millions of dollars in Federal disaster assistance and flood insurance payments can be prevented through sound river planning that reclaims flood-prone land as park and open space when flooded property owners choose to relocate. The National Park Service also helps States obtain the benefits of Wild and Scenic River designations through an alternate path that lets a State governor assume river management responsibilities instead of the Federal Government.
- *Rail-To-Trail Conversions* - The Service helps communities learn how to recycle abandoned railway corridors by converting them into popular "rail-trails." The Service alerts communities whenever an abandonment of a nearby rail right-of-way is imminent; approximately 400 such notices were provided in FY 2001, giving communities timely opportunities to initiate rail-trail planning for approximately 50 proposed abandonments covering thousands of miles of potential trails.

Rivers and trails program staff are based in 32 field locations to make them more readily accessible to nonprofit organizations and local and State governments in all 50 States. In FY 2001, over 300 new communities requested assistance with their projects, but the Service was able only to help 107 of them due to resource limitations.

Immediate Customer Satisfaction/Long-Term Project Benefits

National Recreation and Preservation/Natural Programs

The Rivers and Trails Program supports achievement of NPS performance goals IIIb1 and IIIb2: Conservation Assistance and Community Satisfaction. Working onsite with grassroots groups in communities throughout the country helps build a nationwide system of parks, open spaces, rivers, and trails. The program's goal is to add miles of trails and of protected river corridors, and acres of parkland and protected open space that will provide the Nation with educational, recreational, and conservation benefits.

GPRA results are measured both for customer satisfaction immediately following NPS assistance as well as for tangible, measurable preservation or enhancement of river, trail, and open space resources. The Service generally is most involved in these projects only during their early stages, helping local partners develop a project vision and a strategy for bringing the vision to life. Full implementation of rivers and trails-assisted projects typically takes place several years following Park Service involvement; GPRA performance measures are thus designed to assess results five years following NPS involvement.

Servicewide Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IIIb1	By Sept. 30, 2005, conserve with NPS partnership assistance 6,800 additional miles of trails, 6,600 additional miles of protected river corridors, and 1,368,900 additional acres of park and open space, from 1997 totals.
Annual Goal IIIb1	By Sept. 30, 2002, conserve with NPS partnership assistance an additional 5,200 miles of trails, an additional 3,700 miles of protected river corridor, and an additional 860,800 acres of park and open space, from 1997 totals.
Long-term Goal IIIb2	By Sept. 30, 2005, 94% of communities served are satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreational and conservation benefits on lands and waters.
Annual Goal IIIb2	By Sept. 30, 2002, following finalization of the study instrument and methodology in FY 1999, set target that 93.8% of States, communities, and nonprofit organizations served are satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreational and conservation benefits on lands and waters.

Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Trails: Miles protected	2,227	500	500
Rivers: Miles protected	1,037	685	685
Open space: Acres protected	279,026	20,000	20,000
Customer satisfaction: Percent of communities served that were satisfied with assistance	95.7%	95%	95%
* Miles and acres protected are counted five years after a technical assistance project is completed, because local initiatives to protect the resources or construct the trails generally take at least five years to complete.			
Exceptional project results were recorded in FY 2000: 260,000 acres of open space and 460 miles of rivers protected in one Alaska project and 780, 320, and 220 miles of trails in three other projects around the country.			

National Recreation and Preservation/Natural Programs

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance (\$000)	8,213	-39
The FY 2002 request for Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance is \$8.213 million, which represents an increase of \$125,000 over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$39,000 to Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance includes streamlining.		
Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.		

***C. National Natural Landmarks Program
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$ 978,000

Qualified sites are evaluated by the National Park Service and designated National Natural Landmarks (NNL) by the Secretary of the Interior. By 1989, 587 NNLs had been designated. In late 1989, a moratorium was placed on consideration of new sites for designation. Based on a management evaluation of the program conducted by the NPS in 1990 to identify material and other weaknesses and propose measures to address them, program improvements were conducted, including the publication of revised program regulations in FY 1999. The revised regulations allowed the resumption of national natural landmarks site evaluations and designations.

In accordance with the FY 1999 program revisions, efforts will continue to ensure that landowners are afforded the opportunity to withdraw their land from existing NNL designations. Although many landowners have been contacted during and since FY 1999 concerning this opportunity, direct mailings and print media notifications have been unable to contact numerous landowners. In FY 2001, the NPS will continue efforts to reach the remaining national natural landmarks landowners. In addition, where landowners have requested the withdrawal of their land from within NNL boundaries the NPS will continue to act upon these requests.

National natural landmarks program responsibilities include monitoring the condition of designated sites, providing liaison with landowners, fostering partnerships with Federal, State, local, and municipal agencies and conservation organizations, providing program information to interested parties, and securing technical assistance to landmark owners or arranging for designation ceremonies when requested.

National Recreation and Preservation/Natural Programs

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ National Natural Landmarks (\$000)	992	-5

The FY 2002 request for National Natural Landmarks is \$0.992 million, which represents an increase of \$14,000 over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$5,000 to National Natural Landmarks includes streamlining.

Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

***D. Hydropower Recreation Assistance
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$801,000

Hydropower Recreation Assistance presents numerous opportunities for river conservation and enhancement of water-based recreation that are fully compatible with continuing and future operations of hydropower facilities.

Consultations with the National Park Service are required under the Federal Power Act, as amended. The NPS makes recommendations and is often involved in collaborative settlement negotiations with hydropower companies and local recreational interests. Many utility companies have found Park Service assistance valuable in reaching agreements to improve recreational access to rivers and protect recreational experiences for all users. The NPS facilitates negotiations, makes recommendations, designs whitewater boating studies, and works with power companies and user groups to lessen conflicts among industry, boaters, and anglers.

Full implementation of recreation related mitigation efforts may take place several years following the National Park Service involvement; GPRA performance measures within this component are designed to examine local results following settlement signing and/or the issuing of a new hydropower operation license. This program has achieved the protection of hundreds of miles of river corridor and trails, and thousands of acres of open space.

In FY 2000, the Park Service added hydropower staff in offices in Alaska, California, Minnesota, and Tennessee, as well as a coordinator in Washington, D.C. Park Service staff are also active on this issue from offices in, Massachusetts, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. With the addition of new staff, the NPS hydropower recreation assistance will expand in FY 2001 to work in 20 States, twice as many as in FY 1999.

With the increase of \$300,000 provided in FY 2001, the NPS will be hiring a number of new employees to provide assistance in states that currently have a high demand including: California, Idaho, New York, Oregon, and Washington.

One recent success, the Wilderness Shores Settlement Agreement in Wisconsin and Michigan, was a landmark agreement that addressed eight hydropower projects prior to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's licensing process. The agreement was a collaborative one between Wisconsin Electric, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the Michigan Relicensing Coalition, and the River Alliance of Wisconsin. The licensee realized significant savings; resource protection and enhancement benefits are noteworthy. Among the resource protection benefits of this Hydropower Recreation Assistance project are:

- 22,000 acres will be protected, 4,850 of them outside of the project boundary

National Recreation and Preservation/Natural Programs

- 160 miles of riparian land will be protected with a 200 ft. or larger natural buffer
- instream flows for whitewater boating will be returned to two key river segments
- recreational facilities and access to the water will be developed or improved
- a water trail will be developed throughout the eight projects
- other benefits realized include a fish protection fund, a mitigation and enhancement fund for aquatic habitat restoration, instream flows to protect habitat, and angler access.

The benefits of NPS involvement in hydropower consultations include strong relationships among stakeholders, significant resource protection and enhancement, and major savings of time and money.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Hydropower Recreation Assistance (\$000)	806	-2
The FY 2002 request for Hydropower Recreation Assistance is \$0.806 million, which represents an increase of \$5,000 over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$2,000 to Hydropower Recreation Assistance includes streamlining.		
Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.		

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR NATURAL PROGRAMS

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Natural Programs (\$000)	10,930	-48

The FY 2002 request for Natural Programs is \$10.930 million and 99 FTE, which represents a net increase of \$0.149 million and a decrease of two FTE from the FY 2001 enacted level. The programmatic decrease of \$48,000 and two FTE in the Natural Programs is justified by the proposed change that follows:

- **Streamlining (-\$48,000; -2 FTE):** The NPS proposes to effect savings in this program by reducing travel and other administrative overhead cost; procurement efficiencies; and making use of technological advances (such as, but not limited to, teleconferencing). Redundant administrative positions will be filled when vacancies arise. The NPS expects to create more efficient systems and processes without affecting program delivery.

National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Cultural Programs

Program Components	2001 Enacted	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. National Register Programs	16,018	+279	-717	15,580	-438
B. National Center for Preservation Technology and Training	2,222	0	-250	1,972	-250
C. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants	2,467	0	0	2,467	0
Total Requirements \$(000)	20,707	+279	-967	20,019	-688

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 431-433	The Antiquities Act of 1906
16 U.S.C. 461-467	The Historic Sites Act of 1935
16 U.S.C. 470-470 n	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
16 U.S.C. 469-469 c-1	Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
16 U.S.C. 470aa-ll	Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1-5	General Authorities Act as amended in 1976
16 U.S.C. 1908	Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976
26 U.S.C. 46(b)(4)	Tax Reform Act of 1986
26 U.S.C. 48(g)	Tax Reform Act of 1986
25 U.S.C. 3001-3013	The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
43 U.S.C. 2102	Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987
Public Law 104-333	Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996

OVERVIEW

The **Cultural Programs** activity supports the preservation of the Nation's historical and cultural heritage and the integration of preservation values in public and private decisions. These activities include: (1) identifying, evaluating, and registering historic and archeological resources in the National Register of Historic Places, (2) designating resources of national significance as National Historic Landmarks, (3) assisting public agencies in the interpretation, preservation and protection of archeological and historic resources, (4) creating documentary records of historic properties through the Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record, (5) assisting State Historic Preservation Offices, certified local governments, Indian tribes, and the private sector, (6) undertaking research and training in preservation techniques and technologies, (7) providing information and advice on preservation techniques and technologies, (8) responding to taxpayers' requests for certification for Federal tax incentives, and (9) providing regulations and guidance on the identification, treatment and potential repatriation of Native American human remains and cultural objects.

National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.

***A. National Register Programs
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$16,018,000

The National Park Service’s National Register Programs assist thousands of communities nationwide to preserve their cultural heritage through formal designation programs that recognize significant historic and archeological properties. Federal designation provides eligibility for Federal financial assistance and regulatory protection. The National Register Programs administer financial incentives for designated properties, including the Federal Preservation Tax Incentives and the Historic Preservation Fund. The National Park Service works with other entities of government at the local, State, tribal, and Federal levels to establish and operate complementary designation, incentives, and regulatory programs. In order to encourage all levels of government and the private sector to preserve their cultural resources, the National Register Programs offer a wide range of technical assistance for protecting historic and archeological properties. Performance goals for the National Register Programs are summarized in the following table.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IIIa1	By September 30, 2005, an additional 6.9% (158) of properties are designated as National Historic Landmarks (2,277 to 2,435); an additional 11% (7,800) significant historical and archeological properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (71,019 to 78,819); an additional 30.2% (221,800) significant historical and archeological properties in Federal ownership are inventoried and evaluated (733,200 to 955,000 contributing properties); an additional 23.5% (1,109,000) significant historical and archeological properties are either inventoried and evaluated, or officially designated by States, tribes, and certified local governments (4,701,000 to 5,810,000 contributing properties).
Annual Goal IIIa1	By September 30, 2002, an additional 3.6% (83) of properties since September 30, 1999 are designated as National Historic Landmarks (2,277 to 2,360); an additional 5% (3,900) significant historical and archeological properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (71,019 to 74,919); an additional 15.9% (116,800) of significant archeological properties in Federal ownership are inventoried and evaluated (773,200 to 850,000 contributing properties); and an additional 15% (709,000) significant historical and archeological properties are either inventoried and evaluated, or officially designated by States, tribes, and certified local governments (4,701,000 to 5,410,000 contributing properties).

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Long-term Goal IIIa2	By September 30, 2005, 90% of National Historic Landmarks (2,184 of 2,427 designated landmarks) are in good condition; 1% of Federally recognized historical and archeological properties (19,800 of 2,186,000 contributing properties) are protected through NPS administered programs or assistance; 3% of significant historical and archeological properties (149,600 of 4,906,000 contributing properties) recognized by States, tribes, or certified local governments are protected through their administered programs or assistance.
Annual Goal IIIa2	By September 30, 2002, 90% of National Historic Landmarks (2,117 of 2,427 designated landmarks) are in good condition; 1% of Federally recognized historical and archeological properties (19,700 of 1,987,000 contributing properties) are protected through NPS administered programs or assistance; and 3% of significant historical and archeological properties (158,600 of 4,410,000 contributing properties) recognized by States, tribes, or certified local governments are protected through their administered programs or assistance.
Long Term Goal IIIa3	By September 30, 2005, 85% of users are satisfied with historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials provided by NPS.
Annual Goal IIIa3	By September 30, 2002, 85% of users are satisfied with historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials provided by NPS.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Historic Preservation Act established the National Register of Historic Places as our national cultural resources inventory and gave it a central role in identifying buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects significant in American history, archeology, architecture, engineering, and culture, and recognizing them as worthy of preservation. National Register listing and eligibility qualify historic places and archeological sites for Federal preservation incentives, consideration in planning for Federal projects, and other programs and activities that protect significant historic and archeological properties. The program’s primary goals are to foster a national preservation ethic, promote a greater appreciation of America’s heritage, and increase and broaden the public’s understanding and appreciation of heritage resources.

Properties are nominated to the National Register by State Historic Preservation Officers in each State; Federal Preservation Officers for national park and other Federal properties, and by Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for some tribal lands. Historical cultural units of the National Park System and national historic landmarks designated by the Secretary of the Interior also are listed in the National Register. The National Register office reviews nominations for technical accuracy and to determine if nominations meet the criteria for evaluation, enters properties in the National Register Information System, and publishes notices of listing in the Federal Register.

The National Register of Historic Places also considers nomination appeals; makes determinations of eligibility of properties for listing at the request of Federal agencies and in cases where private property owners object to listing; and processes removals, amendments, preliminary reviews, and related actions. The highest priority for the National Register program in FY 2001 and 2002 is to process National Register nominations, determinations of eligibility, and related actions in a timely manner.

National Register Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Cumulative National Register listings	72,421	73,619	74,919
New National Register listings	1,488	1,300	1,300

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National Register Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Determinations of eligibility, nomination appeals, returns, amendments, removals, amendments and related actions	352	400	400
* Bulletins and other technical information distributed	67,000	67,000	67,000
Workshops and training sessions	60	35	35

* Internet distribution of National Register bulletins increased in FY 2000, causing a decrease from FY 1999 in the number of hard copy bulletins mailed to the public.

- The National Register provides photocopies of National Register documentation on request to the public and develops a broad range of published and audiovisual materials to meet the needs of States, Federal agencies, national parks, local governments, Indian tribes, and private citizens seeking to evaluate and nominate properties and use the National Register. Approximately 194,000 pages of National Register copies were distributed to the public in FY 2000, compared to 176,000 pages in FY 1999. A new National Register bulletin, *Telling the Stories: Planning Effective Interpretive Programs for Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places*, was published in FY 2000. Priority in FY 2001 and FY 2002 will be given to expanding and updating the National Register bulletin series.

- During FY 2000, approximately 650,000 hits and 35,000 user sessions per week were recorded on the National Register Web homepage. Over 1,500 e-mail inquiries were received and answered through the website in FY 2000. Three National Register bulletins were added to the website, bringing the total number available online to 30. Custom website features for African American History Month, Hispanic Heritage Month, Women’s History Month, Asian-Pacific Heritage Month, and Preservation Week were created for the National Register homepage.

- The National Register Information System (NRIS) computer database records information on National Register listings, determinations of eligibility, and the status of nominations. Documentation of National Register properties is used by States, Federal agencies, local and tribal governments, and the public to encourage preservation, protect significant historic and archeological properties, project planning, grant assistance, Tax Act certifications, program analysis, research, and public education. Approximately 3,400 user sessions and 90,000 hits per week were recorded for the NRIS. Of the 3,400 user sessions per week, close to 2,500 users returned to the database more than once.

Continued priorities for the National Register database and paper records in FY 2001 and FY 2002 include (1) improving public access to the National Register Information System over the Internet, (2) maintaining, expanding, and improving NRIS data, and (3) improving the archival stability and accessibility of the National Register and national historic landmark records.

- The Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) program is a major vehicle for the National Register's promotion of heritage education. In FY 2000, TwHP posted 27 classroom-ready lesson plans on its website, bringing the total number of TwHP lessons available online to 50. Several of the new lessons had never been available in published form, and many relate to specially created TwHP website features on African Americans, Women, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, the Civil War, Transportation, and the Struggle for Independence. Priority in FY 2001 and FY 2002 will be to further increase the number of TwHP lesson plans accessible on the Internet, and in FY 2001 to publish a new TwHP thematic issue of CRM on how teachers and others are using TwHP materials.

- The National Register promoted heritage education and tourism by expanding its website with the addition of new *Discover Our Shared Heritage* travel itineraries. Four new travel itineraries were completed in FY 2000:

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Charleston, South Carolina, Virginia Piedmont, Cumberland, Maryland, and southeastern Louisiana. Each itinerary, created in partnership with communities and organizations throughout the Nation, provides descriptions, photographs, and maps locating the registered historic places featured in the itinerary, as well as links to pertinent national parks and State tourism offices. Priority in FY 2001 and FY 2002 will be to work with partner communities throughout the Nation to complete and expand the number of travel itineraries available on the Internet.

National Historic Landmarks

National historic landmarks (NHL) are nationally significant historic places recognized by the Secretary of the Interior under the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The purpose of the National Historic Landmarks Program is to identify and protect significant historic and archeological properties possessing exceptional value in illustrating the nation's heritage. Only three percent of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are designated as national historic landmarks. The National Historic Landmarks Survey conducts theme studies to evaluate historic properties by comparative analysis within broad topics of United States history and prehistory, and reviews and processes nominations submitted on individual properties. During FY 2000, completed a theme study, begun in FY 1999, on racial desegregation in public education was completed. In addition, the NHL Survey began developing a historical framework on the history of American civil rights.

- Priorities for this program in FY 2001 and FY 2002 are to (1) evaluate and process proposals for designation and complete designation of landmark sites, (2) continue work on theme studies in progress, (3) increase the accessibility of the designation process, and (4) improve computerized data on National Historic Landmarks. Achieving these goals will protect cultural resources and make these resources accessible for public appreciation and understanding.
- Once national historic landmarks are designated, the NPS commits to assist in preserving these irreplaceable properties through the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative. This initiative monitors the 2,310 national historic landmarks designated to date and prepares a periodic report to Congress on their condition. A total of 61 NHLs have been protected through funding from the Save America's Treasures grant program since FY 1999. Priorities in FY 2001 and FY 2002 include continuing to support the development of the National Historic Landmark Stewards Association and fostering increased cooperation with our preservation partners outside of the NPS.

National Historic Landmarks Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Cumulative NHL designations	2,310	2,327	2,352
New National Historic Landmark designations	33	25	25

National Historic Landmarks Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Endangered NHLs assisted and monitored	930	935	940

Tribal Historic Preservation Program

This program assists Indian tribes in preserving their unique prehistoric and historic properties and cultural traditions and in establishing ongoing historic preservation programs. The NPS has entered into agreements with 27 tribes that enable them to assume program functions pursuant to section 101(d) of the National Historic Preservation Act. In addition, the NPS has provided limited financial assistance to those tribes to develop their programs. In FY 1998 through FY 2000, the Park Service worked closely with these tribes to develop a proposed regulation governing tribal participation in the national program; the proposed regulation will be published for comment and will

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subsequently issued for review in FY 2001. Also, the NPS will gather data in FY 2001 on historic properties designated (goal reference IIIa1) and protected (goal reference IIIa2) under tribal law.

- The NPS is currently negotiating with additional tribes to enable their formal participation in the national program, and it expects other tribes to submit program proposals during FY 2001 and FY 2002. The Service will continue to provide financial assistance to tribes that seek to carry out specific, discrete preservation projects; and will continue to work with partners such as the Smithsonian Institution, Library of Congress, universities, and the private sector to provide training and technical assistance for tribes that seek to preserve their culture and heritage.

Tribal Historic Preservation Program Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Cumulative number of tribes assuming statutory program responsibility	27	35	42
Historic Preservation Fund grants to Tribes	52	57	62

Certified Local Governments

The National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Offices provide valuable technical assistance and matching grants to hundreds of communities. Local governments strengthen these efforts by achieving Certified Local Government (CLG) status from the NPS. States are required by the National Historic Preservation Act to set aside at least ten percent of their annual Historic Preservation Fund allocation to fund CLG historic preservation subgrant projects.

- The goals of the program are to (1) develop and maintain local preservation programs across the Nation that influence planning, zoning and permitting decisions critical to preserving significant historic and archeological properties, and (2) ensure the broadest possible participation of local governments in the national historic preservation program while maintaining preservation standards established by the Secretary of the Interior. During FY 2001 and FY 2002, the NPS expects the number of Certified Local Government to increase.

Certified Local Governments Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Cumulative number certified by the NPS	1,240	1,285	1,325
New Certified Local Governments certified by the NPS	42	45	40
Historic properties newly designated under local law	14,100	15,700	16,800
Cumulative number of historic properties Designated under local law	287,500	299,000	302,000
Historic properties protected under local law	64,300	66,500	70,000

American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP)

The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) promotes the preservation of significant battlefields from all wars on American soil, along with associated prehistoric and historic sites. The program focuses on alternatives that avoid costly Federal land acquisition and the unnecessary creation of additional National Park System units. The APBP produces a quarterly newsletter, *Battlefield Update*; reports on the status of preservation at the Priority I battlefields designated by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, conducts and supports battlefield mapping projects; administers approximately 125 cooperative agreements and grants; serves as staff to the Secretary of the Interior for approving the expenditure of Civil War Commemorative Coin funds for battlefield land acquisition;

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heads the Congressionally-chartered Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study, administers the \$8 million of Title V Land and Water Conservation Fund monies appropriated in FY 1998 for Civil War battlefield acquisition grants; maintains and enhances its battlefield preservation assistance website; and provides a range of technical assistance services to many partners and the public.

- In FY 2000, the American Battlefield Protection Program distributed \$468,550 for battle site surveys, community battlefield preservation plans, National Register nominations, promotion of heritage tourism, battlefield interpretation, community outreach, and heritage education. In FY 2000, the program involved 50 partner organizations in addition to carrying out new and ongoing projects associated with the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and Indian Wars, and the Civil War.

- In FY 2001, the NPS will continue to work with Priority I sites and begin work on the 78 Priority II Civil War sites, which are battlefields with opportunities for comprehensive preservation. In addition, the program will increase its focus on nationally significant battlefield sites from other wars fought on American soil. In FY 1999, the NPS began the Congressionally mandated study of sites associated with the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The study included collecting site data from 27 States, established a comprehensive research library, established and tested the field survey methodology, and began conducting field survey operations in seven States in cooperation with State Historic Preservation Officers. The Congress has appropriated an additional \$250,000 in FY 2001 to support the completion of the study.

American Battlefield Protection Program Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of new grant projects	22	28	28
Ongoing grant projects	60	60	60
New Civil War Commemorative Coin applications	4	8	0
Title V Land and Water Conservation Fund Battlefield grants	12	8	0

Federal Preservation Tax Incentives

A 20 percent tax credit under the Internal Revenue Code, is available to property owners or lessees for rehabilitating historic structures. Buildings must qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and be leased for income-producing purposes. The Service must certify that their rehabilitation conforms with the historic character of the building. In FY 2000, the amount of investment attributed to tax incentives as measured by certified rehabilitation was \$1.693 million. Certain charitable contributions of easements for historic preservation purposes qualify for Federal tax incentives when the NPS certifies that the properties are certified historic structures. Similar to the 20 percent tax credit for rehabilitating historic structures, this program is carried out in partnership with State Historic Preservation Offices. In FY 2001 and 2002, the Service expects a continued increase in private investment in historic structures.

Federal Tax Incentives Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of housing units rehabilitated and created	7,040	7,310	7,595
Number of projects certified for 20% tax credit	722	747	775
Private investment (in millions of dollars)	1,693	1,888	1,900

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Technical Preservation Assistance

The National Park Service is a leader in developing technical information, standards, guidelines, and training materials to assist property owners in protecting and preserving historic and archeological properties. Technical information, standards, and guidelines developed by the NPS are widely used by Federal and State agencies involved in historic preservation, and by national parks and by municipal governments throughout the country to explain and encourage appropriate historic preservation techniques. University programs, nonprofit organizations and the general public also rely on technical preservation assistance activities of the NPS, affecting work on thousands of historic buildings each year. During FY 2001 and FY 2002, the NPS expects to increase the number of available publications and to increase the distribution of new and existing products.

Technical Preservation Assistance Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Cumulative number of preservation briefs and technical notes	83	86	89
Historic preservation projects provided technical assistance	4,050	4,150	4,200
Technical briefs, brochures, leaflets, fact sheets, publications, catalogues, and other media distributed	48,200	49,000	55,000

Cultural Resource Inventory, Planning, and Geographic Information Systems

Since 1969, an estimated four million historic resources have been identified by Federal agencies including national parks, State Historic Preservation Offices, tribal preservation programs, and local governments through the use of Federal project and grant assistance. These data and the public investment in them are most fully useful when governments and the private sector have timely access to the data and can make informed decisions about the protection of significant historic and archeological properties. The way in which this information is generated, used, and distributed is rapidly changing. Online multimedia historic preservation information, in combination with other geographic information, is becoming the basis on which land-use decisions are made. During FY 2001 and FY 2002, the NPS expects to continue to integrate the use of database management systems, geographic information systems, and global positioning systems in local, State, tribal, and Federal historic preservation activities.

Cultural Resource Inventory Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
State, tribal, and local DBMS, GIS, and GPS projects	12	10	10
National park GIS/GPS projects	7	3	4
Endangered battlefield documentation projects	11	5	5
NPS-sponsored training courses and field schools	11	8	8

Historic Landscape Initiative

The Historic Landscape Initiative promotes responsible preservation practices to protect America's historic landscapes. In partnership with Federal and State agencies, Indian tribes, professional organizations, universities, and local stewards, the NPS will (1) develop and disseminate guidelines for landscape preservation, (2) produce tools to raise public awareness, (3) organize and participate in training workshops, and (4) provide technical

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assistance for nationally significant properties and districts. Information provided by the NPS influences project work at local, regional, national and even international levels on landscapes ranging from parks and gardens, to rural villages and agricultural landscapes. During FY 2001 and FY 2002, the NPS will increase the number of training programs related to historic landscapes, and increase the number of historic landscapes assisted through this program.

Historic Landscapes Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Training courses co-sponsored and presented	23	23	25
Publications, videos, and other specific assistance	5	6	8
Cultural landscapes provided assistance	310	320	325

Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs

Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires each Federal agency to assume responsibility for preserving historic properties that agencies own or control. Section 110(a)(2) directs the Secretary of the Interior to advise Federal agencies, including national parks, and to train them to locate, inventory, nominate, and protect significant historic and archeological properties for which they are responsible.

- In FY 1998, NPS published revised “Guidelines for Federal Agency Preservation Programs.” These non-regulatory guidelines provide the Secretary’s formal advice to Federal agencies on how to meet their obligations under section 110. In FY 2000, a “user-friendly” version of these guidelines, with illustrations and case studies, was prepared for publication and distribution. The Service focused also on the training needs of Federal agency staff, and developed a consultation process by which agencies can meet the obligation to establish their preservation programs in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. In FY 2001, the resulting guidance will be published, and distributed, and the consultation process will be implemented.

Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning

The National Historic Preservation Act mandates historic resource surveys and comprehensive historic preservation planning. Conflicts with development interests and competing land uses occur nationwide, often because information about the needs, values, and priorities for historic and archeological properties is not effectively integrated into the planning and decision-making processes in both the public and private sectors.

- The goals of the program are to (1) build planning proficiency within the historic preservation community at the local, tribal, State, and Federal levels, including national parks, (2) build skills within the larger planning community to recognize the goals and issues of historic preservation, (3) ensure that historic preservation practices are current and easily integrated into modern planning systems such as geographic information systems, and (4) enable the development of effective historic preservation components in local, county, tribal, State, national park, and Federal plans and policies nationwide. During FY 2001 and FY 2002, the NPS is placing greater emphasis on Internet distribution of materials and information towards building historic preservation planning capabilities at the local, county, tribal, State, and Federal levels.

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Historic Preservation Planning Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of technical assistance publications distributed	3,400	3,500	3,750
Number of visits per month to the planning program website	2,700	2,850	3,200
Number of States with revised/updated Statewide Historic Preservation Plans	2	20	22

State Historic Preservation Programs

Under the National Historic Preservation Act, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) have a role in almost all facets of the Service' historic preservation program, including assisting in administering NPS programs, receiving NPS assistance, and contributing to the national historic preservation program by designating and protecting historic properties under State law.

State Historic Preservation Programs Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Historic properties newly designated by States under State law	24,200	25,400	27,500
Cumulative number of historic properties designated by States under State law	526,000	534,000	549,000
Historic properties protected by States under State law	63,200	70,000	72,600

Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative

The National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992 authorize the Secretary of the Interior to "make grants or loans or both to Indian tribes and to nonprofit organizations representing ethnic or minority groups for the preservation of their cultural heritage." The 1992 amendments also direct the Secretary to provide "technical or financial assistance, or both, to historically black colleges and universities, to tribal colleges, and to colleges with a high enrollment of Native Americans or Native Hawaiians, to establish preservation training and degree programs." In response to these mandates, the NPS established the Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative, a long-term investment to address the under-representation of qualified minority professional practitioners in historic preservation/cultural resources stewardship positions in the NPS and in its partner organizations. Closely allied with this activity is the goal to work with diverse organizations and communities and schools to increase the identification, preservation, and interpretation of historic properties that reflect the Nation's diverse cultural heritage, including increased minority-related properties designated and protected under Federal/State/tribal/local authorities.

During FY 2002, the NPS will (1) expand its mailing list databases of diverse organizations and professors of history, architecture, and related fields at minority colleges and universities, (2) expand the Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program, (3) develop and implement conferences and workshops aimed at community stewards in the identification, documentation, evaluation, preservation, and interpretation of diverse historic properties, (4) assist with the development of workshops and courses that train students at minority colleges and universities and in public school systems, (5) sponsor scholarships for minority community leaders and students to attend the National Trust for Historic Preservation's annual meetings, (6) produce and distribute a biannual diversity newsletter distributed to partner organizations, diverse organizations, minority colleges and universities, and interested individuals, and (7) expand and maintain the Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative website that reaches hundreds of visitors per month.

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Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of diverse organizations, colleges, and universities on mailing list database that receive regular NPS mailings and diversity publications	500	600	700
Number of cooperative cultural resources diversity interns	12	15	20
Number of conferences and workshops directed at diverse cultural resources and minority college, university, and public school students	4	5	6
Number of diversity scholarships to attend National Trust for Historic Preservation annual meeting	60	60	60
Number of visitors to Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative website per month	N/A	500	750

The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record

The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) is an integral part of the national historic preservation program. Founded in 1933 and 1969 respectively, HABS and HAER document significant architectural, engineering, and industrial sites in the United States and its territories through measured and interpretive drawings, large-format photographs, and written histories. The Library of Congress preserves the documentation for HABS/HAER and makes it available to the public in both analog and digital formats. This resource has played a leading role in architectural documentation and preservation training, and is widely recognized as the Nation's oldest Federal preservation program.

HABS/HAER documentation is critical baseline documentation for the ongoing stewardship of recorded properties. Both the public and private sectors use this documentation for planning projects for structures entrusted to their care. Increasingly, historic preservationists, historic property owners, teachers, students of all ages, and individuals interested in the Nation's built environment consult the collection for graphical and textual information on historic architecture and engineering and industrial sites of regional or national significance.

Stewardship

The HABS/HAER Collection -- the largest of its kind in the world -- consists of documentation on approximately 37,000 historic structures throughout the United States and its territories recorded in 54,609 sheets of measured drawings, 216,172 large-format photographs, 2,709 large format color transparencies, and 144,937 pages of historical data. Approximately 20,000 items are reproduced from the collection each year for professionals, scholars, and the general public, making it one of the most popular collections at the Library of Congress. Records on 3,215 buildings and structures (49,826 items total) have been added since October 1998.

In October 2000, the NPS -- in collaboration with Library of Congress and the American Society of Landscape Architects -- created the Historic American Landscapes Survey, a permanent program modeled after HABS/HAER to create and archive documentation of historic American parks, gardens, and landscapes. Activities associated with the new program will proceed as donations or funding levels permit.

Early in 1998, the Library of Congress placed the full catalog of the HABS/HAER Collection online, thus beginning a multi-year effort to make the drawings, photographs, and histories available to the public over the Internet. More than 350,000 items from the collection are now available online for researchers to search, view, and download at no cost through the "Built in America" website (memory.loc.gov/ammem/hhhtml/hhhome.html). By 2002, over six terrabytes (6,000 gigabytes) of digital files will be available online.

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HABS/HAER has launched a project to index the records on all 37,000+ structures in the collection. Paralleling the library's digitizing efforts, the indexing project will make electronic queries both easier and more sophisticated by offering researchers numerous points of access into the collection. Once the collection is indexed, researchers of all ages, professions, and educational backgrounds will be able to search the collection for the building types, styles, materials, dates, and people of interest to them.

In April 2000, the NPS launched a new and improved website that features electronic editions of guidelines, program news and updates, and useful information on programs and recording projects. Site usage continues to increase, with 17,626 user sessions logged in November 2000 alone.

Education

Each year, the NPS Summer Programs offer architects, landscape architects, industrial designers, historians, industrial archeologists, engineers, illustrators, and students of architecture and history opportunities to record historic sites and structures of architectural and technological significance and to receive critical training in historic architecture and engineering at little or no cost to the Federal Government. This training is targeted to schools with high minority enrollments. In FY 2000, over 40 people worked on summer teams across the country.

HABS/HAER launched an online exhibit, entitled "PARKitecture in Western National Parks: Early Twentieth Century Rustic Design and Naturalism." Consisting of photos and measured drawings of sites in ten parks, the exhibit focuses on naturalism and early 20th Century rustic design. The Historic American Engineering Record also celebrated its 30th anniversary with an exhibit of its own produced in cooperation with the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C. The exhibit, entitled *Monuments, Mills and Missile Sites*, is scheduled to travel in 2001 through 2002.

Partnerships and Sponsorships

HABS/HAER receives technical, financial, and professional assistance from numerous sponsors and partners, including the Library of Congress, the American Institute of Architects, the American Society of Civil Engineers, State Historic Preservation Offices, State departments of transportation, the HABS/HAER Foundation, the William Penn Foundation, the Society for Industrial Archaeology, the Society of Architectural Historians, and many others.

In FY 2002, the program will focus its recording efforts on increasing the number of documented structures, placing particular emphasis on park historic structures and national historic landmarks. The program will continue to integrate innovative technologies into its repertory, including digital convergent photogrammetry, global positioning systems, and total station surveying and will also continue to develop a capacity for the electronic dissemination of technical information and standards.

Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Outside funding contributed (thousands of dollars)	868	900	900
National Historic Landmarks documented to HABS/HAER standards (# of structures)	18 (257)	15	16
List of Classified Structures – Primary Structures documented to HABS/HAER standards	197	21	22
Total number of properties documented to HABS/HAER standards	2,180	1,133	1,190

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Archeological Assistance/Departmental Consulting Archeologist

The Archeological Assistance Program provides assistance to government agencies, educational, and professional organizations to help improve the identification, recording, and treatment of archeological resources; cooperates with private organizations in National Historic Landmark theme studies initiatives; and provides guidance and review for public agencies in establishing archeological resource management programs to meet statutory and regulatory responsibilities. The program is led by the Departmental Consulting Archeologist who is delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to represent the department in archeological matters.

The Archeological Assistance Program has government-wide responsibility for monitoring and advising all Federal agencies, the courts, and law enforcement officials on the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and other archeological statutes, regulations, and activities; for providing assistance regarding interpretation and preservation of historic shipwrecks under the Abandoned Shipwreck Act; and for monitoring and advising agencies on the curation of Federally-owned and administered archeological collections (36 CFR 79). The NPS responds to notices of important archeological data that are inadvertently discovered as a result of Federal or Federally-assisted or permitted activities; reviews regulatory compliance for requesting Federal agencies; and assists in program planning and development. During FY 2001 and FY 2002, priority will be given to monitoring and advising resource management and law enforcement agencies on ARPA and continuing training and technical information in archeological management and preservation law.

Priorities for FY 2001 and FY 2002 also include increasing the number and documentation of archeological sites identified and recorded on Federal and tribal lands, increasing the number of archeological sites listed in the National Register, and increasing the number of archeological sites designated as National Historic Landmarks. These activities help protect significant historic and archeological properties.

Archeological Assistance Program Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of archeological sites reported on Federal lands*	760,191	775,000	815,000
Number of archeological sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places	18,549	20,000	21,000
Number of archeological sites designated as National Historic Landmarks	235	237	240

* This number is the FY 1999 actual that has been collected for the next Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress, a biannual publication on the status of the government-wide Federal Archeology Program.

The National Archeological Database (NADB) maintained by the NPS provides information on archeological reports of projects sponsored by Federal agencies and maps of site frequencies and other data at the State and county level.

Archeological Assistance Program Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of Looting violations reported by Federal agencies*	741	900	900
Number of records in National Archeological Database (NADB) Reports	240,000	260,000	265,000

National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

* This number is the FY 1999 actual that has been collected for the next Secretary of the Interior’s Report to Congress, a biannual publication on the status of the governmentwide Federal Archeology Program.

The Archeological Assistance Program provides technical information through workshops, training, online databases, distance-learning courses, and electronic media. Priorities include providing information about archeological interpretation, issues, and projects to a wide range of interested professionals and the public through (1) *Common Ground*, a periodical with in-depth articles on archeological and anthropological topics of interest, (2) web pages devoted to popular, programmatic, and technical information which will be redesigned in FY 2001, (3) brochures and exhibits that present archeological information at professional meetings and public presentations, and (4) technical publications on archeological and anthropological subjects, using both printed and electronic media.

The Secretary’s Report to Congress provides information on the scope and effectiveness of Federal archeological programs in land managing and permitting agencies (40 agencies supply information for this report). Technical publications elaborate on the Secretary’s Standards and Guidelines on Archeology and Historic Preservation which was updated on the Internet in FY 2000 by providing recent technical publications as references. Other relevant policies, guidelines, methods, and techniques that build a consensus among Federal agencies about what constitutes good archeological practice also are provided.

Archeological Assistance Program Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of inadvertent discoveries nationwide	274	250	250
Number of Departmental Consulting Archeologist cooperative projects involving national policy issues, program development, and technical or peer reviews	1	3	4
Number of people trained in archeological or heritage preservation law or archeological management practices	45	50	50
Number of people receiving the Secretary’s Report to Congress on Federal archeology	17,000	19,000	20,000
Number of people receiving archeology and ethnography publications	103,072	105,000	107,000
Number of public accesses to the National Archeological Database (NADB) via Internet	160/day	180/day	200/day
Number of public visits to NPS archeological web pages [Based on statistics for < www.cr.nps.gov > address]	1,300/day	1,400/day	1,600/day

Park and National Native American Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Assistance

During FY 2000, technical assistance for implementation of NAGPRA within the National Park System was separated from technical assistance for implementation of NAGPRA throughout the United States beyond the NPS. The archeology and ethnography program continues to provide technical assistance for park activities. The national Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation program assumed responsibility for various responsibilities delegated by the Secretary of the Interior, including processing inventories, summaries, and notices; developing regulations and technical guidance for program implementation; developing and maintaining databases for tracking the NAGPRA process and providing public access to documents; educating the public about the process and compliance; administering grant activities; and administering the review committee.

The base funding increase in FY 2001 will allow advertising and filling additional national program positions to address the primary work of decreasing the backlog of notices and regulations, and supporting the work of the NAGPRA review committee.

National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

Cultural Resources World Wide Web

The Cultural Resources World Wide Web effort supports the achievement of mission goal IIIa3 on meeting customer satisfaction with NPS historic preservation-related technical assistance, as well as educational and training materials. By taking advantage of current technology, the NPS provides preservation partners, teachers and students, and the general public with rapid access to unique educational and technical information about protecting and preserving cultural resources.

The National Center for Cultural Resources has a leadership role in developing and maintaining the NPS “Links to the Past” website through access to the products of all NPS cultural resource programs. Use of “Links to the Past” has grown dramatically with over five million user sessions in FY 2000. Many new Internet products were developed in FY 2000: several travel itineraries, three museum exhibits, two distance learning efforts, other educational features, and over ten online books. The Intranet website, SuperLinks, also informs numerous NPS staff about partnership activities.

Links to the Past Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of daily user sessions	14,000/day	18,000/day	22,000/day
Average number of pages accessed per visit	5	5	5
Total number of pages available	9,500	10,500	11,500

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)												
▪ National Register Programs \$(000)	15,580	-717												
<p>The FY 2002 request for National Register Programs is \$15.580 million, which represents a net decrease of \$438,000 from the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$0.717 million to National Register Programs activities includes:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">\$(000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>▪ Streamlining</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Heritage Preservation, Incorporated</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-299</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Study</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Gettysburg Technical Assistance</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-100</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">-717</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				\$(000)	▪ Streamlining	-68	▪ Heritage Preservation, Incorporated	-299	▪ Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Study	-250	▪ Gettysburg Technical Assistance	-100	Total	-717
	\$(000)													
▪ Streamlining	-68													
▪ Heritage Preservation, Incorporated	-299													
▪ Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Study	-250													
▪ Gettysburg Technical Assistance	-100													
Total	-717													
<p>Justifications for these program changes are included at the end of this activity’s presentation.</p>														

National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

B. National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$2,222,000

The National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992 established the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training at Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, Louisiana to support an effective and efficient national system of research, information distribution, and skills training in the preservation and conservation of the Nation's significant historic and archeological properties and material culture.

The center's purposes include (1) developing and distributing preservation and conservation skills and technologies for the identifying, evaluating, conserving, and interpreting prehistoric and historic resources, (2) developing and facilitating training for Federal, State, and local resource preservation professionals, cultural resource managers, maintenance personnel, managers, and others working in the preservation field, (3) applying preservation technology benefits from ongoing research by other agencies and institutions, (4) facilitating the transfer of preservation technology among Federal agencies, State and local governments, universities, international organizations, and the private sector, (5) cooperating with related international organizations, (6) developing the Federal Preservation Institute, and (7) establishing a national heritage education program.

- Activities are conducted in partnership with public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions, including other components of the National Park Service, State Historic Preservation Offices, local governments, Indian tribes and Native American organizations, national professional organizations, and international preservation organizations. The NCPTT is organized in three components: research, training, and information management. Each component participates in four programs: grants, projects, clearinghouse and consultations.

- Since FY 1994, 88 major in-house projects and 149 preservation technology and training grants or other agreements with partners throughout the United States have been undertaken with an investment of over \$8.5 million. Since FY 1994, \$35 million has been requested from applicants for the grants.

- Notable FY 2000 accomplishments include (1) establishing a working group to consider digital preservation of archeology data, (2) investigating the application of lasers in the conservation of cultural materials at the shared facility at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, (3) convening the first-ever colloquium on historic preservation training for engineers, and (4) launching a website to document the National Institute for Standards and Technology stone exposure test wall.

Progress will continue in FY 2001 with the following two initiatives begun in FY 2000:

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training is developing a model national distance learning curriculum initiative targeted at K-12 students in Louisiana that combines evolving learning technologies with heritage curriculum development. The initiative will build understanding and value for our youngest citizens in the meaning, significance, and preservation of historic sites through lesson plans, computer and web-based learning modules and heritage education courses for teachers enrolled at Northwestern State University of Louisiana—a partner in this initiative. Once developed, the model will be applicable nationwide under the aegis of the center.

The second initiative develops a national Federal Preservation Institute to provide training and assistance to Federal agencies in meeting their stewardship responsibilities under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The initiative will develop national curricula and seek ways to provide current and “best practices” information and training through distance learning and onsite symposia. Targeted audiences include high-level agency heads and sub-heads, supervisors and site managers, and Federal Preservation Officers. Senior preservation representatives

National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

from Federal agencies have met with the NCPTT to discuss options for administering the institute, training needs assessment by agency, curriculum design, and funding for the institute.

National Center for Preservation Technology Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of grants and cooperative agreements awarded	20	20	20
Total amount requested by applicants	\$3,763,282	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Total amount of grants awarded	\$504,507	\$400,000	\$400,000
Number of workshops held/sponsored	16	20	20
Number of in-house projects undertaken	12	15	15
Number of contract projects undertaken	11	15	15
Number of publications	16	25	25

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Center for Preservation Technology and Training \$(000) 1,972 	1,972	-250
<p>The FY 2002 request for the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training is \$1.972 million, which represents a net decrease of \$250,000 from the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$250,000 to the National Center for Preservation and Technology activities include:</p>		
	\$(000)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Heritage Education Model for Distance Learning _____ -250 <li style="padding-left: 40px;">Total _____ -250 	-250	
<p>Justification for this program change is included at the end of this activity's presentation.</p>		

***C. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Grants
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$2,467,000

Section 10 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-601, 25 USC 3001) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide grants to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and museums to assist in carrying out requirements of the act to summarize, inventory, and repatriate Native American and Native Hawaiian human remains and other cultural items. These grants assist eligible tribes and museums to fulfill their responsibilities under NAGPRA. During FY 2001 and FY 2002, priority will be given to improving the quality and impact of projects supported by the grants. The cumulative number of NAGPRA grants awarded from FY 1994 to FY 2000 is 292 (178 grants to tribes and 114 grants to museums). Over \$15 million has been awarded by the NPS during this seven-year period.

National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Grants Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Grants awarded to tribes	31	30	30
Grants awarded to museums	14	15	15
Grant proposals submitted and reviewed	112	150	150

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR CULTURAL PROGRAMS

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Cultural Programs \$(000)	20,019	-967

The FY 2002 request for Cultural Programs is \$20.019 million and 138 FTE, which represents a net decrease of \$0.688 million and 3 FTE below the FY 2001 enacted level. The net programmatic decrease of \$0.967 million for the Cultural Programs activity is justified by the proposed changes that follow:

- **Streamlining (-\$68,000; -3 FTE):** The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$68,000 in funding and three FTE in this program by reducing travel and other administrative overhead cost; procurement efficiencies; and making use of technological advances (such as, but not limited to, teleconferencing). Redundant administrative positions will not be filled when vacancies arise. The NPS expects to create more efficient systems and processes without affecting program delivery.
- **Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Study (-\$250,000):** The NPS is requesting the elimination of funding in FY 2002 for this completed project.
- **Heritage Preservation, Incorporated (-\$299,000):** The NPS is requesting the elimination in FY 2002 of the one-time funding which was provided in FY 2001 for this activity.
- **Gettysburg Technical Assistance (-\$100,000):** The NPS is requesting the elimination of funding for this activity in FY 2002 to support higher priorities established by the Administration.
- **Heritage Education Model for Distance Learning (-\$250,000):** The NPS is requesting the elimination in FY 2002 of the one-time funding which was provided in FY 2001 for this activity.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Environmental Compliance and Review

Program Component	2001 Enacted	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Environmental Compliance and Review	392	+7	-2	397	+5
Total Requirements \$(000)	392	+7	-2	397	+5

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 4601 - 4691-3	The Outdoor Recreation Act
42 U.S.C. 4321 - 4347	National Environmental Policy Act
49 U.S.C. 303	Department of Transportation Act
16 U.S.C. 1271 - 1287	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
16 U.S.C. 4601 - 4601-11	Land and Water Conservation Fund Act
16 U.S.C. 3501 - 3510	Coastal Barrier Resources Act
23 U.S.C. 101	Federal Aid Highway Act of 1976
16 U.S.C Int et seq.	National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978
16 U.S.C. 1241 - 1251	National Trails System Act

OVERVIEW

The **Environmental Compliance and Review** activity provides the staff resources needed to review and comment on environmental impact statements, Federal licensing and permitting applications and other actions which may impact areas of National Park Service jurisdiction and expertise. This activity, in addition, ensures compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other environmental protection mandates; and provides comments on the effects on environmental quality resulting from proposed legislation, regulations, guidelines, and Executive Orders regarding wild and scenic rivers, national trails, wilderness, resource management plans and activities from other agencies, recreation composites, Federal surplus property transfers, and related projects and undertakings.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOAL

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.

Environmental Compliance and Review *FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$392,000

The National Park Service (NPS) is mandated to exercise stewardship over properties acquired, developed, or preserved through NPS grant programs and to protect other areas, such as wild and scenic rivers, cultural sites, and segments of the National Trails System. This protection can be achieved through effective application of a variety of existing environmental mandates such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensing, and permits issued under section 404 of the Clean Water Act. With the passage of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, there is a requirement for increasing coordination with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in the review of new hydropower licenses in units of the NPS. While FERC-related responsibilities in this activity focuses primarily on regulatory compliance, mitigation and other resource protection measures are being addressed in the Hydropower Recreation Assistance component of the Natural Programs activity.

National Recreation and Preservation/Environmental Compliance Review

Leadership, guidance and training are provided by the Washington Office to Regional Offices, system support offices and park personnel responsible for participation in the preparation of environmental documents or other requirements of environmental mandates. Through the Washington Office, the NPS coordinates its review activity with the Departmental Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance. The office provides, evaluates, and implements changes to operations within the NPS so that resources are adequately evaluated both in internal activities and external consultations with other Federal, State, and local agencies.

In carrying out its responsibilities for NEPA compliance, the environmental quality program is responsible for establishing the procedures governing the development of environmental evaluations of proposed NPS actions, including impacts to National Park System resources. In addition, this guidance provides for increased opportunities for public involvement and for participation by state, local and tribal governments in development of NPS NEPA documents when those governments have special expertise in the impacts or issues resulting from an NPS proposal.

In FY 2000, the NPS received over 1400 incoming environmental documents produced by other agencies. The NPS also prepared over 164 Secretarial letters to the Department of Transportation and over 309 reviews of other transportation-related matters. Over 230 review comments on license and permit applications were prepared that involved recreation, historic or archeological resources. Finally, over 1100 review comments on proposed regulations and other land use management, development, or other proposals were completed for a total involvement in the development of nearly 2,000 comment letters and other project related activities. The Service's reply time to these external processes has been reduced in the last four years. The bureau has implemented improvements in its data management and document control to increase use of technological advances in communications with the field.

Environmental Compliance Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of reviews prepared on recreation, historic or archeological resource.license and permit applications	230	230	300
Number of reviews prepared on proposed regulations and other land management/ proposals	1,100	1,100	1,000
Number of transportation related reviews and comments	473	400	400

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2001 BUDGET REQUEST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND REVIEW

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Environmental Compliance and Review \$(000)	397	-2

The FY 2002 request for Environmental Compliance and Review is \$0.397 million and 4 FTE, which represents a net increase of \$5,000 above the FY 2001 enacted level. The net programmatic decrease of \$2,000 for the Environmental Compliance and Review activity is justified by the following proposed change:

- **Streamlining (-\$2,000):** The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$2,000 in this program by reducing travel and other administrative overhead cost; procurement efficiencies; and making use of technological advances (such as, but not limited to, teleconferencing). Redundant administrative positions will not be filled when vacancies arise. The NPS expects to create more efficient systems and processes without affecting program delivery

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Grants Administration

Program Components	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. Historic Preservation Fund Administration	1,379	+31	-7	1,403	+24
B. Native American Graves Protection Grants Administration	175	+6	-2	179	+4
Total Requirements \$(000)	1,554	+37	-9	1,582	+28

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 470 National Historic Preservation Act
25 U.S.C. 3001-3013 The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

OVERVIEW

Grants Administration, policy, and oversight covers administrative expenses associated with the grants-in-aid programs for the Historic Preservation Fund, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act grants program.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOAL

IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.

A. Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) Administration FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$1,379,000

In addition to the operational administration and oversight of the Historic Preservation Fund grant program to States (approximately 120 active grants in FY 2000), the NPS develops program policy and guidance in consultation with program partners. Training, technical publications, information sharing, and other assistance are provided to recipients and their subgrantees, including 1,240 Certified Local Governments, regarding comprehensive planning, identification, registration, and protection of historic, prehistoric, and cultural properties nationwide.

The National Park Service implements policy guidance to ensure that the 59 State Historic Preservation Office programs and the projects awarded by States each year to local governments, universities, and others are uniformly operated according to applicable laws and regulations. Workload includes awarding new grants under this appropriation and assuring that funds awarded under the prior year appropriation to the States are committed and expended promptly. It also involves monitoring the expenditure and completion of direct grants such as those awarded to Save America's Treasures grant recipients, historically black colleges and universities and Indian tribes. The FY 2001 increase of \$15 million in funding for HPF grants to States will result in an increase from 850 to 1,200 project subgrants awarded by States during fiscal year 2001.

The Save America's Treasures grant program includes notification of fund availability, processing over 325 grant applications, project selection, grant award, and grant administration. The NPS awarded 71 grants totaling \$30 million

National Recreation and Preservation/Grants Administration

in FY 2000. The NPS also administered 62 grant-assisted projects totaling \$30 million that were awarded in FY 1999. An estimated 93 additional grants totaling \$35 million will be awarded in FY 2001.

The tribal grants program includes notification of fund availability, application processing, project selection, grant award, and grant administration. A total of 42 tribes received grant assistance totaling \$2.5 million in FY 2000 representing the full range of cultural heritage and preservation needs. The NPS also administered 60 grant-assisted projects that were awarded during fiscal years 1996 through 1999 and completed during FY 2000.

Twenty-seven grants to tribes to assume State Historic Preservation Office responsibilities on their reservations as authorized under section 101(d) of the National Historic Preservation Act are planned for 2001. The NPS anticipates that at least eight additional tribes will establish Tribal Historic Preservation Offices under section 101(d) during FY 2002. Other tribal project grants will include support for tribal resource management plans, historic preservation skills development, tribal museum and cultural heritage centers, historic and archeological surveys, and oral history.

The NPS consults with and provides technical assistance to Indian tribes, Alaskan Natives and Native Hawaiians on heritage preservation programs, implements related new authorities for tribal preservation in the 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act, and oversees grant assistance to local heritage preservation programs.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IIIa1	By September 30, 2005, an additional 6.9% (158) of properties are designated as National Historic Landmarks (2,277 to 2,435); an additional 11% (7,800) significant historical and archeological properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (71,019 to 78,819); an additional 30.2% (221,800) significant historical and archeological properties in Federal ownership are inventoried and evaluated (733,200 to 955,000 contributing properties); an additional 23.5% (1,109,000) significant historical and archeological properties are either inventoried and evaluated, or officially designated by States, tribes, and certified local governments (4,701,000 to 5,810,000 contributing properties).
Annual Goal IIIa1	By September 30, 2002, an additional 3.6% (83) of properties since September 30, 1999 are designated as National Historic Landmarks (2,277 to 2,360); an additional 5% (3,900) significant historical and archeological properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (71,019 to 74,919); an additional 15.9% (116,800) of significant archeological properties in Federal ownership are inventoried and evaluated (773,200 to 850,000 contributing properties); and an additional 15% (709,000) significant historical and archeological properties are either inventoried and evaluated, or officially designated by States, tribes, and certified local governments (4,701,000 to 5,410,000 contributing properties).

National Recreation and Preservation/Grants Administration

Long-term Goal IIIa2	By September 30, 2005, 90% of National Historic Landmarks (2,184 of 2,427 designated landmarks) are in good condition; 1% of Federally recognized historical and archeological properties (19,800 of 2,186,000 contributing properties) are protected through NPS administered programs or assistance; 3% of significant historical and archeological properties (149,600 of 4,906,000 contributing properties) recognized by States, tribes, or certified local governments are protected through their administered programs or assistance.
Annual Goal IIIa2	By September 30, 2002, 90% of National Historic Landmarks (2,117 of 2,427 designated landmarks) are in good condition; 1% of Federally recognized historical and archeological properties (19,700 of 1,987,000 contributing properties) are protected through NPS administered programs or assistance; and 3% of significant historical and archeological properties (158,600 of 4,410,000 contributing properties) recognized by States, tribes, or certified local governments are protected through their administered programs or assistance.
Long Term Goal IIIa3	By September 30, 2005, 85% of users are satisfied with historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials provided by NPS.
Annual Goal IIIa3	By September 30, 2002, 85% of users are satisfied with historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials provided by NPS.

Historic Preservation Fund Administration Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of active grants to SHPOs	200	210	220
Number of amendments reviewed	158	165	175
Number of progress reports	115	120	125
Number of active Save America's Treasures grants	130	200	265
Number of Save America's Treasures amendments reviewed	85	105	130
Number of Save America's Treasures progress reports	133	175	225
Number of Certified Local Government applicants	42	45	40

National Recreation and Preservation/Grants Administration

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Historic Preservation Fund Administration (\$000)	1,403	-7

The FY 2002 request for Historic Preservation Fund Administration is \$1.403 million, which represents an increase of \$24,000 over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$7,000 Historic Preservation Fund Administration includes streamlining.

Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Historic Preservation Fund Administration (\$000)	1,403	-7

The FY 2002 request for Historic Preservation Fund Administration is \$1.403 million, which represents an increase of \$24,000 over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$7,000 Historic Preservation Fund Administration includes streamlining.

Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

***B. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants (NAGPRA) Administration
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$175,000

Section 10 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide grants to over 800 recognized Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and approximately 4,000 museums to assist in carrying out the requirements of the act to summarize, inventory, and repatriate Native American and Native Hawaiian human remains and other cultural items. These funds are used to administer and review grant applications, and to provide training and technical assistance to tribes, museums, and public agencies in complying with the statute.

In FY 2000, the Service awarded 45 NAGPRA grants totaling \$2.3 million. The NPS has oversight and review responsibilities to ensure that grantees comply with the requirements and purposes of the act and that they successfully complete their proposed projects. The cumulative number of NAGPRA grants awarded FY 1994 through FY 2000 is 294 (180 grants to tribes and 114 grants to museums).

National Recreation and Preservation/Grants Administration

Native American Graves Protection Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of grants awarded to tribes and museums	45	45	45
Number of amendments reviewed	150	150	150
Number of progress reports reviewed	100	100	100

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Native American Graves Protection Administration (\$000)	179	-2
<p>The FY 2002 request for Historic Preservation Fund Administration is \$0.179 million, which represents an increase of \$4,000 over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$2,000 Historic Preservation Fund Administration includes streamlining.</p> <p>Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.</p>		

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR GRANTS ADMINISTRATION

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Grants Administration (\$000)	1,582	-9

The FY 2002 request for Grants Administration is \$1.582 million and 13 FTE, which represents an increase of \$28,000 above the FY 2001 enacted level. The programmatic decrease of \$9,000 in the Grants Administration activity is justified by the proposed change that follows:

- **Streamlining (-\$9,000):** The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$9,000 in this program by reducing travel and other administrative overhead cost; procurement efficiencies; and making use of technological advances (such as, but not limited to, teleconferencing). Redundant administrative positions will not be filled when vacancies arise. The NPS expects to create more efficient systems and processes without affecting program delivery

National Recreation and Preservation/International Park Affairs

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: International Park Affairs

Program Components	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. Office of International Affairs	939	+15	-4	950	+11
B. Southwest Border Program	763	+6	-1	768	+5
Total Requirements \$(000)	1,702	+21	-5	1,718	+16

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1 National Park Service Organic Act
16 U.S.C. 470a-1 National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (Title IV)
42 U.S.C. 4332 National Environmental Policy Act
16 U.S.C. 1537 Endangered Species Act, as amended
 North American Free Trade Agreement, December 17, 1992

OVERVIEW

The National Park Service, through the **International Park Affairs** activity, coordinates a number of mandated international assistance and support functions that meaningfully complement the Service's domestic role. These include: support to Regional Offices and park units so that they can effectively collaborate with neighboring countries to protect and manage resources shared across international boundaries; development and support of training workshops and technical assistance projects for other nations to aid in the protection and management of their national parks and protected areas; facilitation of the transfer of park and protected area management information and technology worldwide; and formation of a partnership with Mexico to provide for maximum protection of significant shared natural and cultural resources on the United States/Mexico border.

***A. Office of International Affairs
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$939,000

In response to both Executive and Legislative directives, the National Park Service works to protect and enhance our own and the world's parks and protected areas through strengthening the management, operation, and preservation of outstanding natural and cultural resources and critical habitats. It shares America's recognized leadership in natural and cultural heritage resource management worldwide and assists in the attainment of United States foreign policy objectives.

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) exchanges technical and scientific information, shares knowledge and lessons learned, and provides technical assistance to other nations and United States territories on park and heritage resource management issues. The OIA coordinates the placement of international volunteers-in-parks and the

National Recreation and Preservation/International Park Affairs

visitation of international park professionals and high-ranking officials to NPS sites. It also assists in implementation of international obligations that arise from legislative mandates and executive initiatives.

Long-Term Programs

The Office of International Affairs develops and implements cooperative international agreements to conduct long-term programs for protected areas conservation and resource management with key international partners. In FY 2000, long-term cooperative programs were being implemented with NPS counterparts in Argentina, Venezuela, China, South Africa, Mexico, Canada, Russia, and the Caribbean Basin. Upon the conclusion of these cooperative programs, each of these countries will have shared significant experience and knowledge on protected areas' issues that will increase their viability as regional role models for and partners with other nations.

International Park Affairs Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Response to outside stakeholder requests	100%	100%	100%
Number of new or renewed contacts	18	10	10
Number of long-term programs implemented	7	8	Maintain existing programs
Response to technical assistance requests	100%	100%	100%
Response to park requests	100%	100%	100%
Number of volunteer personnel working to strengthen NPS resource management	134	125	125

- In FY 2000, a two-year action plan under the existing Memorandum of Understanding with Argentina was signed. A four-person NPS delegation traveled to Argentina to discuss opportunities for collaboration in interpretive planning, visitor management and ranger training. In FY 2001, it is expected that a workshop on wayside exhibits and a visit by Argentine interpretive planners to Harpers Ferry Center will be undertaken.
- In FY 2000, two National Park Service delegations traveled to China. In FY 2001, a delegation headed by the National Park Agency of China to the United States is expected and a jointly held conference on national park management and planning will be held in the United States. It is also expected that up to five park professionals from China may come to the United States to work/study within a few designated parks during this fiscal year.
- Workshops and introductory sessions on *Leave No Trace* and Concessions Planning were conducted in South Africa. Two South African national park employees visited United States national parks to learn about environmental education and human resource management. A National Park Service employee traveled to South Africa to participate in an international conference on invasive species.

The National Park Service also shares management responsibility for preservation and conservation of natural and cultural resources with international park authorities along United States borders with Canada and Mexico as well as with neighboring Russia and the Caribbean Basin. The NPS accomplishes these responsibilities through decentralized activities initiated directly between NPS park units and field offices and their counterparts across the border.

In FY 2000, the Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service and the Bahamas National Trust was renewed for a five-year period. Under this decentralized agreement, mutually beneficial activities between Everglades National Park and the Bahamas National Trust have taken place. Examples include cooperative natural

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history surveys and park feasibility assessments, natural systems impacts of Brazilian pepper and related management options, and work on fire management policies.

Technical Assistance

Every year managers of parks and protected areas in other countries request technical assistance from the National Park Service. Responses to these requests for assistance are designed to match the international partner's unique needs. The National Park Service responds to these ad hoc requests if funds are available.

- On January 26, 2000, an agreement with Chile's National Forest Corporation was signed by the U.S. Ambassador to Chile establishing a five-year program of technical exchange and cooperation in national parks and protected areas management. A workshop on managing visitor use and working with gateway communities was held in Los Famencos Nature Reserve, San Pedro, Chile with nature reserve staff.
- The agreement between the NPS and Spain's National Park Service was signed by the U.S. Ambassador to Spain in November 2000 (FY 2001). It calls upon the parties to collaborate in such mutually beneficial areas as visitor use management, natural resources management, and park interpretation skills.
- In FY 2000, technical revisions to the World Heritage program regulations (36 CFR 73) were drafted to eliminate the outdated annual calendar for preparing and submitting U.S. nominations and to correct the obsolete criteria for selecting sites. These revisions will be published during 2001, and consideration will be given to another substantive revision that would provide more explicit procedures for public participation.

International Resource Management Support to Parks

Through internal coordination activities by its Washington and field office staffs, the OIA facilitates opportunities training, both domestically and abroad, to park and conservation professionals. Park Service employees benefit from their direct interaction and exchanges with their international professional colleagues.

The OIA also facilitates the exchange of information domestically by coordinating the international volunteers-in-parks program that enables international park professionals and university-level students to volunteer their expertise in National Park Service areas. This program provides major assistance to the NPS at a very modest cost. In FY 2000, a total of 134 volunteers assisted NPS field staff through a variety of work/study opportunities. Some of their activities include but were not limited to: environmental education at Great Smoky Mountains National Park, migratory bird studies at Gateway National Recreation Area, trail maintenance at Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and historic interpretation at Colonial National Historical Park.

- Fourteen national parks in other nations (including Slovak Republic, Russia, Mexico, Bahamas, Georgia, Japan and Poland) have established "sister park" relationships with NPS units. These partnerships increase information sharing and direct professional contacts between parks and protected areas primarily through the use of improved communication technologies. The sister park matches are determined by the commonality of issues confronting each park and protected area in lieu of strict bio-geographical pairing. The number of matches is expected to expand slowly as appropriate pairings are made between NPS sites and parks abroad.
- Protected areas and heritage resource professionals, with various study objectives, travel to the United States from all over the globe to learn from the National Park Service. The Office of International Affairs plans and develops these specialized programs. In FY 2000, OIA staff provided assistance and information to 101 individuals from over 20 countries.

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- The National Park Service hosted and co-chaired the inaugural meeting of the World Protected Areas Leadership Forum in March 2000. Park and protected area system Directors/CEOs from 19 of the world’s developed and developing countries met to exchange ideas and perspectives about emerging park issues and challenges in the 21st Century. The event also provided them with an opportunity to put forth key issues to be addressed at the 2003 World Parks Congress to be held in South Africa. This historic event was the first time the leadership of parks and protected areas has ever gathered together to discuss matters of common and mutual concern. Spain will host the second meeting in May 2001.
- In September 2000 at the National Park Service Leadership Conference – Discovery 2000 – 12 international participants attended the weeklong event. The Office of International Affairs facilitated our international colleagues participation. The conference and the participation of our global guests were considered by both the Service leadership and our guests to be mutually beneficial and enlightening.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Office of International Affairs \$(000)	950	-4

The FY 2002 request for the Office of International Affairs is \$0.950 million, which represents an increase of \$11,000 over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$4,000 to the Office of International Affairs activities includes streamlining.

Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity’s presentation.

***B. Southwest Border Program
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$763,000

The National Park Service manages seven park areas along the 20,000-mile border shared between the United States and Mexico. They include Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Coronado National Memorial, Chamizal National Memorial, Big Bend National Park, Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Amistad National Recreation Area, and Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site. The Service administers roughly 18 percent of the land on the United States side of the border. Mexico manages nine protected areas in the U.S./Mexico Border Region. These areas include Parque Nacional Constitution de 1857, Alto Golfo y Delta del Rio Colorado, El Pinacate, Gran Desierto de Altar, Reserva Federal Sierra de los Ajos, Canyon de Santa Elena, Maderas del Carmen, Parque Nacional Iod Novillos and Reserve de Cuatrocieneegas. Memoranda of Understanding have been established between the NPS and two Mexican federal agencies for collaboration on the protection, preservation, and conservation of shared natural and cultural resources along the border.

The NPS United States-Mexico Affairs Office (MEAF) was established to fulfill the mission of strengthening cooperation between entities in the United States and Mexico for the design and implementation of strategies for the conservation of natural and cultural heritage shared by both countries. The MEAF office located at New Mexico

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State University, Las Cruces, facilitates the completion of Service responsibilities related to border park protection and responds to environmental concerns. This is being accomplished through the following international activities:

- Park management and planning, wildlife research field training courses, environmental education, organization and support for international forums on conservation, and providing technical assistance on natural and cultural resource management plans.
- Continued leadership and support for international forums on the management of protected areas and wildlife
- Continued leadership role on the United States Department of the Interior Field Coordinating Committee to achieve a unified agency approach to bi-national management issues with Mexico.
- Continuing to support the formation of an ecological binational partnership within the Sonoran Desert Region.
- Assisting New Mexico State University to form a bi-national education program for the conservation and management of natural resources along the United States/Mexico Border.
- Collaborating with Mexico's National Institute of Anthropology and History for the establishment of a binational Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Historic Trail in both countries.
- Working with United States/Mexico federal, state, municipal, and private entities on the Mimbres-Paquime connection trail located in southern New Mexico and northern Chihuahua, and La Rute de Sonora located in southwestern Arizona and Baja California, Sonora, Mexico.
- Collaborating with Mexican colleagues on research projects, inventories, and the development of appropriate protection strategies for archeological and paleontological resources in the Border region.
- Continued partnership role and support for international forums that focus on the protection, management, and conservation of historic and cultural areas.
- Collaborating with Mexican colleagues on working with communities located adjacent to protected areas in both countries.

Performance Goals

Long Term Goal III b2	By September 30, 2005, 94% of communities served are satisfied with NPS partnership assistance program in providing recreational and conservation benefits on lands and waters.
Annual Goal III b2	By September 30, 2002, with methodology in place, 93.8% of states, municipalities, communities, and non-profit organizations served are satisfied with MEAF in providing recreational and conservation benefits on lands and waters.

Southwestern Border Program Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Percent of states, communities, and nonprofit organizations served are satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreation and conservation	93.8%	93.8%	93.8%

The FY 2001 program includes the design and implementation of educational courses, international forums, and research programs for United States and Mexican personnel assigned to protected areas. This will be facilitated in full partnership with colleagues from the National Institutes of Ecology and Anthropology and History. The following table illustrates the FY 2001 and FY 2002 programs of planned international border activities.

International Border Activities Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Participation in international technical assistance projects (training courses, research, specialized educational forums, Monarch Butterfly Workshop)	3	5	7
Response to DOI interagency partnership requests (e.g., Arizona/Sonoran Desert Ecosystem Monitoring Program)	5	8	12

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Participation in international forums on natural resources: United States/Mexico Border Conference, Institute of Ecology Workshop, Chihuahuan Desert symposium	4	4	6
Participation in international forums on cultural resources: Camino Real, Seminario Internacional de Conservacion Y Restauracion de Arquitectura de Tierra (SICRAT), and International Workshop on Lime (TICAL).	4	4	7
Participation in Mimbres-Paquime connection projects (workshops, planning, education, US/Mexico Customs)	2	2	6
Camino Real de Tierra Adentro projects (mapping, database projects, inventories, baseline studies)	4	3	3
International Wildlife Research Program	4	5	6

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Southwest Border Programs \$(000)	768	-1
<p>The FY 2002 request for the Southwest Border Program is \$0.768 million, which represents an increase of \$5,000 over the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$1,000 to the Southwest Border Program activities includes streamlining.</p> <p>Justification for this program change is included at the end of this subactivity's presentation.</p>		

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR INTERNATIONAL PARK AFFAIRS

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
International Park Affairs \$(000)	1,718	-5

The FY 2002 request for International Park Affairs is \$1.718 million and 11 FTE, which represents a net increase of \$16,000 above the FY 2001 enacted level. The net programmatic decrease of \$5,000 for the International Park Affairs activity is justified by the proposed change that follows:

- **Streamlining (-\$5,000):** The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$5,000 in this program by reducing travel and other administrative overhead cost; procurement efficiencies; and making use of technological advances (such as, but not limited to, teleconferencing). Redundant administrative positions will not be filled when vacancies arise. The NPS expects to create more efficient systems and processes without affecting program delivery

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Heritage Partnership Programs
 Subactivity: Commissions and Grants

Program Components	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. Commissions and Grants	10,167	0	-1,551	8,616	-1,551
B. Administrative Support	117	+10	0	127	+10
Total Requirements \$(000)	10,284	+10	-1,551	8,743	-1,541

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 106-554	Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor
Public Law 106-319	Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area
Public Law 106-291	Wheeling National Heritage Area
Public Law 106-278	Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area
Public Law 105-355	Automobile National Heritage Area Act of 1998
Public Law 104-333	Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996
Public Law 104-323	Cache La Poudre River Corridor Act of 1996
Public Law 103-449	Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Act, 1994, as amended, Cane River Creole National Historical Park and National Heritage Area Act, 1994
Public Law 100-698	Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission Act, 1988, as amended
Public Law 100-692	Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Act, 1988, as amended
Public Law 99-647	Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Act of 1986, as amended
Public Law 98-398	Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1984, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1271 - 1287	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1241 - 1249	National Trails System Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 4601 - 4601-3	Outdoor Recreation Organic Act
16 U.S.C. 1a-5	National Park Service Organic Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1273	Historic Sites Act of 1935
16 U.S.C. 470-470m	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended

OVERVIEW

Heritage Partnership Programs (National Heritage Areas) have been created by Congress to promote the conservation of natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources. The areas are managed by private nonprofit groups, or by States, not by the National Park Service. Control of the areas continues to rest with local governments. Participating areas realize significant benefits from this partnership strategy, including resource conservation and community attention to quality of life issues supported by developing sustainable economies.

Heritage areas provide a powerful tool for the preservation of community heritage, combining historic preservation, cultural and ecotourism, local and regional preservation planning and heritage education and tourism. The National Park Service provides administrative assistance and training as partners to encourage resource conservation and interpretation.

National Recreation and Preservation/Heritage Partnership Programs

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- II Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIb Park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the preservation of parks and their resources for this and future generations.
- IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.
- IIIb Through partnerships with State and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.

A. Commissions and Grants FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$10,167,000

Performance goals and achievements for these sites will be measured in acres preserved, and acres will be considered preserved when the Secretary of the Interior approves management plans. During fiscal year 2000, the Secretary approved four management plans: Augusta Canal National Heritage Area, Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor, Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area, and Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District.

(1) Augusta Canal National Heritage Area, Georgia, has received approval of its management plan by the Secretary. Work this year will focus on rehabilitating the 1888 Enterprise Mill and developing interpretive exhibits on the working of the canal and the history of the region.

(2) Essex National Heritage Area, Massachusetts, has submitted its management plan to the Secretary; by law approval is not required. Implementation will focus on installing a series of interpretive kiosks at attractions throughout the region and a major initiative in the area of education. Innovative school programs will be tested that use community history to teach a number of core topics. Over 25 percent of the grant dollars will be given out in educational grants to further this strategy.

(3) Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area, New York, expects to finish its management plan this year. A series of meetings with communities will be held and then a review of the draft plan by the stakeholders. The already approved compact will be amended and presented to the Secretary.

(4) National Coal Heritage Area, West Virginia, is drafting its management plan. The preparation of an environmental assessment will be undertaken for the plan. A regional Challenge Grant Program will be offered to conserve historic and cultural resources in the region.

(5) Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor, Ohio, has received approval from the Secretary of its management plan. Work will continue on Canalway Centers and Gateways for the **Journey**.

(6) Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area, Pennsylvania, has received the approval of the Secretary for their management plan. Work will continue to develop **Journeys** in Northern Allegheny, parts of Westmoreland and Armstrong Counties. A series of riverfront development plans will be initiated in Charleroi and for the Pittsburgh pool. The planning and development for the Bost Building will continue and include interpretive design. Educational and marketing efforts will be expanded.

National Recreation and Preservation/Heritage Partnership Programs

(7) South Carolina National Heritage Corridor management plan has been submitted for approval by the Secretary. Services and facilities will be expanded at the Discovery Centers in the heritage area. The existing grant program to support local projects will also be continued into the next fiscal year.

(8) Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area, Tennessee, has legislation different from the other areas. A compact is required before designation as a heritage area, and before the Service can disperse funding under this activity. The Secretary has approved the compact and a cooperative agreement will be developed with the Park Service, to begin work on the management plan.

(9) Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District, Virginia, has received approval by the Secretary for their management plan. While some funding will be used for personnel and administration, funding will also be used to continue grants to partner organizations and to implement the management plan particularly in improving land use planning in the region.

(10) John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, has an approved management plan and will continue plan implementation including interpretation of the industrial revolution and the mill buildings in the corridor,

(11) Illinois and Michigan Canal Corridor has an approved management plan. Work will continue on developing signage and interpretation along the canal corridor. The well-regarded Main Street Program will also be supported.

(12) Quinebaug and Shetucket National Heritage Area has an approved management plan. A major initiative for the year is the establishment of the Green Valley Institute in cooperation with the University of Connecticut. This program will provide training for local officials and volunteers in land use management and natural resource conservation.

(13) Southwest Pennsylvania has an approved management plan. Work will continue on the signage, interpretation and promotion of the historic, natural and cultural resources in the region.

(14) Automobile Heritage is developing their management plan. A series of public visioning meetings and events are planned throughout the heritage area to identify historic, cultural and natural resources. The information will be entered into a geographic information system database and will be used to formulate the management plan.

Five new areas were authorized by the 106th Congress, and will begin their plans:

(15) Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor, New York.

(16) Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area, Pennsylvania, will utilize first year funding to expand and update the scope of the plan into surrounding counties with anthracite resources. Work will begin on a strategic plan for historic resources, development and construction of a rail-trail and educational initiatives including school curricula, walking tours and videos.

(17) Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area, Pennsylvania, will utilize first year funding to revise and update the existing management plan and to coordinate with the two other national heritage areas in the region to tell the story of anthracite.

(18) Wheeling National Heritage Area, West Virginia, will focus on the redevelopment of the historic waterfront from the suspension bridge to Wheeling Creek. An interpretive trail will be developed that showcases industrial artifacts as well as the social geological history of the area. A plan will be developed to interpret the historic Labelle Nail works.

(19) Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area, Arizona.

National Recreation and Preservation/Heritage Partnership Programs

National Heritage Areas	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Base Request
America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership (Silos and Smokestacks)	499	385
Augusta Canal National Heritage Area	698	492
Automobile National Heritage Area	337	247
Cache La Poudre River Corridor	50	50
Cane River National Heritage Area	399	286
Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor	598	423
Essex National Heritage Area	998	706
Erie Canalway National Heritage Area	0	210
Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area	900	628
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor	239	210
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor	599	423
Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area	499	354
National Coal Heritage	244	210
Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor	998	706
Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor	514	366
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area	998	706
Schuykill River Valley National Heritage Area	200	210
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District	399	285
South Carolina National Heritage Corridor	998	706
Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area*	0	210
Wheeling National Heritage Area**	[593]	593
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area	0	210
Total \$(000)	10,167	8,616

* Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area (\$1.0 million authorized annual limit) did not receive funding in FY 2001 due to the legislative requirement of having a completed compact in place before funding can begin.

** Wheeling National Heritage Area received funding for FY 2001 at \$593,000 under Statutory or Contractual Aid.

***B. Heritage Administrative Support
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$117,000

This component provides administrative, budget, policy, and public information support to the nineteen Congressionally designated national heritage areas.

National Recreation and Preservation/Heritage Partnership Programs

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IIIb1	By September 30, 2005, 6,800 additional miles of trails, 6,600 additional miles of protected river corridors, and 1,368,900 additional acres of parks and open space, from 1997 totals, are conserved with NPS partnership assistance.
Annual Goal IIIb1	By September 30, 2002, an additional 5,200 miles of trails, an additional 3,700 miles of protected river corridor, and an additional 860,800 acres of park and open space, from 1997 totals, are conserved with NPS partnership assistance.
Long-term Goal IIIb2	By September 30, 2005, 94% of communities served are satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreational and conservation benefits on lands and waters.
Annual Goal IIIb2	By September 30, 2002, 93.8% of communities served are satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreational and conservation benefits on lands and waters.

Heritage Partnership Programs Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Acres of park plus open space protected through heritage grants	500	500	700
Acres of park plus open space protected through NPS partnership assistance.	655,511	691,900	860,800
Percentage of States, communities and nonprofit organizations served are satisfied with heritage partnership assistance.	93.8%	93.8%	93.8%

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

		2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Heritage Partnership Programs	\$(000)	8,743	-1,551

The FY 2002 request for Heritage Partnership Programs is \$8.743 million, which represents a net decrease of \$1.541 million below the FY 2001 enacted level. The programmatic decrease of \$1.551 million for Heritage Partnership Programs is justified by the proposed change that follows:

- **Commissions and Grants (-\$1,551,000):** The NPS is requesting a decrease in funding for this budget activity in FY 2002 to support higher priorities established by the Administration. In addition, funding available, generally, would be shifted from established heritage areas, which should be moving toward self-sufficiency, to newly established heritage areas.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities

	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities	13,866	0	-9,765	4,101	-9,765
Total Requirements \$(000)	13,866	0	-9,765	4,101	-9,765

OVERVIEW

The **Statutory or Contractual Aid** activity provides Federal funds, often on a matching basis, to State and local governments and private organizations to operate, manage, interpret and preserve resources at affiliated areas.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.
- IIIb Through partnerships with other Federal, State, and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.

	<i>Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities</i>	<i>FY 2001 Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2002 Base</i>
Alaska Native Cultural Center	740	740	0
Aleutian World War II National Historic Area	100	100	0
Brown Foundation for Educational Equity, Excellence and Research	101	101	101
Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails	2,295	2,295	798
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	299	299	47
Four Corners Interpretive Center	2,245	2,245	0
Historic New Bridge Landing Park Commission	1,098	1,098	0
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	796	796	806
Johnstown Area Heritage Association Museum	49	49	49
Lamprey Wild and Scenic River	499	499	200
Mandan On-a-Slant Village	499	499	0
Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change	528	528	528
National Constitution Center	499	499	0
National First Ladies Library/Saxton McKinley House	499	499	0
Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program	740	740	740
New Orleans Jazz Commission	66	66	66
Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission	728	728	766
Route 66 National Historic Highway	499	499	0
Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site	494	494	0
Vancouver National Historic Reserve	399	399	0
Wheeling National Heritage Area	593	593	0
Women's Progress Commemoration Commission	100	100	0

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Alaska Native Cultural Center

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Alaska Native Cultural Center	740	0	-740	0	-740
Total Requirements \$(000)	740	0	-740	0	-740

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 103-239, Title VII (Other Programs), Subtitle C, section 722, Alaska Native Art and Culture.

*Alaska Native Cultural Center
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$740,000

Funding provided in FY 2001 will be used for costs associated with the development of special programs and general operations at the Alaska Native Cultural Center, which was opened in May of 1999. Costs involved will include payments to staff, contractors, and consultants of the Alaska Native Cultural Center as necessary, as well as travel expenses, equipment, and supplies. Funding will also be used for costs associated with the location, planning, and development of the Morris Thompson Visitor and Cultural Center located in Fairbanks, Alaska.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Alaska Native Cultural Center \$(000)	0	-740

▪ *Alaska Native Cultural Center (-\$740,000)*: The NPS is requesting the elimination of funding for the Alaska Native Cultural Center in FY 2002 to allow increased support for higher priority NPS programs. In addition, the NPS is phasing out statutory aid funding for non-Federal organizations that were established with Federal assistance, but should now be self-sufficient.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Aleutian World War II National Historic Area

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Aleutian World War II National Historic Area	100	0	-100	0	-100
Total Requirements \$(000)	100	0	-100	0	-100

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 104-333, Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act, 1996.

*Aleutian World War II National Historic Area
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$100,000

Section 513 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 authorized the NPS to provide technical assistance to the Ounalashka Corporation and the city of Unalaska to assist with the planning, development, and historic preservation of the Aleutian World War II National Historic Area. Funding provided in FY 2001 will be used to develop a park-wide signage program for visitor access and resource preservation and protection. The signage and orientation program will allow the park to improve daily operations, interpret the mission of the park, preserve historic buildings through education, and protect park resources.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Aleutian World War II National Historic Area \$(000)	0	-100

▪ ***Aleutian World War II National Historic Area (-\$100,000)***: The NPS is requesting the elimination of funding for the Aleutian World War II National Historic Area in FY 2002 to allow increased support for higher priority NPS programs. In addition, the NPS is phasing out statutory aid funding for non-Federal organizations that were established with Federal assistance, but should now be self-sufficient.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Brown Foundation for Educational Equity, Excellence and Research

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Brown Foundation for Educational Equity, Excellence and Research	101	0	0	101	0
Total Requirements \$(000)	101	0	0	101	0

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 102-525, Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site Act, 1992.

***Brown Foundation for Educational Equity, Excellence and Research
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$101,000

Through Public Law 102-525, Congress directed the National Park Service to preserve, protect, and interpret the places that contributed materially to the landmark United States Supreme Court decision that brought an end to segregation in public education, and to interpret the integral role of the *Brown* decision in the civil rights movement. Funding will allow the National Park Service to extend its cooperative agreement with the Brown Foundation to achieve this directive. Fiscal year 2001 funding and technical assistance will allow the Brown Foundation to: produce/obtain a special exhibit for African American History Month and the *Brown* anniversary in May; assist in planning the park opening in May 2003 and the Grand Opening in May 2004; coordinate a May anniversary symposium on inclusive interpretation for Midwest Region park interpreters; assist park, Midwest Region, Harpers Ferry Center, and contractor personnel in conducting focus and review workshops for the planning and design of permanent exhibits and audiovisual media for Monroe School; prepare an information primer on *Brown* for the park media kit; assist the park in establishing interpretive partnership agreements with theme related sites outside the National Park System; provide off-site presentations and materials on *Brown* to educational, historical, professional, and civic organizations; assist the park in guiding the contractor for the oral history project; provide workshops on the *Brown* decision to new park staff; complete pilot testing and finalization of the 4th and 6th grade curriculum guide; complete the 2nd grade traveling trunk; conduct teacher workshops on use of the 4th and 6th grade curriculum and the 2nd grade traveling trunk; assist park staff in finalizing the user's guide for the HyperStudio CD-ROM; and assist park staff in completing a user's guide for the children's video. Funding support of this activity is proposed to remain unchanged in FY 2002.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails	2,295	0	-1,497	798	-1,497
Total Requirements \$(000)	2,295	0	-1,497	798	-1,497

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 105-312 (Title V), Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act, 1998.

*Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$2,295,000

Public Law 105-312 (Title V), Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency to provide technical and financial assistance to identify, conserve, restore, and interpret natural, recreational, historical, and cultural resources within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Specifically, section 502(a) calls for creating a linked network of Chesapeake Bay Gateways sites and Chesapeake Bay Water Trails that will collectively enhance public education of and access to the Chesapeake Bay. In support of this intent, section 502(b) authorizes the Secretary to establish a Chesapeake Bay Gateways Grants Assistance Program.

Gateways Grants and Technical Assistance Program - FY 2001 funding of \$798,000 supports the Gateways Grants program. The program provides 50/50 matching grants for projects at designated Chesapeake Bay Gateways. In addition to providing grants, the NPS coordinates the overall Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network. Anticipated accomplishments in 2001 include: a 200 percent to 300 percent increase in the number of designated Chesapeake Bay Gateways, expansion of the network website, publication of the Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network map and guide, and completion of the first demonstration projects at designated gateways. In FY 2001, Congress also directed the NPS to provide \$1.497 million to the State of Maryland for acquisition of Holly Beach Farm. The NPS expects to provide these one-time funds through a cooperative agreement.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails \$(000)	798	-1,497

▪ *Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails (-\$1,497,000)*: The NPS is requesting a decrease in funding since the \$1.497 million provided in FY 2001 for Holly Beach Farm was a one-time addition.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	299	0	-252	47	-252
Total Requirements \$(000)	299	0	-252	47	-252

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 102-419, Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act, 1992, as amended.

*Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$299,000

Section 201 of Public Law 102-419 authorized the establishment of a 13-member Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission. In FY 2001, new members will be appointed to the commission as the three-year term for the current commissioners comes to an end. A Preservation and Development Plan is expected to be completed and submitted during the second quarter of FY 2001 to the Secretary of the Interior. The plan details a series of priorities to be accomplished between now and December 31, 2003, when the commission is scheduled to end. The priorities include: the rehabilitation of the historic districts that surround Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park; creating education and cultural programs; preserving and enhancing key aviation heritage areas that are part of the designated Aviation Trail of the Miami Valley; and developing the transportation systems needed to facilitate the movement of visitors to the various park sites.

Scheduled projects include working with a local community nonprofit to help rehabilitate up to five historic properties and supporting neighborhood development corporations involved in housing renovation work. The commission is planning to produce in conjunction with one of the park partners (Carillon Park) a "Living History Program" for the West 3rd Street Historic District. Work has already commenced on determining the appropriate interpretive treatment for a number of the Aviation trail sites. The commission will focus on the Wright's family home site as well as the site of their fifth cycle shop. In FY 2001, the commission will partner with Inventing Flight to raise funds for the implementation of the selected treatments leading to the construction of those options in FY 2002.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission \$(000)	47	-252

▪ *Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission (-\$252,000)*: The NPS is requesting a decrease for the Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission in FY 2002 to allow increased support for higher priority NPS programs.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Four Corners Interpretive Center

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Four Corners Interpretive Center	2,245	0	-2,245	0	-2,245
Total Requirements \$(000)	2,245	0	-2,245	0	-2,245

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 106-143, the Four Corners Interpretive Center Act; and, Public Law 106-291, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.

*Four Corners Interpretive Center
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$2,245,000

Public Law 106-143 (The Four Corners Interpretive Center Act), authorized the development of an interpretive center and related visitor facilities within the Four Corners Monument Tribal Park. The legislation, which was signed on December 7, 1999, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to "award a grant to an eligible entity for the construction of the center in an amount not to exceed 50 percent of the cost of construction." Funds provided in FY 2001 will be used to match non-Federal funding ("which may include contributions made by States, private sources, the Navajo Nation, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe for planning, design, construction, furnishing, startup, and operational expenses").

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Four Corners Interpretive Center \$(000)	0	-2,245

▪ *Four Corners Interpretive Center (-\$2,245,000)*: The NPS is requesting the elimination of funding for the Four Corners Interpretive Center in FY 2002 because the FY 2001 funds were a one-time addition.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Historic New Bridge Landing Park Commission

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Historic New Bridge Landing Park Commission	1,098	0	-1,098	0	-1,098
Total Requirements \$(000)	1,098	0	-1,098	0	-1,098

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 106-291, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.

*Historic New Bridge Landing Park Commission
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$1,098,000

Funds appropriated in FY 2001 will enable the New Bridge Landing Park Commission to acquire a parcel of land that will serve as an addition to the New Jersey New Bridge Landing Park and contribute to its overall historic value. New Bridge Landing is located at the narrows of the Hackensack River and was a “no mans land” between the British and American forces during much of the Revolutionary War. It also served as a fort. The park contains the home of General Von Steuben, who trained American troops at Valley Forge. A general management plan prepared for the park has identified this parcel of land as the tentative site of a new visitor center.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Historic New Bridge Landing Park Commission \$(000)	0	-1,098

▪ *Historic New Bridge Landing Park Commission (-\$1,098,000)*: The NPS is requesting the elimination of funding for the Historic New Bridge Landing Park Commission FY 2002 because the FY 2001 funds were a one-time addition.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Ice Age National Scientific Reserve

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	796	0	+10	806	+10
Total Requirements \$(000)	796	0	+10	806	+10

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 469d-469i, Ice Age National Scientific Reserve Act, as amended.

*Ice Age National Scientific Reserve
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$796,000

The Ice Age National Scientific Reserve contains nationally significant examples of the effect of continental glaciers in shaping the surface of the earth. The reserve consists of nine separate units, six of which are operational: Kettle Moraine State Forest, Horicon State Wildlife Area, Chippewa Moraine State Recreation Area, Devil’s Lake, Mill Bluff, and Interstate State Parks. The Service cooperates with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in managing, operating, maintaining, and interpreting the reserve and its resources, as defined in a cooperative agreement. The Service pays for up to one-half the annual operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation costs, in accordance with the authorizing legislation. The State of Wisconsin pays the balance.

In FY 2001, the State of Wisconsin will continue to provide high-quality educational and recreational opportunities for an estimated 2.7 million annual visitors to the six operational reserve units. In addition, the orientation film, “Night of the Sun,” will be upgraded from film to digital video disk; captioning for the hearing impaired will be added to the program and new viewing systems will be installed; hiking trails will enable visitors to explore the glacial landscape; new segments of the trail with educational wayside exhibits in Devil’s Lake State Park will be opened to public use; users will enjoy 31 miles of the Ice Age Trail at Kettle Moraine that received major rehabilitation in FY 2000; and the State will continue to negotiate with willing sellers in and adjacent to the reserve units to acquire additional lands, resulting in the protection of important glacial landscape features.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Ice Age National Scientific Reserve \$(000)	806	+10

▪ *Ice Age National Scientific Reserve (+\$10,000)*: The NPS is requesting an increase of \$10,000 to comply with an agreement made with the State of Wisconsin to share equally in the annual operating cost of the reserve.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Johnstown Area Heritage Association Museum

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Johnstown Area Heritage Association Museum	49	0	0	49	0
Total Requirements \$(000)	49	0	0	49	0

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 99-388, the Johnstown Flood National Memorial Act, 1986.

*Johnstown Area Heritage Association Museum
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$49,000

On August 23, 1986, Public Law 99-388 was signed which authorized the National Park Service to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Johnstown Area Heritage Association to provide technical and financial assistance for the operation, maintenance, and preservation of the Johnstown Flood Museum and its collection. The law requires the museum association to match any specifically appropriated Federal funds on a 50-percent basis from non-Federal sources. Funds provided by Congress in previous years were used for the preparation of various planning documents including a general management plan, interpretive prospectus, development concept plan, and historic resources inventory.

Funding received in FY 2001 will be used for the operation of the Johnstown Flood Museum. General operating support will be allocated for administration, program staff, occupancy, exhibition and exhibit maintenance expenses, historic preservation, planning and programs, public information, and education programs. Funding support of this activity is proposed to remain unchanged in FY 2002.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Lamprey Wild and Scenic River

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Lamprey Wild and Scenic River	499	0	-299	200	-299
Total Requirements \$(000)	499	0	-299	200	-299

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 105-83, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998.

*Lamprey Wild and Scenic River
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$499,000

Funding provided in FY 2001 will be used to assist Lamprey River communities and partners (via cooperative agreements as outlined in the Lamprey River Management Plan and designating legislation), in the conservation of critical river land area easements and similar tools.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Lamprey Wild and Scenic River \$(000)	200	-299

▪ *Lamprey Wild and Scenic River (-\$299,000)*: The NPS is requesting a decrease in of funding for the Lamprey Wild and Scenic River in FY 2002 to allow increased support for higher priority NPS programs.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Mandan On-a-Slant Village

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Mandan On-a-Slant Village	499	0	-499	0	-499
Total Requirements \$(000)	499	0	-499	0	-499

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 106-291, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.

*Mandan On-a-Slant Village
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$499,000

On-a-Slant Mandan Village is a partially reconstructed Mandan Indian Village within the boundaries of Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park, North Dakota. The North Dakota State Park and Recreation Department have a cooperative agreement with Fort Abraham Lincoln Foundation to assist with the development, maintenance and operation of some facilities on the State park property, including the On-a-Slant Village. The Fort Abraham Lincoln Foundation, a nonprofit organization will do the planning, contracting and contract supervision of the reconstruction project.

The FY 2001 funds will be used to implement a reconstruction plan designed and approved in FY 1999. This effort requires further site planning, design services, archeological services and reconstruction and/or development costs for historical structures within the village. Design, construction and installation of exhibit displays on Mandan history, culture and heritage will be accomplished. The implementation efforts shall provide for the retention of existing historic structure properties and documentation to support the decision for reconstruction.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Mandan On-a-Slant Village \$(000)	0	-499

▪ **Mandan On-a-Slant Village (-\$499,000):** The NPS is requesting a decrease in of funding for the Mandan On-a-Slant Village in FY 2002 to allow increased support for higher priority NPS programs. In addition, the NPS is phasing out statutory aid funding for non-Federal organizations that were established with Federal assistance, but should now be self-sufficient.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
Subactivity: Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change	528	0	0	528	0
Total Requirements \$(000)	528	0	0	528	0

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 96-428, the Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site Act, 1980.

*Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$528,000

In FY 2001, funds will be spent to protect, preserve and interpret the places where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was born, where he lived, worked, worshipped and where he is buried. The King Center has an outside area known as Freedom Walkway where visitors view the crypt of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Eternal Flame which is maintained in his commemoration. Freedom Hall contains exhibit rooms for Dr. and Mr. King, Mohandas Gandhi, and Rosa Parks, as well as a gift shop. The funds are instrumental in supporting these facilities and help augment costs associated with insurance, contract services for cleaning and janitorial work, exhibit maintenance, services and supplies required for maintenance of the building, landscaping and grounds. Funding support of this activity is proposed to remain unchanged in FY 2002.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: National Constitution Center

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
National Constitution Center	499	0	-499	0	-499
Total Requirements \$(000)	499	0	-499	0	-499

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 100-433, the Constitution Heritage Act, 1988.

*National Constitution Center
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$499,000

Public Law 100-433, dated September 16, 1988, authorized the National Park Service to provide Federal financial assistance to the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in a 50-50 matching grant. Fiscal year 2001 funding will be used to defray the cost of operating expenses incurred to support the center as stated in the act. The National Constitution Center is a nonpartisan organization founded to engage Americans in the story of the Constitution and how it affects our daily lives. This fiscal year, the center will continue with the architectural and exhibit design of the building. It also plans to develop and implement a Constitution Week Program and will sponsor several events which will mark the official beginning of the museum construction.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ National Constitution Center \$(000)	0	-499

▪ **National Constitution Center (-\$499,000):** The NPS is requesting the elimination of funding for the National Constitution Center in FY 2002 to allow increased support for higher priority NPS programs. In addition, the NPS is phasing out statutory aid funding for non-Federal organizations that were established with Federal assistance, but should now be self-sufficient.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: National First Ladies Library/Saxton McKinley House

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
National First Ladies Library/Saxton McKinley House	499	0	-499	0	-499
Total Requirements \$(000)	499	0	-499	0	-499

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 106-113, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000; and, Public Law 106-291 as enacted by section 145 (First Ladies National Historic Site Act of 2000) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.

*National First Ladies Library/Saxton McKinley House
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$499,000

The National First Ladies Library/Saxton McKinley House is the first facility dedicated to documenting the lives and accomplishments of America's 41 first ladies and other important American women in history. The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Sites as a property of State significance for its association with President William McKinley. Public Law 106-291 authorizes the site as the First Ladies National Historic Site.

The Saxton McKinley House is owned by the National Park Service and houses the National First Ladies' Library. The library, founded in 1995, has an online bibliography that contains 40,000 entries including references to books, manuscripts, journals, newspaper articles, and other materials by and about each first lady. The website provides links to the White House, the Library of Congress and eventually to all the States whose first ladies are sponsoring websites. The library was officially dedicated and in June 1998. Funding provided in FY 2001 will be used for staff salaries and benefits; the development of temporary and permanent exhibits; and the purchase and restoration of collection materials for the library.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ National First Ladies Library/Saxton McKinley House \$(000)	0	-499

▪ *National First Ladies Library/Saxton McKinley House (-\$499,000)*: The NPS is requesting the elimination of funding for the National First Ladies Library/Saxton McKinley House in FY 2002 to allow increased support for higher priority NPS programs.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program	740	0	0	740	0
Total Requirements \$(000)	740	0	0	740	0

AUTHORIZATION

20 U.S.C. 4441 and Public Law 99-498, the Native Hawaiian Arts and Cultural Development Act, 1986.

*Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$740,000

The Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program was created to provide a greater sense of cultural awareness and ethnic pride essential to the survival of the Native Hawaiian people. The Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program was established in 1987 to revive cultural and artistic practices which were on the verge of extinction.

Present efforts of the program are devoted to establishing cultural learning centers on each of the islands of Hawaii at sites of cultural and historic significance to Native Hawaiians. The cultural learning centers are educational programs focused on Native Hawaiian traditions, arts and language, and serve to fulfill the mission of the Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program which is to disseminate the cultural research that has been completed by the program. The first center has been established on the Island of Hawaii at the Greenwell Ethnobotanical Garden, and plans are underway for additional centers at Waipio Valley on the Island of Hawaii and on the Island of Oahu. The cultural learning centers will be required to develop public and private sector partners and a business plan to attain financial self-sufficiency.

In addition to the cultural learning centers, the Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program continues to focus on the historical and cultural significance of Polynesian voyaging traditions. This aspect of the program includes plans for future educational voyages tracking historical routes by ancient Pacific mariners, and the installation of the Hawai'iloa voyaging canoe at the Bishop Museum as the centerpiece of an interactive education program.

Funds appropriated will provide for the continued development of three programs exploring native Hawaiian culture. These programs are: (1) The Hawaiian Living Traditions Program which combines research, applied research, social and cultural awareness, and education and training into an overall process that serves the cultural interest and needs of the people, (2) The Research Development Project Program which improves ways to obtain access to research resources that are vital to the study of Native Hawaiian culture, history and arts, and (3) The Native Hawaiian Renewable Resources Program which assesses the potential demand for plant materials and analyzes the Native Hawaiian arts and crafts market. Funding support of this activity is proposed to remain unchanged in FY 2002.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: New Orleans Jazz Commission

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
New Orleans Jazz Commission	66	0	0	66	0
Total Requirements \$(000)	66	0	0	66	0

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 103-433, sections 1207-1208, New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park Act, 1994.

*New Orleans Jazz Commission
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$66,000

The NPS assists the New Orleans Jazz Commission in preserving the origins, early history, development, and progression of jazz within the city of New Orleans and supports the continuation and enhancement of the jazz cultural traditions that are characteristic of, and associated with, the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park and the lower Mississippi Delta region.

In FY 2001, the commission will take a more active role in cultural resource preservation by establishing a wide variety of partnerships to facilitate the protection of the last remaining historic buildings directly associated with the birth and evolution of jazz in New Orleans, which includes the 400 Block of South Rampart Street; finalize and distribute the FY 2000 Annual Report; continue to assist the park with interpretive and educational programs; establish a partnership with the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park, the Downtown Development District, and the Preservation Resource Center to identify and appropriately sign historic buildings within the city of New Orleans that are related to jazz. Funding support of this activity is proposed to remain unchanged in FY 2002.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	728	0	+38	766	+38
Total Requirements \$(000)	728	0	+38	766	+38

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1101-1103 and Public Law 88-363, the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Act, 1964.

*Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$728,000

The Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission was established on August 14, 1964, by the Governments of Canada and the United States to commemorate President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and to provide a symbol of the partnership between the two countries. During his youth and early adult years, Franklin D. Roosevelt spent many summers on Campobello Island in New Brunswick Province, Canada. It was here at the age of 39 that Roosevelt was stricken by poliomyelitis. After his death in 1945, Eleanor Roosevelt continued to use the home on Campobello Island as a vacation retreat. Funds provided in FY 2001 to the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission will support a full range of visitor services and operations including interpretation, routine maintenance, preservation of historic features and cultural resources, and protection of natural resources. Costs are shared equally by the United States and Canada.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission \$(000)	766	+38

▪ **Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission (+\$38,000):** The NPS is requesting an increase of \$38,000 for the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission to honor a treaty agreement with Canada to share equally in the annual operating cost of the site.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Route 66 National Historic Highway

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Route 66 National Historic Highway	499	0	-499	0	-499
Total Requirements \$(000)	499	0	-499	0	-499

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 106-45, the Route 66 Corridor Act; and, Public Law 106-291, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2001.

*Route 66 National Historic Highway
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$499,000

Funding was provided for the preservation or restoration of cultural resources and structures located within the Route 66 corridor that existed between 1933 and 1970. The 2,448-mile route was commissioned in 1926 and crosses eight States and three time zones beginning in Chicago, Illinois, and ending in Los Angeles, California. Paving of the historic highway from end-to-end was completed in 1937. The route was officially decommissioned in 1985.

Funding provided in FY 2001 will be used to establish administrative support associated with start-up of the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program, understanding that enacted funds are non-recurring operating base funds and thus limit NPS ability to commit to permanent staffing and development of all legislatively defined program elements. The immediate goals for FY 2001 are to establish preliminary program guidelines and criteria for determining eligibility of projects for funding assistance; consulting with agencies, organizations, and individuals and developing appropriate partnership frameworks for long-term preservation program collaboration; and obligating funds through grant or cost-share mechanisms for important partner initiatives in preservation as directed by the legislation.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Route 66 National Historic Highway \$(000)	0	-499

▪ **Route 66 National Historic Highway (-\$499,000):** The NPS is requesting the elimination of funding for the Route 66 National Historic Highway in FY 2002 to allow increased support for higher priority NPS programs.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site	494	0	-494	0	-494
Total Requirements \$(000)	494	0	-494	0	-494

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 93-486 (Title II)

*Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$494,000

Public Law 93-486, dated October 26, 1974, authorized the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Woman's Party Corporation for the purpose of assisting with the preservation and interpretation of the house. The house is commemorative of the contributions made by the National Woman's Party toward the furtherance of the woman's rights movement. The National Woman's Party was instrumental in securing passage of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which ensured voting rights for women. Party founder, Alice Paul, authored the Equal Rights Amendment, and lived in and worked in this house for many years. The NPS provides funds for historic preservation, interpretive services, and daily operations and maintenance of the house and its museum collection.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site \$(000)	0	-494

▪ ***Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site (-\$494,000)***: The NPS is requesting the elimination of funding for the Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site in FY 2002 to allow increased support for higher priority NPS programs. In addition, the NPS is phasing out statutory aid funding for non-Federal organizations that were established with Federal assistance, but should now be self-sufficient.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Vancouver National Historic Reserve

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	FY 2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Vancouver National Historic Reserve	399	0	-399	0	-399
Total Requirements \$(000)	399	0	-399	0	-399

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 104-333, Section 502, Vancouver National Historic Reserve.

*Vancouver National Historic Reserve
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$399,000

In November 1996, Congress passed legislation creating the Vancouver National Historic Reserve. The area is to be administered through a cooperative management plan by a partnership comprised of the National Park Service, the State of Washington Historic Preservation Office, the United States Army, and the city of Vancouver, Washington. The plan was completed in November 1999.

Funding will be used by the city of Vancouver to provide orientation and interpretive services to visitors to the historic reserve at the General O.O. Howard House through a contract with the National Park Service, and help provide education outreach programs to schools and other groups, consistent with the management plan. It will also help provide annual maintenance for the General O.O. Howard House Visitor Center. In addition, the city will establish a contractual agreement with a nonprofit entity for administrative services, including staff positions for a reserve museum and education director, development officer, a project assistant and other staff.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Vancouver National Historic Reserve \$(000)	0	-399

▪ ***Vancouver National Historic Reserve (-\$399,000)***: The NPS is requesting the elimination of funding for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve in FY 2002 to allow increased support for higher priority NPS programs.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
Subactivity: Wheeling National Heritage Area

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	FY 2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Wheeling National Heritage Area	593	0	-593	0	-593
Total Requirements \$(000)	593	0	-593	0	-593

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 106-291, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.

Wheeling National Heritage Area FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$593,000

Assistance will be provided for a variety of planning, design and implementing projects related to the ongoing cooperative efforts of the city of Wheeling, the Wheeling National Heritage Area Corporation (WNHAC), and the National Park Service. NPS technical assistance staff will maintain regular communications with the Executive Director of the Wheeling National Heritage Area Corporation; assist in the coordination of various meetings and work on strengthening partnerships with local government agencies and private partners; provide assistance to the WNHAC to ensure that all design and construction projects are coordinated with other heritage area project work; encourage the integration of the heritage experience with local educational institutions; provide expertise on the Wheeling Heritage Port waterfront development plans and the contracting process; and, establish conservation program goals with the Wheeling National Heritage Area Corporation Director.

Funds in the FY 2001 will be used towards continued implementation of the Wheeling Heritage Plan. These funds will be used specifically for support of the Wheeling National Heritage Area Corporation, the heritage management structure that is working to preserve and help revitalize the city of Wheeling. Funds will also be used to fund interpretation of Wheeling history along the walking/jogging trail. The Wheeling Heritage Plan envisioned interpretation of industrial sites and the La Belle Nail Works has agreed to partner with WNHAC in developing a visitor center that would provide an opportunity for viewing the production process.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

▪ **Wheeling National Heritage Area:** For FY 2002, the NPS proposes to transfer the Wheeling National Heritage Area within the National Recreation and Preservation appropriation from the Statutory or Contractual Aid activity to the Heritage Partnership Programs activity where it is more functionally and organizationally appropriate. Wheeling was authorized as a national heritage area under Public Law 106-291. Program support will be continued in FY 2002 in the Commissions and Grants subactivity.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities
 Subactivity: Women's Progress Commemoration Commission

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Women's Progress Commemoration Commission	100	0	-100	0	-100
Total Requirements \$(000)	100	0	-100	0	-100

AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 105-341, the Women's Progress Commemoration Act; and Public Law 106-291 the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.

*Women's Progress Commemoration Commission
 FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$100,000

The Women's Progress Commemoration Commission, a bi-partisan commission established by an act of Congress (Public Law 105-341) and signed into law by the President on October 31, 1998, was set up in honor of the 150th anniversary of the Seneca Falls Convention, the first national congregation on the conditions and rights of women in the United States. The commission is responsible for advising the Secretary of the Interior on ensuring the historic preservation of sites that have been instrumental in American women's history, creating a living legacy for generations to come.

The FY 2001 funding will be used to pay support costs associated with the fact-finding meetings of the 15-member commission. The commission will provide a report to Congress and the Secretary of the Interior by July, 2001. The report will identify sites of historical significance to the women's movement and recommend actions, under the National Historic Preservation Act, to rehabilitate and preserve the sites and provide public interpretive and educational materials and activities at the sites.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Women's Progress Commemoration Commission \$(000)	0	-100

▪ **Women's Progress Commemoration Commission (-\$100,000):** The NPS is requesting the elimination of funding for the Women's Progress Commemoration Commission in FY 2002 to allow increased support for higher priority NPS programs. In addition, the responsibilities of the commission ends with the completion and submission of their July 2001 Report.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollar amounts in millions)

National Recreation and Preservation

Object Class	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	2002 Budget Request
Personnel compensation:				
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	15	0	0	15
<i>FTE</i>	248	0	-12	236
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	2	0	0	2
<i>FTE</i>	51	0	-1	50
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	17	0	0	17
<i>FTE</i>	299	0	-13	286
Other object classes:				
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	4	0	0	4
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	2	0	0	2
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	1	0	0	1
25.2 Other services.....	12	0	-2	10
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	2	0	0	2
31.0 Equipment.....	0	0	0	0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	24	0	-12	12
Total Budget Authority.....	62	0	-14	48

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1042-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Recreation programs	0	1	1
00.02 Natural programs	10	11	11
00.03 Cultural programs	18	21	19
00.05 Grant administration	2	2	2
00.06 International park affairs	2	2	2
00.07 Statutory or contractual aid	10	14	4
00.08 Heritage partnership programs	7	10	8
00.09 Urban Park & Recreation Recovery Fund	2	0	0
09.01 Reimbursable program . . . . .	.1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations	52	62	48
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	0	0	1
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	53	61	49
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from account 14-5305	0	2	0
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	53	63	50
23.95 Total new obligations	-52	-62	-48
23.98 Unobligated balance expiring	-1	0	0
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	0	1	1*
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation	54	60	48
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-1	0	0
41.00 Transferred to other accounts [95-4333]	-1	0	0
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (cash) . . . . .	.1	.1	.1
43.00 Appropriation (total Discretionary)	54*	61	49
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	24	29	32
73.10 Total new obligations	52	62	48
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-46	-59	-52
73.40 Adjustments in expired accounts (net)	-1	0	0
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	29	32	28

*Note: Total of Unobligated Balance, end of FY 2002 does not match due to rounding
Total of Discretionary Appropriation, FY 2001 does not match due to rounding

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) (continued)

Identification code 14-1042-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	31	40	32
86.93 Outlays from current balances	14	19	20
87.00 Total outlays, gross	45*	59	52
Offsets:			
88.45 Offsetting collections (cash) from the public	1	1	1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	52	60	48
90.00 Outlays	46	58	51

*Note: Total outlays, FY 2000 does not match due to rounding

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1042-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 enacted	2002 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	15	15	15
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	17	17	17
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	4	4
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	2
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	9	12	9
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	2	2
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	16	23	12
99.95 Reimbursable obligations below reporting threshold	1	1	1
99.99 Total obligations	52	62	48

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1042-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment (Direct)	290	287	282
2001 Full-time equivalent employment (Reimbursable)	4	4	4

URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

Appropriation Language

[For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.]

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Deletion: "For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended."

No funds are proposed for appropriation in the Urban Park and Recreation Fund for fiscal year 2002, in order to accommodate higher priorities of the Administration, the Department and the National Park Service.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Urban Park and Recreation Fund

Program Components	2001 Enacted	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. Urban Park and Recreation Grants	28,836	0	-28,836	0	-28,836
B. Urban Park and Recreation Grants Administration	1,098	0	-1,098	0	-1,098
Total Requirements \$(000)	29,934	0	-29,934	0	-29,934

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 2501-2514	The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act (UPARR) of 1978
Public Law 95-625	The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, Title X
Public Law 106-113	The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000

OVERVIEW

The **Urban Park and Recreation Fund** activity provides grants to local governments to rehabilitate existing indoor and outdoor recreation facilities; contributes to an increase in investments by urban jurisdictions in planning, revitalization, operation and maintenance of existing recreation systems; and provides grants to communities to demonstrate innovative and cost-effective ways to enhance park and recreation opportunities at the neighborhood level.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- IIIb Through partnerships with State and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.
- IIIc Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreation use.

A. Urban Park and Recreation Fund Grants FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$28,836,000

Of the \$30 million appropriated in FY 2001, \$28.836 million is available for new grants to eligible cities and counties. The Urban Park and Recreation Fund targets grants to low-income inner-city neighborhoods for the rehabilitation of critically needed recreation facilities and to increase and enhance the provision of recreation programs and services. Over the last 20 years, the UPARR program has rehabilitated playgrounds, recreation centers, parks, ball fields, tennis and basketball courts, and swimming pools in strategic urban areas and supported the delivery of needed recreation opportunities in a variety of innovative ways.

In FY 2000, the first year funds were appropriated after a five-year hiatus of no funding, fourteen rehabilitation grants were awarded from the \$2.0 million

NPS-245



*Outdoor Adventure Program,
Tacoma, WA*

Urban Park and Recreation Fund

available. Examples of these grants include the renovation of a one-acre tot-lot located in a low-income neighborhood in Santa Ana, California; six public neighborhood swimming pools were repaired and brought back to full use in Jackson, Mississippi; and worn out playground equipment was replaced in a Trenton, New Jersey park located in a minority neighborhood with a large youth population.

In prior years, through innovation grants, this program has also helped turn an abandoned coal bunker into a recreation center, national guard armories into gymnasiums and community centers, and a shopping center and walkway into an exercise trail and senior citizen center; provided funds for recreation and education programs for teens; assisted communities in providing outdoor adventure and wilderness programs for inner-city youth that have limited mobility in seeking other recreation opportunities; developed swimming and water safety programs for minority children and disabled persons; and encouraged after-school programs for youth which are organized and run by public and private agencies working together to provide educational, cultural and environmental activities.

Many UPARR grants have been very successful in leveraging additional funding from public and private organizations into the public arena. New Jersey's Abandoned Coal Bunker Recreation Center is now a public/private partnership serving over 180 youths a day. Voluntary contributions are still its major source of income. Indianapolis, Indiana's Youth Conservation Corps, a program whereby inner-city youth renovated Washington Park and constructed an ecological pond, was supported in part by several area businesses which provided funds, transportation, and food for the youth while the park was being rehabilitated. Tucson, Arizona's KIDCO program (an after school and summer recreation program), is an effective and unique means of delivering after school and summer recreation programs for youth. The city developed a demonstration program that offers a wide range of recreation activities for the youth in the community. Recreation leader training manuals were developed as a result of this successful program, and have been distributed upon request to many cities across the Nation.

In FY 2001, a total of \$28.836 million was appropriated for the UPARR grants. A grant round is planned for mid-spring and it is anticipated that approximately 325 to 350 requests for funding will be received requesting over \$60 million. Approximately 125 to 175 grants will be awarded.

Urban Park and Recreation Fund

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)						
▪ Urban Park and Recreation Fund Grants (\$000)	0	-28,836						
<p>The NPS budget for FY 2002 provides no funds for Urban Park and Recreation Fund Grants, which represents a decrease of \$28.836 million below the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$28.836 million to Urban Park and Recreation Fund Grants includes:</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">\$(000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>▪ Urban Park and Recreation Fund Grants</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-28,836</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-28,836</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				\$(000)	▪ Urban Park and Recreation Fund Grants	-28,836	Total	-28,836
	\$(000)							
▪ Urban Park and Recreation Fund Grants	-28,836							
Total	-28,836							
Justification for this program change is included at the end of the activity's presentation.								

B. Urban Park and Recreation Grants Administration
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$1,098,000

The Urban Park and Recreation Fund grants administrative account covers expenses associated with two main program functions one fixed and uncontrolled (legislative responsibility for stewardship and oversight of approximately 1300 previously funded projects), the other variable (workload determined by whether new grant funds are appropriated and the size of such appropriation). Of the total appropriation \$1.098 million will be used for program administrative expenses.

Administrative funds cover the costs associated with technical assistance to potential grantees in updating plans and developing grant applications, review and ranking of several hundred preapplications, and grant awards and obligations for successful applicants.

In addition, the NPS has ongoing fiduciary activities for more than 1,300 sites completed under previous grants and for managing active grants from previous grant rounds. Ongoing park protection efforts include periodic inspections or grantee certifications of completed project sites to ensure continuing full public access and utility for recreation as required by section 1010 of the enabling legislation.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IIIc1	By September 30, 2005, the 41,165 recreational properties (estimated for September 30, 2005), assisted by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, and the Federal Lands to Parks Program are protected and remain available for public recreation.
Annual Goal IIIc1	By September 30, 2002, 100% of the 34,088 recreational properties assisted by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, and the Federal Lands to Parks Program are protected and remain available for public recreation.

Urban Park and Recreation Fund

Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Fund Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of sites inspected and certified operational	49	436	500
Number of threatened sites	25	42	55
Number of active grants completed and closed out	3	4	10

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban Park and Recreation Fund Grants Administration (\$000) 	0	-1,098
<p>The NPS budget for FY 2002 provides no funds for Urban Park and Recreation Fund Grants Administration, which represents a decrease of \$1.098 million below the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$28.836 million to Urban Park and Recreation Fund Grants Administration includes:</p>		
	<u>\$(000)</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban Park and Recreation Fund Grants Administration 	-1,098	
Total	-1,098	
<p>Justification for this program change is included at the end of the activity's presentation.</p>		

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Urban Park and Recreation Fund \$(000)	0	-29,934

The NPS budget for FY 2002 provides no funds for Urban Park and Recreation Fund, represents a decrease of \$29.934 million and 10 FTE below the FY 2001 enacted level. The programmatic decrease of \$29.934 million and 10 FTE in the Urban Park and Recreation Fund activity is justified by the proposed change that follows:

▪ **Urban Park and Recreation Fund (-\$29,934,000; -10 FTE):** The NPS is requesting a decrease in funding for this budget activity in FY 2002 to support higher priorities established by the Administration. The total includes a decrease of \$28.836 million for UPAR grants and \$1.098 million for program administration. The budget proposes to give States added flexibility to use Land and Water Conservation Fund grants for a variety of outdoor recreation and conservation purposes, including urban parks. These grants could be used to meet outdoor recreation purposes of the UPARR program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1031-0	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Grants	0	27	3
00.02 Grants Administration	0	1	0
10.00 Total new obligations	0	28	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	1	1	3
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	0	30	0
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1	31	3
23.95 Total new obligations	0	-28	-3
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	1	3	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation	0	10	0
40.20 Appropriation, LWCF	0	20	0
43.00 Appropriation (total Discretionary)	0	30	0
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	1	0	25
73.10 Total new obligations	0	28	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1	-3	-6
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	0	25	22
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	0	2	0
86.93 Outlays from current balances	1	1	6
87.00 Total outlays, gross	1	3	6
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	0	30	0
90.00 Outlays	1	3	6

URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1031-0	2000 actual	2001 enacted	2002 estimate
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	0	1	0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	27	3
99.99 Total obligations	0	28	3

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1042-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment (Direct)	0	10	0

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary in carrying out the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470), and the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333), [\$79,347,000]~~\$37,055,000~~, to be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund, to remain available until September 30, [2002, of which \$7,177,000 pursuant to section 507 of Public Law 104-333 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided, \$35,000,000 shall be for Save America's Treasures for priority preservation projects, including preservation of intellectual and cultural artifacts, preservation of historic structures and sites, and buildings to house cultural and historic resources and to provide educational opportunities: *Provided further*, That any individual Save America's Treasures grant shall be matched by non-Federal funds: *Provided further*, That individual projects shall only be eligible for one grant, and all projects to be funded shall be approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to the commitment of grant funds: *Provided further*, That Save America's Treasures funds allocated for Federal projects shall be available by transfer to appropriate accounts of individual agencies, after approval of such projects by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided for Save America's Treasures may be used for administrative expenses, and staffing for the program shall be available from the existing staffing levels in the National Park Service]2003.

[For an additional amount for the "Historic Preservation Fund", \$100,000 for a grant to the Massillon Heritage Foundation, Inc. in Massillon, Ohio.]

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Deletion: "2002, of which \$7,177,000 pursuant to section 507 of Public Law 104-333 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided, \$35,000,000 shall be for Save America's Treasures for priority preservation projects, including preservation of intellectual and cultural artifacts, preservation of historic structures and sites, and buildings to house cultural and historic resources and to provide educational opportunities: *Provided further*, That any individual Save America's Treasures grant shall be matched by non-Federal funds: *Provided further*, That individual projects shall only be eligible for one grant, and all projects to be funded shall be approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to the commitment of grant funds: *Provided further*, That Save America's Treasures funds allocated for Federal projects shall be available by transfer to appropriate accounts of individual agencies, after approval of such projects by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided for Save America's Treasures may be used for administrative expenses, and staffing for the program shall be available from the existing staffing levels in the National Park Service"

Addition: "2003"

The proposed change would permit the Historic Preservation Fund appropriation to remain available for two years. It would also eliminate funding for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, for which the \$7,177,000 appropriated in fiscal year 2001 exhausted all remaining authorized funding. Finally, this would discontinue funding for the Save America's Treasures grant program, which is considered to have accomplished its purpose of commemorating the Millennium by preserving many historically significant sites and cultural artifacts.

2. Deletion: "For an additional amount for the "Historic Preservation Fund", \$100,000 for a grant to the Massillon Heritage Foundation, Inc. in Massillon, Ohio."

This language, contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-554), is no longer needed, as it refers to funding that was to be made available only in fiscal year 2001. For an additional amount for the "Historic Preservation Fund", \$100,000 for a grant to the Massillon Heritage Foundation, Inc. in Massillon, Ohio.]

Historic Preservation Fund/Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations

Appropriation Language Citations

16 U.S.C. 470; section 507 of Division I of Public Law 104-333

16 U.S.C. 470 includes the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, 80 Stat. 915), as amended. The historic preservation grant program was established by this act in 1966 and the Historic Preservation Fund was established as the fund source in 1976 when the act was amended by Public Law 94-422. Section 108 of the act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470h) provided the fund with \$150 million in revenues from Outer Continental Shelf receipts each fiscal year through 1997, to “remain available in the Fund until appropriated.” (Unappropriated balances in the fund are sufficient to provide for the appropriations enacted in fiscal year 2001 and requested in fiscal year 2002.) Section 108 also allows appropriations from the fund to be made “without fiscal year limitation,” thus allowing the two-year appropriation language and the no-year appropriation language.

Historic Preservation Fund/Grants-in-Aid

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Grants-in-Aid

Program Components	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	46,495	0	-12,040	34,455	-12,040
B. Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	5,560	0	-2,960	2,600	-2,960
C. Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	7,161	0	-7,161	0	-7,161
D. Grants-in-Aid to Massillon Heritage Foundation, Inc.	100	0	-100	0	-100
Total Requirements \$(000)	59,316	0	-22,261	37,055	-22,261

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 470 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; and the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996.

OVERVIEW

The **Grants-in-Aid** activity provides matching grants to States, territories, and the Freely Associated States (Micronesia) for activities specified in the National Historic Preservation Act; as well as grants to Indian tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians for cultural heritage preservation; and matching grants to preserve threatened historic buildings located on the campuses of Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOAL

IIIa. Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.

The performance goals listed below are associated with the following grant programs; Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories, Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes, and Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Relevant performance information and workload measures are included at the end of the narrative for each program.

Historic Preservation Fund/Grants-in-Aid

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IIIa1	By September 30, 2005, an additional 6.9% (158) of properties are designated as National Historic Landmarks (2,277 to 2,435); an additional 11% (7,800) significant historical and archeological properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (71,019 to 78,819); an additional 30.2% (221,800) significant historical and archeological properties in Federal ownership are inventoried and evaluated (733,200 to 955,000 contributing properties); an additional 23.5% (1,109,000) significant historical and archeological properties are either inventoried and evaluated, or officially designated by States, tribes, and certified local governments (4,701,000 to 5,810,000 contributing properties).
Annual Goal IIIa1	By September 30, 2002, an additional 3.6% (83) of properties since September 30, 1999 are designated as National Historic Landmarks (2,277 to 2,360); an additional 5% (3,900) significant historical and archeological properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (71,019 to 74,919); an additional 15.9% (116,800) of significant archeological properties in Federal ownership are inventoried and evaluated (773,200 to 850,000 contributing properties); and an additional 15% (709,000) significant historical and archeological properties are either inventoried and evaluated, or officially designated by States, tribes, and certified local governments (4,701,000 to 5,410,000 contributing properties).
Long-term Goal IIIa2	By September 30, 2005, 90% of National Historic Landmarks (2,184 of 2,427 designated landmarks) are in good condition; 1% of Federally recognized historical and archeological properties (19,800 of 2,186,000 contributing properties) are protected through NPS administered programs or assistance; 3% of significant historical and archeological properties (149,600 of 4,906,000 contributing properties) recognized by States, tribes, or certified local governments are protected through their administered programs or assistance.
Annual Goal IIIa2	By September 30, 2002, 90% of National Historic Landmarks (2,117 of 2,427 designated landmarks) are in good condition; 1% of Federally recognized historical and archeological properties (19,700 of 1,987,000 contributing properties) are protected through NPS administered programs or assistance; and 3% of significant historical and archeological properties (158,600 of 4,410,000 contributing properties) recognized by States, tribes, or certified local governments are protected through their administered programs or assistance.
Long Term Goal IIIa3	By September 30, 2005, 85% of users are satisfied with historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials provided by NPS.
Annual Goal IIIa3	By September 30, 2002, 85% of users are satisfied with historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials provided by NPS.

***A. Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$46,495,000

To carry out statutory responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act, the Historic Preservation Fund grant program promotes public-private and Federal-non-Federal partnerships to identify and protect irreplaceable historic and archeological resources. These grants to States and Territories provide partial funding support to State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs). In FY 2001, this program received \$2.923 million in additional appropriations from Title I of the Interior Appropriations Act, and \$11.974 million from Title VIII specifically for SHPOs.

Activities anticipated for FY 2001 include: (1) comprehensive survey of historic properties and

Historic Preservation Fund/Grants-in-Aid

maintaining inventories of information gained from such surveys, (2) nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places, (3) implementation of a statewide historic preservation plan in each State, (4) assistance and advice to Federal and State agencies and local governments in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities, (5) cooperation with local governments in developing local historic preservation programs, (6) assistance to property owners in repairing properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and (7) assistance to commercial property owners in the evaluation of proposals for rehabilitation projects that may qualify for Federal historic preservation tax.

The grants are funded with a 40 percent matching contribution requirement. The program's partners and customers (States, local governments, nonprofit organizations, businesses, colleges, and interested individuals) match these grants. By law, matching share requirements do not apply to grants to the Freely Associated States of Micronesia and to territories (except for Puerto Rico). States carry out program purposes directly as well as through subgrants and contracts with public and private agencies and organizations, educational institutions, and private individuals for preservation plans, historic structures analysis, and repairs to such properties. Section 103(c) of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that 10 percent of each State's annual apportionment distributed by the Secretary must be transferred to local governments certified eligible under program regulations.

Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Acres surveyed for historic properties	6 million	7.8 million	9.5 million
Properties added to State inventories	136,000	160,000	167,000
Properties nominated to the National Register	1,488	1,300	1,300
Statewide plans revised	2	20	20
National Register Eligibility Opinions provided to Federal agencies	60,000	58,000	57,000
Federal projects reviewed	95,000	91,000	93,000
CLG assisted with funding or technical assistance	1,240	1,285	1,325
Number of Federal historic preservation tax incentive applications reviewed	3,025	2,850	2,750

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories (\$000)	34,455	-12,040
The FY 2002 request for Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories is \$34.455 million, which represents a decrease of \$12.040 million from the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$12.040 million from Grants-in-Aid activities includes:		
	\$(000)	
▪ Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	-12,040	
Total	-12,040	
Justification for this program change is included at the end of the section on Grants-in-Aid.		

Historic Preservation Fund/Grants-in-Aid

***B. Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes to Establish and Sustain Programs and for Cultural Heritage Projects
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$5,560,000

Section 101(e)(3)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to Indian tribes for the preservation of their cultural heritage. The NPS awards these grants competitively; matching share is not required. The grants assist tribes to build the capability to undertake cultural preservation activities, to preserve vanishing tribal cultural resources and heritage, and to assume full tribal participation in the national preservation program. The tribal grant program works to develop capabilities for conducting sustainable preservation programs.

In FY 2001, Congress appropriated \$2.993 million in additional funding for grants to tribes in Title VIII of the Interior Appropriations Act. An estimated 52 grants will be awarded in FY 2001 including 27 grants for tribal assumption of State Historic Preservation Office responsibilities as authorized under section 101(d) of the National Historic Preservation Act; and 25 cultural preservation project grants, including tribal resource management plans, historic preservation skills development, tribal museum and cultural heritage centers, historic and archeological surveys, and oral history projects.

Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Grants for tribal assumption of SHPO duties	22	27	35
Grants for cultural preservation projects	21	25	22

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes (\$000)	2,600	-2,960
<p>The FY 2002 request for Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes is \$2.6 million, which represents a decrease of \$2.960 million from the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$2.960 million from Grants-in-Aid activities includes:</p>		
	\$ (000)	
▪ Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	-2,960	
Total	-2,960	
<p>Justification for this program change is included at the end of the section on Grants-in-Aid.</p>		

Historic Preservation Fund/Grants-in-Aid

***C. Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$7,161,000

Historic structures that attest to the contributions that Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) made in educating this Nation's citizens are at risk of being lost forever. Section 101(e)(3)(b) of the National Historic Preservation Act authorizes the Secretary to make grants to nonprofit organizations representing ethnic or minority groups for preservation. Section 507 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333) authorized \$29 million, including specific amounts totaling \$22.9 million for twelve HBCUs: Concordia College, Miles College, Selma University, Stillman College, and Talladega College in Alabama; Rust College and Tougaloo College in Mississippi; Allen University, Claflin College and Voorhees College in South Carolina; and Fisk University and Knoxville College in Tennessee. The remaining authorization is available to be directed to unspecified HBCUs.

In FY 2001, \$7.161 million was appropriated for 50:50 matching grant preservation projects, including \$1.058 million for the 12 identified institutions and \$6.098 million for competitively awarded funding for other HBCUs. In addition, \$800,000 in funds originally appropriated in FY 1998 were redirected, with concurrence of Congress, to be competitively awarded by the NPS to other HBCUs after it was determined that the funds could not be utilized by the HBCU to which it had been awarded. Also, \$5,000 will be used by the NPS to provide onsite technical assistance and monitor previously awarded grant projects. The projects awarded to other HBCUs to repair and preserve historic buildings are itemized in the following table.

Other HBCUs Authorized for NPS Funding Grants in FY 2001

Institution Authorized for Funding	Facility	City, State	Amount (\$000)
Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University	Carnegie Library	Normal, Alabama	600
Bluefield State University	Hatter Hall	Bluefield, West Virginia	200
Bowie State University	Goodloe House	Bowie, Maryland	220
Cheyney University	Melrose Cottage	Cheyney, Pennsylvania	1,000
Grambling State University	Charles P. Adams House	Grambling, Louisiana	70
Huston-Tillotson College	Old Administration Building	Austin, Texas	525
Jackson State University	Ayer Hall	Jackson, Mississippi	150
Jarvis Christian College	Florence C. Robinson Cottage	Hawkins, Texas	40
Johnson C. Smith University	Biddle Memorial Hall	Charlotte, North Carolina	1,000
Lincoln University	Anthony Hall	Jefferson City, Missouri	900
North Carolina Central University	Shepard House	Durham, North Carolina	343
Philander Smith College	Old Gymnasium	Little Rock, Arkansas	900
Tuskegee University	White Hall	Tuskegee, Alabama	950
TOTAL, Other HBCUs			6,898

Public Law 104-333 authorized \$29 million for Historically Black Colleges and Universities grant funding. Because of across-the-board cuts enacted by Congress in FY 2000 and FY 2001, \$28.953 million has been appropriated through FY 2001. In FY 2002, previously awarded grants will be administered by the NPS to ensure that they are completed in compliance with all applicable requirements, including the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. A chart showing authorized levels and amounts provided through FY 2001 for each institution follows.

Historic Preservation Fund/Grants-in-Aid

NPS Funding Grants for Historically Black Colleges and Universities

Institutions Authorized for Funding	State	Total Amount Authorized	Appropriations (\$000)				Funding through FY 2001
			FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	
Allen University	SC	2,900	800	839	1,261	0	2,900
Clafin College	SC	1,000	0	944	56	0	1,000
Concordia College	AL	200	0	277	0	0	277
Fisk University	TN	5,000	800	1,012	2,938	250	5,000
Knoxville College	TN	2,500	800	825	875	0	2,500
Miles College	AL	2,000	0	506	1,294	200	2,000
Rust College	MS	1,000	0	249	650	101	1,000
Selma University	AL	1,550	0 *	0	0	0	0
Stillman College	AL	250	0	296	0	0	296
Talladega College	AL	1,500	0	595	765	140	1,500
Tougaloo College	MS	3,000	800	659	1,374	167	3,000
Voorhees College	SC	2,000	0	589	1,212	200	2,001
Other HBCUs (see table)	varies	6,100	800 *	0	0	6,098	6,898
Subtotal		29,000	4,000	6,791	10,425	7,156	28,372
Condition Assessments and Monitoring			200	209	167	5	581
TOTAL, HBCUs			4,200	7,000	10,592	7,161	28,953

*Note: Selma University was not able to raise the required non-Federal matching share for their FY 1998 grant of \$800,000 and has since declared bankruptcy. Accordingly, after consultation with Congress, those authorized funds along with the remaining amount of the \$1.55 million authorized for Selma University were redirected to grants for "Other HBCUs" which were competitively awarded in FY 2001.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

<p>▪ Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(\$000)</p>	<p>2002 Budget Request</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Program Changes (+/-)</p> <p>-7,161</p>
<p>No funds are requested in FY 2002 for Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities. This decrease of \$7.161 million from the FY 2001 enacted level includes:</p>		
	<p>_____</p> <p>\$(000)</p>	
<p>▪ Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>-7,161</p>	
<p>Total</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>-7,161</p>	
<p>Justification for this program change is included at the end of the section on Grants-in-Aid</p>		

Historic Preservation Fund/Grants-in-Aid

***D. Grants-in-Aid to Massillon Heritage Foundation, Inc.
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$100,000

To carry out statutory responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act, the Historic Preservation Fund grant program promotes public-private and Federal-non-Federal partnerships to protect historic and archeological resources. In FY 2001, \$100,000 was appropriated in the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Massillon Heritage Foundation, Inc. The grant will be used by the foundation to install an elevator in the Historic Five Oaks Mansion (now the Massillon Women's Club) in Massillon, Ohio.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Grants-in-Aid to Massillon Heritage Foundation, Inc. (\$000)	0	-100
No funds are requested in FY 2002 for Grants-in-Aid to Massillon Heritage Foundation, Inc. This decrease of \$100,000 from the FY 2001 enacted level includes:		
	\$(000)	
▪ Grants-in-Aid to Massillon Heritage Foundation, Inc.	-100	
Total	-100	
Justification for this program change follows.		

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR GRANTS-IN-AID

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Grants-in-Aid (\$000)	37,055	-22,261

The FY 2002 request for Grants-in-Aid \$37.055 million, which represents a decrease of \$22.261 million below the FY 2001 enacted level. The programmatic decrease of \$22.261 million for Grants-in-Aid is justified by the proposed changes that follow:

- ***Grants-in Aid to States and Territories (-\$12,040,000)***: The NPS is requesting a decrease in funding for this budget activity in FY 2002 to support higher priorities established by the Administration. In addition, this amount exceeds the FY 2000 enacted level of \$31.6 million for State assistance.
- ***Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes (-\$2,960,000)***: The NPS is requesting a decrease in funding for this budget activity in FY 2002 to support higher priorities established by the Administration. In addition, this amount exceeds the FY 2000 enacted level of \$2.572 million for grant assistance to Indian tribes.
- ***Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (-\$7,161,000)***: From FY 1998 to FY 2001,

Historic Preservation Fund/Grants-in-Aid

appropriations for grant funding for Historically Black Colleges and Universities under Public Law 104-333 totaled \$28.953 million, which effectively completes funding at the authorized level of \$29 million. The law authorized \$29 million, a difference of \$47,000. No funds are requested for FY 2002. Previously awarded grants will be administered by NPS to ensure that they are completed in compliance with all applicable requirements, including the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

- ***Grants-in-Aid to Massillon Heritage Foundation, Inc. (-\$100,000)***: The NPS is requesting the elimination in FY 2002 of the one-time funding which was provided in FY 2001 for this activity.

Historic Preservation Fund/Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures

Program Component	2001 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures	34,923	0	-34,923	0	-34,923
Total Requirements \$(000)	34,923	0	-34,923	0	-34,923

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 470 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

OVERVIEW

The **Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures** program addresses the Nation's most urgent preservation needs, as identified by Federal agencies, State governments, and Indian tribes, to protect the historical and cultural resources that are America's treasures. Funds will be available for preservation purposes.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOAL

IIIa. Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.

*Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$34,923,000

The \$34.923 million appropriated to the National Park Service in FY 2001 to Save America's Treasures will be used to support projects to preserve irreplaceable monuments of American heritage for future generations and to make them more accessible to scholars and the public through such media as exhibits, traditional publications, Internet websites, and CD-ROMs. Projects include preservation of historic buildings, sites, districts, archeological sites, historic battlefields, papers, books, writing, records, films, works of art, sculpture, monuments or any other intellectual expression representing the significant achievement of American culture. These projects may feature conservation of individual historical and museum objects, collections of American paintings or photographs, the writings of an inventor, famous American writer, playwright, or songwriter, or individual historic buildings, archeological sites, or battlefields.

In order to qualify for support in FY 2001, projects must (1) be feasible, (2) be of national significance, (3) support some element of education or training, (4) achieve a significant affect in preserving the resource, (5) be endangered or demonstrate urgent need, and (6) be proposed by an organization that has shown a capability to successfully complete the project in a cost-effective and professional manner. Projects are subject to a 50:50 matching share requirement and are eligible only for one-time funding support from this program.

Program administration and project selection will be implemented by the NPS in consultation with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. Of the \$34.923 million appropriated by Congress for Save America's Treasures, \$15.173 million will be awarded competitively as matching grants to assist Federal and non-Federal

Historic Preservation Fund/Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures

entities preserve the nationally significant cultural resources under their stewardship. The following projects, totaling \$19.750 million, were earmarked by Congress as follows:

FY 2002 Save America's Treasures Projects Earmarked by Congress

<u>State</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Award (\$000)</u>
Alabama	Founders Hall, Athens State University	100
Alabama	Huntsville Depot	75
Alabama	National Voting Rights Museum	250
Alabama	Pond Spring (Wheeler Station Plantation)	363
Alabama	Princess Theater	125
Alabama	Rosa Parks Museum, Troy State University	405
Alabama	Vulcan Statue	1,500
Alaska	First Avenue Historic District	300
Alaska	Point Retreat Lighthouse	300
Arizona	Titan Missile Museum	200
California	Tachi-Yokut History and Cultural Center	275
Colorado	Museo de las Americas	110
Connecticut	Mark Twain House Annex	1,000
Delaware	Lewes Maritime Park	1,000
Florida	Colony Theater	837
Florida	Osceola County Courthouse	500
Kentucky	Belle of Louisville	500
Kentucky	Hopewell Museum	250
Kentucky	Loudoun House	750
Massachusetts	Boston Symphony Hall	200
Massachusetts	Corson Building, New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park	150
Massachusetts	Old Danforth Street Bridge	500
Mississippi	Mary O'Keefe Cultural Center	300
Mississippi	Rowan Oak	300
Missouri	Truman Memorial Building	250
New York	Darwin Martin House	1,000
New York	Old Dutch Church	300
New York	Shaker Museum and Library	750
New York	Southside Sportsmen's Club, Connetquot Park	400
North Carolina	Bodie Lighthouse, Cape Hatteras National Seashore	200
Ohio	Ohio Company of Associates Papers	200
Ohio	Woodward Opera House	900
Oregon	Liberty Theater	400
Pennsylvania	Berman Museum, Ursinus College	250
Pennsylvania	York Farmers' Market	260
Rhode Island	Ochre Court	300
South Carolina	Brown's Ferry Vessel, The Rice Museum	250
Texas	Durst-Taylor House	275
Vermont	Vermont Granite Museum of Barre	950
Vermont	Monitor Barns Project	200
Vermont	Wheeler Block Building	175
Virginia	Alexandria Academy	200
Virginia	Arlington House	150
Washington	Grays Harbor County Courthouse	500
Washington	Port Townsend Marine Science Center	150
West Virginia	Delf Norona Museum	500
Wisconsin	Ashland Depot	500
Wisconsin	Grand Theater	400
Total		\$19,750

Historic Preservation Fund/Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR GRANTS-IN-AID TO SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
• Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures \$(000)	0	-34,923

The NPS is not requesting funds in FY 2002 for the Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures program. This level reflects a decrease of \$34.923 million below the FY 2001 enacted level. The net programmatic decrease of \$34.923 million for the Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures is justified by the proposed change that follows:

- *Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures (-\$-34,923,000)*: The NPS is requesting the elimination of funding for this budget activity in FY 2002 to support higher priorities established by the Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-5140-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 enacted	2002 estimate
Balance, start of year			
01.99 Balance, start of year	2,086	2,152	2,172
Receipts:			
02.01 Rent Receipts, Outer Continental Shelf lands	150	150	150
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	2,236	2,302	2,322
Appropriations:			
05.00 Construction	-9	-51	0
05.01 Historic Preservation Fund	-75	-79	-37
05.99 Subtotal appropriation	-84	-130	-37
07.99 Total balance, end of year	2,152	2,172	2,285

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-5140-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 enacted	2002 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Grants-in-aid	46	58	45
00.03 Grants to Save America's Treasures	34	35	0
10.00 Total obligations (object class 41.0)	80	93	45
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	24	18	19
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	75	94	37
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	99	112	56
23.95 Total new obligations	-80	-93	-45
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	18*	19	11
New budget authority (gross), detail			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite) LWCF	0	15	0
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite) HPF	75	79	37
43.00 Total, Appropriation	75	94	37

*Note: Balance available, end of year 2000 does not match due to rounding

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) (continued)

Identification code 14-5140-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 enacted	2002 estimate
Change in unpaid obligations			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	44	73	60
73.10 Total new obligations	80	93	45
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-52	-106	-74
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	72	60	31
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	22	41	19
86.93 Outlays from current balances	30	65	55
87.00 Total outlays, gross	52	106	74
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	75	94	37
90.00 Outlays	52	106	74

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1031-0	2000 actual	2001 enacted	2002 estimate
25.2 Other services	11	11	6
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	68	81	39
99.99 Total obligations	80	93	45

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1042-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment (Direct)	6	0	0

CONSTRUCTION AND MAJOR MAINTENANCE

Appropriation Language

For construction, improvements, repair or replacement of physical facilities, including the modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, [\$242,174,000] \$339,802,000, to remain available until expended[: Provided, That \$650,000 for Lake Champlain National Historic Landmarks, \$300,000 for the Kendall County Courthouse, and \$365,000 for the U.S. Grant Boyhood Home National Historic Landmark shall be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470a], of which \$50,000,000 is for Federal Infrastructure Improvement, defined in section 250(c)(4)(E)(xiv) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, for the purposes of such Act; and of which \$5,000,000 shall be advanced as a lump sum grant to the National Park Foundation and shall be available, together with any interest thereon earned by the Foundation, for cost-shared projects, matched by at least an equal amount by non-Federal entities, to repair and rehabilitate park facilities.

[For an additional amount for “Construction”, \$5,300,000, to remain available until expended, to repair or replace visitor facilities, equipment, roads and trails, and cultural sites and artifacts at national park units damaged by natural disasters: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.]

[For an additional amount for “Construction”, \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$1,500,000 is for the Stones River National Battlefield and \$2,000,000 is for the Millennium Cultural Cooperative Park.]

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Addition: In the heading: “AND MAJOR MAINTENANCE”

The new words proposed to be added to the heading reflect the inclusion of major maintenance in the activities to be funded in this appropriation account.

2. Deletion: “: Provided, That \$650,000 for Lake Champlain National Historic Landmarks, \$300,000 for the Kendall County Courthouse, and \$365,000 for the U.S. Grant Boyhood Home National Historic Landmark shall be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470a”

This language is proposed to be deleted because no funds are requested for these purposes for fiscal year 2002.

3. Addition: “, of which \$50,000,000 is for Federal Infrastructure Improvement, defined in section 250(c)(4)(E)(xiv) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, for the purposes of such Act;”

This language is proposed to earmark funds to be regarded as being for Federal Infrastructure Improvement, which the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as recently amended, defines as being in the “Federal Deferred Maintenance subcategory” in the conservation spending category.

4. Addition: “and of which \$5,000,000 shall be advanced as a lump sum grant to the National Park Foundation and shall be available, together with any interest thereon earned by the Foundation, for cost-shared projects, matched by at least an equal amount by non-Federal entities, to repair and rehabilitate park facilities”

This language is proposed to earmark funds for a grant to the National Park Foundation for it to use, together with any interest earned from the grant, to leverage non-Federal funds as part of a cost-sharing arrangement, to repair and rehabilitate park facilities.

5. Deletion: “For an additional amount for “Construction”, \$5,300,000, to remain available until expended, to repair or replace visitor facilities, equipment, roads and trails, and cultural sites and artifacts at national park units damaged by

Construction and Major Maintenance/Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations

natural disasters: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.”

This language in Title V of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, is proposed to be deleted because no funds are requested for this purpose at this time for fiscal year 2002.

6. Deletion: “For an additional amount for “Construction”, \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$1,500,000 is for the Stones River National Battlefield and \$2,000,000 is for the Millennium Cultural Cooperative Park.”

This language enacted by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001, is proposed to be deleted because no funds are requested for these purposes for fiscal year 2002.

Appropriation Language Citations

1. For construction, improvements, repair or replacement of physical facilities,

16 U.S.C. 1-1c, 7a-7e and 461-467

16 U.S.C. 1-1c creates the National Park Service to promote and regulate the use of national park areas for their conservation and enjoyment and provides authority for administering areas within the National Park System, thus implying authority for construction, construction planning, and equipment replacement for these purposes. Specific authority is provided in 16 U.S.C. 1a-5 and 1a-7 for general management plans for national park areas and for studies of areas which may have potential for inclusion in the National Park System. (Also, Congress has enacted limited authorizations for appropriations for specific construction projects.)

16 U.S.C. 7a-7e provides specific authority for the Secretary of the Interior to plan, acquire, establish, construct, enlarge, improve, maintain, equip, regulate, and protect airports in, or in close proximity to national parks, monuments, and recreation areas when such airport is included in the current national airport plan of the Secretary of Transportation.

16 U.S.C. 461-467 provides specific authority for the Secretary of the Interior to acquire property and to restore, reconstruct, rehabilitate, preserve, and maintain historic and prehistoric sites, buildings, objects, and properties of national historical or archeological significance.

2. including the modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989,

16 U.S.C. 410r-8

Section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-229), 16 U.S.C. 410r-8, authorizes certain modifications at Everglades National Park. Appropriations for this purpose are authorized by section 102(f) of the act, 16 U.S.C. 410r-6(f).

3. \$_____, to remain available until expended,

No specific authority

This appropriation involves development programs which require more than a one-year cycle from their beginning stages through the actual construction of facilities. This applies to both preauthorization planning for areas that have been proposed as additions to the National Park System, and post-authorization planning for existing areas and those newly added to the National Park System. Both of these are preceded by reconnaissance studies that vary in style and

Construction and Major Maintenance/Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations

duration and can be relatively simple or extremely complex. It is in the latter situation where more than a year may be required for completion of a program.

4. of which \$_____ is for Federal Infrastructure Improvement, defined in section 250(c)(4)(E)(xiv) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, for the purposes of such Act;

2 U.S.C. 900(c)(4)(E)(xiv) and 16 U.S.C. 1-1c, 7a-7e and 461-467

2 U.S.C. 900(c)(4)(E)(xiv), which is also section 250(c)(4)(E)(xiv) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, shows Federal Infrastructure Improvement an account that another part of the Act (section 250(c)(4)(J)) includes in the “Federal Deferred Maintenance subcategory” of the conservation spending category.

16 U.S.C. 1-1c, 7a-7e and 461-467, the same authorities cited and explained above for the regular appropriation language for Construction and Major Maintenance, also apply to Federal Infrastructure Improvement.

5. and of which \$_____ shall be advanced as a lump sum grant to the National Park Foundation and shall be available, together with any interest thereon earned by the Foundation, for cost-shared projects, matched by at least an equal amount by non-Federal entities, to repair and rehabilitate park facilities.

16 U.S.C. 1-1c, 7a-7e and 461-467 and 16 U.S.C. 19e-19n

16 U.S.C. 1-1c, 7a-7e and 461-467, the same authorities cited and explained above for the regular appropriation language for Construction and Major Maintenance, also apply to grant funds to be used to repair and rehabilitate park facilities.

16 U.S.C. 19e-19n establishes the National Park Foundation and authorizes its activities in support of the National Park Service.

Summary of Requirements (in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation: Construction and Major Maintenance

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity	2000 Actual		2001 Enacted		2002 Budget Request		Inc.(+) Dec.(-) From 2001	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Line Item Construction and Maintenance	85	\$156,486	85	\$209,988	85	\$246,597	0	+\$36,609
Line Item-Federal Infrastructure Improvement	[0]	[0]	[0]	[25,943]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[-25,943]
Special Programs	0	[22,940]	0	[31,870]	0	[39,160]	0	[+7,290]
Emergency and Unscheduled Projects	0	3,500	0	3,493	0	3,500	0	+7
Emergency and Unscheduled Projects	0	[2,000]	0	[1,996]	0	[2,000]	0	[+4]
Seismic Safety of National Park System Buildings	0	[1,500]	0	[1,497]	0	[1,500]	0	[+3]
Housing	0	0	0	4,989	0	15,000	0	+10,011
Dam Safety	0	1,440	0	1,437	0	2,700	0	+1,263
Equipment Replacement Program	0	18,000	0	21,951	0	17,960	0	-3,991
Replacement of Park Operations Equipment	0	[14,365]	0	[14,333]	0	[14,333]	0	[0]
Federal Infrastructure Improvement	[0]	[0]	[0]	[3,991]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[-3,991]
Conversion to Narrowband Radio System	0	[1,650]	0	[1,646]	0	[1,646]	0	[0]
Modernization of Information Mgmt Equipment	0	[1,985]	0	[1,981]	0	[1,981]	0	[0]
Construction Planning	10	15,940	10	20,733	10	16,250	0	-4,483
Pre-Design and Supplementary Services	5	4,500	5	4,490	5	9,150	0	+4,660
Construction Program Management & Operations	253	17,100	253	17,063	253	17,405	0	+342
Associate Director, Professional Services		[1,000]		[998]		[998]		[0]
Denver Service Center Operations		[16,100]		[16,065]		[16,407]		[+342]
General Management Plans	40	9,225	40	11,201	40	11,240	0	39
General Management Plans & Strategic Planning		[7,900]		[7,883]		[7,922]		[+39]
Special Resource Studies		[1,325]		[1,322]		[1,322]		[0]
EIS Planning and Compliance		[0]		[1,996]		[1,996]		[0]
Maintenance	0	15,000	40	19,956	0	0	-40	-19,956
Total Construction and Major Maintenance	393	\$241,191	433	\$315,301	393	\$339,802	-40	\$24,501

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Analysis of Budgetary Resources by Activity (Dollars in thousands)

Construction and Major Maintenance (14-1039-0-1-303)

	2000 Actual	2001 Enacted	2002 Request	Incr./Decr. from 2001
1. Line Item Construction and Maintenance				
Available for obligation:				
Regular appropriation	155,788	186,630	246,597	59,967
Emergency funds for storm damage, etc	0	5,300	0	-5,300
Consolidated Appropriations Act	0	3,500	0	-3,500
Transfer of BA for Fort Baker at Golden Gate NRA	5,000	5,000	0	-5,000
Trfr. of BA for Nat'n'l Constitution Ctr. (not reduced)	0	10,000	0	-10,000
Total approp'rns/BA transfers before reductions	160,788	210,430	246,597	36,167
Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-4,302	0	0	0
Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)	0	-442	0	442
Subtotal, Budget Authority	156,486	209,988	246,597	36,609
Transfer of unobl. bal's to/from Fire Mgmt. Account	-47,611	47,611	0	-47,611
Recovery of prior year obligations	18,845	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	254,528	214,747	295,246	80,499
Total available for obligation	382,248	472,346	541,843	69,497
Less: obligations	-167,501	-177,100	-209,744	32,644
Unobligated balance, end of year	214,747	295,246	332,099	36,853
FTE	85	85	85	0
2. Special Programs				
Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	22,940	31,940	39,160	7,220
Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)	0	-70	0	70
Subtotal, Budget Authority	22,940	31,870	39,160	7,290
Unobligated balance, start of year	27,896	32,417	31,987	-430
Total available for obligation	50,836	64,287	71,147	6,860
Less: obligations	-18,419	-32,300	-35,100	2,800
Unobligated balance, end of year	32,417	31,987	36,047	4,060
FTE	0	0	0	0
3. Construction Planning				
Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	15,940	20,779	16,250	-4,529
Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)	0	-46	0	46
Subtotal, Budget Authority	15,940	20,733	16,250	-4,483
Unobligated balance, start of year	12,260	17,171	21,204	4,033
Total available for obligation	28,200	37,904	37,454	-450
Less: obligations	-11,029	-16,700	-19,000	2,300
Unobligated balance, end of year	17,171	21,204	18,454	-2,750
FTE	10	10	10	0

Analysis of Budgetary Resources by Activity (Dollars in thousands) (continued)

Construction and Major Maintenance (14-1039-0-1-303)

	2000 Actual	2001 Enacted	2002 Request	Incr./Decr. from 2001
4. Pre-design and supplementary services				
Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	4,500	4,500	9,150	4,650
Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)	0	-10	0	10
Subtotal, Budget Authority	4,500	4,490	9,150	4,660
Unobligated balance, start of year	2,874	3,599	4,489	890
Total available for obligation	7,374	8,089	13,639	5,550
Less: obligations	-3,775	-3,600	-7,600	4,000
Unobligated balance, end of year	3,599	4,489	6,039	1,550
<i>FTE</i>	5	5	5	0
5. Construction program management and operations				
Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	17,100	17,100	17,405	305
Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)	0	-37	0	37
Subtotal, Budget Authority	17,100	17,063	17,405	342
Unobligated balance, start of year	104	1,262	1,225	-37
Total available for obligation	17,204	18,325	18,630	305
Less: obligations	-15,942	-17,100	-17,400	300
Unobligated balance, end of year	1,262	1,225	1,230	5
<i>FTE</i>	253	253	253	0
6. General Management Planning				
Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	9,225	11,225	11,240	15
Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)	0	-24	0	24
Subtotal, Budget Authority	9,225	11,201	11,240	39
Unobligated balance, start of year	1,856	3,954	3,955	1
Total available for obligation	11,081	15,155	15,195	40
Less: obligations	-7,127	-11,200	-11,200	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	3,954	3,955	3,995	40
<i>FTE</i>	40	40	40	0

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Line Item Construction and Maintenance

	2001 Enacted To Date	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Line Item Construction and Maintenance	163,768	246,597	+82,829
Total Requirements \$(000)	163,768	246,597	+82,829

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1

OVERVIEW

Provides for the construction, rehabilitation, and replacement of those facilities needed to accomplish the management objectives approved for each park.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIa Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIIc Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreation use.
- IVa The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IVa7	By September 30, 2005, 100% of NPS park construction projects funded by September 30, 1998, and each successive fiscal year, meet 90% of cost, schedule, and construction parameters.
Annual Goal IVa7	By September 30, 2002, 100% of NPS park construction projects funded by September 30, 1998, and each successive fiscal year, meet 90% of cost, schedule, and construction parameters.

Activity Description

Line Item Construction and Maintenance.....\$246,597,000

Based on the latest physical inventory data available, the National Park System contains approximately 7,580 administrative and public use buildings, 5,771 historic buildings, 4,389 housing units (includes approximately 1,000 historic housing units), 8,000 miles of roads, 763 miles of paved trails, 12,250 miles of unpaved trails, 1,861 bridges and tunnels, approximately 1,500 water and wastewater systems, 270 electrical generating systems, approximately 73,000 signs, 8,505 monuments, 250 radio systems, over 400 dams, more than 200 solid waste operations, and many other special features. Without the construction activity, access to park areas, the preservation and rehabilitation of

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
FY 2002 COMPREHENSIVE CONSTRUCTION TABLE
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Park Area/Package No.	Priority	Is Land Owned	FY 2002 BUDGET							Post FY 2002 Appropriation Needs	Line Item Project Description
			Total Estimated Construction Cost	Total Appropriated Through FY 2001	Construction Estimate	Can Project Be Further Phased?	Estimated Award Date During FY 2002	Will FY 2002 Funding Complete This Project?			
Acadia National Park /234	52	Yes	4,972	0	4,972	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Upgrade Utilities and Campgrounds	
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore /378	25	Yes	796	0	796	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Correct Utility Systems for Mainland Unit	
Big Cypress National Preserve /132	8	Yes	5,500	500	5,000	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Rehabilitate Off-Road Vehicle Trails	
Biscayne National Park /150	51	Yes	2,000	0	2,000	No	2nd Qtr.	Yes	0	Structural Investigation and Stabilization of Stiltsville Structures	
Blue Ridge Parkway /159	14	Yes	3,796	0	3,796	No	2nd Qtr.	Yes	0	Rehabilitate and Replace Deficient Guardrails	
Boston National Historical Park /106	50	Yes	3,751	0	3,751	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Rehabilitate Bunker Hill Monument	
Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site /100	11	Yes	10,378	7,903	2,475	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	0	Rehabilitate The Monroe School (Completion)	
Cane River Creole National Historical Park /310	31	Yes	1,983	0	1,983	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Oakland Plantation Structures Preservation and Stabilization	
Cape Cod National Seashore /104	4	Yes	3,457	2,747	710	No	3rd Qtr.	Yes	0	Rehabilitation of Visitor Center to Correct Public Health Deficiencies (Completion)	
Cape Hatteras National Seashore /227	13	Yes	12,000	10,827	1,173	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Relocate Lighthouse and Construct Day-Use Beach Facility (Completion)	
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park /032	26	Yes	1,838	0	1,838	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Preserve Historic Georgetown Waterfront Masonry Walls	
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park /100	35	Yes	6,415	0	6,415	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Stabilize Monocacy Aqueduct	
Colonial National Historical Park /401	30	Yes	718	0	718	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Preserve Poor Potter Archeological Site	
Everglades National Park /193 L/	6	Yes	#####	#####	19,199	No	1st Qtr.	No	26,728	Modify Water Delivery System	
Everglades National Park /191A	28	Yes	4,192	0	4,192	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Flamingo Wastewater System Improvement	
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine /001	38	Yes	1,480	0	1,480	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Rehabilitate Historic Seawall	
Fort Washington Park /106A	44	Yes	1,944	944	1,000	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Restore Northwest Demi-Bastion	
Gateway National Recreation Area /147	9	Yes	21,334	17,204	4,130	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	0	Rehabilitate Jacob Riis Park (Completion)	
Gateway National Recreation Area /220	22	Yes	2,346	0	2,346	No	2nd Qtr.	Yes	0	Provide Safe Access for Bicyclists and Pedestrians at Sandy Hook	
George Washington Memorial Parkway	170	Yes	5,995	3,995	2,000	No	2nd Qtr.	Yes	0	Rehabilitate Glen Echo Utilities (Completion)	
George Washington Memorial Parkway	932	Yes	2,154	0	2,154	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Rehabilitate Arlington House, Outbuildings, and Grounds	
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	126	Yes	4,233	0	4,233	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Construct Maintenance Support Facility	
Glacier National Park /425	3	No	7,750	1,750	6,000	No	3rd Qtr.	Yes	0	Many Glacier Hotel Emergency Stabilization and Fire Safety Repairs	
Glacier National Park /418	23	Yes	5,485	0	5,485	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Reconstruct Apgar District and Headquarters Water System	
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area /437	437	Yes	5,138	0	5,138	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Provide Adequate Sanitary Sewage System at Wahweap	
Golden Gate National Recreation Area /282	282	Yes	13,000	0	13,000	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	0	Structural Upgrade of Pier 2 for Seismic Safety	
Grand Canyon National Park /257	15	Yes	987	0	987	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Rehabilitate South Rim Campground Comfort Stations	
Great Smoky Mountains National Park /349	349	Yes	4,703	0	4,703	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Replace Inadequate Science Facilities	
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site /500	56	Yes	6,925	1,295	5,630	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Joint Construction of FDR Library Visitor Center (NARA/NPS/Partnership)	
Horace Albright Training Center /001A	54	Yes	6,876	0	6,876	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Rehabilitate Albright Training Center	
Hot Springs National Park /150	19	Yes	17,236	3,925	2,741	No	4th Qtr.	No	10,570	Remove Lead Paint, Stabilize, and Rehabilitate Bathhouses for Adaptive Reuse	
Independence National Historical Park /4337	4337	Yes	966	0	966	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Replace Hazardous Walkways, 1st Bank and Visitor Center Blocks	
Independence National Historical Park /4140	4140	Yes	6,583	0	6,583	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Rehabilitate Utilities and Provide Exhibits at 2nd Bank	
John Day Fossil Beds National Monument /1105	1105	Yes	8,421	0	8,421	No	2nd Qtr.	Yes	0	Construct Paleological Center and Rehabilitate Headquarters	

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
FY 2002 COMPREHENSIVE CONSTRUCTION TABLE
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Park Area/Package No.	Priority	Is Land Owned	FY 2002 BUDGET							Post FY 2002 Appropriation Needs	Line Item Project Description
			Total Estimated Construction Cost	Total Appropriated Through FY 2001	Construction Estimate	Can Project Be Further Phased?	Estimated Award Date During FY2002	Will FY2002 Funding Complete This Project?			
Keweenaw National Historical Park /101	34	Yes	2,500	0	2,500	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	0	Rehabilitate Historic Union Building	
Lava Beds National Monument /211	31	Yes	4,131	0	4,131	No	3rd Qtr.	Yes	0	Replace Visitor Center to Protect Cave Resources	
<i>(Continued next page)</i>											
<i>(Continued)</i>											
Manassas National Battlefield Park /155	39	Yes	1,436	0	1,436	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Stabilize and Maintain Significant Historic Structures	
Mesa Verde National Park /316	47	Yes	4,037	0	4,037	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Reconstruct Raw Water Intake and Water Line	
National Capital Parks-Central /759	2	Yes	3,534	934	2,600	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Preservation of Jefferson Memorial (Completion)	
National Capital Parks-Central /791	20	Yes	1,562	0	1,562	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Upgrade Ford's Theatre and Petersen House to Protect Visitors and En	
National Capital Parks-Central /758	24	Yes	4,992	0	4,992	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Preserve the Lincoln Memorial	
Office of the Director /001	57	Yes	5,000	0	5,000	No	Unknown	Yes	0	National Park Foundation Partnership	
Olympic National Park /408 2/	12	Yes	#####	36,967	25,847	No	1st Qtr.	No	40,872	Restore Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries	
Oregon Caves National Monument /015	43	Yes	1,004	0	1,004	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	0	Replace Quonset Hut and Headquarters Building	
Petrified Forest National Park /200	17	Yes	5,929	0	5,929	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Replace Water Line	
Point Reyes National Seashore /460	21	Yes	1,285	0	1,285	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Rehabilitate Access and Utilities to Protect Visitors and Historic Stru	
Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site	29	Yes	837	0	837	No	3rd Qtr.	Yes	0	Relocate Maintenance Facilities from Historic Temple Site	
Redwood National Park /277	5	Yes	3,263	711	2,552	No	2nd Qtr.	Yes	0	Remove Failing Roads to Protect Park Resources (Completion)	
Saint Croix Island International Historic San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park /643	55	Yes	713	0	713	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Provide Basic Facilities to Preserve Resources	
Sequoia National Park /200	42	Yes	9,278	0	9,278	No	2nd Qtr.	Yes	0	Rehabilitate NHL Schooner <i>C. A. Thayer</i>	
Tumacacori National Historical Park /200	7	Yes	84,733	83,253	1,480	No	3rd Qtr.	Yes	0	Restore Giant Forest (Completion)	
Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site	36	Yes	944	0	944	No	3rd Qtr.	Yes	0	Relocate Maintenance and Administrative Facilities From Archeologi	
White House /508	18	Yes	7,117	0	7,117	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Restore Historic Structures and Provide Visitor Facilities	
Yellowstone National Park /855	48	Yes	6,500	0	6,500	No	3rd Qtr.	No	0	Structural and Utility Rehabilitation of the Executive Mansion and Pr	
Yellowstone National Park /856	1	Yes	7,074	5,066	2,008	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	0	Replace Norris Water and Wastewater Treatment Facilities (Completi	
Yellowstone National Park /361	45	Yes	7,224	0	7,224	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Replace Deficient Collections Storage and Build Collections Manage	
TOTAL	53	Yes	4,730	0	4,730	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	0	Restore and Rehabilitate Park Headquarters Building 36	
			#####								

The FY 2001 Planning Program is currently being developed and will include appropriate funds for work on FY 2002 and future phases of projects.

1/ Total project estimate includes \$20 Million requested in the FY 2002 NPS Land Acquisition Appropriation.

2/ Pre-FY2002 appropriations for Elwha restoration do not include planning and land acquisition.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

historic and archeological structures, the construction of park recreation and operational facilities, the construction of museums and other interpretive structures, and the provisions of safe and sanitary water and sewer systems would be impossible. Projects are also programmed to protect the existing Federal investment in such facilities through reconstruction and rehabilitation projects.

In 1995, a Department of the Interior taskforce completed a report entitled "Opportunity for Improvement of the National Park Service Line Item Construction Program: Definition, Control and Priority Setting." Since that time several actions have been taken to improve program management, direction, and to establish a comprehensive system of accountability and costs controls. The Service created a Servicewide Developmental Advisory Board to ensure that the objectives of the Servicewide development strategy are being met.

During FY 2000, the Service implemented guidelines for developing Capital Asset Plans (CAP) for major line item construction projects. The CAP shows project schedule, funding requirements and performance expectations. Information in the CAP is used to track the performance of projects against the approved baselines and Servicewide goals. Achievements are measured on a quarterly basis. Results of the quarterly reporting are shared with the Department of the Interior. Projects failing to meet quarterly baseline goals are identified and appropriate steps are implemented to improve project performance.

5-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan

The Department of the Interior has developed its 5-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan to identify projects of the greatest need in priority order with special focus on critical health and safety and critical resource protection. For the fiscal year 2002 construction projects, complete project descriptions are provided in the Budget Justifications. The list showing all projects between fiscal years 2002 through 2006 will be provided by the Department in a companion volume. Limited modifications to the lists will occur as they are annually reviewed for updating, addition of a new fifth year, and submission to Congress. Examples of circumstances that could change the list and the priority of projects on it are maintenance/construction emergencies such as severe storm damage, descriptions of work that change as a result of condition assessments (e.g., the scraping of boards for repainting reveal extensive wood deterioration requiring complete replacement), or identification of a failing sewer system. The Service is also placing greater emphasis on developing projects to improve structural fire protection and incorporating these projects into the 5-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan.

Ranking line item construction projects is accomplished through comparative factor analysis and is based on the relative advantages and costs of each project in accomplishing Departmental goals and objectives. This process, explained below, was used to update the 5-Year Deferred Maintenance/Construction Plan and project priority lists for fiscal years 2002 through 2006. All projects were reviewed to ensure that they would be consistent with Departmentwide priorities for repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of facilities and natural and cultural resources restoration. This review applies to all bureaus funded in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act and ensures effective management of construction and maintenance funding that can result in reductions of the most critical maintenance and resource needs.

Recent Construction Program Management Improvement Initiatives

In an effort to continually refine and improve the Service's construction program and practices, the NPS is reviewing the June 1998 recommendations by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA). Examples of completed recommendations include:

- Creation of a central oversight office to monitor design and construction activities.
- Base funding of the Denver Service Center.
- Appointment of external advisors to review construction projects.
- Institutionalizing design cost caps.
- Training programs in the design process and construction procedures for superintendents and key park staff.
- Making cost-effective construction part of a superintendent's performance evaluation.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

- Annual monitoring of design and construction costs.

In addition to NAPA's recommendations, in FY 2001, the Service identified three areas for special initiatives to improve the Service's construction program performance.

- (1) Improved cost engineering and cost estimating. The Service has initiated a review of its cost engineering/estimating capabilities and is developing new cost guidelines based on industry and agency standards.
- (2) Facility planning criteria. Programming is underway to identify all major NPS facilities and formulate guidance to describe the functions of each facility, define when it is appropriate for certain facilities or buildings to be constructed, provide cost modules for each facility, and identify appurtenances needed to support the facility.
- (3) Square foot modeling. The Service is developing square footage usage models. The models will set guidelines for total building size based on usage, function and other factors.

Servicewide Development Advisory Board

The Servicewide Development Advisory Board (DAB), created in March 1998, ensures that Servicewide development strategies are met in a sustainable and cost-efficient context. The DAB consists of five Associate Directors, four Regional Directors and is supported by professional staff. Associated with and participating in, all DAB meetings are five non-NPS Advisors who bring an external perspective to the process. Projects reviewed by the Development Advisory Board include: line item construction projects; large Fee demonstration projects; road improvement projects involving realignment, new construction or extensive reconstruction, partnership projects; and unique construction activities.

The DAB holds meeting throughout the year. Projects presented are reviewed for technical requirements, sustainability, value-based decision making, and policy guidelines. The DAB reviews have resulted in extensive use of value analysis in the early planning/design phases of all projects. The application of value analysis principles has resulted in significant cost avoidance and improved benefits reducing individual project costs as they proceed through the design process.

Fiscal Year 2002 Line Item Construction and Major Maintenance Program

The FY 2002 National Park Service Line Item Construction request represents a \$138 million increase over the request for FY 2001, and is a major part of the President's request for \$440 million per year over the next five years for Servicewide backlogged infrastructure needs. These projects represent the very highest priorities for completion and were ranked in accordance with the *Choosing by Advantages* and Departmental Budget Priorities Ranking systems. The FY 2002 Line Item Construction and Maintenance Project list consists of 57 projects, which is shown in the following chart -- FY 2002 Comprehensive Construction Table -- alphabetically by park.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 52
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: Upgrade Utilities and Campgrounds

Project No: ACAD 234	Park Name: Acadia National Park	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 02	State: Maine

Project Description: This project will rehabilitate historic structures before irreparable damage is done, before historic fabric is lost, and before costly reconstruction is required. The structures most at risk from water damage, the historic Seawall Campground restrooms in Loop B and C, require re-painting annually because of water damage. They will get new roofing and siding to shed rain and enhanced interior ventilation to preserve the interiors. The Pretty Marsh shelters are showing rot problems at exposed log ends and roof. Without this project, the structures will continue to deteriorate.

Project Justification: This package addresses the most important existing infrastructure deficiencies - utilities, restrooms, campgrounds - needed to provide basic visitor services to primary visitor use sites. Without this package, it will be necessary to continue closing visitor use facilities; employees and visitors will be placed at risk; cultural and natural resource degradation will continue. Acadia is the only national park in New England, is near major population centers, contains one third of all publicly owned coastline in the entire State of Maine and has approximately 3 million visitors per year. Based on past visitation records, visitor use is anticipated to continue to grow at 5 percent or more per year. Seawall and Blackwoods Campgrounds are the only overnight facilities in the park. Sand Beach is the only guarded salt-water beach in the area and is extremely popular. Thompson Island Information Center provides the initial visitor contact for park and commercial services. Thompson Island and Bear Brook picnic areas are heavily used while Pretty Marsh picnic area provides a more rustic and traditional experience. Seawall Campground serves about 80,000 people per year. Estimated use in season at other areas is 500 per day at Thompson Island; 2,000 per day at Sand Beach; and 500 per day at other picnic areas.

Ranking Categories

10% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	60% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
30% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 550

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,972,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$4,972,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,972,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$4,972,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$4,972,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award	4 th /2002		
Project Complete:	NA		

Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 25
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: Correct Utility Systems For Mainland Unit

Project No: APIS 378	Park Name: Apostle Islands National Lakeshore	
Region: Midwest	Congressional District: 07	State: Wisconsin

Project Description: Work includes the following projects: construct a centrally located water system to provide 22,000 gallons per day for meeting fire suppression and the area's domestic water demands; construct a six-unit Aerated Vault Toilet Facility to serve public demands 24-hours per day; bring up to standards five passive sanitary septic systems serving the permanent residences, the remote maintenance facility, the seasonal housing, and the contact station; and install underground electrical and telephone utilities. Little Sand Bay is the major mainland visitor use site at the national lakeshore. It is also the site of park museum storage. The site is adjacent to wetland areas and Lake Superior. The only utilities in the area are those which were acquired in association with purchased summer cabins and other structures. These include small individual wells and septic systems. Septic systems are undersized for visitor use and public facilities often have to be shut down due to overloading.

Project Justification: The Little Sand Bay area is home to the major NPS operations on the mainland unit of the lakeshore. The area of about 80 acres contains substandard, heavily used structures which were acquired through the land acquisition process when the park was established. Current utilities, installed and designed for seasonal vacation use, serve structures immediately adjacent to National Register properties. The utility systems are substandard and overtaxed. Sanitary systems are leaking, power outages and circuit overloads are frequent, fire suppression equipment is stored in a degraded garage, and water systems are shallow and turbid. Consequently, this condition limits occupancy and visitation levels below operational needs and public demand.

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
90% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
10% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 870	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	796,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$796,000
Total Project Estimate:	796,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$796,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$796,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 8	
	Planned Funding Year: 2001	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: [Rehabilitate Off-Road Vehicle Trails](#)

Project No: BICY 132	Park Name: Big Cypress National Preserve	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: 14	State: Florida

Project Description: This project will provide a designated, stable and sustainable trail system and provide fifteen designated access points for off-road vehicle (ORV) use within Big Cypress National Preserve. It will include providing 400 miles of designated, stabilized trails for ORV use. It will require restoration of approximately 22,000 miles of undesignated trails. It will also require the establishment of fifteen designated access points to enter the trail system. These access points will range in size from an area that will accommodate from ten up to 40 truck/trailer combinations. Trail hardening will range from a limited application of limestone rock over existing limestone cap rock to applications of geotextile fabric with a limestone rock cover through areas where existing soil is over one foot in depth. Trails will range from ten to twelve feet wide and all trail beds will NOT extend above existing grade in order to maintain natural hydrological flow. Because of the sensitive circumstances surrounding the establishment of a designated trail system, the park is leasing specialized equipment and hiring temporary staff to assist the maintenance roads and trail crew in this restoration effort. This will ensure no further deterioration of the resource during this trail designation and restoration project.

Project Justification: Off-Road Vehicle use in the preserve is resulting in significant resource damage. The damage consists of disturbed hydrological (sheet water) flow and potential loss of critical habitat for 70 plants and 34 animals recognized as threatened or endangered species. The uncontrolled use of ORVs has resulted in scarring of the natural areas of the preserve and creates potential danger for wildlife throughout. Litigation has accelerated the need for the establishment of a designated trail system in the preserve. This project will focus use in specific units and on designated trails and direct use away from those areas that are most sensitive.

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	30% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
20% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X	Total Project Score: 590

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,400,000	80	Appropriated to Date:	\$500,000
Capital Improvement Work:	1,100,000	20	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$5,000,000
Total Project Estimate:	5,500,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002 :	\$5,000,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$5,500,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 51
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: Structural Investigation and Stabilization of Stiltsville Structures

Project No: BISC 150	Park Name: Biscayne National Park	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: 20	State: Florida

Project Description: Funding proposed would be used to perform structural analysis, emergency stabilization and interim repairs as needed to prevent structural failures. Currently the structures range in condition as previously determined by November 2000 investigation. Some should be looked at closer so that floor load capacities can be developed and repairs accomplished. Some failures are easily identified while others need to be closely examined. Without this work the deterioration will be accelerated by storms and unauthorized use. In some instances piers are in hazardous condition with decking deteriorated from rot, insects, or improper loading. If this level of analysis and repairs is not accomplished, whole structural components would be lost and quite possibly whole structures.

Project Justification: These structures play an important part in the park's history right after the turn of the century. The local community has an interest in maintaining as much of these structures as they can so that the local history can be told. The park is looking to use these structures as other tools for interpretive and volunteer programs. Once the structural assessment is completed the park would be able to identify which structures can be salvaged.

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	50% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 550	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	2,000,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY Budget: 2002	\$2,000,000
Total Project Estimate:	2,000,000	100	Planned Funding FY: 2002	\$2,000,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$2,000,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	2nd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 14
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: [Rehabilitate and Replace Deficient Guardrails](#)

Project No: BLRI 159	Park Name: Blue Ridge Parkway	
Region: Southeast	Congressional Districts: 10, 11	State: North Carolina

Project Description: Funding proposed would be used to repair damaged guardrails and replace unsafe, substandard guardrails with standard guardrails; add guardrails where unsafe conditions exist with no protection for motorists; and replace guide rails which were originally installed during construction, but have not been replaced with standard guardrails since that time. These rails have insufficient structural strength to withstand a vehicle's impact providing a false sense of security, thus creating an extreme hazardous condition. Work involves the replacement of almost 45,000 linear feet of rail along approximately 8.5 miles of heavily traveled parkway.

Project Justification: The parkway is built in steep, mountainous terrain. Road shoulder widths do not meet current standards and shoulders are unsafe without guardrail protection. Guide rails installed at the time of parkway construction do not meet current strength and safety requirements; further, they provide motorists with a false sense of security by their presence. They have little if any structural strength compared to standard guardrails allowing errant vehicles to leave the roadway and fall uncontrollably down adjacent steep slopes. Severe personal injury or death is likely if this occurs. Several accidents have occurred on the parkway allowing the vehicle to descend down steep banks/drop off points etc., jeopardizing the passengers of the vehicle along with the rescue workers. Railings of any sort do not exist in many areas where today's standards require them. Errant vehicles have no protection in these locations and injury or death is probable if a vehicle leaves the road.

Ranking Categories

100% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 1000	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	3,796,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY Budget: 2002	\$3,796,000
Total Project Estimate:	3,796,000	100	Planned Funding FY: 2002	\$3,796,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$3,796,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	2nd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		

Last Updated: [April 12, 2001](#)

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 50
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: [Rehabilitate Bunker Hill Monument](#)

Project No: BOST 106	Park Name: Boston National Historical Park	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 08	State: Massachusetts

Project Description: Funding requested would provide needed repairs to preserve the Bunker Hill Monument, the adjacent granite lodge and surrounding 4-acre site and rehabilitation of the neighboring Bunker Hill Museum as a major site interpretive center in partnership with the local community and the city of Boston. Work includes repointing of the monument, repair/replacement of the lodge roof, rehabilitation of public restrooms, improved site lighting, repair/replacement of sidewalks, and accessibility to site, lodge and the base of the monument in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Work on the Bunker Hill Museum includes new electrical, heating and air conditioning systems, roof repair, window repair, accessible entrance and new elevator, accessible public rest rooms, new fire egress, repair and repainting of interior walls, new security and sprinkler system, interior lighting, and exhibits. The site, lodge and restrooms are not accessible to persons with disabilities. Icing of the monument entry and stairs from water infiltration creates icy conditions. Ventilation in the monument is poor.

Project Justification: The monument was built between 1825 and 1843 and is the oldest major monument in the United States. The site, a national historic landmark, with annual visitation of 155,000 has not received major rehabilitation for almost a century and interpretive facilities are seriously inadequate. The Bunker Hill Museum, a three story historic brick building is located directly across the street from the site, is operated on a volunteer basis and is closed except for rare occasions. The 8000 square foot building is located on the Freedom Trail and has excellent views of the monument.

Ranking Categories

30% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	10% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	15% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	25% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X	Total Project Score: 550

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	2,813,000	75	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	93,8000	25	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$3,751,000
Total Project Estimate:	3,751,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002 :	\$3,751,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$3,751,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Sept. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 11	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: [Rehabilitate Monroe School \(Completion\)](#)

Project No: BRVB 100	Park Name: Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site	
Region: Midwest	Congressional District: 02	State: Kansas

Project Description: [Monroe School, a national historic landmark and the park's most significant historic feature and cultural resource, was constructed in 1926 as an elementary school for black children and closed in 1975 due to declining enrollment. Linda Brown was enrolled at Monroe School when the Brown v. Board of Education case was filed in 1951, and when the Supreme Court decision was handed down in 1954. This project consists of rehabilitating the school for adaptive use as a visitor center, museum, administrative offices and library. The exterior of the building, as well as certain portions of the interior, will be restored to conditions indicative of the period centering around 1951. This project includes installation of all utility systems and intrusion/fire detection/fire suppression and alarm systems; replacement of the brick chimney, roof tiles and windows; addition of handicapped accessible features; and correction of any structural deficiencies. Improvements will be approximately 75 percent rehabilitation and 25 percent restoration. The funding requested will be used for the design, production, and installation of permanent interpretive exhibits and audiovisual media at the Monroe School site.](#)

Project Justification: [The interior of the school building has been drastically altered since the period of significance \(1951-54\). Interior walls have been removed, all utility systems have been removed, and many original fixtures have been replaced by modern additions. There is substantial smoke and water damage to rooms on the first level. Lead paint is present throughout the building. There are no sanitary facilities in place. The building is currently in non-compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act requirements. In its current state, the building is not safe or suitable for public use](#)

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
37% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	38% Other Capital Improvement
25% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 521	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$7,903,000
Capital Improvement Work:	10,378,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$2,475,000
Total Project Estimate:	10,378,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002 :	\$2,475,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$10,378,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 33
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: Preserve and Stabilize Oakland Plantation Structures

Project No: CARI 106	Park Name: Cane River Creole National Historical Park	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: 04	State: Louisiana

Project Description: This project is required to preserve, stabilize, rehabilitate, and prepare for visitor use 23 historic structures and the cultural landscape at Oakland Plantation Unit of Cane River Creole National Historical Park. The period of significance is from the antebellum period up to the 1940s. Cane River Creole National Historical Park includes two nationally significant plantations. Preservation treatments are required for these structures which received many years of neglect and insect infestation under private ownership. Public access to the buildings is highly restricted or not permitted. The buildings harbor vermin, poisonous snakes and insects, and they potentially harbor diseases resulting from vermin infestation including hantavirus, histoplasmosis and other diseases. These cultural resources are nationally significant to telling the story of Creole life and architecture and the total story of life on the plantation (small communities) in the rural south.

Project Justification: The level of preservation treatments required for these structures varies from stabilization, preservation, and rehabilitation. Basic preservation treatments need to be performed for these structures to protect, repair, and restore missing, detached, weather damage, and deteriorated architectural elements; rodent infestation; and insect infestation/damage. Rehabilitation would involve providing additional services such as electricity, lighting protection, structural repairs, new/improved foundations, painting or whitewashing, and reestablishing missing features. This work would also make the structures accessible thus enhancing the visitor experience as part of the interpretive program. Without the project, park operations would continue with tents to shelter maintenance and shop equipment, and visitor services would continue to be primitive and highly restricted for health and safety reasons.

Ranking Categories

25% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
10% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
15% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 780

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,487,250	75	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	495,750	25	Requested in FY Budget 2002:	\$1,983,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,983,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002 :	\$1,983,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$1,983,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2001		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 4
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: Rehabilitation of Salt Pond Visitor Center to Correct Public Health Deficiencies (Completion)

Project No: CACO 104	Park Name: Cape Cod National Seashore	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 10	State: Massachusetts

Project Description: Funds proposed for FY 2002 would allow for the completion of the rehabilitation of the park's primary visitor contact facility, the Salt Pond Visitor Center. The project would address health, safety and code compliance concerns by adding new accessible restrooms; reducing contaminants entering Salt Pond by adding a new sand filtration system to the septic system and installing low volume flush toilets; replacing or upgrading existing building systems, fire suppression and alarm systems; removing asbestos and other hazardous materials and; improving obsolete interior spaces. In FY 2001, \$2.747 million was appropriated for this project. However, since the time that the design process and the previous appropriation request were initiated, the Salt Pond Visitor Center has been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. As such, previously designed lower cost project components such as the reconstruction of lobby and corridor spaces and placement of new restrooms within the existing building are no longer feasible as they would compromise the character-defining features of the facility and would not comply with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The new restroom facility is now planned as a separate, detached structure with minimal visual impact.

Project Justification: During summer and fall, daily visitor use far exceeds designed capacity. Restrooms do not meet accessibility standards. Alarm systems are unreliable. No fire suppression system exists and fire exits are inadequate. These conditions compromise the health and safety of the visiting public and NPS employees. No storage space exists for equipment, supplies, or publication stocks. As redesigned, the revised project would bring the facility into compliance with current energy and building system codes, improve the safety and operational efficiency of the facility, reduce maintenance costs, and minimize nitrate leaching into Salt Pond without compromising the integrity of the historic structure.

Ranking Categories

50% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	30% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 760	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	3,457,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$2,747,000
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$710,000
Total Project Estimate:	3,457,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$710,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$3,457,000
Class of Estimate: B			Estimate Good Until:	April 2002

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		

Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 13	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: [Relocate Lighthouse and Construct Day-Use Beach Facility \(Completion\)](#)

Project No: CAHA 227	Park Name: Cape Hatteras National Seashore	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: 03	State: North Carolina

Project Description: [Funds requested would be used to complete Phase III of the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse Relocation Project by constructing a new visitor contact station adjacent to the relocated historic district, and a day-use beach facility near the former lighthouse site. The visitor contact station will consist of a 1600-sq-ft. building that includes a visitor information desk, sales area, sale storage area, alarm system, air curtain, and fire sprinkler system. Adjoining the contact station will be wood decking, a 1024-sq-ft. structure for interpretive programs and paved parking spaces for staff. The beach facility will include restrooms, exterior showers and changing areas on a raised deck area, and storage for lifeguard equipment.](#)

Justification: [Annual seashore visitation is 2.5 million and the adjacent Cape Hatter-as Light Station Historic District is visited by approximately 300,000 people each year. After visiting the lighthouse, many of these visitors use the adjacent day-use lifeguard-staffed beach area for family swimming, surfing, and other beach activities. The lighthouse was moved in 1999 because of danger of collapse due to the severe shoreline erosion, averaging 10 feet annually, and because of vulnerability to flooding and ocean overwash. The children’s environmental education component of the facility will take advantage of the gathering of family units to serve the interpretive mission of the Service. Without the day-use beach facility, recreational visitors will continue to overburden the historic district and its facilities. Failure to construct the day-use beach facility will lead to the loss of the existing facilities to erosion, cause visitors to create their own parking lots to gain access to the beach, and contribute to overuse and adverse impacts to the historic district.](#)

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	100% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X | Total Project Score: 100	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$10,827,000
Capital Improvement Work:	12,000,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$1,173,000
Total Project Estimate:	12,000,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002 :	\$1,173,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$12,000,000
Class of Estimate: B			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 26
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: Preserve Historic Georgetown Waterfront Masonry Walls

Project No: CHOH 032	Park Name: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 6	State: District of Columbia

Project Description: This preservation project is located between Tidelock and Potomac Street in the heart of commercial Georgetown, District of Columbia. It includes the restoration/repair of dry-laid and mortared masonry walls, many of which date to the original construction of the C&O Canal in 1828. It is the most urban and frequently used portion of the park. Many adjacent buildings date to the beginning of the canal while others are of more recent construction. The walls to be repaired are both above the towpath (serving as retaining walls along our boundary line) and in the canal prism (serving to define the watered portion of the canal). The walls rise from several feet to more than 20 feet, although the average is about twelve feet, with a sum total length of about 1300 linear feet. About 780 linear feet of wall can be stabilized while the remaining quantity are in perilous condition and will have to be reconstructed.

Project Justification: The purpose of this project is to ensure the safety of visitors and staff, limit NPS liability should wall failure cause damage to adjacent structures, and preserve the cultural landscape as defined by the masonry walls dating from the late 1820s. The consequences of not repairing and stabilizing these walls (which have collapsed three times in the last four years) includes severely compromising the safety of 500,000 annual visitors and 10 daily park staff; placing adjacent private residential and commercial developments (estimated to be worth more than \$1,000,000,000) at risk of damage or collapse; and loss of the primary cultural landscape component in this part of the park.

Ranking Categories

50% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 850	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,838,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$1,838,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,838,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$1,838,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$1,838,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 35	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: [Stabilize Monocacy Aqueduct](#)

Project No: CHOH 100	Park Name: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 06	State: Maryland

Project Description: The C&O Canal system included eleven stone aqueducts designed to carry the canal and boats across the major river tributaries that drain into the Potomac River along the canal route. The Monocacy Aqueduct is the largest and most impressive of the eleven aqueducts erected along the canal and is often described by many historians as one of the finest canal features in the United States. The Monocacy Aqueduct is considered as an icon of early American civil engineering and its designer, Ben Wright, as the father of American Civil Engineering. Its construction was begun in 1829 and was completed four years later in 1833. The aqueduct has six piers, two abutments, and seven large arches, each with a span of 54 feet. The span of the aqueduct is 438 feet, and the total length of the structure including abutments is 516 feet.

Project Justification: The purpose of this stabilization project is to ensure the safety of park visitors, stabilize the structure so it can sustain the frequent floods of the Potomac and Monocacy Rivers, and preserve a true icon of early American engineering and transportation. This aqueduct which is sited at the mouth of the Monocacy River, adjacent to the Potomac River, is frequently subjected to major floodwaters and impacts of debris that is often washed against the structure on its upstream side. The National Park Service has long been concerned about the structural stability of the aqueduct, and following the 1972 Hurricane Agnes flood, the Federal Highway Administration assisted the park with the design and installation of a steel and wood banding system and grout rods to help stabilize the structure. In June 1998, the National Trust for Historic Preservation identified the Monocacy Aqueduct as one of the eleven most endangered historic places in the United States.

Ranking Categories

20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
80% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO:	Total Project Score: 760

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	6,415,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$6,415,000
Total Project Estimate:	6,415,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$6,415,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$6,415,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 30
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: [Preserve Poor Potter Archeological Site](#)

Project No: COLO 401	Park Name: Colonial National Historical Park	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 01	State: Virginia

Project Description: This project would construct a 3,000 square foot hurricane proof building to cover and protect the archeological ruins of the early 18th century Poor Potter Kiln in Yorktown. The building will provide safe visitor access. Two nearby historic buildings will have exhibits, display of artifacts already excavated from the site, and a stoneware demonstration area. The most serious immediate risk at the protected area is the potentially fatal stings of ground bees which infest the entire area. The rusted and torn sections of the Quonset hut which currently covers the ruins area poses personal injury risks to staff who need to make repairs to protect the foundation.

Project Justification: The ruins of an early 18th century pottery factory were discovered and archeologically investigated by the NPS in the 1970s. The kiln is judged to be the best preserved example of an updraft kiln in the world producing some of the first stoneware to be made in North America. Supported by its 298,000 artifacts, the site provides an excellent opportunity for interpretation and research. Over 20 years ago, the main kiln was covered with a "temporary" 25 ft. high corrugated metal Quonset hut. Extremes in temperature, condensation drip lines, extensive water seepage under the walls and resulting erosion under the Quonset structure have damaged large areas of the outer kiln walls and seriously threaten the kiln itself. The Quonset hut walls are deteriorating with overall rusting and tearing and holes along the foundation edges which sit directly on the ground.

Ranking Categories

40% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
60% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 820	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	718,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$718,000
Total Project Estimate:	718,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$718,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$718,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Jan. 2002

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET		Priority: 6	
		Planned Funding Year: 2002	
		Funding Source: Line Item Construction	
Project Title: Modify Water Delivery System			
Project No: EVER 193		Park Name: Everglades National Park	
Region: Southeast		Congressional Districts: 19, 20	State: Florida
<p>Project Description: This project involves construction of modifications to the Central and Southern Florida Project (C&SF) water management system and related operational changes to provide improved water deliveries to Everglades National Park. The project includes water control structures to restore more natural hydrologic conditions within Everglades National Park and a flood mitigation system. Planned features will be implemented by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) with the concurrence of the National Park Service and the non-Federal sponsor, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). Consistent with the cost-sharing provisions of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (1989 Act), project construction will be Federally funded, and in accordance with the Corps's General Design Memorandum for Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park, the Federal Government will provide 75 percent of operating and maintenance costs, with the South Florida Water Management District assuming responsibility for the remaining 25 percent. Additional project coordination is provided by quarterly meetings of the NPS, the Corps, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the SFWMD. The authorized project consists of structural features with the intended purpose of restoring conveyance between water conservation areas north of Everglades National Park and the Shark River Slough within the park. The original authorization also allowed for the construction of flood mitigation features for the 8.5 Square Mile Area (a residential area adjacent to the park expansion boundary in East Everglades). Based on recent decisions and additional information, the Modified Water Deliveries Project design is being altered. The project consists of four components: Conveyance, 8.5 Square Mile Area, Tamiami Trail, and Seepage Control.</p> <p>1. The conveyance portion of the project consists of: (a) water control structures in the L-67 A/C canal and levee to discharge water from Water Conservation Area 3A (WCA3A) and Water Conservation Area 3B (WCA3B), (b) water control structures in the L-29 canal to discharge water from WCA3B into Northeast Shark River Slough and, (c) removal of the existing levee and canal that runs along part of the park's original eastern boundary and cuts across the center of Shark River Slough (L-67 extension canal and levee). Structures contained in the original design document for the project included gated culverts, headwall water control structures, and weir-type spillways; discharge, intake, and bypass canals; containment, interceptor, and tie-back levees. These project features are currently being reevaluated in the context of the structural and operational features identified as part of the Central and South Florida Comprehensive Review Study (Restudy). A revised project management plan was approved.</p> <p>2. The current authorized flood mitigation components for the 8.5 Square Mile Area include the construction of an exterior levee, seepage canal and interior berm extending along the northern and western perimeters of the area. Two pump stations were also specified to transfer the seepage water from this system to Northeast Shark River Slough. Based on a recent hydrologic and economic analysis, the local sponsor (SFWMD) will choose a Locally Preferred Option (LPO) to the authorized mitigation plan. The Corps of Engineers is currently in the process of preparing a planning decision document to be integrated with a supplemental environmental impact statement for the LPO recommended by the SFWMD. Under the recommended alternative, the "8.5 Square Mile Area" component of the Modified Water Deliveries Project includes the combination of land acquisition and flowage easements in conjunction with the structural components needed to attain flood mitigation for the 8.5 square mile residential area adjacent to the park expansion boundary in East Everglades. The Department is still reviewing</p>			

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

options for implementation of this project, giving particular consideration to minimizing impact on the people living in the area and avoiding condemnation of land.

3. The Tamiami Trail, under the authorized project, would be raised over only a short distance to accommodate the flows based on the original design of the conveyance features discussed above. Based on improved hydrological information, it is now anticipated that up to a 10-mile length of the road would need to be raised two feet to accommodate the anticipated increased volumes of water. The Corps is preparing a Post Authorization Change Report and associated NEPA for the Corps to address Tamiami Trail.

4. Project features associated with items (1)-(3) have the potential to increase seepage losses from the restored wetland areas into both the L-30 and L-31N canals. Seepage control structures were incorporated in the original design as part of the design of pump stations S-356 and S-357. Design features will be identified to control seepage from both Water Conservation Area 3B and from Northeast Shark Slough.

Project Justification: Research conducted in Everglades National Park has documented substantial declines in the natural resources of the area associated with the impacts of water management. Since the park is located at the downstream terminus of a larger water management system, water supply to the park is often in conflict with the other functions of the system, such as water supply and flood control. The operation of the overall C&SF Project to accomplish its multi-objective mandates has impacted the distribution, timing, volumes, and quality of water supplied to the park. The project will continue to fund some of the critically needed modifications to the existing water management system. If unfunded or improperly designed and constructed, the damaging effects will be continued contribution to the decline of the ecosystem, including potential extinction of endangered species such as the Cape Sable Sparrow and Wood Stork.

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
100% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: X NO:	
Total Project Score: 600	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:			Appropriated to Date:	\$124,963,000 *
Capital Improvement Work:	190,890,000**	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$19,199,000
Total Project Estimate:	190,890,000**	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$19,199,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$26,728,000
			Total:	\$190,890,000**
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Oct. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001

* This amount does not count the \$1.389 million of the FY 1999 appropriation directed by Congress to be used for the reorganization of the National Park Service's Construction Program. It includes the \$50 million of Land Acquisition funds directed to the Corps of Engineers (COE) in the FY 2001 appropriation act for COE land acquisition connected to this project, and the \$3.796 million that the Secretary of the Interior could transfer from the NPS Land Acquisition account to the NPS Construction account for work on this package.

** Total project estimate includes \$20 million requested in the FY 2002 NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance Appropriation.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 28
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: [Flamingo Wastewater System Improvement](#)

Project No: EVER 191A	Park Name: Everglades National Park	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: 20	State: Florida

Project Description: This project involves replacement and improvement of the existing 135,000 gallons per day extended aeration Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and upgrading of the collection/disposal systems to bring them into compliance with Florida Department of Environmental Protection regulations. A Value Analysis determined that the best alternative in addressing the issues at hand includes: (1) the construction of a new 90,000 gallons per day package plant designed to remove nutrients as required, (2) the demolition of the existing plant, (3) dredging Eco Pond of accumulated sludge, and (4) testing and repairing deteriorated wastewater system collection piping.

Project Justification: The Flamingo Wastewater Treatment Plant is located within one of the largest mangrove ecosystems in the western hemisphere. The surrounding environment is naturally nutrient poor. The WWTP discharges into a manmade percolation pond (Eco Pond), consequently the effluent quality has a direct impact on the surrounding, fragile environment. Due to groundwater flow, nutrients discharged by the WWTP also have the potential to impact Florida Bay. The existing wastewater treatment plant has been unable to consistently meet the currently permitted maximum discharge level of 12 mg/L-N for nitrate. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection has consequently informed the park that corrective actions are required to address this continuing violation. The permitted discharge requirements will become even more stringent in the near future, lowering the permitted nitrate (and total nitrogen) discharge level and adding another (stringent) phosphorus limit. Other improvements that will occur as a result of this work include meeting EPA Class III reliability and redundancy standards, and the raising of plant structures to at least 11 feet above mean sea level to avoid flooding during hurricane events.

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
80% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
20% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 840	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	4,192,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$4,192,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,192,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002 :	\$4,192,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$4,192,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 38	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: [Repair Historic Seawall](#)

Project No: FOMC 001	Park Name: Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 03	State: Maryland

Project Description: This project would make comprehensive repairs to approximately 1300 linear feet of historic seawall: repointing and resetting capstones; stabilizing the soil behind the wall and creating a drainage system to prevent washouts; and rebuilding the most deteriorated sections (a portion of which lies below mean low tide). The repair strategy is detailed in the 1986 Historic Structure Report for the Seawall. The seawall is a heavy masonry retaining wall about 3/4 mile in length constructed at the edge of the Patapsco River. It is constructed of cut granite stones set flush with the earthen sod embankment behind the wall. About half of the park's 35 employees are exposed to the dangers of the seawall in its current condition. Breached areas of the seawall permit wave-borne trash to be deposited on and behind the wall, adjacent to the lawn and trail. Employees are exposed to biohazardous medical waste during post-storm cleanup projects.

Project Justification: The seawall was built in sections, between 1816 and 1895. Fort McHenry as a whole is listed in the National Register and the seawall is on the List of Classified Structures. The seawall's location on Whetstone Point in the Patapsco River makes it susceptible to severe wave wash during storms and large swells caused by harbor vessel traffic. As a result, several hundred feet are at high risk for failure, which jeopardizes the entire wall and nearby archeological resources. The wall is being undermined below mean low tide. Wall thickness has been eroded back by 25 to 30 percent for 150 yards. Periodic minor repairs have been done over the last 15 years to mitigate storm damage, but a comprehensive repair program is required to ensure protection of both the wall itself and archeological resources behind it. Repairs to the seawall will reduce the amount of trash that ends up deposited behind the seawall and improve safety conditions for approximately 17 employees.

Ranking Categories

10% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
90% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 730	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,480,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$1,480,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,480,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$1,480,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$1,480,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Jan. 2002

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		

Last Updated: [April 12, 2001](#)

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 44
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: Restore Northwest Demi-Bastion

Project No: FOWA 106A	Park Name: Fort Washington Park	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 4	State: District of Columbia

Project Description: This project will complete the rehabilitation of portions of the northwest demi-bastion that are not included in the emergency repair project. The rehabilitation will include the removal of the vegetation growing out of the mortar. It will repair and repoint the terreplein, the interior revetment, the left face, the left flank and the curtain to prevent water from entering the structure. The west gatehouse wall, which is slumping and bulging, will be reconstructed and the drainage system will be cleaned, repaired and enlarged as necessary.

Project Justification: Falling bricks and collapsing walls are of utmost concern. Employees are subjected to hours of exposure to dust, airborne pollutants, and possible lead-based paint and asbestos. Staffers have to wear hard hats while mowing the lawns close to the exterior walls and are constantly repairing barricades and fencing at restricted areas to avoid injury to other staff and visitors. Water is penetrating the terreplein and walls of Fort Washington causing the fort to deteriorate. Vegetation is growing out of the mortar, which further degrades the structure and allows more water to enter. Structural problems include the minor loss of some stones from the stone base of the fort and the loss of mortar from the stone and brickwork. Repointing and repairing and enlarging the drainage system will significantly reduce the amount of water entering the structure, thus preserving it and allowing the park to maintain the structure with routine maintenance.

Ranking Categories

20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	30% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 670	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,944,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$944,000
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$1,000,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,944,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$1,000,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$1,944,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Sept. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET		Priority: 9	
		Planned Funding Year: 2002	
		Funding Source: Line Item Construction	
Project Title: Rehabilitate of Jacob Riis Bathhouse (Completion)			
Project No: GATE 147		Park Name: Gateway National Recreation Area	
Region: Northeast		Congressional District: 09	State: New York
<p>Project Description: This project would complete the rehabilitation of the Jacob Riis Bathhouse and return it to full public use. The bathhouse consists of four independent structures -- two restroom buildings, an entry pavilion, and a beach pavilion framing a large outdoor courtyard. Associated park features include 1.25 miles of ocean beach, a boardwalk paralleling the full length of the beach, a highly developed back beach area offering a variety of recreational amenities, and a 9000-car parking lot. Previous work stabilized and initiated partial rehabilitation of the bathhouse and associated structures and utilities at the 220-acre complex. This project would allow for reopening of the entire Riis Bathhouse through conversion of shower areas into interior courtyards, interior renovation of the Moorish-style entry pavilion, development of new elevator and stair access to the second-floor of the beach pavilion, and basic rehabilitation of 15,000 square feet of area on that floor.</p>			
<p>Project Justification: Jacob Riis Park is a National Register property with a long history of significance to the people of New York City. The complex was built in the 1930s under the direction of Robert Moses as part of a program to expand recreational opportunities for poor and middle class urban residents. After decline during the 1980s and early 1990s, annual visitation to the unit has pushed past the two million mark and is gradually increasing. Initiation of water transportation between Manhattan and Riis Park in the spring of 2001 is expected to significantly increase visitation. According to an August 2000 "Rapid Ethnographic Assessment Procedure" (REAP), most current visitors to Riis are drawn from the surrounding boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens - the most ethnically diverse counties in the United States. Between 1991 and 1996, the Federal Government invested approximately \$17 million dollars to address years of neglect and deterioration that had closed many Riis Park structures. The 1990s work stabilized the historic structures, addressed serious safety issues, and reopened some public amenities, such as restrooms, beach showers, concession outlets and recreational facilities. The major features needed to reopen the Riis Bathhouse include completion of the entry pavilion and development of access to the second floor of the beach pavilion. Completion of the entry pavilion would provide much needed meeting space for both the park and the surrounding communities, as well as space for management of the complex. And access to the second floor of the beach pavilion would support development of new concession opportunities that would expand visitor services and help offset new park operational costs associated with ever-increasing visitation. Conversion of the former shower areas to interior courtyards would provide protected outdoor space for a wide variety of educational and recreational activities. Reopening these Riis Park facilities would increase visitor use capacity by approximately 25 percent - to a total of 2.5 million visitors per year. More significantly, the improvements are expected to increase satisfaction ratings from visitors regarding park facilities and programs.</p>			
Ranking Categories			
20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		20% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		10% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: X NO:			Total Project Score: 580

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,130,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$17,204,000
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$4,130,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,130,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$4,130,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$21,334,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Jan. 2002

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 22	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: Provide Safe Access For Bicyclists And Pedestrians At Sandy Hook.

Project No: GATE 220	Park Name: Gateway National Recreation Area	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 06	State: New Jersey

Project Description: This project would construct a seven mile, ten-foot wide asphalt bicycle and pedestrian path connecting the park entrance to historic Fort Hancock. The trail would also connect with an existing local municipal bikeway and provide a safe biking and walking route to all cultural, natural and recreation areas. The project would also include the reconfiguration of the park entry to accommodate the new bikeway, which would follow the alignment of an historic railroad that ran the length of Sandy Hook.

Project Justification: This project would resolve a critical safety hazard of shared use on the park's winding, narrow vehicular road system. The bike path would provide a safe alternative for bikers, pedestrians and skaters whose only present access to resources and facilities are on the park roadways. In 1996 a pedestrian walking along the road was killed when struck by a vehicle. In the past ten years, mishaps and incidents between vehicular and non-vehicular users have become more frequent, several of which have resulted in serious injuries. Biking and skating are currently prohibited along the most treacherous portions of park roads. A study completed in 1985, Bikeway Needs Study, estimated that 40,000 bicyclists use Sandy Hook annually. That number is now estimated at over 200,000 as a result of the growth of sports and fitness awareness in this country as well as the development of state and local bike/pedestrian corridors. Currently, the park does not promote biking as a recreational activity because of the inherent risks and unsafe conditions of mixed roadway use. The bike path would be primarily constructed outside the roadway prism, aligned on the old railroad trace in the interior of the park and as such, as we understand it, ineligible for Federal Highway Administration funding. Without this project the existing unsafe conditions will continue, leaving visitors at significant risk.

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
100% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 900	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	2,346,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$2,346,000
Total Project Estimate:	2,346,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$2,346,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$2,346,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	2nd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		

Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 10	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: [Rehabilitate Glen Echo Utilities \(Completion\)](#)

Project No: GWMP 171	Park Name: George Washington Memorial Parkway	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 08	State: Maryland

Project Description: Local government officials developed a Cooperative Agreement Partnership cost-sharing agreement between the National Park Service, Montgomery County Maryland, and the State of Maryland to stabilize and rehabilitate Glen Echo Park. The \$18 million agreement approved and signed by all party's commits each partner to \$6 million phased over a three-year period (\$2 million/yr per partner). Each member's funding is dependent upon reciprocal funding from the other partners. The goal of the cooperative agreement is to stabilize, rehabilitate, and revitalize the park for sustainability providing the infrastructure to make the park self-sufficient. The agreement sets up a Steering Committee which oversees project development. The current project scope stabilizes/rehabilitates 20 structures (nine with National Register listings) and improves/repairs the cultural landscape and paving. Any cost overruns are to be absorbed by reducing the scope of the rehabilitation project.

Project Justification: Glen Echo Park (annual visitation 450,000) houses creative arts programs within the site and extant structures of a former amusement park. None of the structures were originally constructed for year-round or long-term use. Therefore, many have suffered considerable damage/deterioration due to their extremely impermanent natures. As structures deteriorate, programs are decreased and the park is effectively reduced. This project stabilizes the deterioration and rehabilitates major venues within the park to provide the infrastructure for an expanded and sustainable arts program. In 1998, an independent group of architects and engineers was funded by Montgomery County, Maryland to assess the conditions at Glen Echo Park and make recommendations. The 1999 Cooperative Agreement Plan for the Stabilization and Rehabilitation of Glen Echo Park combines both studies and develops detailed work plans with estimates for each proposed item.

Ranking Categories

10% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
5% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	5% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	25% Other Capital Improvement
5% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: X NO: | Total Project Score: 565	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	3,900,000	65	Appropriated to Date:	\$3,995,000
Capital Improvement Work:	2,095,000	35	Requested in FY Budget: 2002	\$2,000,000
Total Project Estimate:	5,995,000	100	Planned Funding FY: 2002	\$2,000,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$5,995,000
Class of Estimate: B			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	2nd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

*Appropriated funds to date do not include \$3.119 million previously appropriated to this package, which pre-date the Cooperative Agreement Partnership.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 32
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: Rehabilitate the Arlington House, Outbuildings, and Grounds

Project No: GWMP 912	Park Name: George Washington Memorial Parkway	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 08	State: Virginia

Project Description: Funds proposed for this project would be used to conduct archeological investigation; stabilize foundation drainage; repoint foundation wall; reconstruct basement entries; stabilize pedestrian and vehicular access, grade the substrate to process drainage and for ADA accessibility; install a stabilized surface surrounding the house. Historic outbuildings, including slave quarters, would be rehabilitated by the stabilization of foundations, the shoring of wood framing, the replacement of roofs, and the abatement of hazardous materials. In addition, electrical and heating systems in the house and outbuildings would be upgraded and a fire suppression system installed.

Project Justification: Drainage problems have long contributed to the deterioration of the house and outbuildings. In an effort to recreate the historic appearance, brick walkways and driveways were removed and replaced with a pea gravel surface that has contributed to the deterioration of interior floors and floor coverings when the loose material is carried inside on visitors shoes and finer dust is blown in the house covering all surfaces including original historic objects. Peeling exterior and interior finishes are evidence of the continued damage attributed to the current ground stratum which does not promote drainage. Stucco failure attributed to the age of the buildings and weathering exposes more of the internal surfaces and allows weather conditions to contribute to deterioration. Roof lines are sagging due to possible rotted rafters and chimney flashing is allowing water inside. There is no fire suppression system in place creating visitor and employee safety concerns as well as concerns for the safety of the artifacts. Rehabilitation of the buildings, grading and replacement of ground cover and installation of fire suppression system will protect important historical resources, and allow accessibility and visitor enjoyment. Leaving buildings and area in status quo will promote further deterioration.

Ranking Categories

20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
10% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
70% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 780

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,508,000	70	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	646,000	30	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$2,154,000
Total Project Estimate:	2,154,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$2,154,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$2,154,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		

Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 46	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: Construct Maintenance Support Facility

Project No: GLBA 121	Park Name: Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	
Region: Alaska	Congressional District: 00	State: Alaska

Project Description: Funds requested would be used for the construction of a new marine operations and maintenance facility including boat and vehicle maintenance, paint, and carpentry shops to replace the existing maintenance facilities. The new facility will be approximately 16,000 square feet in order to meet all health and safety codes. The existing maintenance facility will be rehabilitated and converted to administrative office space through a separate project.

Project Justification: The present park maintenance facilities are scattered and overcrowded with inadequate and unrelated storage. Operational cost has increased 25 percent to 35 percent due to the logistics of operating with 19 to 25 employees in a 2100 sq. ft building. The existing maintenance shop was built in 1958 when Bartlett Cove Bay had one full-time employee and annual park visitation was less than 1,000. Present visitation has increased to 304,600 since 1996, with the maintenance building staying the same size. The 1996 Operations Evaluation, determined that, the greatest single safety hazard in the maintenance shop is the lack of adequately designed and sized work spaces. There is little separation of shop functions and no storage. The potential for fire and personal injury are great, petroleum products and other toxic materials are released into the environment, noise levels are too high and overcrowding is unavoidable. Conflicting and combined functions coupled with the lack of storage space increase safety problems. OSHA violations and other associated health/safety risks with the existing shop operations can not be mitigated in the present configuration. The proposed development also addresses obligations to the park concessioner for the concession facilities maintenance area.

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
70% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	30% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 660	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	4,233,000	100	Requested in FY Budget: 2002	\$4,233,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,233,000	100	Planned Funding FY2002:	\$4,233,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$4,233,000
Class of Estimate: B			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
Dates (Qtr/Year)	Sch'd	Actual		
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002			
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001	

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 3	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: Many Glacier Hotel Emergency Stabilization and Fire Safety Repairs

Project No: GLAC 425	Park Name: Glacier National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 01	State: Montana

Project Description: Funding proposed in this package is work begun with Title VI funds for the emergency stabilization of the Many Glacier Hotel. The National Park Service holds the fee title to the facility. The structure is a national historic landmark and is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Project Justification: The Many Glacier Hotel (140,000 square feet) is in an advanced state of disrepair and requires full restoration and rehabilitation. The hotel provides the primary guest service facility in the Many Glacier Valley and is of great importance for serving park visitors. The hotel signifies an important period in the development of the National Park Service and is a highly recognized national historic landmark facility. Structural deterioration is in an advanced stage and emergency stabilization is required to protect both park visitors and the historic hotel. The scope of this project deals with only the initial emergency stabilization of the most significant structural problems of the hotel. The building is essentially a wood frame structure with stone, masonry, steel, and concrete added as structural components. As a result of this standard construction, which closely resembles simple residential framing, problems have developed over the years due to the harsh climatic conditions to which the facility is subjected. The contract will evaluate current information, identify necessary additional information, and shall perform additional structural analysis to verify best use of available funds for stabilization. The contract will develop a historical structural analysis for the Many Glacier Hotel consistent with the scope of the stabilization actions proposed. After approval by the National Park Service, Glacier Park Incorporated, and appropriate NEPA and National Historic Preservation Act section 106 compliance, stabilization and rehabilitation construction will be performed on the structure.

Ranking Categories

50% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	25% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
25% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Imp.	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 775	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	7,750,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$1,750,000
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002:	\$6,000,000
Total Project Estimate:	7,750,000	100	Planned Funding FY2002:	\$6,000,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$7,750,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Through:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:			

Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 23
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: Reconstruct Apgar and Headquarters Water System

Project No: GLAC 418	Park Name: Glacier National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 01	State: Montana

Project Description: This package proposes to replace a deteriorated 40 year old water system that serves Apgar Village, Apgar Campground, concession operations, private holdings, park headquarters, park housing and the community of West Glacier, Montana. Work will consist of constructing an approved cover over the water source at Rubideau Springs, installing approximately eight miles of 8" distribution main, two miles of service lines, fire hydrants and appurtenances. Covering this water source will allow the source to retain its ground water designation forestalling the need for a complete water treatment facility.

Project Justification: The existing water system consists of approximately eight miles of asbestos cement piping from the source at Rubideau Springs to a storage tank above park headquarters. The system was originally designed as a flow-through seasonal system and therefore, the piping is not buried below frost depth. The wastewater, from the flow-through system, must be chemically dechlorinated prior to discharge into the Middle Fork of the Flathead River. The existing piping is in poor condition, valves and meters are no longer functioning, and breaks occur due to deterioration and freezing. Without this project, failures and freeze-ups will continue, facilities will be left without water until repairs are complete, and the expensive practice of dechlorinating and discharging waste water will continue. The possibility of microorganisms entering the water system, which has been a Public Health Service concern since 1993, will continue.

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
100% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 900	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	5,485,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$5,485,000
Total Project Estimate:	5,485,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$5,485,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$5,485,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 37	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: Provide Adequate Sanitary Sewage System at Wahweap

Project No: GLCA 437	Park Name: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 03	State: Arizona

Project Description: The existing wastewater treatment system will be upgraded to provide wastewater treatment and disposal to meet the water quality requirements of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality's Aquifer Protection Program. Improvements to the treatment system will include a new anaerobic solids removal basin, upgrading existing aeration primary treatment system, converting the existing percolation ponds to lined wetland treatment ponds for more effective nutrient removal, new piping and pond lining, a disinfection system, and construction of new percolation ponds. Final disposal of the treated effluent will be through a pipeline into Lake Powell. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit will be sought through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for direct discharge of effluent to the lake. This project includes \$2.3 million programmed by the concessioner from special account funds for cost sharing with National Park Service funds.

Project Justification: The existing sewage treatment system at Wahweap handles 200,000 gallons/day during peak usage. The existing facilities consist of aerated primary ponds and 14 acres of secondary percolation ponds. These facilities are out of compliance with the State of Arizona's aquifer protection requirements, and would require either complete replacement or major modification to comply with State law. The percolation ponds have created a perched water table saturated with treated sewage effluent that is currently discharging a surface flow of approximately 5,000 gallons per day of nutrient rich effluent into Lake Powell via a drainage near the park's housing compound and beach. The percolation ponds have failed due to an impervious subsurface layer which forces the effluent to surface downstream. These flows have increased each year and the seepage now begins within 20 feet of the sewage lagoon dikes. A structural failure of the dikes would result in large quantities of sewage contaminating the waters of Lake Powell in the immediate area of the lodge, marina, and a beach.

Ranking Categories

60% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	20% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	20% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 740	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,110,000	80	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	1,028,000	20	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$5,138,000
Total Project Estimate:	5,138,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$5,138,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$5,138,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		

Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 16	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: [Structural Upgrade of Pier 2 For Seismic Safety](#)

Project No: GOGA 282	Park Name: Golden Gate National Recreation Area	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 08	State: California

Project Description: This package is to correct seismic and structural deficiencies of Pier 2 and to replace under deck slab utilities as well as repairing a portion of the seawall. Work includes the repairs to the 8-foot and 4-foot diameter concrete caissons, the concrete beams supporting the pier decking and building shed, repairs to the concrete decking, replacement of the sewer and domestic water lines, relocation of fire mains, and repairs to the sea wall under the south end of the pier.

Project Justification: The existing pier structure has deteriorated due to years of salt water exposure and past seismic activity. Corroding steel is causing sections of the concrete caissons, beams and deck to crack and spall off, exposing more steel to salt water. Upgrades are required beyond repair of existing deterioration and damage to meet current seismic design requirements of the Uniform Building Code. Structural, seismic and geotechnical studies were completed in 1984 and in 1986. In 1992 and 1993, some of the damage caused by the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake was repaired. During the repairs, it was discovered that the supports for the sewer lines and fire lines under the pier were in very poor condition and that the failure of these supports represented a safety threat to anyone working under the pier. The fire main was replaced shortly thereafter but not the sewer and water lines. This safety issue along with higher than expected repair costs resulted in the project being stopped before completion. The original south portion of the pier shed houses the Herbst Pavilion; the north expansion houses the Cowell Theater. Both are operated by one of the park's principal park partners, the Fort Mason Foundation. The annual visitation to these facilities is over 200,000. Maximum capacity of the facilities is 3,000 people at any one time. Pier 2 is located at Lower Fort Mason which is part of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation which was designated a national historic landmark on February 4, 1985.

Ranking Categories

100% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 1000	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	13,000,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$13,000,000
Total Project Estimate:	13,000,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2001:	\$13,000,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$13,000,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 15	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: [Rehabilitate South Rim Campground Comfort Stations](#)

Project No: GRCA 257	Park Name: Grand Canyon National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 03	State: Arizona

Project Description: This project is the complete rehab of eleven Mather Campground comfort stations. The work consists of: installing tile on concrete floors; rodent proof buildings; replace doors, bathroom fixtures, and partitions; paint interiors and exteriors; replace single pane glass with Lexan; replace roofs; install exterior dishwashing sinks; and improve drainage around buildings.

Project Justification: These buildings are over 25 years old and are used by an average of 219,000 campers per year. The buildings are health and safety hazards. The concrete floor is porous and difficult to clean. Rodents nest in the supply areas allowing possible employees contact with the hantavirus. Floor level urinals add to the unsanitary condition of floors and often plug because of dirt and paper getting into them. Partitions are rusted through leaving jagged edges. Steel doors and frames are bent. Fixtures are worn out and need to be replaced with new low-flow fixtures. Single pane window glass is frequently vandalized. The roofs leak. Campers attempt to wash dishes in sinks and either plug the sinks or throw food on the ground outside the building.

Ranking Categories

100% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 1000	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	987,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$987,000
Total Project Estimate:	987,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$987,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$987,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 49
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: [Replace Inadequate Science Facilities](#)

Project No: GRSM 349	Park Name: Great Smoky Mountains National Park	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: 01	State: Tennessee

Project Description: Funds requested would be used to construct a science building to replace an inadequate lab facility, storage for natural history collections, work/lab space for the growing number of science partners and space for environmental education. The park is beset by severe air quality problems, several serious exotic forest insects and diseases, exotic fish, wild hogs, twenty-five species of invasive alien pest plants, boundary urbanization, and other significant threats. We must have comprehensive information on natural resources, but are prevented from utilizing the many partners who offer assistance by a lack of work/lab space. Also lack room for expanding specimen collections and environmental education, all in proximity to science functions.

Project Justification: This project has been part of the approved general management plan since 1982. The need to fund this project is now urgent. At high elevations for example, there are many square miles of devastated forest, resulting in a lost of species in the park before they can be documented. A December 1997 conference of over 100 scientists offered to re-direct their research and to recruit others to assist us in the long-term. The principal obstacle is that we have no work/lab/dorm space, and that we need to consolidate the Park's science, and natural history collections and portions of the environmental education functions. The [Friends of Great Smoky Mountains National Park](#) have pledged that they will raise funds for the dormitory construction effort needed for visiting scientists to use this science building as funded.

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	35% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
15% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 580	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	3,998,000	85	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	705,000	15	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$4,703,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,703,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$4,703,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$4,703,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4 th /2002		
Project Complete:	NA		

Last Updated: [April 12, 2001](#)

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET		Priority: 56	
		Planned Funding Year: 2002	
		Funding Source: Line Item Construction	
Project Title: Joint Construction of FDR Library Visitor Center (NARA/NPS/Partnership)			
Project No: HOFR 500		Park Name: Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site	
Region: Northeast		Congressional District: 22	State: New York
<p>Project Description: Funding proposed for this project represents the second and final NPS cost-sharing for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Visitor and Education Center. The proposed 40,000 sq. ft. facility would be co-constructed by the NPS, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and the private nonprofit, Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (FERI). The National Archives and Records Administration began planning for the facility in 1994 and the total project estimate is \$19.49 million. The Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute has raised \$3.4 million toward this effort and the NPS received an appropriation of \$1.295 million for this purpose in FY 2000. The proposed facility would include visitor services areas, an education center, and an auditorium. The facility would be owned and operated by NARA but jointly staffed by the NPS and NARA. Consistent with an interagency agreement, both agencies would continue to provide joint entrance ticket sales and reservation management, visitor orientation services and public education programs.</p> <p>Both the FDR Presidential Library and Museum (set on a 12-acre parcel and managed by NARA) and the Home of FDR (292.8 acres managed by the NPS) are located on land that was owned and occupied by the President. Both properties were conveyed to the Federal Government in 1943 by deed of gift from President and Mrs. Roosevelt which required that "...the property be maintained as a National Historic Site in a condition as nearly as possible approximating the condition of the residence and grounds prevailing at the expiration of the life estate of Franklin D. Roosevelt, as hereinafter reserved." The land for this project will be transferred from the NPS to the NARA as authorized by 1998 legislation.</p>			
<p>Project Justification: The lack of a facility to greet, orient and educate visitors and dignitaries to the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and FDR Library and Museum adversely affects our ability to provide quality education and experiences for all visitors. This project is a public/private partnership and the private partner has contributed \$3.4 million toward the total project cost of \$19.49 million. This funding phase of the project will allow the NPS to meet its commitment to the project to provide a centralized facility for visitors, scholars, and school group orientation and education of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt. The project includes the visitor center and a Presidential Library education and conference center. The proposed project would enhance visitor understanding of the sites and provide for additional educational and conference opportunities in ADA-compliant facilities. The project would also address identified programmatic deficiencies such as access and parking while minimizing resource impacts and allow for the fulfillment of the mandate of the original deed transferring the property from the Roosevelts to the United States.</p>			
Ranking Categories			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		80% Other Capital Improvement	
20% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 200

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$1,295,000
Capital Improvement Work:	6,925,000	100	Requested in FY2000 Budget:	\$5,630,000
Total Project Estimate:	6,925,000	100	Planned Funding FY2002 :	\$5,630,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$6,925,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Apr. 2002

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 54	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: [Rehabilitate Albright Training Center](#)

Project No: HOAL 001A	Park Name: Horace M. Albright Training Center	
Region: Washington Office	Congressional District: 3	State: Arizona

Project Description: This package will rehabilitate and modernize the 1960s vintage Albright Training Center. The package mirrors the Employee Training and Development Strategy's Training Center Rehabilitation Work Group recommendations: (1) Modernize Albright to streamline operations, (2) Improve HVAC, (3) Implement ADA standards; complete modernization of fire and security systems, (4) Landscape and vegetate the campus with native species to remove exotics and control soil erosion, (5) Complete renovation of five 11-unit, student apartment buildings, (6) Replace water and sewer service lines, (7) Resurface entrance road and parking area, (8) Construct carport and storage facility, (9) Replace deteriorated concrete paths with asphalt, and (10) Construct quadruplex apartment to house staff.

Project Justification: The Albright Library was closed to accommodate staff; the Center for Alternative Learning is housed in a garage. The Albright Training Center and the apartments are vintage Mission 66 structures and reflect that period's energy consumptive elements. Rooms are poorly ventilated. Students and staff suffer from shared respiratory disorders. Heat delivery systems are antiquated, are set in the foundation and costly to repair. Noise carries down hallways so staff close their doors to students in order to carry on a conversation. Sound carries through apartment walls.

Ranking Categories

8% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	79% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
3% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
1% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	9% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 439	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	6,051,000	88	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	825,000	12	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$6,876,000
Total Project Estimate:	6,876,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$6,876,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$6,876,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 19	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: Remove Lead Paint, Stabilize, and Rehabilitate Bathhouses for Adaptive Use

Project No: HOSP 150	Park Name: Hot Springs National Park	
Region: Midwest	Congressional District: 04	State: Arkansas

Project Description: Bathhouse Row is a collection of eight historic bathhouse structures, located in a National Historic Landmark District. They range in size from 12,000 square feet to over 28,000 square feet. Six of the bathhouses have been closed for several years and are in deteriorated conditions from inadequate care, high humidity in the buildings, no climatic controls, and no rehabilitative work. The presence of lead paint restricts the amount and quality of maintenance work being performed. Work proposed includes several phases to remove hazardous lead-based paint from the interior and exteriors of three bathhouses, rehabilitate roofs of two bathhouses, remove deteriorated plaster from walls and ceilings of six bathhouses, and replaster and repaint, stabilize foundations and regrade landscape to prevent water penetration, patch/repair concrete floors, repair exterior stucco finish. Rehabilitate/replace windows and doors in six bathhouses, install elevators, rehabilitate staircases, rehabilitate electrical systems, plumbing, and HVAC systems. Install four intrusion/fire alarm systems. Repair/replace skylights in four bathhouses. Paint interiors in six bathhouses and exteriors of four bathhouses.

Project Justification: One bathhouse, the Buckstaff, has remained open under a concession contract and the Fordyce Bathhouse has been rehabilitated and adapted for use as the park's visitor center and museum. This project would continue work that has previously been done which includes roof rehabilitation on the Superior, Hale, Quapaw, Ozark, and partial rehab of the Maurice roof. Lead paint has been abated from the Superior, Hale, and the Quapaw. The Superior and Hale have had exterior stabilization and their lobby areas restored. Exterior stabilization of the Quapaw is currently being addressed. Visitors on Bathhouse Row cannot be allowed access to the bathhouses. Until the structures are rehabilitated, this restriction must remain in effect.

Ranking Categories

80% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 940	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	17,236,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$3,925,000
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY2002 Budget	\$2,741,000
Total Project Estimate:	17,236,000	100	Planned Funding FY2002	\$2,741,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$10,570,000
			Total:	\$17,236,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2001		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 27	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: Replace Hazardous Walkways, 1st Bank And Visitor Center Blocks

Project No: INDE 433	Park Name: Independence National Historical Park	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 01	State: Pennsylvania

Project Description: This project will replace the existing brick walking surfaces of two of the park's nineteen blocks which are in the worst condition. The existing walkway surfaces will be removed and the bed excavated, a concrete pad with a stone sub-base will be installed to provide a stable base which will support the new brick pavers. Areas to be replaced: 1st Bank Block – 18,620 sq. ft. of brick; visitor center block – 12,000 sq. ft. of brick.

Project Justification: The majority of the park's walkways were constructed or renovated between 1950 and 1976. The walkways were laid on a bed of sand or mortar mix with no base. These walkways have settled and moved due to the impact of natural forces and vehicular traffic and are creating tripping hazards. Buses and tractor-trailers turning on city streets have damaged the walkway corners and sewer inlets. Patching repairs by park staff are time consuming and ineffective. In FY 1996 park staff spent 130 days repairing sidewalks. Fifty brick types have been used and are difficult to match in size and color. The new sidewalks will provide consistency in materials and reduce the amount of time spent making minor repairs to walking surfaces in the park. Time not spent on repairing tripping hazards can be spent on re-pointing historic structures.

Ranking Categories

75% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	25% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 850	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	966,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$966,000
Total Project Estimate:	966,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$966,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$966,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 40	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: [Rehabilitate Utilities and Provide Exhibits at 2nd Bank](#)

Project No: INDE 416	Park Name: Independence National Historical Park	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 01	State: Pennsylvania

Project Description: [This project will rehabilitate obsolete utilities and exhibits in Second Bank of the United States. Following is a list of work to be done: remove hazardous materials; Remove old HVAC and install a new system using existing ducts and connect to the Chilled Water Plant \(CWP\); design and install a new building automation system \(BAS\) connecting to the new CWP; a new electrical system including lighting; a new security system that will be linked via the INDE fiber optic data highway \(funded separately\) to the park's central command center; a new fire detection and suppression system. Make the building handicapped accessible. The project will also include: Remove 6,000 items in collections storage and exhibits housed in Second Bank to temporary park storage and return them upon project's completion. Design, fabricate, and install a temporary exhibit in the First Bank of the United States with a selection of paintings presently displayed in Second Bank.](#)

Project Justification: [Building systems date to 1972 and cannot be maintained to provide an environment that meets NPS museum standards. No alternative storage and exhibit areas for these collections. Collections and interior finishes are deteriorating. Plaster ceiling failing. Building must occasionally close to visitors. Health hazards \(asbestos, lead, CFCs\) in building. No fire suppression system; inadequate security system; no independent handicapped accessibility. Maintenance costs increasing. Cooling system doesn't recycle chilled water. Connecting cooling system to CWP and parkwide Utility Distribution System is cost efficient. Connection would provide centralized monitoring, LAN support, and BAS.](#)

Ranking Categories

35% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	30% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
35% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 715	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	6,583,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$6,583,000
Total Project Estimate:	6,583,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$6,583,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$6,583,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Oct. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		

Last Updated: [April 12, 2001](#)

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET		Priority: 41	
		Planned Funding Year: 2002	
		Funding Source: Line Item Construction	
Project Title: Construct Paleontological Center and Rehabilitate Headquarters			
Project No: JODA 105		Park Name: John Day Fossil Beds National Monument	
Region: Pacific West		Congressional District: 2	State: Oregon
<p>Project Description: This package proposes to construct the Thomas Condon Paleontological Center (TCPC), and remodel the existing Cant Ranch House, a historic structure, to accommodate the monument's administrative headquarters. The Thomas Condon Paleontological Center would include approximately 12,000 sq. ft of curatorial, preparation, research, and visitor information and interpretive space. The design of the building would allow visitors to observe fossil preparation and paleontologists at work in the fossil preparation lab. Glass walls would be the only separation between scientists and visitors. The Cant Ranch House, which is on the National Register of Historic Places and located within 300 yards of the proposed research/visitor center, would receive interior modifications to serve as the monument's administrative headquarters. The temporary visitor center on the first floor of the house would be removed and converted to administrative space. In addition, the building would receive numerous modifications to make it more functional, accessible, and energy efficient. Access to the current parking area does not provide adequate sight distance for turning from State Highway 19. This is a safety concern, particularly since a large percentage of our visitors arrive in large recreational vehicles. The visitor center also cannot meet the Americans with Disabilities Act specifications to make it universally accessible.</p>			
<p>Project Justification: John Day Fossil Beds National Monument was established largely from Oregon State Park lands in 1974. At that time, it was assumed that the National Park Service would construct a new visitor center. In fact, the enabling legislation, although very brief, mandates the name of this visitor center as the Thomas Condon Visitor Center. The John Day basin is recognized as one of the best locations on earth to study paleoclimates, ecosystem change, the evolution of mammals and vascular plants. This is due to the extremely long time span of the strata containing the fossils and that they are entombed in datable volcanoclastics. Paleontologists from all over the world come to the John Day basin and the monument to study its resources. It is rapidly becoming the date benchmark for fossilized mammals worldwide because our fossils are so accurately datable. Since 1984, the National Park Service has worked to establish a basin-wide paleontological research program centered at the Sheep Rock Unit of the monument. During this period, curated paleontological specimens have increased from 250 to over 22,000. Yet, to date, the NPS and other paleontologists and preparators have no permanent dedicated facility to either prepare, identify, or store these specimens. The fossils of the John Day basin are very subtle and can be fragile. Most fossils must be collected soon after they are exposed to preserve them. The fossils are not visible in the field, and providing visitor appreciation and understanding requires a very active interpretation program focusing on museum displays of prepared fossils. To date, this has been done on the first floor of a historic ranch building. This space is inadequate to expose the visitor to the varied paleo-resources of the monument and the stories behind them. As more resources are discovered, and a greater understanding of the history of the basin is derived, it will be increasingly difficult to interpret the basin's resources and history in such a limited facility. Despite all of these problems, visitation to the monument has grown geometrically in 20 years to over 130,000 visitors in 1997. The Cant Ranch House currently serves as a temporary visitor center. Its modification is needed to function as the administrative headquarters of the monument when the TCPC is constructed. This modification is integral to the proposed project.</p>			

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Ranking Categories

20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	10% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
10% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
40% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 710	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,210,500	50	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	4,210,500	50	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$ 8,421,000
Total Project Estimate:	8,421,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$ 8,421,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$ 8,421,000
Class of Estimate: B			Estimate Good Until:	May 2002

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	2nd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Project Data Sheet	Priority: 34
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: Restore Historic Union Building

Project No: KEWE 101	Park Name: Keweenaw National Historical Park	
Region: Midwest	Congressional District: 01	State: Michigan

Project Description: This project is designed to rehabilitate the 1888 Union Building, a property listed on the National Register in 1977 and located within the Calumet National Historic Landmark District, for visitor services/interpretive purposes. Work will consist of stabilization and complete rehabilitation of the three story brick building envelope and structural system (approximately 20,300 sq. ft.); installation of new energy efficient mechanical, electrical, detection and suppression systems; repair/reconstruction of the back exterior wall; installation of an elevator; repairs to interior elements and finishes, restoration/rehabilitation of all windows; and roof repair.

Project Justification: The Union Building has a rich and varied history of use in Calumet since its construction in 1888. At various times the building housed the area's first bank, the post office, and served as a meeting place for various service organizations and community functions on the second and third floors. The building is the first property acquisition by the park and will serve to facilitate and leverage other partnership opportunities within the village. The previous owner was able to perform only minor repairs to the building. Major structural elements such as brick parapets and rear wall show advanced deterioration of mortar and displacement of masonry units, posing a danger of falling brick on visitors and employees. The Union Building is located in the Calumet National Landmark District, and is adjacent to Calumet and Hecla Mining Company industrial core, also a national historic landmark. It is therefore a pivotal element in the cultural landscape, as well as a starting point for walking tours of the industrial and community life thematic elements of the park.

Ranking Categories

25% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
75% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 775	

Project Cost and Status

	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	2,500,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2001 Budget:	\$2,500,000
Total Project Estimate:	2,500,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2001:	\$2,500,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$2,500,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Oct. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET		Priority: 31	
		Planned Funding Year: 2002	
		Funding Source: Line Item Construction	
Project Title: Replace Visitor Center to Protect Cave Resources			
Project No: LABE 211		Park Name: Lava Beds National Monument	
Region: Pacific West		Congressional District: 02	State: California
<p>Project Description: This project will result in the removal of all visitor services infrastructure from above significant cave resources, including rehabilitation of the area, and construction of a new visitor complex in an appropriate location. To protect significant subsurface cave resources, this proposal will remove two vintage 1974 trailers that are bolted together to serve as a visitor center, a 1930s era office building, a 20 space parking area, and utility infrastructure associated with the complex. The area will then be rehabilitated through scarification and revegetation. Further, a 4,130 square foot visitor center will be constructed in a location that provides maximum protection for subsurface cave resources. The facility would serve as a contact station with exhibits, a restroom facility and first aid station; create a curatorial work area and library facility; and would provide for a productive, centrally located work environment for interpretation and visitor protection staff. Parking improvements would consist of an area to accommodate fee collection activities and parking for up to 50 vehicles, including oversized parking spaces.</p>			
<p>Project Justification: The present visitor services complex is comprised of two 9' x 45' trailers bolted together to serve as a visitor center, a 1930s office building that is no longer structurally sound, a restroom facility, parking lot and picnic area. The visitor center, serving the monument for the past 26 years, and the office building, serving for over 65 years, lack functional insulation, is infested with rodents, and interior modifications have involved every component of the infrastructure, including haphazard carpentry, electrical modifications and structural changes that have incrementally lead to concerns about employee and visitor safety. In 1996, county building inspectors recommended discontinuing the use of both structures and would have condemned them were they in the private sector; the office building was recommended for demolition in conjunction with the monument's 1966 master Plan. The ability for monument staff to impart upon visitors an understanding of monument purpose and significance in the current visitor center, including those related to resources protection, is severely hampered by overcrowding and the lack of display space. The visitor center's capacity is only 37, a figure that is regularly exceeded during the peak season when over 700 visitors per day enter the visitor center. Only 18 feet wide, the structure must accommodate visitors, displays, a Natural History Association (NHA) outlet, and workspace for NPS interpretation and NHA staff. The consequence is an overcrowded, constricted experience for the visitor, resulting in a dark atmosphere with minimal space for the exhibits telling the monument's cultural and geologic story.</p> <p>Known cave resources are being negatively impacted with retention of the existing visitor services development. Complying with NPS Management Policies, this project will result in the removal of all visitor-related infrastructure sited above cave resources and eliminate the negative environmental effects associated with surface activities. Caves directly under the visitor services infrastructure places them in peril from parking lot activities and probable water and sewer line breaks. The natural microclimate of the caves is being changed by continued impact to water infiltration patterns. There is a significant potential of contamination of the underground resources by toxic effluent rich in hydrocarbons and heavy metals from parking lots and human waste from sewage systems resulting in threats to the cave's troglobitic fauna. If the developments above the caves are not removed, the fragile underground resource will continue to degrade until it is ultimately destroyed, seriously compromising not only the monument's ability to represent itself as a leader in resources management and protection but also the NPS' primary mandate of preserving resources unimpaired for future generations.</p>			

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Ranking Categories

25% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
25% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
25% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
25% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 800	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	2,065,500	50	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	2,065,500	50	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$4,131,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,131,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	4,131,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$4,131,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	May 2002

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 39	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: Stabilize and Maintain Significant Historic Structures

Project No: MANA 155	Park Name: Manassas National Battlefield Park	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 10	State: Virginia

Project Description: The Sudley Post Office, dating to the 1860s, comprises two pre-Civil War period buildings that sheltered Union Army wounded from the First Battle of Manassas. The Henry House, built in 1870 by the same family that occupied the original wartime site, is an important site marker to understanding the battle. The Stone House, one of only two original Civil War period buildings within the park, is the only historic building open for interpretive programs. All three structures are on the List of Classified Structures and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as contributing to the national significance of the park. This proposal will accomplish critical stabilization and preservation work at all three structures, including emergency stabilization of the Sudley Post Office and the Henry House, and the installation of an HVAC system in the Stone House.

Project Justification: The Sudley Post Office and Henry House suffer from advanced deterioration due to prolonged neglect. Their stabilization will include lead paint abatement. Visitor contact with the flaking, high-content lead paint on the exterior surfaces poses a serious public health threat, especially at the Sudley Post Office, where lead content ranges from three to nine percent, with any percentage over ½ percent must be abated or encapsulated. Without treatment, the lead paint will also contaminate the surrounding ground, according to a safety and environmental hazard consultant. Structural problems include deterioration and partial loss of the stone foundation, deterioration of wood framing members and siding due to weather and pest infestation, damage to doors and windows, lack of adequate ventilation, and the absence of gutters and downspouts. The Stone House shows signs of stress due to exposure to extremes of temperature and humidity. Currently, the building has no heating or air conditioning system. Installing an HVAC system will permit the park at minimum to maintain temperatures above freezing and avoid damaging climate extremes.

Ranking Categories

20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	10% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
60% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
10% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 720	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,292,400	90	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	143,500	10	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$1,436,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,436,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$1,436,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$1,436,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Sept. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 47	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: Reconstruct Raw Water Intake And Water Line

Project No: MEVE 316	Park Name: Mesa Verde National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 03	State: Colorado

Project Description: The Mesa Verde Raw Water and Intake System has been identified as substandard for several years on the United States Public Health Service (USPHS) Annual Report. This project would bring the raw water intake system up to USPHS and EPA standards for water collection systems. Work would include the reconstruction of the system, including construction of a new water intake on the West Mancos River; reconstruction of secondary intake at Jackson Lake Reservoir; reconstruction of 19,952 linear ft. of line near the intakes; replacement of the West Mancos Upper Canal Crossing; replacement of 16,000 linear ft. of line near Jackson Lake Reservoir, and a water system analysis of additional sites for replacement in future projects.

Project Justification: The project replaces an extremely old, rapidly failing, and resource damaging water system, and provides essential services to all areas of Mesa Verde National Park. This is the only water supply for the park and is mission critical for visitor use, fire protection and resource management. The current system is in operation but continued non-routine repairs are significantly impacting other utility operations within the park. Emergency repairs often require closure of the park's water treatment system (two to three times per year), creating potential for park closure due to public health safety considerations.

Ranking Categories

40% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	25% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	25% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
10% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 645	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,037,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$4,037,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,037,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$4,037,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$4,037,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4 th /2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 2	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: [Preservation of the Jefferson Memorial \(Completion\)](#)

Project No: NACC 759	Park Name: National Capital Parks-Central	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 00	State: District of Columbia

Project Description: This project represents the completion of a program of stabilization and preservation of the Jefferson Memorial. Work to be accomplished will include: stone pinning at various locations to prevent future failure; removal of organic and nonorganic staining from exterior stone; repair of spalling stone over portico to eliminate hazards and prevent future failure; and the design and installation of a new exterior and interior lighting system. The current lighting system inadequately illuminates the memorial. Work will reattach the 19 broken volutes and strengthen the 35 volutes still in place. This will require the pinning of all broken and still attached volutes to their column capitals. The research into the volute failure is complete and a solution has been chosen. The repair of the damaged bottoms of the columns and portico floor to alleviate stress will also be done.

Project Justification: The Jefferson Memorial (1943) is one of the Nation's more important and visited memorials, and one of the most famous cultural resources in the National Park System. The work on this memorial has been planned and executed to allow the completion of baseline data collection and for the most economical phasing of the required work. Without the necessary funding, some of the most visible problem areas of the memorial will not be corrected. Safety netting around the top of the columns will have to remain. Nineteen volutes have broken free or been removed for safety reasons. These volutes are the scroll-like stonework located on the top and sides of the columns of the memorial, located 40 feet above the chamber level. There are 54 columns, each with four volute corners. The volute corners weigh approximately 40 lbs. Each. Additional volutes may have to be removed or netted if they are not safely secured to their columns. Repair of column and portico floor will remove a tripping hazard and restore the portico to its historic appearance.

Ranking Categories

60% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
40% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 880	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	3,534,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$934,000
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY Budget: 2002	\$2,600,000
Total Project Estimate:	3,534,000	100	Planned Funding FY: 2002	\$2,600,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$3,534,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 20	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: Upgrade Ford's Theatre and Petersen House to Protect Visitors and Employees

Project No: NACC 791	Park Name: National Capital Parks-Central	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 00	State: District of Columbia

Project Description: Ford's Theatre and the Peterson House receive over 800,000 visitors per year. Performances at the theatre receive over 200,000 visitors per year. This project will upgrade and/or install new mechanical and electrical systems at both structures. At Ford's Theatre, the project scope includes improvements to fire suppression, fire detection, heating, ventilating, air conditioning systems, installation of a new intrusion alarm system, and lighting improvements including emergency and theater lighting systems. At Petersen House, work includes the installation of a new climate control system, and upgrading of electrical and intrusion alarm systems. Alterations to structural systems and architectural fabric are also anticipated under this project as incidental to the installation of new mechanical and electrical systems and to correct cited safety and code violations.

Project Justification: Ford's Theatre, the building where Lincoln was shot, has a fire suppression system that has been cited for code violations and does not provide full protection to all areas. The fire detection and intrusion alarm systems were not designed to be examined electronically, making the diagnosis of alarms and their causes difficult. The existing stage lighting system is reliant on the use of temporary wiring. This reliance on temporary wiring is considered to represent a serious fire threat to the building. The Ford's Theatre HVAC system is comprised of 22 individual systems that provide no coordinated climate control for the three separate structures. The 100-ton chiller in the mechanical room performs at less than fifty- percent capacity. The Petersen House, the house where Lincoln died, has no fire suppression system and no climate control system. This fire detection system in this building is a local system not linked to fire or police authorities. Fifteen employees and up to fifty-two cooperating association employees work in a structure which does not meet national fire codes. This building houses a museum collection that is exposed to severe fluctuations in temperature and humidity.

Ranking Categories

70% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
30% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: Total Project Score: 910	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,562,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$1,562,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,562,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$1,562,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$1,562,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		

Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 24
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: [Preserve The Lincoln Memorial](#)

Project No: NACC 758	Park Name: National Capital Parks-Central	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 00	State: District of Columbia

Project Description: This package represents the first of a two-phase project for the stabilization and preservation of the Lincoln Memorial, a program that began in 1992. Funds requested for FY 2002 will be used to improve the exterior and interior lighting, including lighting that will not damage the newly stabilized chamber murals, safety lighting for the approach way and entrance stairs, and special lighting techniques to be used to reduce the insect population which is staining the memorial stones; install hydraulic oil containment system below the elevator; install permanent nonvisible access to replace the temporary wooden access to undercroft; and reduce stress on the attic walls by installing pins in the penthouse attic beams. The final phase of the project will repair and conserve the stones to halt the slow disintegration; repair the cramps and miscellaneous repointing of stones; rehabilitate the entrance steps and chamber floor to eliminate tripping hazards; rehabilitate the Lincoln Statue; and provide long term protection for the murals.

Project Justification: The memorial is coming to the end of a lengthy and highly successful restoration program. The work on this memorial has been planned to allow the completion of baseline data collection and to allow for the most economical phasing of the required work. All work described in this proposal was identified in the 1992 original program. Without the necessary funding, some of the most visible and unsafe areas of the memorial will not be corrected. These include the approach way and entrance stairs. These areas are poorly lit so as not to interfere with the evening appearance of the memorial. Numerous injuries to visitors have resulted because of inadequate lighting of the main stairs. If corrections to mitigate safety hazards are not completed, the stone will continue to deteriorate, carvings will disappear and netting will be required to protect visitors from the falling facade stone.

Ranking Categories

60% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
40% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 880	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,992,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$4,992,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,992,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$4,992,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$4,992,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 57	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: National Park Foundation Partnership

Project No: WASO-001	Park Name: Office of the Director	
Region: Washington Office	Congressional District: 00	State: District of Columbia

Project Description: A proposed total of \$5 million would be granted to the National Park Foundation (NPF) to be available, on a matching basis with private donations, to fund National Park Service construction projects. The NPF would be authorized to invest the grant funds and use any interest and income to increase the amount or number of matching grants. The projects offered for matching would be ones from the National Park Service's priority listings, with an emphasis on finding matches for backlogged maintenance work. Potential projects that might draw matches are as follows: the correction of safety deficiencies at the Ben Reifel Visitor Center in Badlands National Park; the rehabilitation of historic facilities at Fort Baker in Golden Gate National Recreation Area; the erection of a designed Indian memorial in Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument; restoration of buildings on the south side of Ellis Island; preservation of the Kingsley Plantation at Timucuan Ecological and Historic Reserve; and, expansion of the visitor facility at the USS *Arizona* Memorial.

Project Justification: The backlog of NPS facility construction work is large. The FY 2002 budget request for the National Park Service begins a five-year plan to eliminate the backlog by directing \$440 million annually to facility infrastructure projects. This grant is part of that program and represents an initial attempt to leverage this Presidential initiative with a greater use of non-appropriated funding.

Ranking Categories

UNK% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	UNK% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
UNK% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	UNK% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
UNK% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	UNK% Other Capital Improvement
UNK% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X	Total Project Score: Score to be determined through individual project selection.

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	2,500,000	50	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	2,500,000	50	Requested in FY Budget: 2002	\$5,000,000
Total Project Estimate:	5,000,000	100	Planned Funding FY: 2002	\$5,000,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$5,000,000
Class of Estimate: N/A			Estimate Good Until:	Indefinite

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	UNK		
Project Complete:	UNK		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Project Data Sheet		Priority: 12	
		Planned Funding Year: 2002	
		Funding Source: Line Item Construction	
Project Title: Restore Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries			
Project No: OLYM 408		Park Name: Olympic National Park	
Region: Pacific West		Congressional District: 06	State: Washington
<p>Project Description: The primary focus of work in FY 2002 will be the installation of water quality protection measures for downstream water users including the city of Port Angeles, Washington. The overall project involves acquisition of the Elwha and Glines Canyon hydroelectric projects, and associated land and facilities; preparation of an environmental impact statement to examine alternative methods of ecosystem restoration, and of water quality protection measures for downstream water users; preparation of restoration plans based on the selected alternative; restoration of the Lake Mills and Lake Aldwell reservoir areas, restoration of Elwha fisheries, and monitoring of the restoration efforts; and provision of opportunities for research and public education regarding ecosystem restoration. This is a cooperative effort among four Department of the Interior agencies, including the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corp of Engineers and Lower Elwha's Klallam Tribe.</p>			
<p>Project Justification: This project is for the purpose of meeting requirements of the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (Public Law 102-495), restoring the largest watershed in Olympic National Park, ending litigation regarding jurisdiction over the Glines Canyon project, and addressing the Federal Government's treaty responsibilities to the Klallam Tribe. The Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (Public Law 102-495) directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop a Report to the Congress detailing the method that will result in `full restoration` of the ecosystem and native anadromous fish of the Elwha River. Public Law 102-495 offers a comprehensive solution to a regional problem, avoids protracted litigation of the FERC licensing proceeding as well as associated substantial Federal costs, delay and uncertainty, and provides water quality protection for municipal and industrial users. Full restoration of all Elwha River native anadromous fish will result in rehabilitation of the ecosystem of Olympic National Park, meet the Federal Government's trust responsibility to the Elwha 's Klallam Tribe, and demonstrably contribute to long-term economic recovery of the region. River valley restoration will benefit local and regional economies in the short term from work projects in ecosystem restoration and in the long-term from the benefits that result from a healthy, fully functioning ecosystem. Through identification and development of stocks for potential restoration, anadromous fish restoration in the Elwha River will complement similar efforts elsewhere in the region. In addition, full implementation of the Elwha Act will include measures to protect water quality and availability for the city of Port Angeles, Washington, and other municipal and industrial users.</p>			
Ranking Categories			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		100% Compliance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: X NO:		Total Project Score: 300	

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	103,686,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$36,967,000 *
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$25,847,000
Total Project Estimate:	103,686,000*	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$25,847,000
			Future Funding to Complete	\$40,872,000 *
			Total:	\$103,686,0000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Oct. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001

* Pre-FY 2002 appropriations for Elwha restoration do not include pre-FY 2000 planning of \$8.2 million and land acquisition (\$29.915 million).

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 43
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: [Replace Quonset Hut And Monument Headquarters Building](#)

Project No: ORCA 015	Park Name: Oregon Caves National Monument	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 02	State: Oregon

Project Description: This project is proposed to replace the deteriorated Quonset hut and damaged monument headquarters' building with a functionally efficient, sustainable design, co-located facility. Requirements for the replacement building can be separated into two groups. The collections area is to contain storage for archives and records, library, natural history collections and curation work/storage area totaling about 1600 square feet. The proposed building will consist of three offices for the superintendent, interpretive specialist, and the resource management specialist, an administrative office with working storage and reception area, restrooms, and a multipurpose meeting room. Parking, service drive and loading/receiving area will meet appropriate code and accessibility requirements.

Project Justification: The Quonset hut has been used as primary storage for curatorial collections, interpretive and resource management materials and equipment, administrative records, and wild land fire truck and cache. The corrugated metal hut was moved to the current site in 1967 as surplus from an off park location and due to environmental factors is now functionally unusable for its intended purpose. It has no historic relevance to the site nor any historic integrity to qualify under section 106. The headquarters building was built as a temporary contact station in the 1960s. The square footage available, 360, cannot meet any minimum workplace standards for the four to seven staff currently located there. The building has numerous structural defects. Based on test data, a geotechnical engineer has recommended that staff be removed from the building due to subsurface instability and earth failure.

Ranking Categories

50% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	50% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 700	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,004,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$1,004,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,004,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$1,004,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$1,004,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:			

Last Updated: [April 12, 2001](#)

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 17
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: [Replace Water Line](#)

Project No: PEFO 200	Park Name: Petrified Forest National Park
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Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 06	State: Arizona
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Project Description: Funds requested would be used to replace approximately 13 miles of the park's main water line that runs between the Puerco pump house and Rainbow Forest and approximately 12 miles of distribution lines serving Rainbow Forest, the Painted Desert community, and restroom facilities along the main park road and spur roads.

Project Justification: The main water line between Puerco pump house and the Rainbow Forest complex was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1938 and 1940. Distribution lines date to between 1938 and 1961. The main line continues to develop a number of significant leaks, the precise locations of which are often difficult to detect due to the geology of the area. In 1997 alone, park staff repaired seven major leaks on the main line, and spent several weeks locating the breaks. The cost of the water is approximately \$3.64/1,000 gallon. Therefore, every leak is a costly expense to the park's limited operating budget. In addition, after every break is repaired the line has to be flushed. In 1997, over 100,000 gallons was used to flush the lines after the seven repairs. The leaks pose potential health and safety hazards in that the water may be contaminated, threatening the health of visitors, employees, and residents; and workers repairing the leaks are subjected to the hazards associated with work in open trenches. A complete replacement of the main line between Puerco and Rainbow Forest and of the distribution lines is needed to prevent/minimize leaks, conserve water, prevent unnecessary expenses to park budget, reduce amount of time staff is spending on repairs, and correct health and safety hazards. Without this package the park will continue to incur sizeable and most likely increasing costs associated with failures of the 60-year-old line and public and employee health will be jeopardized with each leak.

Ranking Categories

100% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 1000

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	5,929,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$5,929,000
Total Project Estimate:	5,929,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$5,929,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$5,929,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 21	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: Rehabilitate Access and Utility Systems to Protect Visitors and Historic Structures

Project No: PORE 460	Park Name: Point Reyes National Seashore
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Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 06	State: California
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Project Description: This package will remove resource threats and maintain, restore, and preserve the historic Point Reyes Lighthouse Complex located on the Point Reyes Headlands. Proposed work includes: repair/replace concrete public and maintenance access steps and associated curbing leading down to lighthouse; replace safety handrail; conceal noncontributing conduits and other utilities visible along stairway to the extent feasible; paint/repair selected lighthouse complex structures, including the historic water collection cistern. Upgrade sewage treatment and potable water supply systems to meet State and county codes.

Project Justification: The severely deteriorated stairway that leads down to the main lighthouse is the only access to the structure (304 steps, equivalent to ten stories). This stairway must be retained for visitor and administrative uses. The 600-foot long stairway is immediately adjacent to dangerous cliffs. Due to severe deterioration, the concrete curbing that anchors the handrail is unsafe for park visitors and employees. In addition, several utility conduits run above ground, completely exposed adjacent to the stairway. Stabilization/repair work is needed on the lighthouse cistern, the lighthouse exterior, and other selected historic structures in the complex to stop deterioration. This complex is in a very severe microclimate (high wind, heavy rain, and salt spray). Buildings and other structures must be adequately protected from the elements. The existing sewage system is 40+ years old. Engineering evaluations indicate the system is at or near failing. The water supply is inadequate, and water for fire protection and drinking has to be hauled 40 miles by truck during dry seasons. The water supply and distribution system does not meet code for drinking water or fire protection needs. In March 1999, the State of California notified the park that the lighthouse complex water system was in violation of State health standards.

Ranking Categories

70% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
30% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 910	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,285,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$1,285,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,285,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002 :	1,285,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$1,285,000
Class of Estimate: B			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		

Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 29	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: Relocate Maintenance Facilities from Historic Temple Site

Project No: PUHE 107	Park Name: Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 02	State: Hawaii

Project Description: This package consists of construction of a new maintenance building and yard. The presence of the park's maintenance facilities and daily operational activities in close proximity to the place where visitor contact takes place puts visitors in a potentially hazardous situation. Power equipment, maintenance vehicles, and hazardous materials are nearby and their presence near an area where visitors, including children, are concentrated is hazardous to the welfare and the safety of those visitors. Moving the maintenance operation to another more suitable location in the park will eliminate this hazard. The new maintenance facility will include space for an office, furnishings, repair shop, workshop, garage space, rest rooms, fire cache, curatorial room, library, showers and storage rooms. Also includes yard space for storage, walkways, access road, parking lot, covered parking shed, striping, fence, necessary signs, air conditioning, and installation of necessary utilities and fire/security alarm system.

Project Justification: This package will significantly help reestablish the park's historic scene and at the same time improve park maintenance operations. The existing buildings are in full view at the top of a hill and directly impact on the cultural landscape surrounding the park's primary feature, Puukohola Heiau. The new maintenance building is also needed to alleviate safety problems and to improve overall park operations by separating maintenance work activities away from interpretive and administrative functions. The existing maintenance workshop, visitor use areas and administrative offices are all within a 40-ft. area. The offices are housed in an abandoned Army Corp of Engineers plywood building inherited by the NPS in 1973.

Ranking Categories

35% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
35% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
15% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	5% Other Capital Improvement
10% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 835	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	418,500	50	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	418,500	50	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$837,000
Total Project Estimate:	837,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$837,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$837,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		

Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 5	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: [Remove Failing Roads to Protect Park Resources \(Completion\)](#)

Project No: REDW 277	Park Name: Redwood National Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 01	State: California

Project Description: [This package proposes to remove 12 miles of road located in a portion of the watershed that is posing the greatest threat to park resources. Approximately three miles are being removed with funding received in FY 2001. The requested FY 2002 funding would remove the remaining nine miles. Work would involve the removal of failing abandoned logging roads in the ecologically sensitive Lost Man Creek watershed, a tributary to Redwood Creek. The road fill that is currently or potentially landsliding into sensitive stream channels that support valuable aquatic resources would be excavated, and the topography and stream channel network which existed prior to road construction would be reestablished. The watershed has been divided in priority areas based on the potential for greatest effectiveness in reducing resource threats. There are 34 miles of abandoned logging roads within the watershed.](#)

Project Justification: [The Lost Man creek watershed contains pristine ancient redwood forest, a picnic area, 17 miles of hike and bike trail. These facilities are easily accessible by vehicles and disabled people, opportunities available nowhere else in Redwood National Park. Upstream of these park resources are heavily disturbed harvested timber lands with miles of failing, abandoned logging roads. The roads are eroding, threatening park resources with significant damage from sedimentation. The removal of roads in Lost Man Creek watershed will greatly reduce the threat of catastrophic impacts of sedimentation into a prime park stream. Without removing these threats, park resources are at risk of significant damage and loss. Future protection of these resources and the surrounding ecosystem in Lost Man Creek depends upon adequate and timely funding for the removal of failing logging roads.](#)

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
100% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 700	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	3,263,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$711,000
Capital Improvement Work:		0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$2,552,000
Total Project Estimate:	3,263,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002 :	\$2,552,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$3,263,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Jan. 2002

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	2nd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 55
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: Provide Basic Facilities to Preserve Resources

Project No: SACR 001	Park Name: Saint Croix Island International Historic Site	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 2	State: Maine

Project Description: This package would preserve and protect significant site resources and provide essential interpretation and visitor services; construct interpretive trail on the mainland and interpretive elements on the island; develop 20-car parking and welcome area; develop interpretive exhibit at the State tourist information center; replace faulty outdoor stairway providing access to the island and build barriers to prevent human-caused erosion; install directional and identity signs; stabilize St. Croix River Light Station boathouse; provide potable running water on the mainland. Running water will improve the sanitary conditions for visitors and for employees when cleaning the restrooms. The package is consistent with the 1998 general management plan and long-range interpretive plan for Saint Croix Island International Historic Site.

Project Justification: Allows the NPS to protect site resources and provide basic interpretation and visitor services pursuant to international memorandum of understanding with Parks Canada. A commemoration is being planned for 2004 by organizations in the United States and Canada to commemorate the 400th anniversary of settlement of the island. It is anticipated that the Premier of Canada will be invited along with other dignitaries from France, Canada, and the United States. The development proposed will allow the NPS to be a proud and full participant in the quadri-centennial.

Ranking Categories

10% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	20% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	50% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 350	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	356,500	50	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	356,500	50	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$713,000
Total Project Estimate:	713,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$713,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$713,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Sept. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 42	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: [Rehabilitate National Historic Landmark Schooner C.A. Thayer](#)

Project No: SAFR 643	Park Name: San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 08	State: California

Project Description: [The C.A. THAYER, a 106-year old three-masted wooden-hulled lumber schooner, has suffered massive deterioration through rot in her structural timbers and decay of her iron fastenings. The proposal to rebuild the THAYER will result in major replacements in-kind of the vessel's structural framework. Work will follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Major Vessel Preservation, and will result in a vessel which can be maintained afloat, using largely traditional methods and be well-maintained on an ongoing basis using park base funding and limited cyclic funding for periodic maintenance dry-docking.](#)

Project Justification: [Berthed among the NPS historic fleet at Hyde Street Pier, the C.A. THAYER is boarded by some 212,000 visitors and serves as an overnight interactive classroom for 12,000 school children on an annual basis. The C.A. THAYER is one of two remaining examples of a West Coast sailing lumber schooner. She has been placed on the National Trust for Historic Preservation list of 11 Most Endangered Historic Places. In the absence of the projected work, C.A. THAYER is certain to finally suffer structural failure, requiring her to be removed from the water and in all likelihood will be dismantled.](#)

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
100% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/> Total Project Score: 700	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	9,278,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$9,278,000
Total Project Estimate:	9,278,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	9,278,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$9,278,000
Class of Estimate: B			Estimate Good Until:	Feb. 2002

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	2nd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 7
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: Restore Giant Forest (Completion)

Project No: SEKI 200	Park Name: Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 19	State: California

Project Description: This is a multi-phase restoration project and removal of day-use facilities within Giant Forest. Numerous prior phases to Giant Forest work provided the necessary infrastructure facilities that will allow the removal of concession facilities from Giant Forest area and the relocation of services to Wuksachi. The completion phase of this project includes continuing removal and ecological restoration of former campgrounds, specifically Firwood, Sugar Pine Sunset Rock, Paradise, Sunset Camp, Highlands and Castle Rock; rehabilitation of the historic Giant Forest Market and conversion into a museum and contact station; construction of the access road, utilities, and trail work.

Project Justification: This project will correct a serious park problem first identified in 1930. Past development in Giant Forest continues to cause significant damage to the world's largest trees Built facilities and associated infrastructure are being removed and their scars ecologically restored. The National Park Service has invested millions to make this opportunity possible. Future preservation and enjoyment of the grove depends upon completion of this project.

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
100% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: X NO:	
Total Project Score: 600	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$83,253,000
Capital Improvement Work:	84,733,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$1,480,000
Total Project Estimate:	84,733,000	100	Planned Funding FY2002:	1,480,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$84,733,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Apr. 2002

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 36
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: Remove and Replace Maintenance and Administrative Facilities From Historical Park

Project No: TUMA 202	Park Name: Tumacacori National Historical Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 02	State: Arizona

Project Description: This package proposes the removal of the current maintenance facility which is inadequate and unsafe, and was last upgraded in 1955. It has no space to do routine day-to-day maintenance repairs - most must be done in the parking lot outside. This activity impedes traffic to and from residences. There are no bathrooms or hand washing facilities, and does not meet Americans with Disabilities Act requirements. There are no proper storage facilities for tools or materials. The electrical system cannot support the load from power equipment or welding activities. There is no way to separate operations - carpentry, vehicle repair, painting, welding, etc., all must be accomplished in a space of 750 square feet. The shop is attached to one of the residences where noise, fumes and activities intrude on the residents. Storage of materials and tools is scattered over the grounds slowing down communications, decreasing work effectiveness, and jeopardizing the safety of visitors in the park.

Project Justification: Tumacacori's present maintenance facility is a converted 1932 laundry and garage. When these facilities were built, the park staff consisted of three rangers. The general management plan calls for a staff of 17 - difficult to accommodate in the present facilities. The addition of two mission sites under our care makes management difficulty even greater. Maintenance support and storage is spread over five separate storage sheds scattered about the grounds. The rest of the park staff of 10 operates out of two separate buildings (870 and 725 square feet). If this project is not completed, the park will be forced to continue to "make do" with unsafe, inadequate facilities intruding on the park's historic scene. Office space would have to be purchased or rented outside the grounds thus fracturing the staff's capabilities to work as a unit. A new building with sufficient space and facilities is required to accommodate additional staff and maintenance needs.

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
50% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
50% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 750	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	944,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$944,000
Total Project Estimate:	944,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$944,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$944,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 18	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: Restore Historic Structures and Provide Visitor Services

Project No: ULSG 100C	Park Name: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site	
Region: Midwest	Congressional District: 03	State: Missouri

Project Description: This project will complete restoration and rehabilitation/development activities at Ulysses S. Grant. The historic barn was moved in the 1960s from its original location and into a 100-year floodplain. It experiences localized flooding at least two to four times a year. This project will bring structures into compliance with life/safety codes; provide access (including disability access) to park resources; restore/rehabilitate a primary park resource; eliminate safety hazards to make the site safe for public and staff; and provide baseline visitor services/interpretation for the park. The site currently has a dangerous vehicle/pedestrian conflict due to a single lane entrance road that crosses the pedestrian pathway leading to a temporary gravel parking lot. In addition, employees are working in or near unstable buildings, and are exposed to hazardous materials in lead-based paint finishes. Employees risk being exposed to powdery arsenic and lead. The current, temporary visitor center is a small room built inside the historic barn. The new visitor center will provide the optimal education experience for the visitor. Visitation is expected to increase from 18,000 in 2000 to over 100,000 when the project is complete.

Project Justification: The historic barn will be moved out of the floodplain and onto a new foundation with a full basement constructed to house library and museum collections. The historic fabric will be retained and the barn will remain intact to serve as an exhibit. A two-lane entrance road will replace the existing single lane entrance. The entrance will be moved south, out of the floodplain, and will increase safety by improving the site line and traffic flow between the historic site and Grant's Farm. A permanent parking area with the capacity to handle busses and recreational vehicles will be constructed. A new visitor center complete with information and orientation facilities, rest rooms, a theater, classroom, sales area, and administrative offices will be constructed near the historic barn. Educational exhibits will be fabricated and installed in all five historic structures.

Ranking Categories

85% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	1% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
7% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
7% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 966	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	6,619,000	93	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	498,000	7	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$7,117,000
Total Project Estimate:	7,117,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$7,117,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$7,117,000
Class of Estimate: B			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		

Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 48	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: Structural and Utility Rehabilitation of the Executive Residence and President's Park

Project No: WHHO 508	Park Name: White House	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 00	State: District of Columbia

Project Description: This construction program addresses a backlog of restoration and rehabilitation projects, long-term utility and structural repair for the White House and President's Park. This program includes construction projects for the White House and grounds, projects for President's Park, and projects at related White House support facilities. Major projects include the rehabilitation of the infrastructure for the White House grounds electrical and lighting systems, the grounds irrigation systems, the rebuilding of roadways including West Executive Avenue, reconditioning of mechanical components of the vehicular gates, and restoration of the historic perimeter fence. Restoration of the exterior of the Executive Residence was completed in 1996 and this program addresses the need for rehabilitation of deteriorated stone columns and façades of the rest of the structure including the East and West Wings, the East and West Colonnades, and the visitor entrance building. It includes repainting these structures as the stone repair is completed. The program calls for the rehabilitation of deteriorated sidewalks within the White House complex and in President's Park. The most critical project, which concerns the safety and health of employees, will be the rehabilitation of the electrical utilities on the White House grounds including the replacement of electrical conduits, wiring, electrical panels, pumps, motors, distribution systems, and the rehabilitation and addition of electrical vaults. Replacement and repair of deteriorated sidewalks within President's Park will be accomplished. Painting, repairs and replacement of glazing, and shade screening will be accomplished at the greenhouse facility.

Project Justification: The White House and President's Park were founded over 200 years ago. As the home and office of the President of the United States, they have evolved into what are now some of the most recognized buildings and landscapes in the world. In the 20th century, the area became highly reactive to the needs of the modern presidency, to public access, and to security concerns.

Ranking Categories

10% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	10% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
20% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	20% Other Capital Improvement
20% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: X NO:	
Total Project Score: 600	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	2,600,000	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	3,900,000	0	Requested in FY Budget: 2002	\$6,500,000
Total Project Estimate:	6,500,000	100	Planned Funding FY: 2002	\$6,500,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$6,500,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 1
	Planned Funding Year: 2002
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction

Project Title: [Replace Norris Water And Wastewater Treatment Facilities \(Completion\)](#)

Project No: YELL 855	Park Name: Yellowstone National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 00	State: Wyoming

Project Description: Funds requested for this package would be used to complete the replacement of two of four septic tank/leach field sewage systems with a 150,000 gallons per day capacity secondary biological system, and an existing well system with 150,000 gallons per day capacity surface water treatment at Norris Junction. Work also includes the upgrading of water and sewer lines and two lift stations. The systems would be designed to accommodate a 400-site campground with flush toilets and showers, a 14,000 visitor per day comfort station, and employee housing of 30 residents. Additional funds are being requested due to unanticipated costs associated with upgrading the primary electrical service to the Norris area and providing backup generation capability rather than simply extending existing service to the plant site; design changes to meet seismic safety requirements involving the location of treatment facilities on bedrock, strengthening foundations, and excavating through bedrock for lines to the plant; and design changes to meet more stringent State regulatory standards for wastewater treatment at tertiary system instead of the secondary system.

Project Justification: The Norris area has four sewage treatment systems with one in total failure and one that is leaking raw sewage on the ground, exposing visitors and employees to wastewater. The existing sewage lift station is not capable of winter operations and discharges raw sewage into the Gibbon River during pump failure or power outage, both of which are common. A second lift station is required to pump sewage from the geyser basin area. Sewer lines to the employee housing area and geyser basin are too shallow to be used all year. The existing well system is plugging up due to corrosion and will not meet current water quality standards, is high in minerals, is influenced by surface and geothermal water, and is not utilized by most residents due to poor taste. The flow from the wells will not provide adequate water if a fire or power outage occurs, as the tank will not refill. Water lines in the employee housing area and geyser area are too shallow to be used all year and breaks occur frequently.

Ranking Categories

100% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 1000

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	7,074,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$5,066,000
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY2002 Budget:	\$2,008,000
Total Project Estimate:	7,074,000	100	Planned Funding FY2002:	\$2,008,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$7,074,000
Class of Estimate: B			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 45	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: [Replace Deficient Collections Storage and Build Collections Management Facility](#)

Project No: YELL 856	Park Name: Yellowstone National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 00	State: Wyoming

Project Description: This project involves the construction of a preservation and visitor use facility for exhibit, research, and storage of natural and cultural resource collections. The facility will include exhibits of the historic vehicle collection and new acquisitions to the museum, library, and archives; visible storage of natural resource specimens; interactive computer terminals; and a library. The facility will be 25,000 to 32,000 square feet, will include wet and dry work areas, parking, and will be constructed in the Fort Yellowstone Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District.

Project Justification: This project will prevent the potential catastrophic loss of irreplaceable collections currently stored in scattered, substandard facilities that lack adequate environmental controls, security, fire protection, and violate OSHA standards; meet NPS museum environmental, security, and fire protection standards; provide adequate space and consolidate scattered collections; increase visitor use and understanding of the collections; and eliminate health and safety hazards. These hazards include exposure to radon; poor ventilation; lack of space to accommodate equipment needed for proper handling of hazardous materials; lack of heat; lack of fire detection and suppression systems in most spaces; exposure to mice infestations (which carry hantavirus in Yellowstone); lack of legal emergency exits in one facility; and dangerously crowded work and storage spaces. The current fire suppression system in the archival storage room is halon, which is no longer approved for NPS use. Security deficiencies have been documented in both the park's draft collection management plan and the Museum Collection Preservation and Protection checklist. Archival collection storage does not meet the standards of the National Archives and Records Administration. The collections have outgrown the present spaces. Yellowstone's visitors can presently see only .4 percent of the park's museum and archival collections (less than half the museum standard).

Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
20% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
80% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 660	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	7,224,000	100	Requested in FY 2001 Budget:	\$7,224,000
Total Project Estimate:	7,224,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2001:	\$7,224,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$7,224,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET	Priority: 53	
	Planned Funding Year: 2002	
	Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Title: Restore and Rehabilitate Park Headquarters-Building 36

Project No: YELL 361	Park Name: Yellowstone National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 00	State: Wyoming

Project Description: Restore, rehabilitate, and upgrade Building 36, Yellowstone National Park Headquarters, Fort Yellowstone Historic District at Mammoth Hot Springs. Remove and/or mitigate asbestos, lead paint, and radon contamination. Rewire and replace/upgrade the steam heat system. Stabilize the foundation and adapt the building for zone 4 seismic conditions. Provide adaptive restoration for accessibility to all three floors. Mitigate problems associated with roosting bats, migratory bird nests, and mites associated with warm-blooded animals.

Project Justification: This building's rehabilitation has to be addressed as a whole. The work includes: stabilize the foundation and bridge voids beneath the structure; repair roof leaks and damaged historic wooden fabric; repair the exterior porches; and provide zone 4 seismic connections. This nonreinforced stone building has never been properly stabilized, even after being damaged in the 1959 earthquake. Upgrade wiring, plumbing, heating and insulation to meet current codes. Mitigate the asbestos, radon, lead paint, flammable surfaces and egress problems. The heating pipes are insulated with asbestos materials. The basement and some lower floor offices exceed 4 picu/liter in radon. Provide handicap accessibility to all three floors. The top two floors are not accessible and all levels extensively serve the public and employees. Mitigate the bat and migratory bird problem so that mites are not present.

Ranking Categories

20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	80% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 440	

Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,730,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$4,730,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,730,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$4,730,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$4,730,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAYS PROGRAM (FLHP)

Public Law 105-178, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) increased the Park Roads and Parkways Program funding levels to \$115 million for 1998, and to \$165 million annually for 1999 through 2003. The funding is being used to fund critically needed transportation needs in three categories:

- \$120 to \$125 million annually to prevent further deterioration of existing park roads and parkways infrastructure
- \$25 to \$35 million annually to complete the gaps in the congressionally authorized parkways
- \$5 to \$15 million annually for alternative transportation systems

The categories will be adjusted in funding levels to balance priority needs of that fiscal year and the significant reductions due to TEA-21, section 1102f, which has historically reduced the program some \$20 million annually. In FY 2002, this reduction equates to holding off on key rehabilitation projects at such parks as George Washington Memorial Parkway, Valley Forge National Historical Park and Hot Springs National Park.

Several parkways such as the Natchez Trace Parkway and Foothills Parkway need to be completed. The Service is initiating a multi-year program of planning efforts and project development of alternative transportation systems in such parks as Acadia, Zion, Grand Canyon and Yosemite National Parks. The proposed FY 2002 Park Roads and Parkway Program is as follows:

Category I – Park Roads and Bridge Repair/Rehabilitation Projects:

<u>Park</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>\$(000) Amount</u>
Assateague Island National Seashore	Route 11 Park Entrance Road	715
Aztec Ruins National Monument	Relocate Portion of Ruins Road	707
Big Bend National Park	Route 12 Safety	276
Blue Ridge Parkway	Repair Twin Tunnel #1 – Section 2N	200
Blue Ridge Parkway	Resurface Parkway Road - Section 2V	4,255
Blue Ridge Parkway	Bridge/Tunnel Preventive Maintenance	50
Blue Ridge Parkway	Resurface Parkway, MP 330-344	800
Blue Ridge Parkway	Lickstone/Bunches Bald Tunnels	670
Blue Ridge Parkway	Rehabilitate Paved Waterways	360
Buffalo National River	Rehabilitation Buffalo Point River Access Road	450
Canyonlands National Park	Needles Entrance Road	1,400
Cape Cod National Seashore	Rehabilitate Route 187	1,150
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Replace Highway Culverts Parkwide	145
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Overlay Bodie Road/Parking	82
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Resurface Parking Lots Great Falls/Entrance Road	1,500
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Route 209, Phase 2	3,000
Denali National Park	Correct Subgrade Drainage, Sanctuary Area	500
Denali National Park	Correct Safety Problems, Tatler Creek Area	583
Denali National Park	Correct Savage Area Parking Problems	275
Fire Island National Seashore	Route 100 Stabilization Resurface	260
Fort Donelson National Battlefield	Rehabilitate Park Roads	920
Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania National Military Park	Routes 13, 15, Jackson Trail	1,492
George Washington Birthplace National Monument	Route 10 VC Access Road	311
George Washington Memorial Parkway	Rehabilitate Bridge Over National Airport North Entrance	2,700
Grand Canyon National Park	Cape Royal Road	1,145
Grand Canyon National Park	East Rim Drive	2,845
Grand Teton National Park	North Park Road, Phase 1	4,680
Grand Teton National Park	US Highway 80/26/187	600
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Resurface Laurel Creek/Treemont	3,302
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site	State Route 345 Park Entrance	85
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	Mill and Overlay Roads and Parking Areas	1,000
Intermountain Region	Rehabilitate Various Park Roads	500
Joshua Tree National Park	Reconstruct Route 12 (Keys Junction To Geotour Junction)	4,593

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

Category I – Park Roads and Bridge Repair/Rehabilitation Projects (continued):

<u>Park</u>	<u>Project</u>	\$(000) <u>Amount</u>
Lake Mead National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Callville Bay Road	2,667
Lassen Volcanic National Park	Rehabilitate 10 Miles Main Park Road/Phase 2	3,428
Mammoth Cave National Park	Improve Access to Environ. Institute	1,000
Mount Rainier National Park	Repair Christine Falls Area Slump Damage	369
Mount Rainier National Park	Rehabilitate Nisqually Glacier Bridge	356
Mount Rainier National Park	Rehabilitate Highway 123/Phase 1	4,378
Mount Rainier National Park	Rehabilitate Backbone Ridge Viaduct	1,170
Natchez Trace Parkway	Parkway Rehabilitation – Phase 1	3,768
Natchez Trace Parkway	Parkway Rehabilitation-Phase 2	910
Olympic National Park	Replace Deteriorated Culvert, Northshore Road	295
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Main Entrance Road	151
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Widen North Puerto Blanco Drive	1,622
Rock Creek Park	Repair Road at Thompson’s Boat Center Park	500
Rock Creek Park	Repair Road at Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway	3,500
Rocky Mountain National Park	Reconstruct 4 Miles of Bear Lake Road	4,090
Shiloh National Military Park	Replace Dill Branch Creek Bridge	1,200
Tonto National Monument	Main Entrance Road	150
Virgin Islands National Park	Construct Stone Masonry Guard wall	240
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area	Replace Cedar Creek Bridge at Need Camp	877
Yellowstone National Park	Reconstruct Sylvan Pass to East Entrance	<u>11,000</u>
	Net Construction	83,222
	Construction Supervision	12,483
	Engineering/Planning/Administration	<u>15,349</u>
	Total, Category I	\$111,054

Category II Congressionally Authorized Parkways/New Construction:

<u>Park</u>	<u>Project</u>	\$(000) <u>Amount</u>
Natchez Trace Parkway	Construct Parkway, Pave I55 to I20:	16,500
	Supervision:	2,475
	Design and Engineering:	<u>2,970</u>
	Total, Category II	\$21,945

Category III Alternate Modes: Transportation Implementation

<u>Park</u>	<u>Project</u>	\$(000) <u>Amount</u>
Denali National Park	Two Transit Stations	345
Denali National Park	Three Transit Stations	607
Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Two Train Crossing Signals	190
Fire Island National Seashore	Ferry Loading and Unloading Areas	420
Fort Clatsop National Monument	Bus Shelters/Pedestrian Walks	147
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Commercial Bus/Pedestrian Unloading Area	555
Pinnacles National Monument	Mini-Shuttle Alter Transportation System	60
Rocky Mountain National Park	Shuttle Bus Shelters	250
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	Construct Shuttle System – Phase 1	675
Yellowstone National Park	Tracked Oversnow Vans	145
Yosemite National Park	Expand Existing Shuttle System	3,100
Zion National Park	Shelter Improvements	<u>253</u>
	Sub-Total	\$6,747
	Transportation Planning, Program Support and Contingency	<u>\$6,058</u>
	Total, Category III	\$12,805
	Grand Total Categories I, II, and III*	\$145,804

Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

*The above grand total reflects an anticipated 1.5 percent reduction in Federal Highway Administration's administrative costs (\$2.475 million) and an estimated 10.1 percent reduction due to section 1102(f) (\$16.721 million).

Analysis of Budgetary Resources by Activity (Dollars in thousands) (continued)

Construction and Major Maintenance (14-1039-0-1-303)

	2000 Actual	2001 Enacted	2002 Request	Incr./Decr. from 2001
7. Maintenance				
Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	0	20,000	0	-20,000
Title VI Budget Authority not included in this table	[15,000]			
Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)	0	-44	0	44
Subtotal, Budget Authority	0	19,956	0	-19,956
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0	3,956	3,956
Total available for obligation	0	19,956	3,956	-16,000
Less: obligations	0	-16,000	-3,956	-12,044
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	3,956	0	-3,956
<i>FTE</i>	0	40	0	-40
Account Total				
Available for obligation:				
Regular appropriation	225,493	292,174	339,802	47,628
Title VI Budget Authority not included in this table	[15,000]			
Emergency funds for storm damage, etc.	0	5,300	0	-5,300
Consolidated Appropriations Act.	0	3,500	0	-3,500
Transfer of BA for Fort Baker at Golden Gate NRA	5,000	5,000	0	-5,000
Trfr. of BA for Nat'n'l Constitution Ctr. (not reduced)	0	10,000	0	-10,000
Total approp'ns/BA transfers before reductions	230,493	315,974	339,802	23,828
Reduction pursuant to P.L.'s 106-113	-4,302	0	0	0
Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)	0	-673	0	673
Subtotal, Budget Authority	226,191	315,301	339,802	24,501
Transfer of unobl. bal's to/from Fire Mgmt. Account	-47,611	47,611	0	-47,611
Recovery of prior year obligations	18,845	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	299,518	273,150	362,062	88,912
Total available for obligation.	496,943	636,062	701,864	65,802
Less: obligations*	-223,793	-274,000	-304,000	30,000
Unobligated balance, end of year	273,150	362,062	397,864	35,802
<i>FTE</i>	393	433	393	-40

All amounts, including obligations and balances, are related to direct funding excluding reimbursables.

* The estimate of \$304 million total direct obligations in FY 2002 is an OMB estimate.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Special Programs

	2001 Enacted To Date	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Emergency and Unscheduled Projects	3,493	3,500	+7
Housing Replacement Program	4,989	15,000	+10,011
Dam Safety Program	1,437	2,700	+1,263
Equipment Replacement Program	17,960	17,960	0
Total Requirements \$(000)	27,879	39,160	+11,281

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1

OVERVIEW

To perform minor unscheduled and emergency construction projects to protect and preserve park resources, provide for safe and uninterrupted visitor use of facilities, accommodate unanticipated concessioner facility related needs, provide necessary infrastructure for approved concessioner expansion projects, and ensure continuity of support and service operations; improve the capability of public use buildings to withstand seismic disturbances and resulting damage; inspect and repair dams, or deactivate dams to protect lives and park resources; and, repair some of the more seriously deficient park employee housing units, or replace trailers; to ensure adequate inventories of automated and motorized equipment to support park operations and visitor services throughout the National Park System are purchased to replace existing inventories that have met use and age limitations; to ensure that adequate inventories of new equipment are purchased for units recently added to the National Park System so that park operations and resource protection can begin unimpeded; to upgrade radio communications equipment to ensure rapid response to emergency and life-threatening situations as they arise; and to improve the information management resource capabilities of the Service to ensure timely processing of data and intra-office telecommunications into the 21st century.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIa Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIb Park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the preservation of parks and their resources for this and future generations.
- IVa The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Special Programs

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IVa5	By September 30, 2005, 60% of employee housing units listed in poor or fair condition in 1997 assessments are rehabilitated to good condition, replaced or removed.
Annual Goal IVa5	By September 30, 2002, 35% of employee housing units listed in poor or fair condition in 1997 assessments are rehabilitated to good condition, replaced or removed.

Activity Description

Emergency, Unscheduled.....\$3,500,000

This program is composed of two major components as described below.

Emergency and Unscheduled Projects.....[\$2,000,000]

The FY 2002 proposal continues the \$2.0 million funding level to address emergency and unscheduled needs. The National Park System contains over 30,000 structures and thousands of individual utility systems. Through the course of normal operations, these structures and systems can unexpectedly be damaged or fail, and require immediate attention to avoid more costly reconstruction in the future. Such work may require more than one fiscal year for project completion, but generally will not involve extensive planning or formal contract bidding procedures, characteristic of line item construction.

Seismic Safety of National Park System Buildings.....[\$1,500,000]

The National Park Service NPS Seismic Safety Program is mandated by Public Law 101-614, Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program Reauthorization Act of 1990, Executive Order 12699, Executive Order 12941, and NPS Directive 93-1. These mandates, along with related technical guidelines produced by the Interagency Committee on Seismic Safety in Construction and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, requires the NPS to adopt minimum standards of seismic safety in existing Federally-owned/leased buildings and to apply appropriate seismic safety standards to new construction. Each agency has a seismic safety coordinator and works with the Department of the Interior Seismic Safety Program and the Department of the Interior Office of Managing Risk and Public Safety to evaluate, prioritize, and rehabilitate their inventory of extremely high risk (EHR) seismically deficient buildings.

The National Park Service continues to perform seismic studies, investigations, designs, and rehabilitation on public use buildings throughout the National Park System. Each bureau has developed a five-year plan to mitigate their inventory of EHR buildings. Because of the large number of EHR buildings in the NPS inventory (over 400), the NPS mitigation efforts will extend beyond the 5-year plan proposed by the other DOI bureaus. The Service is working with the Department and the NPS regions and parks to prioritize the list of EHR buildings for seismic rehabilitation.

For FY 2002, seismic safety evaluations, pre-design, design, and/or construction work will be performed on the following:

Detailed seismic investigations will be conducted at the following high seismic zone parks - Cabrillo National Monument, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Channel Islands National Park, National Park of American Samoa, and Yosemite National Park.

Detailed seismic studies and investigations will be conducted at the following moderate seismic zone parks, Fort Sumter National Monument, Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Lowell National Historical Park, Boston National Historical Park, and the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Special Programs

The NPS will expand the program to include National Park System areas that have been upgraded to high and moderate seismic hazard zones by the recently released USGS Seismic Hazard Maps. The program will start to collect building inventory information on low seismic zone parks located adjacent to high and moderate zone boundaries. Pre-design, design, and construction efforts will continue on projects started during FY 2001. These include:

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, Kennecott National Historic Landmark seismic stabilization of the Mill Building, Ore Shoot, and Power Plant Smoke Stacks.

Eugene O’Neill National Historic Site – Seismic rehabilitation of the Tao House, a national historic landmark.

Yosemite National Park – Pre-design seismic rehabilitation work on the Ahwahnee Hotel, a national historic landmark.

Yellowstone National Park – Detailed seismic evaluations have been performed on five buildings and preliminary design will start on the highest priority building.

Denali National Park – A FEMA 310 seismic evaluation will be performed on the Eielson Visitor Center during the summer of 2000. Pre-design work will take place in FY 2001.

Pre-design work on one facility at Grand Teton National Park.

San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park – The park has one leased building that is being used for storage of archeological artifacts and a seismic evaluation is planned on this facility.

Olympic National Park – Four buildings were identified as needing additional seismic investigation. The buildings are small and a more cost-effective approach is being considered to address the deficiencies. The investigation could be combined with the development of park day labor construction drawings.

Detailed seismic investigations will be conducted at Cabrillo National Monument, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Channel Islands National Park, and Yosemite National Park.

Housing Replacement Program.....\$15,000,000

In FY 2001, the Park Service continued to address the requirements of section 814 of Public Law 104-333, National Park Service Housing Improvement. In December 1996, the Park Service began a comprehensive review of NPS housing program. The Service completed a comprehensive Housing Needs Assessment by an independent contractor in 1998. The effort to evaluate existing housing stock will continue in FY 2002 as a part of the Service’s larger efforts to improve asset management.

The FY 2002 request for the rehabilitation of existing housing structures and trailer replacement is part of the Administration's plan to devote \$440 million per year for five years to eliminate the Services infrastructure backlog needs. The rehabilitation and trailer replacement work is necessary while the Service explores alternatives to constructing Government-owned housing onsite, consistent with the 1996 Omnibus Parks Act authorities.

The Service will employ a financial specialist with the necessary skills to seek out appropriate housing solutions with the public and private sector to provide advice on entering appropriate partnerships with the local housing authorities; and help take advantage of alternative funding options. The Service’s long-term goal is to reduce the total Federal housing inventory, and help to keep construction within park areas to a minimum.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Special Programs

The Service reported a reduction in housing by over 300 units since 1997 and continues further reductions. The NPS housing inventory has been reduced by 104 units since the March 2000 Report to Congress on National Park Service Housing Policy and Housing Evaluation. All seven regions have reported reductions with the majority of the reductions being in the Southeast Region. Four of the units were returned back to other agencies, 20 units were physically removed, 41 units are providing other uses to the parks and 39 remain vacant. In FY 2002, funding will be provided to remove over 20 units in 13 park areas where housing has been determined excess to their needs.

Park housing is an essential management tool used to protect park resources, property, visitors, and to meet the mission of the park effectively and efficiently. Therefore, the housing program for the NPS involves a long-term commitment; this is not a program of "quick fixes." Condition assessments, trailer replacement, housing rehabilitation and removal of excess housing must continue. Funding criteria and guidelines will be used to prioritize all projects to ensure that the Service is directing available funding to the greatest need for repair, rehabilitation, replacement or construction. Rehabilitation projects will focus on those units in less than good condition, with priority given to units in poor condition to improve their condition to maintainable standards.

Condition assessments of existing units to determine repair and maintenance deficiencies and associated costs will continue. Data received from these inspections will be used by park managers to develop cost-benefit analyses to determine fiscally responsible housing decisions.

Where replacement housing is needed, the Service will determine the proper mix of housing and examine the possibility of larger projects being identified for line-item construction. For example, Yellowstone, National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Teton National Park all have housing needs beyond trailer replacement. These needs are credible and verifiable. The magnitude of need will require long-term planning efforts that are beyond the Housing Replacement Program.

In conformance with applicable benchmarks contained in the *National Performance Review*, the Service is also taking additional steps to ensure the cost-effectiveness of the replacement housing that will be built:

- (1) The Service will continue utilization of multi-unit dwellings and a de-emphasis of single-family units.
- (2) The use of standard designs and specifications will reduce overall design costs and meet the modular homebuilders' specifications, thereby allowing that sector of the housing industry to competitively bid on projects.
- (3) All housing construction projects will be consistent with funding guidelines and funding criteria and will undergo a value analysis, including functional analysis to help determine the most appropriate number, type and design.
- (4) Any exceptions to the above will be reviewed by the Servicewide Development Advisory Board initiated by the Director in response to recent media coverage and Congressional concerns about construction costs. All projects will be personally reviewed and approved by the Director.
- (5) All housing projects will be subject to the Tri-Services Military Cost model as recommended by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA). Any project exceeding the cost predicted by the cost model will be reviewed and approved by the Director prior to construction or revised as necessary to meet the cost predicted by the cost model.
- (6) The Service will seek prior approval from the House and Senate Appropriations Committees before building any new housing capacity in national park units, of which none is currently proposed.

While this effort is a major step in improving NPS housing, work will need to continue in FY 2002 and beyond to complete the primary focus of this activity -- to rehabilitate existing units and replace substandard trailers. The Service is committed to improving employee housing and making living conditions better for employees and their

Construction and Major Maintenance/Special Programs

families, where it is necessary for the Government to provide housing.

In FY 2002, major rehabilitation work will be performed on approximately 65 existing units to bring these units up to a good maintainable condition. Also, in line with efforts to replace unsafe and inadequate residential trailers throughout the System, the NPS proposes in FY 2002 to replace approximately 45 trailers in several National Park System areas. These trailers will either be replaced with a combination of permanent apartments, dormitories, and multi-plex units, or alternate means of housing will be secured such as off-site leasing. This effort will ensure acceptable living conditions for over 100 employees and their families. Formalized condition assessments of approximately 500 housing units will also be conducted.

Dam Safety Program.....\$2,700,000

The National Park Service Safety of Dams Program is mandated by Public Law 104-303, Section 215, National Dam Safety Program Act of 1996; U.S. Department of the Interior Departmental Manual, Part 753, Dam Safety Program; and the NPS Management Policies. The program is coordinated through the assistance of the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR).

The primary reason for creating this program was to prevent another incident like the Lawn Lake Dam Failure of 1982 when three park visitors were killed and \$30 million in damages occurred. Because of BOR's expertise and oversight of the U.S. Department of the Interior Maintenance, Operation, and Safety Dams Program, the Service has regularly used their services and advice in managing NPS dams and monitoring non-NPS structures affecting the National Park System. The program is necessary because of increased activity and development around and downstream of these dams. The basic goal of the Service's Safety of Dams Program is to either adequately maintain or deactivate the dams. On the average, corrective action is initiated or completed for structures of all classifications at about fourteen structures per year, mostly through minimal funding appropriated annually in the Operation of the National Park System account. For dam safety repairs/modifications, three to four dams classified as downstream high or significant hazard potential are completed annually. To date, it is estimated that 160 dams have had corrective action completed, and 143 structures have been deactivated. Current assessment information on dams indicates that of the 482 operational dams in the National Park System, 95 are in good condition, 192 are in fair condition, 138 are in poor condition, and 57 do not have a condition assessment. Formal dam safety inspections, a type of condition assessment, are performed every three years by the BOR for the larger, more critical dams. Parks, however, are responsible for ensuring that annual informal inspections are completed for all dams and necessary routine maintenance is carried out.

For fiscal year 2002, two dams will undergo corrective action. They are:

Yosemite National Park, California: Cascade Dam.....\$700,000

Blue Ridge Parkway, Virginia: Peaks of Otter Dam.....2,000,000

Equipment Replacement Program.....17,960,000

This program is comprised of three major components as described below.

Replacement of Park Operations Equipment[\$14,333,077]

Safe and efficient park operations are dependent on various types of vehicles, vessels and equipment. The park service fleet ranges from sedans and pick-ups to marine vessels, emergency response vehicles and heavy construction equipment. Replacement of high mileage vehicles and obsolete heavy construction equipment will improve the overall efficiency and safety of the National Park Service fleet and the stewardship of its facilities. Replacement of emergency vehicles and equipment will protect the government's infrastructure investment and improve visitor protection and

Construction and Major Maintenance/Special Programs

safety. The Service's FY 2002 program also includes increased emphasis on improving structural fire protection measures by initiating a four year, \$7.8 million program for the acquisition of modern fire apparatus and related equipment.

The National Park Service currently has a motorized equipment replacement backlog of nearly 5,000 vehicles that exceed GSA mileage or age replacement criteria. The estimated cost of this backlog is \$80 million.

Conversion to Narrowband Radio System.....[\$1,646,333]

In conformity with provisions contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), U.S. Department of Commerce, has directed conversion of all civilian Federal radio users to a new technology known as "narrowband" by January 1, 2005. The transition to narrowband equipment is intended to double the number of channels available to Federal users. Accordingly, those that are currently being denied access to wireless communications support (due to the congestion) will be accommodated when the transition is accomplished. To meet new national interoperability, privacy and security requirements for public safety communications, encrypted digital radio technology is required. Industry is still developing this new technology in accordance with emerging national telecommunications technical standards. The combination of requirements for Federal public safety organizations to utilize narrowband and digital technology requires complete replacement of all wireless equipment components; modification of existing components to meet the new requirements is not possible. Application of the technology requires new or updated needs assessments and sensitivity to issues surrounding piloting the implementation.

To assist the bureaus in meeting the foregoing deadline and to begin making spectrum available first where it was most needed, the Department developed a geographically based inter-bureau transition schedule that reflected the degree of radio frequency congestion in the United States. The areas of highest congestion are the Eastern Seaboard (from Boston, Massachusetts, to Richmond, Virginia), the West Coast (primarily the State of California), South Florida (Miami and Dade County), and the Four Corners Area (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah).

All new radio equipment must be compatible with the technology mandated by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration for all Federal users and security directives. Further assessment of field conditions and implementation of the new technology will also reveal shortfalls in existing systems in the parks. It will also provide for (1) improving the communications quality of public safety and law enforcement communications, (2) interoperability with other Federal agencies, (3) replacement of antiquated, failing communications equipment, (4) meeting emerging Federal telecommunications security standards, (5) providing better public safety services to park visitors, (6) providing opportunity for sharing frequency, fiscal and physical assets of other Federal agencies, and (7) providing better protection and preservation of vital park resources.

FY 2000 work included equipment replacement in additional field areas where meeting one or more of the foregoing objectives had become critical. This furthered the Service's ability to address broad Servicewide strategic telecommunications planning and the associated conversion. The priority of the conversion continues to be established Servicewide in accord with updated needs assessments and the transition schedule initially suggested by the Department of the Interior. In concert with the national emphasis on improving and protecting public safety communications, the National Park Service continued partnering with the Department of Treasury's Wireless Programs Office to evaluate systems where network sharing can be developed and where costs to each can be reduced by sharing planning and infrastructure resources.

Also in FY 2000, the Wireless Programs Office implemented the transition of legacy wideband radio systems to the new narrowband technology. Parks in transition during FY2000 include Petroglyphs National Monument, Albuquerque, New Mexico; El Malpais National Monument, Grants, New Mexico; El Morro National Monument, Pecos National Historical Park, Pecos, New Mexico; and Chaco Culture Center, New Mexico. Transition

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implementation was also at the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Group in North Carolina. Also during the course of FY 2001 the Wireless Program determined after an in-depth review that a material weakness existed in the National Park Service's Wireless Programs and so reported this to the Department as a portion of the Integrity Report submitted in fall 2000.

For FY 2001, the program will focus on equipment replacement to further the conversion to a narrowband technology in several park areas in New Mexico including Aztec Ruins National Monument, Pecos National Historical Park and Bandelier National Monument, and completed the implementation of Narrowbanding at Cape Hatteras National Seashore. These funds again furthered the Service's conversion as established in accord with updated needs assessments and the transition schedule initially suggested by the Department of the Interior.

In FY 2002, program funding will continue to be utilized for Servicewide transition in accordance with updated needs assessments, reflect agreements for technical support and priorities for network development with Treasury, and include appropriate updates to the transition schedule recommended by the Department of the Interior, Telecommunications System Division.

Modernization of Information Resources Equipment.....[\$1,980,590]

For FY 2002, the Service will continue efforts begun in FY 2001 to improve management of information and business practices across the National Park System. Funds will be used to address information infrastructure requirements associated with new network design. Improvements to the Service's broadband capability will benefit all National Park System units regardless of their remoteness or complexity of operations. All park offices will be able to access and utilize the Park Management and Information System, ParkNet, Operations Formulation System, and other information management systems with greater ease and speed once equipment and program upgrades have been completed.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Construction Planning

	2001 Enacted To Date	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Construction Planning	20,733	16,250	-4,483
Total Requirements \$(000)	20,733	16,250	-4,483

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1

OVERVIEW

To acquire archeological, historical, environmental, and engineering information and prepare comprehensive designs, working drawings, and specification documents needed to construct or rehabilitate facilities in National Park Service areas.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIa Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIIc Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreation use.

Activity Description

Construction Planning..... \$16,250,000

Construction Planning, also known as project design, includes the preparation of preliminary and final architectural, landscape and engineering drawings and specifications necessary for the construction of utilities, roads and structures. Under this activity final construction drawings and specifications are prepared and final cost estimates and contract bidding documents are developed. Without completion of these tasks, actual construction awards could never be made. The great majority of project design activity will be accomplished by architectural/engineering contractors. The funding level requested will enable the Service to keep pace with the large line item construction program backlog of non-road reconstruction and replacement projects on the recently revised Servicewide Construction Project Listing.

Construction and Major Maintenance/Construction Planning

Construction planning criteria can change from year to year, but generally, priority consideration is normally given in the following order based upon the recommendations of a 1999 National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) report:

1. Planning and design for previously appropriated line item construction projects.
2. Planning and design for line item construction projects appropriated in the current fiscal year.
3. Planning and design for Congressionally added projects in the current fiscal year.
4. Projects or phased components of projects of the National Park Service's 5-year Construction Program scheduled and approved for funding by the Service' Development Advisory Board (DAB) within the next two fiscal years.

For FY 2002, the funding request for construction planning is less than the 10 percent recommended by the NAPA and historically provided for this activity. This reduction is based on consideration of the following:

Construction planning is included in the construction line item estimates for Everglades National Park, Florida-Water Modified Delivery, Olympic National Park, Washington-Restore Elwha Ecosystems, and the White House, Washington, D.C.-Rehabilitate and Restore the Executive Residence and President's Park.

With the proposed increase in construction projects for FY 2002, not all projects included in the program will need full construction planning in FY 2002. However, the decrease in construction planning will be offset by an increased need for pre-design funds requested in the "Pre-Design and Supplementary Services" activity.

Approved project fund allocations are made via funding advices by the Washington Office to the office coordinating the performance of the work in cases where planning is contracted out to architectural/engineering firms.

The Park Service will also increase efforts to prepare capital asset plans for major construction projects, consistent with OMB Circular A-11 and the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act. These plans will identify the cost, schedule, and performance goals of proposed projects and then track the project's progress in meeting those goals.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Pre-Design and Supplementary Services

	2001 Enacted To Date	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Pre-Design and Supplementary Services	4,490	9,150	+4,660
Total Requirements \$(000)	4,490	9,150	+4,660

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1

OVERVIEW

To accomplish special technical investigations, surveys, and comprehensive design necessary for preliminary planning, and to ensure that this initial phase of the development planning process allows for the proper scheduling, information gathering, and compliance requirements to successfully complete construction projects.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- Iia Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.

Activity Description

Pre-Design and Supplementary Services.....\$9,150,000

Since FY 1999, this new activity within the Construction and Major Maintenance appropriation includes pre-planning functions previously part of the Construction Planning activity. Although the FY1999 National Academy of Public Administration report recommendations concentrated upon construction management components and did not address this area of need, these activities have always been an indispensable part of what the NPS had previously called the construction planning activity. Before fiscal year 1990, National Park Services Pre-Design and Supplementary Services were funded under the title "Advance Planning" as a separate subactivity under the "Planning" activity of the Construction appropriation.

Pre-Design services include tasks which need to be completed before design starts. These typically include project programming and budgeting, environmental and cultural resources analysis, existing condition surveys, site analysis, geotechnical engineering, utilities studies, and surveys. Supplementary services are tasks which are usually completed concurrently with design activities. These typically include natural, cultural and archeological investigations, special consultations, fire security, safety, ergonomics, rendering, modeling, special graphic services, life-cycle cost analysis, value analysis studies, energy studies, resources compliance studies, hazardous materials surveys, detailed cost estimating, monitoring, and testing and mitigation.

In FY 2002, the amount requested for pre-design services is increased over FY 2001 funding because of a substantial increase in the number and amount of construction projects included in the FY 2002 program due to the Administration's plan to devote \$440 million per year toward the Service's infrastructure needs.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Construction Program Management and Operations

	2001 Enacted To Date	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Associate Director, Professional Services	998	998	0
Denver Service Operations	16,065	16,407	+342
Total Requirements \$(000)	17,063	17,405	+342

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1

OVERVIEW

To manage the National Park Service Construction Program in accordance with all applicable Department of the Interior and National Park Service rules and guidelines, and to effectively implement the recommendations of the National Academy of Public Administration to ensure economical use of human and fiscal resources.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- Iia Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IVa The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.

Activity Description

Construction Program Management and Operations..... \$17,405,000

This activity represents costs associated with base funding of Denver Service Center (DSC) salaries and administrative/infrastructural costs, and Washington Office program management and overview. Consistent with National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) report findings, this program consists of a Servicewide project management control system to provide accurate assessments of project status. This oversight function is performed for the Director through a small staff of project management professionals in the office of the Associate Director, Professional Services in Washington. Base funding for the DSC, combined with the contracting out of a majority of the design work, will minimize disruptions caused by fluctuating line-item appropriations from year to year and provide a stable workforce.

The Associate Director, Professional Services oversees the Development Advisory Board process, tracks and monitors line-item construction projects included on the 5-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan, and serves as a proponent within the Service for cost-benefit analyses, sustainable design, and cost controls. This office is responsible for identifying needed improvements and initiatives within the Capital Improvement Program, oversees preparation of the 5-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan, and oversees policy preparation and interpretation on a Servicewide basis.

The DSC staff is responsible for the bulk of the Services' general management plans and special resource studies,

Construction and Major Maintenance/Construction Program Management and Operations

construction pre-design activities, construction project management activities, design of 10 percent of the line-item construction program and professional and administrative support. An itemization of Denver Service Center base funding estimates cannot be given as a one-for-one relationship to the staffing totals since project funding will come from a number of sources. The Denver Service Center receives funding from other sources such as the General Management Planning Program activity, the Federal Lands Highways Program, park repair/rehabilitation maintenance, fee-demonstration program projects as well as other refundable and reimbursable work. Shown below is the anticipated funding estimates for the DSC in FY 2001 and FY 2002:

	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
<u>Base Funding</u>		
Total Base-Funded Salaries	\$11,600,000	\$11,942,000
Total Base-Funded Operating Expenses, including contracts	<u>5,463,000</u>	<u>5,463,000</u>
	\$17,063,000	\$17,405,000
<u>Funding from Other Sources</u>		
General Management Planning Salaries	\$ 2,262,000	\$ 2,352,000
General Management Planning Other Expenses, including contracts	1,571,000	1,634,000
Federal Land Highways Program Salaries	1,806,000	1,878,000
Federal Land Highways Program Other Expenses, including contracts	1,891,000	1,967,000
Other Transfers/Reimbursables--Salaries	2,702,000	2,810,000
Other Transfers/Reimbursables--Other Expenses, including contracts	<u>3,227,000</u>	<u>3,356,000</u>
	\$13,459,000	\$13,997,000
Subtotal, Salaries:	\$18,370,000	\$18,982,000
Subtotal, Other Expenses:	<u>12,152,000</u>	<u>12,420,000</u>
Total Expenses:	\$30,522,000	\$31,402,000

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: General Management Plans

	2001 Enacted To Date	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
General Management Planning	7,883	7,922	+39
Special Resource Studies	1,322	1,322	+0
Environmental Impact Statement Planning	1,996	1,996	+0
Total Requirements \$(000)	11,201	11,240	+39

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1, and 1a-5
42 U.S.C. 4321
Public Law 102-154

OVERVIEW

Prepare and maintain up-to-date plans to guide National Park Service actions for the protection, use, development, and management of each park unit; prepare strategic plans to guide the future of the System; complete environmental impact statements for special projects, and conduct studies of alternatives for the protection of areas that may have potential for addition to the National Park System.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIa Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIb Park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the preservation of parks and their resources for this and future generations.

Activity Description

The General Management Plans activity is divided into two distinct functions:

- 1. General Management and Strategic Planning.....\$7,922,000

The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 directs the NPS to prepare and revise in a timely manner "General Management Plans for the preservation and use of each unit of the National Park System." General Management Plans (GMPs) establish specific goals and objectives, a basic philosophy for management, and strategies for resolving major issues related to park purposes as defined by Congress. GMPs are required by law to include: (1) measures for preservation of the area's resources, (2) indications of the type and general intensity of development including visitor circulation and transportation patterns along with locations, timing, and anticipated costs, (3) identification of visitor carrying capacities, and (4) indications of potential modifications to the external boundaries of the unit.

Construction and Major Maintenance/General Management Plans

General management plans provide the basic guidance for how the park will carry out responsibilities for protection of park resources unimpaired for future generations while providing for appropriate visitor use and enjoyment. The GMP also provides a framework for coordinating interpretive programs, maintenance, facility development, and resource management to promote efficient operations. Priorities for funding general management planning projects are determined by an evaluation of issues confronting the parks and statutory requirements for recently authorized additions to the National Park System. In FY 2002, a system based on the choosing by advantages methodology will continue to be used to determine priorities for GMP starts and maintain accountability for completion of projects within estimated budgets. An updated priority list is scheduled to be in place by June 15, 2001.

Plans are prepared by interdisciplinary teams including the park superintendent and staff, landscape architects, community planners, and specialists in natural and cultural resources, environmental design, concessions management, interpretation, public involvement and other fields as needed. Consistent with recommendations by the National Academy of Public Administration, approximately 60 percent of the Service's general management planning work is accomplished by the Denver Service Center, with the balance accomplished by staff in support offices and by contractors. The planning process includes extensive consultation with the public to clearly define park purpose and significance, goals and objectives, identify desired future conditions, and evaluate alternatives.

A final, approved planning document is only one obvious result of the planning process. Some other important results of general management planning include community understanding of park mission and goals, guidance on appropriate treatments for natural and cultural resources, coordination with State and local officials and other agencies, and cooperation with adjacent land managers and property owners. Plans also evaluate environmental consequences and socioeconomic impacts, estimate differences in costs, and identify phasing for implementation. Cooperation with park neighbors and mitigation of potential impacts on park resources are especially important results of management planning. In FY 2002, emphasis will continue to be placed on projects that produce realistic plans that consider fiscal constraints on the Federal Government, promote partnerships to help accomplish results, and support creative solutions to management challenges that do not necessarily depend on development of new facilities.

NPS guidelines indicate that general management plans should be designed for a ten to fifteen year timeframe. While plans for some units are viable for more than fifteen years, many others become obsolete in less than five years. Changes in resource conditions, public use patterns, external influences, and legislated boundaries often come more frequently than expected. Many plans approved in past years envision a level of new development and staffing that is not likely to be realized in the foreseeable future, so these plans need to be revised. As of December 31, 2000, more than 200 parks lack a GMP or have one that is more than fifteen years old and overdue to be replaced or substantially amended. The GMP program also supports management planning for units of the National Trails System, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Affiliated Areas and other special projects where Congress has directed the NPS to prepare a management plan in cooperation with others.

The National Park Service is continuing efforts to streamline its planning function and improve services to parks and the public. In FY 2002, a small portion of the program will continue to provide a variety of planning services to meet needs defined by parks and their partners without necessarily completing all of the steps in a traditional general management plan. Linkages between general management planning and other strategic and operational planning in the National Park Service also will continue to be improved. Planning at various levels of detail will help support the performance management system developed to meet requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act.

In FY 2000, general management plans for ten units were completed. The rate of plan completion in FY 2000 was below target primarily because of staff reductions in the Denver Service Center and competing commitments in support offices. Many projects also were delayed by requests for additional opportunities for public comment. The rate of completion is expected to improve as more contractors develop experience in completing GMP projects. Plans for 31 units are tentatively scheduled for completion in FY 2001 anticipating that some delays will still allow meeting a target of 25 completions. The time and cost to complete many general management plans reflects factors beyond the immediate control of the NPS such as the increased demands for extended consultation with a wide variety of interested individuals and organizations, coordination with State and local governments, tribal governments, and other Federal agencies. The requested level of funding for FY 2002 would provide for a sustainable level of

Construction and Major Maintenance/General Management Plans

planning to meet legislative requirements.

Following is a list of general management planning projects scheduled for completion in FY 2001 and proposed work for FY 2002. This list is tentative at this time because some projects could be completed ahead of schedule in FY 2001 while others might be delayed to coordinate with schedules of other agencies, partners, or the public.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION IN FY 2001

Arkansas Post National Memorial, Arkansas
Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, Tennessee
Boston African American National Historic Site, Massachusetts
Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area, Massachusetts
Cane River Creole National Historical Park, Louisiana
Cane River National Heritage Area, Louisiana
Civil War Defenses of Washington, District of Columbia
Colonial National Historical Park, Green Spring Unit, Virginia
Dry Tortugas National Park, Florida
Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Arizona
Fort Stanwix National Monument, New York
Glen Echo Park, Maryland
Great Sand Dunes National Monument and Preserve, Colorado
Hampton National Historic Site, Maryland
Joshua Tree National Park, California
Little River Canyon National Preserve, Alabama
Lower East Side Tenement National Historic Site, New York
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, Massachusetts
Nicodemus National Historic Site, Kansas
Petersburg National Battlefield, Virginia
Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument, Arizona
Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve, Kansas
Tonto National Monument, Arizona
Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota
Walnut Canyon National Monument, Arizona
Washita Battlefield National Historic Site, Oklahoma
Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri
Wupatki National Monument, Arizona
Zion National Park, Utah

ANTICIPATED FY 2002 GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING WORK

ONGOING PROJECTS

Acadia National Park, Maine
Anacostia Park, District of Columbia
Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, Virginia
Badlands National Park, South Dakota
Big Bend National Park, Texas
Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida

Construction and Major Maintenance/General Management Plans

ANTICIPATED FY 2002 GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING WORK (*continued*)

Big Thicket National Preserve, Texas
Biscayne National Park, Florida
Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site, North Carolina
Channel Islands National Park, California
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Georgia
Coronado National Memorial, Arizona
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Death Valley National Park, California
Denali National Park, Alaska
Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming
Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve, Washington
Everglades National Park, Florida
Fort Davis National Historic Site, Texas
Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia
Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Washington
Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Arizona
Grand Portage National Monument, Minnesota
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska
Lassen Volcanic National Park, California
Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Indiana
Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site, Arkansas
Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site, District of Columbia
Maurice Scenic and Recreational River, New Jersey
Mojave National Preserve, California
Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey
Niobrara National Scenic River, Nebraska
Pea Ridge National Military Park, Arkansas
Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Michigan
Pinnacles National Monument, California
Pipestone National Monument, Minnesota
Point Reyes National Seashore, California
Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Texas
Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia
Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, California
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, California
Saratoga National Historical Park, New York
Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site, Massachusetts
Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, Alabama
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, California
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan
Thomas Cole National Historic Site, New York
Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri

Construction and Major Maintenance/General Management Plans

RECENTLY AUTHORIZED UNITS AND POTENTIAL NEW STARTS in FY 2002

Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida
Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland
Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, Texas and New Mexico
First Ladies National Historic Site, Ohio
Fallen Timbers Battlefield, Ohio
Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Texas
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, Montana
Minute Man Missile National Historic Site, South Dakota
Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site, Georgia
New River Gorge National River, West Virginia
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York
San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington

Another major component of the Service's multi-year planning function is the strategic planning program which ensures the NPS and its leadership has a focused systematic approach to developing long-term strategies and the continuous organizational development needed to address changing social, political, economic, and demographic realities. This program participates in the development and implementation of major Servicewide initiatives that involve long-range planning in support of the mission and goals of the NPS. Another major responsibility for this program is ongoing coordination of Servicewide implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA). In FY 2000, the second *National Park Service Strategic Plan (2000-2005)* was published and distributed with updated and additional Servicewide performance goals. Servicewide information and guidance providing organizational support for a field-oriented process of GPRA implementation is provided through a National Park Service Field Guide to Performance Management. Annual performance plans are produced in conjunction with each fiscal year budget request cycle. Work will continue in fiscal year 2002 for Servicewide GPRA and performance management implementation through: (1) ongoing coordination of the second *National Park Service Strategic Plan* implementation, (2) preparation and/or revision of Servicewide Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 Annual Performance Plans that parallel the budget formulation process, (3) preparation of Servicewide Annual Performance Report for FY 2001, (4) ongoing participation in preparation and revision of departmental strategic plan, and NPS Annual Performance Plans and Reports, (5) extensive coordination with five Servicewide goal groups (natural, cultural, visitors, external partnerships, and organizational effectiveness) on refinement of Servicewide goals, development of strategies to achieve goals, identification of external factors affecting goal achievement, data refinement, verification and validation, and program evaluations, (6) ongoing Servicewide training for performance management and GPRA implementation, (7) extensive coordination with Regional GPRA coordinators and support to park and programs in their implementation of performance management and extensive training of regional goal subject matter experts, (8) refinement and conversion of Servicewide electronic performance management reporting system, (9) extensive performance data analysis and evaluation, and performance data verification and validation, and (10) the ongoing refinement of linkages with operations, information systems, budget formulation and financial reporting systems, planning, and personnel.

2. Special Resource Studies.....\$1,322,000

As directed by Congress (16 U.S.C. 1a-5), the National Park Service monitors resources that exhibit qualities of national significance and conducts studies where specifically authorized to determine if areas have potential for inclusion in the National Park System. Special resource studies collect information about candidate areas to determine if they meet established criteria for significance, suitability, and feasibility as potential additions to the National Park System. These studies also evaluate alternative concepts for protection by others outside of the National Park System. The primary purposes of the study program are to provide information for Congress in evaluating the quality of

Construction and Major Maintenance/General Management Plans

potential new park units, and to encourage the protection of important resources in ways that will not impose undue pressure on the limited fiscal resources available for existing NPS units.

In 2001, the NPS had 35 studies in progress. Seventeen of these were continuing from prior authorizations, fourteen were authorized in FY 2000, and four were authorized in FY 2001. Over the past 20 years only about one in every four or five studies finds that an area is eligible for inclusion in the National Park System. The study program has included many projects directed by Congress where the NPS and the community have agreed that existing programs of technical or financial assistance are preferable to the establishment of a new park with long-term management responsibilities and major funding commitments for the NPS. Experience to date has indicated that adequately funded studies help defend the integrity of the park system against expansions into areas that fail to meet established standards, while allowing for a few carefully selected new units that are of outstanding importance to the national heritage.

Public Law 105-391, enacted on November 13, 1998, updated the process for considering new additions to the National Park System. Each new study proposal is required to be forwarded to Congress and specifically authorized. The study program in 2001 and in 2002 will focus on completing projects previously directed by Congress to evaluate important resources and find ways to protect them that do not necessarily involve Federal land acquisition or long-term commitments for management and operations by the NPS. These studies will place an increased emphasis on examining the full life-cycle operation and maintenance costs that would result from a newly created or expanded park unit or some other NPS funding responsibility.

In FY 2001, twelve projects authorized in previous years are scheduled for completion, with most of those studies recommending alternatives to the creation of new NPS units. Following is a list of special resource study projects expected to be ongoing in FY 2002. The Department will soon submit, in accordance with Public Law 105-391, (1) a list of areas, if any, that it would recommend for study for potential inclusion in the National Park System, and (2) two lists of previously studied areas (one for historical sites and one for natural resource sites) in order of priority for addition to the National Park System. In general, the Department intends to focus its attention and resources on taking care of existing responsibilities, such as addressing facility maintenance needs, rather than continuing the rapid expansion of new NPS responsibilities.

SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDIES SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION IN FY 2001

Androscoggin Valley, New Hampshire
Angel Island Immigration Center, California
Blood Run National Historic Landmark, Iowa
Champlain Valley Heritage Corridor, Vermont
Fort Hunter Liggett, California
Hawaii Area Sites, Hawaii
Ice Age Floods, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana
Loess Hills, Iowa
Northern Frontier, New York
Robert R. Moton High School, Virginia
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields, Virginia
Susan B. Anthony House, New York

PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED AND ONGOING STUDIES IN FY 2002

Anderson Cottage, District of Columbia
Battle of Homestead and Carrie Furnace, Pennsylvania
Bioluminescent Bays, Puerto Rico
Carter G. Woodson Home, District of Columbia
Chesapeake Bay Sites, Maryland and Virginia
Civil Rights Sites, Multi-State

Construction and Major Maintenance/General Management Plans

PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED AND ONGOING STUDIES IN FY 2002 (continued)

Crossroads of the American Revolution, New Jersey
Ferry Farm, Virginia
Fort King, Florida
Gaviota Coast, California
Gullah Culture, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Oklahoma, Georgia
Harriet Tubman Sites, New York and Maryland
Kate Mullaney House, New York
Lincoln Highway, Multi-State
Upper Housatonic River Valley, Connecticut
Vicksburg Campaign Trail, Multi-State
Walden Pond and Woods, Massachusetts
Washington and Rochambeau in the American Revolutionary War, Multi-State
World War II Sites in Marianas
World War II Sites in Peleiu

3. Environmental Impact Statement Planning and Compliance.....\$1,996,000

The National Park Omnibus Management Act of 1998 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) require park management decisions to be based on a full examination of alternatives and impacts and opportunities for public involvement. This program enhances the National Park Service's ability to prepare environmental impact statements and fulfill other environmental planning and evaluations required by law. This requirement includes resource related actions and projects that do not fit within the normal scope of the construction program or the general management planning program. Management decisions on bison at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, wildlife population and control measures in eastern parks, planning for land exchanges with local governments, and personal watercraft use where they are authorized are among the issues being evaluated during FY 2001. This funding allows the requisite planning and environmental evaluations to take place so that decisions on these and other issues can go forward without using park base funding for preparation of environmental documents that are not within normally anticipated funding. Funds are used to support technically proficient project leaders to work with park based specialists in preparing complex documents, facilitate public and agency reviews, and help ensure that decisions are legally and environmentally sustainable. Anticipated results include better conditions for park resources, improved quality of visitor experiences, decisions that are not successfully challenged in court, and reduced costs for projects conducted under court mandated schedules.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION AND MAJOR MAINTENANCE
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1039-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Line item construction and maintenance .....	.168	.177	210
00.02 Special programs .....	.18	32	35
00.03 Construction planning .....	.11	.17	19
00.04 Pre-design and supplementary services .....	.4	.4	8
00.05 Construction program management and operations .....	.16	.17	17
00.06 General management planning .....	.7	.11	11
00.07 Maintenance	0	16	4
09.01 Reimbursable program .....	.157	118	118
10.00 Total new obligations .....	.381	392	422
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	.460	.365	.454
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	315	433	458
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations .....	.19	.0	.0
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-.48	.0	.0
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts .....	.0	.48	.0
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	.746	846	912
23.95 Total new obligations	-.381	-392	-422
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	.365	.454	.490
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	216	245	340
40.15 Appropriation (emergency) .....	.0	5	0
Appropriation (special fund, definite):			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite) HPF .....	.9	1	0
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite) LWCF .....	.0	50	.0
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-.4	.0	.0
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent) .....	.0	-.1	.0
42.00 Transferred from other accounts .....	.5	.15	.0
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	226	315	340
Title VI Budget Authority not included in Discretionary Appropriations	[15]		
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash) .....	.89	.118	118
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources .....	.16	0	0
68.15 Adjustments to uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-.16	0	0
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary) .....	.89	118	118
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross) .....	.315	433	458

CONSTRUCTION AND MAJOR MAINTENANCE
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) (continued)

Identification code 14-1039-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	138	179	163
72.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, start of year	-46	-62	-62
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	92	117	101
73.10 Total new obligations	381	392	422
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-321	-408	-422
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-19	0	0
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-16	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	179	163	163
74.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, end of year	-62	-62	-62
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	117	101	101
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	81	166	170
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	240	242	252
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	321	408	422
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	54	83	83
88.40 Non-Federal sources	35	35	35
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	89	118	118
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	16	0	0
88.96 Adjustments to uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-16	0	0
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	226	315	340
90.00 Outlays	232	290	304

The activities previously financed under DOI, NPS Federal Infrastructure Improvement, from LWCF in FY 2001 are presented in these schedules and are proposed to be financed in this account in FY 2002.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAJOR MAINTENANCE

Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1039-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
1210 Outstanding, start of year	6	5	5
1251 Repayments and prepayments	-1	0	0
1290 Outstanding, end of year	5	5	5

CONSTRUCTION AND MAJOR MAINTENANCE

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1039-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	16	16	17
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	5	8	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	22	25	23
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	5	5
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	3	3
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	3	3
24.0 Printing and reproduction	2	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	0	0
25.2 Other services	129	168	200
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	2	2	2
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1	1
25.5 Research and development contracts	1	0	0
26.0 Supplies and materials	6	6	6
31.0 Equipment	16	16	16
32.0 Land and structures	13	13	13
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	9	9	9
99.0 Subtotal, Direct obligations, National Park Service	213	254	284

CONSTRUCTION AND MAJOR MAINTENANCE

Object Classification (in millions of dollars) (continued)

Identification code 14-1039-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	18	18	18
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6	6	6
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3	3	3
11.9 Total personnel compensation	27	27	27
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	5	5
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	4	4
25.2 Other services	59	42	42
25.5 Research and development contracts	2	0	0
26.0 Supplies and materials	8	8	8
31.0 Equipment	2	2	2
32.0 Land and structures	39	28	28
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	10	0	0
99.0 Subtotal, Reimbursable obligations, National Park Service	157	118	118

CONSTRUCTION AND MAJOR MAINTENANCE

Object Classification (in millions of dollars) (continued)

Identification code 14-1039-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1	2	2
25.2 Other services	7	7	7
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts..	1	1	1
32.0 Lands and structures	2	10	10
99.0 Subtotal, Allocation accounts, Direct obligations	11	20	20
99.9 Total Obligations	381	392	422
Obligations are distributed as follows:			
National Park Service	370	372	402
Corps of Engineers	9	20	20
Department of Transportation--Federal Highway Administration	2	0	0

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1039-0-1-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
1001 Direct: Full-time equivalent employment	393	433	393
2001 Reimbursable: Full-time equivalent employment	463	442	442
ALLOCATION FROM FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION 1/			
3001 Full-time equivalent employment	94	94	94

1/ Represents National Park Service staff paid from funds allocated from Federal Highway Administration. NPS staff paid from funds allocated from agencies other than Federal Highway Administration are shown under the Operation of the National Park System appropriation.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary to carry out the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 1-4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of lands or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the National Park Service, [~~\$110,540,000~~] ~~\$557,036,000~~, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended, of which [~~\$40,500,000~~] ~~\$450,000,000~~ is for the State assistance program including [~~\$1,500,000~~] ~~\$9,000,000~~ to administer the State assistance program[, and of which \$12,000,000 may be for State grants for land acquisition in the State of Florida: *Provided*, That the Secretary may provide Federal assistance]; Provided, That the recreation purposes for which State assistance may be approved by the Secretary include the development and implementation of programs: for the benefit of wildlife and their associated habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished; for the conservation of endangered and threatened species; and for the protection, enhancement, restoration, and management of wetland ecosystems and other habitats for migratory birds and other fish and wildlife: Provided further, That of the amount available for the State assistance program, \$157,500,000 shall be apportioned equally among the several States as provided in 16 U.S.C. 460 1-8(b)(1), and \$273,500,000 shall be apportioned in the following manner: 30 percent is based on the ratio to which the land area of such State bears to the total land area of all such States; and 70 percent is based on the ratio to which the population of such State bears to the total population of the United States, based on the 2000 U.S. Census; and amounts so apportioned shall be adjusted equitably so that no State shall be apportioned a sum which is less than one percent of the total amount available for apportionment or more than ten percent: Provided further, That \$10,000,000 shall be apportioned to Federally recognized Indian tribes in accordance with a competitive grant program established by the Secretary consistent with the aforementioned purposes: Provided further, That a State's comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan shall be deemed adequate for funding programs consistent with such purposes so long as the State has had a comprehensive wildlife conservation and restoration plan approved by the Secretary as provided in 16 U.S.C. 669c(d); a cooperative agreement required for funding under section 6 of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1535); and proposes wetlands projects that are consistent with the purposes of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 440): Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading, \$15,000,000 may be for Federal grants to the State of Florida for the acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, within the Everglades watershed (consisting of lands and waters within the boundaries of the South Florida Water Management District, Florida Bay and the Florida Keys, including the areas known as the Frog Pond, the Rocky Glades and the Eight and One-Half Square Mile Area) under terms and conditions deemed necessary by the Secretary to improve and restore the hydrological function of the Everglades watershed; and \$20,000,000 may be for project modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park and Expansion Act: *Provided further*, That funds provided under this heading for assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands within the Everglades watershed are contingent upon new matching non-Federal funds by the State and shall be subject to an agreement that the lands to be acquired will be managed in perpetuity for the restoration of the Everglades: *Provided further*, That [none of the funds provided for the State Assistance program may be used to establish a contingency fund: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000,000 derived from unexpended balances previously appropriated in Public Laws 106-113 and 103-211 for land acquisition assistance to the State of Florida shall be available until expended for project modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act] funds provided under this heading to administer the State Assistance program may be used for administration of grants previously awarded under the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act.

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Deletion: “, and of which \$12,000,000 may be for State grants for land acquisition in the State of Florida: *Provided*, That the Secretary may provide Federal assistance”

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations

The effect of the proposed deletion is to direct the funds earmarked for the State of Florida, as articulated later in the text, to the sole purpose of improving the hydrological function of the Everglades watershed. It removes the provision allowing these particular grants to be used for general land acquisition in that State.

2. Addition: “: Provided, That the recreation purposes for which State assistance may be approved by the Secretary include the development and implementation of programs: for the benefit of wildlife and their associated habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished; for the conservation of endangered and threatened species; and for the protection, enhancement, restoration, and management of wetland ecosystems and other habitats for migratory birds and other fish and wildlife:”

The proposed addition would broaden the definition of the recreational purposes for which State assistance funding may be used, to include the benefit of wildlife and associated ecosystems.

3. Addition: “Provided further, That of the amount available for the State assistance program, \$157,500,000 shall be apportioned equally among the several States as provided in 16 U.S.C. 460 1-8(b)(1), and \$273,500,000 shall be apportioned in the following manner: 30 percent is based on the ratio to which the land area of such State bears to the total land area of all such States; and 70 percent is based on the ratio to which the population of such State bears to the total population of the United States, based on the 2000 U.S. Census; and amounts so apportioned shall be adjusted equitably so that no State shall be apportioned a sum which is less than one percent of the total amount available for apportionment or more than ten percent: “

This language is proposed in order to establish a formula by which State assistance funding may be equitably distributed among States applying for grants. It would recognize the different needs generated by human populations versus land area, and would guard against any State receiving a disproportionately large or small share of available funds.

4. Addition: “Provided further, That \$10,000,000 shall be apportioned to Federally recognized Indian tribes in accordance with a competitive grant program established by the Secretary consistent with the aforementioned purposes:”

The proposed language would set aside funding for grants exclusively to Indian tribes, provided that the purposes for which it is used meet the same criteria as for State assistance grants.

5. Addition: “Provided further, That a State’s comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan shall be deemed adequate for funding programs consistent with such purposes so long as the State has had a comprehensive wildlife conservation and restoration plan approved by the Secretary as provided in 16 U.S.C. 669c(d); a cooperative agreement required for funding under section 6 of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1535); and proposes wetlands projects that are consistent with the purposes of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 440):”

This addition would set the standards which a State’s outdoor recreation plan must meet in order to qualify the State for grants under the expanded definition of recreation programs described above.

6. Addition: “Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading, \$15,000,000 may be for Federal grants”

This wording would replace language proposed above in #1 for deletion. It has the effect of insuring that earmarked funds are used for improving the Everglades watershed.

7. Addition: “; and \$20,000,000 may be for project modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park and Expansion Act”

This proposed change would provide funds necessary for Everglades restoration.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations

8. Deletion: “none of the funds provided for the State Assistance program may be used to establish a contingency fund: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000,000 derived from unexpended balances previously appropriated in Public Laws 106-113 and 103-211 for land acquisition assistance to the State of Florida shall be available until expended for project modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act”

Deletion of this language would remove the prohibition against establishing a contingency fund using State assistance funds. In addition, it would remove language which would be replaced if the previous proposed addition were accepted.

9. Addition: “ funds provided under this heading to administer the State Assistance program may be used for administration of grants previously awarded under the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act”

This additional language is proposed in order to insure continued management of approximately \$25 million in outstanding Urban Park and Recreation Fund grants and \$3 million in unobligated funds, since no funds are proposed for the Urban Park and Recreation Fund appropriation in fiscal year 2002, from which administration of that program’s grant monies would otherwise be funded.

Appropriation Language Citations

1. For expenses necessary to carry out the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 1-4 through 11),

16 U.S.C. 460 1-4 through 11

16 U.S.C. 460 1-4-11 contains the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, including authorization for appropriations to carry out the provisions of the act.

2. including administrative expenses,

16 U.S.C. 460 1-4 through 11

16 U.S.C. 460 1-4-11 is considered to provide implied authority to appropriate funds for administrative expenses to carry out the purposes of the act. This implied authority is recognized by Congress in appropriation language and appropriation committee reports designating specific amounts for administrative expenses.

3. and for acquisition of lands or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the National Park Service, \$ _____,

16 U.S.C. 460 1-9

16 U.S.C. 460 1-9 authorizes appropriations from the fund for "acquisition of land, waters, or interests in land or waters" for the National Park System and defines how this Federal land acquisition program shall be administered.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations

4. to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund,

16 U.S.C. 460 1-5 and 6

16 U.S.C. 460 1-5 and 6 establishes the Land and Water Conservation Fund, provides for \$900,000,000 annual revenues to the fund through fiscal year 2015, and authorizes appropriations from the fund.

5. to remain available until expended,

16 U.S.C. 460 1-6

16 U.S.C. 460 1-6 states that appropriations from the fund "may be made without fiscal year limitation."

6. of which \$_____ is for the State assistance program including \$_____ to administer the State assistance program:

16 U.S.C. 460 1-4 through 11

16 U.S.C. 460 1-4-11 is considered to provide implied authority to appropriate funds for administrative expenses of the state assistance program.

7. Provided, That the recreation purposes for which State assistance may be approved by the Secretary include the development and implementation of programs: for the benefit of wildlife and their associated habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished; for the conservation of endangered and threatened species; and for the protection, enhancement, restoration, and management of wetland ecosystems and other habitats for migratory birds and other fish and wildlife:

16 U.S.C. 460 1-8

16 U.S.C. 460 1-8 provides that the Secretary of Interior may impose such terms and conditions as he considers appropriate and in the public interest to carry out the purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act for outdoor recreation

8. Provided further, That of the amount available for the State assistance program, \$157,500,000 shall be apportioned equally among the several States as provided in 16 U.S.C. 460 1-8(b)(1), and \$273,500,000 shall be apportioned in the following manner: 30 percent is based on the ratio to which the land area of such State bears to the total land area of all such States; and 70 percent is based on the ratio to which the population of such State bears to the total population of the United States, based on the 2000 U.S. Census; and amounts so apportioned shall be adjusted equitably so that no State shall be apportioned a sum which is less than one percent of the total amount available for apportionment or more than ten percent: Provided further, That \$10,000,000 shall be apportioned to Federally recognized Indian tribes in accordance with a competitive grant program established by the Secretary consistent with the aforementioned purposes: Provided further, That a State's comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan shall be deemed adequate for funding programs consistent with such purposes so long as the State has had a comprehensive wildlife conservation and restoration plan approved by the Secretary as provided in 16 U.S.C. 669c(d); a cooperative agreement required for funding under section 6 of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1535); and proposes wetlands projects that are consistent with the purposes of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 440):

16 U.S.C. 460 1-8

NPS-371

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations

16 U.S.C. 460l-8 outlines requirements for distribution of funds to the States

9. Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading, \$15,000,000 may be for Federal grants to the State of Florida for the acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, within the Everglades watershed (consisting of lands and waters within the boundaries of the South Florida Water Management District, Florida Bay and the Florida Keys, including the areas known as the Frog Pond, the Rocky Glades and the Eight and One-Half Square Mile Area) under terms and conditions deemed necessary by the Secretary to improve and restore the hydrological function of the Everglades watershed;

16 U.S.C. 410r-5-8

16 U.S.C. 410r-5-8, the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, as amended, authorizes transfer of funds by the NPS to the State of Florida for land acquisition in certain areas.

10. and \$20,000,000 may be for project modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park and Expansion Act:

16 U.S.C. 410r-8

Section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-229), 16 U.S.C. 410r-8, authorizes certain modifications at Everglades National Park. Appropriations for this purpose are authorized by section 102(f) of the act, 16 U.S.C. 410r-6(f).

11. Provided further, That funds provided under this heading for assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands within the Everglades watershed are contingent upon new matching non-Federal funds by the State and shall be subject to an agreement that the lands to be acquired will be managed in perpetuity for the restoration of the Everglades:

16 U.S.C. 410r-8(k)(3)

16 U.S.C. 410r-8(k)(3) provides that, "All funds made available pursuant to this subsection shall be transferred to the State of Florida or a political subdivision of the State, subject to an agreement that any lands acquired with such funds will be managed in perpetuity for the restoration of natural flows to the park or Florida Bay."

12. Provided further, That funds provided under this heading to administer the State Assistance program may be used for administration of grants previously awarded under the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act.

16 U.S.C. 2501-2514

16 U.S.C. 2501-2514 authorizes an urban park and recreation recovery grant program.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION)

The contract authority provided for fiscal year [2001] 2002 by 16 U.S.C. 460 1-10a is rescinded.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 Analysis of Budgetary Resources by Activity (Dollars in thousands)
 Land Acquisition and State Assistance (14-5035-0-2-303)

Identification code 14-5035-0-2-303	2000 Actual	2001 Enacted	2002 Estimate	Incr./Decr. from 2001
1. Land Acquisition				
Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	130,412	113,365	95,318	-18,047
Title VI Budget Authority	[40,712]			
Unobligated balance, start of year	146,218	192,475	169,440	-23,035
Recovery of prior year obligations	3,181	0	0	0
Change in uncollected payments (Federal)		0	0	0
Transfers	-23,000	21,000	0	-21,000
Total available for obligation	256,811	326,840	264,758	-62,082
Less: obligations	-64,336	-157,400	-124,400	-33,000
Unobligated balance, end of year	192,475	169,440	140,358	-29,082
<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	0
2. Land Acquisition Administration				
Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	10,000	11,475	11,718	243
Unobligated balance, start of year	89	1,353	428	-925
Total available for obligation	10,089	12,828	12,146	-682
Less: obligations	-8,736	-12,400	-11,900	-500
Unobligated balance, end of year	1,353	428	246	-182
<i>FTE</i> . . . . .	.120	.154	.156	2
3. State Grants				
Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	40,000	88,804	441,000	352,196
Title VI Budget Authority	[20,000]			
Unobligated balance, start of year	1,288	13,183	27,587	14,404
Recovery of prior year obligations	0	0	0	0
Total available for obligation	41,288	101,987	468,587	366,600
Less: obligations	-28,105	-74,400	-229,400	155,000
Unobligated balance, end of year	13,183	27,587	239,187	211,600
<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	0

Analysis of Budgetary Resources by Activity (Dollars in thousands) (Continued)

Land Acquisition and State Assistance (14-5035-0-2-303)

Identification code 14-5035-0-2-303	2000 Actual	2001 Enacted	2002 Estimate	Incr./Decr. from 2001
4. State Grant Administration				
Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	1,000	1,497	9,000	7,503
Unobligated balance, start of year	65	223	20	-203
Total available for obligation	1,065	1,720	9,020	7,300
Less: obligations	-842	-1,700	-8,500	6,800
Unobligated balance, end of year	223	20	520	500
<i>FTE</i>	10	26	82	56
Account Total				
Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	181,412	215,141	557,036	341,895
Title VI Budget Authority [60,712]				
Unobligated balance, start of year	147,660	207,234	197,475	-9,759
Recovery of prior year obligations	3,181	0	0	0
Transfers	-23,000	21,000	0	-21,000
Total available for obligation	309,253	443,375	754,511	311,136
Less: obligations	-102,019	-245,900	-374,200	128,300
Unobligated balance, end of year	207,234	197,475	380,311	182,836
<i>FTE</i>	130	180	238	58

Note: Revisions to Obligations in State Grants and State Grants Administration for FY 2001 were made too late to include in the Budget Appendix.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Land Acquisition Administration

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Federal Land Acquisition Administration

	2001 Enacted	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Land Acquisition Administration	11,475	+243	+257	11,975	+500
Total Requirements \$(000)	11,475	+243	+257	11,975	+500

AUTHORIZATION

16 U. S. C. 4601-4-11, et seq.

OVERVIEW

The **Land Acquisition Administration** activity administers the acquisition of lands throughout the National Park System in a responsible and accountable way ensuring compliance with existing guidelines and laws.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ila Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IVa The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.

FY 2001 Enacted Program: \$11,475,000

Land Acquisition Administration funds are used to staff land acquisition offices at seven program centers, three project offices, the Washington National Program Center, and the Washington Office. The funds are used to cover personnel and administrative costs such as salaries, personnel benefits, utilities, training, employee relocation, supplies, materials and equipment for the administration, implementation, coordination, and evaluation of the land acquisition program of the National Park Service.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IVa8	By September 30, 2005, the average time between the appropriation and offer of just compensation is 171 days (a 5% decrease from 1997 level of 180 days).
Annual Goal IVa8	By September 30, 2002, the average time between the appropriation and offer of just compensation is 171 days (a 5% decrease from 1997 level of 180 days).

Land Acquisition Administration Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Average number of days between the appropriation for land acquisition and when an offer is made.	246	173	171
Percent reduction from baseline 180 days between the appropriation for land acquisition and when an offer is made.	-173%	4%	5%

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Land Acquisition Administration

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR LAND ACQUISITION ADMINISTRATION

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Land Acquisition Administration \$(000)	11,975	+257

The FY 2002 request for Land Acquisition Administration is \$11.975 million and 156 FTE, which represents an increase of \$500,000 and two FTE over the FY 2001 enacted level. Of this amount, \$243,000 is considered uncontrollable costs resulting from the anticipated January 2002 Federal pay raise. Funds to cover two additional realty specialists are also requested. These positions are required to address the additional workload generated through the increased level of appropriation authorized by the Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Program.

It is estimated that \$2.8 million of the fiscal year 2002 request for Land Acquisition Administration will be used to continue the land acquisition program at Big Cypress National Preserve and Everglades National Park in support of the Everglades restoration effort. While no new funds for National Park Service Federal land acquisition are being requested for these two projects in fiscal year 2002, ongoing work in support of the land acquisition program needs to continue. The Florida land acquisition office will continue to work on acquisitions at the Big Cypress Addition. The office will also commence work on identifying the thousands of outstanding third-party mineral interests that have been slated for acquisition and retiring the thousands of tracts completed in past years.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Federal Land Acquisition

	2001 Enacted	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Federal Land Acquisition	113,365	0	-18,304	95,061	-18,304
Total Requirements \$(000)	113,365	0	-18,304	95,061	-18,304

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 4601-4-11, et seq.

OVERVIEW

Using funds appropriated within the **Federal Land Acquisition** budget activity, the NPS acquires land and interests in land to preserve and protect, for public use and enjoyment, the historic, scenic, natural, and recreational values of congressionally authorized areas within the National Park System.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Iia Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.

FY 2001 Enacted Program: \$113,365,000

Land acquisition funds are used for the purchase of land and interests in land within authorized areas of national significance. This program helps to meet the increasingly heavy visitor demand for Federal recreation areas, conserves outstanding resources for public recreational use before they are converted to incompatible uses, and preserves the Nation's natural and historic heritage.

During FY 2001, emphasis on completing the acquisition at Civil War sites continued. Nine units of the National Park System benefited from this effort, including Gettysburg National Military Park, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Stones River National Battlefield and Vicksburg National Military Park, where portions of battlefields and the surrounding countryside were acquired to preserve the historically significant areas impacted by the Civil War.

In FY 2001, continuation of partnership efforts was highlighted. Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve received funding for land acquisition as part of a multi-agency agreement between the National Park Service, the city of Jacksonville, the State of Florida, and additional members of the Eco-Heritage Tourism group. Acquisition at City of Rocks National



Little Sycamore Canyon, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Reserve was used to facilitate an exchange between the State of Idaho and the National Park Service at both City of Rocks and Hagerman Fossil Beds. Fostering partnerships is a priority within the land acquisition program.

Priority acquisition continued at many other areas during FY 2001. Other significant land acquisitions funded in FY 2001 include the move toward completion of acquiring small tracts within the Petroglyph National Monument and the start of a new unit, Great Sand Dunes National Monument Expansion.

The following table lists the FY 2001 Land Acquisition Program, including regular appropriations and the Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement Program.

Summary of NPS FY 2001 Land Acquisition Program

<u>Program/Park Unit</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Emergencies/Hardships/Deficiencies/Relocation	\$3,991,000
Inholdings/Exchanges	2,494,000
Acadia National Park, Maine *	1,596,000
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisconsin	200,000
Appalachian National Scenic Trail (Ovoka Farm), Virginia	1,197,000
Appalachian National Scenic Trail (Saddleback Mountain), Maine *	3,492,000
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park/Curecanti National Recreation Area, Colorado	1,297,000
Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina and Virginia *	748,000
Brandywine Battlefield, Pennsylvania	998,000
Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts	499,000
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Maryland *	599,000
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Tennessee	1,197,000
City of Rocks National Reserve, Idaho *	798,000
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Tennessee	40,000
Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio **	2,494,000
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Pennsylvania	998,000
Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve, Washington	3,243,000
Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa *	748,000
Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site, Ohio *	2,495,000
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Virginia **	5,987,000
Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania **	5,987,000
Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California *	1,172,000
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming *	4,989,000
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado *	8,481,000
Gulf Islands National Seashore (Cat Island), Mississippi **	3,991,000
Haleakala National Park, Hawaii *	1,048,000
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia	1,996,000
Homestead National Monument of America, Nebraska	399,000
Ice Age National Scenic Trail (Wilke tract), Wisconsin **	2,495,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana **	2,993,000
Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia	998,000
Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (Lower Phalen Creek), Minnesota	1,297,000
Monocacy National Battlefield, Maryland *	249,000
New River Gorge National River, West Virginia *	748,000
Petroglyph National Monument, New Mexico	2,694,000
Piscataway Park, Maryland **	1,397,000
Saguaro National Park, Arizona **	4,191,000
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, California	1,996,000
Sequoia National Park, California *	4,989,000

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Summary of NPS FY 2001 Land Acquisition Program (continued)

Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District, Virginia	998,000
Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee *	349,000
Sitka National Historical Park (Sheldon Jackson College), Alaska	1,297,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan **	4,091,000
South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Initiative: Grant to State of Florida	11,974,000
Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee **	2,495,000
Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, Florida *	1,996,000
Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi **	649,000
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska **	2,295,000
Total	\$113,365,000

* This project is funded solely from the funds appropriated in Title VIII, the *Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement Program* of Public Law 106-291.

** This project is funded from both the National Park Service Land Acquisition and State Assistance program found in Title I of Public Law 106-291 and the *Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement Program* found in Title VIII of Public Law 106-291.

FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ Federal Land Acquisition \$(000)	95,061	-18,304

The FY 2002 request for Federal Land Acquisition is \$95,061,000, which is \$18,304,000 below the FY 2001 enacted level.

The request reflects the diversity of geographic regions and historical settings that comprise the National Park System.

Public Law 106-291, in making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 2001, established a new budget category, known as Conservation Spending Category, that includes funding for this request. The goal of the Federal land acquisition portion of the program is to save nationally significant tracts of land from further development and protect existing parks, refuges and other public lands from encroaching development.

For FY 2002, the Administration is committed to full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund at \$900 million, including \$450 million for Federal land acquisition. Federal land is allocated among Interior bureaus (National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management) and the U.S. Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. The distribution among these bureaus is adjusted annually.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

The following is a listing of the FY 2002 NPS request of land acquisition line items, with their priority rank noted:

NPS FY 2002 Land Acquisition Program

Priority Program/Park Unit	Acres	Amount
Emergencies/Hardships	-	\$4,000,000
Inholdings/Exchanges	-	5,000,000
Grant to the State of Florida: South Florida Restoration	TBD	15,000,000
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Land Acquisition in Support of Everglades National Park Modified Water Delivery Project	TBD	20,000,000
10 Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park, Colorado	120	200,000
28 Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina and Virginia	200	1,444,000
38 Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts	128	4,000,000
14 Christiansted National Historic Site, U.S. Virgin Islands	1	900,000
39 Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky and Virginia	10	100,000
33 Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, Ohio	1	750,000
35 Death Valley National Park, California	159	150,000
23 Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Pennsylvania/New Jersey	132	700,000
34 Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska	73	1,200,000
3 Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve, Washington	104	1,000,000
37 Fort Smith National Historic Site, Arkansas and Oklahoma	1	850,000
9 Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina	1	1,750,000
20 Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, North Dakota	33	100,000
13 Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Virginia	114	2,000,000
2 Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania	6	2,000,000
4 Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California	105	2,500,000
16 Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming	44	2,000,000
6 Great Sand Dunes National Monument and Preserve, Colorado	TBD	2,000,000
26 Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, North Carolina	9	800,000
15 Gulf Islands National Seashore, Mississippi	365	2,000,000
1 Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii	18,600	4,000,000
30 Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana	61	500,000
25 Lowell National Historical Park, Massachusetts	3	857,000
7 Mojave National Preserve, California	2,700	1,300,000
36 New River Gorge National River, West Virginia	102	500,000
17 Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho	163	1,000,000
19 North Cascades National Park, Washington	127	1,000,000
21 Olympic National Park, Washington	3	1,210,000
12 Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site, Texas	1,488	1,250,000
24 Pecos National Historical Park, New Mexico	36	500,000
11 Pinnacles National Monument, California	1,967	3,300,000
8 Point Reyes National Seashore, California	522	2,100,000
5 Saguaro National Park, Arizona	160	2,000,000
22 Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site, Colorado	1,466	300,000
31 Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District, Virginia	250	800,000
27 Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan	275	1,100,000
18 Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, Florida	260	1,000,000
32 Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota	245	1,000,000
29 War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam	1	900,000
Total		\$95,061,000

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
COMPREHENSIVE FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION TABLE
(Dollars in thousands)

	Estimated Purchased		Budget Request		Percent to be Protected by 9/30/02	Balance to be Protected after FY 2002		Benefits	Remarks		
	Thru FY 2001		FY 2002			after FY 2002					
	\$	Acres	\$	Acres		\$	Acres				
1	Acquisition Administration (Systemwide)		n/a	n/a	11,975	n/a	n/a	n/a	Management	To staff acquisition program.	
2	Emergency, Hardship, Relocation		n/a	n/a	4,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	Acquisitions	Emergency/hardship cases.	
3	Inholdings and Exchanges		n/a	n/a	5,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	Acquisitions	Inholding areas authorized before FY 1960.	
4	Grant to State of Florida		121,735	TBD	15,000	TBD	TBD	TBD	Protection	Everglades restoration; partnership.	
5	Modified Water Delivery Project		Unknown	Unknown	20,000	TBD	TBD	TBD	Protection	Everglades restoration; grant to Corps of Engineers	
6	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park		2,915	7,606	4,000	18,600	20.63%	25,300	100,845	Protection	Willing seller; partnership effort.
7	Gettysburg National Military Park		27,575	1,937	2,000	6	69.62%	15,000	848	Protection	Willing seller; Civil War battlefield priority.
8	Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve		11,687	1,956	1,000	104	67.08%	8,600	1,011	Protection	Easement acquisition; partnership effort.
9	Golden Gate National Recreation Area		93,892	23,814	2,500	105	89.12%	63,500	2,919	Protection	Willing seller; partnership effort.
10	Saguaro National Park		43,398	8,478	2,000	160	90.60%	13,000	896	Protection	Willing seller; archeological sites.
11	Great Sand Dunes National Monument and Preserve		TBD	8,481	2,000	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Protection	Interest in 97,000 acres; partnership.
12	Mojave National Preserve		5,605	82,704	1,300	2,700	48.53%	92,700	90,570	Protection	High-priority tracts; willing sellers; partners.
13	Point Reyes National Seashore		62,851	48,143	2,100	522	93.67%	8,900	3,290	Protection	Willing seller; oceanfront parcel.
14	Fort Sumter National Monument		1,109	9	1,750	1	100.00%	0	0	Protection	Willing seller of remaining interest.
15	Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park		5,781	9,842	200	120	100.00%	0	0	Protection	High-priority tract; partnership effort.
16	Pinnacles National Monument		1,066	3,928	3,300	1,967	100.00%	0	0	Protection	Willing seller; partnership effort.
17	Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site		2,899	1,305	1,250	1,488	83.20%	1,750	564	Protection	Willing seller; partnership effort.
18	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park		30,837	4,421	2,000	114	82.14%	10,500	986	Protection	Willing sellers; Civil War battlefield priority.
19	Christiansted National Historic Site		14	20	900	1	100.00%	0	0	Protection	Willing seller; historic building.
20	Gulf Islands National Seashore		31,575	3,822	2,000	365	81.84%	3,000	929	Protection	Willing sellers; Cat Island and Horn Island.
21	Grand Teton National Park		31,108	7,956	2,000	44	89.39%	43,000	950	Protection	Willing seller; partnership; Resor Ranch.
22	Nez Perce National Historical Park		1,430	3,041	1,000	163	100.00%	11,300	TBD	Protection	Tracts related to Lewis and Clark Bicentennial.
23	Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve		6,671	2,135	1,000	260	14.84%	7,000	13,745	Protection	Undeveloped oak habitat; partnership.
24	North Cascades National Park		2,358	1,514	1,000	127	100.00%	0	0	Protection	Mining claims; final acquisitions at park.
25	Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site		280	326	100	33	100.00%	0	0	Protection	Complete acquisition program.
26	Olympic National Park		64,937	49,803	1,210	3	99.22%	19,790	390	Protection	Willing sellers; high-priority tracts.
27	Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site		0	0	300	1,466	11.65%	1,700	11,117	Protection	Recently authorized; historic resources.
28	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area		88,780	37,876	700	132	95.87%	6,450	1,637	Protection	New York-New Jersey Watershed
29	Pecos National Historical Park		5,055	640	500	36	67.13%	900	331	Protection	Willing seller; high-priority tract.
30	Lowell National Historical Park		2,929	9	857	3	100.00%	0	0	Management	Acquire trolley right-of-way easement.
31	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park		762	79	800	9	100.00%	0	0	Protection	Willing sellers; partnership effort.
32	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore		84,664	47,614	1,100	275	97.18%	4,900	1,388	Protection	High-priority tracts in Bow Lakes Unit.
33	Blue Ridge Parkway		15,288	19,585	1,444	200	69.48%	22,556	8,692	Protection	Willing sellers; high-priority tracts.
34	War in the Pacific National Historical Park		3,570	32	900	1	14.22%	7,600	199	Protection	Willing seller; high-priority tract.
35	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore		87,113	98,058	500	61	99.92%	3,500	82	Protection	Willing seller; lake frontage
36	Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Historic District		Unknown	Unknown	800	250	100.00%	Unknown	Unknown	Protection	Funds to be granted to Shenandoah Foundation.
37	Voyageurs National Park		48,149	72,137	1,000	245	98.89%	4,000	816	Protection	High-priority tracts.
38	Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park		0	0	750	1	50.00%	500	1	Management	Willing seller; partnership development effort.
39	Denali National Park and Preserve		11,659	1,490	1,200	73	9.23%	13,585	15,369	Protection	Conservation easements; willing seller.
40	Death Valley National Park		6,299	12,221	150	159	54.71%	28,970	10,248	Protection	Mining claims.
41	New River Gorge National River		36,466	42,523	500	102	79.30%	11,500	11,126	Management	To provide visitors with access to river.
42	Fort Smith National Historic Site		1,361	15	850	1	35.56%	1,150	29	Protection	Willing seller; historic Frisco Railroad Station.
43	Cape Cod National Seashore		45,931	16,243	4,000	128	98.48%	25,500	252	Protection	Town of Eastham is willing seller; habitat area.
44	Cumberland Gap National Historical Park		497	116	100	10	100.00%	0	0	Management	Acquisition for trailheads and parking.
Totals:			\$988,246	\$619,879	\$107,036	\$30,035		\$456,151	\$279,230		

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Emergencies, Hardships, Relocation, and Deficiencies**

Location: Servicewide

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail: **\$4,000,000**

Improvements: Various

Description: Funds provided in FY 2002 will be used for the following:

1. Emergency and hardship acquisitions at National Park System units for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available. The availability of funds for emergency and hardship acquisitions permits timely action to alleviate hardships and to prevent adverse land uses that threaten park resources;
2. Relocation costs that result from the acquisition of improved property at areas for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available; and
3. Payment of deficiency judgments in condemnation cases at areas for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available. The availability of funds to pay court awards in a timely manner ensures that the accumulation of interest on the deficiency will be minimized and will result in considerable savings to the Government.

Need: The funds requested would be used for the acquisition of emergency and hardship tracts at areas for which funds are not otherwise available. The funds will be used to pay deficiencies for condemnation cases previously filed in court and for the payment of relocation claims.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Inholdings and Exchanges**

Location: Servicewide

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail: **\$5,000,000**

Improvements: Various

Description: An inholding is a parcel of land in a unit of the National Park System that was authorized before July 1959 or fiscal year 1960. The National Park Service pursues, subject to the availability of funds appropriated for the acquisition of inholdings, an opportunity-purchase program by acquiring interests in inholdings offered for sale by landowners. The purchase of an inholding for an amount that exceeds \$150,000 and/or the appraised value must be cleared by the appropriate House and Senate Committees. Costs related to the acquisition of lands by exchange are incurred for title and appraisals, required surveys and clearances, and equalization payments when necessary.

Need: As of September 30, 2000, there were approximately 2,277 tracts in 32 units identified as inholding areas, totaling 32,092 acres with an estimated value of approximately \$246 million. The funds requested will be used, (1) to acquire inholdings, and (2) to cover costs (other than land acquisition administration costs) for title, appraisal, surveys and equalization payments required for exchanges in those areas for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Grant to State of Florida**

Location: South Florida

State/County/Congressional District: State of Florida/Multiple Counties and Congressional Districts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	TBD	\$15,000,000
Future Funding Need	TBD	TBD

Description: The funds will provide assistance to the State of Florida to purchase land located within the Everglades ecosystem, which are outside of the National Park System, as part of a partnership to assist in Everglades restoration efforts. Using Federal and State funds, the State will acquire lands in the East Coast Buffer and Water Preserve Areas. These parcels comprise areas directly east and adjacent to existing Water Conservation Areas, the transition lands, and other high priorities in the ecosystem, including those lands that are needed to implement project features associated with the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, as authorized by section 601 of Public Law 106-541.

Natural/Cultural/Resources Associated with Proposal: The most critical physical constraint in restoring the Everglades is a shortage for water storage areas. During the past 50 years, flood control has been provided by a network of canals, which quickly drained and released stormwater into the "tide." The system has proven so successful that a region that receives an annual average rainfall of over 50 inches a year is now facing a projected water supply crisis in dry years.

Threat: Current plans call for acquisition of a lineal water preserve area along the eastern side of the Everglades. This would capture water currently discharged to tide; store and treat it for release for environmental and urban needs, and serve as a buffer for the Everglades from western development.

Need: The efforts funded through the FY 2002 budget request will continue this important land acquisition partnership with the State of Florida. This partnership was funded initially through the \$200 million appropriated to the Department as part of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Farm Bill), Public Law 104-127, as well as funds provided through the Land and Water Conservation Fund in fiscal years 1998 through 2001.

The \$15 million requested would be utilized under cost-share terms that require the State of Florida to match the Federal share.

THIS REQUEST IS PART OF THE EVERGLADES RESTORATION EFFORT.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Modified Water Delivery Project (MWD)**

Location: South Florida

State/County/Congressional District: State of Florida/Multiple Counties and Congressional Districts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	TBD	\$20,000,000
Future Funding Need	TBD	TBD

Improvements: Mixed residential and agricultural.

Description: The Modified Water Deliveries Project involves construction of modifications to the Central and Southern Florida Project water management system and related operational changes to provide improved water deliveries to the Everglades National Park. The project includes water control structures to restore more natural hydrologic conditions within the park and a flood mitigation system to protect residential areas. This project involves acquisition and construction of modifications and related operational changes to the water management system to provide improved water deliveries to the Everglades National Park. The completion of this project is a requirement of certain components of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), as authorized by section 601 of Public Law 106-541. In addition, in 1999 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service released a Final Biological Opinion on the modified water project, indicating that implementation of the MWD project by the end of 2003 is necessary to resolve the jeopardy issue related to the Cape Sable seaside sparrow.

The total Modified Water Delivery project cost for FY 2002 is \$60,900,000. Of this amount \$23,800,000 is available in prior year funding. We are requesting \$20,000,000 in Land and Water Conservation Fund funding for FY 2002 for land acquisition in South Florida and \$19,119,000 in construction to continue this important project. The use of funds from both the Construction and Land Acquisition accounts for the MWD project is authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The Everglades ecosystem is a unique network of over 18,000 square miles of land and water, encompassing a wide variety of habitats that are home to thousands of species of plants and animals, including the endangered Cape Sable seaside sparrow.

Threat: The unique habitat of the Everglades National Park is threatened by the disruption of the natural flow of water within the Everglades ecosystem. If the engineered system is not modified, the damaging effects of the current water system on the plant and animal species in the Everglades will continue, particularly for the endangered wood stork and the Cape Sable seaside sparrow, as well as a wide range of marine species in Florida Bay.

Need: The \$20 million request would allow the Corps of Engineers to acquire land in FY 2002 for components of the MWD project. The completion of the Modified Water Delivery project and the implementation of CERP are high priorities of the Department. The project enjoys the overall support of the Army, South Florida Water Management District, many in the environmental community and other involved parties. The Army Corps of Engineers and the South Florida Task Force have solicited public input and facilitated public workshops in order to provide local groups information on the alternatives as they were developed and to allow the public to provide feedback to the decision makers. The Department is currently reviewing the details of the project in order to ensure that all necessary steps will be taken to protect the environment while engaging the local community in the decision-making process. The Department is committed to working with landowners throughout the implementation of the project.

THIS REQUEST IS PART OF THE EVERGLADES RESTORATION EFFORT.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 10

Location: Near Montrose, Colorado, approximately 250 miles southwest of Denver

State/County/Congressional District: State of Colorado/Montrose County/Congressional District No. 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	120	\$200,000
Future Funding Need	0	0

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: None.

Description: Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on March 2, 1933. The monument's boundary was expanded in 1938, 1939, 1960, and 1984. In 1976, approximately 11,180 acres within the monument were designated as wilderness. Public Law 106-76, enacted October 21, 1999, re-designated the unit as Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park, and authorized the acquisition of an additional 2,500 acres of land for park purposes. The act directed that the Secretary, after acquiring such additional land for the park, shall revise the park boundary to include the newly acquired land.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Shadowed depths of this sheer-walled canyon, carved by the Gunnison River, accentuate the darkness of ancient rocks of obscure origin. Popular recreational activities at the park include fishing, hiking, climbing, kayaking, and camping. Wildlife in the park includes elk, black bear, coyote, and mountain lions.

Threat: Acquisition is necessary to preclude development that would not be compatible with park purposes.

Need: The requested funds are needed to acquire the 120-acre Woodell tract at the national park.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The acquisition is strongly supported by the local community. Acquisition requires the consent of the landowner. The Conservation Fund (TCF), a nonprofit conservation organization, is presently negotiating with the landowner and is close to signing a contract. When sufficient Federal land acquisitions are appropriated, the Service will acquire the tract from TCF.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Blue Ridge Parkway**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 28

Location: Along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains between Shenandoah National Park in Virginia and Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee.

State/County/Congressional District: States of North Carolina and Virginia/Multiple Counties and Congressional Districts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation on appropriations for land acquisition.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	200	\$1,444,000
Future Funding Need	8,692	\$22,556,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential and agricultural.

Description: The act of June 30, 1936, established Blue Ridge Parkway both to link Shenandoah National Park with Great Smoky Mountains National Park by means of a scenic parkway and to conserve and interpret the natural and cultural resources of the Southern Appalachian Mountains.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: This scenic parkway averages 3,000 feet above sea level and embraces several large recreational and natural history areas and Appalachian cultural sites.

Threat: Privately owned lands along the parkway's scenic corridor have high development potential for subdivision and residential construction.

Need: The funds requested in FY 2002 are needed to acquire seven tracts containing a total of 200 acres at the parkway. The owners of the tracts have expressed an interest in selling to the United States. Acquisition is necessary (1) to control or extinguish seven private, deed-reserved roads with direct access to the parkway, and (2) to maintain the scenic vista along the parkway.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: For three of the tracts proposed for acquisition, appraisals have been completed and negotiations with the owners are ongoing. The last contact with the owner of the remaining three tracts, which are being offered for sale on the open market, was in December 2000. The owners are all interested in selling their lands within the parkway boundary and have no opposition to the National Park Service buying them.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Cape Cod National Seashore

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 38

Location: On Outer Cape Cod in Massachusetts

State/County/Congressional District: Commonwealth of Massachusetts/Barnstable County/Congressional District No.10

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. However, the over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	128	\$4,000,000
Future Funding Need	252	\$25,500,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential.

Description: The Act of August 7, 1961, authorized establishment of Cape Cod National Seashore to preserve unique natural, historic, and scientific resources and to provide for public enjoyment thereof.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national seashore encompasses some 43,604 acres of land and water on the outer cape. The authorized boundary includes approximately 40 miles of ocean beach along the outer cape, as well as over six miles of beach fronting on Cape Cod Bay. The national seashore contains and protects dunes, woodlands, freshwater ponds, and marshes.

Threat: The land protection plan for the national seashore assigns highest priority to acquisition of (1) tracts needed for park development or management, (2) subdividable land, and (3) undeveloped land.

Need: The funds requested are needed to commence acquisition of 128 acres owned by the town of Eastham and located between Nauset Light Beach and Coast Guard Beach in Eastham. The two tracts of land are surrounded by Federal property. The tracts contain at least 14 isolated, seasonally flooded freshwater wetlands (“vernal ponds”) occupying kettle holes in the outwash plain. These habitats are locally rare; several State-listed wildlife and vegetation species occur on the property. Because the town needs to sell the property to alleviate financial hardship, Federal acquisition is necessary to preclude development of the tracts.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Town officials have been meeting regularly with the public and with representatives of the National Park Service regarding the proposed acquisition. The Service has obtained an appraisal of the property. The town has taken steps to obtain from the Massachusetts legislature approval of the proposed sale. The townspeople have a longstanding desire to sell this property and create a revenue stream for their use. Initial ideas included a golf course or large homes, but the larger community has suggested a conservation-minded approach with long-term benefits, which would stem from acquisition by the National Park Service. Support for Federal acquisition has come from the Massachusetts Field Office of The Nature Conservancy, the Compact for Cape Cod Conservation Trusts, and the National Parks and Conservation Association.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Christiansted National Historic Site**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 14

Location: City of Christiansted, Island of Saint Croix, United States Virgin Islands

State/County/Congressional District: U. S. Virgin Islands/Island of Saint Croix/Congressional Delegate

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	1	\$900,000
Future Funding Need	0	0

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Commercial structures

Description: Originally designated as Virgin Islands National Historic Site in 1952, the site was renamed in 1961.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Urban colonial development of the Virgin Islands is commemorated by 18th - and 19th - century structures in the heart of the capital of the former Danish West Indies on Saint Croix Island.

Threat: Acquisition of a downtown building is necessary to protect significant historic resources at the park. The building, known as the Danish West Indies and Guinea Company Warehouse, is the only intact slave trading post on the eastern seaboard of the United States. The property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The property is presently owned and administered by the United States Postal Service (USPS), which intends to sell the property and currently has it listed with a realtor. Acquisition of this tract by the National Park Service would ensure preservation of the structure and proper interpretation of its historical significance.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire the Danish West Indies and Guinea Company Warehouse. The Postal Service has built a new post office and has moved forward with plans to sell the warehouse on the open market. On November 29, 2000, the National Park Service wrote to the Postal Service requesting the donation of the property. The USPS is unwilling to donate the property to the National Park Service.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The USPS is willing to sell the property to the National Park Service. Efforts by the Service to acquire the tract are being supported by The Nature Conservancy and The Trust for Public Land. National Park Service management of the site will create a positive impact on tourism on Saint Croix and the local community welcomes this outcome. The Service has obtained an appraisal of the tract and the requested funds, if appropriated, would permit completion of the acquisition.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 30

Location: On the Wilderness Road through Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia

States/Counties/Congressional Districts:

State of Kentucky/Bell and Harlan Counties/Congressional District No.5

State of Tennessee/Claiborne County/Congressional District No.4

Commonwealth of Virginia/Lee County/Congressional District No.9

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. However, the over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	10	\$100,000
Future Funding Need	0	0

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: None.

Description: Cumberland Gap National Historical Park was authorized by the Act of June 11, 1940, to consist of lands in certain historic areas within Bell and Harlan Counties, Kentucky; Claiborne County, Tennessee; and Lee County, Virginia. The act authorized acquisition only by donation and purchase with donated funds; the purchase of lands with appropriated funds was not permitted. The act of October 26, 1974 revised the boundary of the park to include an additional 60 acres and authorized appropriations not to exceed \$427,500 to acquire the lands so added.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park protects and preserves the passageway through the Appalachian Mountains that ushered settlers to “the Old West.”

Threat: The Act of November 12, 1996 (Public Law 104-333), authorized the acquisition, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, of up to ten acres outside the park boundary. When acquired, such lands are to be included in the park boundary. The lands are necessary to establish trailheads at White Rock and Chadwell Gap.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, funds in the amount of \$100,000 are needed to acquire three tracts containing a total of ten acres. The tracts are needed to provide trailheads and public parking facilities as authorized by Public Law 104-333.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The acquisition for trail and parking purposes is supported by the local community. The landowners are amenable to selling the tracts and have been supportive of Federal acquisition. No appraisals have been obtained, nor have negotiations been initiated.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 33

Location: Dayton, Ohio

State/County/Congressional District: State of Ohio/Montgomery County/Congressional District No.3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	1	\$750,000
Future Funding Need	1	\$500,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Commercial and residential structures.

Description: The Act of October 24, 2000 (Public Law 106-356) defined the areas included in the park: (1) Core parcel in Dayton consisting of the Wright Cycle Company Building, Hoover Block, and lands between, (2) Setzer Building property (also known as the Aviation Trail Building property), Dayton, Ohio, (3) the residential properties at 26 South Williams Street and at 30 South Williams Street, Dayton, Ohio, (4) Huffman Prairie Flying Field, located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, (5) Wright 1905 Flyer III and Wright Hall, including constructed additions and attached structures, known collectively as the John W. Berry, Sr., Wright Brothers Aviation Center, Dayton, Ohio, and (6) Paul Laurence Dunbar State Memorial, Dayton, Ohio.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park was established to preserve the area's aviation heritage associated with Wilbur and Orville Wright, and to honor the life and work of poet Paul Laurence Dunbar, a friend and classmate of the Wright Brothers.

Threat: The act directs the Secretary to acquire the Wright Cycle Company Building and Hoover Block, subject to the availability of appropriated funds, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange or transfer. The Secretary may acquire the other properties identified in the act by the same acquisition methods. Of the lands comprising the park, 84.41 acres are Federally-owned and administered by the Air Force. Two tracts totaling 0.25-acre were acquired by donation in November 1995. A 0.17-acre tract was donated in 1999.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, funds in the amount of \$750,000 are needed to acquire a 0.18-acre tract of land containing the Aviation Trail Building. The boundary of the park was revised in July 2000 to include the tract which is owned by Aviation Trail, Incorporated. The National Park Service and Aviation Trail, Incorporated, have joined to combine the rehabilitation projects of the Wright Brothers' Print Shop building (a.k.a. the Hoover Block) and the adjacent Aviation Trail Building (a.k.a. the Setzer Building) into a single Service-managed project. The joint development project is necessary to preserve historic resources associated with the Hoover Block, save costs through elimination of redundant development (i.e., restrooms, elevators, stairs), and create a focal-point interpretive center for the park's core unit. Federal acquisition of this 0.18-acre tract will ensure full Federal participation in the development and future management of the interpretive center.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The Service has been in frequent contact with the owner who is receptive to the acquisition. Federal acquisition of this 0.18-acre tract will ensure full Federal participation in the development and future management of the interpretive center and is strongly supported by the local community.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Death Valley National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 35

Location: Eastern California and western Nevada

States/Counties/Congressional Districts:

State of California/Inyo and San Bernardino Counties/Congressional District No.40

State of Nevada/Esmeralda and Nye Counties/Congressional District No.2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is a combined ceiling of \$300,000,000 for land acquisition by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service at Death Valley National Park, Joshua Tree National Park, and Mojave National Preserve. The requested appropriation is within the authorized ceiling.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	159	\$150,000
Future Funding Need	10,248	\$28,970,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Largely undeveloped.

Description: The site was originally designated as a national monument in 1933. The Act of October 31, 1994 (Public Law 103-433), abolished Death Valley National Monument and established Death Valley National Park to include the former monument and additional lands.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: This large desert, nearly surrounded by high mountains, contains the lowest point in the Western hemisphere.

Threat: Open pit mines present a valid threat of exceptional high visual intrusion of otherwise pristine park vistas.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$150,000 are needed in fiscal year 2002 to acquire eight mining claims covering a total of 158.81 acres. The mining claims occupy the ridge west of the Cottonwood Mountains. The resulting unnatural white open pit mine walls would not only be highly visible over a wide area of the park, but in addition the stark contrast of colors would draw attention and impair visitor enjoyment of the enveloping wilderness areas of the park. The resource damage would be extremely difficult and possibly impossible to repair or mitigate.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The Service is seeking to acquire eight mining claims at the national park. Three of the claims were abandoned and contain decaying machinery and equipment. The Service has not yet established contact with the owners of these three claims. The owners of the other five mining claims were contacted last year by the Service and are willing sellers. If the requested funds are appropriated, the Service will contact all owners to continue the acquisition process.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 23

Location: In the New Jersey-New York Watershed

States/Counties/Congressional Districts:

State of New Jersey/Sussex and Warren Counties/ Congressional District No. 5

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania/Monroe, Northampton and Pike Counties/Congressional District Nos. 10,15

Land Acquisition Limitation Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	132	\$700,000
Future Funding Need	1,637	\$6,450,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential.

Description: Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area was authorized September 1, 1965, to provide outdoor recreational use of the area and to preserve the scenic, scientific, and historic features contributing to public enjoyment of such lands.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Located within easy driving distance of a population estimated at 30 million, Delaware Water Gap provides needed open space and recreational opportunities such as swimming, fishing, boating, camping, picnicking, and hiking. Within the boundary, there are over 70 structures on or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Threat: Although acquisition will generally follow the priorities established in the area's land protection plan, first consideration will continue to be the acquisition of hardship tracts as required by law. The prevention of imminent development is the second protection priority due to the proximity of the area to major urban centers.

Need: Funds totaling \$700,000 are needed in fiscal year 2002 to acquire three tracts containing a total of 131.82 acres within the national recreation area, as follows:

- (1) a vacant 94.81-acre tract located within 1000 feet of the Delaware River and containing significant historic resources that are threatened by the owner's plan to convert the property into a sand and gravel quarry,
- (2) a 36.41-acre tract of unimproved forest land that is currently being commercially logged, and
- (3) a .60-acre tract containing a historic general store which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The Service has maintained regular contact with the landowners. Land acquisition matters are reviewed by the Delaware Water Gap National Recreational Area Advisory Commission, which is composed of political appointees representing the interests of the States, local governments, and private citizens. The commission is supportive of the land acquisition program to protect the resources.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Denali National Park and Preserve**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 34

Location: Central Alaska

State/County/Congressional District: State of Alaska/Matanuska-Susitna and Unorganized Boroughs/Congressional District At Large

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	73	\$1,200,000
Future Funding Need	15,369	\$13,585,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential/recreational structures.

Description: The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of December 2, 1980, included a number of mineral properties in the Kantishna area inside the boundaries of Denali National Park and Preserve. Mining was allowed to continue at Kantishna on patented and unpatented mining claims. Subsequently, a Federal Court ordered the Service to prepare environmental impact statements (EIS) on the cumulative impacts of multiple mining operations and enjoined the Service from permitting mining operations without its approval pending completion of the EIS. No mining was allowed from 1985 to December 28, 1990, when the court approved the EIS and lifted the injunction. The EIS recommended acquisition of all Kantishna patented and valid unpatented mining claims in order to prevent resource damage.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park contains North America's highest peak and remains largely wild and unspoiled. The park is home to more than 430 species of flowering plants and many species of mosses, lichens, fungi, and algae. Wildlife in the park includes Dall sheep, caribou, moose, and grizzly bears.

Threat: Mining activities adversely affect park resources such as water quality, fisheries, and wildlife.

Need: Funds totaling \$1,200,000 are needed in fiscal year 2002 to acquire conservation easements on four tracts containing 73 acres at the park. The four tracts to be acquired are located within the park boundary along the State road right-of-way in Kantishna. Three of the tracts presently contain improvements for lodging of park visitors. One tract has a rustic lodge and one tract has a more modern and higher-density lodge. The last tract provides additional accommodations in a rustic cabin. All are prime sites for additional tourism development for lodges or recreational homesites and are attracting the attention of developers. The proposal for these tracts is to purchase easements restricting their unrealized additional development rights. Additional lodge development in Kantishna would further stretch the capacity of the park road and reduce opportunities for viewing wildlife along the road corridor. Viewing of wildlife and Mt. McKinley are primary purposes of the park. Once additional lodging is constructed in Kantishna and additional traffic is added to the park road, it is very unlikely that these increases or their effects will be reversed.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The NPS and the landowner have discussed the general terms for the conservation easements for two years. The owner has given the Service permission to appraise the tracts. The owner is very interested in completing the transactions. The local community has expressed no opposition.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 3

Location: On Whidbey Island in vicinity of Seattle, Washington

State/County/Congressional District: State of Washington/Island County/Congressional District No. 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	104	\$1,000,000
Future Funding Need	1,011	\$8,600,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Agricultural and residential.

Description: Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve was authorized by the Act of November 10, 1978, to protect the scenic, natural, and historic resources of Ebey's Prairie and the surrounding area from residential development.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: This rural district preserves and protects an unbroken historical record of Puget Sound exploration and settlement from the 19th Century to the present. Historic farms, still under cultivation in the prairies of Whidbey Island, reveal land use patterns unchanged since settlers claimed the land in the 1850s under the Donation Land Claim Act. The Victorian seaport community of Coupeville is also in the reserve.

Threat: In seeking to alleviate economic hardship, some landowners at the reserve are considering a change from historical land use patterns to more lucrative means of land use, such as subdivision for multiple commercial and/or residential purposes.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, \$1,000,000 are needed to acquire easement interests in three tracts containing 104.14 acres of land owned by the Pratt Family within the authorized boundary of the national historical reserve. The property was owned by the Pratt Family for more than 80 years until they sold it to The Nature Conservancy. The Pratts took great pride and care to be good stewards of the land by preserving the natural beauty and ecological integrity of their Whidbey Island holdings. Historic structures were not altered, old growth and virgin timber are still present and continue to thrive, and agricultural lands are leased to neighboring farms for crop production or to support other types of farming activities. The NPS has made great strides in acquiring scenic easements for the last decade on the adjoining prairie and throughout the reserve. The Pratt property is critical to the continual preservation of the historic landscape and the purpose for the establishment of the reserve.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Federal acquisition of fee interest in privately owned land within the reserve requires the landowner's consent. The Nature Conservancy (TNC), a nonprofit conservation organization, is partnering with NPS to preserve these significant heritage lands. TNC borrowed money, and purchased the property in anticipation of eventual reimbursement by the National Park Service; TNC will hold the property until sufficient Federal acquisition funds are appropriated.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Fort Smith National Historic Site**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 37

Location: On the border of Arkansas and Oklahoma

States/Counties/Congressional Districts:

State of Arkansas/Sebastian County/Congressional District No.3

State of Oklahoma/Sequoyah County/Congressional District No.2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$358,012

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	1	\$850,000
Future Funding Need	29	\$1,150,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Commercial structures.

Description: The Act of September 13, 1964, authorized establishment of Fort Smith National Historic Site.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: This was one of the first United States military posts in the Louisiana Territory and served as a base of operations for enforcing Federal Indian policy from 1817 to 1896. The national historic site contains the remains of two frontier military forts and a Federal court.

Threat: Acquisition and provision of safe parking facilities for the national historic site are a high priority.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$850,000 are needed in fiscal year 2002 to acquire a 1.12-acre tract containing the historic Frisco Railroad Station and an adjoining parking lot. The owners have indicated a willingness to sell the property in a manner that best benefits the local community. Acquisition would benefit the national historic site by providing needed parking spaces and office space within the existing building.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: In contacts with the Service, the owners have indicated a willingness to sell the property in a manner that best benefits the local community. The city of Fort Smith, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Advertising and Promotion Commission have expressed their desire for Federal acquisition.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Fort Sumter National Monument**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 9

Location: On Sullivan’s Island in Charleston Harbor

State/County/Congressional District: State of South Carolina/Charleston County/Congressional District No. 1

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	1	\$1,750,000
Future Funding Need	0	0

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: None.

Description: The first engagement of the Civil War took place here on April 12, 1861. The park also embraces Fort Moultrie, scene of the Patriot victory of June 28, 1776 – one of the early defeats of the British in the Revolutionary War.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national monument contains the sites, structures, and archeological resources associated with significant events of both the Civil War and the Revolutionary War.

Threat: Development of non-Federal property at the national monument would threaten the historic integrity of the site. Section 344 of Public Law 105-83, the act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1998, stated the sense of the Senate that “...Congress should give special priority to the preservation of Civil War battlefields by making funds available for the purchase of threatened and endangered Civil War battlefield sites.”

Need: Funds in the amount of \$1,750,000 are needed in fiscal year 2002 to acquire the remaining interest in a 1.25-acre tract currently protected by an easement. However, the terms of the existing easement permit construction and operation of a restaurant on the site adjacent to the boat dock used by the public to visit Fort Sumter. Federal acquisition of the remaining interest will permit the Service to retain the tract as open space.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The owner is willing to sell the property. The Service has obtained an appraisal of the property. Discussions with the owner are ongoing. The mayor of Charleston, South Carolina, supports this acquisition of land for open space at the dock site because the city is planning to put a monument in this area.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 20

Location: Near junction of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, in the States of Montana and North Dakota

States/Counties/Congressional Districts:

State of Montana/Richland and Roosevelt Counties/Congressional District At Large

State of North Dakota/McKenzie and Williams Counties/Congressional District At Large

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	33	\$100,000
Future Funding Need	0	0

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Largely undeveloped.

Description: Authorized in 1966, Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site preserves the location of the principal fur-trading post of the American Fur Company on the Upper Missouri River. Fort Union served the Assiniboine, Crow, Cree, Ojibway, and Blackfoot tribes.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Visitation to this national historic site is expected to increase significantly due to the upcoming bicentennial commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The expedition established nearby Fort Mandan where they spent a productive winter gathering information about the Indian tribes and the lands to the west.

Threat: The land protection plan recommends acquisition of all remaining privately owned tracts. Acquisition is necessary to protect and preserve the historic resources of the site.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, \$100,000 is needed to acquire five tracts containing a total of 32.99 acres. Two of the tracts to be acquired are needed for a gravel road to access Bodmer Overlook, from which artist Karl Bodmer created a classic painting of the fort in 1833. The tracts are components of a plan to develop the Bodmer Overlook and Trail to provide hikers with a unique and historic view of the fort. The remaining tracts are undeveloped and much like they were at the time Lewis and Clark traversed the area. The tracts contain mature cottonwood trees and lush undergrowth. Several of the landowners have threatened to convert the tracts to irrigated farmland, thereby destroying the historic integrity of the site.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: In contacts with National Park Service, the landowners have been receptive to Federal acquisition of the tracts. Local communities are very supportive of the commemoration efforts. The mayor of Williston, North Dakota, where Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site is located, is a supporter of the site and welcomes enhancements to its physical composition. The economic development coordinator sees the historic site as a resource for the community and preservation of its historic character through acquisition will enhance the tourism industry and the quality of life in the community.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 13

Location: Civil War battlefield near the city of Fredericksburg, Virginia

State/County/Congressional District: Commonwealth of Virginia/Caroline, Fredericksburg, Orange, Spotsylvania and Stafford Counties/Congressional District Nos. 1 and 7

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	114	\$2,000,000
Future Funding Need	986	\$10,500,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential and agricultural.

Description: The Act of December 11, 1989 revised the boundary of the park to include an additional 1,300 acres and authorized the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition. The act revised the 1974 administrative boundary in accordance with the recommendations of the park's general management plan. The Act of October 27, 1992 revised the boundary to include an additional 560 acres.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park contains portions of four major Civil War battlefields, Chatham Manor, Salem Church, and the historic building in which Stonewall Jackson died.

Threat: Due to its proximity to Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Virginia, the park is subject to intense pressure for commercial and residential development. Many of the non-Federal tracts are located along Virginia Highway No. 3 that connects the city of Fredericksburg with the battlefields at Chancellorsville and the Wilderness. The highway is presently being widened, thereby increasing the attractiveness of the land for development. Acquisition is necessary to prevent development that would detract from the historical setting of the park.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, \$2,000,000 are needed to acquire four tracts (approximately 114 acres) within the park boundary. The tracts to be acquired are at the Wilderness Battlefield portion of the park, scene of the first clash between Generals Grant and Lee in 1864. The resources on these parcels reflect the vast reach and impact of a Civil War battle. These are not combat areas, but field hospital sites. Moreover, the transportation systems that carried the armies into the fighting are vividly apparent here in their original forms (the Orange Turnpike [Route 20] and Germanna Highway [Route 3]) -- a fact not true elsewhere on the battlefield. The priority placed on these parcels has risen dramatically with the 1998 opening of Ellwood, a c.1790 middling plantation home. The parcels, while significant in their own right, also provide the setting and viewshed for Ellwood. The only alternative to Federal acquisition is residential development, which -- in this economic climate -- will follow quickly should the NPS fail in its efforts to acquire the tracts.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Appraisals have been obtained by the Service and offers are presently being considered by some landowners who are willing to sell their lands to the Service. Discussions with the landowners are ongoing and frequent. The local community recognizes the economic benefits of the military park and continues to support its presence and planned acquisition efforts.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 2

Location: Civil War battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

State/County/Congressional District: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania/Adams County/Congressional District No. 19

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	6	\$2,000,000
Future Funding Need	848	\$15,000,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential and commercial

Description: Gettysburg National Military Park was established by the Act of February 11, 1895, and jurisdiction was transferred from the Secretary of the Army to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order on June 10, 1933. The Act of August 17, 1990 revised the boundary and authorized the appropriation of such funds as necessary for land acquisition at Gettysburg National Military Park. The act added 1,791 acres of privately owned land to the park. As the above table illustrates, a total of 854 acres remain to be acquired in the park after fiscal year 2001. Of that amount, 152 acres with an estimated value of \$5,200,000 are located in the older (pre-FY 1960) area of the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The Civil War battle fought here July 1-3, 1863, repulsed the second Confederate invasion of the North. Gettysburg National Cemetery -- more than 7,000 interments, 1,668 unidentified -- adjoins the park. At the dedication of the cemetery on November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered his timeless Gettysburg Address.

Threat: There is intense pressure to commercially develop privately owned lands in and around Gettysburg National Military Park. Such development would threaten the historic integrity of the park.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$2,000,000 are needed in fiscal year 2002 to acquire a 6.44-acre tract that contains Adams County Motors, a new car dealership in the Gettysburg area. The tract, located within the park boundary, is historically significant, having served as part of the Eleventh Corps battle line on July 1, 1863, until Union troops were overrun by the Confederate Army. Adams County Motors is presently under pressure to relocate to a larger site. Acquisition will ensure preservation of the historical tract.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The owner of the tract is a willing seller. Negotiations between the owner and the National Park Service are active and ongoing. The Service has obtained an appraisal of the property. The Service and the landowner have weekly conversations concerning this acquisition. The Gettysburg National Military Park Advisory Commission, comprised of political appointees representing the interests of the county, local governments and private citizens, reviews land acquisition matters and is supportive of land protection efforts. Section 344 of Public Law 105-83, the act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1998, stated the sense of the Senate that "...Congress should give special priority to the preservation of Civil War battlefields by making funds available for the purchase of threatened and endangered Civil War battlefield sites."

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Golden Gate National Recreation Area**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 4

Location: Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties, California.

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties/Congressional District Nos. 6,8,12

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. Public Law 95-42 provides the over-ceiling authority for appropriation of the requested funds.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	105	\$2,500,000
Future Funding Need	2,919	\$63,500,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential, commercial, and agricultural.

Description: Golden Gate National Recreation Area was authorized October 27, 1972, to preserve outstanding historic, scenic, and recreational values. The Act of October 24, 2000 (Public Law 106-350), revised the boundary of the national recreation area to include an additional 1,200 acres of land as depicted on the map entitled "Additions to Golden Gate National Recreation Area," numbered NPS-80,076, and dated July 2000/PWR-PLRPC.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national recreation area encompasses shoreline areas of San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo Counties, including ocean beaches, redwood forest, lagoons, marshes, military properties, a cultural center at Fort Mason, and Alcatraz Island.

Threat: Intense pressure to develop open space in the San Francisco area threatens the integrity of the national recreation area.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, funds in the amount of \$2,500,000 are needed to acquire the 104.97-acre Mori Point property that was recently included within the boundary of the national recreation area by Public Law 106-350. While the total cost to acquire the property is \$3,500,000, it is expected that the State of California will contribute \$1,000,000 toward acquisition of the Mori Point property. The Trust for Public Land (TPL), a nonprofit conservation organization, is holding this property until sufficient Federal acquisition funds become available.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The Mori Point property was recently included within the boundary of the national recreation area by Public Law 106-350 that was enacted on October 24, 2000. The present owner of the Mori Point property is a willing seller. The last contact between the NPS and the TPL regarding this matter was on February 21, 2001

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Grand Teton National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 16

Location: Northwestern Wyoming

State/County/Congressional District: State of Wyoming/Teton County/Congressional District At Large

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	44	\$2,000,000
Future Funding Need	950	\$43,000,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential.

Description: The Act of February 26, 1929, established Grand Teton National Park to protect the area's outstanding scenic values, as characterized by the geologic features of the Teton Range and Jackson Hole, and to protect the native plant and animal life.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park contains the most impressive part of the Teton Range, blue-gray peaks rising more than a mile above the sagebrush flats. The park includes part of Jackson Hole, winter feeding ground of the largest American elk herd.

Threat: The Resor Ranch is the first area seen by visitors entering the park on the Moose-Wilson Road and serves as an important buffer to Granite Canyon, a highly visited portion of the park. The ranch is located along the Snake River near the park's south entrance and contains wetlands and native habitat. The owner wants to sell and development will likely occur if sold on the open market.

Need: Funds of \$2,000,000 are needed in fiscal year 2002 to acquire one tract comprising a portion of the Resor Ranch and containing 44.44 acres. The tract is located just inside the park's southwest boundary, in a highly visible and scenic area of the park that provides the foreground for the Teton Range. It is near the Jackson Hole Mountain Resort, a popular and constantly expanding year-round operation, and serves as a buffer between the resort and the park. The tract is currently agricultural meadows. It provides some moose winter range and is within the elk migration corridor. If the tract stays in private ownership, new improvements -- possibly year-round trophy homes as are now common in the valley -- would have significant impacts and consequences. Such improvements would irreparably affect water quality, vegetation, wildlife habitat, and the visual integrity of the area. They would also increase the already high value of the tract, making it even more expensive to acquire in the future.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The National Park Service acquires lands at Grand Teton National Park on a willing-seller basis. The owners of the tract are willing sellers. The Conservation Fund (TCF), a nonprofit conservation organization, is negotiating an option for a three-year phased purchase of the Resor Ranch, in total. The National Park Service and TCF are presently engaged in efforts to formalize a letter of intent regarding Federal purchase of the property when sufficient acquisition funds become available.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Great Sand Dunes National Monument and Preserve**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 6

Location: In South Central Colorado, southwest of Pueblo, Colorado

State/County/Congressional District: State of Colorado/Alamosa and Saguache Counties/Congressional District No. 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	6.39% interest in 97,000 acres	\$2,000,000
Future Funding Need	TBD	TBD

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Some ranching activity occurs on lands within and adjacent to the monument boundary.

Description: The national monument was established in 1932 to protect some of the largest dunes in the United States. These dunes were deposited over thousands of years by southwesterly winds blowing through the passes of the lofty Sangre de Cristo Mountains. The Act of November 22, 2000 (Public Law 106-530), authorized establishment of Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve and abolishment of Great Sand Dunes National Monument when the Secretary determines that sufficient land has been acquired to warrant designation of the unit as a national park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Protection of the sand sheet, a fragile, sparsely vegetated, and easily impacted environment consisting of inactive and intermittently active dunes, is essential to the continued life of the Great Sand Dunes. The continued stability of this area depends upon the delicate balance of the area's groundwater levels and high salinity levels.

Threat: Any changes to the natural flow patterns of the streams or groundwater levels which impact surface flows would disrupt the balance of the processes involved in continued dune activity. As the population in the area continues to grow, there will be increased pressure to use resources in a way that will adversely affect the Great Sand Dunes.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, \$2,000,000 is needed for acquisition of a portion of the Baca Ranch. Acquisition of the ranch was authorized by Public Law 106-530. The Nature Conservancy, a nonprofit conservation organization, is seeking an option on the entire ranch. The Department of the Interior has entered into an agreement to purchase an undivided interest in the ranch when funds are appropriated. In fiscal year 2001, the National Park Service obligated \$8,200,000 toward the purchase of a portion of the interest. The total cost of the Baca Ranch will be \$31,280,000. Since the U. S. Fish and Wildlife and the U. S. Forest Service will administer portions of the ranch, it is expected that these agencies will acquire the balance of the interest.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Federal acquisition of the ranch is strongly supported by the regional water conservation districts, the State of Colorado, local governments, and most other entities. Such acquisition requires the consent of the landowner. Public Law 106-530 also established an advisory council to advise the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the preparation and implementation of a management plan for the park. The 10-member council is to include seven members representing the local communities.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Guilford Courthouse National Military Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY2002): Priority No. 26

Location: Near Greensboro, North Carolina.

State/County/Congressional District: State of North Carolina/Guilford County/Congressional District No. 6

Land Acquisition Limitation Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	9	\$800,000
Future Funding Need	0	0

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: None.

Description: The Act of March 2, 1917, established Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. The act authorized both the acceptance of a deed of conveyance from the Guilford Battleground Company embracing 125 acres and the acquisition of adjacent lands as necessary.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The battle fought on March 15, 1781, opened the campaign that led to Yorktown. The loss of substantial numbers of British troops at the battle contributed to the American victory seven months later.

Threat: Acquisition is necessary to prevent imminent commercial development that would destroy the historical integrity of the national military park.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$800,000 are needed in fiscal year 2002 to acquire two tracts containing nine acres. The tracts proposed for acquisition are located within the park boundary and comprise the site of historically significant Revolutionary War military action.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The owners of the tracts to be acquired are willing sellers. The tracts have been optioned by The Conservation Fund (TCF). The Service has sent a Letter of Intent to TCF stating the Service's intent to reimburse TCF subject to the availability of funds and an approved appraisal. Local editorials in two newspapers, television and radio coverage have all strongly urged the NPS to protect this threatened battlefield. Partnering with the NPS in these protective efforts are the Piedmont Land Conservancy, the Guilford Battleground Company, and The Conservation Fund.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Gulf Islands National Seashore**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 15

Location: Vicinity of Gulf Breeze, Florida, and Ocean Springs, Mississippi

States/Counties/Congressional Districts:

State of Florida/Escambia, Okaloosa and Santa Rosa Counties/Congressional District No. 1

State of Mississippi/Harrison and Jackson Counties/Congressional District No. 5

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: Public Law 106-554 authorized the appropriation of sums necessary to acquire land and submerged land on and adjacent to Cat Island, Mississippi.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	365	\$2,000,000
Future Funding Need	929	\$3,000,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: None.

Description: Gulf Islands National Seashore was authorized on January 8, 1971, to preserve for public use and enjoyment certain areas of the Gulf Coast islands and mainland, possessing outstanding natural, historic, and recreational values. The seashore's land protection plan assigns highest priority to the acquisition of tracts on Horn Island designated as potential wilderness additions. Public Law 106-554 authorized the acquisition, from willing sellers only, of lands and interests comprising the 2,000-acre Cat Island in the State of Mississippi. Lands and interests so acquired are to be included within the boundary of Gulf Islands National Seashore.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Offshore islands have sparkling white sand beaches, historic forts, and nature trails. Mainland features of this unit, which is located near Pensacola, include the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, beaches, and military forts.

Threat: Acquisition and protection of these barrier islands is necessary to prevent recreational and residential development that would threaten the resources of the national seashore.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, \$2,000,000 are needed to acquire four tracts totaling 365 acres at the national seashore. The funds will be used (1) to continue acquisition of Cat Island with the acquisition of a 140-acre tract, and (2) to acquire the remaining interest in three tracts totaling 225 acres on Horn Island within the national seashore boundary. The United States presently owns an undivided half interest in the Horn Island tracts. If the owner of the remaining interest does not sell to the United States, partition and development of the property is likely to occur. The acquisition of the Cat Island property will be phased over several years. For fiscal year 2001, \$4,000,000 was appropriated to commence acquisition of the property.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The owners of these properties are willing sellers. Negotiations to purchase the Cat Island tract have been ongoing for over a year. The Service has recently ordered an appraisal of Cat Island and has obtained an appraisal of the Horn Island interests to be acquired. The appraisal is scheduled for review by the Service's Washington Office in the March 2001.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Hawaii Volcanoes National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 1

Location: On the Island of Hawaii

State/County/Congressional District: State of Hawaii/Island of Hawaii/Congressional District No. 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	18,600	\$4,000,000
Future Funding Need	100,845	\$25,300,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential and agricultural.

Description: The park was established in 1916, and ranges in elevation from sea level to the summit of the earth's most massive volcano, Mauna Loa, at 13,677 feet. Until November 2000, acquisition of lands adjacent or contiguous to the park could only be accomplished by donation, pursuant to the Act of June 20, 1938. The Act of November 13, 2000 (Public Law 106-510), authorized the acquisition, by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds, of lands adjacent or contiguous to the park and determined to be necessary for proper rounding out of the park boundary. The act eliminated the requirement imposed by the Act of June 20, 1938, that such additional lands be acquired only by donation. After fiscal year 2001, approximately 119,445 acres of privately owned land remain to be acquired at the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Due to current isolation by the nature of private ownership, cultural resources are largely undisturbed. At threat are avifauna that includes the endangered forest birds Akepa and Hawaii creeper, and plant species that include the Mauna Loa silver sword. Development of the property would lead to degradation of those resources. This property essentially encompasses all of the southwest rift zone of Mauna Loa between the 800-ft to 12,600-ft levels of this mountain mass.

Threat: The owners of the Damon Estate prefer to sell to a government entity that will preserve the diverse ecosystems of the property. However, if the Government is not able to acquire the property, it still must be sold. Subdivision is a strong possibility. The impact of subdivision would be a direct threat on the property's resources and ecosystems and have negative impact on adjacent State forest areas through spread of invasive species and increased wildland fire potential.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, funds in the amount of \$4,000,000 are needed to commence acquisition of the Kahuku Ranch, part of the Damon Estate. It is estimated that the total cost for Federal acquisition would be approximately \$25,000,000. The \$4,000,000 would permit the acquisition of 18,600 acres. The estate is in a position where it must sell the property.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The landowners are willing sellers and this Federal acquisition will be a partnership effort with The Nature Conservancy (TNC). Last contact between the NPS and the TNC regarding this matter was in December 2000. On February 25, 26, and 27, 2001, the park held public hearings on this acquisition. From the 280 people who attended over the three days there was an expression of overwhelming support for the acquisition of the ranch and the preservation of the resources therein.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 30

Location: Along the southern shore of Lake Michigan southeast of Chicago.

State/County/Congressional District: State of Indiana/LaPorte, Lake and Porter Counties/Congressional District Nos.1 and 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	A portion of 61 acres	\$500,000
Future Funding Need	82	\$3,500,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Industrial.

Description: The national lakeshore was authorized November 11, 1966, to preserve certain portions of the Indiana Dunes and other areas of scenic, scientific, and historic interest, and recreational values.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national lakeshore preserves an important remnant of a unique environment resulting from the retreat of the last great continental glacier over 14,000 years ago. It is the most completely preserved Great Lakes geological evolutionary sequence in the entire Great Lakes Basin. The national lakeshore contains 15,175 acres of land including 15 miles of the Lake Michigan shoreline.

Threat: The land protection plan assigns highest priority to the acquisition of vacant, undeveloped tracts to protect the ecosystem from threats of development. The plan also provides for the opportunity to rehabilitate lakeshore frontage that was previously used as buffer zone by industrial landowners.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire a tract owned by National Steel Corporation (Midwest Steel). They propose a phased acquisition to return the site to its natural state and restore the lake frontage to an area available for park visitor use. The Environmental Protection Agency is already working on the removal of this industrial site and the restoration of the acreage to habitat for animal and plant life.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The National Steel Corporation (Midwest Steel) has initiated meetings with the local community and the park staff to discuss this acquisition and the need to clean the site and sell it to the national lakeshore. It has been agreed that the acquisition be a "phased acquisition" with the tract being divided, if necessary, to accommodate the available funding, if the total appraised value amount is not available at one time. The Save the Dunes Council, a local environmental organization, has continually supported the mission of the lakeshore and its need to acquire lands as they become available inside the boundary.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Lowell National Historical Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 25

Location: Lowell, Massachusetts

State/County/Congressional District: Commonwealth of Massachusetts/Middlesex County/Congressional District No. 5

Land Acquisition Limitation Remaining: \$105, 217. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	3	\$857,000
Future Funding Need	0	0

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential.

Description: The Act of June 5, 1978, authorized the Secretary to acquire, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, condemnation, or otherwise, the following specific properties or interests therein: (1) Linus Childs House, (2) H and H Paper Company (a.k.a. Boott Mill Boarding House), (3) Old City Hall, (4) Merrimack Gatehouse, (5) Wannalancit Textile Company, and (6) the structure containing the Jade Pagoda and Soloman's Yard Goods.

The act also authorized the acquisition of easement interests in other properties in the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The history of America's Industrial Revolution is commemorated in downtown Lowell. The Boott Cotton Mills Museum with its weave room of 88 operating looms, "mill girl" boarding houses, the Suffolk Mill turbine, and guided tours tell the transition story from farm to factory, chronicling immigrant and labor history, and tracing the industrial revolution.

Threat: Because the park's interpretive sites are dispersed along the 5.6-mile canal system that winds its way through a densely built city, the provision and maintenance of a visitor transportation system has been a high park priority. The park currently leases a trolley track line for its visitor transportation system from Guilford Transportation Industries (GTI). Needed maintenance must be assured to provide for visitor safety.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$857,000 are needed in fiscal year 2002 to acquire a trolley right-of-way easement within the park. The trolley has become a key ingredient in the park's interpretive program since it began operation in 1984. While GTI has provided a limited amount of track and crossing maintenance in the past, track improvements have largely been done at park expense.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Discussions between the National Park Service and GTI have spanned many years. Presently, the Service is in negotiations with GTI to move forward with the acquisition. The city of Lowell and the Service have worked closely to protect the historical park. Lowell National Historical Park is largely responsible for the economic revival of Lowell, and the local citizenry is grateful for this benefit.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Mojave National Preserve

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 7

Location: Southern California

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/San Bernardino County/Congressional District No. 40

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The California Desert Protection Act of 1994, established Mojave National Preserve, and revised the boundaries and designations of Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks. The act authorized appropriations not to exceed \$300,000,000 for land acquisition by NPS and BLM.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	2,700	\$1,300,000
Future Funding Need	90,570	\$92,700,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Largely unimproved.

Description: The Act of October 31, 1994 established Mojave National Preserve and authorized acquisition by donation, purchase, or exchange. The act authorized appropriations not to exceed \$300,000,000 for acquisition by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management of the lands added by the act. The preserve contains a total of 1,546,626 acres.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The preserve protects the fragile habitat of the desert tortoise, vast open spaces, and historic mining scenes such as the Kelso railroad depot.

Threat: Unchecked development threatens the significant natural, scenic, and archeological resources in the core of the preserve and along the southern and eastern gateways.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, a total of \$1,300,000 is needed to acquire 40 tracts containing a total of 2,700 acres within the boundary of the national preserve. It is critical that the Service begin an active acquisition program at the national preserve in order to address numerous threats of development that would harm the resources of the preserve. It is expected that partnership efforts from nonprofit conservation organizations will continue to add significantly to the amount of land protected at the national preserve.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The owners of the lands to be acquired with the requested funds approached the superintendent of the national preserve requesting acquisition of their land. All of the landowners have been in contact with the NPS within the last year. With the funds requested, the NPS will only be acquiring land from such willing sellers. The preserve has many letters, e-mails and telephone call records from landowners requesting that the National Park Service acquire their lands which lie within the boundary of the preserve. The local communities are supportive of the efforts to protect the resources and increase the economic benefit to the area through tourism to the California Desert.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **New River Gorge National River**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 36

Location: Vicinity of Oak Hill, West Virginia

State/County/Congressional District: State of West Virginia/Fayette, Raleigh and Summers Counties/Congressional District No.3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. However, the over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	102	\$500,000
Future Funding Need	11,126	\$11,500,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Largely undeveloped.

Description: The Act of November 10, 1978, authorized establishment of New River Gorge National River. Public Law 104-333, November 12, 1996, revised the boundary to include an additional 8,768 acres of privately owned land.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: A rugged, whitewater river, flowing northward through deep canyons, the New River is among the oldest rivers on the continent. The free-flowing, 53-mile segment from Hinton to Fayetteville is abundant in natural, scenic, historic, and recreational features.

Threat: The river's land protection plan assigns the highest acquisition priority to (1) tracts that contain the river's most significant resources, (2) tracts required for the development of facilities, and (3) tracts proposed for significant levels of visitor use.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, \$500,000 is needed to acquire one tract containing 101.69 acres. This tract is at Fayette Station, where 150,000 whitewater boaters annually takeout after paddling the lower New River Gorge. A sign advertising the property for sale as residential or vacation homesites on "riverfront lots" has been erected within sight of the parking area. Approximately 1000 ft. of the property has road frontage, which could allow for development of the property. Also threatened is the scenic quality of this portion of the gorge, which is visible from the Fayette Station one-way road and the national river's visitor center at Canyon Rim.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Following discussion with the landowner, an appraisal of the subject tract has been ordered by the Service. The Service maintains an active, ongoing land acquisition program at New River Gorge. Local landowners are generally supportive of the acquisition program.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Nez Perce National Historical Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 17

Location: Lewis-and-Clark-Expedition Sites in Idaho

State/County/Congressional District: State of Idaho/Idaho County/Congressional District No. 1

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$2,000,000

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2001 Request	163	\$1,000,000
Future Funding Need	TBD	\$11,300,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: None.

Description: The Act of October 30, 1992, revised the boundary to include additional lands. Lands located within the revised boundary and owned by a State or political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Acquisition of privately owned land requires the owner's consent unless (1) the nature of land use has changed, or is going to change, significantly, (2) acquisition is essential for park purposes, or (3) the land is located in certain areas described in the act.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Within the park boundaries, there are 38 sites commemorating and celebrating Nez Perce culture and traditions. The park also preserves significant sites related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Threat: Acquisition is necessary to prevent development of and/or damage to significant historic sites.

Need: The requested funds will permit the acquisition of two tracts of land. These tracts are needed to properly interpret significant sites for the upcoming bicentennial commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. One tract will be acquired at Weippe Prairie, where Lewis and Clark made their first contact with the Nez Perce in 1805, receiving supplies and assistance that enabled them to complete their expedition to the Pacific Ocean. The other tract to be acquired is the Canoe Camp site where Lewis and Clark stayed among the Nez Perce for several weeks in September 1805, resting and building five wooden canoes for their trip westward.

In anticipation of Federal acquisition of these tracts, The Idaho Heritage Trust, a nonprofit conservation organization, has expressed an interest in acquiring additional lands to protect the historic sites of the area. Furthermore, both the Idaho Governor's Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission and the Clearwater Snake Regional Economic Development Association have indicated an interest in partnering with the National Park Service to protect these sites. Efforts to define and formalize these partnerships are underway.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: In February 2001, the National Park Service obtained permission from the landowners to appraise their properties. Federal acquisition is supported by the Idaho Governor's Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission and by the Clearwater Snake Regional Economic Development Association. There is strong support from the local communities, including Indian tribes, for this acquisition of land.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **North Cascades National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 19

Location: In the vicinity of the Cascades Mountains in northern Washington

State/County/Congressional District: State of Washington/Chelan, Skagit and Whatcom Counties/Congressional District Nos. 2,4

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	127	\$1,000,000
Future Funding Need	0	0

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential.

Description: The Act of October 2, 1968, established the North Cascades Complex, consisting of Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, North Cascades National Park, and Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: High jagged peaks intercept moisture-laden winds, producing glaciers, icefalls, waterfalls, and other water phenomena in the wild alpine region contained within the boundary of North Cascades National Park.

Threat: A proposed mining plan of operations has been submitted by the owner of two patented mining claims known as the Thunder Creek Mine Property within the park. The plan is to remove approximately 30,000 pounds of ore for shipment to a smelter. The claims are within a remote area of the park (Thunder Basin) and surrounded by the Stephen Mather Wilderness. The entire operation, including transportation of personnel and ore, would be conducted by helicopter. Helicopter access would require that trees be cleared or cut. The ore transport would be over wilderness for a distance of approximately 12 miles to a landing site outside the park along the North Cascades Scenic Highway. Such activity would create considerable noise disturbance that would adversely impact the wilderness character of the area. Furthermore, the owner has suggested the possibility of recreational development of the property. In the past he has mentioned the possible construction of a wilderness lodge. Recreational use would involve continued helicopter access and would require removal of trees on the mill site to establish a landing area.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire the 127 acres comprising the two mining claims and prevent adverse use of the subject property.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The owners have expressed an interest in selling to the United States. The owners wrote to Congress on February 3, 2001, requesting that funds be appropriated for acquisition of their property. They would like to mine their lands if the Service is not able to acquire their lands.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Olympic National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 21

Location: Clallam, Grays Harbor, Mason and Jefferson Counties, Washington

State/County/Congressional District: State of Washington/Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson and Mason Counties/Congressional District No. 6

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	3	\$1,210,000
Future Funding Need	390	\$19,790,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential/recreational.

Description: Olympic National Park was authorized June 29, 1938, to reserve and withdraw from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States and to dedicate as a public park an area in the State of Washington. The acts of October 21, 1976, and November 7, 1986, revised the boundary of the park to include additional lands. After fiscal year 2001, 63 acres in the boundary expansion area will remain to be acquired for an estimated \$5,000,000. In addition, 293 tracts totaling 330 acres (Estimated value: \$16 million) in the inholding areas of the park remain to be acquired.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park is a large wilderness area featuring rugged glacier-capped mountains, deep valleys, lush meadows, sparkling lakes, giant trees, 57 miles of unspoiled beaches, teeming wildlife such as Roosevelt elk and Olympic marmot, and the most spectacular temperate rain forest in the world.

Threat: The wilderness character of the park is threatened by incompatible construction or development on non-Federal lands.

Need: The funds requested for fiscal year 2002 are needed to acquire 19 tracts containing a total of three acres within the authorized boundary of the national park, as follows: (1) Two tracts containing a total of one acre (Estimated value: \$1,000,000) in the Lake Crescent portion of the park. The strategic topography and location of these tracts makes them highly desirable and susceptible for potential residential or seasonal recreational home developments on remaining vacant waterfront properties; (2) Seventeen tracts containing a total of two acres (Estimated value: \$210,000). These are small unbuildable and uneconomic lots. The area now serves as a primary habitat for small animals and provides visitors with limited water recreation use (i.e., fishing). Acquisition of these lots would assist park management in protecting the water quality, natural resources, and habitat while expanding recreational use and safety in the area.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Federal land acquisition within the boundary of the park has been underway for over 20 years as tracts become available for sale on the open market. Two landowners at the Lake Crescent area of the park have expressed an interest in selling. Regarding the 17 privately owned tracts remaining to be acquired in the Elwha Campsite area, the NPS has received letters and phone calls from landowners willing to sell to the NPS.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 12

Location: At the southern tip of Texas, in and around Brownsville

State/County/Congressional District: State of Texas/Cameron County/Congressional District No. 27

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$3,101,000

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	1,488	\$1,250,000
Future Funding Need	564	\$1,750,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: None.

Description: The Act of November 10, 1978, authorized establishment of Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site to preserve and commemorate an area of unique historical significance as one of only two important battles of the Mexican War fought on American soil. The Act of June 23, 1992, established the boundary of Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site to include 3,357 acres of privately owned land. A report prepared by the Service in February 1992 estimated the cost to acquire all 20 tracts to be approximately \$5,600,000. After fiscal year 2001, approximately 2,052 privately owned acres remain to be acquired at an estimated cost of \$3,000,000.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park preserves the large battlefield on which the first battle of the Mexican War (1846-48) took place. It portrays the battle and the war, and its causes and consequences from the perspectives of both the United States and Mexico.

Threat: Since the enactment of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), commercial development in and around the city of Brownsville has increased dramatically. Such development within the boundary of the national historic site would adversely impact the historical integrity of the unit. In addition to developmental pressures, the natural resources are being degraded through poaching and excessive livestock grazing.

Need: The requested funds are needed to acquire a tract containing 1,487.50 acres of land located within the national historic site and adjacent to a highly traveled thoroughfare that is currently experiencing an increase in heavy industrial and passenger traffic. The tract contains important battlefield areas that are critical for proper interpretation of the strategies used during the battles. In anticipation of Federal acquisition of the tract, Palo Alto's partners have committed \$1.0 million toward the development of interpretive trails on this property to enhance visitor experience and safety.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The landowner is a willing seller and has been in frequent contact with National Park Service personnel. The owner gave the Service permission to appraise the property and would like the acquisition process to move forward. Palo Alto partners and representatives from the city of Brownsville also recognize the importance of acquiring this property.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Pecos National Historical Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 24

Location: Landmark ruins on the Santa Fe Trail in New Mexico.

State/County/Congressional District: State of New Mexico/San Miguel and Santa Fe Counties/Congressional District No. 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation on appropriations for land acquisition.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	36	\$500,000
Future Funding Need	331	\$900,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential.

Description: The Act of November 8, 1990, established the Glorieta Unit of Pecos National Historical Park and authorized land acquisition only with the owner's consent unless it is determined that the property is subject to, or threatened with, adverse use.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park's Glorieta Unit was established to preserve and interpret the site of the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass.

Threat: The battlefield is threatened by increased development activity in the area due to the growing popularity of the region. The park is located only 20 miles southeast of Santa Fe. All of the battlefield site tracts in the Cañoncito subunit are privately owned. One landowner has threatened to subdivide his property, construct a home on it and bulldoze a road to connect his individual pieces of property. Because of the complex land ownership pattern and limited road access in this unit, access, safety and trespass are major concerns for visitors and employees alike.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$500,000 are needed in fiscal year 2002 to acquire a tract containing a total of 36 acres. The owner of this tract has approached the National Park Service asking to have their property acquired. This battlefield tract in the Cañoncito subunit is important to the interpretive message of the park. National Park Service ownership of this tract will enhance the overall visitor experience at the unit. This tract is located in the Cañoncito subunit of Pecos National Historical Park. Acquisition of the property is needed to protect the cultural and natural resources and cultural landscapes associated with the 1862 Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass and the 1821 Santa Fe Trail. The resources in this unit are threatened by development and theft of artifacts and historic relics by souvenir hunters and Civil War enthusiasts. Due to the close proximity of Santa Fe, subdivision development in this area is imminent. If subdivision does occur these resources will be lost forever.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The owner has asked that the National Park Service acquire this tract. The Conservation Fund, and the National Parks and Conservation Association support this land acquisition strategy.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Pinnacles National Monument**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 11

Location: Central California

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/Monterey and San Benito Counties/Congressional District No. 17

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. Legislation should be enacted to increase the limitation as needed.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	1,967	\$3,300,000
Future Funding Need	0	0

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Ranch-related improvements.

Description: Pinnacles National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 16, 1908, to preserve and protect natural formations known as the Pinnacle Rocks, along with a series of caves underlying them. The rocks are the remains of an ancient volcano.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Spire-like rock formations 500 to 1,200 feet high, with caves and a variety of volcanic features, rise above the smooth contours of the surrounding countryside.

Threat: The 1,967-acre tract of land proposed for acquisition, known as the Pinnacles Ranch, is strategically located at the east entrance of Pinnacles National Monument. The owners have offered it for purchase to the National Park Service. This land has excellent views of the national monument, and is in the Pinnacles viewshed. It lies on both sides of the only eastside access road, in a riparian valley oak corridor that reaches into the national monument. If the Service does not acquire the ranch, it will be sold on the open market; if privately purchased, the tract has potential for rezoning, subdivision, and development.

Need: The requested funds will be used to purchase the Pinnacles Ranch. The owners have offered it for purchase to the National Park Service. Acquisition of this land would provide a needed site for campground purposes and also stem the tide of subdivision and development in the area. The amount of the requested funds exceeds the statutory limitation on appropriations for land acquisition at the park, so legislation should be enacted to increase the limitation as needed.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The owners of the ranch approached the superintendent of the national monument requesting that their land be acquired. The NPS has appraised the land and provided the owners with a copy of the appraisal report and an offer in the amount of the appraised value. The approved appraisal report indicates a value for the property as of August 2, 2000. The owners have indicated that they do not concur with the value indicated in the appraisal report. If the requested funds are included in the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, the NPS will update the appraisal and discuss changes with the landowner. The last contact between the Park service and the landowner was on December 1, 2000.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Point Reyes National Seashore**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 8

Location: Along Pacific Ocean coast, north of San Francisco in California

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/Marin County/Congressional District No. 6

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. Public Law 95-42 provides the over-ceiling authority for appropriation of the requested funds.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	522	\$2,100,000
Future Funding Need	3,290	\$8,900,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Several radio towers and a small building.

Description: The seashore was authorized September 13, 1962, to preserve a portion of the diminishing seashore that remains undeveloped.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Point Reyes National Seashore contains unique elements of biological and historical interest in a spectacularly scenic panorama of thunderous ocean breakers, open grasslands, brushy hillsides, and forested ridges.

Threat: The land protection plan for the seashore assigns highest priority to the acquisition of tracts in the Inverness Ridge, Bear Valley, and Haggerty Gulch areas where threats of residential and commercial development are most likely. Hardship cases will continue to be accorded the highest acquisition priority with available funds.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, funds in the amount of \$2,100,000 are needed to acquire a 522-acre tract at the national seashore. The funds are needed to acquire a large oceanfront parcel, owned by American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T) and once utilized as a ship-to-shore radio communications facility. The evolution of satellite technology has resulted in the closure of the facility and the possible sale and development of this parcel. The land is located within the heart of the Point Reyes National Seashore and is currently improved with several radio towers and a small building. The property is nesting habitat for the snowy plover, elephant seals and rare plants, and is in the midst of a nomination as an historic cultural landscape to the National Register of Historic Places. If the property were developed further, it would impact adjacent park resources and be incompatible with the visitor experience.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The landowner approached the National Park Service requesting Federal acquisition of the property and is a willing seller. Last contact between the landowner and the Service was in January 2001.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Saguaro National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 5

Location: Vicinity of Tucson, Arizona

State/County/Congressional District: State of Arizona/Pima County/Congressional District Nos. 2,5

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: Public Law 102-61, June 19, 1991, revised the boundary of the monument to add 3,540 acres to the Rincon Unit of the monument and authorized the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition.

Public Law 103-364, October 14, 1994, abolished the monument and established Saguaro National Park to include the former monument and an additional 3,460 acres. The act authorized the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	160	\$2,000,000
Future Funding Need	896	\$13,000,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential and agricultural.

Description: Originally established as a national monument in 1933, Saguaro National Park was designated in 1994.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park's purpose is to protect natural resources, particularly the giant saguaro cactus which can reach heights of 50 feet, weigh up to 8 tons, and live for more than 150 years. The area is also home to desert wildlife including desert tortoise and Gila monster.

Threat: The monument consists of two units on the outskirts of Tucson, Arizona: Tucson Mountain Unit (west) and Rincon Mountain Unit (east). Increasing urban encroachment and adjacent development have threatened the integrity of the monument. Saguaro stands in the vicinity of the park have declined dramatically since the 1930s.

Need: Funds totaling \$2,000,000 are needed in fiscal year 2002 to acquire one tract containing a total of 160 acres. The tract to be acquired is located in the Tucson Mountain District of the park and is identified as critical acquisitions in the land protection plan for the park. The tract contains significant Sonoran Desert resources such as saguaro cactus and paloverde, as well as a variety of wildlife. The tract also contains archeological sites that are vulnerable to vandalism and disturbance. It is located in an area where construction and development pressures are intense. Acquisition is necessary to preclude development that would harm significant park resources.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The landowner has indicated willingness to sell to the United States. Contact between the owner and the National Park Service has been ongoing over the last two years. There is broad local support for the Federal acquisition of this property as evidenced in a community letter to the Arizona Congressional delegation in February 1999 urging completion of acquisition in the park.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 22

Location: Kiowa County, Colorado

State/County/Congressional District: State of Colorado/Kiowa County/Congressional District No. 4

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	1,466	\$300,000
Future Funding Need	11,117	\$1,700,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: None.

Description: The Act of November 7, 2000, authorized establishment of Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site to provide for the preservation, commemoration, and interpretation of the Sand Creek Massacre. The act authorized acquisition by purchase from a willing seller, donation, exchange, or other means. The act directs the Secretary to maximize the use of cost-effective alternatives to Federal fee ownership, including the acquisition of conservation easements and other means of acquisition consistent with local zoning requirements. The park will not be considered established until the land is acquired.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: More than 150 Cheyenne and Arapaho were killed in the attack by approximately 700 soldiers on November 29, 1864. The Secretary must give priority to the acquisition of land containing the marker in existence on the date of enactment, which states ‘Sand Creek Battleground, November 29 and 30, 1864.’

Threat: There are presently 12,583 acres of privately owned land within the boundary of the national historic site. The National Park Service will seek to acquire the minimum interest necessary to preserve and protect the resources of the national historic site.

Need: For FY 2002, funds in the amount of \$300,000 are needed to acquire two tracts totaling 1,466 acres, thereby commencing the acquisition program at the national historic site.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: One of the landowners has indicated a willingness to sell to the United States. The recent enactment of legislation to establish the national historic site was preceded by considerable dialogue and interaction among the National Park Service, the Congressional delegation, and the local community. Federal protection of the site is supported by the Kiowa County Commissioners, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, the Northern Arapaho Tribe, the State of Colorado, and many local landowners.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 31

Location: Commonwealth of Virginia

State/County/Congressional District: Commonwealth of Virginia/Multiple Counties and Congressional Districts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: Public Law 104-333 provides that, from the amounts made available to carry out the National Historic Preservation Act, there are authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition not more than \$2,000,000 annually to remain available until expended.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	250	\$800,000
Future Funding Need	Unknown	Unknown

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential and agricultural.

Description: Public Law 104-333, enacted on November 12, 1996, established the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The law provides that protection of the district is to be accomplished through partnerships between Federal, State, and local governments, the regional entities of such governments, and the private sector.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national historic district was established to protect certain sites and structures associated with Civil War battles in the Shenandoah Valley.

Threat: Increasing commercial and residential development in the Shenandoah Valley threatens the historical integrity of the Civil War battle sites.

Need: It is expected that the requested funds will be provided to the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation for the acquisition of approximately 250 acres threatened by development within the historic district. The foundation is the designated management entity as described in the approved Management Plan for the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District which was established by Public Law 104-333.

Section 344 of Public Law 105-83, the act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1998, stated the sense of the Senate that "...Congress should give special priority to the preservation of Civil War battlefields by making funds available for the purchase of threatened and endangered Civil War battlefield sites."

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: If the requested funds are appropriated, the Service would provide the funds to the foundation. The foundation has had discussions with the landowners within the last two months. Some of the subject properties are already for sale on the open market. Negotiations to acquire the properties will not commence until necessary funds are appropriated. The nonprofit Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District Commission, that oversees the use of these funds in conjunction with the National Park Service, has identified additional needs with the help of neighbors, community organizations and scholars in the area.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 27

Location: Northwest Michigan along Lake Michigan shoreline

State/County/Congressional District: State of Michigan/Benzie and Leelanau Counties/Congressional District No. 1

Land Acquisition Limitation Remaining: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	275	\$1,100,000
Future Funding Need	1,388	\$4,900,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Some residential.

Description: The national lakeshore was established on October 21, 1977. The land protection plan assigns highest priority to the acquisition of tracts in the Miller Hill and Bow Lakes areas. The Act of October 22, 1982, authorized the addition to the lakeshore of 1,575 acres in these areas, but directed that acquisition would require the owner's consent unless significant damage to the resources of the lakeshore was threatened.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: This is a diverse landscape with massive sand dunes, quiet rivers, sand beaches, beech-maple forests, clear lakes, and rugged bluffs towering as high as 460 feet above Lake Michigan. Two offshore wilderness islands offer tranquility and seclusion.

Threat: The National Park Service will seek to acquire the minimum interest necessary to protect the fragile resources of the national lakeshore from the adverse impacts of development.

Need: Funds of \$1,100,000 are needed in fiscal year 2002 to acquire five tracts containing 275 acres. The tracts proposed for acquisition are some of the last privately owned properties remaining to be acquired in the Bow Lakes Unit of the national lakeshore. The Bow Lakes Unit contains significant examples of glacial lakes and forested valleys that were formed when the great ice blocks melted. Upon completion of necessary acquisition, the Bow Lakes Unit would be a day-use area with trail access to significant geologic features and natural resources.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The landowners are all aware that these tracts are within the boundary of the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore and contain important natural resources which the national lakeshore was created to protect. The National Park Service works closely with landowners inside unit boundaries to ensure that when they are willing to sell their lands there is a method for preserving the resources and contributing to the mission of the park unit.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 18

Location: In the St. Johns River Valley of Florida

State/County/Congressional District: State of Florida/Duval County/Congressional District No. 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	260	\$1,000,000
Future Funding Need	13,745	\$7,000,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Some residential and commercial.

Description: The Act of February 16, 1988 established Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve and authorized the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition. The act directed, however, that no lands other than wetlands or interests therein be acquired without the consent of the owner. The preserve contains 46,019 acres of which 21,339 acres are privately owned. Approximately 14,106 privately owned acres have been identified for acquisition.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Named for the American Indians who lived here for more than 3,000 years, the reserve encompasses Atlantic coastal marshes, islands, tidal creeks, and the estuaries of the St. Johns and Nassau Rivers. Besides traces of Indian life, remains of Spanish, French and English colonial ventures can be found as well as Southern plantation life and 19th century military activities.

Threat: The preserve was established to protect certain wetlands and historic sites in the St. Johns River Valley. Acquisition is necessary to prevent the loss of natural, historical and cultural resources.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, \$1,000,000 is needed to acquire two tracts containing a total of 260 acres within the preserve boundary. The tracts, located in the Cedar Point area, are undeveloped and wooded in "old growth" oak habitat. The tracts are assigned a high acquisition priority in the land protection plan. Cedar Point, one of the last undeveloped upland tracts, represents one of the few places where visitors can experience both oak hammocks and salt marsh environments. Since the majority of the preserve is aquatic in nature, the Cedar Point area is one of only a few areas having vehicle access. The National Park Service is seeking to develop the southern end of Cedar Point at the location of a former fishing camp. This previously disturbed area would be the site of a boat ramp and visitor contact station.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: This development of the Cedar Point is a partnership with the city of Jacksonville and others to preserve oak hammocks and expand recreational opportunities. A written and formalized five-agency planning effort has identified the area as a high priority, and the partnership is actively pursuing land acquisition by each member through their unique authorities. The requested \$1,000,000 is seen as the NPS effort, while similar efforts are being conducted by the city of Jacksonville, the State of Florida, the Cedar Bay Co-generation Power Plant Mitigation Fund, and others, that would hopefully add more than \$2 million.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Voyageurs National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 32

Location: Northern Minnesota near International Falls

State/County/Congressional District: State of Minnesota/Koochiching and St. Louis Counties/Congressional District No.8

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. However, the over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	245	\$1,000,000
Future Funding Need	816	\$4,000,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Largely undeveloped.

Description: Voyageurs National Park was authorized January 1, 1971. The land acquisition program has been underway since fiscal year 1972. Of the 218,200 acres comprising the park, only 1,300 acres remain privately owned. Approximately 1,061 acres of privately owned land remain to be acquired after fiscal year 2001.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park was established to preserve and protect the outstanding scenery, geological conditions, and waterway systems that constituted part of the historic route of the voyageurs who contributed to the opening of the United States. The park contains more than 30 lakes dotted with islands and surrounded by forests.

Threat: Threats of recreational and residential development require expeditious completion of the acquisition program at the park.

Need: For FY 2002, \$1,000,000 is needed to acquire four tracts containing a total of 244.3 acres at the park, including tracts presently used for hunting and trapping.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The landowners are all aware that these tracts are within the boundary of the Voyageurs National Park and contain important natural resources the park was created to protect. The National Park Service works closely with landowners inside unit boundaries to ensure that when they are willing to sell their land there is a method for preserving the resources and contributing to the mission of the park unit.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **War in the Pacific National Historical Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 29

Location: Guam

State/County/Congressional District: Island of Guam/Congressional Delegate

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$12,429,953

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	1	\$900,000
Future Funding Need	199	\$7,600,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential.

Description: The Act of August 18, 1978, established War in the Pacific National Historical Park and authorized the appropriation of up to \$16,000,000 for land acquisition. To date, \$3,570,047 has been appropriated, leaving an unappropriated balance of \$12,429,953. After fiscal year 2001, 200 privately owned acres remain to be acquired at the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park provides an opportunity to interpret events in the Pacific Theater of World War II. It includes major historic sites associated with the 1944 battle for Guam, an example of the island-hopping military campaign against the Japanese.

Threat: The park is comprised of seven individual units and features a checkerboard pattern of land ownership (Federal, Government of Guam, and privately owned). Because of the island environment, land is coveted. Commercial or residential development of any of the 200 privately owned acres would not be compatible with park purposes.

Need: In FY 2002, \$900,000 is needed to acquire a 0.26-acre tract within the Asan Inland Unit. The tract is surrounded by Federal property and small privately owned parcels along the historic Asan Beach and contains commercial structures. One of the park's major goals is to protect the historic scene of these beaches, and these commercial structures greatly impact the visual aesthetics of the resource. The intent of the acquisition is to tear down the existing structures and recreate the open vistas of the historic beachfront.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The owner of the tract approached the park superintendent requesting Federal acquisition of the property. The NPS lands office has also been in touch with the owner within the last six months. The National Park Service is working closely with the local community to advance this acquisition and deal, personally, with a need to facilitate a greater understanding of the land acquisition program within the National Park Service. A site visit was conducted in March, 2001.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/State Conservation Grants

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: State Conservation Grants Administration

	2001 Enacted	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
State Conservation Grants Administration	1,497	20	+7,483	9,000	+7,503
Total Requirements \$(000)	1,497	20	+7,483	9,000	+7,503

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 4601-4-11, Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) Act of 1965, as amended

OVERVIEW

The State Conservation Grants Administration activity administers previously awarded and new grant projects in cooperation with State partners so as to ensure accountability and compliance with site conservation and public access mandates.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- IIIb Through partnerships with other federal, state and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.
- IIIc Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreational use.

*State Conservation Grants Administration
FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

Enacted: \$1,497,000

The State grants administrative account covers expenses associated with two main program functions: one fixed - the other variable - workload determined by whether new grant funds are appropriated, and the size of such appropriation. The \$89 million grant program in FY 2001 more than doubled from the previous year's appropriation of \$40 million. Overall grant workloads include increases in the administration of an estimated 850 new grants which includes providing technical assistance to States in updating and or developing their new outdoor recreation plans, training NPS and State staff, conducting onsite reviews of potential recreation sites to ensure compliance with program requirements.

In addition to new grants, proactive fiduciary activities are continued and include: inspecting or certifying 7,000 project sites, negotiating and resolving an estimated 250 ongoing conversion issues, closeout of 125 active grants, processing 250 grant billings, and the resolution of seven audit exceptions.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/State Conservation Grants

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IIIc1	By September 30, 2005, 100% of the 41,165 recreational properties (estimated for September 30, 2005) assisted by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, and the Federal Lands to Parks Program are protected and remain available for public recreation.
Annual Goal IIIc1	By September 30, 2002, 100% of the 34,088 recreational properties assisted by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, and the Federal Lands to Parks Program are protected and remain available for public recreation.

State Conservation Grants Performance Information	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Number of sites inspected and certified operational	1,988	7,000	7,000
Number of sites threatened	225	250	275
Number of active grants completed and closed out	171	125	180
Number of new grants awarded	268	850	850

**JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS
ADMINISTRATION**

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
State Conservation Grants Administration \$(000)	9,000	+7,483

The FY 2002 request for State Conservation Grants Administration is \$9.0 million and 82 FTE, which represents an increase of \$7.503 million and 56 FTE over the FY 2001 enacted level. The justification of the proposed programmatic increase of \$7.483 million follows.

▪ **State Conservation Grants Administration (+\$7,483,000; +56 FTE):** An increase of \$7.483 million and 56 FTE for grant administration is needed for additional staff to administer new grants and program functions, development of new program policy and regulations, and to conduct ongoing park protection and stewardship activities for prior year completed grants (over 38,000), and for the administration of approximately 750 active projects funded in FY 2000 and FY 2001. These activities include the review and approval of new grants, providing technical assistance to States for updating or developing new outdoor recreation State plans, certifying approximately 4,500 recreation sites, closing out 300 active grants, processing 1,000 grant billings, and processing 275 conversion issues.

In addition, approximately \$1.0 million of the above amount would be needed to administer the fiduciary responsibilities for over 1300 sites funded under the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR), including 14 active projects funded in FY 2000 and 125 to 150 funded during the FY 2001 grant round. Ongoing park protection and stewardship efforts include periodic site inspections or grantee certifications of completed project sites to guarantee full public access and utility for recreation as mandated by section 1010 of the enabling legislation, and to ensure that recreation opportunities continue at the project site or at alternative locations if the situation warrants.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: State Conservation Grants

	2001 Enacted	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. Grants to States (Includes FY 2001 Title VIII)	88,804	0	+342,196	431,000	+342,196
B. Grants to Indian Tribes	0	0	+10,000	10,000	+10,000
Total Requirements \$(000)	88,804	0	+352,196	441,000	+352,196

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 4601-4-11, Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) Act of 1965, as amended

OVERVIEW

The State Conservation Grants activity provides matching grants to States, and through States, to local units of government for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities that provide public access to lands, waters and other recreation resources. The grants provide incentives for continuing State outdoor recreation planning and for greater commitments by State governments to conservation and improvement of recreation resources at every level, emphasizing the role of States and localities in a nationwide recreation system.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- IIIb Through partnerships with other federal, state and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.
- IIIc Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreational use.

State Conservation Grants FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$88,804,000

In FY 2001, approximately \$39 million was appropriated for State Conservation Grants within the NPS appropriation, and an additional \$50 million was provided in Title VIII of the Interior Appropriations Act – more than twice the appropriation for FY 2000. It is estimated that 8,000 grant applications will be received by the States requesting over \$1.6 billion. Approximately 500 new grants will be approved by NPS for the \$88.804 million available.

The demand for outdoor recreation opportunities and facilities accessible to urban and growing suburban areas continues to increase. The grant program also recognizes State and local efforts to acquire open space, park and recreation lands and other highly valued resources; and seeks to leverage State and local efforts to address these needs through matching grant assistance.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance/State Conservation Grants

Since 1965, over 37,000 State and local grants have been awarded totaling in excess of \$3.3 billion. States and localities have matched this amount dollar-for-dollar, thereby doubling the Federal investment. This program has been very successful in encouraging States to take greater responsibility for the protection and development of open space and recreational resources. Every project acquired or developed is protected in perpetuity pursuant to section 6(f)(3) of the enabling legislation. Through this partnership with States and local governments, providing recreation opportunity while preserving these areas for future generation can often be accomplished in a more timely and cost-effective way than through Federal action. Therefore, funding for State and local park recreation projects is a viable alternative to Federal management of these areas.

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

	2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
State Conservation Grants \$(000)	441,000	+352,196

The FY 2002 request for State Conservation Grants is \$441 million, which represents an increase of \$352.196 million over the FY 2001 enacted level. The justification of the proposed programmatic increase of \$352.196 million follows.

▪ **State Conservation Grants (+\$352,196,000):** An increase of \$352.196 million is proposed in FY 2002 to fund a wide array of recreation and conservation projects to address the growing demand for conservation of wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities and facilities in urban and suburban areas. The State grant program will enhance State flexibility to establish priorities while achieving efficiencies in the diversity of funds by leveraging State, local and Federal dollars and by combining the objectives of several Department grant programs under the Land and Water Conservation Fund umbrella. Grants will be provided for the traditional recreation venues, as well as for protection of lands and interests in lands that provide habitat for a vast array of fish and wildlife, including wetlands for migratory birds and threatened and endangered species. It is estimated that approximately 5,760 new grants would be awarded. Projects range from acquisition of open spaces and natural areas to the development of active use development facilities.

Of the total requested, \$10 million would be set aside to be apportioned to Federally-recognized Indian tribes through a new competitive grant program that will be consistent with the objectives of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program. In addition, \$157,500,000 of the remaining \$431,000,000 balance would be distributed equally to the States and territories, and \$273,500,000 would be apportioned on the ratio which the land area of such State bears to the total land areas of all such States (30 percent) and the ratio which the population of such State bears to the total United States population (70 percent).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-5035-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 enacted	2002 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Land acquisition	83	157	124
00.02 Land acquisition administration	9	12	12
00.04 State conservation grant administration	1	2	9
00.05 State conservation grants	9	75	229
10.00 Total new obligations	102	246	374
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	148	207	197
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	182	215	557
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3	0	0
22.21 Unobligated Balance transferred to other accounts (14-1042)	0	-2	0
22.22 Unobligated Balance transferred to other accounts (14-1125)	-23	0	0
22.22 Unobligated Balance transferred from other account (14-1125)	0	23	0
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	310	443	754
23.95 Total new obligations	-102	-246	-374
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	208	197	380
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation	182	216	557
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)	0	-1	0
49.35 Contract authority rescinded	-30	-30	-30
Title VI Budget Authority			
Mandatory:			
66.10 Contract authority	30	30	30
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	182	215	557
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	104	77	76
73.10 Total new obligations	102	246	374
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-126	-206	-173
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-3	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	77	117	318
74.95 Uncollected customer payments (Federal), end of year	-61	0	0
74.40 Total Obligated balance, end of year	16	117	318

Note: Revisions to Obligations in State Grants and State Grants Administration for FY 2001 were made too late to include in the Budget Appendix.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) (continued)

Identification code 14-5035-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from discretionary authority	87	75	60
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	39	131	113
87.00 Total outlays, gross	126	206	173
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	182	215	557
90.00 Outlays	126	206	173

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-5035-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 estimates	2002 estimates
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	6	9	13
11.3 Personnel compensation: Other than full-time permanent	0	0	1
11 Subtotal personnel compensation	6	9	14
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	10	4	4
31.0 Equipment	0	1	1
32.0 Land and structures	28	157	124
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	56	72	229
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	1	0
19.90 Total, Direct Obligations	102	246	374

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-5035-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 enacted	2002 estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	130	180	238

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations

Program Components	2001 Estimate	2002 Budget Estimate	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A.1. Recreational Fee Demonstration Program	[137,000]	[138,000]	[+1,000]
A.2. Non-Demonstration Parks Fee Program	[3,400]	[3,400]	[0]
A.3. Deed-Restricted Parks Fee Program	[1,500]	[1,500]	[0]
A. Subtotal	141,900	142,900	+1,000
B. National Park Passport Program	15,500	16,000	+500
C. Transportation Systems Fund	2,000	2,000	0
D.1. Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park	[800]	[850]	[+50]
D.2. Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton National Park	[20]	[19]	[-1]
D. Subtotal	820	869	+49
Total Requirements \$(000)	160,220	161,769	+1,549

AUTHORIZATION

Recreational Fee Demonstration Program. Public Law 104-134, section 315 of section 101(c) (110 Stat. 1321-200) as amended by: Public Law 104-208, section 319 of section 101(d) (110 Stat. 3009-223); Public Law 105-18, section 5001 of title II (111 Stat. 181); Public Law 105-83, section 320 (111 Stat. 1596); Public Law 105-277, section 327 of Section 101(e) (112 Stat. 2681-291); and Public Law 106-291, section 336 (114 Stat. 997). (16 U.S.C. 460 l-6a note shows text of law as amended). Law is supplemented by Public Law 105-83, section 107 (111 Stat. 1561) and Public Law 106-176, section 310.

Non-Demonstration Parks Fee Program. Public Law 106-176, section 310. (16 U.S.C. 460 l-6a note shows text of law.)

Deed-Restricted Parks Fee Program. Public Law 105-327. (16 U.S.C. 460 l-6a(i)(1)(C).)

Fee Collection Support. Public Law 103-66, section 10002(b) (107 Stat. 403) (16 U.S.C. 460 l-6a(i)(1)(B).) Law is supplemented by: Public Law 104-134, section 315(c)(2)(C) of section 101(c) (110 Stat. 1321-207); and Public Law 105-83, section 107 (111 Stat. 1561).

National Park Passport Program. Public Law 105-391, title VI. (16 U.S.C. 5991-5995.)

Transportation Systems Fund. Public Law 105-391, section 501. (16 U.S.C. 5981.)

Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park. 16 U.S.C. 40a-40c.

Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton National Park. 16 U.S.C. 406 d-3.

OVERVIEW

This activity includes the several permanent appropriations that are derived from recreation entrance and use fees paid by visitors. The Non-Demonstration Parks Fee Program and the Deed-Restricted Parks Fee Program are combined as sub-accounts with the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program for accounting and presentation purposes, and the

Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations

Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for the Grand Teton National Park account is combined with the Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park account for presentation purposes, in accordance with Administration policy. Separate accounting is maintained for each item in this section.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIa Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIb Park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the preservation of parks and their resources for this and future generations.
- IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.

A.1. Recreational Fee Demonstration Program Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

FY 2001 Estimated Amount: \$137,000,000

The Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, as authorized and amended in the FY 1996, FY 1997, FY 1998, FY 1999, FY 2001 and the FY 1997 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Acts providing funds to the Department of the Interior, gave the National Park Service and other agencies authority to establish demonstration fee programs at up to 100 projects. In this program, the NPS and other agencies are to test the feasibility of user-generated cost recovery for operation and maintenance at recreation sites and habitat enhancement projects on Federal lands. As originally enacted, the legislation provided that all recreation fee revenue collected at a demonstration site above a specific target for each demonstration site would be automatically available to the NPS. The FY 1998 Interior Appropriations Act included an amendment to the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program that allows agencies to retain all recreation fee revenue generated at the demonstration sites. The FY 1998 act amendments also directed that the cost of fee collection for demonstration parks would thereafter be covered from the funds each demonstration park received from the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program account. The program is now authorized through FY 2002, with the revenue remaining available to the NPS through FY 2005. Legislation will be proposed to extend authorization four more years, to allow fee collection through FY 2006, and the use of collections through 2009.

The fee authority specifies that the NPS can retain 80 percent of the amount available for use at the collecting park, and that the remaining 20 percent is available to be allocated at the discretion of NPS management. By law, the funds retained by the NPS may be used for backlogged repair and maintenance projects (including projects relating to health and safety) and for interpretation, signage, fee collection, and habitat, facility enhancement or resource preservation projects. As policy, the NPS has determined that the new revenue from the recreational fee demonstration program will be dedicated primarily to identified, backlogged maintenance, rehabilitation and resource management projects.

In FY 2002, at least 60 percent of receipts will be directed toward deferred maintenance work as part of the President's proposal to devote \$440 million per year for five years toward the elimination of NPS backlogged infrastructure needs.

Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations

The NPS has implemented all 100 authorized fee demonstration projects. These projects ranged from raising existing admission fees at parks such as Yosemite, Yellowstone, Grand Teton and Grand Canyon National Parks to \$20 per vehicle and \$10 per person, to charging a \$20 per person interpretive fee for guided kayak tours at Redwood National Park. Automated fee collection machines, boating fees, multi-agency fees, contract fee collection, backcountry use, interpretive fees and high season fee rates were among new fee collection strategies that were implemented under the new fee demonstration authority.

Public reaction to the program has been favorable. A contracted recreation fee monitoring study was conducted at eleven units participating in the fee demonstration program in the summer of 1997. The study showed that 80 percent of the visitors to these units felt that the new fees were either “about right” or “too low.” The vast majority of respondents said they supported the higher fee rates only if the money collected stayed in the park as a supplement and if the park budget was not offset by the fee revenue.

For FY 2001, receipts are estimated to be \$137,000,000, an increase of 2.5 percent over FY 2000, despite some potential loss of revenue in this account from full-year implementation of the new National Park Passport Program. FY 2002 revenue is estimated at \$138,000,000. From its inception in FY 1997 through the estimated amount for FY 2002, over \$730 million will have been retained by the NPS under this authority to accomplish needed project requirements.

A table showing actual obligations, actual and estimated receipts, and actual and estimated expenditures from the beginning of the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program is shown below. Further information on this program may be found in the annual *Recreational Fee Demonstration Program Progress Report to Congress* submitted in January 2001.

Recreational Fee Demonstration Program (\$000 except where indicated)	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Actual	FY1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
TOTAL FEES COLLECTED 1/	45,079	136,842	141,355	133,626	137,000	138,000
PROJECTS APPROVED FOR USE OF FEES						
Approved projects: Number		819	1,159	1,165	1,180	1,180
Approved projects: Cost		85,123	142,529	154,830	155,000	158,000
UNOBLIGATED BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD, AND RECOVERIES						
	0	40,222	125,804	187,472	229,563	256,563
OBLIGATIONS BY TYPE OF PROJECT						
Visitor Services		4,615	12,340	12,643	NA	NA
Resource Protection		983	2,285	3,378	NA	NA
Health and Safety Maintenance		14,183	25,480	36,325	NA	NA
Collection Costs		23,240	28,993	27,687	NA	NA
Other		8,239	11,835	11,502	NA	NA
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	6,484	51,260	80,933	91,535	110,000	138,000
END OF YEAR UNOBLIGATED BALANCE 2/	38,595	125,804	186,226	229,563	256,563	256,563
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (OUTLAYS)	2,713	40,457	65,866	85,339	141,000	147,000

NA Not Available.

1/ Includes Golden Eagle, Golden Age, Recreation Fee.

2/ Total fees collected plus forwarded unobligated balance minus total obligations.

Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations

A.2. Non-Demonstration Parks Fee Program Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

FY 2001 Estimated Amount: \$3,400,000

Beginning in FY 2000, any recreation fees collected by park units not included in the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program or the Deed-Restricted Parks Fee Program are retained and expended where the fees are collected, and are used in the same manner and for the same purposes as provided under the fee demonstration program. This authority expires upon the termination of the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program. For FY 2001, receipts are estimated to be \$3,400,000. For FY 2002, receipts are also estimated to be \$3,400,000.

A.3. Deed-Restricted Parks Fee Program Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

FY 2001 Estimated Amount: \$1,500,000

Any recreation fees collected by park units at which entrance fees cannot be collected by reason of deed restrictions are retained and used by those respective park units for the purposes of enhancing the quality of the visitor experience, protection of resources, repair and maintenance, interpretation, signage, habitat or facility enhancement, resource preservation, annual operation (including fee collection), maintenance, and law enforcement. The authorizing law applies to Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Lincoln Home National Historic Site and Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site. For FY 2001, receipts are estimated to be \$1,500,000, from fees collected at Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Lincoln Home National Historic Site. For FY 2002, receipts are also estimated to be \$1,500,000.

B. National Park Passport Program Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

FY 2001 Estimated Amount: \$15,500,000

This recently authorized program was implemented in FY 2000 to sell National Park Passports for \$50 each to provide admission to all units of the National Park System for a period of 12 months from the date of purchase. The passport includes a collectible stamp with a design to be chosen annually by competition. Up to 15 percent of the revenues from sale of passports may be used to administer and promote the program. Private vendors are also allowed to collect a commission for sales of passports. Net proceeds from sale of passports are deposited in a special account and used for high priority visitor service or resource management projects throughout the National Park System. Net receipts were \$10,147,000 in FY 2000, representing implementation for part of a fiscal year. For FY 2001, net receipts are estimated to be \$15,500,000, because they will be sold for a full year, and also due to more widespread recognition and visibility of the program.

For fiscal year 2002, receipts are estimated to be \$16,000,000, a slight increase over FY 2001.

C. Transportation Systems Fund

NPS-436

Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations

Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

FY 2001 Estimated Amount: \$2,000,000

This program, implemented in FY 2000, allows the National Park Service to charge a fee for public use of transportation services to all or part of any park unit and to retain and use the fees only for costs associated with the transportation systems at each unit where the fee was collected. For FY 2000, \$1,960,000 was collected under this authority. For FY 2001 and FY 2002, receipts are estimated to be \$2,000,000, based on estimated revenue from visitor use of transportation systems in Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks.

D.1. Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

FY 2001 Estimated Amount: \$800,000

A sufficient amount of fees collected from visitors at Yellowstone National Park are deposited in a special fund as authorized by law to pay the additional costs of educating children of employees stationed at Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming-Montana-Idaho. Payments are made to reimburse schools at this remote location for their costs of furnishing educational facilities, including costs to augment teachers' salaries, to buy school equipment and supplies, to offset students' transportation costs, and to maintain park school facilities. For FY 2001, receipts deposited for this purpose are estimated to be \$800,000. For FY 2002, receipts deposited are estimated to be \$850,000, reflecting increased costs of educational activities.

D.2. Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton National Park Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

FY 2001 Estimated Amount: \$20,000

A sufficient amount of fees collected from visitors at Grand Teton National Park and Yellowstone National Park are used to compensate the State of Wyoming as required by law for tax revenues lost as a result of Federal acquisitions of land in expanded areas of Grand Teton National Park. Amounts may vary because of tax rate changes, withdrawal of additional lands from the State's tax rolls because of Federal acquisition, and gradual reductions by law of the amount due for each tract of land after it is acquired. For FY 2001, receipts used for this purpose are estimated to be \$20,000. A modest decrease to \$19,000 is estimated for FY 2002. This is a result of a gradual reduction by law of the amount due.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECREATION FEE PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9928-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
01.99 Balance, start of year	0	0	0
Receipts:			
02.21 Recreational fee demonstration program	138	142	143
02.22 Transportation systems fund	2	2	2
02.23 National park passport program	10	16	16
02.24 Deposits for educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	2	1	1
02.99 Total receipts	152	161	162
Appropriation:			
05.00 Recreation fee permanent appropriations	-152	-161	-162
07.99 Balance, end of year	0	0	0

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9928-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Recreational fee demonstration program and deed-restricted and non-demonstration fee parks	95	125	143
00.02 Transportation systems fund	2	2	2
00.03 National park passport program	1	16	16
00.04 Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	2	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations	100	144	162

RECREATION FEE PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) (continued)

Identification code 14-9928-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	187	239	256
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	152	161	162
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1	0	0
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	339	400	418
23.95 Total new obligations	-100	-144	-162
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	239	256	256
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	152	161	162
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	29	38	18
73.10 Total new obligations	100	144	162
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-90	-164	-170
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1	0	0
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	38	18	10
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	24	29	29
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	66	135	141
87.00 Total outlays, gross	90	164	170
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	152	161	162
90.00 Outlays	90	164	170

Note: Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

RECREATION FEE PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9928-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	13	14	15
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	25	27	28
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	40	43	45
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	5	6	6
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	30	70	86
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	2	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	8	8	8
31.0 Equipment	2	2	2
32.0 Land and structures	7	7	7
99.9 Total new obligations	100	144	162

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-9928-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	1,135	1,137	1,137

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Other Permanent Appropriations

Program Components	2001 Estimate	2002 Budget Estimate	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. Park Concessions Franchise Fees and Concessions Improvement Accounts*	47,400	51,600	+4,200
B. Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund	1,000	2,000	+1,000
C. Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	15,400	15,400	0
D. Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program	2,500	3,000	+500
E.1. Glacier Bay National Park Resource Protection	[430]	[430]	[0]
E.2. Delaware Water Gap National Recreational Area Route 209 Operations	[120]	[120]	[0]
E.3. National Maritime Heritage Grants	[0]	[0]	[0]
E. Subtotal	550	550	+0
Total Requirements \$(000)	66,850	72,550	+5,700

* The Concessions Improvement Accounts portion of these amounts is \$26.2 million in FY 2001 and \$10.6 million in FY 2002.

AUTHORIZATION

Park Concessions Franchise Fees. Title IV, the National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998, of Public Law 105-391, the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 3503). (16 U.S.C. 5951-5966.)

Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund. Public Law 105-391, section 802 (112 Stat. 3522). (16 U.S.C. 1a-2(k).)

Operation and Maintenance of Quarters. 5 U.S.C. 5911 and Public Law 98-473, section 320 (98 Stat. 1874), as amended by: Public Law 100-446, section 316 (102 Stat. 1826); and Public Law 101-121, section 317 (103 Stat. 745) (5 U.S.C. 5911 note shows text of law as amended).

Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program. Public Law 106-206. (16 U.S.C. 4601-4606.)

Glacier Bay National Park Resource Protection. Public Law 104-333, section 703 of Division I (110 Stat. 4185) as amended by Public Law 106-176, section 118 (114 Stat. 28). (16 U.S.C. 1a-2(g).)

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Route 209 Operations. Public Law 98-63, Chapter VII (97 Stat. 329) as amended by: Section 117 of Public Law 98-151 (97 Stat. 977); Public Law 99-88, Chapter VII (99 Stat. 343); and Public Law 104-333, Section 702 of Division I (110 Stat. 4185).

National Maritime Heritage Grants. 16 U.S.C. 5401-5408 including: Public Law 105-85, section 1026 (111 Stat. 1878); and H.R. 5408, section 3502, as enacted by Public Law 106-398.

Other Permanent Appropriations

OVERVIEW

This activity includes the several permanent appropriations that are not derived from recreation fees.

The Delaware Water Gap, Route 209 Operations account and the National Maritime Heritage Grants account are combined with the Glacier Bay National Park Resource Protection account for presentation purposes, in accordance with Administration policy. Separate accounts are maintained for accounting purposes for all items in this section.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIa Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIb Park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the preservation of parks and their resources for this and future generations.
- IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.
- IVa The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.

A. Park Concessions Franchise Fees and Concessions Improvement Accounts Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

All franchise fees and other monetary consideration paid to the United States pursuant to concessions contracts under the National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 are deposited in a special account, Park Concessions Franchise Fees, and used in the National Park System. Eighty percent of the funds collected are retained and used by the collecting park unit for visitor services and to fund high-priority and urgently necessary resource management programs and operations, and 20 percent are used to support activities throughout the National Park System. In FY 2000, \$16,463,000 was retained in this account by the National Park Service. For FY 2001, receipts are estimated to be \$21,200,000.

For FY 2002, receipts are estimated to be \$41,000,000, a significant increase from FY 2001. Increases in this account are expected to continue in future years as concession contracts are reissued under the authority of the National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998. Under previous legislation, the NPS was required to grant a right of preference in contract renewal to concessioners who had performed satisfactorily. The new law eliminates this preference for most of the larger concessioners, granting it only to those concessioners with annual gross receipts of less than \$500,000 and to all outfitters and guides. Because of the elimination of this statutory right, the Service expects increased competition for larger contracts, which will result in improved visitor services. The general trend should also be an increasing return to the Government as competition begins to take affect under the new legislation.

This conversion process will undoubtedly result in some contracts with significantly different franchise fees as construction, investment and maintenance requirements are weighed against the concessioner's ability to pay franchise fees. The resulting prospectus financial package will balance the various financial obligations, including possessory interest liability where it exists, in order to determine that the new fee represents the probable value of the proposed contract. As a result, the Service expects some fees to decrease but the general trend should be higher fees as competition begins to take effect under the new legislation. A few current concession contracts under the old legislation

Other Permanent Appropriations

contain possessory interest reduction clauses that represent a financial benefit flowing to the Government but represent generally lower franchise fees.

Concessions Improvement Accounts: Some older National Park Service contracts with private concessioners require the concessioner to deposit a portion of gross receipts or a fixed sum of money in a separate bank account. With NPS approval, these funds are expended for improvement to facilities that directly support concession visitor services. Concessioners do not accrue possessory interest for improvements funded from these accounts. The National Park Service is committed to transforming these current Concessions Improvement Accounts requirements to standard franchise fee payments under the National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 as these older concession contracts expire and when contract fee reconsiderations allow. As a result, a significant reduction in receipts in the Concessions Improvement Accounts is estimated for FY 2002.

***B. Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund
Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Pursuant to the provisions of section 802(a) of Title VIII of Public Law 105-391, rental payments under a lease for the use of buildings and associated property administered as part of the National Park System are to be deposited in a special Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund account to be used for infrastructure needs in the National Park System. Regulations are currently being promulgated by the Secretary, as required by Public Law 105-391, to implement and regulate new leasing procedures. Public Law 105-391 provides that funds be used for infrastructure needs at units of the National Park System, including facility refurbishment, repair and replacement, infrastructure projects associated with park resource protection, and direct maintenance of the leased buildings and associated properties.

For FY 2001, it is estimated that receipts will be \$1,000,000. For FY 2002, it is estimated that receipts will increase to \$2,000,000 as the program is further implemented. Funds will primarily be used for authorized infrastructure needs at the respective park units where collected, including direct maintenance and repair of the buildings leased.

***C. Operation and Maintenance of Quarters
Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Rental payments are deducted from the pay of National Park Service employees occupying housing units in National Park System areas in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5911, and are deposited in a special fund and used to operate and maintain these Government-owned quarters throughout the National Park System in a safe and habitable condition for employees and their families in accordance with Public Law 98-473 as amended by Public Law 100-446.

For FY 2001, receipts are estimated to be \$15,400,000, approximately equal to FY 2000.

In FY 2000, the National Park Service recorded charges totaling \$1,232,580 for housing maintenance and operations in the Operation of the National Park System appropriation in addition to the funds derived from the quarters rental income. This statement is provided as required by section 814(a)(14) of Division I of Public Law 104-333.

For FY 2002, receipts are estimated to be \$15,400,000, equal to FY 2001.

Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IVa5	By September 30, 2005, 60% of employee housing units listed in poor or fair condition in 1997 assessments will be rehabilitated to good condition, replaced, or removed.
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Other Permanent Appropriations

Annual Goal IVa5	By September 30, 2002, 35% of employee housing units listed in poor or fair condition in 1997 assessments will be rehabilitated to good condition, replaced, or removed.
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D. Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 106-206, revenue from fees collected from issuing permits to use park lands and facilities for commercial filming, still photography, and similar commercial activities are to be retained and used at the sites where collected, in accordance with the formula and purposes established for the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program. Regulations and fees are currently being promulgated by the Secretary in accordance with Public Law 106-206 to implement and regulate this recently authorized program. For FY 2001, it is estimated that receipts will be \$2,500,000. For FY 2002, it is estimated that receipts will increase to \$3,000,000 as the program is further implemented.

E.1. Glacier Bay National Park, Resource Protection Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Sixty percent of the revenues from fees paid by tour boat operators or other permittees for entering Glacier Bay National Park are deposited into a special account and used to fund certain activities to protect resources of the park from harm by permittees, in accordance with section 703 of Division I of Public Law 104-333. The activities authorized for funding through the special account are acquisition and repositioning of emergency response equipment to prevent harm to aquatic park resources from permittees, and investigations to quantify any effect of permittees' activity on wildlife and other natural resource values of the park, to help determine any appropriate limitations on permittees' activities. For FY 2001, receipts are estimated to be \$430,000.

For FY 2002, receipts are estimated to be \$430,000, equal to the amount for FY 2001.

E.2. Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Route 209 Operations Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Funds collected from fees for commercial use of U.S. Route 209 within the boundaries of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area are used for the management, operation, construction, and maintenance of U.S. Route 209 within the park boundaries. By law, U.S. Route 209 within the boundaries of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area is closed to commercial vehicular traffic, except for that based within the recreation area, or serving businesses and persons located within or contiguous to its boundaries, or with business facilities located or serving in certain nearby counties. The law further authorizes a limited fee for the use of Route 209 by commercial vehicles driving through the recreation area as allowed by law. After the authority to collect fees expired in 1993, this authority was restored in November of 1996 by section 702 of Division I of Public Law 104-333. For FY 2001, receipts are estimated to be \$120,000.

For FY 2002, receipts are estimated to be \$120,000, equal to the amount for FY 2001.

E.3. National Maritime Heritage Grants Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Twenty-five percent of any revenues received from the sale of obsolete vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet are used to provide matching grants to State and local governments and private nonprofit organizations under the National

Other Permanent Appropriations

Maritime Heritage Grants Program, for certain maritime heritage education and preservation purposes, and for related administrative expenses, in accordance with 16 U.S.C. 5401-5408.

For FY 2001 and FY 2002, no receipts are estimated. Sales have been halted by the cost of removing hazardous waste to comply with Government requirements. Although it is possible that some vessels will be sold, it is not certain at this time, and no estimates of revenues from sales have been provided. The cost of removing hazardous waste and the continuing deterioration of the vessels are factors working against their sale. The authorizing law for this program was amended October 30, 2000 by H.R. 5408, section 3502, as enacted by Public Law 106-398, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2001. The amendment includes provisions extending the due date for sale of the vessels to September 30, 2006, and authorizing scrapping of some of the vessels at Government cost, not affecting the National Park Service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OTHER PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
01.99 Balance, start of year	0	0	0
Receipts:			
02.20 Rents and charges for quarters	15	15	15
02.21 Park buildings lease and maintenance fund . . . . .	.0	.1	.2
02.22 Concessions improvement accounts*	30	26	11
02.23 User fees for filming and photography on public land . . . . .	.0	.3	.3
02.24 Glacier Bay National Park resource protection . . . . .	.1	.1	.1
02.25 Park concessions franchise fees	16	21	41
02.99 Total receipts	62	67	73
Appropriation:			
05.00 Other Permanent Appropriations	-62	-67	-73
07.99 Total balance, end of year	0	0	0

*Concessions Improvement Accounts (not an appropriation, but shown in Budget Appendix): Some National Park Service agreements with private concessioners providing visitor services within national parks required the concessioners to deposit a portion of gross receipts or a fixed sum of money in a separate bank account. With park approval, a concessioner expends funds from such an account for improvement to facilities that directly support concession visitor services, but would not otherwise be funded through the appropriation process. Concessioners do not accrue possessory interests from improvements funded through these accounts. The National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 will result in a reduction of funds deposited into these accounts since income from the new agreements would be credited to the new Park Concessions Franchise Fees account available to the Park Service without further appropriation for park improvements.

OTHER PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Operation and maintenance of quarters	15	15	15
00.02 Park buildings lease and maintenance fund	0	1	2
00.03 Concessions improvement accounts*	19	26	11
00.04 Filming and photography special use fee program	0	3	3
00.05 Glacier Bay National Park resource protection and other accounts	0	1	1
00.06 Park concessions franchise fees	4	19	38
10.00 Total new obligations	38	65	70
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	67	91	93
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	62	67	73
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	129	158	166
23.95 Total new obligations	-38	-65	-70
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	91	93	96
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	62	67	73
Change in unpaid obligation:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	4	5	1
73.10 Total new obligations	38	65	70
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-38	-69	-59
72.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	5	1	12

*See footnote on previous page.
Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

OTHER PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) (continued)

Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	6	9	16
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	32	60	43
87.00 Total outlays, gross	38	69	59
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	62	67	73
90.00 Outlays	38	69	59

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	5	5	5
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	6	6	6
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	25	52	57
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations	38	65	70

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	160	165	165

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Program Components	2001 Estimate	2002 Budget Estimate	Change From 2001 (+/-)
A. Donations, National Park Service	18,400	18,400	0
B. Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	8	8	0
Total Requirements \$(000)	18,408	18,408	0

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 6 (Donations, National Park Service)
16 U.S.C. 211, 212 (Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln)

OVERVIEW

These permanent appropriations are used: (A) to use donated funds consistent with legislative authority and the wishes of the grantors, and (B) to preserve the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln from an endowment established for that purpose.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Iia Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.

A. National Park Service, Donations Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Estimated: \$18,400,000

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept and use donated funds for the purposes of the National Park System. Use of these funds is strictly controlled. The amount of \$18,400,000 for FY 2000 and for FY 2001 reflects the most current donations estimates by the Service.

B. Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Estimated: \$8,000

The Lincoln Farm Association established an endowment, the proceeds of which are used to help preserve the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site. No change in the amount of proceeds from year to year is estimated.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9972-0-7-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
01.99 Balance, start of year	0	0	0
02.01 Receipts: Donations to National Park Service	18	18	18
05.01 Appropriation: Miscellaneous trust funds	-18	-18	-18
07.99 Balance, end of year	0	0	0

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9972-0-7-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	17	18	18
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	20	22	22
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	18	18	18
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1	0	0
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	39	40	40
23.95 Total new obligations	-17	-18	-18
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	22	22	22
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.27 Appropriation (trust fund, indefinite)	18	18	18
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	5	6	6
73.10 Total new obligations	17	18	18
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-15	-18	-18
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1	0	0
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	6	6	6
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	15	18	18

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) (continued)

Identification code 14-9972-0-7-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	18	18	18
90.00 Outlays	15	18	18

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9972-0-7-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	4	4	4
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	9	10	10
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	2	2
32.0 Land and structures	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	17	18	18

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-9972-0-7-303	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	121	121	121

Note: Revisions to estimated FY 2001 and FY 2002 unobligated balances and unpaid obligations were made too late to include in the Budget Appendix.

CONSTRUCTION (TRUST FUND)

Appropriation Summary Statement

The prior year appropriations in this parkway construction account were authorized by section 104(a)(8) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1978, title I of Public Law 95-599, as amended, in amounts totaling \$180 million for parkways, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund. These parkway authorizations have been regarded as contract authority in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 203. All of the \$180 million authorized have been made available as appropriations to liquidate contract authority in separate amounts for several fiscal years ending with the appropriation in FY 1991. Appropriation language has made the contract authority and the appropriations available until expended.

Funds have been programmed within the amounts earmarked in appropriation acts for three projects: the reconstruction and relocation of Route 25E through the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park (authorized by section 160 of Public Law 93-87), and improvements to the George Washington Memorial Parkway and to the Baltimore-Washington Parkway (authorized by the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Acts; 1987, Public Law 95-591, and 1991, Public Law 101-512).

The two parkway projects have been completed and no obligations of funds have been reported for FY 2000 or are estimated for future years for the two projects. The unobligated balances of \$3.5 million for these two projects will be made available within this Construction (Trust Fund) account to the Cumberland Gap tunnel project. This reprogramming of funds will not exceed the amounts earmarked by project in the appropriation acts because the total of the FY 1991 appropriation language to liquidate contract authority, \$52,700,000, exceeded the balance available, \$22,143,000, creating a deficiency of \$30,557,000, and \$28,000,000 of that deficiency amount was taken from the entire amount designated for the Cumberland Gap tunnel project in the appropriation language for FY 1991, allowing up to an equal amount to be reprogrammed back to that project by moving funds from the other two projects.

Except for relatively small amounts for National Park Service administrative expenses, obligation of the remaining funds in this account for the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park project depends on the Federal Highway Administration, to whom funds are allocated for the construction work. These funds are expected to be used for final site work and utilities relocation. In addition to these funds, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Act of 1991, Public Law 102-240, provided authorizations and specific appropriations for continued construction of the Cumberland Gap tunnel. Except for the NPS Construction (Trust Fund) account, appropriations for this project are made directly to the Department of Transportation rather than the Department of the Interior.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 Analysis of Budgetary Resources by Activity (Dollars in thousands)
 Construction (Trust Fund) (14-8215-0-7-401)

	2000 Actual	2001 Estimate	2002 Estimate	Incr ./Decr . from 2001
1 . Cumberland Gap Tunnel				
Available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance, start of year	3,042	5,805	4,805	-1,000
Reprogramming of unobligated balances	3,490	0	0	0
Total available for obligation	6,532	5,805	4,805	-1,000
Less: obligations	-727	-1,000	-1,000	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	5,805	4,805	3,805	-1,000
<i>FTE</i>	1	1	1	0
2 . George Washington Memorial Parkway				
Available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance, start of year	81	0	0	0
Reprogramming of unobligated balances	-81	0	0	0
Total available for obligation	0	0	0	0
Less: obligations	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	0	0	0
<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	0
3 . Baltimore Washington Parkway				
Available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance, start of year	3,409	0	0	0
Reprogramming of unobligated balances	-3,409	0	0	0
Total available for obligation	0	0	0	0
Less: obligations	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	0	0	0
<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	0
Account Total				
Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	6,532	5,805	4,805	-1,000
Reprogramming of unobligated balances	0	0	0	0
Total available for obligation	6,532	5,805	4,805	-1,000
Less: obligations	-727	-1,000	-1,000	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	5,805	4,805	3,805	-1,000
<i>FTE</i>	1	1	1	0

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION (TRUST FUND)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-8215-0-7-401	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Cumberland Gap tunnel (Total obligations)	1	1	1
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	7	6	5
23.95 Total new obligations	-1	-1	-1
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	6	5	4
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	3	2	0
73.10 Total new obligations	1	1	1
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1	-3	-1
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	2	0	0
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1	3	1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	0	0	0
90.00 Outlays	1	3	1

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-8215-0-7-401	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
ALLOCATION TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION			
25.2 Other services (total, Federal Highway Administration) (Total new obligations)	1	1	1

Note: Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

CONSTRUCTION (TRUST FUND)

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-8215-0-7-401	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	1	1	1

Note: Revisions to estimated FY 2001 obligations by project and agency, and estimated outlays in FY 2002, were made too late to include in the Budget Appendix.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriation Language

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed [340] 315 passenger motor vehicles, of which [273] 256 shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed [319] 237 for police-type use, [12] 11 buses, and [9] 8 ambulances: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913[: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to implement an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island until such agreement has been submitted to the Congress and shall not be implemented prior to the expiration of 30 calendar days (not including any day in which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain) from the receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of a full and comprehensive report on the development of the southern end of Ellis Island, including the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of the proposed project].

None of the funds in this Act may be spent by the National Park Service for activities taken in direct response to the United Nations Biodiversity Convention.

The National Park Service may distribute to operating units based on the safety record of each unit the costs of programs designed to improve workplace and employee safety, and to encourage employees receiving workers' compensation benefits pursuant to chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to return to appropriate positions for which they are medically able.

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Delete: “ : Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to implement an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island until such agreement has been submitted to the Congress and shall not be implemented prior to the expiration of 30 calendar days (not including any day in which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain) from the receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of a full and comprehensive report on the development of the southern end of Ellis Island, including the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of the proposed project”

This language is proposed to be deleted as unnecessary.

Appropriation Language Citations

1. Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed __ passenger motor vehicles, of which __ shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed __ for police-type use, __ buses, and __ ambulances:

31 U.S.C. 1343

31 U.S.C. 1343 provides that, "An appropriation may be expended to buy or lease passenger motor vehicles only ... as specifically provided by law."

2. Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913.

18 U.S.C. 1913

18 U.S.C. 1913 provides that, "No part of the money appropriated by any enactment of Congress shall ... be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter,

Administrative Provisions/Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations

or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a member of Congress, to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation"

3. None of the funds in this Act may be spent by the National Park Service for activities taken in direct response to the United Nations Biodiversity Convention.

No specific authority

This restrictive language was added by Congress in the appropriation language for FY 1996 and has been included for each year since then.

4. The National Park Service may distribute to operating units based on the safety record of each unit the costs of programs designed to improve workplace and employee safety, and to encourage employees receiving workers' compensation benefits pursuant to chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to return to appropriate positions for which they are medically able.

No specific authority

This language is to allow the National Park Service flexibility in the management of its program to improve workplace safety and reduce the costs of compensation claims to the Employee's Compensation Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ALLOCATIONS RECEIVED FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS

Note: -- Obligations incurred under allocations from other accounts are included in the schedules of the parent appropriations as follows:

Department of Agriculture, Forest Service:
"State and Private Forestry"

Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration:
"Training and Employment Services"

Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration:
"Federal Aid-Highways (Liquidation of Contract Authorization) (Highway Trust Fund)" and
"Highway Studies, Feasibility, Design, Environmental, Engineering"

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management:
"Central Hazardous Materials Fund" and
"Wildland Fire Management"

Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary:
"Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund"

Note: Revisions to the name and office of the "Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund" were made too late to include in the Budget Appendix.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STATEMENT ON LAND EXCHANGES IN FY 2001

The following information is provided pursuant to House Report 99-714, which advises each acquisition agency to provide a detailed listing of proposed exchanges and related expenditures. The following is a tentative list, by State, of land exchanges that the National Park Service expects to be working on and the related costs in FY 2001. The actual exchanges to be worked in the fiscal year may vary considerably from the list because there can be no certainty about the time of completion of exchanges now in progress, their success rate, or additional exchange opportunities that may arise. Costs shown include: (1) direct personnel costs needed to accomplish exchanges, paid from Acquisition Administration funds, and (2) costs of appraisals, surveys, and similar items, paid from funds appropriated for acquisition at specified park units or under the project activity "Inholdings/Exchanges" in the Federal Land Acquisition budget.

Proposed NPS Land Exchanges, FY 2001

STATE	PARK UNIT	PLANNED	ESTIMATED
Alaska	Bering Land Bridge National Preserve	1	\$15,000
Arkansas	Buffalo National River	1	9,000
California	Mojave National Preserve	1	5,000
	Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	3	25,000
District of Columbia	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	1	2,000
	National Capital Parks	1	2,000
Georgia	Cumberland Island National Seashore	1	15,000
	Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site	1	25,000
Maine	Acadia National Park	1	7,500
Maryland	Catoctin Mountain Park	1	4,000
	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	1	2,000
Mississippi	Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail	1	5,000
New York	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	1	10,000
	Fire Island National Seashore	1	7,500
	Hamilton Grange National Memorial	1	20,000
Pennsylvania	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area	1	10,000
	Upper Delaware National Scenic and Recreational River	1	7,500
Virginia	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	1	10,000
	George Washington Memorial Parkway	1	2,000
TOTAL		21	\$183,500

Special Exhibits

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STATEMENT ON LAND EXCHANGES IN FY 2002

The following information is provided pursuant to House Report 99-714, which advises each acquisition agency to provide a detailed listing of proposed exchanges and related expenditures. The following is a tentative list, by State, of land exchanges that the National Park Service expects to be working on and the related costs in FY 2002. The actual exchanges to be worked in the fiscal year may vary considerably from the list because there can be no certainty about the time of completion of exchanges now in progress, their success rate, or additional exchange opportunities that may arise. Costs shown include: (1) direct personnel costs needed to accomplish exchanges, paid from Acquisition Administration funds, and (2) costs of appraisals, surveys, and similar items, paid from funds appropriated for acquisition at specified park units or under the project activity "Inholdings/Exchanges" in the Federal Land Acquisition budget.

Proposed NPS Land Exchanges, FY 2002

STATE	PARK UNIT	PLANNED	ESTIMATED
Alaska	Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	1	\$90,000
	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	1	50,000
California	Yosemite National Park	1	15,000
District of Columbia	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	2	4,000
Georgia	Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area	1	10,000
	Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site	1	10,000
Idaho	City of Rocks National Reserve	1	100,000
	Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument	1	50,000
Indiana	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	1	60,000
Maine	Acadia National Park	2	17,500
	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	1	10,000
Maryland	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	3	80,000
Michigan	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	2	40,000
Minnesota	Voyageurs National Park	1	20,000
Missouri	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	1	2,000
Montana	Big Hole National Battlefield	1	80,000
New Jersey	Gateway National Recreation Area	1	10,000
New Mexico	Pecos National Historical Park	1	60,000
New York	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	1	15,000
	Gateway National Recreation Area	3	45,000
	General Grant National Memorial	1	7,500
North Carolina	Blue Ridge Parkway	1	15,000
Oklahoma	Chickasaw National Recreation Area	1	60,000
Pennsylvania	Gettysburg National Military Park	2	30,000
	Independence National Historical Park	1	7,500
	Valley Forge National Historical Park	2	15,000
Virginia	Colonial National Historical Park	2	20,000
	Prince William Forest Park	2	9,000
West Virginia	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	1	50,000
	New River Gorge National River	2	15,000
Wyoming	Grand Teton National Park	1	60,000
TOTAL		43	\$1,057,500

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

<u>Grade</u>	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Estimate</u>	<u>2002 Estimate</u>
ES-6.....	2	2	2
ES-5.....	7	6	6
ES-4.....	5	7	7
ES-3.....	5	3	3
ES-2.....	3	1	1
ES-1.....	3	4	7
Subtotal	25	23	26
GS/GM-15.....	157	158	158
GS/GM-14.....	394	371	371
GS/GM-13.....	1,049	999	1,030
GS-12.....	1,826	1,900	2,008
GS-11.....	2,133	2,150	2,189
GS-10.....	20	30	29
GS-9.....	2,662	2,750	2,778
GS-8.....	123	115	110
GS-7.....	1,638	1,600	1,526
GS-6.....	918	934	930
GS-5.....	3,108	3,166	3,098
GS-4.....	1,681	1,750	1,705
GS-3.....	270	240	232
GS-2.....	82	64	63
GS-1.....	43	36	32
Subtotal	16,104	16,263	16,259
Other.....	6,817	6,710	6,605
Total employment (actual/projected at end of fiscal year).....	<u>22,946</u>	<u>22,996</u>	<u>22,890</u>

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

Preparatory to developing performance measures as required by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), the National Park Service identified and reported the following "performance measures" in the past six budget submissions. Now that the GPRA performance measures have been finalized to aid in the budget formulation and evaluation, these indicators have become part of a larger set of measures indicative of NPS performance.

LAND ACQUISITION	2000 actual	2001 estimate	2002 estimate
Land acquired (acres)	113,332	20,897	29,904
Land acquired (tracts)	3,460	1,718	290

VISITATION	1998 actual	1999 actual	2000 actual
Recreational visits (1,000)	288,322	284,107	286,967
SATISFACTION OF RESPONDENTS TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SURVEY 1/ 2/ 3/			
Overall Quality of Services:			
Very good	66%	62%	63%
Good	29%	32%	32%
Average	4%	5%	5%
Poor	1%	1%	1%
Very Poor	0%	0%	0%
Assistance from Park Employees:			
Very good	81%	76%	76%
Good	15%	19%	19%
Average	3%	4%	4%
Poor	1%	1%	1%
Very Poor	0%	0%	0%
Visitor Centers:			
Very good	67%	64%	64%
Good	26%	28%	28%
Average	6%	7%	7%
Poor	1%	1%	1%
Very Poor	0%	0%	0%

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PERFORMANCE MEASURES

	1997 actual	1998 actual	1999 actual
Restrooms:			
Very good	50%	46%	46%
Good	31%	34%	33%
Average	14%	15%	14%
Poor	4%	4%	3%
Very Poor	1%	1%	1%
Ranger Programs:			
Very good	72%	69%	67%
Good	21%	24%	25%
Average	5%	6%	6%
Poor	1%	1%	1%
Very Poor	0%	0%	1%
Exhibits:			
Very good	62%	57%	57%
Good	29%	33%	32%
Average	8%	9%	9%
Poor	1%	1%	1%
Very Poor	0%	0%	0%
Park brochures/maps:			
Very good	69%	64%	64%
Good	25%	29%	29%
Average	6%	6%	6%
Poor	1%	1%	1%
Very Poor	0%	0%	0%
Commercial Services:			
Very good	41%	36%	36%
Good	33%	35%	35%
Average	19%	22%	21%
Poor	5%	6%	5%
Very Poor	2%	2%	2%

1/ In 2000, the survey response rate was 25 percent.

2/ Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

3/ In 1998 the NPS improved the methodology and the survey instrument and expanded the sample size from 18 to 281 parks. In 1999, 307 parks were included in the sample.

"N/A" means not available.